

gather information about Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. They proceeded on their way till they reached a place called Marr-az-Zahrān (which is near Makkah). Behold! There they saw many fires as if they were the fires of 'Arafāt. Abū Sufyān said, "What is this? It looked like the fires of 'Arafāt." Budail bin Warqā' said, "Banū 'Amr are less in number than that." Some of the guards of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saw them and took them over, caught them and brought them to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. Abū Sufyān embraced Islām. When the Prophet proceeded, he said to Al-'Abbās, "Keep Abū Sufyān standing at the top of the mountain so that he would look at the Muslims. So Al-'Abbās kept him standing (at that place) and the tribes with the Prophet ﷺ started passing in front of Abū Sufyān in military batches. A batch passed and Abū Sufyān said, "O 'Abbās! Who are these?" 'Abbās said, "They are (Banū) Ghifār." Abū Sufyān said, "I have got nothing to do with Ghifār." Then (a batch of the tribe of) Juhaina passed by and Abū Sufyān said what he said before. Then (a batch of the tribe of) Sa'd bin Huzaim passed by and he said similarly as above. Then (Banū) Sulaim passed by and he said similarly as above. Then came a batch, the like of which Abū Sufyān had not seen. He said, "Who are these?" 'Abbās said, "They are the Anṣār, headed by Sa'd bin 'Ubāda, the one holding the flag." Sa'd bin 'Ubāda said, "O Abū Sufyān! Today is the day of a great battle and today (what is prohibited in) the Ka'bah will be permissible." Abū Sufyān said, "O 'Abbās! How excellent the day of destruction is!" Then came another batch (of warriors) which was the smallest of all the batches, and in it there was Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and his Companions and the flag of the Prophet ﷺ was carried by Az-

خَرَجَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ بْنِ حَرْبٍ وَحَكِيمُ بْنُ حِرَامٍ وَبُدَيْلُ بْنُ وَرْقَاءَ يَلْتَمِسُونَ الْخَبَرَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَقْبَلُوا يَسِيرُونَ حَتَّى أَتَوْا مَرَّ الظُّهْرَانَ، فَإِذَا هُمْ بَيْنَرَانٍ كَأَنَّهَا نِيرَانٌ عَرَفَهُ. فَقَالَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ: مَا هَذِهِ؟ لَكَأَنَّهَا نِيرَانٌ عَرَفَهُ. فَقَالَ بُدَيْلُ بْنُ وَرْقَاءَ: نِيرَانُ بَنِي عَمْرٍو. فَقَالَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ: عَمْرٍو أَقَلُّ مِنْ ذَلِكَ. فَرَأَاهُمْ نَاسٌ مِنْ حَرَسِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَذْرَكُوهُمْ فَأَخَذُوهُمْ فَأَتَوْا بِهِمْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَسْلَمَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ فَلَمَّا سَارَ قَالَ لِلْعَبَّاسِ: «أَحْسِبُ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ عِنْدَ حَظْمِ الْجَبَلِ حَتَّى يَنْظُرَ إِلَى الْمُسْلِمِينَ». فَحَبَسَهُ الْعَبَّاسُ فَجَعَلَتِ الْقِبَابِلُ تَمُرُّ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ كَتَيْبَةً كَتَيْبَةً عَلَى أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، فَمَرَّتْ كَتَيْبَةً فَقَالَ: يَا عَبَّاسُ مَنْ هَذِهِ؟ فَقَالَ: هَذِهِ غِفَارٌ، قَالَ: مَا لِي وَلِغِفَارٍ؟ ثُمَّ مَرَّتْ جُهَيْنَةُ قَالَ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، ثُمَّ مَرَّتْ سَعْدُ بْنُ هُدَيْمٍ فَقَالَ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ وَمَرَّتْ سُلَيْمٌ فَقَالَ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ حَتَّى أَقْبَلَتْ كَتَيْبَةً لَمْ يَرَ مِثْلَهَا. قَالَ: مَنْ هَذِهِ؟ قَالَ: هَؤُلَاءِ الْأَنْصَارُ، عَلَيْهِمْ سَعْدُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ مَعَهُ الرَّايَةُ. فَقَالَ سَعْدُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: يَا أَبَا سُفْيَانَ! الْيَوْمَ يَوْمَ الْمَلْحَمَةِ. الْيَوْمَ تُسْحَلُ الْكَعْبَةُ، فَقَالَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ: يَا عَبَّاسُ حَبَدًا يَوْمَ الدَّمَارِ. ثُمَّ جَاءَتْ كَتَيْبَةً

Zubair bin Al-'Awwām رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ passed by Abū Sufyān, the latter said, (to the Prophet ﷺ), "Do you know what Sa'd bin 'Ubāda said?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "What did he say?" Abū Sufyān said, "He said so-and-so." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Sa'd told a lie, but today Allāh will give superiority to the Ka'bah, and today the Ka'bah will be covered with a (cloth) covering." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ ordered that his flag be fixed at Al-Hajūn.

Narrated 'Urwa: Nāfi' bin Jubair bin Muṭ'im said, "I heard Al-'Abbās saying to Az-Zubair bin Al-'Awwām, 'O Abū 'Abdullāh! Did Allāh's Messenger ﷺ order you to fix the flag here?'" Allāh's Messenger ﷺ ordered Khālid bin Al-Walid to enter Makkah from its upper part from Kada' while the Prophet ﷺ himself entered from Kuda'. Two men from the cavalry of Khālid bin Al-Walid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ named Ḥubaiṣh bin Al-Ash'ar and Kurz bin Jābir Al-Fihri were martyred on that day.

4281. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Mughaffal رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I saw Allāh's Messenger ﷺ on the day of the conquest of Makkah over his she-camel, reciting *Sūrat Al-Fath* in a vibrant quivering tone. (The subnarrator, Mu'āwiya added, "Were I not (afraid) that the people may gather around me, I would recite in vibrant quivering tone as he (i.e., 'Abdullāh bin Mughaffal) did, imitating Allāh's Messenger ﷺ.")

وَهِيَ أَقْلُ الْكُتَائِبِ فِيهِمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَصْحَابُهُ وَرَأْيَةُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مَعَ الرُّبَيْرِ بْنِ الْعَوَامِ. فَلَمَّا مَرَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِأَبِي سُفْيَانَ قَالَ: أَلَمْ تَعْلَمْ مَا قَالَ سَعْدُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ؟ قَالَ: «مَا قَالَ؟» قَالَ: قَالَ كَذَا وَكَذَا. فَقَالَ: «كَذَبَ سَعْدٌ وَلَكِنْ هَذَا يَوْمٌ يُعْظَمُ اللَّهُ فِيهِ الْكَعْبَةَ، وَيَوْمٌ تُكْسَى فِيهِ الْكَعْبَةُ». قَالَ: وَأَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ تُرَكَّزَ رَأْيَتُهُ بِالْحَجُونِ. وَقَالَ عُرْوَةُ: وَأَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعُ بْنُ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ مُطْعِمٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْعَبَّاسَ يَقُولُ لِلرُّبَيْرِ بْنِ الْعَوَامِ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، هَاهُنَا أَمَرَكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ تُرَكَّزَ الرَّأْيَةَ؟ قَالَ: وَأَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ خَالِدَ بْنَ الْوَلِيدِ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ مِنْ أَعْلَى مَكَّةَ مِنْ كَدَاءٍ وَدَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مِنْ كَدَاءٍ فَقَتَلَ مِنْ خَيْلِ خَالِدِ بْنِ الْوَلِيدِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ يَوْمَئِذٍ رَجُلَانِ: حَبِيشُ بْنُ الْأَشْعَرِ، وَكُرْزُ بْنُ جَابِرِ الْفِهْرِيِّ.

٤٢٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ قُرَّةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ ابْنَ مُعَلَّلٍ يَقُولُ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ عَلَى نَاقَتِهِ وَهُوَ يَقْرَأُ سُورَةَ الْفَتْحِ يُرْجِعُ وَقَالَ: لَوْلَا أَنْ يَجْتَمَعَ النَّاسُ حَوْلِي لَرَجَعْتُ كَمَا رَجَعُ. [انظر:

4282. Narrated 'Amr bin 'Uthmān: Usāma bin Zaid said during the conquest (of Makkah), "O Allāh's Messenger! Where will we encamp tomorrow?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "But has 'Aqil left for us any house to lodge in?"

4283. He then added, "No believer will inherit an infidel's property, and no infidel will inherit the property of a believer." Az-Zuhri was asked, "Who inherited Abū Ṭālib?" Az-Zuhri replied, "Aqil and Ṭālib inherited him."

4284. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "If Allāh makes us victorious, our encamping place will be Al-Khaif, the place where the infidels took an oath to be loyal to heathenism (by boycotting Banū Ḥāshim, the Prophet's folk)."

4285. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ intended to carry on the *Ghazwā* of Ḥunain, he said, "Tomorrow, if Allāh wished, our encamping place will be Khaif Banī Kināna where (the infidels) took an oath to be loyal to heathenism."

٤٢٨٢ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعْدَانُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي حَفْصَةَ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ زَمَنَ الْفَتْحِ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَيْنَ نَنْزِلُ غَدًا؟ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «وَهَلْ تَرَكَ لَنَا عَقِيلٌ مِنْ مَنْزِلٍ؟». [راجع: ١٥٨٨]

٤٢٨٣ - ثُمَّ قَالَ: «لَا يَرِثُ الْمُؤْمِنُ الْكَافِرَ، وَلَا الْكَافِرُ الْمُؤْمِنَ». قِيلَ لِلزُّهْرِيِّ: مَنْ وَرِثَ أَبَا طَالِبٍ؟ قَالَ: وَرِثَهُ عَقِيلٌ وَطَالِبٌ. قَالَ مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَيْنَ نَنْزِلُ غَدًا، فِي حَجَّتِهِ. وَلَمْ يَقُلْ يُؤْنَسُ: حَجَّتِهِ، وَلَا زَمَنَ الْفَتْحِ.

٤٢٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزِّنَادِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْزِلُنَا إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ إِذَا فَتَحَ اللهُ، الْحَيْفَ حَيْثُ تَقَاسَمُوا عَلَى الْكُفْرِ». [راجع: ١٥٨٩]

٤٢٨٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حِينَ أَرَادَ حُتَيْنًا: «مَنْزِلُنَا غَدًا إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ بِحَيْفِ بَنِي

كِنَانَةَ حَيْثُ تَقَابَسُمُوا عَلَى الْكُفْرِ».

[راجع: ١٥٨٩]

**4286.** Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: On the day of the Conquest, the Prophet ﷺ entered Makkah, wearing a helmet on his head. When he took it off, a man came and said, "Ibn Khaṭal is clinging to the curtain of the Ka'bah." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Kill him." (Mālik a sub-narrator said, "On that day the Prophet ﷺ was not in a state of *Ihrām* as it appeared to us, and Allāh knows better.")

٤٢٨٦ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ قَزَعَةَ:

حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ دَخَلَ مَكَّةَ يَوْمَ الْفَتْحِ وَعَلَى رَأْسِهِ الْمِغْفَرُ فَلَمَّا نَزَعَهُ جَاءَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: ابْنُ خَطَلٍ مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِأَسْتَارِ الْكَعْبَةِ، فَقَالَ: «اقْتُلْهُ»، قَالَ مَالِكٌ: وَلَمْ يَكُنِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِيهَا نَرَى - وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ - يَوْمَئِذٍ مُحْرِمًا. [راجع: ١٨٤٦]

**4287.** Narrated 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: When the Prophet ﷺ entered Makkah on the day of the Conquest (of Makkah), there were 360 idols around the Ka'bah. The Prophet ﷺ started striking them with a stick he had in his hand and was saying, "*Al-Haq* (the Truth i.e., Islāmic Monotheism, or this Qur'an or *Jihād* against polytheists) has come and *Al-Bāṭil* (falsehood i.e., Satan, or polytheism) vanished [V.17:81]. The Truth (the Qur'an and Allāh's Revelation) has come, and *Al-Bāṭil* [falsehood - *Iblīs* (Satan)] can neither create anything nor resurrect (anything)." (V.34:49).

٤٢٨٧ - حَدَّثَنَا صَدَقَةُ بْنُ

الْفُضْلِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مَكَّةَ يَوْمَ الْفَتْحِ وَحَوْلَ الْبَيْتِ سِتُونَ وَثَلَاثُمِائَةَ نُصْبٍ فَجَعَلَ يَطْعُنُهَا بَعُودٍ فِي يَدِهِ وَيَقُولُ: «جَاءَ الْحَقُّ وَوَهَقَ الْبَاطِلُ»، «جَاءَ الْحَقُّ وَمَا يُدْئِي الْبَاطِلُ وَمَا يُعِيدُ». [راجع: ٢٤٧٨]

**4288.** Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ arrived in Makkah, he refused to enter the Ka'bah while there were idols in it. So, he ordered that they be taken out. The pictures of the (Prophets) Ibrāhīm (Abraham) and Ismā'il (Ishmael), holding arrows of divination in their hands, were carried out. The Prophet ﷺ said, "May Allāh ruin them (i.e., the infidels) for they knew very well that they (i.e., Ibrāhīm and Isma'il) never drew lots by

٤٢٨٨ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ:

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي: حَدَّثَنِي أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَمَّا قَدِمَ مَكَّةَ أَبِي أَنْ يَدْخُلَ الْبَيْتَ وَفِيهِ الْآلِهَةُ فَأَمَرَ بِهَا فَأُخْرِجَتْ، فَأُخْرِجَ صُورَةُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

these (divination arrows)". Then the Prophet ﷺ entered the Ka'bah and said, "Allāhu Akbar" in all its directions and came out and did not offer any *Ṣalāt* (prayer) therein.

وإسماعيلَ في أيديهما من الأزلام، فقال النبي ﷺ: «قاتلهم الله، لقد علموا ما استقسما بها قط». ثم دخل البيت فكبر في نواحي البيت وخرج ولم يصل فيه. تابعه معمر، عن أيوب. وقال وهيب: حدثنا أيوب، عن عكرمة عن النبي ﷺ. [راجع: ٣٩٨]

(50) CHAPTER. The entrance of the Prophet ﷺ from the upper part of Makkah.

(٥٠) باب دخول النبي ﷺ من أعلى مكة

4289. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ entered Makkah through its upper part and he was riding his she-camel. Usāma bin Zaid was his Companion-rider behind him (on the same she-camel). In his company were Bilāl and 'Uthmān bin Ṭalḥa, who was one of the *Al-Hajabah* (who keep the key of the gate of the Ka'bah). When he made his she-camel kneel down in the Mosque (i.e., *Al-Masjid-al-Harām*), he ordered him (i.e., 'Uthmān) to bring the key of the Ka'bah. Then Allāh's Messenger ﷺ entered the Ka'bah along with 'Usāma bin Zaid, Bilāl and 'Uthmān bin Ṭalḥa, and he stayed in it for a long period and then came out. The people rushed (to get in) and 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar was the first to enter and he found Bilāl standing behind the door. Ibn 'Umar asked Bilāl, "Where did Allāh's Messenger ﷺ offer the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)?" Bilāl showed him the place where he (ﷺ) had offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer). 'Abdullāh later on said, "I forgot to ask Bilāl how many prostrations (i.e., *Rak'a*) the Prophet ﷺ offered."

٤٢٨٩ - وقال الليث: حدثني يونس: أخبرني نافع، عن عبد الله بن عمر رضي الله عنهما: أن رسول الله ﷺ أقبل يوم الفتح من أعلى مكة على راحلته مردفا أسامة ابن زيد ومعه بلال ومعه عثمان بن طلحة من الحجة حتى أناخ في المسجد فأمره أن يأتي بمفتاح البيت فدخل رسول الله ﷺ ومعه أسامة ابن زيد وبلال وعثمان بن طلحة فمكث فيه نهاراً طويلاً، ثم خرج فاستبق الناس فكان عبد الله بن عمر أول من دخل فوجد بلالاً وراء الباب قائماً فسأله: أين صلى رسول الله ﷺ؟ فأشار له إلى المكان الذي صلى فيه. قال عبد الله: فسئبت أن أسأله: كم صلى من سجدة؟ [راجع: ٣٩٧]

4290. Narrated 'Aishah رضي الله عنها: During the year of the Conquest (of

٤٢٩٠ - حدثنا الهيثم بن

Makkah), the Prophet ﷺ entered Makkah through Kadā' which was at the upper part of Makkah.

4291. Narrated Hishām's father : During the year of the Conquest (of Makkah), the Prophet ﷺ entered Makkah through its upper part through Kadā'.

(51) CHAPTER. The encamping place of the Prophet ﷺ on the day of the Conquest (of Makkah).

4292. Narrated Ibn Lailā : None informed us that he saw the Prophet ﷺ offering the *Duhā* (i.e., forenoon) *Ṣalāt* (prayer), except Umm Hānī, who mentioned that the Prophet ﷺ took a bath in her house on the day of the Conquest (of Makkah) and then offered an eight *Rak'a Ṣalāt* (prayer). She added, "I never saw the Prophet ﷺ offering a lighter *Ṣalāt* (prayer) than that *Ṣalāt* (prayer), but he was performing perfect bowings and prostrations."

(52) CHAPTER.

4293. Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا : The Prophet ﷺ used to say in his bowings and prostrations, "*Subhānaka Allāhumma Rabbanā wa biḥamdika, Allāhumma ighfirli* (Glorified be You, O Allāh, our Lord! All the praises are for You. O Allāh, forgive me)!"

خَارِجَةً: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ مَيْسَرَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ: أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ دَخَلَ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ مِنْ كَدَاءِ الَّتِي بِأَعْلَى مَكَّةَ. تَابَعَهُ أَبُو أُسَامَةَ وَوُهَيْبٌ فِي كَدَاءِ. [راجع: ١٥٧٧]

٤٢٩١ - حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ: دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ مِنْ أَعْلَى مَكَّةَ مِنْ كَدَاءِ. [راجع: ١٥٧٧]

(٥١) بَابُ مَنْزِلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يَوْمَ الْفَتْحِ

٤٢٩٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَمْرِو، عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى قَالَ: مَا أَخْبَرْنَا أَحَدًا أَنَّهُ رَأَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يُصَلِّي الضُّحَى غَيْرَ أُمَّ هَانِي، فَإِنَّهَا ذَكَرَتْ أَنَّهُ يَوْمَ فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ اغْتَسَلَ فِي بَيْتِهَا، ثُمَّ صَلَّى ثَمَانِ رَكَعَاتٍ. قَالَتْ: لَمْ أَرَهُ صَلَّى صَلَاةً أَخْفَ مِنْهَا غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ يُتِمُّ الرُّكُوعَ وَالسُّجُودَ. [راجع: ١١٠٣]

(٥٢) بَابُ:

٤٢٩٣ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الضُّحَى، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَقُولُ فِي

رُكُوعِهِ وَسُجُودِهِ: «سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا وَبِحَمْدِكَ، اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي».

[راجع: ٧٩٤]

٤٢٩٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النُّعْمَانِ:

4294. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: 'Umar used to make me sit with elderly men who had fought in the battle of Badr. Some of them said (to 'Umar), "Why do you allow this young man to sit with us, while we have sons of his age?" 'Umar said, "You know what a person he is." One day 'Umar called them and called me along with them, I had thought he called me on that day to show them something about me (i.e., my knowledge). 'Umar asked them, "What do you say about (the *Sūrah*):

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بَشِيرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: كَانَ عُمَرُ يُدْخِلُنِي مَعَ أَشْيَاحِ بَدْرٍ فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: لِمَ تُدْخِلُ هَذَا الْفَتَى مَعَنَا وَلَنَا أَبْنَاءُ مِثْلُهُ؟ فَقَالَ:

"When there comes the Help of Allāh (to you, O Muḥammad ﷺ against your enemies) and the Conquest (of Makkah). And you see that the people enter Allāh's religion (Islām) in crowds." (V.110:1-3)

إِنَّهُ مِمَّنْ قَدْ عَلِمْتُمْ قَدَعَاهُمْ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ وَدَعَانِي مَعَهُمْ. قَالَ: وَمَا أُرَيْتَهُ دَعَانِي يَوْمَئِذٍ إِلَّا لِيُرِيَهُمْ مِنِّي، فَقَالَ: مَا تَقُولُونَ فِي ﴿إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحِ﴾ ① وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا﴾ ②؟ حَتَّى نَحْتَمِ السُّورَةَ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: أُمِرْنَا أَنْ نَحْمَدَ اللَّهَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرَهُ إِذَا نَصَرْنَا وَفُتِحَ عَلَيْنَا. وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: لَا نَدْرِي، وَ لَمْ يَقُلْ بَعْضُهُمْ شَيْئًا. فَقَالَ لِي: يَا ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ، أَكُذَّابُ تَقُولُ؟ قُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: فَمَا تَقُولُ؟ قُلْتُ: هُوَ أَجَلُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَعْلَمَهُ اللَّهُ لَهُ ﴿إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحِ﴾ ① فَتُحِ مَكَّةَ فَذَاكَ عِلَامَةُ أَجْلِكَ ﴿سَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا﴾ ② قَالَ عُمَرُ: مَا أَعْلَمُ مِنْهَا إِلَّا مَا تَعْلَمُ.

[راجع: ٣٦٢٧]

Some of them replied, "We are ordered to praise Allāh and repent to Him if we are helped and granted victory." Some said, "We do not know." Others kept quiet. 'Umar then said to me, "Do you say the same?" I said, "No." 'Umar said, "What do you say then?" I said, "This Verse indicates the approaching of the death of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, of which Allāh informed him. When there comes the Help of Allāh (to you, O Muḥammad ﷺ against your enemies) and the Conquest, i.e., the conquest of Makkah, that will be the sign (of your Prophet's) approaching death, so glorify the praises of your Lord and ask for His forgiveness. Verily, He is the One Who accepts the repentance and forgives." On that, 'Umar said, "I do not know about it anything other than what you know."

٤٢٩٥ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ

4295. Narrated Abū Shuraiḥ Al-'Adawī that he said to 'Amr bin Sa'id while the latter

was sending troops in batches to Makkah, "O chief! Allow me to tell you a statement which Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said on the day following the conquest of Makkah. My two ears heard it and my heart comprehended it and my two eyes saw him when he said it. He (i.e., the Prophet ﷺ) praised Allāh and then said, 'Makkah has been made a sanctuary by Allāh and not by the people, so it is not lawful for a person, who believes in Allāh and the Last Day (i.e., a Muslim) to shed blood in it, or to cut its trees; and if someone asks the permission to fight in Makkah because Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was allowed to fight in it, say to him: Allāh permitted His Messenger ﷺ and did not allow you, and even he (i.e., the Messenger ﷺ) was allowed for a few hours on that day (of the Conquest), and today (now) its (Makkah's) sanctity is the same valid as it was before. So it is incumbent upon those who are present to convey it (this information) to those who are absent.'"

Then Abū Shuraiḥ was asked, "What did 'Amr say to you?" Abū Shuraiḥ said, "He said, 'I knew that better than you, O Abū Shuraiḥ! The *Haram* (i.e., Makkah) does not give refuge to a sinner or a fleeing murderer or a person running away after committing crimes.'"

[See Vol.1, *Hadīth* No.104]

شُرْحَيْبِلَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنِ  
الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي شُرَيْحِ الْعَدَوِيِّ:  
أَنَّهُ قَالَ لِعَمْرٍو بْنِ سَعِيدٍ وَهُوَ يَبْعُثُ  
الْبُعُوثَ إِلَى مَكَّةَ: ائْذَنْ لِي أَيُّهَا  
الْأَمِيرُ أَحَدُكَ قَوْلًا قَامَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
ﷺ الْعَدَاةَ مِنْ يَوْمِ الْفَتْحِ، سَمِعْتُهُ  
أَذْنَابِي وَوَعَاةَ قَلْبِي وَأَبْصَرْتُهُ عَيْنَايَ  
حِينَ تَكَلَّمْتُ بِهِ. أَنَّهُ حَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى  
عَلَيْهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّ مَكَّةَ حَرَّمَهَا اللَّهُ،  
وَلَمْ يُحَرِّمْهَا النَّاسُ. لَا يَجِلُّ لِأَمْرِي  
يَوْمٌ مِنَ اللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ أَنْ يَسْفِكَ بِهَا  
دَمًا وَلَا يَعْضِدَ بِهَا شَجْرًا، فَإِنْ أَحَدٌ  
تَرَخَّصَ لِقِتَالِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِيهَا  
فَقُولُوا لَهُ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ أَذِنَ لِرَسُولِهِ وَلَمْ  
يَأْذَنْ لَكُمْ، وَإِنَّمَا أَذِنَ لَهُ فِيهِ سَاعَةً  
مِنْ نَهَارٍ وَقَدْ عَادَتْ حُرْمَتُهَا الْيَوْمَ  
كَحُرْمَتِهَا بِالْأَمْسِ، وَلْيَبْلُغِ الشَّاهِدُ  
الْغَائِبَ». فَقِيلَ لِأَبِي شُرَيْحٍ: مَاذَا  
قَالَ لَكَ عَمْرُو؟ قَالَ: قَالَ: أَنَا أَعْلَمُ  
بِذَلِكَ مِنْكَ يَا أَبَا شُرَيْحٍ، إِنَّ الْحَرَمَ  
لَا يُعِيدُ عَاصِيًا وَلَا فَارًّا بِدَمٍ وَلَا فَارًّا  
بِخَرْبَةٍ.

قال أبو عبد الله: الخربة:

البلية. [راجع: ١٠٤]

4296. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنه that he heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying in the year of the Conquest (of Makkah) while he was in Makkah, "Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ have made the selling of wine (i.e., alcoholic drinks) unlawful."

٤٢٩٦ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا  
لَيْثُ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ  
عَطَاءِ بْنِ أَبِي رَبِيعٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ  
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ

رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ وَهُوَ بِمَكَّةَ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ حَرَّمَ بَيْعَ الْخَمْرِ». [راجع: ٢٢٣٦]

(53) CHAPTER. The stay of the Prophet ﷺ in Makkah during the period of the Conquest (of Makkah).

4297. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: We stayed (in Makkah) for ten days along with the Prophet ﷺ; and used to offer shortened *Ṣalāt* (prayer) [i.e., journey *Ṣalāt* (prayer)].

(٥٣) بَابُ مَقَامِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمَكَّةَ زَمَنَ الْفَتْحِ  
٤٢٩٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ ح وَحَدَّثَنَا قَبِيصَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَقَمْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَشْرًا نَقَصْرُ الصَّلَاةِ. [راجع: ١٠٨١]

4298. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ stayed in Makkah for 19 days during which he prayed two *Rak'a* in each *Ṣalāt* (prayer).

٤٢٩٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَاصِمٌ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: أَقَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِمَكَّةَ تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ يَوْمًا يُصَلِّي رَكَعَتَيْنِ. [راجع: ١٠٨٠]

4299. Narrated 'Ikrima رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا said, "We stayed for 19 days with the Prophet ﷺ on a journey during which we used to offer shortened *Ṣalāt* (prayers)." Ibn 'Abbās added, "We offer the *Qaṣr Ṣalāt* (prayer) [i.e., shortened *Ṣalāt* (prayer)], if we stay up to 19 days as travellers, but if we stay longer, we offer complete *Ṣalāt* (prayer)."

٤٢٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو شَهَابٍ، عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: أَقَمْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ نَقَصْرُ الصَّلَاةِ. وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: وَنَحْنُ نَقَصْرُ مَا بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ فَإِذَا زِدْنَا أَنْتَمْنَا. [راجع: ١٠٨٠]

(54) CHAPTER.

4300. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Thā'labā bin Ṣu'air whose face was rubbed by the Prophet ﷺ during the year of the Conquest (of Makkah).

(٥٤) بَابُ:  
٤٣٠٠ - وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ: حَدَّثَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ

الله ابن ثعلبة ابن صعير، وكان النبي ﷺ قد مسح وجهه عام الفتح.

[انظر: ٦٣٥٦]

**4301.** Narrated Az-Zuhri : While we were in the company of Ibn Al-Musaiyab, Sunain Abi Jamila informed us (a *Hadith*). Abū Jamila said that he lived during the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ and that he had accompanied him (to Makkah) during the year of the Conquest (of Makkah).

٤٣٠١ - حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَتِينِ أَبِي جَمِيلَةَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَنَحْنُ مَعَ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ قَالَ: وَزَعَمَ أَبُو جَمِيلَةَ أَنَّهُ أَدْرَكَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَخَرَجَ مَعَهُ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ.

**4302.** Narrated 'Amr bin Salama: We were at a place which was a thoroughfare for the people, and the caravans used to pass by us and we would ask them, "What is wrong with the people? What is wrong with the people? Who is that man?" They would say, "That man claims that Allāh has sent him (as a Messenger), that he has been inspired Divinely, that Allāh has revealed to him such and such." I used to memorize that (Divine) Talk, and feel as if it was inculcated in my chest (i.e., mind). And the Arabs (other than Quraish) delayed their conversion to Islām till the Conquest (of Makkah). They used to say, "Leave him (i.e., Muḥammad ﷺ) and his people Quraish; if he overpowers them, then he is a true Prophet." So, when Makkah was conquered, then every tribe rushed to embrace Islām, and my father hurried to embrace Islām before (the other members of) my tribe. When my father returned (from the Prophet ﷺ) to his tribe, he said, "By Allāh, I have come to you from the Prophet ﷺ for sure!" The Prophet ﷺ afterwards said to them, "Offer such and such *Ṣalāt* (prayer) at such and such time, and when the time for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) becomes due, then one of you should pronounce the *Adhān* (for the *Ṣalāt*), and

٤٣٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي قَلَابَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي أَبُو قَلَابَةَ: أَلَا تَلْفَاهُ فَتَسْأَلُهُ؟ قَالَ: فَلَقِيْتُهُ فَسَأَلْتُهُ فَقَالَ: كُنَّا بِمَا مَمَّرَ النَّاسِ وَكَانَ يَمُرُّ بِنَا الرُّجْبَانَ فَتَسَأَلُهُمْ: مَا لِلنَّاسِ؟ مَا لِلنَّاسِ؟ مَا هَذَا الرَّجُلُ؟ فَيَقُولُونَ: يَزْعُمُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ أَرْسَلَهُ، أَوْحَى إِلَيْهِ، أَوْحَى اللَّهُ بِكَذَا. فَكُنْتُ أَحْفَظُ ذَلِكَ الْكَلَامَ فَكَأَنَّمَا يُقَرُّ فِي صَدْرِي وَكَانَتْ الْعَرَبُ تَلْوُمُ بِإِسْلَامِهِمُ الْفَتْحِ فَيَقُولُونَ: اتْرُكُوهُ وَقَوْمَهُ فَإِنَّهُ إِنْ ظَهَرَ عَلَيْهِمْ فَهُوَ نَبِيٌّ صَادِقٌ. فَلَمَّا كَانَتْ وَفَعَةَ أَهْلِ الْفَتْحِ بَادَرَ كُلُّ قَوْمٍ بِإِسْلَامِهِمْ وَبَدَرَ أَبِي قَوْمِي بِإِسْلَامِهِمْ فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ قَالَ: جِئْتُكُمْ وَاللَّهِ مِنْ عِنْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حَقًّا. فَقَالَ: «صَلُّوا صَلَاةَ كَذَا فِي حِينِ كَذَا وَصَلُّوا صَلَاةَ كَذَا