

ذلك. فذكر ذلك النبي ﷺ فلم يعنف واحداً منهم. [راجع: ٩٤٦]

٤١٢٠ - حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو أَبِي الأَسْوَدَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ. وَحَدَّثَنِي خَلِيفَةً: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي عَنْ أَئِيسِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ الرَّجُلُ يَحْمِلُ لِلَّهِ عَزَّلَهُ التَّخَلَّاتَ حَتَّى افْتَحَ فُرِيقَةَ وَالنَّصِيرَ، وَإِنَّ أَهْلِي أَمْرَوْنِي أَنْ أَتَيَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَأَسْأَلَهُ الَّذِينَ كَانُوا أَعْطَوْهُ أَوْ بَعْضَهُ. وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ قَدْ أَعْطَاهُ أُمَّ أَيْمَنَ فَجَاءَتْ أُمَّ أَيْمَنَ فَجَعَلَتِ التَّوْبَ فِي عَنْتَقِي تَقُولُ: كَلَّا وَالَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ، لَا يُعْطِيكُمْ وَقَدْ أَعْطَانِيهِمْ، أَوْ كَمَا قَالَتْ، وَالنَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لِكَ كَذَا» - وَتَقُولُ: كَلَّا وَاللَّهُ، حَتَّى أَعْطَاهَا - حَسِبْتُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: - عَشَرَةً أَمْثَالِهِ، أَوْ كَمَا قَالَ. [راجع: ٢٦٣٠]

٤١٢١ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَنْدَرُ، حَدَّثَنَا شَعْبَةُ، عَنْ سَعْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا أُمَّامَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدَ الْخُدَرَى رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: نَزَلَ أَهْلُ فُرِيقَةَ عَلَى حُكْمِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ مُعاذٍ فَأَرْسَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَى سَعِيدٍ فَأَتَى عَلَى جِمَارٍ فَلَمَّا دَنَا مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ قَالَ لِلْأَنْصَارِ: «فَوْمُوا إِلَى سَيِّدِكُمْ أَوْ خَيْرِكُمْ».

4120. Narrated Anas (رضي الله عنه): Some (of the *Anṣār*) used to present date-palm trees to the Prophet ﷺ till Banū Quraīṣa and Banū An-Naḍīr were conquered (then he returned to the people their date-palms). My people ordered me to ask the Prophet ﷺ to return some or all the date-palms they had given to him, but the Prophet ﷺ had given those trees to Umm Aiman. On that, Umm Aiman came and put the garment around my neck and said, "No, by Him except Whom none has the right to be worshipped, he will not return those trees to you as he (i.e., the Prophet ﷺ) has given them to me." The Prophet ﷺ said (to her), "Return those trees and I will give you so much (instead of them)." But she kept on refusing, saying, "No, by Allāh," till he gave her ten times the number of her date-palms.

4121. Narrated Abū Sa‘id Al-Khudrī (رضي الله عنه): The people of (Banū) Quraīṣa agreed to accept the verdict of Sa‘d bin Mu‘ādh. So the Prophet ﷺ sent for Sa‘d, and the latter came (riding) a donkey and when he approached the mosque, the Prophet ﷺ said to the *Anṣār*, "Get up for your chief or for the best among you."⁽¹⁾ Then the Prophet ﷺ said (to Sa‘d). "These (i.e., Banū Quraīṣa) have agreed to accept your verdict." Sa‘d said, "Kill their (men) warriors and take their offspring as captives." On that the Prophet ﷺ said,

(1) (H. 4121) The Prophet ﷺ asked them to help Sa‘d because he was sick.

"You have judged according to Allāh's Judgement," or said, "according to the King's (Allah's) Judgement."

فَقَالَ: «هُوَلَاءِ فُرِيقَةُ عَلَى حُكْمِكَ»،
فَقَالَ: تَقْتُلُ مِنْهُمْ مُقاتَلَتَهُمْ، وَتَسْبِي
ذَرَارِيَّهُمْ. قَالَ: قَضَيْتَ بِحُكْمِ اللَّهِ،
وَرَبِّيْماً قَالَ: بِحُكْمِ الْمَالِكِ».

[٤٠٤٣]

٤١٢٢ - حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَّاً بْنُ يَحْيَى :
حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُعْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا
هِشَامٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَّ
اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَ: أُصِيبَ سَعْدُ يَوْمَ
الْخُنْدَقِ، رَمَاهُ جُنُلٌ مِنْ قُرُبَيْنِ يُقَالُ
لَهُ: حِبَّانُ بْنُ الْعَرِقَةِ وَهُوَ حِبَّانُ بْنُ
قَيسٍ مِنْ بَنِي مَعِيزٍ بْنِ عَامِرٍ بْنِ
لُؤْيٍ، رَمَاهُ فِي الْأَكْحَلِ فَصَرَبَ النَّبِيُّ
صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ خَيْمَةً فِي الْمَسْجِدِ لِيَعُودَ مِنْ
قَرِيبٍ، فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مِنَ
الْخُنْدَقِ وَضَعَ السَّلَاحَ وَاغْتَسَلَ فَأَتَاهُ
جِبْرِيلٌ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ وَهُوَ يَنْقُضُ رَأْسَهُ
مِنَ الْغُبَارِ فَقَالَ: قَدْ وَضَعْتَ
السَّلَاحَ، وَاللَّهُ مَا وَضَعْتُهُ، اخْرُجْ
إِلَيْهِمْ، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: «فَأَيْنَ؟»
فَأَشَارَ إِلَى بَنِي قُرِيَّةَ. فَأَتَاهُمْ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَرَدَ
الْحُكْمَ إِلَى سَعْدٍ، قَالَ: فَإِنِّي أَحْكُمُ
فِيهِمْ أَنْ تُقْتَلَ الْمُقاَلَةُ وَأَنْ تُسْبَي
النِّسَاءُ وَالذُّرَيْهُ، وَأَنْ تُقْسَمَ أَمْوَالُهُمْ.
قَالَ هِشَامٌ: فَأَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ
رَضِيَّ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ أَنَّ سَعْدًا قَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ
إِنَّكَ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّهُ لَيْسَ أَحَدًا أَحَبَّ إِلَيَّ أَنْ

4122. Narrated 'Āishah: Sa'd was wounded on the day (of the battle) of *Al-Khandaq* (i.e., the Trench) when a man from *Quraish*, called Ḥibbān bin Al-'Ariqa hit him (with an arrow). The man was Ḥibbān bin Qais from (the tribe of) Bani Ma'īsh bin Āmir bin Lu'āi who shot an arrow at Sa'd's medial arm vein (or main artery of the arm). The Prophet ﷺ pitched a tent (for Sa'd) in the mosque so that he might be near to the Prophet ﷺ to visit. When the Prophet ﷺ returned from (the battle) of *Al-Khandaq* (i.e., the Trench) and laid down his arms and took a bath, Jibril (Gabriel) came to him while he (i.e., Jibril) was shaking the dust off his head, and said, "You have laid down the arms? By Allāh, I have not laid them down. Go out to them (to attack them)." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Where?" (Angel) Jibril pointed towards Bani Quraiṣa. So Allāh's Messenger ﷺ went to them (i.e., Banū Quraiṣa) (and besieged them). They then surrendered to the Prophet's judgement but he directed them to Sa'd to give his verdict concerning them. Sa'd said, "I give my judgement that their warriors should be killed, their women and children should be taken as captives, and their properties distributed." Narrated Hishām: My father informed me that 'Āishah said, "Sa'd said, 'O Allāh! You know that there is nothing more beloved to me than to fight in Your Cause against those who disbelieved your Messenger ﷺ and turned him out (of Makkah), O Allāh! I think you have put to

an end the fight between us and them (i.e., Quraish infidels). And if there still remains any fight with the Quraish (infidels), then keep me alive till I fight against them for Your sake. But if you have brought the war to an end, then let this wound burst and cause my death thereby.' So blood gushed from the wound. There was a tent in the mosque belonging to Banū Ghifār who were surprised by the blood flowing towards them. They said, 'O people of the tent! What is this thing which is coming to us from your side?' Behold! Blood was flowing profusely out of Sa'd's wound. Sa'd then died because of that."

أَجَاهِدُهُمْ فِيكَ مِنْ قَوْمٍ كَذَّبُوا رَسُولَكَ
وَأَخْرَجُوهُ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَطْلُنُ أَنَّكَ
قَدْ وَضَعْتَ الْحَرْبَ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَهُمْ فَإِنْ
كَانَ بَقِيَ مِنْ حَرْبٍ قُرَيْشٌ شَيْءٌ
فَأَبْقَنِي لَهُ حَتَّى أَجَاهِدُهُمْ فِيكَ، وَإِنْ
كُنْتَ وَضَعْتَ الْحَرْبَ فَاجْرُهَا
وَاجْعَلْ مَوْتِي فِيهَا، فَانْفَجَرَتْ مِنْ لَبَّيْهِ
فَلَمْ يَرْغُبُهُمْ، وَفِي الْمَسْجِدِ خَيْمَةً مِنْ
بَنِي غَفَارٍ، إِلَّا الدَّمُ يَسِيلُ إِلَيْهِمْ
فَقَالُوا: يَا أَهْلَ الْخَيْمَةِ، مَا هَذَا الَّذِي
يَأْتِنَا مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ؟ فَإِذَا سَعَدْ يَعْذُو
جُرْحَمَ دَمًا، فَمَاتَ مِنْهَا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُ. [راجع: ٤٦٣]

4123. Narrated Al-Barā': The Prophet ﷺ said to Ḥassān, "Abuse them (with your poems), and (angel) Jibrīl (Gabriel) is with you".

٤١٢٣ - حَدَّثَنَا الحَجَاجُ بْنُ
مِنْهَالٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي
عَدِيُّ أَنَّهُ سَمَعَ الْبَرَاءَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لِحَسَانَ يَوْمَ
قُرِيَظَةَ: «اْهْجُهُمْ، أَوْ هَاجِهِمْ وَجِبْرِيلُ
مَعَكُمْ». [راجع: ٣٢١٣]

4124. (Through another group of sub-narrators) Al-Barā' bin 'Āzib said, "On the day of Quraiza's (siege), Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said to Ḥassān bin Thābit, 'Abuse them (with your poems), and Jibrīl is with you'."

٤١٤ - وَزَادَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ
ظَهْمَانَ، عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ
ثَابَتِ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ ابْنِ عَازِبٍ قَالَ:
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ قُرِيَظَةَ لِحَسَانَ
بْنِ ثَابَتِ: «اْهْجُجُ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، فَإِنَّ
جِبْرِيلَ مَعَكُمْ». [راجع: ٣٢١٣]

(32) CHAPTER. The *Ghazwā* (i.e., battle) of *Dhāt-ur-Riqā'*

This was the *Ghazwā* carried on (by the Muslims) against the tribes of Muḥārib, Khaṣafa from Banū Tha'laba from

(٣٢) بَابُ غَزْوَةِ ذَاتِ الرِّقَاعِ،
وَهِيَ غَزْوَةُ مُحَارِبٍ حَصَفَةَ مِنْ
بَنِي نَعْلَبَةَ مِنْ غَطْفَانٍ. فَنَزَلَ تَخْلَلَ

Ghaṭafān. The Prophet ﷺ halted at Nakhl. This Ghazwā took place after the conquest of Khaibar, as Abū Mūsā came (to Al-Madīna from Ethiopia) after (the Ghazwā) of Khaibar⁽¹⁾.

4125. Narrated Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمَا : The Prophet ﷺ led his Companions in Fear Prayer⁽²⁾ in the seventh Ghazwā, i.e., the Ghazwā of Dhāt-ur-Riqā.

Ibn ‘Abbās said, “The Prophet ﷺ offered the Fear Prayer at a place called Dhi-Qarad.”

وهي بعده خير لأن آبا موسى جاء
بعد خير.

٤١٢٥ - وقال لي عبد الله بن رجاء : أخبرنا عمران القطان، عن يحيى ابن أبي كثير، عن أبي سلمة، عن جابر ابن عبد الله رضي الله عنهما : أن النبي ﷺ صلى بأصحابه في الخوف في عزوة السابعة، عزوة ذات الرقاع. وقال ابن عباس : صلى النبي ﷺ يعني صلاة الخوف بذري قرید. [انظر: ٤١٢٦، ٤١٢٧، ٤١٣٠]

[٤١٣٧]

4126. Jābir said that the Prophet ﷺ led the people in the Fear Prayer on the day of Muḥārib and Tha'laba (i.e., the day of the battle of Dhat-ur-Riqā).

٤١٢٦ - وقال بكر بن سزاده : حدثني زباد بن نافع، عن أبي موسى أن جابرًا حدثهم قال : صلى النبي ﷺ بهم يوم معاريب وثلبة. [راجع:

[٤١٢٥]

4127. Jābir added, “The Prophet ﷺ set out for (the battle of) Dhāt-ur-Riqā’ at a place called Nakhl and he met a group of people from Ghaṭafān, but there was no clash (between them), and the people were afraid of each other, and the Prophet ﷺ offered the two *Rak'at* of the Fear Prayer.”

Narrated Salama : “I fought in the company of the Prophet ﷺ on the day of Al-Qarad.”

٤١٢٧ - وقال ابن إسحاق : سمعت وهب بن كيسان : سمعت جابرًا : خرج النبي ﷺ إلى ذات الرقاع من نخل فلقي جمعا من غطفان فلئن يكن قتال، وأخاف الناس بعضهم بعضا، فصلى النبي

(1) (Ch. 32) Since it has become certain that Abū Mūsa participated in the Ghazwā of Dhāt-ur-Riqā since his arrival to Al-Madīna coincided with the Ghazwā of Khaibar, we infer that the Ghazwā of Dhāt-ur-Riqā took place after that of Khaibar.

(2) (H. 4125) *Salāt* (prayer) performed at the time of battle when the Muslims confront the enemy.

رَكْعَيِ الْخُوفِ . وَقَالَ يَزِيدُ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ: غَرْوُثَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ يَوْمَ الْمَرْدَ . [٤١٢٥: راجع: ٤١٢٨]

4128. Narrated Abū Burda: Abū Mūsa said, "We went out in the company of the Prophet ﷺ for a *Ghazwā* and we were six persons having one camel which we rode in rotation. So, (due to excessive walking) our feet became thin and my feet became thin and my nails dropped, and we used to wrap our feet with the pieces of cloth, and for this reason, the *Ghazwā* was named *Dhāt-ur-Riqā'*⁽¹⁾ as we wrapped our feet with rags." When Abū Mūsa narrated this (*Hadīth*), he felt regretful to do so and said, "....." as if he disliked to have disclosed a good deed of his.

٤١٢٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ العَلَاءَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَسَامَةَ، عَنْ بُرِيْدَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ فِي غَرَأَةٍ وَنَحْنُ سَيِّدُنَا نَفَرْ بَيْنَنَا بَعِيرٌ نَعْتَقِيهُ، فَنَقَبَتْ أَقْدَامُنَا وَنَقَبَتْ قَدَمَيَ وَسَقَطَتْ أَطْفَارِي وَكُنَّا نَلْفُ عَلَى أَرْجُلِنَا الْخِرَقَ فَسُمِّيَتْ غَرْوَةً ذَاتِ الرِّقَاعِ لِمَا كُنَّا نَعْصِبُ مِنَ الْخِرَقِ عَلَى أَرْجُلِنَا . وَحَدَّثَ أَبُو مُوسَى بِهِذَا الْحَدِيثِ ثُمَّ كَرِهَ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: مَا كُنْتُ أَضْطَعُ بِأَنْ أَذْكُرُهُ؟ كَانَهُ أَنْ يَكُونَ شَيْءًا مِنْ عَمَلِهِ أَفْشَاهُ .

4129. Narrated Sāliḥ bin Khawwāt (or Sahl bin Abī Ḥathma) concerning those who witnessed the Fear Prayer that was performed in the battle of *Dhāt-ur-Riqā'* in the company of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ: One batch lined up behind him while another batch (lined up) facing the enemy. The Prophet ﷺ led the batch that was with him in one *Rak'a*, and he stayed in the standing posture while that batch completed their (two *Rak'a*) Prayer by themselves and went away, lining in the face of the enemy, while the other batch came and he (i.e., the Prophet ﷺ) offered his remaining *Rak'a* with them, and then, kept on sitting till they completed

٤١٢٩ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ رُومَانَ، عَنْ صَالِحِ ابْنِ حَوَّاتٍ عَمْنَ شَهَدَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ يَوْمَ ذَاتِ الرِّقَاعِ صَلَاةَ الْخُوفِ: أَنَّ طَائِفَةً صَفَّتْ مَعَهُ وَطَائِفَةً وُجَاهَ الْعَدُوِّ فَصَلَّى بِالَّتِي مَعَهُ رَكْعَةً ثُمَّ ثَبَّتْ قَائِمًا وَأَتَمُوا لَأَنْفُسِهِمْ ثُمَّ أَنْصَرَفُوا فَصَافُوا وُجَاهَ الْعَدُوِّ، وَجَاءَتِ الْطَائِفَةُ الْأُخْرَى فَصَلَّى بِهِمْ الرَّكْعَةَ الَّتِي بَقِيَتْ مِنْ صَلَاتِهِ ثُمَّ ثَبَّتَ

(1) (H. 4128) *Dhāt-ur-Riqā'* literally means 'of the rags'.

their *Salāt* (prayer) by themselves, and he then finished his *Salāt* (prayer) with *Taslīm* along with them.

4130. Narrated Ibn Az-Zubair: Jābir said, "We were with the Prophet ﷺ at Nakhl," and then he mentioned the Fear Prayer.

Narrated Al-Qāsim bin Muḥammad: The Prophet ﷺ offered the Fear Prayer in the *Ghazwā* of Banū Anmār.

جَالِسًا وَأَتَمُوا لَأَنفُسِهِمْ، ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ بِهِمْ.

٤١٣٠ - وَقَالَ مُعاذٌ: حَدَثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ أَبِي الرَّبِيعِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يَنْخُلُ فَذَكَرَ صَلَاةَ الْخُوفِ. قَالَ مَالِكٌ: وَذَلِكَ أَحْسَنُ مَا سَمِعْتُ فِي صَلَاةِ الْخُوفِ، تَابَعَهُ الْيَتِيمُ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ: أَنَّ الْقَاسِمَ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ حَدَّثَنَا: صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي عَزْوَةِ بَنِي أَنْمَارِ.

[راجع: ٤١٢٥]

4131. Narrated Sahl bin Abī Ḥathma (describing the Fear Prayer): The *Imām* stands up facing the *Qiblah* and one batch of them (i.e., the army) (out of the two) offers *Salāt* (prayers) along with him and the other batch faces the enemy. The *Imām* offers one *Rak'a* with the first batch, and then they themselves stand up alone and offer one bowing and two prostrations while they are still in their place, and then go away to relieve the second batch, and the second batch comes [and takes the place of the first batch in the *Salāt* (prayer) behind the *Imām*] and he offers the second *Rak'a* with them. So, he completes his two *Rak'a* (with *Taslīm*) and then the second batch (gets up for the second *Rak'a*), bows and prostrates two prostrations [i.e., complete their second *Rak'a* and thus all complete their *Salāt* (prayer)].

٤١٣١ - حَدَثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ صَالِحٍ بْنِ خَوَاتِ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ أَبِي حَمْمَةَ قَالَ: يَقُولُ الْإِلَامُ مُسْتَشِيلُ الْقِبْلَةِ وَطَائِفَةٌ مِنْهُمْ مَعَهُ وَطَائِفَةٌ مِنْ قِبْلِ الْعَدُوِّ وَجُوهُهُمْ إِلَى الْعَدُوِّ يُضَلَّلُ بِالذِّينَ مَعَهُ رَكْعَةٌ ثُمَّ يَقُولُونَ فَيَرْكَعُونَ لِأَنفُسِهِمْ رَكْعَةً وَيَسْجُدُونَ سَجْدَتَيْنِ فِي مَكَانِهِمْ، ثُمَّ يَذْهَبُ هُؤُلَاءِ إِلَى مَقَامِ أُولَئِكَ فَيَجِيءُ أُولَئِكَ فَيَرْكَعُ بِهِمْ رَكْعَةً فَلَمَّا شَتَّانٍ، ثُمَّ يَرْكَعُونَ وَيَسْجُدُونَ سَجْدَتَيْنِ.

حَدَثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ شُعبَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ صَالِحٍ بْنِ خَوَاتِ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ أَبِي حَمْمَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِثْلَهُ. حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَيْدَ اللَّهِ:

حدَّثَنِي أَبْنُ أَبِي حَارِمٍ، عَنْ يَحْمَىٰ :
سَمِعَ الْقَاسِمَ: أَخْبَرَنِي صَالِحُ بْنُ
خَوَّاَتِ، عَنْ سَهْلِ حَدَّثَهُ قَوْلَةَ.

٤١٣٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ قَالَ:
أَخْبَرَنَا شَعِيبٌ، عَنِ الرُّهْبَرِيِّ قَالَ:
أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمٌ: أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: غَزَّوْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ
ﷺ قَبْلَ تَجِيدِ قَوَازِنَا الْعَدُوِّ فَصَافَقْنَا
لَهُمْ. [راجع: ٩٤٢]

٤١٣٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدِّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا
بَيْزِيدُ ابْنُ زُرْبَعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ
الرُّهْبَرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ
عُمَرَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِإِحْدَى الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ وَالظَّائِفَةِ
الْأُخْرَى مُوَاجِهًةً الْعَدُوِّ، ثُمَّ انْصَرُوْا
فَقَاتَلُوا فِي مَقَامِ أَصْحَابِهِمْ، فَجَاءَ
أُولَئِكَ فَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
عَلَيْهِمْ، ثُمَّ قَامَ هُؤُلَاءِ فَقَضَوْا رَكْعَتَهُمْ
وَقَامَ هُؤُلَاءِ فَقَضَوْا رَكْعَتَهُمْ. [راجع:
٩٤٢]

٤١٣٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ:
حَدَّثَنَا شَعِيبٌ، عَنِ الرُّهْبَرِيِّ قَالَ:
حَدَّثَنِي سِنَانٌ وَأَبُو سَلَمَةَ: أَنَّ جَابِرًا
أَخْبَرَ أَنَّهُ غَرَّاً مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَبْلَ
تَجِيدِهِمْ. [راجع: ٢٩١٠]

٤١٣٥ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ:
حَدَّثَنِي أخِي، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ
مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي عَتِيقٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ

٤١٣٢. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما : I took part in a *Ghazwā* towards Najd along with Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and we clashed with the enemy, and we lined up for them.

٤١٣٣. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما : Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ led the Fear Prayer with one of the two batches of the army while the other (batch) faced the enemy. Then the first batch went away (after offering one *Rak‘a*) and took places of their companions (i.e., second batch) and the second batch came and he (ﷺ) led his second *Rak‘a* with them. Then he (i.e., the Prophet ﷺ) finished his *Salāt* (prayer) with *Taslīm* and then each of the two batches got up and completed their remaining one *Rak‘a*.

٤١٣٤. Narrated Sinān and Abū Salama : Jābir mentioned that he had participated in a *Ghazwā* towards Najd in the company of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ.

٤١٣٥. Narrated Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh رضي الله عنهما that he fought in a *Ghazwā* towards Najd along with Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and when Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ returned, he too, returned along with him. The time of the

afternoon nap overtook them when they were in a valley full of thorny trees. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ dismounted and the people dispersed amongst the thorny trees, seeking the shade of the trees. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ took shelter under a *Samura* tree and hung his sword on it. We slept for a while when Allāh's Messenger ﷺ suddenly called us, and we went to him, to find a bedouin sitting with him. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "This (bedouin) took my sword out of its sheath while I was asleep. When I woke up, the naked sword was in his hand and he said to me, 'Who can save you from me?' I replied, 'Allāh.' Now here he is sitting." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ did not punish him (for that).

شَهَابٌ، عَنْ سِنَانَ بْنِ أَبِي سِنَانِ الدُّولَيِّيِّ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّهُ عَزَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَبْلَ نَجْدٍ فَلَمَّا قَفَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَفَلَ مَعَهُ، فَأَذْرَكَهُمُ الْقَاتِلُهُ فِي وَادٍ كَثِيرِ الْعِصَاءِ، فَنَزَّلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَتَفَرَّقَ النَّاسُ فِي الْعِصَاءِ يَسْتَطِلُونَ بِالشَّجَرِ، وَنَزَّلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ تَحْتَ سَمْرَةَ فَعَلَقَ بِهَا سَيِّفَهُ، قَالَ جَابِرٌ: فَنَفَنَا نَوْمًا، فَإِذَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ يَدْعُونَا فَجِئْنَاهُ، فَإِذَا عِنْدَهُ أَعْرَابِيٌّ جَالِسٌ قَفَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ: إِنَّ هَذَا اخْتَرَطَ سَيِّفِي وَأَنَا نَايْمٌ. فَاسْتَيْقَظْتُ وَهُوَ فِي يَدِهِ صَلَتْنَا قَفَلَ لِي: مَنْ يَمْنَعُكَ مَنِّي؟ قُلْتُ لَهُ: اللَّهُ، فَهَا هُوَ ذَا جَالِسٌ». ثُمَّ لَمْ يُعَايِنْهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. [راجع: ٢٩١٠]

٤١٣٦ - وَقَالَ أَبَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلْمَةَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِذِرَاتِ الرَّقَاعِ فَإِذَا أَتَيْنَا عَلَى شَجَرَةٍ طَبِيلَةٍ تَرَكْنَاهَا لِلنَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِّنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ وَسَيَّفَ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مُعَلَّقًا بِالشَّجَرَةِ فَاخْتَرَطَهُ قَدَّارٌ لَهُ: تَخَافُنِي؟ قَدَّارٌ لَهُ: (لَا)، قَالَ: فَمَنْ يَمْنَعُكَ مَنِّي؟ قَالَ: (اللَّهُ)، فَنَهَّدَهُ أَصْحَابُ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَقِيمَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَصَلَّى بِطَائِفَةٍ رَكْعَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ تَأَخَّرُوا وَصَلَّى

4136. Through another group of narrators, Jābir said, "We were in the company of the Prophet ﷺ (during the battle of) *Dhāt-ur-Riqā'*, and we came across a shady tree and we left it for the Prophet ﷺ (to take rest under its shade). A man from *Al-Mushrikūn* came while the Prophet's sword was hanging on the tree. He took it out of its sheath secretly and said (to the Prophet ﷺ), 'Are you afraid of me?' The Prophet ﷺ said, 'No.' He said, 'Who can save you from me?' The Prophet ﷺ said, 'Allāh.' The Companions of the Prophet ﷺ threatened him, then the *Iqāma* for the *Salāt* (prayer) was announced and the Prophet ﷺ offered a two *Rak'a* Fear Prayer with one of the two batches, and that batch went aside,

then he offered again a two *Rak'a* prayer with the second batch. So the Prophet ﷺ offered four *Rak'a* but the people offered two *Rak'a* only."

(The subnarrator) Abū Bishr added, "The man was Ghaurath bin Al-Hārith and the battle was waged against Muḥārib Khaṣafa."

4137. Jabīr added, "We were with the Prophet ﷺ at Nakhl and he offered the Fear Prayer."

Abū Hurairah said, "I offered the Fear Prayer with the Prophet ﷺ during the *Ghazwā* (i.e., the battle) of Najd." Abū Hurairah came to the Prophet ﷺ during the days of Khaibar.

(33) CHAPTER. The *Ghazwā* of Banū Al-Muṣṭaliq which belongs to the tribe of Khuzā'a. It is also called the *Ghazwā* of Al-Muraisi'.

Ibn Ishāq said, "It took place in the 6th year (of the *Hijrah*)" Mūsa bin 'Uqba said, "It was in the 4th year (of the forged statement against 'Āishah which was during the *Ghazwā* of Al-Muraisi'."

4138. Narrated Ibn Muḥairiz: I entered the mosque and saw Abū Sa'id Al-Khudrī and sat beside him and asked him about *Al-'Azl* (i.e., coitus interruptus). Abū Sa'id said, "We went out with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ for the *Ghazwā* of Banū Al-Muṣṭaliq, and we received captives from among the Arab captives and we desired women and celibacy became hard on us and we loved to do coitus interruptus. So, when we intended to do coitus interruptus, we said, 'How can we do coitus interruptus without asking Allāh's

بالطائفة الأخرى رَكْعَيْنِ، وَكَانَ لِلنَّبِيِّ أَرْبَعُ ولِلنَّفُومِ رَكْعَتَانِ . وَقَالَ مُسَدَّدٌ، عَنْ أَبِي عَوَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي يَثْرَى: إِسْمُ الرَّجُلِ غَورُثُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ . وَقَاتَلَ فِيهَا مُحَارِبَ خَصْفَةً . [راجع: ٢٩١٠]

٤١٣٧ - وَقَالَ أَبُو الزُّبِيرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ: كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَتَعَلَّمُ فَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَلَى الْخُوفَ، وَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: صَلَّيْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي عَزْوَةِ نَجْدٍ صَلَّاهُ الْخُوفِ . وَإِنَّمَا جَاءَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَيَّامَ خَيْرَتِهِ . [راجع: ٤١٢٥]

(٣٣) بَابُ عَزْوَةِ بَنِي الْمُضْطَلِقِ مِنْ خُزَاءَةٍ وَهِيَ عَزْوَةُ الْمُرَيْسِعِ ،
قالَ ابْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: وَذَلِكَ سَنةٌ سِتٌّ، وَقَالَ مُوسَى بْنُ عَقْبَةَ: سَنةٌ أَرْبَعٌ . وَقَالَ التَّعْمَانُ بْنُ رَاشِدٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: كَانَ حَدِيثُ الْإِلْفَكِ فِي عَرْقَةِ الْمُرَيْسِعِ .

٤١٣٨ - حَدَّثَنَا قَتِيمَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ يَحْيَى بْنِ حَيَّانَ، عَنْ ابْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبَا سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ فَجَلَسْتُ إِلَيْهِ فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنِ الْعَزْلِ، قَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي عَزْوَةِ بَنِي

Messenger ﷺ while he is present among us?" We asked (him) about it and he said, 'It is better for you not to do so. There is no person that is destined to exist, but will come to existence, till the Day of Resurrection.'"

الْمُضطَلِقُ فَأَصْبَنَا سَبْيَاً مِنْ سَبِّيِ
الْعَرَبِ فَاسْتَهِنَا النِّسَاءُ وَاشْتَدَتْ عَلَيْنَا
الْعَزْبَةُ وَأَحْبَبْنَا الْعَزْلَ فَأَرَدْنَا أَنْ تَعْزِلَ.
وَقُلْنَا: نَعْزِلُ وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْنَ
أَظْهَرِنَا قَبْلَ أَنْ تَسْأَلَهُ؟ فَسَأَلَنَا عَنْ
ذَلِكَ. فَقَالَ: «مَا عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْ لَا
تَفْعَلُوا، مَا مِنْ نَسَمَةٍ كَانَتْ إِلَى يَوْمِ
الْقِيَامَةِ إِلَّا وَهِيَ كَانَتْ». [راجع: ٢٢٢٩]

٤١٣٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مَحْمُودٌ: حَدَّثَنَا

عَنْ الرَّازِيقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ
الرُّهْبَرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ جَابِرِ
بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: غَرَّوْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ غَرْزَةً نَجِدَ فَلَمَّا أَدْرَكْتَهُ
الْقَائِلَةُ وَهُوَ فِي وَادٍ كَثِيرٍ الْعِضَادِ فَنَزَّلَ
تَحْتَ شَجَرَةً وَاسْتَنْطَلَ بَهَا وَعَلَقَ سَيْفَهُ
فَتَفَرَّقَ النَّاسُ فِي الشَّجَرِ يَسْتَظِلُونَ.
وَبَيْنَا نَحْنُ كُلُّنَا إِذْ دَعَانَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
ﷺ فَجَنَّا فَإِذَا أَغْرَابَنِي قَاعِدٌ بَيْنَ
يَدَيْهِ. فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ هَذَا أَنَانِي وَأَنَا نَائِمٌ
فَاخْتَرْطْ سَيْفِي فَاسْتَيْقِظْ وَهُوَ قَائِمٌ
عَلَى رَأْسِي مُخْتَرْطْ سَيْفِي صَلَّتْنَا،
قَالَ: مَنْ يَمْتَلَكُ مِنِّي؟ قَلْتُ: اللَّهُ،
فَشَامَهُ ثُمَّ فَعَدَ، فَهُوَ هَذَا». قَالَ: وَلِمْ
يُعَايِنَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

(٣٤) بَابُ غَرْزَةِ أَنَارِ

٤١٤٠ - حَدَّثَنَا آدُمُ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ

أَبِي ذِئْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
بْنِ سُرَاقَةَ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ

4139. Narrated Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا : We took part in the *Ghazwā* of Najd along with Allah's Messenger ﷺ, and when the time for the afternoon rest approached while he was in a valley with plenty of thorny trees, he dismounted under a tree and rested in its shade and hung his sword (on it). The people dispersed amongst the trees in order to have shade. While we were in this state, Allah's Messenger ﷺ called us, and we came and found a bedouin sitting in front of him. The Prophet ﷺ said, "This (bedouin) came to me while I was asleep, and he took my sword stealthily. I woke up while he was standing by my head, holding my sword without its sheath. He said, 'Who will save you from me?' I replied, 'Allah.' So he sheathed it (i.e., the sword) and sat down, and here he is." But Allah's Messenger ﷺ did not punish him.

(34) CHAPTER. The *Ghazwā* of Anmār.

4140. Narrated Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh Al-Anṣārī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا : I saw the Prophet ﷺ offering his *Nawāfil* prayer on his mount facing the east during the *Ghazwā* of Anmār.