

'Umra (which he performed in the year following the treaty of *Al-Hudaibiya*) we were screening Allāh's Messenger ﷺ from the infidels and their boys lest they should harm him.

اللَّهُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، سَمِعَ ابْنَ أَبِي أَوْفَى يَقُولُ: لَمَّا اعْتَمَرَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ سَتَرْنَاهُ مِنْ غِلْمَانِ الْمُشْرِكِينَ وَمِنْهُمْ أَنْ يُؤْذُوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ. [راجع: ١٦٠٠]

[١٦٠٠]

4256. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and his Companions arrived (at Makkah), *Al-Mushrikūn*" (polytheists, pagans, idolaters, and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muḥammad ﷺ said, "There have come to you a group of people who have been weakened by the fever of Yathrib (i.e., Al-Madīna)." So the Prophet ﷺ ordered his Companions to do *Ramal*⁽¹⁾ in the first three rounds of *Tawāf* around the Ka'bah and to walk in between the two corners (i.e., the Black Stone and the Yemenite Corner). The only thing which prevented the Prophet ﷺ from ordering them to do *Ramal* in all the rounds of *Tawāf*, was that he pitied them.

Ibn 'Abbās added, "When the Prophet ﷺ arrived (at Makkah) in the year of peace (following that of *Al-Hudaibiya* Treaty with the *Mushrikūn* of Makkah), he (ordered his Companions) to do *Ramal* in order to show their strength to *Al-Mushrikūn*" and *Al-Mushrikūn* were watching (the Muslims) from (the hill of) Qu'aiqi'an.

٤٢٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ هُوَ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَصْحَابُهُ فَقَالَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ: إِنَّهُ يَقْدَمُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَفَدَّ وَهَنَتْهُمْ حُمَى يَثْرِبَ. فَأَمَرَهُمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنْ يَرْمُلُوا الْأَشْوَاطَ الثَّلَاثَةَ، وَأَنْ يَمْشُوا مَا بَيْنَ الرُّكْنَيْنِ. وَلَمْ يَمْنَعَهُ أَنْ يَأْمُرَهُمْ أَنْ يَرْمُلُوا الْأَشْوَاطَ كُلَّهَا إِلَّا الْإِبْقَاءَ عَلَيْهِمْ. وَزَادَ ابْنُ سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا قَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لِعَامِهِ الَّذِي اسْتَأْمَنَ قَالَ: «ارْمُلُوا، لِيَرَى الْمُشْرِكُونَ قُوَّتَكُمْ». وَالْمُشْرِكُونَ مِنْ قِبَلِ قُعَيْقِعَانَ. [راجع: ١٦٠٢]

4257. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ hastened in going around the Ka'bah and between the Aṣ-Ṣafā and Al-Marwa in order to show *Al-Mushrikūn*" (polytheists, pagans, idolaters, and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and in

٤٢٥٧ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدٌ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ بْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: إِنَّمَا سَعَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ

(1) (H. 4256) *Ramal*: See the glossary.

His Messenger Muḥammad ﷺ) his strength.

4258. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ married Maimūna (during the *Umrat Al-Qadā*) while he was in the state of *Ihrām* but he consummated that marriage after finishing that state. Maimūna died at Sarif (a place near Makkah).

4259. Ibn ‘Abbās added: The Prophet ﷺ married Maimūna during the *‘Umra Al-Qadā* (i.e., the *‘Umra* performed in lieu of the *‘Umra* which the Prophet ﷺ could not perform because *Al-Mushrikūn*, prevented him to perform that *‘Umra*).

(45) CHAPTER. The *Ghazwā* of Mu’tah in the land of Sham.

4260. Narrated Nāfi’: Ibn ‘Umar informed me that on the day (of the battle of Mu’tah) he stood beside Ja’far who was dead (i.e., killed in the battle), and he counted fifty wounds in his body, caused by stabs or strokes, and none of those wounds was in his back.

4261. ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما said, “Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ appointed Zaid bin Hāritha as the commander of the army during the *Ghazwā* of Mu’tah and said, ‘If Zaid is martyred, Ja’far should take over his position, and if Ja’far is martyred, ‘Abdullāh

بِالْبَيْتِ وَبَيْنَ الصِّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ لِيُرِيَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ قُوَّتَهُ. [راجع: ١٦٤٩]

٤٢٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: تَزَوَّجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مَيْمُونَةَ وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ، وَبَنَى بِهَا وَهُوَ حَلَالٌ، وَمَاتَتْ بِسَرِفٍ. [راجع: ١٨٣٧]

٤٢٥٩ - قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَرَادَ ابْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ وَأَبَانُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ وَمُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: تَزَوَّجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مَيْمُونَةَ فِي عُمْرَةِ الْقَضَاءِ.

[راجع: ١٨٣٧]

(٤٥) بَابُ غَزْوَةِ مُوتَةَ مِنْ أَرْضِ الشَّامِ

٤٢٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو، عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي هَلَالٍ قَالَ: وَأَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّهُ وَقَفَ عَلَى جَعْفَرٍ يَوْمَئِذٍ وَهُوَ قَتِيلٌ فَعَدَدْتُ بِهِ خَمْسِينَ بَيْنَ طَعْنَةٍ وَضَرْبَةٍ، لَيْسَ مِنْهَا شَيْءٌ فِي دُبُرِهِ، بَعْنِي فِي ظَهْرِهِ. [انظر: ٤٢٦١]

٤٢٦١ - أَخْبَرَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُغِيرَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا

bin Rawāḥa should take over his position.’” ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar further said, “I was present amongst them in that battle and we searched for Ja‘far bin Abī Ṭālib and found his body amongst the bodies of the martyred ones, and found over ninety wounds over his body, caused by stabs or shots (of arrows).

4262. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ had informed the people of the martyrdom of Zaid, Ja‘far and Ibn Rawāḥa before the news of their death reached. The Prophet ﷺ said, “Zaid took the flag (as the commander of the army) and was martyred, then Ja‘far took it and was martyred and then Ibn Rawāḥa took it and was martyred.” At that time the Prophet’s eyes were overflowing with tears. He added, “Then the flag was taken by a sword amongst the swords of Allāh (i.e., Khālid) and Allāh made them (i.e., the Muslims) victorious.”

4263. Narrated ‘Amra: I heard ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا saying, “When the news of the martyrdom of Ibn Ḥāritha, Ja‘far bin Abī Ṭālib and ‘Abdullāh bin Rawāḥa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ reached, Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ sat with sorrow explicit on his face.” ‘Āishah added, “I was then peeping through a chink in the door. A man came to him and said, ‘O Allāh’s Messenger! The women of Ja‘far are crying.’ Thereupon the Prophet ﷺ told him to forbid them to do so. So the man went away and returned saying, ‘I forbade them

قَالَ: أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي عَزْوَةِ مُوْتَةَ زَيْدَ بْنَ حَارِثَةَ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنْ قُتِلَ زَيْدٌ فَجَعْفَرٌ، وَإِنْ قُتِلَ جَعْفَرٌ فَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنِ رَوَاحَةَ». قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: كُنْتُ فِيهِمْ فِي تِلْكَ الْعَزْوَةِ فَالْتَمَسْنَا جَعْفَرَ ابْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ فَوَجَدْنَاهُ فِي الْقَتْلِ وَوَجَدْنَا مَا فِي جَسَدِهِ بِضْعًا وَتِسْعِينَ مِنْ طَعْنَةٍ وَرَمِيَةٍ. [راجع: ٤٢٦٠]

٤٢٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ وَاقِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ نَعَى زَيْدًا وَجَعْفَرًا وَابْنَ رَوَاحَةَ لِلنَّاسِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَأْتِيَهُمْ خَبَرُهُمْ فَقَالَ: «أَخَذَ الرَّايَةَ زَيْدٌ فَأَصِيبَ، ثُمَّ أَخَذَ جَعْفَرٌ فَأَصِيبَ. ثُمَّ أَخَذَ ابْنُ رَوَاحَةَ فَأَصِيبَ - وَعَيْنَاهُ تَذْرِفَانِ - حَتَّى أَخَذَ الرَّايَةَ سَيْفٌ مِنْ سُيُوفِ اللَّهِ حَتَّى فَتَحَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ».

[راجع: ١٢٤٦]

٤٢٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرْتَنِي عَمْرَةُ قَالَتْ: سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا تَقُولُ: لَمَّا جَاءَ قَتْلُ ابْنِ حَارِثَةَ وَجَعْفَرِ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ وَعَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ رَوَاحَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ جَلَسَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُعْرِفُ فِيهِ الْحُزْنَ، قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: وَأَنَا أَطَّلَعُ مِنْ

but they did not listen to me.' The Prophet ﷺ ordered him again to go (and forbid them). He went again and came saying, 'By Allāh, they overpowered me (i.e., did not listen to me).'" 'Āishah added: "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said (to him), "Go and throw dust into their mouths." 'Āishah further added, "I said, 'May Allāh put your nose in the dust! By Allāh, neither have you done what you have been ordered, nor have you relieved Allāh's Messenger ﷺ from (his) distress.'"

صَائِرِ الْبَابِ، تَعْنِي مِنْ شِقِّ الْبَابِ، فَأَتَاهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: أَي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ نِسَاءَ جَعْفَرٍ قَالْنَ، فَذَكَرَ بِكَاءَهُنَّ فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَنْهَاهُنَّ، قَالَ: فَذَهَبَ الرَّجُلُ ثُمَّ أَتَى فَقَالَ: قَدْ نَهَيْتُهُنَّ وَذَكَرَ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يُطِيعْتُهُ، قَالَ: فَأَمَرَ أَيْضًا فَذَهَبَ ثُمَّ أَتَى فَقَالَ: وَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ غَلَبْتَنَا. فَوَاعَمْتُ أَنْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «فَاحْتُ فِي أَفْوَاهِهِنَّ مِنَ التُّرَابِ»، قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَقُلْتُ: أَرَزَعَمَ اللَّهُ أَنْفَكَ، فَوَاللَّهِ مَا أَنْتَ تَفْعَلُ وَمَا تَرَكْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنَ الْعَنَاءِ. [راجع: ١٢٩٩]

4264. Narrated 'Amir *الله عَنْهُ*: Whenever Ibn 'Umar greeted the son of Ja'far, he used to say (to him), "*As-Salāmu 'Alaika* (i.e., peace be on you) O the son of two-winged person."

٤٢٦٤ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنْ عَامِرٍ قَالَ: كَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ إِذَا حَيَّا ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَ: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا ابْنَ ذِي الْجَنَاحَيْنِ. [راجع: ٣٧٠٩]

4265. Narrated *Khālid bin Al-Walid رضي الله عنه*: On the day (of the battle of) Mū'tah, nine swords were broken in my hand, and nothing was left in my hand except a Yemenite sword of mine.

٤٢٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ أَبِي حَازِمٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ خَالِدَ بْنَ الْوَلِيدِ يَقُولُ: لَقَدْ انْقَطَعَتْ فِي يَدِي يَوْمَ مَوْتِهِ تِسْعَةُ أَسْيَافٍ فَمَا بَقِيَ فِي يَدِي إِلَّا صَفِيحَةٌ يَمَانِيَّةٌ. [انظر: ٤٢٦٦]

4266. Narrated *Khālid bin Al-Walid رضي الله عنه*: On the day (of the battle) of Mu'tah, nine swords were broken in my hand and only a Yemenite sword of mine remained in my hand.

٤٢٦٦ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي قَيْسٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ خَالِدَ بْنَ الْوَلِيدِ يَقُولُ: لَقَدْ دُقُّ فِي

يَدِي يَوْمَ مَوْتَهُ تَسْعَةُ أَسْيَافٍ وَصَبْرَتْ
فِي يَدِي صَفِيحَةً لِي يَمَانِيَّةً.

[راجع: ٤٢٦٥]

4267. Narrated An-Nu'mān bin Bashīr
رضي الله عنهما: 'Abdullāh bin Rawāḥa fell down
unconscious and his sister 'Amra started
crying and was saying loudly, "O Jabalā! O
so-and-so! so-and-so!"⁽¹⁾ and went on calling
him by his (good) qualities one by one. When
he came to his senses, he said (to his sister),
"Whenever you said something, I was asked,
'Are you really so (i.e., as she says)?"

٤٢٦٧ - حَدَّثَنِي عِمْرَانُ بْنُ
مَيْسَرَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُضَيْلٍ، عَنْ
حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ عَامِرٍ، عَنِ الثُّعْمَانَ بْنِ
بَشِيرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: أُغْمِيَ
عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ رَوَاحَةَ فَجَعَلَتْ أُخْتُهُ
عَمْرَةَ تَبْكِي: وَاجْبِلَاهُ، وَكَأَذَا،
وَكَأَذَا، تُعَدُّ عَلَيْهِ. فَقَالَ حِينَ أَفَاقَ:
مَا قُلْتِ شَيْئًا إِلَّا قِيلَ لِي: أَنْتَ
كَذَلِكَ؟ [انظر: ٤٢٦٨]

4268. Narrated Ash-Sha'bī: An-Nu'mān
bin Bashīr said, " 'Abdullāh bin Rawāḥa fell
down unconscious..." (and mentioned the
above *Hadīth* adding, "Thereupon, when he
died she (i.e., his sister) did not weep over
him."

٤٢٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا
عَبْتَرٌ: عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ
الثُّعْمَانَ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ قَالَ: أُغْمِيَ عَلَى
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ رَوَاحَةَ، بِهِذَا، فَلَمَّا مَاتَ
لَمْ تَبْكِ عَلَيْهِ. [راجع: ٤٢٦٧]

(46) CHAPTER. The despatch of Usāma bin
Zaid by the Prophet ﷺ towards Al-Ḥuraqāt,
(a place of the tribe of Juhaina).

4269. Narrated Usāma bin Zaid رضي الله
عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sent us towards
Al-Ḥuraqa, and in the morning we attacked
them and defeated them. I, and an *Anṣārī*
man followed a man from among them and
when we took him over, he said, "*Lā ilāha
illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped
but Allāh)." On hearing that, the *Anṣārī* man
stopped, but I killed him by stabbing him
with my spear. When we returned, the
Prophet ﷺ came to know about that and he
said, "O Usāma! Did you kill him after he

(٤٦) بَابُ بَعَثِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أُسَامَةَ بْنَ
زَيْدٍ إِلَى الْحُرَقَاتِ مِنْ جُهَيْنَةَ

٤٢٦٩ - حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ
مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا
حُصَيْنٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو ظَبْيَانَ قَالَ:
سَمِعْتُ أُسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: بَعَثَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى
الْحُرَقَةِ فَصَبَّحْنَا الْقَوْمَ فَهَزَمْنَاهُمْ
وَلَحِقْتُ أَنَا وَرَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ رَجُلًا
مِنْهُمْ، فَلَمَّا عَشِينَاهُ قَالَ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا

(1) (H. 4267) 'Jabal' literally means 'mountain'. 'Amra means 'Oh my supporter!'

had said 'Lā ilāha illallāh?' I said, "But he said so only to save himself." The Prophet ﷺ kept on repeating that so often that I wished I had not embraced Islām before that day.

4270. Narrated Salama bin Al-Akwā' رضي الله عنه: I fought in seven *Ghazawāt* (i.e., battles) in the company of the Prophet ﷺ, and fought in nine (other) battles, fought by armies despatched by the Prophet ﷺ. Once Abū Bakr was our commander and at another time, Usāma was our commander.

4271. Narrated Salama in another narration: I fought seven *Ghazawāt* (i.e., battles) in the company of the Prophet ﷺ and also fought in nine (other) battles, in armies sent by the Prophet ﷺ. Once Abū Bakr was our commander and another time, Usāma was (our commander).

4272. Narrated Salama bin Al-Akwa' رضي الله عنه: I fought in nine *Ghazawāt* along with the Prophet ﷺ, I also fought along with Ibn Hāritha when the Prophet ﷺ made him our commander.

الله، فَكَفَّ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ فَطَعَنَتْهُ بِرُمْحِي حَتَّى قَتَلْتُهُ. فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا بَلَغَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «يَا أُسَامَةُ، أَقْتَلْتَهُ بَعْدَمَا قَالَ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ؟» قُلْتُ: كَانَ مُتَعَوِّدًا، فَمَا زَالَ يُكْرِرُهَا حَتَّى تَمَيَّيْتُ أَنِّي لَمْ أَكُنْ أَسْلَمْتُ قَبْلَ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمِ.

[انظر: ٦٨٧٢]

٤٢٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَلَمَةَ بْنَ الْأَكْوَعِ يَقُولُ: غَزَوْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ سَبْعَ غَزَوَاتٍ، وَخَرَجْتُ فِيهَا يَبْعَثُ مِنَ الْبُعْثِ تِسْعَ غَزَوَاتٍ، مَرَّةً عَلَيْنَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ، وَمَرَّةً عَلَيْنَا أُسَامَةُ. [انظر: ٤٢٧١، ٤٢٧٢،

[٤٢٧٣]

٤٢٧١ - وَقَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَلَمَةَ يَقُولُ: غَزَوْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ سَبْعَ غَزَوَاتٍ وَخَرَجْتُ فِيهَا يَبْعَثُ مِنَ الْبُعْثِ تِسْعَ غَزَوَاتٍ، مَرَّةً عَلَيْنَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ وَمَرَّةً أُسَامَةُ. [راجع:

[٤٢٧٠]

٤٢٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ الضَّحَّاكُ ابْنُ مَخْلَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ عَنْ سَلَمَةَ ابْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: غَزَوْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ تِسْعَ غَزَوَاتٍ، وَغَزَوْتُ مَعَ ابْنِ حَارِثَةَ اسْتَعْمَلَهُ عَلَيْنَا. [راجع: ٤٢٧٠]

4273. Narrated Yazīd bin Abī ‘Uбайд: Salama bin Al-Akwā‘ said, “I fought in seven Ghazawāt along with the Prophet ﷺ.” He then mentioned Khaibar, Al-Ḥudaibiya, the day (i.e., battle) of Ḥunain and the day of Al-Qarad. I forgot the names of the other Ghazawāt.

(47) CHAPTER. The Ghazwā of Al-Fath.

And what Ḥāṭib bin Abī Balta‘a sent to the people of Makkah informing them about the Ghazwā of the Prophet ﷺ.

4274. Narrated ‘Ali رضي الله عنه Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ sent me, Az-Zubair and Al-Miqdād saying, “Proceed till you reach Rawḍa Khākh where there is a lady carrying a letter, and take that (letter) from her.” So we proceeded on our way with our horses galloping till we reached Rawḍa, and there we found the lady and said to her, “Take out the letter.” She said, “I have no letter.” We said, “Take out the letter, or else we will take off your clothes (to search for the letter).” So she took it out of her braid, and we brought the letter to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ. The letter was addressed from Ḥāṭib bin Abī Balta‘a to some Mushrikūn of Makkah, telling them about what Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ intended to do. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “O Ḥāṭib! What is this?” Ḥāṭib replied, “O Allāh’s Messenger! Do not make a hasty decision about me. I was a person not belonging to Quraish but I was an ally to them from outside and had no blood relation with them, and all the emigrants who were with you, have got their kinsmen (in Makkah) who can protect their families and properties. So I liked to do them a favour so that they might

٤٢٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ مَسْعَدَةَ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ قَالَ: عَزَوْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ سَبْعَ عَزَوَاتٍ، فَذَكَرَ خَيْرَ وَالْحَدِيثِيَّةَ وَيَوْمَ حُنَيْنٍ وَيَوْمَ الْقَرَدِ، قَالَ يَزِيدُ: وَنَسِيتُ بَقِيَّتَهُمْ. [راجع: ٤٢٧٠]

(٤٧) بَابُ عَزْوَةِ الْفَتْحِ،

وَمَا بَعَثَ بِهِ حَاطِبُ بْنُ أَبِي بَلْتَعَةَ إِلَى أَهْلِ مَكَّةَ يُخْبِرُهُمْ بِعَزْوِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

٤٢٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُبَيْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ أَبِي رَافِعٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ عَلِيًّا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: بَعَثَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَا وَالزُّبَيْرُ وَالْمِقْدَادُ فَقَالَ: «انْطَلِقُوا حَتَّى تَأْتُوا رَوْضَةَ خَاخٍ فَإِنَّ بِهَا طَعِينَةً مَعَهَا كِتَابٌ فَخُذُوا مِنْهَا». قَالَ: فَانْطَلَقْنَا تَعَادَى بِنَا خَيْلُنَا حَتَّى أَتَيْنَا الرَّوْضَةَ فَإِذَا نَحْنُ بِالطَّعِينَةِ، فَلْنَا لَهَا: أَخْرَجِي الْكِتَابَ، قَالَتْ: مَا مَعِيَ كِتَابٌ، فَفَلْنَا: لَتُخْرِجَنَّ الْكِتَابَ، أَوْ لَتُفْقِنَنَّ الثِّيَابَ، قَالَ: فَأَخْرَجَتْهُ مِنْ عِقَاصِهَا. فَأَتَيْنَا بِهِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا فِيهِ: مِنْ حَاطِبِ بْنِ أَبِي بَلْتَعَةَ إِلَى نَاسٍ بِمَكَّةَ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، يُخْبِرُهُمْ بِبَعْضِ أَمْرِ رَسُولِ

protect my relatives as I have no blood relation with them. I did not do this to renegade from my religion (Islām), nor did I do it to choose heathenism after Islām.” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said to his Companions, “As regards him, he (Hāṭib) has told you the truth.” ‘Umar said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! Allow me to chop off the head of this hypocrite!” The Prophet ﷺ said, “He (Hāṭib) has witnessed the battle of Badr (i.e., fought in it) and what could tell you, perhaps Allāh looked at those who witnessed Badr and said, “O the people of Badr (Badr Muslim warriors), do what you like, for I have forgiven you.” Then Allāh revealed the *Sūrah* :

“O you who believe! Take not My enemies and your enemies (i.e., disbelievers and polytheists) as friends showing affection towards them, while they have disbelieved in what has come to you of the truth (i.e., Islāmic Monotheism, this Qur’ān and Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ), (to the end of Verse)... then indeed he has gone (far) astray (away) from the Straight Path.” (V.60:1)

اللَّهُ ﷻ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا حَاطِبُ، مَا هَذَا؟» قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ لَا تَعْجَلْ عَلَيَّ، إِنِّي كُنْتُ أَمْرًا مُلْصَقًا فِي فُرَيْثِينَ، يَقُولُ: كُنْتُ حَلِيفًا، وَلَمْ أَكُنْ مِنْ أَنْفُسِهَا. وَكَانَ مِنْ مَعَكَ مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ مَنْ لَهُمْ قَرَابَاتٌ يَحْمُونَ أَهْلِيهِمْ وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ. فَأَحْبَبْتُ إِذْ فَاتَنِي ذَلِكَ مِنَ النَّسَبِ فِيهِمْ أَنْ أَتَّخِذَ عِنْدَهُمْ يَدًا يَحْمُونَ بِهَا قَرَابَتِي، وَلَمْ أَفْعَلْهُ ارْتِدَادًا عَنِ دِينِي وَلَا رِضًا بِالْكَفْرِ بَعْدَ الْإِسْلَامِ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَمَا إِنَّهُ قَدْ صَدَقَكُمْ»، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، دَعْنِي أَضْرِبَ عُنُقَ هَذَا الْمُنَافِقِ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّهُ قَدْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا وَمَا يُدْرِيكَ لَعَلَّ اللَّهَ أَطَّلَعَ عَلَيَّ مِنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا قَالَ: اغْمَلُوا مَا شِئْتُمْ فَقَدْ غَفَرْتُ لَكُمْ»، فَانزَلَ اللَّهُ السُّورَةَ ﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَتَّخِذُوا عَدُوِّي وَعَدُوَّكُمْ أَوْلِيَاءَ تَلْقَوْنَ إِلَيْهِمْ بِالْمَوَدَّةِ وَقَدْ كَفَرُوا بِمَا جَاءَكُمْ مِنَ الْحَقِّ﴾ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿فَقَدْ صَلَّ سَوَاءَ السَّبِيلِ﴾. [راجع: ٣٠٠٧]

(48) CHAPTER. The *Ghazwā* of *Al-Fath* (was fought) during *Ramaḍān*.

(٤٨) بَابُ غَزْوَةِ الْفَتْحِ فِي رَمَضَانَ

4275. Narrated ‘Ubaidullāh bin ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Utba: Ibn ‘Abbās said, “Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ fought the *Ghazwā* (i.e., battle) of *Al-Fath* during *Ramaḍān*.”

Narrated Az-Zuhri: Ibn Al-Musaiyab (also) said the same. Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنه

٤٢٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ: أَنَّ ابْنَ

عَنْهَا added, "The Prophet ﷺ observed *Ṣaum* (fast) and when he reached Al-Kadid, a place where there is water between Qudaid and 'Uṣfān, he broke his *Ṣaum* and did not observe *Ṣaum* afterwards till the whole month had passed away."

عَبَّاسٍ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ غَزَا غَزْوَةَ الْفَتْحِ فِي رَمَضَانَ. قَالَ: وَسَمِعْتُ ابْنَ الْمُسَيَّبِ يَقُولُ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ.

وَعَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: صَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ حَتَّى إِذَا بَلَغَ الْكَادِيدَ - الْمَاءَ الَّذِي بَيْنَ قُدَيْدٍ وَعُسْفَانَ - أَفْطَرَ فَلَمْ يَزَلْ مُفْطِرًا حَتَّى انْسَلَخَ الشَّهْرُ.

[راجع: ١٩٤٤]

4276. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ left Al-Madīna (for Makkah) in the company of ten thousand (Muslim warriors) in (the month of) Ramaḍān, and that was eight and a half years after his emigration to Al-Madīna. He and the Muslims who were with him, proceeded on their way to Makkah. He was observing *Ṣaum* (fast) and they were observing *Ṣaum* (fast), but when they reached a place called Al-Kadid, which was a place of water between 'Uṣfān and Qudaid, he broke his *Ṣaum* (fast) and so did they. [Az-Zuhri said, "One should take the last action of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and leave his early action (while taking a verdict)."]

٤٢٧٦ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ: أَخْبَرَنِي الزُّهْرِيُّ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ خَرَجَ فِي رَمَضَانَ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ وَمَعَهُ عَشْرَةُ آلافٍ، وَذَلِكَ عَلَى رَأْسِ ثَمَانِ سِنِينَ وَنِصْفٍ، مِنْ مَقْدَمِهِ الْمَدِينَةَ، فَسَارَ هُوَ وَمَنْ مَعَهُ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ إِلَى مَكَّةَ، يَصُومُ وَيَصُومُونَ، حَتَّى بَلَغَ الْكَادِيدَ - وَهُوَ مَاءٌ بَيْنَ عُسْفَانَ وَقُدَيْدٍ - أَفْطَرَ وَأَفْطَرُوا. قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: وَإِنَّمَا يُؤْخَذُ مِنْ أَمْرِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْآخِرُ فَالْآخِرُ. [راجع: ١٩٤٤]

4277. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ set out towards Hunain in the month of Ramaḍān; and some of the people were observing *Ṣaum* (fast) while some others were not observing *Ṣaum* (fast), and when the Prophet ﷺ mounted his she-camel, he asked for a tumbler of milk or water and put it on the palm of his hand or on

٤٢٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عِيَّاشُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي رَمَضَانَ إِلَى حُتَيْنٍ وَالنَّاسُ مُخْتَلِفُونَ

his she-camel and then the people looked at him; and those who were not observing *Ṣaum* (fast) told those who were observing *Ṣaum* (fast), to break their *Ṣaum* (fast) (i.e., as the Prophet ﷺ had done so).

4278. Ibn 'Abbās added, "The Prophet ﷺ went (to Ḥunain) in the year of the conquest (of Makkah)."

4279. Narrated Ṭawūs: Ibn 'Abbās said, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ travelled in the month of Ramaḍān and he observed *Ṣaum* (fast) till he reached (a place called) 'Uṣfān, then he asked for a tumbler of water and drank it by the daytime so that the people might see him. He broke his *Ṣaum* (fast) till he reached Makkah." Ibn 'Abbās used to say, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ observed *Ṣaum* (fast) and sometimes did not observed *Ṣaum* (fast) while travelling, so one may observe *Ṣaum* (fast) or may not (on journeys)."

(49) CHAPTER. Where did the Prophet ﷺ fix the flag on the day of the conquest of Makkah?

4280. Narrated Hishām's father: When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ set out (towards Makkah) during the year of the conquest (of Makkah) and this news reached (the infidels of Quraysh), Abū Sufyān, Ḥakīm bin Ḥizām and Budail bin Warqā' came out to

فَصَائِمٌ وَمُفْطِرٌ، فَلَمَّا اسْتَوَى عَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ دَعَا بِإِنَاءٍ مِنْ لَبِنٍ أَوْ مَاءٍ فَوَضَعَهُ عَلَى رَاحَتِهِ - أَوْ رَاحِلَتِهِ - ثُمَّ نَظَرَ النَّاسَ، فَقَالَ الْمُفْطِرُونَ لِلصَّوْمِ: أَفْطِرُوا. [راجع: ١٩٤٤]

٤٢٧٨ - وَقَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ. وَقَالَ حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [راجع: ١٩٤٤]

٤٢٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: سَافَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي رَمَضَانَ فَصَامَ حَتَّى بَلَغَ عُسْفَانَ ثُمَّ دَعَا بِإِنَاءٍ مِنْ مَاءٍ فَشَرِبَ نَهَاراً لِيَرَاهُ النَّاسُ فَأَفْطَرَ حَتَّى قَدِمَ مَكَّةَ، قَالَ: وَكَانَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: صَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي السَّعْرِ وَأَفْطَرَ، فَمَنْ شَاءَ صَامَ وَمَنْ شَاءَ أَفْطَرَ. [راجع: ١٩٤٤]

(٤٩) بَابُ: أَيْنَ رَكَزَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الرَّايَةَ يَوْمَ الْفَتْحِ؟

٤٢٨٠ - حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: لَمَّا سَارَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ قَبْلَ ذَلِكَ قُرَيْشاً