

So Allāh's Messenger ﷺ ordered that they should be provided with some milch camels and a shepherd and ordered them to go out of Al-Madīna and to drink the camels' milk and urine (as medicine). So they set out and when they reached Al-Ḥarra, they reverted to heathenism after embracing Islām, and killed the shepherd of the Prophet ﷺ and drove away the camels. When this news reached the Prophet ﷺ, he sent some people in pursuit of them. (So they were caught and brought back to the Prophet ﷺ). The Prophet ﷺ gave his orders in their concern. So their eyes were branded with heated pieces of iron and their hands and legs were cut off and they were left away in Ḥarra till they died in that state of theirs.

[See Vol. 1, *Ḥadīth* No.233]

وَتَكَلَّمُوا بِالْإِسْلَامِ فَقَالُوا: يَا نَبِيَّ
اللَّهِ، إِنَّا كُنَّا أَهْلَ ضَرْعٍ وَلَمْ نَكُنْ أَهْلَ
رَيْفٍ وَاسْتَوَخَّمُوا الْمَدِينَةَ فَأَمَرَ لَهُمْ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِذَوْدٍ وَرَاعٍ، وَأَمَرَهُمْ
أَنْ يَخْرُجُوا فِيهِ فَيَشْرَبُوا مِنْ أَلْبَانِهَا
وَأَبْوَالِهَا، فَاَنْطَلَقُوا حَتَّى إِذَا كَانُوا
نَاحِيَةَ الْحَرَّةِ كَفَرُوا بَعْدَ إِسْلَامِهِمْ
وَقَتَلُوا رَاعِي النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَاسْتَأْفُوا
الذَّوْدَ، فَبَلَغَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَبَعَثَ الطَّلَبَ
فِي آثَارِهِمْ فَأَمَرَ بِهِمْ فَسَمَرُوا أَعْيُنَهُمْ،
وَقَطَعُوا أَيْدِيَهُمْ وَأَرْجُلَهُمْ، وَتَرَكُوا فِي
نَاحِيَةِ الْحَرَّةِ حَتَّى مَاتُوا عَلَى حَالِهِمْ.

[راجع: ٢٣٣]

قَالَ قَتَادَةُ: وَبَلَّغْنَا أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ
بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ كَانَ يَحُثُّ عَلَى الصَّدَقَةِ
وَيَنْهَى عَنِ الْمُثَلَّةِ. وَقَالَ شُعْبَةُ وَأَبَانُ
وَحَمَّادٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ: مِنْ عُرَيْبَةَ، قَالَ
يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ وَأَبُو بَرْزَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي
قِلَابَةَ عَنْ أَنَسٍ: قَدِمَ نَقْرٌ مِنْ عُكْلٍ.

4193. Narrated Abū Rajā', the freed slave of Abū Qilāba, who was with Abū Qilāba in Sham: 'Umar bin 'Abdul-'Azīz consulted the people saying, "What do you think of *Qasama*." (1) They said, "It is a right (judgement) which Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and the caliphs before you acted on." Abū Qilāba was behind 'Umar's bed. 'Anbasa bin Sa'īd said, "But what about the narration concerning the people of ('Ukl and

٤١٩٣ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ
الرَّحِيمِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ عُمَرَ أَبُو
عُمَرَ الْحَوْضِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا أُبَيْدُ بْنُ الْحَجَّاجِ الصَّوَّافُ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو رَجَاءٍ مَوْلَى أَبِي
قِلَابَةَ وَكَانَ مَعَهُ بِالشَّامِ: أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ
عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ اسْتَشَارَ النَّاسَ يَوْمًا،

(1) (H. 4193) If somebody is murdered somewhere and the people of that area deny the murder and of knowing about the murderer, then fifty of them should take an oath to confirm their claim, and if they take such an oath "*Qasama*," then the government pays the blood-money to the relatives of the deceased person.

‘Uraina?’”(1) Abū Qilāba said, “Anas bin Mālik narrated it to me,” and then narrated the whole story.

[See Vol. 9, *Hadīth* No.6899].

قَالَ: مَا تَقُولُونَ فِي هَذِهِ الْقِسَامَةِ؟
فَقَالُوا: حَقٌّ قَضَىٰ بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
وَقَضَتْ بِهَا الْخُلَفَاءُ قَبْلَكَ. قَالَ:
وَأَبُو قِلَابَةَ خَلَفَ سَرِيرَهُ. فَقَالَ عَبْسَةُ
بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: فَأَيْنَ حَدِيثُ أَنَسٍ فِي
الْعُرَيْنَيْنِ؟ قَالَ أَبُو قِلَابَةَ: إِنِّي حَدَّثُهُ
أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ، قَالَ عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ
صُهَيْبٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ: مِنْ عُرَيْنَةٍ، وَقَالَ
أَبُو قِلَابَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ: مِنْ عُكْلٍ،
وَدَكَرَ الْقِصَّةَ. [راجع: ٢٣٣]

(38) CHAPTER. *Ghazwā Dhāt-Qarad* in which the infidels attacked and took away the she-camels of the Prophet ﷺ three days before the battle of *Khaibar*.

4194. Narrated Salama bin Al-Akwa': Once, I went (from Al-Madīna) towards (Al-Ghāba) before the first *Ādhān* of the *Fajr* prayer. The she-camels of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to graze at a place called *Dhī-Qarad*. A slave of 'Abdur-Rahmān bin 'Aūf met me (on the way) and said, "The she-camels of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had been taken away by force." I asked, "Who had taken them?" He replied, "(The people of) *Ghāṭafān*." I made three loud cries (to the people of Al-Madīna) saying, "*Yā Ṣabāḥāh!*"(2) I made the people between the two mountains of Al-Madīna hear me. Then I rushed onward and caught up with the robbers while they were watering the camels. I started throwing arrows at them as I was a good archer and I was saying, "I am the son of Al-Akwa', and today will perish the mean

(٣٨) بَابُ غَزْوَةِ ذَاتِ قَرَدٍ وَهِيَ
الْغَزْوَةُ الَّتِي أَغَارُوا فِيهَا عَلَى لِقَاحِ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَبْلَ خَيْبَرَ بِثَلَاثِ
٤١٩٤ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ:

حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ
قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَلَمَةَ بْنَ الْأَكْوَعِ يَقُولُ:
خَرَجْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُؤَذَّنَ بِالْأُولَىٰ وَكَانَتْ
لِقَاحِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ تَرْعَىٰ بَدِي قَرَدٍ،
قَالَ: فَلَقَيْتَنِي غُلَامٌ لِعَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ
عَوْفٍ فَقَالَ: أُحَدِّثُ لِقَاحِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ
ﷺ، قُلْتُ: مَنْ أَخَذَهَا؟ قَالَ:
عَطْفَانٌ، قَالَ: فَصَرَخْتُ ثَلَاثَ
صَرَخَاتٍ: يَا صَبَاحَاهُ، قَالَ فَاسْمَعْتُ
مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتِي الْمَدِينَةِ، ثُمَّ انْدَفَعْتُ
عَلَىٰ وَجْهِي حَتَّىٰ أَدْرَكْتُهُمْ وَقَدْ أَخَذُوا
يَسْتَقُونَ مِنَ الْمَاءِ فَجَعَلْتُ أَرْمِيهِمْ

(1) (H. 4193) The Prophet ﷺ did not ask the people of 'Uraina to take an oath concerning the murder of the shepherd, but he killed them. [See H. No. 4192]

(2) (H. 4194) *Yā Ṣabāḥāh!*: A call for help.

people.” I kept on saying like that till I saved the she-camels (of the Prophet ﷺ), I also snatched thirty *Burda* (i.e., garments) from them. Then the Prophet ﷺ and the other people came there, and I said, “O Allāh’s Prophet! I have stopped the people (of *Ghaṭafān*) from taking water and they are thirsty now. So send (some people) after them now.” On that the Prophet ﷺ said, “O the son of Al-Akwa’! You have overpowered them, so forgive them.” Then we all came back and Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ seated me behind him on his she-camel till we entered Al-Madīna.

بَنَيْتُ، وَكُنْتُ رَامِيًا وَأَقُولُ: أَنَا ابْنُ الْأَكْوَعِ، وَالْيَوْمَ يَوْمَ الرُّضْعِ، وَأَرْتَجِزُ حَتَّى اسْتَنْقَذْتُ اللَّفَاحَ مِنْهُمْ وَاسْتَلْبْتُ مِنْهُمْ ثَلَاثِينَ بُرْدَةً، قَالَ: وَجَاءَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَالثَّاسُ فَقُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ، قَدْ حَمَيْتُ الْقَوْمَ الْمَاءَ وَهُمْ عِطَاشٌ، فَابْعَثْ إِلَيْهِمُ السَّاعَةَ فَقَالَ: «يَا ابْنَ الْأَكْوَعِ مَلَكَتْ فَاسْجِحْ»، قَالَ: ثُمَّ رَجَعْنَا وَيُزِدُنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَى نَافِيَتِهِ حَتَّى دَخَلْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ. [راجع: ٣٠٤١]

[٣٠٤١]

(39) CHAPTER. *Ghazwā* of *Khaibar*.

4195. Narrated Suwaid bin An-Nu'mān: I went out in the company of the Prophet ﷺ in the year (the battle) of *Khaibar*, and when we reached *Aṣ-Ṣahbā'* which is the lower part of *Khaibar*, the Prophet ﷺ offered the *Aṣr* prayer and then asked the people to collect the journey-food. Nothing was brought but *Sawiq* which the Prophet ﷺ ordered to be moistened with water, and then he ate it and we also ate it. Then he got up to offer the *Maghrib* prayer. He washed his mouth, and we too washed our mouths, and then he offered the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) without repeating his ablution.

(٣٩) بَابُ غَزْوَةِ خَيْبَرَ

٤١٩٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ

سَلْمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ بُشَيْرِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ: أَنَّ سُوَيْدَ بْنَ الثُّعْمَانَ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ خَرَجَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَامَ خَيْبَرَ حَتَّى إِذَا كُنَّا بِالصُّهْبَاءِ وَهِيَ مِنْ أَدْنَى خَيْبَرَ صَلَّى الْعَصْرَ ثُمَّ دَعَا بِالْأَزْوَادِ فَلَمْ يُؤْتِ إِلَّا بِالسُّوَيْقِ، فَأَمَرَ بِهِ فَتُرِّي فَأَكَلَ وَأَكَلْنَا ثُمَّ قَامَ إِلَى الْمَغْرِبِ فَمَضْمَضَ وَمَضْمَضْنَا ثُمَّ صَلَّى وَلَمْ يَتَوَضَّأْ. [راجع: ٢٠٩]

٤١٩٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ

4196. Narrated Salama bin Al-Akwa' *رضي* الله عنه: We went out to *Khaibar* in the company of the Prophet ﷺ. While we were proceeding at night, a man from the group said to 'Amir, "O 'Amir! Won't you let us hear your poetry?" 'Amir was a poet, so he got down and started reciting for the people poetry that kept pace with the camel's footsteps, saying:

سَلْمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ سَلْمَةَ بْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ إِلَى خَيْبَرَ، فَسِرْنَا لَيْلًا، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ لِعَامِرٍ: يَا

“O Allāh! Without You we would not have been guided on the right path

Neither would we have given *Sadaqa* (in charity), nor would we have offered *Salāt* (prayer).

So please forgive us, what we have committed (i.e., our defects); let all of us be sacrificed for Your Cause.

And send *Sakinah* (i.e., tranquillity and calmness) upon us

To make our feet firm when we meet our enemy,

And if they will call us towards an unjust thing, we will refuse.

The infidels have made a hue and cry to ask other's help against us.”

The Prophet ﷺ on that, asked, “Who is that (camel) driver (reciting poetry)?” The people said, “He is ‘Amir bin Al-Akwa’.” Then the Prophet ﷺ said, “May Allāh bestow His Mercy on him.” A man amongst the people said, “O Allāh's Prophet! Has (martyrdom) been granted to him.⁽¹⁾ Would that you let us enjoy his company longer.” Then we reached and besieged *Khaibar* till we were afflicted with severe hunger. Then Allāh تعالى helped the Muslims conquer it (i.e., *Khaibar*). In the evening of the day of the conquest of the city, the Muslims made huge fires. The Prophet ﷺ said, “What are these fires? For cooking what are you making the fire?” The people replied, “(For cooking) meat.” He asked, “What kind of meat?” They (i.e., people) said, “The meat of donkeys.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Throw away the meat and break the pots!” Someone asked, “O Allāh's Messenger! Shall we throw away the meat and wash the pots instead?” He said, “(Yes, you can do) that too.” So when the army files were arranged in rows

عامر، أَلَا تَسْمِعُنَا مِنْ هُنَيْهَاتِكَ؟ -
وَكَانَ عَامِرٌ رَجُلًا شَاعِرًا - فَتَزَلَّ
يُحَدِّثُ بِالْقَوْمِ يَقُولُ:

اللَّهُمَّ لَوْلَا أَنْتَ مَا اهْتَدَيْتَنَا
وَلَا تَصَدَّقْنَا وَلَا صَلَّيْنَا

فَاغْفِرْ فِدَاءً لَكَ مَا اتَّقَيْنَا
وَأَلْقَيْنَا سَكِينَةً عَلَيْنَا

وَتَبَّتِ الْأَقْدَامَ إِنْ لَاقَيْنَا
إِنَّا إِذَا صِيحَ بِنَا أَتَيْنَا

وَبالصُّبْحِ عَزَلُوا عَلَيْنَا
فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ هَذَا

السَّائِقُ؟» قَالُوا: عَامِرُ بْنُ الْأَكْوَعِ،
قَالَ: «يَرْحَمَهُ اللَّهُ»، قَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ

الْقَوْمِ: وَجِبَتْ يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ لَوْ أَمْتَعْتَنَا
بِهِ. فَأَتَيْنَا خَيْبَرَ فَحَاصَرْنَاهُمْ حَتَّى

أَصَابَتْنَا مَخْمَصَةٌ شَدِيدَةٌ، ثُمَّ إِنَّ اللَّهَ
تَعَالَى فَتَحَهَا عَلَيْهِمْ. فَلَمَّا أَمْسَى

النَّاسُ مَسَاءَ الْيَوْمِ الَّذِي فُتِحَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ
أَوْقَدُوا نِيرَانًا كَثِيرَةً، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ:

«مَا هَذِهِ النَّيِّرَانُ؟ عَلَى أَيِّ شَيْءٍ
تُوقَدُونَ؟» قَالُوا: عَلَى لَحْمٍ، قَالَ:

«عَلَى أَيِّ لَحْمٍ؟» قَالُوا: لَحْمُ حُمُرِ
الْإِنْسِيَّةِ، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَهْرَيْقُوهَا

وَاحْسِرُوهَا»، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: يَا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ، أَوْ نَهْرَيْقُهَا وَنَغْسَلُهَا؟ قَالَ: «أَوْ

ذَلِكَ، فَلَمَّا تَصَافَّ الْقَوْمُ كَانَ سَيْفُ
عَامِرٍ قَصِيرًا، فَتَنَاوَلَ بِهِ سَاقَ يَهُودِيٍّ

(1) (H. 4196) The man, 'Umar, inferred from the invocation of the Prophet ﷺ that 'Amir would be granted martyrdom.

(for the clash), 'Amir's sword was short and he aimed at the leg of a Jew to strike it, but the sharp blade of the sword returned to him and injured his own knee, and that caused him to die. When they returned from the battle, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saw me (in a sad mood). He took my hand and said, "What is bothering you?" I replied, "Let my father and mother be sacrificed for you! The people say that the deeds of 'Amir are lost." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever says so, is mistaken, for 'Amir has got a double reward." The Prophet ﷺ raised two fingers and added, "He (i.e., 'Amir) was a persevering struggler in the Cause of Allāh and there are few Arabs who achieved the like of (good deeds) 'Amir had done."

4197. Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ reached Khaibar at night and it was his habit that whenever he reached the enemy at night, he will not attack them till it was morning. When it was morning, the Jews came out with their spades and baskets, and when they saw him (i.e., the Prophet ﷺ), they said, "Muḥammad! By Allāh! Muḥammad and his army!" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Khaibar is destroyed, for whenever we approach a (hostile) nation (to fight), then evil will be the morning for those who have been warned."

4198. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رضي الله عنه: We reached Khaibar early in the morning⁽¹⁾ and the inhabitants of Khaibar came out carrying their spades, and when they saw the Prophet ﷺ they said, "Muḥammad! By

لِضْرْبِهِ وَيَرْجِعُ ذُبَابَ سَيْفِهِ فَأَصَابَ عَيْنَ رُكْبَةِ عَامِرٍ فَمَاتَ مِنْهُ، قَالَ: فَلَمَّا قَفَلُوا قَالَ سَلَمَةُ: رَأَيْتَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ أَخَذَ يَدِي، قَالَ: «مَا لَكَ؟» قُلْتُ لَهُ: فِدَاكَ أَبِي وَأُمِّي، زَعَمُوا أَنَّ عَامِرًا حَبِطَ عَمَلُهُ. قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «كَذَبَ مَنْ قَالَ، إِنَّ لَهُ أَجْرَيْنِ - وَجَمَعَ بَيْنَ إِضْبَعَيْهِ - إِنَّهُ لَجَاهِدٌ مُجَاهِدٌ، قَلَّ عَرَبِيٌّ مَشَى بِهَا مِثْلَهُ». حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ قَالَ: «نَشَأُ بِهَا». [راجع: ٢٤٧٧]

٤١٩٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ الطَّوِيلِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ رَضِيٍّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَتَى خَيْبَرَ لَيْلًا وَكَانَ إِذَا أَتَى قَوْمًا لَيْلًا لَمْ يُعَزَّ بِهَمِّ حَتَّى يُصْبِحَ. فَلَمَّا أَصْبَحَ خَرَجَتِ الْيَهُودُ بِمَسَاجِيهِمْ وَمَكَاتِلِهِمْ. فَلَمَّا رَأَوْهُ قَالُوا: مُحَمَّدٌ وَاللَّهِ، مُحَمَّدٌ وَالْخَمِيسُ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «خَرِبَتْ خَيْبَرُ، إِنَّا إِذَا نَزَلْنَا بِسَاحَةِ قَوْمٍ فَسَاءَ صَبَاحُ الْمُتَدْرِينِ». [راجع: ٣٧١]

٤١٩٨ - أَخْبَرَنَا صَدَقَةُ بْنُ الْفَضْلِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ:

(1) (H. 4198) They came at night and stayed near to Khaibar till morning when they attacked it.

Allāh! Muḥammad and his army!” The Prophet ﷺ said, “*Allāhu Akbar!* Khaibar is destroyed, for whenever we approach a (hostile) nation (to fight) then evil will be the morning for those who have been warned.” We then got the meat of donkeys (and intended to eat it), but an announcement was made by the announcer of the Prophet ﷺ, “Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ forbid you to eat the meat of donkeys as it is *Rijs* (an impure thing).”

4199. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Someone came to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and said, “The donkeys have been eaten (by the Muslims).” The Prophet ﷺ kept quiet. Then the man came again and said, “The donkeys have been eaten.” The Prophet ﷺ kept quiet. The man came to him the third time and said, “The donkeys have been consumed.” On that the Prophet ﷺ ordered an announcer to announce to the people, “Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ forbid you to eat the meat of donkeys.” Then the cooking pots were upset while the meat was still boiling in them.

4200. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ offered the *Fajr* (morning) prayer near Khaibar when it was still dark and then said, “*Allāhu Akbar!* Khaibar is destroyed, for whenever we approach a (hostile) nation (to fight), then evil will be the morning for those who have been warned.” Then the inhabitants of Khaibar came out running on the roads. The Prophet ﷺ had their warriors

صَبَحْنَا خَيْبَرَ بُكْرَةً فَخَرَجَ أَهْلُهَا
بِالْمَسَاحِي فَلَمَّا بَصُرُوا بِالنَّبِيِّ ﷺ
قَالُوا: مُحَمَّدٌ وَاللَّهِ، مُحَمَّدٌ
وَالْحَمِيسُ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «اللَّهُ
أَكْبَرُ، خَرِبَتْ خَيْبَرُ، إِنَّا إِذَا نَزَلْنَا
بِسَاحَةِ قَوْمٍ فَسَاءَ صَبَاحُ الْمُنْدَرِينَ».
فَأَصَبْنَا مِنْ لُحُومِ الْحُمْرِ. فَنَادَى
مُنَادِي النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ
يَنْهَيَانَكُمْ عَنْ لُحُومِ الْحُمْرِ فَإِنَّهَا
رِجْسٌ.

٤١٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ
الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا
أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ
مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ
ﷺ جَاءَهُ جَاءَ فَقَالَ: أَكَلْتِ الْحُمْرُ،
فَسَكَتَ. ثُمَّ أَتَاهُ الثَّانِيَةَ فَقَالَ: أَكَلْتِ
الْحُمْرُ، فَسَكَتَ. ثُمَّ أَتَاهُ الثَّلَاثَةَ
فَقَالَ: أَفْبَيَّتِ الْحُمْرُ، فَأَمَرَ مُنَادِيًا
فَنَادَى فِي النَّاسِ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ
يَنْهَيَانَكُمْ عَنْ لُحُومِ الْحُمْرِ الْأَهْلِيَّةِ،
فَأُكْفِمَتِ الْقُدُورُ وَإِنَّهَا لَتَفُورُ بِاللَّحْمِ.
[راجع: ٣٧١]

٤٢٠٠ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ
حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ
ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ:
صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الصُّبْحَ قَرِيبًا مِنْ خَيْبَرَ
بِغَلَسٍ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ خَرِبَتْ
خَيْبَرُ، إِنَّا إِذَا نَزَلْنَا بِسَاحَةِ قَوْمٍ فَسَاءَ

killed, their offspring and woman taken as captives. Şafīyya was amongst the captives, she first came in the share of Diḥya Al-Kalbī but later on she belonged to the Prophet ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ made her manumission as her *Mahr*.⁽¹⁾

صَبَاحَ الْمُنْدَرِينَ». فَخَرَجُوا يَسْعَوْنَ فِي السَّكِّ. فَقَتَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الْمُقَاتِلَةَ وَسَبَى الذَّرِيَّةَ، وَكَانَ فِي السَّبْيِ صَفِيَّةُ فَصَارَتْ إِلَى دِحْيَةَ الْكَلْبِيِّ ثُمَّ صَارَتْ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَجَعَلَ عَتَقَهَا صَدَاقَهَا. فَقَالَ عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ صُهَيْبٍ لِثَابِتٍ: يَا أَبَا مُحَمَّدٍ، أَنْتَ قُلْتَ لِأَنْبَسٍ: مَا أَصَدَقَهَا؟ فَحَرَكَ ثَابِتٌ رَأْسَهُ تَصَدِيقًا لَهُ. [راجع: ٣٧١]

4201. Narrated ‘Abdul-‘Azīz bin Şuḥaib : Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, “The Prophet ﷺ took Şafīyya as a captive. He manumitted her and married her.” Thābit asked Anas, “What did he give her as *Mahr*?”⁽²⁾ Anas replied, “Her *Mahr* was herself, for he manumitted her.”

٤٢٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ صُهَيْبٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ ابْنَ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: سَبَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ صَفِيَّةَ فَأَعْتَقَهَا وَتَزَوَّجَهَا، فَقَالَ ثَابِتٌ لِأَنْبَسٍ: مَا أَصَدَقَهَا؟ قَالَ: أَصَدَقَهَا نَفْسَهَا فَأَعْتَقَهَا. [راجع: ٣٧١]

4202. Narrated Abū Mūsa Al-Ash‘arī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: When Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ fought the battle of Khaibar, or when Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ proceeded towards it, and the people (passed over a high place) overlooking a valley, they raised their voices saying, “Allāhu Akbar! Allāhu Akbar! (Allāh is the Most Great), *Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh).” On that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said (to them), “Lower your voices, for you are not calling a deaf or an absent one, but you are calling a Hearer Who is near, and He is with you.” I was behind the riding animal of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and he heard me saying, “*Lā hawla wa lā quwwata illa billāh* (there is

٤٢٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ، عَنْ عَاصِمِ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيِّ قَالَ: لَمَّا غَزَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ خَيْبَرَ أَوْ قَالَ: لَمَّا تَوَجَّهَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَشْرَفَ النَّاسَ عَلَى وَادٍ فَرَفَعُوا أَصْوَاتَهُمْ بِالتَّكْبِيرِ: اللهُ أَكْبَرُ، اللهُ أَكْبَرُ، لا إِلَهَ إِلا اللهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «ارْبَعُوا عَلَى أَنْفُسِكُمْ إِنَّكُمْ لا تَدْعُونَ أَصَمًّا وَلا غَائِبًا. إِنَّكُمْ تَدْعُونَ سَمِيعًا قَرِيبًا وَهُوَ مَعَكُمْ»، وَأَنَا

(1) (H. 4200) The Prophet ﷺ married her after manumitting her.

(2) (H. 4200) *Mahr*: See the glossary.

neither might, nor power but with Allāh.” On that he said to me, “O ‘Abdullāh bin Qais!” I said, “*Libbaik*. O Allāh’s Messenger!” He said, “Shall I tell you a sentence which is one of the treasures of Paradise?” I said, “Yes, O Allāh’s Messenger! Let my father and mother be sacrificed for your sake.” He said, “It is: *Lā hawla wa lā quwwata illa billāh* (there is neither might nor power but with Allāh).”

4203. Narrated Sahl bin Sa’d As-Sā’idi (and his army) met in a battle with *Al-Mushrikūn* (polytheists, pagans, idolaters, and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muḥammad ﷺ) and the two armies fought and then Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ returned to his army camp and the others (i.e. the enemy) returned to their army camps. Amongst the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ there was a man who would follow and kill with his sword any *Mushrik* going alone. Somebody said, “None has benefited the Muslims today more than so-and-so.” On that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Verily, he is from the people of the Hell-fire.” A man amongst the people (i.e., Muslims) said, “I will accompany him (to know the fact).” So, he went along with him, and whenever he stopped, he stopped with him, and whenever he hastened, he hastened with him. The (brave) man then got wounded severely, and seeking to die at once, he planted his sword into the ground and put its point against his chest in between his breasts, and then threw himself on it and committed suicide. On that the person (who was accompanying the deceased all the time) came to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and said, “I testify that you are the Messenger of Allāh.” The Prophet ﷺ

خَلَفَ دَابَّةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَسَمِعَنِي وَأَنَا أَقُولُ: لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ، فَقَالَ لِي: «يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ قَيْسٍ»، قُلْتُ: لَبَّيْكَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «أَلَا أَدُلُّكَ عَلَى كَلِمَةٍ مِنْ كَنْزٍ مِنْ كُنُوزِ الْجَنَّةِ؟» قُلْتُ: بَلَى يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ فِدَاكَ أَبِي وَأُمِّي. قَالَ: «لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ». [راجع: ٢٩٩٢]

٤٢٠٣ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدِ السَّاعِدِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ التَّقَى هُوَ وَالْمُشْرِكُونَ فَاقْتَلَوْا، فَلَمَّا مَالَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى عَسْكَرِهِ وَمَالَ الْآخَرُونَ إِلَى عَسْكَرِهِمْ وَفِي أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَجُلٌ لَا يَدْعُ لَهُمْ شَادَّةً وَلَا فَاذَةً إِلَّا اتَّبَعَهَا يَضْرِبُهَا بِسَيْفِهِ، فَقَالَ: مَا أَجْزَأَ مِنَّا الْيَوْمَ أَحَدٌ كَمَا أَجْزَأَ فُلَانٌ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَمَا إِنَّهُ مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ»، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ: أَنَا صَاحِبُهُ، قَالَ: فَخَرَجَ مَعَهُ كُلَّمَا وَقَفَ وَقَفَ مَعَهُ وَإِذَا أَسْرَعَ أَسْرَعَ مَعَهُ، قَالَ: فَجَرَحَ الرَّجُلُ جُرْحًا شَدِيدًا فَاسْتَعَجَلَ الْمَوْتَ فَوَضَعَ سَيْفَهُ بِالْأَرْضِ وَدُبَابُهُ بَيْنَ تَدْيِيهِ ثُمَّ تَحَامَلَ عَلَى سَيْفِهِ فَقَتَلَ نَفْسَهُ، فَخَرَجَ الرَّجُلُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: أَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «وَمَا ذَاكَ؟» قَالَ:

said, "Why is that (what makes you say so)?" He said, "It is concerning the man whom you have already mentioned as one of the dwellers of the Hell-fire. The people were surprised by your statement, and I said to them, 'I will try to find out the truth about him for you.' So, I went out after him and he was then inflicted with a severe wound, and because of that, he hurried to bring death upon himself by planting the handle of his sword into the ground and directing its tip towards his chest between his breasts, and then he threw himself over it and committed suicide." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ then said, "A man may do what seem to the people as the deeds of the dweller of Paradise but he is from the dwellers of the Hell-fire, and another may do what seem to the people as the deeds of the dwellers of the (Hell) Fire, but he is from the dwellers of Paradise." (See H. 2898)

4204. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: We witnessed (the battle of) Khaibar. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said about one of those who were with him and who claimed to be a Muslim. "This (man) is from the dwellers of the Hell-fire." When the battle started, that fellow fought so violently and bravely that he received plenty of wounds. Some of the people were about to doubt (the Prophet's statement), but the man, feeling the pain of his wounds, put his hand into his quiver and took out of it some arrows with which he slaughtered himself (committed suicide). Then some men amongst the Muslims came hurriedly and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Allāh has made your statement true; so-and-so has committed suicide." The Prophet ﷺ said, "O so-and-so! Stand up and make an announcement that none will enter Paradise but a believer and that Allāh may support the religion (Islām) with a *Fājir* [a

الرَّجُلُ الَّذِي ذَكَرْتَ إِنْفَاءً أَنَّهُ مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، فَأَعْظَمَ النَّاسُ ذَلِكَ، فَقُلْتُ: أَنَا لَكُمْ بِهِ، فَخَرَجْتُ فِي طَلْبِهِ ثُمَّ جُرِحَ جُرْحًا شَدِيدًا فَاسْتَعَجَلَ الْمَوْتَ فَوَضَعَ نَصْلَ سَيْفِهِ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَذَابَهُ بَيْنَ ثَدْيَيْهِ ثُمَّ تَحَامَلَ عَلَيْهِ فَقَتَلَ نَفْسَهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عِنْدَ ذَلِكَ: «إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ لَيَعْمَلُ عَمَلِ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ فِيمَا يُبْدُو لِلنَّاسِ وَهُوَ مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، وَإِنَّ الرَّجُلَ لَيَعْمَلُ عَمَلِ أَهْلِ النَّارِ فِيمَا يُبْدُو لِلنَّاسِ وَهُوَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ».

[راجع: ٢٨٩٨]

٤٢٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ:

أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: شَهِدْنَا خَيْبَرَ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِرَجُلٍ مَعَهُ مَعَهُ يَدْعِي الْإِسْلَامَ: «هَذَا مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ». فَلَمَّا حَضَرَ الْقِتَالُ قَاتَلَ الرَّجُلُ أَشَدَّ الْقِتَالِ حَتَّى كَثُرَتْ بِهِ الْجِرَاحَةُ فَكَادَ بَعْضُ النَّاسِ يَرْتَابُ، فَوَجَدَ الرَّجُلُ أَلَمَ الْجِرَاحَةِ فَأَهْوَى بِيَدِهِ إِلَى كِنَانَتِهِ فَاسْتَخْرَجَ مِنْهَا أَسْهُمَا فَنَحَرَ بِهَا نَفْسَهُ. فَاسْتَدَّ رِجَالَ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ فَقَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَدَقَ اللَّهُ حَدِيثَكَ، انْتَحَرَ فَلَانٌ فَقَتَلَ نَفْسَهُ.

wicked (sinful) man.”

4205. Narration about the chain of the narrators.

4206. Narrated Yazīd bin Abī ‘Ubaid: I saw the trace of a wound in Salama’s leg. I said to him, “O Abū Muslim! What is this wound?” He said, “This was inflicted on me on the day (of the battle) of Khaibar and the people said, ‘Salama has been wounded.’ Then I went to the Prophet ﷺ and he blew with saliva *Nafatha* on it (i.e., the wound) thrice, and since then I have not had any pain in it till this hour.”

4207. Narrated Sahl: During one of his *Ghazawāt*, the Prophet ﷺ met in a battle with *Al-Mushrikūn* (polytheists, pagans,

فَقَالَ: «قُمْ يَا فُلَانُ فَأَدِّنْ أَنَّهُ لَا يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ إِلَّا مُؤْمِنٌ. إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُؤَيِّدُ الدِّينَ بِالرَّجُلِ الْفَاجِرِ»، تَابَعَهُ مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ. [راجع: ٣٠٦٢]

٤٢٠٥ - وَقَالَ شَيْبٌ، عَنِ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ وَعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ كَعْبٍ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: شَهِدْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حُنَيْنًا. وَقَالَ ابْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ، عَنِ يُونُسَ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ سَعِيدِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، تَابَعَهُ صَالِحٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ. وَقَالَ الزُّبَيْدِيُّ، أَخْبَرَنِي الزُّهْرِيُّ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ كَعْبٍ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ عُبَيْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ كَعْبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَنْ شَهِدَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ خَيْرًا، قَالَ: الزُّهْرِيُّ، وَأَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَسَعِيدٌ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

٤٢٠٦ - حَدَّثَنَا الْمَكِّيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ أَثَرَ ضَرْبَةٍ فِي سَاقِ سَلْمَةَ فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَبَا مُسْلِمٍ، مَا هَذِهِ الضَّرْبَةُ؟ قَالَ: هَذِهِ ضَرْبَةٌ أَصَابَتْهَا يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ. فَقَالَ النَّاسُ: أُصِيبَ سَلْمَةُ، فَأَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَفَنَمَتَ فِيهِ ثَلَاثَ نَفَثَاتٍ فَمَا اسْتَكْبَيْتُهَا حَتَّى السَّاعَةِ.

٤٢٠٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنِ