

A Hundred Line Poem Recounting the Life of the Most Noble of all Creation

by 'Alee ibn 'Alee ibn Muhammad ibn Abil-'Izz al-Hanafee

Translated by Aboo Shaybah

A poem composed by ibn Abil-Izz al-<u>Hanafee</u>, author of *Sharh al-Aquedah at-Tahaawiyyah*. The poem presents a summarized timeline of important events which occurred throughout the lifetime of the Messenger of Allaah, Muhammad ...

[1] All praise is for Allaah, The Eternal, The Maker; followed by His *salaah* upon the chosen one.

[2] Here is the Messenger's biography

in poem form with succinct sections.

[3] His birth was on the tenth of the distinguished month, Rabee' al-Anwal, in the year of the elephant.

[4] However, the common view is that it was the twelfth, on a Monday at the break of dawn,

[5] corresponding to the twentieth of April.

Prior to that, his father passed away.

[6] Two years later he was weaned

and brought back safe and sound by his wetnurse,

[7] Haleemah, to his mother. She then returned with him to her own family as she had desired.

[8] Two months later his belly was cleaved open, though some say it was when he was four years old.

[9] At six years and one month, while returning, his mother passed away at al-Abwaa'.

[10] And his paternal grandfather, 'Abdul-Muttalib, passed away while he was eight, no lie.

[11] Then his paternal uncle, Aboo Taalib, took on his guardianship, and later to ash-Shaam he travelled.

[12] That was while he was twelve years old and the well-known incident with Baheeraa took place.

[13] The best of mankind again travelled to ash-Shaam at the age of twenty five - remember it -

[14] as a trader for our mother, Khadeejah, and he returned that year after profitable trade, happy.

[15] In that year was his marriage to her,

and he later consummated his marriage with her.

[16] All his children were from her except Ibraaheem.

The first to earn that distinction was al-Qaasim. [17] Then came Zaynab, Ruqayyah, Faatimah,

and Umm Kulthoom, who was the last of the girls;

[18] and At-Taahir, At-Tayyib, 'Abdullaah;

but some say each name belonged to a separate beautiful child.

[19] All of them tasted death during his lifetime,

except Faatimah who died half-a-year after him.

[20] At thirty five he participated

in rebuilding the House of Allaah after its dilapidation.

[21] They appointed him to arbitrate and accepted his solution for putting the Black Stone into place.

[22] At the age of forty he was sent as a Messenger;

on a Monday with certainty - so convey it -

[23] during Ramadaan or Rabee' al-Anwal,

and Soorah "Igra" was the first of the revelation.

[24] Then wudoo' and salaah he was taught

by Jibreel, as two complete units of prayer.

[25] Then, after the passing of twenty full days, enormous, terrifying stars pelted the *Jinn*.

[26] Then, in the fourth year, he called

openly to Islaam as commanded.

[27] Four women along with twelve

men among the Companions all migrated

[28] to the lands of *Habashah* in the fifth year.

The same year, they returned, but went back without blame.

[29] They were eighty three men

accompanied by a group completing their total number;

[30] and they were eighteen women. Later on,

in the sixth year, Hamzah - al-Asad - accepted Islaam.

[31] Nine years after his Messengership

came the death of Aboo Taalib, his guardian;

[32] followed by Khadeejah who passed away after three days had elapsed.

[33] After fifty and a quarter years, Islaam was embraced by the *Jinn* of *Naseebeen*, who then departed - let it be known.

[34] Thereafter, he married Sawdah

in Ramadaan; followed by

[35] his marriage to the daughter of as-Siddeeq in Shawwaal.

At the age of fifty one

[36] he was taken by night, and the salawaat were obligated;

five with the reward of fifty, as authentically preserved.

[37] The first bay ab was with twelve

of the people from <u>Taybah</u>, as has been mentioned.

[38] At the age of fifty two came

seventy in the Hajj season - and this is confirmed -

[39] from <u>Taybah</u>. They pledged allegiance, and he later left Makkah on a Monday in the month <u>Safar</u>.

[40] Thus, the one contented arrived in <u>Taybah</u>, for certain, having reached the age of fifty three

[41] on a Monday. He remained there

for ten full years as we shall recount.

[42] In the first year, <u>salaah</u> of a resident was made complete, this was after he prayed <u>Jumu'ah</u> - listen to my words.

[43] He then constructed a masjid at Qubaa',

as well as the *masjid* in the noble city, al-Madeenah.

[44] Then, around it, he built his dwellings.

Later this year arrived

[45] less than half of those who had travelled

to the lands of *Habashah* when they migrated.

[46] In the same year, the noblest of all elite established ties of brotherhood between the *Muhaajireen* and *An<u>s</u>aar*.

[47] He then consummated marriage with the daughter of his best Companion, and legislated the *athaan*, so follow his example.

[48] The battle of al-Abwaa' took place afterwards, in Safar.

Subsequently, in the second year, combat spread

[49] to *Buwaat* and then *Badr*. The obligation of redirecting the *Qiblah* came in the middle of *Rajab*

[50] following *Thil-'Ushayr*, o my brothers.

Fasting for a month was obligated in Sha'baan,

[51] and the major clash which was at Badr

happened during fasting, on the seventeenth of the month.

[52] Zakaah al-Fitr was obligated in it following Badr by ten nights.

[53] There is difference regarding *Zakaah al-Maal* - you must realize this. The daughter of the righteous Prophet passed away,

[54] Ruqayyah, prior to the army's return;

she was the wife of 'Uthmaan. The marriage of the chaste

[55] Faatimah to the esteemed 'Alee.

And al-'Abbaas accepted Islaam after being taken captive.

[56] And as for *Qaynuqaa*', battle with them ensued afterwards. And he sacrificed on the '*Eed* of slaughter.

[57] And the battle of as-Saweeq, then Qarqarah.

And combat in the third year spread further

[58] to Ghatafaan and Banee Sulaym.

Umm Kulthoom, daughter of the noble esteemed,

[59] was married to 'Uthmaan and he earned this distinction.

And the Prophet later married <u>Hafs</u>ah,

[60] and Zaynab also; then headed to $U\underline{h}ud$ for battle

- in the month of Shawwaal - and Hamraa' al-Asad.

[61] Intoxicants were prohibited undoubtedly - so listen - and that year his grandson, al-<u>H</u>asan, was born.

[62] In the fourth year, battle reached

Banee an-Nadeer in Rabee' al-Annal.

[63] Then followed the death of Zaynab, the aforementioned, and afterwards, marriage to Umm Salamah,

[64] and the daughter of Jahsh. Then, to *Badr* as appointed followed by *al-Ahzaab* - so listen and keep count -

[65] then *Banee Quraythah*, though regarding these two there is difference. And at *Thaat ar-Riqaa* he taught

[66] how to pray *Salaah al-Khawf*, and prayer was shortened, as reported. and the verses about *hijaah* and *tayammum*.

[67] Some said and his stoning of the two Jews, and the birth of his lovely grandson, al-<u>H</u>usayn.

[68] In the fifth year - listen and trust me - was

the slander during the battle of Banee al-Mustaliq.

[69] Doomah al-Jandal happened before that. And also

he wed the daughter of al-Haarith later on, and consummated.

[70] His marriage to Rayhaanah was in the fifth.

Then Banee Lihyaan was at the beginning of the sixth year.

[71] After that, his *istisqaa*' prayer, and <u>Th</u>oo Qarad,

and he was obstructed from performing 'Umrah as he wished.

[72] Bay'ah ar-Ridwaan came first, and he consummated that year his marriage with Rayhaanah, as clarified.

[73] And <u>Hajj</u> was obligated, though with difference - so take heed - and the conquest of Khaybar was in the seventh year.

[74] The meat of domestic donkeys was prohibited that year, as well as the corrupt *Mut ah* form of marriage.

[75] He later married Umm <u>H</u>abeebah

and her mahr on his behalf an-Najaashee paid.

[76] A lamb was poisoned and offered as a gift, and he later chose for himself the pure <u>Safiyyah</u>.

[77] She came, as well as all the remaining migrants.

And marriage to Maymoonah was the last.

[78] Prior to that was the Islaam of Aboo Hurayrah, and after was the famous '*Umrah al-Qadaa*'.

[79] And the envoys in the sanctified month of *Muharram* he sent them to the kings - so know this.

[80] Presented as a gift was Maariyah al-Qibtiyyah that year. Then in the eigth year was a sariyyah

[81] which headed to *Mu'tah*. And during fasting the conquest of *al-Balad al-Haraam* took place.

[82] After it, they relate what happened during the day at <u>Hunayn</u>, and then the day at <u>at-Tad if</u>.

[83] Later, in *Thul-Qa'dah*, he performed 'Umrah from *al-Ji'irraanah*, and he was settled.

[84] His daughter, Zaynab, passed away and then Ibraaheem was born in it, surely.

[85] And turn was given to 'Aa'ishah by
Sawdah for as long as she remained alive.

[86] The *minbar* was made and placed conspicuously, and 'Attaab led the people in <u>Haji</u>.

[87] Then expedition to *Tabook* was in the ninth year and he demolished *Masjid ad-Diraar*, removing its harm.

[88] Aboo Bakr led the people in Hajj, and there

'Alee recited "Baraa' ah" and decisively declared

[89] that no *mushrik* would again perform <u>Hajj</u>, and none unclothed would make <u>Tawaaf</u> - they both carried out as instructed.

[90] Delegations came in plenty, one after the next, and he swore he would not go to his womenfolk for a month.

[91] He announced the death of an-Najaashee and prayed upon him from <u>Taybah</u>, earning him great virtue.

[92] Ibraaheem passed away in the final year and al-Bajalee accepted Islaam, and his name was Jareer.

[93] He performed the Farewell <u>Hajj</u> as a *Qaarin* and he stopped on a Friday during it in security.

[94] And revealed that day was a glad tiding for you: This day I have perfected for you your religion.

[95] Rayhaanah's death was after his return, and the nine lived on after him.

[96] And on a Monday he finished - for certain - having completed sixty three.

- [97] He was laid to rest in the dwelling of the daughter of *as-Siddeeq* at the location of his death, precisely determined.
- [98] The duration of his illness was two-fifths of a month, but some say it was a third and a fifth know this.
- [99] This concludes the hundred line poem
 - recounting the life of the most noble of all creation.
- [100] May Allaah, my Lord, send *salaah* upon him, and upon his Companions, his family, and those who follow.

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الْقَدِيمِ الْبَارِي [١] ثُمَّ صَلَاتُهُ عَلَى الْمُخْتَارِ وَبَعْدُ هَاكَ سِيرَةَ الرَّسُولِ [٢] مَنْظُومَةً مُوجَزَةَ الفُصُولِ مَوْلِكُهُ فِي عَاشِرِ الْفَضِيلِ [٣] رَبِي عَاشِرِ الْفَضِيلِ [٣] مَوْلِ عَصامَ الْفِيلِيلِ لَكِنَّمَا الْمَشْهُورُ ثَانِي عَشْرِهِ [٤] فِي يَوْم الإِثْنَيْنِ طُلُوعَ فَجْرِهِ ووَافَ قَ الْعِشْ رِينَ مِ نْ نَيْسَ انَا [٥] وَقَبْلَ لَهُ حَلَيْنُ أَبِي لِهِ حَانَا وَبِعْ لَهُ عَامَيْنِ غَلَمَ لَا فَطِيمَ الآ] جَاءَتْ بِ مِ مُرْضِ عُهُ سَلِيمَا حَلِيمَ ــــةٌ لِأُمِّ ـــــهِ وَعَــــادَتْ [٧] بِــــهِ لِأَهْلِهَـــاكَمَـــاأَرَادَتْ فَبَعْدَ شَهْرَيْنِ انْشِهَاقُ بَطْنِهِ [٨] وَقِيلَ بَعْدَ أَرْبَعِ مِنْ سِنِّهِ وَبَعْدَ سِتٍّ مَعَ شَهْرٍ جَائِي [٩] وَفَاةُ أُمِّهِ عَلَى الْأَبْوَاءِ وَجَدُدُهُ لِللَّابِ عَبْدُ الْمُطَّلِبِ ١٠] بَعْدَ ثَمَانِ مَاتَ مِنْ غَيْرِ كَذِبْ ثُـمَّ أَبُ وطَالِبِ الْعَمُّ كَفَلْ [١١] خِدْمَتَهُ ثُمَّ إِلَى الشَّام رَحَلْ وَذَاكَ بَعْ لَهُ عَلَمُ النُّنَدِيْ عَشَرْ [١٢] وَكَانَ مِنْ أَمْرِ بَحِيرَا مَا الشَّتَهَرْ وَسَارَ نَحْوَ الشَّامِ أَشْرَفُ الْوَرَى [١٣] فِي عَامِ خَمْسَةٍ وعشرينَ اذْكُرَا لِأُمِّنَا خَدِيجَةٍ مُتَّجِ رَا [١٤] وَعَادَ فِي هِ رَابِعًا مُسْتَبْشِ رَا فَكَانَ فِيهِ عَقْدُهُ عَلَيْهَا [١٥] وَبَعْدَهُ إِفْضَاؤُهُ إِلَيْهَا وَوِل دُهُ مِنْهَ ا خَلِ إِبْ رَاهِيمْ [١٦] فَالْأَوَّلُ الْقَاسِمُ حَازَ التَّكْريم وَزَيْنَ بُ رُقَيَّ ةٌ وَفَاطِمَ هُ [١٧] وَأُمُّ كُلْثُ وم لَهُ نَّ خَاتِمَ هُ وَالطَّ اهِرُ الطَّيِّ بُ عَبْ دُ اللهِ [١٨] وَقِيلَ كُلُّ اسْم لِفَرْدٍ زَاهِي وَالْكُلُّ فِي حَيَاتِهِ ذَاقُوا الْحِمَامُ [١٩] وَبَعْدَهُ فاطمةٌ بنِصْفِ عَامْ وَبَعْدَ خَمْ سِ وَثَلَاثِ يِنَ حَضَ رْ [٢٠] بُنْيَانَ بَيْ تِ اللهِ لَمَّا أَنْ دَثَ رْ

وَحَكَّمُ وهُ وَرَضُّ وا بِمَا حَكَمهُ [٢١] فِي وَضْعِ ذَاكَ الْحَجَرِ الْأَسْوَدِ ثَهُ وَبَعْدَ عَامَ أَرْبَعِينَ أُرْسِلًا [٢٢] فِي يَوْم الإِثْنَينِ يَقِينًا فَانْقُلًا فِ مَضَ انَ أَوْ رَبِي عِ الْأَوَّلِ [٢٣] وَسُ ورَةُ اقْ رَبِي عِ الْأَوَّلِ الْمُنَ وَلُو وَسُ ورَةُ اقْ رَبِي ثُـــمَّ الْوُضُــوءَ وَالصَّــ لَاةَ عَلَّمَــه [٢٤] جِبْرِيــلُ وَهْــيَ رَكْعَتَـانِ مُحْكَمَــه في الْوُضُــوء وَالصَّــلاةَ عَلَّمَــه في الله الله عَلَمَــه في الله الله عَلَمَــه في الله عَلَمَــة في الله عَلمَــة في الله عَلمُــة في الله عَلمَــة في الله علم الله على الله علم الله على الله علم الله على الله على الله علم الله على ال ثُـمَّ مَضَـتْ عِشْـرُونَ يَوْمًـا كَامِلَـهْ [٢٥] فَرَمَـتِ الْجِـنَّ نُجُـومٌ هَائِلَـهْ ثُكم َّ دَعَا فِي رَابِعِ الْأَعْوَامِ [٢٦] بِالْأَمْرِ جَهْرةً إِلَى الْإِسْلَام وَأُربِعٌ مِنَ النِّسَا وَاثْنَا عَشَرْ [٢٧] مِنَ الرِّجَالِ الصَّحْبِ كُلُّ قَدْ هَجَرْ إِلَى بِلَادِ الحُبْشِ فِي خَامِسِ عَامْ [٢٨] وَفِيهِ عَادُوا ثُمَّ عَادُوا لَا مَلَامْ ثَلَاثَ لَهُ هُ مُ وَثَمَ انُونَ رَجُ لُ [٢٩] وَمَعْهُ مُ جَمَاعَ لَهُ حَتَّ ي كَمُ لُ وَهُ نَ عَشْرٌ وَثَمَانِ ثُرَمَ قَدْ [٣٠] أَسْلَمَ فِي السَّادِسِ حَمْزةُ الْأَسَدْ وَبَعْدَ تِسْعِ مِنْ سِنِيْ رِسَالَتِهُ [٣١] مَاتَ أَبُو طَالِبَ ذُو كَفَالَتِهُ وَبَعْ لَهُ خَدِيجَ لَهُ تُونِيَّ تُ [٣٢] مِنْ بَعْدِ أَيَّام ثَلَاثَةٍ مَضَتْ وَبَعْدَ خَمسِينَ وَرُبْعِ أَسْلَمَا [٣٣] جِنُّ نَصِيبِنَ وَعَادُوا فَاعْلَمَا ثُـمَّ عَلَـى سَوْدَةَ أَمْضَى عَقْدَهُ [٣٤] فِي رَمَضِانَ ثُـمَّ كَانَ بَعْدَهُ عَقْدُ ابْنَةِ الصِّدِّيقِ فِي شَوَّالِ [٣٥] وَبَعْدَ خَمْسِينَ وَعَام تَالِ أُسْرِيْ بِهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ فُرِضَتْ [٣٦] خَمْسَا بِخَمْسِينَ كَمَا قَدْ حُفِظَتْ وَالْبَيْعَةُ الْأُولَى مَعَ اثْنَيْ عَشَرَا [٣٧] مِنْ أَهْلِ طَيْبَةَ كَمَا قَدْ ذُكِرَا وَبَعْ لَ ثِنْتَ يُنِ وَخَمْسِ يِنَ أَتَكِ وَ اللَّهُ وَ خَمْسِ يِنَ أَتَكِ وَ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَا مِنْ طَيْبَةٍ فَبَايَعُوا ثُمَّ هَجَرْ [٣٩] مَكَّةَ يَوْمَ اثْنَيْن مِنْ شَهْرِ صَفَرْ فَجَاءَ طَيْبَةَ الرِّضَا يَقِينَا [٤٠] إِذْ كَمَّالَ الصَّلَّلَاثَ وَالْخَمْسِينَا

فِ يَ وَم الإِنْنَ يُن وَدَامَ فِيهَ الزائنَ عَشْرَ سِنِينَ كُمَّ لَا نَحْكِيهَ الزائنَ عَشْرَ سِنِينَ كُمَّ لَا نَحْكِيهَ ا أَكْمَلَ فِي الْأُولَى صَلاةَ الحَضَرِ [٤٢] مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا جَمَّعَ فَاسْمَعْ خَبَرِي ثُكمَّ بَنَى الْمَسْجِدَ فِي قُبَاءِ [٤٣] وَمَسْجِدَ الْمَدِينَةِ الْغَرَاءِ ثُكمَّ بَنَى مِنْ حَوْلِهِ مَسَاكِنَهُ [٤٤] ثُمَّ أَتَى مِنْ بَعْدُ فِي هَذِي السَّنَهُ أَقَالُ مِنْ نِصْفِ الَّذِينَ سَافَرُوا [٥٥] إِلَى بِلَادِ الحُبْشِ حِينَ هَاجَرُوا وَفِي بِهِ آخَى أَشْرَفُ الأَخْيَارِ [٤٦] بَيْنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالْأَنْصَارِ ثُـمَّ بَنَـى بِابْنَـةِ خَيْرِ صَـحْبِهِ [٤٧] وَشَـرِعَ الْأَذَانَ فَاقْتَـدِي بِـهِ وَغَــزْوَةُ الْأَبْــوَاءِ بَعْــدُ فِــى صَـفَرْ [٤٨] هَــذَا وَفِــى الثَّانِيَـةِ الْغَــزْوُ اشْــتَهَرْ إلَى بُواطٍ ثُمَّ بَدْرِ وَوَجَبْ [٤٩] تَحَوُّلُ الْقِبْلَةِ فِي نِصْفِ رَجَبْ مِنْ بَعْدِ ذِي العُشَدْرِ يَا إِخْدَوَانِي [٥٠] وَفَرْضُ شَهْرِ الصَّوْم فِي شَعْبَانِ وَالْغَصْرُوةُ الْكُبْرِ رَى الَّتِسِي بِبَدْرِ [٥١] فِي الصَّوْم فِي سَابِع عَشْرِ الشَّهْرِ وَوَجَبَتْ فِيهِ ذَكَاةُ الفِطْرِ [٥٢] مِنْ بَعْدِ بَدْرِ بِلَيَالٍ عَشْرِ وَفِي زَكَاةِ الْمَالِ خُلْفٌ فَادْرِ [٥٣] وَمَاتَتِ ابْنَةُ النَّبِيِّ الْبَرِّ لَا اللَّهِ عَلَّهُ الْبَرِيّ رُقَيَّةٌ قَبْلَ رُجُ وع السَّفْرِ [٥٤] زِوْجَةُ عُثْمَانَ وَعُرْسُ الطُّهُ رِ فَاطِمَةٍ عَلَى عَلِي الْقَدْرِ [٥٥] وَأَسْلَمَ الْعَبَّاسُ بَعْدَ الْأَسْر وَقَيْنُقَ اعُ غَرُوهُمْ فِي الْإِثْرِ [٥٦] وَبَعْدُ ضَحَّى يَوْمَ عِيدِ النَّحْرِ وغَ رُوةُ السَّويقِ ثُرَمَ قَرْقَ رَهُ [٥٧] وَالْغَرُو فِي الثَّالِثِةِ الْمشْتَهِرَهُ فِ عَطَفَ انَ وَبَنِ عِي سُلَيْم [٥٥] وَأَمُّ كُلْثُ وم ابْنَ ةُ الْكَرِيم زَوَّجَ عُثْمَ انَ بِهَ ا وَخَصَّ هُ [٥٩] ثُكمَّ تَ زَوَّجَ النَّبِ يُّ حَفْصَ هُ وَزَيْنَبَّ اثُّ مَّ غَرَا إِلَى أُحُدْ [٦٠] فِي شَهْرِ شَوَّالٍ وَحَمْرَاءِ الْأَسَدْ

وَالْخَمْ رُ حُرِّمَ تَ يَقِينًا فَاسْ مَعَنْ [٦١] هَ ذَا وَفِيهَا وُلِدَ السِّبْطُ الْحَسَنْ وَكَانَ فِي الرَّابِعَةِ الْغَرْوُ إِلَى [٦٢] بَنِي النَّضِيرِ فِي رَبِيعِ أَوَّلا وَبَعْدُ مَوْتُ زَيْنَا بَ الْمُقَدَّمَةُ [٦٣] وَبَعْدَ دَهُ نِكَاحُ أُمِّ سَلَمَهُ وَبِنْتِ جَحْشِ ثُمَّ بَدْرِ الْمَوْعِدِ [٦٤] وَبَعْدَهَا الْأَحْزَابُ فَاسْمَعْ وَاعْدُدِ ثُـــمَّ بَنِـــي قُرَيْظَــةٍ وَفِيهِمَـا [٦٥] خُلْفٌ وَفِيي ذَاتِ الرِّقَاعِ عَلَّمَا كَيْفَ صَلَاةُ الْخُوْفِ وَالْقَصْرُ نُمِي [٦٦] وَآيَــةُ الْحِجَـابِ وَالتَّـيَمُّم قِيلَ وَرَجْمُ أَلْيَهُ ودِيَّيْنِ [٦٧] وَمَوْلَ دُالسِّبْطِ الرِّضَ الْحُسَيْنِ وَكَانَ فِي الْخَامِسَةِ اسْمَعْ وَثِقِ [٦٨] الْإِفْكُ فِي غَرْوِ بَنِي الْمصْطَلِقِ وَدُومَ ــ أُو الْجَنْ ــ ذَلِ قَبْ لُ وَحَصَ لُ [٦٩] عَقْدُ ابْنَـةِ الْحَارِثِ بَعْدُ وَاتَّصَلْ وَعَقْدُ رَيْحَانَةَ فِي ذِي الْخَامِسَةُ [٧٠] ثُمَّ بَنُو لِحْيَانَ بَدْءَ السَّادِسَةُ وَبَعْ اللَّهِ اللّ وَبَيْعَ لَهُ الرِّضْ وَانِ أَوَّلْ وَبنَ عِي [٧٧] فِيهَ ابِرَيْحَانَ لَهُ هَا لَيِّنَا اللَّهِ الْمَائِيِّنَا وَفُرِضَ الْحَرِّجُ بِخُلْ فِ فَاسْمَعَهُ [٧٣] وَكَانَ فَتُحُ خَيْبَ رِفِي السَّابِعَهُ وَحَظْرُ لَحْمِ الْحُمُرِ الْأَهْلِيَّةُ [٧٤] فِيهَا وَمُتْعَةِ النِّسَا الرَّدِيَّةُ ثُكَمَ عَلَى أُمِّ حَبِيبَةَ عَقَدْ [٧٥] وَمَهْرَهَا عَنْهُ النَّجَاشِيُّ نَقَدْ وَسُمَّ فِي شَاةٍ بِهَا هَدِيَّهُ [٧٦] ثُمَّ اصْطَفَى صَفِيَّةً صَفِيَّةً ثُـمَّ أَتَـتْ وَمَـنْ بَقِـيْ مُهَاجِرا [٧٧] وَعَقْـدُ مَيْمُونَـةَ كَانَ الْآخِـرَا وَقَبْ لُ إِسْ لَامُ أَبِ مِ هُرَيْ رَهْ [٧٨] وَبَعْ دُعُمْ رَةُ القَضَ الشَّهِيرَهُ وَالرُّسْ لَ فِي مُحررَّمِ الْمُحَرَّمِ الْمُحَرَّمِ [٧٩] أَرْسَلَهُمْ إِلَى الْملُوكِ فَاعْلَم وَأُهْ لِيتْ مَارِيَ لَهُ الْقِبْطِيَّ لَهُ [٨٠] فِي لِهِ وفِ لِي الثَّامِنَ قِ السَّرِيَّهُ

لِمُؤْتَةِ سَارَتْ وَفِي الصِّيام [٨١] قَدْ كَانَ فَتْحُ البلَدِ الْحَرَام وَبَعْدَهُ قَدْ أَوْرَدُوا مَا كَانَ فِي [٨٢] يَوْم حُنَيْنِ ثُمَمَّ يَوْم الطَّائِفِ وَبَعْدُ فِي ذِي القَعْدَةِ اعْتِمَارُهُ [٨٣] مِنَ الْجِعِرَّانَةِ وَاسْتِقْرَارُهُ وَبِنْتُ لَهُ زَيْنَ بُ مَاتَ تُمَّا [٨٤] مَوْلِ لُه إِبْ رَاهِيمَ فِيهَا حَتْمَا وَوَهَبَ تُ نَوْبَتَهَ الْعَائِشَ هُ [٨٥] سَوْدَةُ مَا دَامَتْ زَمَانًا عَائِشَهُ وَعُمِلَ الْمِنْبَرُ غَيْرَ مُخْتَفِي [٨٦] وَحَبَّ عَتَّ ابٌ بِأَهْلِ الْمَوْقِفِ ثُكَمَّ تَبُوكَ قَدْ غَزَا فِي التَّاسِعَهُ [٨٧] وَهَدَّ مَسْجِدَ الضِّرَارِ رَافِعَهُ وَحَـجَّ بِالنَّاسِ أَبُو بَكْرِ وَثَمْ المه اللهِ عَلِي وَحَا تَكِل بَرَاءَةً عَلِي وَحَاتَمُ أَنْ لَا يَحُ جَّ مُشْرِكٌ بَعْدُ وَلَا [٨٩] يَطُوفَ عَارِ ذَا بِأَمْرِ فَعَلَا وجَاءَتِ الْوُفُ ودُ فِيهَا تَتْرَى [٩٠] هَا ذَا وَمِنْ نِسَاهُ آلَى شَهْرَا ثُـــمَّ النَّجَاشِــيَّ نَعَــي وَصَـلَّى [٩١] عَلَيْهِ مِنْ طَيْبَةَ نَالَ الْفَضْلَا وَمَاتَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ فِي الْعَامِ الْأَخِيرُ [٩٢] وَالْبَجَلِيْ أَسْلَمَ وَاسْمُهُ جَرِيرْ وَحَـجَّ حَجَّةَ الْوَدَاعِ قَارِنَا [٩٣] وَوَقَفَ الْجُمْعَةَ فِيهَا آمِنَا وَأُنْزِلَتْ فِي اليَوْم بُشْرَى لَكُمُ [٩٤] الْيَومَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمُ وَمَ وْتُ رَيْحانَ لَهُ بَعْ دَعَ وْدِهِ [٩٥] وَالتِّسْعُ عِشْنَ مُ لَّةً مِ نْ بَعْ دِهِ وَيَ وْمَ الْإِثْنَ يَنْ قَضَ مِي يَقِينَ الْحَاوِ الْحَالِمُ اللَّهُ وَالسِّ تِينَا الْحَالَ السَّفَلَاثَ وَالسِّ تِينَا وَالسَّدَّفْنُ فِي بَيْتِ ابْنَةِ الصِّلِّيقِ [٩٧] فِي مَوْضِع الْوَفَاةِ عَنْ تَحْقِيقِ وَمُ لَدَّةُ التَّمْ رِيضِ خُمْسَ اشَهْرِ [٩٨] وَقِيلَ بَلْ ثُلْتُ وَخُمْ سُ فَادْرِي وَتَمَّ تِ الْأَرْجُ وِزَةُ المِيئِيَّ ف [٩٩] فِي ذِكْ رِ حَالِ أَشْرَفِ الْبَرِيَّ ف وَتَمَّ تِ الْأَرْجُ وَالْبَرِيَّ فَ صَلَّى عَلَيْهِ و اللهُ رَبِّهِ و عَلَهِ و عَلَهِ و اللهُ رَبِّهِ و وَمَن تَهِ لِلا اللهُ وَالِّهِ و وَمَن تَهِ