

is a mountain that loves us and is loved by us. O, Allāh! Ibrāhīm (Abraham) made Makkah a sanctuary, and I have made Al-Madīna (i.e., the area between its two mountains) a sanctuary.”

4085. Narrated ‘Uqba: One day the Prophet ﷺ went out and offered the (funeral) prayer for the people (i.e., martyrs) of Uḥud as he used to offer a funeral prayer for any dead person, and then (after returning) he ascended the pulpit and said, “I am your predecessor before you, and I am a witness over you, and I am looking at my *Haud* (Tank *Al-Kauthar*) just now, and I have been given the keys of the treasures of the world (or the keys of the world). By Allāh, I am not afraid that you will worship others besides Allāh after me, but I am afraid that you will compete with each other for (the pleasures of) this world.”

(29) CHAPTER. The *Ghazwā* (i.e., battle) of *Ar-Rajī*, *Ri’l*, *Dhakwān* and *Bi’r Ma’ūna* and the narration about (the tribes of) ‘Aḍal and Al-Qāra and (the story of) ‘Aṣim bin Thābit, *Khubaib* and his companions.

Narrated Ibn Ishāq: ‘Aṣim bin ‘Umar said, “It (i.e., the *Ghazwā* of *Ar-Rajī*) happened after (the battle of) Uḥud.”

4086. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ sent a *Sariya* of spies and appointed ‘Aṣim bin Thābit, the grandfather of ‘Aṣim bin ‘Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb as their leader. So, they set out, and when they

مَوْلَى الْمُطَلِّبِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ طَلَعَ لَهُ أُحُدٌ فَقَالَ: «هَذَا جَبَلٌ يُحِبُّنَا وَنُحِبُّهُ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ حَرَّمَ مَكَّةَ وَإِنِّي حَرَّمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا».

[راجع: ٢٧١]

٤٠٨٥ - حَدَّثَنِي عُمَرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْخَيْرِ، عَنْ عُقَيْبَةَ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ خَرَجَ يَوْمًا فَصَلَّى عَلَى أَهْلِ أُحُدٍ صَلَاتَهُ عَلَى الْمَيِّتِ. ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ إِلَى الْمَنِيرِ فَقَالَ: «إِنِّي فَرَطُ لَكُمْ، وَأَنَا شَهِيدٌ عَلَيْكُمْ، وَإِنِّي لَأَنْظُرُ إِلَى حَوْضِي الْآنَ، وَإِنِّي أُعْطِيتُ مَفَاتِيحَ خَزَائِنِ الْأَرْضِ أَوْ مَفَاتِيحَ الْأَرْضِ، وَإِنِّي وَاللَّهِ مَا أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْ تُشْرِكُوا بَعْدِي، وَلَكِنِّي أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْ تَنَافَسُوا فِيهَا».

[راجع: ١٣٤٤]

(٢٩) بَابُ غَزْوَةِ الرَّجِيعِ، وَرِغْلِ، وَذَكْوَانَ، وَبِئْرِ مَعُونَةَ، وَحَدِيثِ: عَضَلِ، وَالْقَارَةِ، وَعَاصِمِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ، وَخُبَيْبِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ،

قَالَ ابْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمُ بْنُ عُمَرَ أَنَّهَا بَعْدَ أُحُدٍ.

٤٠٨٦ - حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُمَرَ

reached (a place) between 'Uṣfān and Makkah, they were mentioned to one of the branch tribes of Banī Ḥudhail called Liḥyān. So, about one hundred archers followed their traces till they (i.e., the archers) came to a journey station where they (i.e., 'Āṣim and his companions) had encamped and found stones of dates they had brought as journey-food from Al-Madīna. The archers said, "These are the dates of Al-Madīna," and followed their traces till they took them over. When 'Āṣim and his companions were not able to go ahead, they went up a high place, and their pursuers encircled them and said, "You have a covenant and a promise that if you come down to us, we will not kill anyone of you." 'Āṣim said, "As for me, I will never come down on the security of an infidel. O Allāh! Inform Your Prophet (ﷺ) about us." So they fought with them till they killed 'Āṣim along with seven of his companions with arrows, and there remained Khubaib, Zaid and another man to whom they gave a promise and a covenant. So, when the infidels gave them the covenant and promise, they came down. When they captured them, they opened the strings of their arrow bows and tied them with it. The third man who was with them said, "This is the first breach in the covenant," and refused to accompany them. They dragged him and tried to make him accompany them, but he refused, and they killed him. Then they proceeded on taking Khubaib and Zaid till they sold them in Makkah. The sons of Al-Ḥārith bin 'Amr bin Naufal bought Khubaib. It was Khubaib who had killed Al-Ḥārith bin 'Amr on the day (of the battle) of Badr. Khubaib stayed with them for a while as a captive till they decided unanimously to kill him. (At that time) Khubaib borrowed a

بْنِ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ الثَّقَفِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: بَعَثَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ سَرِيَّةً عَيْنًا وَأَمَرَ عَلَيْهِمْ عَاصِمَ بْنَ ثَابِتٍ، وَهُوَ جَدُّ عَاصِمِ بْنِ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ. فَاَنْطَلَقُوا حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ بَيْنَ عُسْفَانَ وَمَكَّةَ ذُكِرُوا لِحَيٍّ مِنْ هَذَا يُقَالُ لَهُمْ: بَنُو لِحْيَانَ فَتَبِعُوهُمْ بِقَرِيبٍ مِنْ مِائَةِ رَامٍ فَاقْتَصَصُوا آثَارَهُمْ حَتَّى أَنْوَأَ مَنَزِلًا نَزَلُوهُ فَوَجَدُوا فِيهِ تَوَى تَمْرٍ تَزَوَّدُوهُ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ فَقَالُوا: هَذَا تَمْرُ يَتْرَبُ، فَتَبِعُوا آثَارَهُمْ حَتَّى لَحِضُوهُمْ فَلَمَّا انْتَهَى عَاصِمٌ وَأَصْحَابُهُ لَجَّؤُا إِلَى قَدَفٍ وَجَاءَ الْقَوْمُ فَأَحَاطُوا بِهِمْ فَقَالُوا: لَكُمْ الْعَهْدُ وَالْمِيثَاقُ إِنْ نَزَلْتُمْ إِلَيْنَا أَنْ لَا نَقْتُلَ مِنْكُمْ رَجُلًا، فَقَالَ عَاصِمٌ: أَمَا أَنَا فَلَا أَنْزِلَ فِي ذِمَّةٍ كَافِرٍ، اللَّهُمَّ أَحْبِزْ عَنَّا نَبِيَّكَ، فَقاتَلُوهُمْ حَتَّى قَتَلُوا عَاصِمًا فِي سَبْعَةِ نَفَرٍ بِالْبَلْبَلِ. وَبَقِيَ خُبَيْبٌ وَزَيْدٌ وَرَجُلٌ آخَرُ فَأَعْظَمُوهُمْ الْعَهْدَ وَالْمِيثَاقَ، فَلَمَّا أَعْظَمُوهُمْ الْعَهْدَ وَالْمِيثَاقَ نَزَلُوا إِلَيْهِمْ فَلَمَّا اسْتَمَكْتُوا مِنْهُمْ حَلَّوْا أَوْتَارَ قَسِيهِمْ فَرَبَطُوهُمْ بِهَا، فَقَالَ الرَّجُلُ الثَّلَاثُ الَّذِي مَعَهُمَا: هَذَا أَوَّلُ الْعَدْرِ فَأَبَى أَنْ يَصْحَبَهُمْ فَجَرَّرُوهُ وَعَالَجُوهُ عَلَى أَنْ يَصْحَبَهُمْ فَلَمْ يَفْعَلْ فَفَقَتَلُوهُ، وَاَنْطَلَقُوا بِخُبَيْبٍ وَزَيْدٍ حَتَّى بَاغَوْهُمَا بِمَكَّةَ فَاشْتَرَى خُبَيْبًا بَنُو الْحَارِثِ بْنِ

razor from one of the daughters of Al-Hārith to shave his pubic hair. She gave it to him. She said later on, "I was heedless of a little baby of mine, who moved towards Khubaib, and when it reached him, he put it on his thigh. When I saw it, I got scared so much that Khubaib noticed my distress while he was carrying the razor in his hand. He said, 'Are you afraid that I will kill it? If Allāh will, I will never do that.'" Later on she used to say, "I have never seen a captive better than Khubaib. Once I saw him eating from a bunch of grapes, although at that time no fruits were available at Makkah, and he was fettered with iron chains, and in fact, it was nothing but food bestowed upon him by Allāh." So, they took him out of the sanctuary (of Makkah) to kill him. He said, "Allow me to offer two *Rak'a* prayer." Then he went to them and said, "Had I not been afraid that you would think I was afraid of death, I would have offered prayer for a longer time." So it was Khubaib who first set the tradition of offering two *Rak'a* prayer before being executed. He then said, "O Allāh! Count them one by one," and added, "When I am being martyred as a Muslim, I do not care in what way I receive my death for Allāh's sake, because this death is in Allāh's Cause. If He wishes, He will bless the cut limbs." Then 'Uqba bin Al-Hārith got up and martyred him. The narrator added: The Quraish (infidels) sent some people to 'Aṣim in order to bring a part of his body so that his death might be known for certain, for 'Aṣim had killed one of their chiefs on the day (of the battle) of Badr. But Allāh sent a cloud of wasps which protected his body from their messengers who could not harm his body consequently.

عَامِرِ بْنِ نَوْفَلٍ، وَكَانَ خُبَيْبٌ هُوَ قَتَلَ
 الْحَارِثَ بْنَ عَامِرٍ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ فَمَكَتْ
 عِنْدَهُمْ أَسِيرًا حَتَّى إِذَا أَجْمَعُوا قَتْلَهُ
 اسْتَعَارَ مُوسَى مِنْ بَعْضِ بَنَاتِ
 الْحَارِثِ لِيَسْتَحِدَّ بِهَا فَأَعَارَتْهُ، قَالَتْ:
 فَغَلَّتْ عَنْ صَبِيٍّ لِي فَدَرَجَ إِلَيْهِ حَتَّى
 أَنَاهُ فَوَضَعَهُ عَلَى فَخْذِهِ فَلَمَّا رَأَيْتُهُ
 فَرِعْتُ فَرَعَةً عَرَفَ ذَلِكَ مِنِّي وَفِي يَدِهِ
 الْمَوْسَى. فَقَالَ: أَتَخَشِينَ أَنْ أَقْتُلَهُ؟
 مَا كُنْتُ لِأَفْعَلَ ذَلِكَ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ
 تَعَالَى. وَكَانَتْ تَقُولُ: مَا رَأَيْتُ أَسِيرًا
 قَطُّ خَيْرًا مِنْ خُبَيْبٍ، لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُهُ يَأْكُلُ
 مِنْ قَطْفِ عَنَبٍ، وَمَا بِمَكَّةَ يَوْمَئِذٍ
 ثَمَرَةٌ، وَإِنَّهُ لَمُوتِقٌ فِي الْحَدِيدِ، وَمَا
 كَانَ إِلَّا رِزْقٌ رَزَقَهُ اللَّهُ. فَخَرَجُوا بِهِ
 مِنَ الْحَرَمِ لِيَقْتُلُوهُ، فَقَالَ: دَعُونِي
 أَصَلِّ رَكَعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ إِلَيْهِمْ
 فَقَالَ: لَوْلَا أَنْ تَرَوْنَا أَنْ مَا بِي جَزَعٌ
 مِنَ الْمَوْتِ لَرَدَدْتُ. فَكَانَ أَوَّلَ مَنْ
 سَنَّ الرَّكَعَتَيْنِ عِنْدَ الْقَتْلِ هُوَ، ثُمَّ
 قَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ أَحْصِهِمْ عَدَدًا ثُمَّ قَالَ:
 مَا إِنْ أَبَالِي حِينَ أَقْتُلُ مُسْلِمًا
 عَلَى أَيِّ شَيْءٍ كَانَ اللَّهُ مُضَرِّعِي
 وَذَلِكَ فِي ذَاتِ الْإِلَهِ وَإِنْ يَشَأُ
 يُبَارِكُ عَلَى أَوْصَالِ شَلْوِ مُمَرِّعٍ
 ثُمَّ قَامَ إِلَيْهِ عُقْبَةُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ
 فَقَتَلَهُ. وَبَعَثَتْ قُرَيْشٌ إِلَى عَاصِمِ
 لِيُؤْتُوا بِشَيْءٍ مِنْ جَسَدِهِ يَغْرِفُونَهُ،

وَكَانَ عَاصِمٌ قَتَلَ عَظِيمًا مِنْ عَظْمَائِهِمْ
يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ فَبَعَثَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ مِثْلَ الظِّلَّةِ مِنَ
الدَّبْرِ فَحَمَمَتْهُ مِنْ رُسُلِهِمْ فَلَمْ يَقْدِرُوا
مِنْهُ عَلَى شَيْءٍ. [راجع: ٣٠٤٥]

4087. Narrated Jābir عنهُ اللهُ رَضِيَ: The person who killed Khubaib was Abū Sarwa'a (i.e., 'Uqba bin Al-Ḥārith).

٤٠٨٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو:
سَمِعَ جَابِرًا يَقُولُ: الَّذِي قَتَلَ حُيَيًّا
هُوَ أَبُو سَرْوَعَةَ.

4088. Narrated 'Abdul-'Azīz: Anas رَضِيَ said, "The Prophet ﷺ sent seventy men, called *Al-Qurrā* for some purpose. The two groups of Banī Sulaim, called Ri'l and Dhakwān, appeared to them near a well called *Bi'r Ma'ūna*. The people (i.e., *Al-Qurrā*) said, 'By Allāh, we have not come to harm you, but we are passing by you on our way to do something for the Prophet ﷺ.' But (the infidels) killed them. The Prophet ﷺ therefore invoked evil upon them for a month during the morning *Ṣalāt* (prayer). That was the beginning of *Al-Qunūt*⁽¹⁾ and we used not to say *Qunūt* before that." A man asked Anas about *Al-Qunūt* saying, "Is it to be said after the bowing (in the *Ṣalāt*) or after finishing the recitation (i.e., before bowing)?" Anas replied, "No, but (it is to be said) after finishing the recitation."

٤٠٨٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ
أَنَسِ رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ قَالَ: بَعَثَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ سَبْعِينَ رَجُلًا لِحَاجَةٍ. يُقَالُ
لَهُمْ: الْقِرَاءَةُ، فَعَرَّضَ لَهُمْ حَيَانَ مِنْ
بَنِي سُلَيْمٍ: رِغْلٌ وَذَكْوَانٌ، عِنْدَ بَيْتٍ
يُقَالُ لَهَا: بَيْتٌ مُعَوَّنَةٌ. فَقَالَ الْقَوْمُ:
وَاللَّهِ مَا إِيَّاكُمْ أَرَدْنَا، إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ
مُجْتَازُونَ فِي حَاجَةٍ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ
فَقَتَلُوهُمْ. فَدَعَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَيْهِمْ شَهْرًا
فِي صَلَاةِ الْعَدَاةِ وَذَلِكَ بَدَأُ الْقُنُوتِ
وَمَا كُنَّا نَقْنُتُ. قَالَ عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ:
وَسَأَلَ رَجُلٌ أَنَسًا عَنِ الْقُنُوتِ، أَبَعْدَ
الرُّكُوعِ أَوْ عِنْدَ فَرَاغِ مِنَ الْقِرَاءَةِ؟
قَالَ: لَا، بَلْ عِنْدَ فَرَاغِ مِنَ الْقِرَاءَةِ.
[راجع: ١٠٠١]

4089. Narrated Anas: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, *Al-Qunūt* for one month after the posture of bowing, invoking evil upon some Arab tribes.

٤٠٨٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ: حَدَّثَنَا
هِشَامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ، عَنْ أَنَسِ قَالَ:
قَتَتْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ شَهْرًا بَعْدَ الرُّكُوعِ

(1) (H. 4088) '*Qunūt*' means invocation in the *Ṣalāt* (prayer).

يَدْعُو عَلَى أَحْيَاءِ مَنْ الْعَرَبِ.

[راجع: ١٠٠١]

4090. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: (The tribes of) Ri'l, Dhakwān, 'Uṣaiyya and Banī Liḥyān asked Allāh's Messenger ﷺ to provide them with some men to support them against their enemy. He therefore provided them with seventy men from the Anṣār whom we used to call *Al-Qurrā'* in their lifetime. They used to collect wood by daytime and offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) at night. When they were at the well of Ma'ūna, the infidels killed them by betraying them. When this news reached the Prophet ﷺ, he said *Al-Qunūt* for one month in the morning *Ṣalāt* (prayer), invoking evil upon some of the 'Arab tribes, upon Ri'l, Dhakwān, 'Uṣaiyya and Banī Liḥyān. We used to read a verse of the Qur'an revealed in their connection, but later the verse was cancelled. It was: "Convey to our people on our behalf the information that we have met our Lord, and He is pleased with us, and has made us pleased."

(Anas bin Mālik added:) Allāh's Prophet ﷺ said *Qunūt* for one month in the morning *Ṣalāt* (prayer), invoking evil upon some of the Arab tribes (namely), Ri'l, Dhakwān, 'Uṣaiyya, and Banī Liḥyān. (Anas added:) Those seventy Anṣārī men were killed at the well of Ma'ūna.

٤٠٩٠ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى بْنُ حَمَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رِعْلًا وَذَكْوَانَ وَعُصَيْبَةَ وَبَنِي لِحْيَانَ اسْتَمَدُوا رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ عَلَى عَدُوِّ فَأَمَدَهُمْ بِسَبْعِينَ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ كُنَّا نُسَمِّيهِمُ الْقُرَّاءَ فِي زَمَانِهِمْ، كَانُوا يَخْتَطِبُونَ بِالنَّهَارِ، وَيُصَلُّونَ بِاللَّيْلِ، حَتَّى كَانُوا يَبِئُرُ مَعُونَةَ قَتَلُوهُمْ وَغَدَرُوا بِهِمْ. فَبَلَغَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ ذَلِكَ فَكَتَبَتْ شَهْرًا يَدْعُو فِي الصُّبْحِ عَلَى أَحْيَاءِ مَنْ الْعَرَبِ، عَلَى رِعْلِ وَذَكْوَانَ وَعُصَيْبَةَ وَبَنِي لِحْيَانَ. قَالَ أَنَسٌ: فَقَرَأْنَا فِيهِمْ قُرْآنًا ثُمَّ إِنَّ ذَلِكَ رُفِعَ: بَلَّغُوا عَنَّا قَوْمَنَا أَنَّا قَدْ لَقِينَا رَبَّنَا فَرَضِي عَنَّا وَأَرْضَانَا.

وَعَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ كَتَبَتْ شَهْرًا فِي صَلَاةِ الصُّبْحِ يَدْعُو عَلَى أَحْيَاءِ مَنْ أَحْيَاءِ الْعَرَبِ، عَلَى رِعْلِ وَذَكْوَانَ وَعُصَيْبَةَ وَبَنِي لِحْيَانَ.

زَادَ خَلِيفَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ زُرَيْعٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسٌ: أَنَّ أَوْلِيكَ السَّبْعِينَ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ قَتَلُوا بِبِئْرِ مَعُونَةَ. قُرْآنًا: كِتَابًا، نَحْوَهُ. [راجع: ١٠٠١]

4091. Narrated Anas that the Prophet ﷺ sent his uncle, the brother of Umm Sulaim as the head of seventy riders. The chief of *Al-Mushrikūn*, 'Āmir bin At-Ṭufail proposed three suggestions (to the Prophet ﷺ) saying, "Choose one of three alternatives :

(1) that the bedouins will be under your command and the towns' people will be under my command ;

(2) or that I will be your successor,

(3) or otherwise I will attack you with two thousand men from Banī *Ghaṭafān*." But 'Āmir was infected with plague in the house of Umm so-and-so. He said, "Shall I stay in the house of a lady from the family of so-and-so after having a (swelled) gland like that she-camel? Get me my horse." So he died on the back of his horse. Then Ḥarām, the brother of Umm Sulaim and a lame man along with another man from so-and-so (tribe) went towards *Al-Mushrikūn* (i.e., the tribe of 'Āmir). Ḥarām said (to his companions), "Stay near to me, for I will go to them. If they (i.e., infidels) should give me protection, you will be near to me, and if they should kill me, then you should go back to your companions. Then Ḥarām went to them and said, "Will you give me protection so as to convey the message of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ?" So, he started talking to them but they signalled to a man (to kill him) and he went behind him and stabbed him (with a spear). He (i.e., Ḥarām) said, "*Allāhu Akbar* ! I have succeeded, by the Lord of the Ka'bah!" The companion of Ḥarām was pursued by the infidels, and then they (i.e., Ḥarām's companions) were all killed except the lame man who was at the top of a mountain. Then Allāh revealed to us a verse that was among the cancelled ones later on. It was : 'We have met our Lord and He is pleased with us and has made us

٤٠٩١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسٌ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بَعَثَ خَالَهَ أَحَا أُمَّ سُلَيْمٍ فِي سَبْعِينَ رَاكِبًا وَكَانَ رَئِيسَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ عَامِرُ بْنُ الطَّفِيلِ خَيْرَ بَيْنِ ثَلَاثِ خِصَالٍ فَقَالَ: يَكُونُ لَكَ أَهْلُ السَّهْلِ وَلِي أَهْلُ الْمَدَرِ، أَوْ أَكُونُ خَلِيفَتَكَ، أَوْ أَغْرُوكَ بِأَهْلِ عَطْفَانَ بِالْفِ وَأَلْفٍ. فَطَعَنَ عَامِرٌ فِي بَيْتِ أُمَّ فُلَانٍ فَقَالَ: عُذَّةٌ كَعُدَّةِ الْبَكْرِ فِي بَيْتِ امْرَأَةٍ مِنْ آلِ بَنِي فُلَانٍ، اثْنُونِي بِفَرَسِي فَمَاتَ عَلَيَّ ظَهْرِي فَرَسِهِ. فَاَنْطَلَقَ حَرَامٌ أَخُو أُمَّ سُلَيْمٍ وَهُوَ رَجُلٌ أَعْرَجٌ، وَرَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي فُلَانٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا قَرِيبًا حَتَّى آتَيْتَهُمْ فَإِنْ أَمْنُونِي كُنْتُمْ وَإِنْ قَتَلُونِي آتَيْتُمْ أَصْحَابَكُمْ. فَقَالَ: ائْتُمُّونِي أَبْلَغَ رِسَالَةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ فَجَعَلَ يُحَدِّثُهُمْ وَأَوْمَأُ إِلَى رَجُلٍ فَأَتَاهُ مِنْ خَلْفِهِ فَطَعَنَهُ، قَالَ هَمَّامٌ: أَحْسِبُهُ حَتَّى أَنْفَذَهُ بِالرُّمْحِ، قَالَ: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، فُزْتُ وَرَبُّ الْكَعْبَةِ. فَلَحِقَ الرَّجُلُ قَتَلُوا كُلَّهُمْ غَيْرَ الْأَعْرَجِ كَانَ فِي رَأْسِ جَبَلٍ فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْنَا ثُمَّ كَانَ مِنَ الْمَسْخُوحِ: إِنَّا قَدْ لَقِينَا رَبَّنَا فَرَضِي عَنَّا وَأَرْضَانَا، فَدَعَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَيْهِمْ ثَلَاثِينَ صَبَاحًا، عَلَى رِغْلٍ وَدَكْوَانٍ

pleased.' (After this event) the Prophet ﷺ invoked evil on the infidels every morning for 30 days. He invoked evil upon the (tribes of) Ri'l, Dhakwān, Banī Liḥyān and Uṣaiyya who disobeyed Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ.

4092. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ that when Ḥarām bin Miḥān, his uncle was stabbed on the day (the battle) of *Bi'r Ma'ūna*, he sprinkled his blood over his face and his head this way and then said, "I have succeeded, by the Lord of the Ka'bah."

4093. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Abū Bakr asked the Prophet ﷺ to allow him to go out (of Makkah) when he was greatly annoyed (by the infidels). But the Prophet ﷺ said to him, "Wait." Abū Bakr said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Do you hope that you will be allowed (to emigrate)?" Allāh's Messenger ﷺ replied, "I hope so." So, Abū Bakr waited for him till one day Allāh's Messenger ﷺ came at noon time and addressed him saying, "Let whoever is present with you, should leave." Abū Bakr said, "None is present but my two daughters." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Do you know that I have been allowed to go out (to emigrate)?" Abū Bakr said, "O Allāh's Messenger, I would like to accompany you." The Prophet ﷺ said, "You will accompany me." Abū Bakr said, "O Allāh's Messenger! I have got two she-camels which I had prepared and kept ready for (our) going out." So, he gave one of the two (she-camels) to the Prophet ﷺ and it was (called) *Al-*

وَبَنِي لِحْيَانَ وَعُصَيَّةَ الَّذِينَ عَصَوْا اللَّهَ
وَرَسُولَهُ ﷺ. [راجع: ١٠٠١]

٤٠٩٢ - حَدَّثَنِي جِبَّانٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا
عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي
ثُمَامَةُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ
أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ:
لَمَّا طَعِنَ حَرَامُ بْنُ مِلْحَانَ - وَكَانَ
خَالَهُ - يَوْمَ بَيْرِ مَعُونَةَ قَالَ بِالْذَّمِّ
هَكَذَا فَنَضَحَهُ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ وَرَأْسِهِ، ثُمَّ
قَالَ: فُزْتُ وَرَبِّ الْكَعْبَةِ. [راجع:

[١٠٠١]

٤٠٩٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ بْنُ
إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ
هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: اسْتَأْذَنَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَبُو
بَكْرٍ فِي الْخُرُوجِ حِينَ اسْتَدَّ عَلَيْهِ
الْأَذَى فَقَالَ لَهُ: «أَقِمَّ»، فَقَالَ: يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَتَتَّظِعُ أَنْ يُؤَدَّنَ لَكَ؟
فَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنِّي
لَأَرْجُو ذَلِكَ»، قَالَتْ: فَانْتَظَرَهُ أَبُو
بَكْرٍ، فَأَتَاهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ
ظَهْرًا فَنَادَاهُ فَقَالَ: «أَخْرِجْ مَنْ
عِنْدَكَ»، فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: إِنَّمَا هُمَا
ابْنَتَايَ، فَقَالَ: «أَشَعَرْتَ أَنَّهُ قَدْ أُدِّنَ
لِي فِي الْخُرُوجِ؟» فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ الصُّحْبَةَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ:

Jad'ā. They both rode and proceeded till they reached the cave at the mountain of Thaur where they hid themselves. 'Āmir bin Fuhaira was the slave of 'Abdullāh bin Aṭ-Ṭufail bin Sakhbara, 'Āishah's brother from her mother's side. Abū Bakr had a milch she-camel. 'Āmir used to go with it (i.e., the milch she-camel) in the afternoon and come back to them before noon by setting out towards them in the early morning when it was still dark and then he would take it to the pasture so that none of the shepherds would be aware of his job. When the Prophet ﷺ (and Abū Bakr) went away (from the cave), he (i.e., 'Āmir) too went along with them and they both used to make him ride at the back of their camels in turns till they reached Al-Madīna. 'Āmir bin Fuhaira was martyred on the day (of the battle) of *Bi'r Ma'ūna*.

Narrated 'Urwa: When those (Muslims) at *Bi'r Ma'ūna* were martyred and 'Amr bin Umaiyya Aq-Ḍamrī was taken prisoner, 'Āmir bin Aṭ-Ṭufail, pointing at a killed person, asked 'Amr, "Who is this?" 'Amr bin Umaiyya said to him, "He is 'Āmir bin Fuhaira." 'Āmir bin Aṭ-Ṭufail said, "I saw him lifted to the sky after he was killed till I saw the sky between him and the earth,⁽¹⁾ and then he was brought down upon the earth. Then the news of the killed Muslims reached the Prophet ﷺ and he announced the news of their death saying, "Your companions (of *Bi'r Ma'ūna*) have been killed, and they have asked their Lord saying, 'O our Lord! Inform our brothers about us as we are pleased with You, and You are pleased with us.'" So, Allāh informed them (i.e., the Prophet ﷺ and his Companions) about them (i.e., martyrs of *Bi'r Ma'ūna*). On that day, 'Urwa bin Asmā' bin Aṣ-Ṣalt who was one of them, was killed,

«الصُّحْبَةَ». قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، عِنْدِي نَاقَتَانِ، قَدْ كُنْتُ أَعِدُّنُهُمَا لِلخُرُوجِ، فَأَعْطَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ إِحْدَاهُمَا وَهِيَ الْجَذْعَاءُ فَرَكِبَهَا فَنَاطَلَقَا حَتَّى أَتَيَا الْغَارَ وَهُوَ بِثَوْرٍ فَتَوَارَى فِيهِ، فَكَانَ عَامِرُ بْنُ فَهَيْرَةَ غُلَامًا لِعَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الطَّفَيْلِ بْنِ سَجْبَرَةَ أُخُو عَائِشَةَ لِأُمَّهَا، وَكَانَتْ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ مَنَحَةً، فَكَانَ يَرُوحُ بِهَا وَيَغْدُو عَلَيْهِمْ وَيُضْبِحُ فَيَدْلِجُ إِلَيْهِمَا ثُمَّ يَسْرَحُ فَلَا يَقْطُرُ بِهِ أَحَدٌ مِنَ الرِّعَاءِ. فَلَمَّا خَرَجَ خَرَجَ مَعَهَا يُعْقِبَانِهِ حَتَّى قَدِمَا الْمَدِينَةَ فَقَتَلَ عَامِرُ ابْنَ فَهَيْرَةَ يَوْمَ بَيْرِ مَعُونَةَ. وَعَنْ أَبِي أَسَامَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ: فَأَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي قَالَ: لَمَّا قُتِلَ الَّذِينَ بَيْرِ مَعُونَةَ وَأَسِرَ عَمْرُو بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ الضَّمْرِيُّ قَالَ لَهُ عَامِرُ بْنُ الطَّفَيْلِ: مَنْ هَذَا؟ فَأَشَارَ إِلَى قَتِيلٍ، فَقَالَ لَهُ عَمْرُو بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ: هَذَا عَامِرُ بْنُ فَهَيْرَةَ، فَقَالَ: لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُهُ بَعْدَمَا قُتِلَ رُفِعَ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ حَتَّى إِنِّي لَأَنْظُرُ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْأَرْضِ. ثُمَّ وُضِعَ فَاتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ خَبَرَهُمْ فَتَعَاهَمُ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ أَصْحَابَكُمْ قَدْ أُصِيبُوا وَإِنَّهُمْ قَدْ سَأَلُوا رَبَّهُمْ فَقَالُوا: رَبَّنَا أَخْبِرْنَا عَنَّا إِخْوَانَنَا بِمَا رَضِينَا عَنْكَ وَرَضَيْتَ عَنَّا»، فَأَخْبَرَهُمْ عَنْهُمْ وَأُصِيبَ فِيهِمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ عُرْوَةُ بْنُ

(1) (H. 4093) The angels hid him from *Al-Mushrikūn*.

and 'Urwa (bin Az-Zubair) was named after 'Urwa bin Asmā' and Mundhir (bin Az-Zubair) was named after Mundhir bin 'Amr (who had also been martyred on that day).”

4094. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ recited *Al-Qunūt* after bowing (i.e., *Ar-Rukū'*) for one month, invoking evil upon (the tribes of) Ri'l and Dhakwān. He used to say, “Uṣaiyya disobeyed Allāh and His Messenger.”

4095. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ invoked evil for 30 days (in the morning prayer) upon those (people) who killed his Companions at *Bi'r Ma'ūna*. He invoked evil upon (tribes of) Ri'l, Lihyān and 'Uṣaiyya who disobeyed Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ. Allāh revealed a Qur'ānic Verse to His Prophet ﷺ regarding those who had been killed, i.e., the Muslims at *Bi'r Ma'ūna*, and we recited the verse till later it was cancelled. (The verse was:) 'Inform our people that we have met our Lord, and He is pleased with us, and we are pleased with Him.'

4096. Narrated 'Aṣim Al-Aḥwal: I asked Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ regarding *Al-Qunūt* during the *Ṣalāt* (prayer). Anas replied, “Yes [*Al-Qunūt* was recited by the Prophet ﷺ in the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)].” I asked, “Is it before bowing or after bowing?” Anas replied, “(It was recited) before (bowing).” I said, “So-and-so informed me that you told him that it was recited after bowing.” Anas replied, “He

أَسْمَاءُ بِنُ الصَّلْتِ، فَسُمِّيَ عُرْوَةٌ بِهِ، وَمُنْدِيرُ بْنُ عَمْرِو سُمِّيَ بِهِ مُنْدِيرًا.

[راجع: ٤٧٦]

٤٠٩٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ التَّيْمِيُّ، عَنْ أَبِي يَجْلَزٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَتَتِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بَعْدَ الرُّكُوعِ شَهْرًا، يَدْعُو عَلَى رِغْلٍ وَذُكْوَانَ وَيَقُولُ: «عُصِيَّتْ عَصَبِ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولُهُ».

[راجع: ١٠٠١]

٤٠٩٥ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: دَعَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى الَّذِينَ قَتَلُوا بَعْنِي أَصْحَابَهُ بِبَيْتِ مَعُونَةَ ثَلَاثِينَ صَبَاحًا حِينَ يَدْعُو عَلَى رِغْلٍ وَلِحْيَانٍ وَعُصِيَّةَ عَصَبِ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ ﷺ، قَالَ أَنَسٌ: فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى لِنَبِيِّهِ ﷺ فِي الَّذِينَ قَتَلُوا أَصْحَابَ بَيْتِ مَعُونَةَ قُرْآنًا قَرَأْنَاهُ حَتَّى نُسَخَ بَعْدُ: بَلَّغُوا قَوْمَنَا فَقَدْ لَقِينَا رَبَّنَا فَرَضِي عَنَّا وَرَضِينَا عَنْهُ. [راجع: ١٠٠١]

٤٠٩٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمُ الْأَحْوَلُ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ الْقُنُوتِ فِي الصَّلَاةِ فَقَالَ: نَعَمْ، فَقُلْتُ: كَانَ قَبْلَ الرُّكُوعِ أَوْ بَعْدَهُ؟ قَالَ: قَبْلَهُ، قُلْتُ:

was mistaken, for Allāh's Messenger ﷺ recited *Al-Qunūt* after bowing for one month. The Prophet ﷺ had sent some people called *Al-Qurrā'* who were seventy in number, to some *Mushrikūn* who had concluded a peace treaty with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. But those who had concluded the treaty with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ violated the treaty (and martyred all the seventy men). So, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ recited *Al-Qunūt* after bowing (in the *Ṣalāt*) for one month, invoking evil upon them.

(30) CHAPTER. The *Ghazwā* of *Al-Khandaq* which is called *Al-Aḥzāb* Battle.

Mūsa bin 'Uqba said, "(This battle took place) in the month of *Shawwāl* in the fourth year of the Islāmic calendar.

4097. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما that the Prophet ﷺ inspected him on the day (of the battle) of Uḥud while he was fourteen years old, and the Prophet ﷺ did not allow him to take part in the battle. He was inspected again by the Prophet ﷺ on the day (of the battle) of *Al-Khandaq* (i.e., battle of the Trench) while he was fifteen years old, and the Prophet ﷺ allowed him to take part in the battle.

4098. Narrated Sahl bin Sa'd رضي الله عنه: We were with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ in the trench, and some were digging the trench while we were carrying the earth on our shoulders. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "O Allāh! There is no life except the life of the Hereafter, so please forgive the emigrants and the *Anṣār*."

فَإِنَّ فُلَانًا أَخْبَرَنِي عَنْكَ أَنَّكَ قُلْتَ: بَعْدَهُ، قَالَ: كَذَبٌ، إِنَّمَا قَنَتَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَعْدَ الرُّكُوعِ شَهْرًا أَنَّهُ كَانَ بَعَثَ نَاسًا يُقَالُ لَهُمْ: الْقُرَاءُ، وَهُمْ سَبْعُونَ رَجُلًا، إِلَى نَاسٍ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ وَبَيْنَهُمْ وَبَيْنَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَهْدٌ قَبْلَهُمْ فَظَهَرَ هَؤُلَاءِ الَّذِينَ كَانَ بَيْنَهُمْ وَبَيْنَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَهْدٌ فَقَنَتَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَعْدَ الرُّكُوعِ شَهْرًا يَدْعُو عَلَيْهِمْ. [راجع: ١٠١]

(٣٠) بَابُ غَزْوَةِ الْخَنْدَقِ وَهِيَ الْأَحْزَابُ،

قَالَ مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ: كَانَتْ فِي شَوَّالٍ سَنَةِ أَرْبَعٍ.

٤٠٩٧ - حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عَرَضَهُ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ وَهُوَ ابْنُ أَرْبَعِ عَشْرَةَ سَنَةً فَلَمْ يُجِزْهُ. وَعَرَضَهُ يَوْمَ الْخَنْدَقِ وَهُوَ ابْنُ خَمْسِ عَشْرَةَ سَنَةً فَأَجَازَهُ.

[راجع: ٢٦٦٤]

٤٠٩٨ - حَدَّثَنِي قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي الْخَنْدَقِ وَهُمْ يَحْفَرُونَ، وَنَحْنُ نَنْقُلُ التُّرَابَ عَلَى أَكْتَادِنَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: