

Khaibar. He then gave us a share (from the booty), but apart from us he did not give to anybody else who did not participate in the conquest.

إِبْرَاهِيمَ: سَمِعَ حَفْصَ بْنَ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بُرَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى، قَالَ: قَدِمْنَا عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بَعْدَ أَنْ افْتَتَحَ خَيْبَرَ فَقَسَمَ لَنَا وَلَمْ يُقْسِمَ لِأَحَدٍ لَمْ يَشْهَدْ الْفَتْحَ غَيْرَنَا. [راجع: ٣١٣٦]

4234. Narrated Abū Hurairah عنه رضي الله عنه: When we conquered Khaibar, we gained neither gold nor silver as booty, but we gained cows, camels, goods and gardens. Then we departed with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ to the valley of Al-Qurā, and at that time Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had a slave called Mid'am who had been presented to him by one of Banū Aḍ-Ḍibāb. While the slave was dismounting the saddle of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, an arrow, the thrower of which was unknown, hit that slave. The people said, "Congratulations to him for the martyrdom." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "No, by Him in Whose Hand my soul is, the sheet (of cloth) which he had taken (illegally) on the day (of the battle) of Khaibar from the booty before the distribution of the booty, has become a flame of fire burning him." On hearing that, a man brought one or two leather straps of shoes to the Prophet ﷺ and said, "These are things I took (illegally)." On that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "This is a strap" or "these are two straps of fire."

٤٢٣٤ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: قَالَ أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي ثَوْرٌ: قَالَ سَالِمٌ مَوْلَى ابْنِ مُطْعَمٍ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: افْتَتَحْنَا خَيْبَرَ وَلَمْ نَعْنَمْ ذَهَبًا وَلَا فِضَّةً، إِنَّمَا عَنِمْنَا الْبَقَرَ وَالْإِبِلَ وَالْمَتَاعَ وَالْحَوَائِطَ، ثُمَّ انْصَرَفْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى وادي القرى وَمَعَهُ عَبْدٌ لَهُ يُقَالُ لَهُ: مِدْعَمٌ، أَهْدَاهُ لَهُ أَحَدُ بَنِي الضَّبَابِ، فَبَيْنَمَا هُوَ يَحْطُ رَحَلَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذْ جَاءَهُ سَهْمٌ عَانِرٌ حَتَّى أَصَابَ ذَلِكَ الْعَبْدَ. فَقَالَ النَّاسُ: هَيْبَتًا لَهُ الشَّهَادَةُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «بَلْ وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ إِنَّ السَّمْلَةَ الَّتِي أَصَابَهَا يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ مِنَ الْمَغَانِمِ لَمْ تُصِبْهَا الْمَقَاسِمُ لَتَشْتَعِلُ عَلَيْهِ نَارًا». فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ حِينَ سَمِعَ ذَلِكَ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِشِرَاكٍ أَوْ بِشِرَاكَيْنِ فَقَالَ: هَذَا شَيْءٌ كُنْتُ أَصَبْتُهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «شِرَاكٌ أَوْ شِرَاكَانِ مِنْ نَارٍ». [انظر: ٦٧٠٧]

4235. Narrated 'Umar bin Al-Khattāb رضي الله عنه: By Him in Whose Hand my soul is, were I not afraid that the other Muslims might be left in poverty, I would divide (the land of) whatever village I may conquer (among the fighters), as the Prophet ﷺ divided the land of Khaibar. But I prefer to leave it as a (source of) a common treasury for them to distribute its revenue amongst themselves.

4236. Narrated 'Umar رضي الله عنه: But for the other Muslims (i.e., coming generations) I would divide (the land of) whatever villages the Muslims might conquer (among the fighters), as the Prophet ﷺ divided (the land of) Khaibar.

4237. Narrated 'Anbasa bin Sa'id: Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه came to the Prophet ﷺ and asked him (for a share from the Khaibar booty). On that, one of the sons of Sa'id bin Al-Āṣ said to him, "O Allāh's Messenger! Do not give him." Abū Hurairah then said (to the Prophet ﷺ), "This is the murderer of Ibn Qauqal." Sa'id's son said, "How strange! A guinea pig coming from Qadūm Aḍ-Ḍā'n⁽¹⁾!"

4238. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه:

٤٢٣٥ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي زَيْدٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: أَمَا وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ لَوْلَا أَنْ أَتْرَكَ آخِرَ النَّاسِ بَيَانًا لَيْسَ لَهُمْ شَيْءٌ مَا فُتِحَتْ عَلَيَّ قَرْيَةٌ إِلَّا قَسَمْتُهَا كَمَا قَسَمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ خَيْبَرَ وَلَكِنِّي أَتْرَكُهَا خِزَانَةً لَهُمْ يَقْتَسِمُونَهَا. [راجع: ٢٣٣٤]

٤٢٣٦ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ، عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: لَوْلَا آخِرُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ مَا فُتِحَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ قَرْيَةٌ إِلَّا قَسَمْتُهَا كَمَا قَسَمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ خَيْبَرَ. [راجع: ٢٣٣٤]

٤٢٣٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الزُّهْرِيَّ وَسَأَلَهُ إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْسَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَسَأَلَهُ قَالَ لَهُ بَعْضُ بَنِي سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْعَاصِ: لَا تُعْطِهِ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: هَذَا قَاتِلُ ابْنِ قَوْقَلٍ، فَقَالَ: وَاعْجَبَاهُ لَوْ بَرَّ تَدَلَّى مِنْ قُدُومِ الضَّأْنِ. [راجع: ٢٨٢٧]

٤٢٣٨ - وَيَذَكِّرُ عَنِ الزُّبَيْدِيِّ،

(1) (H. 4237) Qadūm Aḍ-Ḍā'n is the name of a mountain in the land of Abū Hurairah's tribe.

Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sent Abān from Al-Madina to Najd as the commander of a *Sariya*. Abān and his companions came to the Prophet ﷺ at Khaibar after the Prophet had conquered it, and the reins of their horses were made of the fibre of date palm trees. I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Do not give them a share of the booty." On that, Abān said (to me), "Strange! You suggest such a thing though you are what you are, O guinea pig coming down from the top of Aḍ-Ḍāl!" On that the Prophet ﷺ said, "O Abān, sit down!" and did not give them any share.

عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبَسَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يُخْبِرُ سَعِيدَ بْنِ العَاصِ قَالَ: بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَبَانَ عَلَى سَرِيَّةٍ مِنَ المَدِينَةِ قَبْلَ نَجْدٍ، قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: فَقَدِمَ أَبَانُ وَأَصْحَابُهُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِخَيْبَرَ بَعْدَمَا افْتَتَحَهَا وَإِنَّ حُزْمَ خَيْلِهِمْ لَلَيْفِ، قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ لَا تَقْسِمْ لَهُمْ، قَالَ أَبَانُ: وَأَنْتَ بِهَذَا يَا وَرِثَ تَحَدَّرَ مِنْ رَأْسِ ضَالٍ؟ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «يَا أَبَانُ اجْلِسْ»، فَلَمْ يَقْسِمْ لَهُمْ. قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: الضَّالُّ:

[السُّنَدُ رَاجِعٌ: ٢٨٢٧]

4239. Narrated Sa'īd: Abān bin Sa'īd came to the Prophet ﷺ and greeted him. Abū Hurairah said, "O Allāh's Messenger! This (Abān) is the murderer of Ibn Qauqal." (On hearing that), Abān said to Abū Hurairah, "How strange your saying is! You, a guinea pig, descending from Qadūm Ḍā'n, blaming me for (killing) a person whom Allāh favoured (with martyrdom) with my hand, and whom He forbade to degrade me with his hand."⁽¹⁾

٤٢٣٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي جَدِّي: أَنَّ أَبَانَ بْنَ سَعِيدٍ أَقْبَلَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَسَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِ فَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، هَذَا قَاتِلُ ابْنِ قَوْقَلٍ. وَقَالَ أَبَانُ لِأَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: وَاعْجَبَا لَكَ، وَبَرَّ تَدَادَا مِنْ قَدُومِ ضَالٍّ يَنْعَى عَلَيَّ امْرَأً أَكْرَمَهُ اللَّهُ يَدِي، وَمَنْعَهُ أَنْ يُهْنِي بِيَدِهِ. [راجع:

[٢٨٢٧]

4240, 4241. Narrated 'Aishah رضي الله عنها: Fāṭima عليها السلام, the daughter of the Prophet ﷺ sent someone to Abū Bakr (when he was a caliph), asking for her

٤٢٤٠، ٤٢٤١ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ

(1) (H. 4239) Abān wants to say, "If I had been killed by that person I would have been among the people of the Hell-fire." Abān, before embracing Islām killed Ibn Qauqal who was a Muslim.

inheritance of what Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had left of the property bestowed on him by Allāh from the *Fai* (i.e., booty gained without fighting) in Al-Madīna, and Fadak, and what remained of the *Khumus* of the *Khaibar* booty. On that, Abū Bakr said, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'Our property is not inherited. Whatever we leave, is *Ṣadaqa* (charity), but the family of (the Prophet) Muḥammad ﷺ can eat of this property.' By Allāh, I will not make any change in the state of the *Ṣadaqa* of Allāh's Messenger and will leave it as it was during the lifetime of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, and will dispose of it as Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to do." So, Abū Bakr refused to give anything of that to Fāṭima. So she became angry with Abū Bakr and kept away from him, and did not talk to him till she died. She remained alive for six months after the death of the Prophet ﷺ. When she died, her husband 'Alī buried her at night without informing Abū Bakr and he offered the funeral prayer by himself. When Fāṭima was alive, the people used to respect 'Alī much, but after her death, 'Alī noticed a change in the people's attitude towards him. So, 'Alī sought reconciliation with Abū Bakr and gave him the *Bai'a* (pledge). 'Alī had not given the *Bai'a* (pledge) during those months (i.e., the period between the Prophet's death and Fāṭima's death). 'Alī sent someone to Abū Bakr saying, "Come to us, but let nobody come with you," as he disliked that 'Umar should come. 'Umar said (to Abū Bakr), "No, by Allāh, you shall not enter upon them alone." Abū Bakr said, "What do you think they will do to me? By Allāh, I will go to them". So, Abū Bakr entered upon them, and then 'Alī uttered *Tashahhud*⁽¹⁾ and said (to Abū Bakr), "We know well your

عائشة: أَنَّ فَاطِمَةَ عَلَيْهَا السَّلَامُ بِنْتُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَرْسَلْتُ إِلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ تَسْأَلُهُ مِيرَاثَهَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَمِمَّا أَفَاءَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ بِالْمَدِينَةِ وَفَدَاكَ وَمَا بَقِيَ مِنْ حُمْسِ خَيْبَرَ، فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا نُورَثُ، مَا تَرَكْنَا صَدَقَةً، إِنَّمَا يَأْكُلُ آلُ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ فِي هَذَا الْمَالِ»، وَإِنِّي وَاللَّهِ لَا أُعِيرُ شَيْئًا مِنْ صَدَقَةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ حَالِهَا الَّتِي كَانَ عَلَيْهَا فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَلَا عَمَلَنَ فِيهَا بِمَا عَمَلَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فَأَبَى أَبُو بَكْرٍ أَنْ يَدْفَعَ إِلَى فَاطِمَةَ مِنْهَا شَيْئًا فَوَجَدَتْ فَاطِمَةُ عَلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ فِي ذَلِكَ فَهَجَرَتْهُ فَلَمْ تَكَلِّمْهُ حَتَّى تُؤْفِقَتْ: وَعَاشَتْ بَعْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ سِتَّةَ أَشْهُرٍ، فَلَمَّا تُؤْفِقَتْ دَفَنَهَا زَوْجُهَا عَلِيٌّ لَيْلًا وَلَمْ يُؤْذَنْ بِهَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ وَصَلَّى عَلَيْهَا. وَكَانَ لَعَلِّي مِنَ النَّاسِ وَجْهَ حَيَاةِ فَاطِمَةَ، فَلَمَّا تُؤْفِقَتْ اسْتَنْكَرَ عَلِيٌّ وَجْوهَ النَّاسِ فَالْتَمَسَ مُصَالِحَةَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَمُبَايَعَتَهُ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ يُبَايِعُ تِلْكَ الْأَشْهُرَ، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ: أَنْ ائْتِنَا وَلَا يَأْتِنَا أَحَدٌ مَعَكَ، كَرَاهِيَةً لِيَحْضُرَ عَمْرُ، فَقَالَ عَمْرُ: لَا وَاللَّهِ لَا تَدْخُلُ عَلَيْهِمْ وَحَدَّكَ، فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: وَمَا عَسَيْتَهُمْ أَنْ يَفْعَلُوا بِي؟ وَاللَّهِ لَا يَتَيْتَهُمْ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ أَبُو بَكْرٍ

(1) (H. 4241) "Lā ilāha illallah" (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh), and Muḥammad (ﷺ) is the Messenger of Allāh.

superiority and what Allāh has given you, and we are not jealous of the good what Allāh has bestowed upon you, but you did not consult us in the question of the rule, and we thought that we have got a right in it because of our near relationship to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ." Thereupon Abū Bakr's eyes flowed with tears. And when Abū Bakr spoke, he said, "By Him in Whose Hand my soul is, to keep good relations with the relatives of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, is dearer to me than to keep good relations with my own relatives. But as for the trouble which arose between me and you about his property, I will do my best to spend it according to what is good, and will not leave any rule or regulation which I saw Allāh's Messenger ﷺ following, in disposing of it, but I will follow." On that 'Alī said to Abū Bakr, "I promise to give you the *Bai'a* (pledge) this afternoon." So, when Abū Bakr had offered the *Zuhr* prayer, he ascended the pulpit and uttered the *Tashah-hud* and then mentioned the story of 'Alī and his failure to give the *Bai'a* (pledge) and excused him, accepting what excuses he had offered. Then 'Alī (got up) and praying (to Allāh) for forgiveness, he uttered *Tashah-hud*, praised Abū Bakr's right, and said, that he had not done what he had done because of jealousy of Abū Bakr or as a protest of what Allāh had favoured him with. 'Alī added, "But we used to consider that we too had some right in this affair (of rulership) and that he (i.e., Abū Bakr) did not consult us in this matter, and therefore caused us to feel sorry." On that all the Muslims became happy and said, "You have done the right thing." The Muslims then became friendly with 'Alī as he did to what the people had done (i.e., giving the *Bai'a* (pledge) to Abū Bakr).

4242. Narrated 'Aīshah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: When Khaibar was conquered, we said,

فَتَشَهَّدَ عَلِيٌّ، فَقَالَ: إِنَّا قَدْ عَرَفْنَا فَضْلَكَ وَمَا أَعْطَاكَ اللهُ. وَلَمْ نَتَفَسَّرْ عَلَيْكَ خَيْرًا سِوَا اللهِ إِلَيْكَ. وَلَكِنَّكَ اسْتَبَدَدْتَ عَلَيْنَا بِالْأَمْرِ وَكُنَّا نَرَى لِقَرَابَتِنَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ نَصِيْبًا حَتَّى فَاصَتْ عَيْنَا أَبِي بَكْرٍ. فَلَمَّا تَكَلَّمَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ قَالَ: وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ لِقَرَابَةُ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ أَنْ أَصِلَ مِنْ قَرَابَتِي. وَأَمَّا الَّذِي شَجَرَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكُمْ مِنْ هَذِهِ الْأَمْوَالِ فَلَمْ أَلْ فِيهَا عَنِ الْخَيْرِ وَلَمْ أَتْرُكْ أَمْرًا رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَصْنَعُهُ فِيهَا إِلَّا صَعَنْتُهُ. فَقَالَ عَلِيٌّ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ: مَوْعِدُكَ الْعَشِيَّةَ لِلْبَيْعَةِ، فَلَمَّا صَلَّى أَبُو بَكْرٍ الظُّهْرَ رَفِيَ الْمِنْبَرَ فَتَشَهَّدَ وَذَكَرَ شَأْنَ عَلِيٍّ وَتَخَلَّفَهُ عَنِ الْبَيْعَةِ وَعَذَرَهُ بِالَّذِي اعْتَدَرَ إِلَيْهِ. ثُمَّ اسْتَغْفَرَ وَتَشَهَّدَ عَلِيٌّ فَعَظَّمَ حَقَّ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَحَدَّثَ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يَحْمِلْهُ عَلَى الَّذِي صَنَعَ نَفَاسَةً عَلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَلَا إِنْكَارًا لِلَّذِي فَضَّلَهُ اللهُ بِهِ وَلَكِنَّا نَرَى لَنَا فِي هَذَا الْأَمْرِ نَصِيْبًا. فَاسْتَبَدَّ عَلَيْنَا فَوَجَدْنَا فِي أَنْفُسِنَا، فَسَرَّ بِذَلِكَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ وَقَالُوا: أَصَابَتْ. وَكَانَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ إِلَى عَلِيٍّ قَرِيبًا حِينَ رَاجَعَ الْأَمْرَ الْمَعْرُوفَ. [راجع: ٣٠٩٢، ٣٠٩٣]

٤٢٤٢ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

“Now we will eat our fill of dates!”

4243. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: We did not eat our fill except after we had conquered Khaibar.

(40) CHAPTER. The appointment of a ruler for Khaibar by the Prophet ﷺ.

4244, 4245. Narrated Abū Sa‘īd Al-Khudrī and Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ appointed a man as the ruler of Khaibar who later brought some *Janīb* (i.e., dates of good quality) to the Prophet ﷺ. On that, Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said (to him), “Are all the dates of Khaibar like this?” He said, “No, by Allāh, O Allāh’s Messenger! But we take one *Ṣā’* of these (dates of good quality) for two or three *Ṣā’* of other dates (of inferior quality).” On that, Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Do not do so as it is a kind of usury (*Ribā Fadl*) but first sell the inferior quality dates for money and then with money, buy *Janīb*.”

4246, 4247. Abū Sa‘īd and Abū Hurairah said, “The Prophet ﷺ made the brother of Banī ‘Adī from the *Anṣār* as the ruler of Khaibar.”

بَشَارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَرَمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُمَارَةُ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: لَمَّا فُتِحَتْ خَيْبَرُ قُلْنَا: الْآنَ نَشْبِعُ مِنَ التَّمْرِ.

٤٢٤٣ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةُ ابْنُ حَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: مَا شَبِعْنَا حَتَّى فَتَحْنَا خَيْبَرَ.

(٤٠) بَابُ اسْتِعْمَالِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَلَى أَهْلِ خَيْبَرَ

٤٢٤٤، ٤٢٤٥ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ بْنِ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيْبِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ، وَأَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ اسْتَعْمَلَ رَجُلًا عَلَى خَيْبَرَ فَجَاءَهُ بِتَمْرٍ جَنِيبٍ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «كُلُّ تَمْرٍ خَيْبَرَ هَكَذَا؟» فَقَالَ: لَا وَاللَّهِ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ إِنَّا لَنَأْخُذُ الصَّاعَ مِنْ هَذَا بِالصَّاعَيْنِ، بِالثَّلَاثَةِ، فَقَالَ: «لَا تَفْعَلْ، بَعِ الْجَمْعَ بِالذَّرَاهِمِ ثُمَّ ابْتَعْ بِالذَّرَاهِمِ جَنِيبًا». [راجع: ٢٢٠١، ٢٢٠٢]

٤٢٤٦، ٤٢٤٧ - وَقَالَ عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ ابْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ: أَنَّ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ وَأَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ

حَدَّثَنَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بَعَثَ أَخَا بَنِي
عَدِيٍّ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ إِلَى خَيْبَرَ فَأَمَرَهُ
عَلَيْهَا. [راجع: ٢٢٠١، ٢٢٠٢]

وَعَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ، عَنْ أَبِي
صَالِحِ السَّمَانِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ،
وَأَبِي سَعِيدٍ مِثْلَهُ.

(41) CHAPTER. The dealing of the Prophet ﷺ with the people of Khaibar.

(٤١) بَابُ مُعَامَلَةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَهْلَ
خَيْبَرَ

4248. Narrated 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ gave (the land of) Khaibar to the Jews (of Khaibar) on condition that they would work on it and cultivate it and they would have half of its yield.

٤٢٤٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ
إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا جُوَيْرِيَّةُ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ،
عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ:
أَعْطَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ خَيْبَرَ الْيَهُودَ أَنْ
يَعْمَلُوهَا وَيَزْرَعُوهَا وَلَهُمْ شَطْرُ مَا
يَخْرُجُ مِنْهَا. [راجع: ٢٢٨٥]

(42) CHAPTER. The sheep which was poisoned (and presented) to the Prophet ﷺ at Khaibar.

(٤٢) بَابُ الشَّاةِ الَّتِي سُمِّتَ لِلنَّبِيِّ
ﷺ بِخَيْبَرَ،
رَوَاهُ عُرْوَةُ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ
ﷺ.

4249. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: When Khaibar was conquered, a (cooked) sheep containing poison, was given as a present to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ.

٤٢٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ: حَدَّثَنِي
سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ
قَالَ: لَمَّا فَتِحَتْ خَيْبَرُ أُهْدِيَتْ لِرَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ شَاةٌ فِيهَا سُمٌّ. [راجع: ٣١٦٩]

(43) CHAPTER. The Ghazwā of Zaid bin Hāritha.

(٤٣) بَابُ غَزْوَةِ زَيْدِ بْنِ حَارِثَةَ

4250. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ appointed Usāma bin Zaid as the commander of some people. Those people criticised his leadership. The Prophet ﷺ said, "If you speak ill of his

٤٢٥٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ
سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ

leadership, you have already spoken ill of his father's leadership before. By Allāh, he deserved to be a commander, and he was one of the most beloved persons to me and now this (i.e., Usāma) is one of the most beloved persons to me after him."

(44) CHAPTER. The 'Umra Al-Qadā' (i.e., an 'Umra performed in lieu of an abandoned or missed or being prevented 'Umra.)

4251. Narrated Al-Barā' رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: When the Prophet ﷺ proceeded to perform 'Umra in the month of Dhul-Qa'da, the people of Makkah stopped him from entering Makkah till he agreed to conclude a peace treaty with them by virtue of which he would stay in Makkah for three days only (in the following year). When the agreement was being written, the Muslims wrote: "This is the peace treaty, which Muḥammad the Messenger of Allāh has concluded."

The infidels said (to the Prophet ﷺ), "We do not agree with you on this, for if we knew that you are the Messenger of Allāh we would not have prevented you for anything (i.e., entering Makkah, etc.), but you are Muḥammad, the son of 'Abdullāh." Then he (ﷺ) said to 'Alī, "Erase (the name of) 'Messenger of Allāh'." 'Alī said, "No, by Allāh, I will never erase you (i.e., your name)." Then Allāh's Messenger ﷺ took the writing sheet—and he did not know a better writing... and he wrote⁽¹⁾ or got it the following written!

"This is the peace treaty which

ابن عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أُسَامَةَ عَلَى قَوْمٍ فَطَعَنُوا فِي إِمَارَتِهِ فَقَالَ: «إِنْ تَطَعَنُوا فِي إِمَارَتِهِ فَقَدْ طَعَنْتُمْ فِي إِمَارَةِ أَبِيهِ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ، وَإِيْمُ اللهِ لَقَدْ كَانَ خَلِيقًا لِلْإِمَارَةِ، وَإِنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَحَبِّ النَّاسِ إِلَيَّ، وَإِنَّ هَذَا لَمِنْ أَحَبِّ النَّاسِ إِلَيَّ بَعْدَهُ». [راجع: ٣٧٣٠]

(٤٤) بَابُ عُمْرَةِ الْقَضَاءِ،

ذَكَرَهُ أَنَسٌ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

٤٢٥١ - حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ

مُوسَى، عَنِ إِسْرَائِيلَ، عَنِ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: لَمَّا اعْتَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ فَأَبَى أَهْلُ مَكَّةَ أَنْ يَدْخُلُوهُ يَدْخُلُ مَكَّةَ حَتَّى قَاضَاهُمْ عَلَى أَنْ يُقِيمَ بِهَا ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ. فَلَمَّا كُتِبَ الْكِتَابُ كَتَبُوا: هَذَا مَا قَاضَى عَلَيْهِ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللهِ. قَالُوا: لَا نُفَرِّقُ لَكَ بِهَذَا. لَوْ نَعَلِمُ أَنَّكَ رَسُولُ اللهِ مَا مَنَعْنَاكَ شَيْئًا، وَلَكِنْ أَنْتَ مُحَمَّدٌ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ، فَقَالَ: أَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ، وَأَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ. ثُمَّ قَالَ لِعَلِيِّ: «أَمْحُ رَسُولُ اللهِ»، قَالَ عَلِيُّ: لَا وَاللَّهِ لَا أَمْحُوكَ أَبَدًا، فَأَخَذَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الْكِتَابَ وَلَيْسَ يُحْسِنُ يَكْتُبُ، فَكَتَبَ: هَذَا مَا قَاضَى مُحَمَّدٌ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ لَا

(1) (H. 4251) See *Faḥ Al-Bārī*.

Muḥammad, the son of ‘Abdullāh, has concluded: Muḥammad should not bring arms into Makkah except sheathed swords, and should not take with him any person of the people of Makkah even if such a person wanted to follow him, and if any of his companions wants to stay in Makkah, he should not forbid him.”

(In the next year) when the Prophet ﷺ entered Makkah and when the stipulated period of stay elapsed, the infidels came to ‘Alī and said, “Tell your companion (Muḥammad ﷺ) to go out, as the stipulated period of his stay has finished.” So the Prophet ﷺ departed (from Makkah) and the daughter of Ḥamza followed him shouting “O Uncle, O Uncle!” ‘Alī took her by the hand and said to Faṭīma عليها السلام “Take the daughter of your uncle.” So, she made her ride (on her horse). (When they reached Al-Madīna) ‘Alī, Zaid and Ja‘far quarreled about her. ‘Alī said, “I took her for she is the daughter of my uncle.” Ja‘far said, “She is the daughter of my uncle and her aunt is my wife.” Zaid said, “She is the daughter of my brother.” On that, the Prophet ﷺ gave her to her aunt and said, “The aunt is of the same status as the mother.” He then said to ‘Alī, “You are from me, and I am from you,” and said to Ja‘far, “You resemble me in appearance and character,” and said to Zaid, “You are our brother and our freed slave.” ‘Alī said to the Prophet ﷺ “Won’t you marry the daughter of Ḥamza?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “She is the daughter of my foster milk-suckling brother.”

4252. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ set out with the intention of performing ‘Umra, but the infidels of Quraysh intervened between him and the Ka‘bah, so the Prophet ﷺ slaughtered his *Hady* (i.e., sacrificing

يُدْخِلُ مَكَّةَ السِّلَاحَ إِلَّا السِّيفَ فِي الْقِرَابِ، وَأَنْ لَا يُخْرِجَ مِنْ أَهْلِهَا بِأَحَدٍ إِنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يَتَّبِعَهُ، وَأَنْ لَا يَمْنَعَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ أَحَدًا إِنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُقِيمَ بِهَا. فَلَمَّا دَخَلَهَا وَمَضَى الْأَجَلَ أَتَوْا عَلِيًّا فَقَالُوا: قُلْ لِصَاحِبِكَ: اخْرُجْ عَنَّا فَقَدْ مَضَى الْأَجَلَ. فَخَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَتَبِعَتْهُ ابْنَةُ حَمْزَةَ تُنَادِي: يَا عَمُّ يَا عَمُّ، فَتَنَاوَلَهَا عَلِيٌّ فَأَخَذَ بِيَدِهَا وَقَالَ لِفَاطِمَةَ عَلَيْهَا السَّلَامُ: ذُوْنِكَ ابْنَةُ عَمِّكَ، حَمَلْتَهَا. فَاحْتَصَمَ فِيهَا عَلِيٌّ وَزَيْدٌ وَجَعْفَرٌ، فَقَالَ عَلِيٌّ: أَنَا أَخَذْتُهَا وَهِيَ بِنْتُ عَمِّي. وَقَالَ جَعْفَرٌ: ابْنَةُ عَمِّي وَخَالَتُهَا تَحْتِي. وَقَالَ زَيْدٌ: بِنْتُ أَخِي، فَقَضَى بِهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لِحَاثِلَتِهَا وَقَالَ: «الْحَالَةُ بِمَنْزِلَةِ الْأُمِّ». وَقَالَ لِعَلِيٍّ: «أَنْتَ مِنِّي وَأَنَا مِنْكَ». وَقَالَ لِيَجَعْفَرٍ: «أَشْبَهْتَ خَلْقِي وَخُلُقِي». وَقَالَ لِرَزِيدٍ: «أَنْتَ أَخُونَا وَمَوْلَانَا». وَقَالَ عَلِيٌّ: أَلَا تَتَزَوَّجُ بِنْتُ حَمْزَةَ؟ قَالَ: «إِنَّهَا بِنْتُ أَخِي مِنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ». [راجع: 1781]

٤٢٥٢ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدٌ - هُوَ بِنُ رَافِعٍ - : حَدَّثَنَا سُرَيْجٌ: حَدَّثَنَا فُلَيْحٌ ح. وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْحُسَيْنِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا فُلَيْحٌ

animal) and shaved his head at Al-Hudaibiya and concluded a treaty with them (i.e., the infidels) on condition that he would perform 'Umra the next year and that he would not carry arms against them except swords, and would not stay (in Makkah) more than what they would allow. So, the Prophet ﷺ performed the 'Umra in the following year and according to the peace treaty, he entered Makkah, and when he had stayed there for three days, the infidels ordered him to leave, and he left.

4253. Narrated Mujāhid: 'Urwa and I entered the mosque and found 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنه sitting beside the dwelling place of 'Aishah. 'Urwa asked (Ibn 'Umar), "How many 'Umra did the Prophet ﷺ perform?" Ibn 'Umar replied, "Four, one of which was in the month of Rajab."

4254. Then we heard 'Aishah brushing her teeth whereupon 'Urwa said, 'O Mother of the believers! Don't you hear what Abū 'Abdur-Rahmān is saying? He is saying that the Prophet ﷺ performed four 'Umra, one of which was in the month of Rajab." 'Aishah said, "The Prophet ﷺ did not perform any 'Umra but he (i.e., Ibn 'Umar) witnessed it. And he (the Prophet ﷺ) never did any 'Umra in (the month of) Rajab."

4255. Narrated Ibn Abi Aūfa رضي الله عنهما: When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ performed the

بُنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ خَرَجَ مُعْتَمِرًا فَحَالَ كُفَّارُ قُرَيْشٍ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْبَيْتِ، فَتَحَرَ هَدْيَهُ وَحَلَقَ رَأْسَهُ بِالْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ وَقَاضَاهُمْ عَلَى أَنْ يَعْتَمِرَ الْعَامَ الْمُقْبِلَ، وَلَا يَحْمِلَ سِلَاحًا عَلَيْهِمْ إِلَّا سِيُوفًا، وَلَا يُقِيمَ بِهَا إِلَّا مَا أَحَبُّوا. فَاعْتَمَرَ مِنَ الْعَامِ الْمُقْبِلِ فَدَخَلَهَا كَمَا كَانَ صَالِحَهُمْ. فَلَمَّا أَنْ أَقَامَ بِهَا ثَلَاثًا أَمَرُوهُ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ فَخَرَجَ.

٤٢٥٣ - حَدَّثَنِي عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ أَنَا وَعُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ الْمَسْجِدَ إِذَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا جَالِسٌ إِلَى حُجْرَةِ عَائِشَةَ ثُمَّ قَالَ: كَمْ اعْتَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: أَرْبَعًا إِحْدَاهُنَّ فِي رَجَبٍ.

[راجع: ١٧٧٥]

٤٢٥٤ - ثُمَّ سَمِعْنَا اسْتِئْثَانَ عَائِشَةَ. قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: يَا أُمَّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، أَلَا تَسْمَعِينَ مَا يَقُولُ أَبُو عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؟ إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ اعْتَمَرَ أَرْبَعَ عُمَرَ إِحْدَاهُنَّ فِي رَجَبٍ، فَقَالَتْ: مَا اعْتَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عُمْرَةً إِلَّا وَهُوَ شَاهِدٌ، وَمَا اعْتَمَرَ فِي رَجَبٍ قَطُّ.

[راجع: ١٧٧٦]

٤٢٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ