

Dawrah Ilmiyyah

*Al-Arjuzatu
al-Mee'iyah*



Name:



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Our Mission: To propagate the pristine, unadulterated teachings of Islam to Muslims and non-Muslims in Dubai in the most effective and appropriate way.

Our Vision: The souls of a nation, connected to their Creator.

al-Arjūzatu al-Mī'iyah By 'Alī ibn 'Alī ibn Muḥammad ibn Abi'l Izz al-Hanafī (d.792H)

[1] All praise is for Allāh, The Eternal, The Maker;

followed by His *ṣalāh* 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,

Rabī' al-Awwal, 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] Ḥalīmah, 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-Abwā'*.

[10] And his paternal grandfather, 'Abdul-Muṭṭalib,

Passed away while he was eight,

no lie.

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الْقَدِيمِ الْبَارِي [١] ثُمَّ صَلَاتُهُ عَلَى الْمُخْتَارِ
وَبَعْدُ هَكَأ سِيرَةَ الرَّسُولِ [٢] مَنظُومَةً مُوجِزَةً الْفُضُولِ
مَوْلِدُهُ فِي عَاشِرِ الْفَضِيلِ [٣] رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ عَامِ الْفِيلِ
لَكِنَّمَا الْمَشْهُورُ ثَانِي عَشْرِهِ [٤] فِي يَوْمِ الْإِثْنَيْنِ طُلُوعِ فَجْرِهِ
وَوَافَقَ الْعِشْرِينَ مِنْ نَيْسَانَا [٥] وَقَبْلَهُ حِينَ أُيِّسَهُ حَانَا
وَبَعْدَ عَامَيْنِ غَدَا فَطِيمَا [٦] جَاءَتْ بِهِ مَرْضِعُهُ سَلِيمَا
حَلِيمَةً لِأُمَّهُ وَعَادَتْ [٧] بِهِ لِأَهْلِهَا كَمَا أَرَادَتْ
فَبَعْدَ شَهْرَيْنِ انْشَقَّاقُ بَطْنِهِ [٨] وَقِيلَ بَعْدَ أَرْبَعٍ مِنْ سِنِّهِ
وَبَعْدَ سِتٍّ مَعَ شَهْرٍ جَائِي [٩] وَقَاةُ أُمَّهُ عَلَى الْأَبْوَاءِ
وَجَدُّهُ لِأَبِّ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ [١٠] بَعْدَ ثَمَانٍ مَاتَ مِنْ غَيْرِ كَذِبِ

[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 Baheera 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.

ثُمَّ أَبُو طَالِبٍ الْعَمُّ كَفَّلَ [١١] خِدْمَتَهُ ثُمَّ إِلَى الشَّامِ رَحَلَ

وَذَلِكَ بَعْدَ عَامِ اثْنَيْ عَشَرَ [١٢] وَكَانَ مِنْ أَمْرِ بِحَيْرًا مَا اشْتَهَرَ

وَسَارَ نَحْوَ الشَّامِ أَشْرَفُ الْوَرَى [١٣] فِي عَامِ خَمْسَةِ وَعِشْرِينَ أَذْكَرًا

لَأُمَّتِنَا خَدِيجَةَ مُتَجَرًّا [١٤] وَعَادَ فِيهِ رَابِعًا مُسْتَبْشِرًا

فَكَانَ فِيهِ عَقْدُهُ عَلَيْهَا [١٥] وَبَعْدَهُ إِفْضَاؤُهُ إِلَيْهَا

وَوَلَدُهُ مِنْهَا خَلَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ [١٦] فَالْأَوَّلُ الْقَاسِمُ حَازَ التَّكْرِيمَ

وَزَيْنَتُ بِنْتُ رُقَيْيَةَ وَفَاطِمَةُ [١٧] وَأُمُّ كَلْبُشُومٍ لَهَا نَحَاتِمَةُ

وَالطَّاهِرُ الطَّيِّبُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ [١٨] وَقِيلَ كُلُّ اسْمٍ لِفَرْدٍ زَاهِي

وَالكُلُّ فِي حَيَاتِهِ ذَاقُوا الْجَمَامَ [١٩] وَبَعْدَهُ فَاطِمَةُ بِنْتُ مَرْيَمَ عَامَ

وَبَعْدَ خَمْسٍ وَثَلَاثِينَ حَضَرَ [٢٠] بُيُوتَ اللَّهِ لَمَّا أَنْ دَخَرَ

[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-Awwal,

and Soorah "Iqra' " 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.

وَحَكَّمُوهُ وَرَضُوا بِمَا حَكَّمَهُمْ [٢١] فِي وَضْعِ ذَلِكَ الْحَجَرِ الْأَسْوَدِ ثُمَّ

وَبَعْدَ عَامِ أَرْبَعِينَ أُرْسِلَ [٢٢] فِي يَوْمِ الْاِثْنَيْنِ يَقِيْنًا فَاَنْقَلَا

فِي رَمَضَانَ أَوْ رِبْعِ الْأَوَّلِ [٢٣] وَسُوْرَةُ أُنزِلَتْ أَوَّلَ الْمُنَزَّلِ

ثُمَّ الْوُضُوْءُ وَالصَّلَاةُ عَلَّمَهُ [٢٤] جِبْرِيلُ وَهِيَ رَكْعَتَانِ مُحْكَمَةٌ

ثُمَّ مَضَتْ عِشْرُونَ يَوْمًا كَامِلَةً [٢٥] فَرَمَتْ الْجِنَّ نَجْمًا هَائِلَةً

ثُمَّ دَعَا فِي رَابِعِ الْأَعْوَامِ [٢٦] بِالْأَمْرِ جَهْرًا إِلَى الْإِسْلَامِ

وَأَرْبَعُ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ وَاثْنَا عَشَرَ [٢٧] مِنَ الرِّجَالِ الصَّحْبِ كُلُّ قَدْ هَجَرَ

إِلَى بِلَادِ الْحَبَشِ فِي خَامِسِ عَامٍ [٢٨] وَفِيهِ عَادُوا ثُمَّ عَادُوا لَا مَلَامَ

ثَلَاثَةَ هُمْ وَتَمَاتُونَ رَجُلٌ [٢٩] وَمَعَهُمْ جَمَاعَةٌ حَتَّى كَمُلَ

وَهُنَّ عَشْرٌ وَتَمَانَ ثُمَّ قَدْ [٣٠] أَسْلَمَ فِي السَّادِسِ حَمْرَةَ الْأَسَدِ

[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'ah was with twelve of the people from Taybah, as has been mentioned.
 [38] At the age of fifty two came seventy in the Hajj season - and this is confirmed -
 [39] from Taybah. They pledged allegiance, and he later left Makkah on a Monday in the month Safar.
 [40] Thus, the one contented arrived in Taybah, for certain, having reached the age of fifty three

وَبَعْدَ تِسْعٍ مِنْ سِنِّي رَسُولِي [٣١] مَاتَ أَبُو طَالِبٍ ذُو كَفَالَتِهِ
 وَبَعْدَهُ خَدِيجَةٌ تُؤَيِّتُ [٣٢] مِنْ بَعْدِ أَيَّامِ ثَلَاثَةِ مَضَتْ
 وَبَعْدَ خَمْسِينَ وَرُبْعٍ أَسْلَمْنَا [٣٣] حِينَ نَصَبِيْنَ وَعَادُوا فَأَعْلَمْنَا
 ثُمَّ عَلَي سَوْدَةَ أَمَضَى عَقْدَهُ [٣٤] فِي رَمَضَانَ ثُمَّ كَانَ بَعْدَهُ
 عَقْدُ ابْنَةِ الصُّدَيْقِ فِي شَوَّالٍ [٣٥] وَبَعْدَ خَمْسِينَ وَعَامٍ تَمَّ
 أُسْرِي بِهِ وَالصَّلَاةُ فُرِضَتْ [٣٦] خَمْسًا بِخَمْسِينَ كَمَا قَدْ حُفِظَتْ
 وَالْبَيْعَةُ الْأُولَى مَعَ اثْنَيْ عَشَرَ [٣٧] مِنْ أَهْلِ طَيْبَةَ كَمَا قَدْ ذُكِرَ
 وَبَعْدَ ثِنْتَيْنِ وَخَمْسِينَ أَنْتَى [٣٨] سَبْعُونَ فِي الْمَوْسِمِ هَذَا ثَبَّتَا
 مِنْ طَيْبَةَ فَبَايَعُوا ثُمَّ هَجَرُوا [٣٩] مَكَّةَ يَوْمَ اثْنَيْنِ مِنْ شَهْرِ صَفَرٍ
 فَجَاءَ طَيْبَةَ الرَّضَا يَقِينًا [٤٠] إِذْ كَمَّلَ الثَّلَاثَ وَالْخَمْسِينَ

[41] on a Monday. He remained there for ten full years as we shall recount.

[42] In the first year, salaah of a resident was made complete,

this was after he prayed Jumu'ah - 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 Ansaar.

[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,

فِي يَوْمِ الْاِثْنَيْنِ وَدَامَ فِيهَا [٤١] عَشْرَ سِنِينَ كَمَا لَا تَحْكِيهَا
اَكْمَلَ فِي الْاُولَى صَلَاةَ الْحَضَرِ [٤٢] مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا جَمَعَ فَأَسْمَعَ خَبْرِي
ثُمَّ بَنَى الْمَسْجِدَ فِي قُبَاءِ [٤٣] وَمَسْجِدَ الْمَدِينَةِ الْغُرَاءِ
ثُمَّ بَنَى مِنْ حَوْلِهِ مَسَاكِنَهُ [٤٤] ثُمَّ أَتَى مِنْ بَعْدُ فِي هَذِي السَّنَةِ
أَقْلُ مِنْ نِصْفِ الَّذِينَ سَافَرُوا [٤٥] إِلَى بِلَادِ الْحَبَشِ حِينَ هَاجَرُوا
وَفِيهِ آخَى أَشْرَفَ الْأَخْبَارِ [٤٦] بَيْنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالْأَنْصَارِ
ثُمَّ بَنَى بِابْنَةِ خَيْرِ صَاحِبِهِ [٤٧] وَشَرَعَ الْأَذَانَ فَاقْتَدِيَ بِهِ
وَعَزَاةُ الْأَبْوَاءِ بَعْدُ فِي صَفَرٍ [٤٨] هَذَا وَفِي الثَّانِيَةِ الْغَزَاةُ وَاشْتَهَرَ
إِلَى بُوَاطٍ ثُمَّ بَدْرٌ وَوَجَبَ [٤٩] تَحْوِيلُ الْقِبْلَةِ فِي نِصْفِ رَجَبٍ
مِنْ بَعْدِ ذِي الْعَشِيرِ يَا إِخْوَانِي [٥٠] وَفَرَضُ شَهْرِ الصَّوْمِ فِي شَعْبَانَ

[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 Hafsaah,

[60] and Zaynab also; then headed to Uhud for battle

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

وَالْغَزْوَةُ الْكُبْرَى الَّتِي بِيَدْرِ [٥١] فِي الصَّوْمِ فِي سَابِعِ عَشْرِ الشَّهْرِ
وَوَجِبَتْ فِيهِ زَكَاةُ الْفِطْرِ [٥٢] مِنْ بَعْدِ بَدْرِ بِلَيْالِ عَشْرِ
وَفِي زَكَاةِ الْمَالِ خُلْفٌ فَادِرٍ [٥٣] وَمَاتَتْ ابْنَةُ النَّبِيِّ الْبُرِّ
رُقَيْيَةُ قَبْلَ رُجُوعِ السَّفْرِ [٥٤] زَوْجَةُ عُثْمَانَ وَعُرْسُ الطُّهْرِ
فَاطِمَةَ عَلَى عَلِيِّ الْقَدْرِ [٥٥] وَأَسْلَمَ الْعَبَّاسُ بَعْدَ الْأَسْرِ
وَقَبِلَتْ رُقَيْيَةُ فِي الْإِنْتِزَاعِ [٥٦] وَعُرْسُ الْإِنْتِزَاعِ فِي الْإِنْتِزَاعِ
وَعَزْوَةُ السَّوْبِقِ ثُمَّ قَرَقَرَهُ [٥٧] وَالْغَزْوَةُ فِي الثَّلَاثَةِ الْمَشْتَهَرَةِ
فِي عَطْفَانَ وَبَنِي سُلَيْمٍ [٥٨] وَأُمُّ كُثُومِ ابْنَةِ الْكَرِيمِ
زَوْجَ عُثْمَانَ بِهَا وَخَصَّصَهُ [٥٩] ثُمَّ تَزَوَّجَ النَّبِيُّ حَفْصَةَ
وَزَيْنَبًا ثُمَّ غَزَا إِلَى أُحُدٍ [٦٠] فِي شَهْرِ شَوَّالٍ وَحَمْرَاءِ الْأَسَدِ

[61] Intoxicants were prohibited undoubtedly - so listen -

and that year his grandson, al-Hasan, was born.

[62] In the fourth year, battle reached Baneer an-Nadeer in Rabee' al-Awwal.

[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 Baneer Quraythah, though regarding these two

there is difference. And at Thaatar-Riqaa' he taught

[66] how to pray Salaah al-Khawf; and prayer was shortened, as reported.

and the verses about hijab and tayammum.

[67] Some said and his stoning of the two Jews,

and the birth of his lovely grandson, al-Husayn.

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

the slander during the battle of Baneer 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 Baneer Lihyaan was at the beginning of the sixth year.

وَالْخَمْرُ حُرْمَةٌ يَقِينًا فَاسْمَعْنِ [٦١] هَذَا وَفِيهَا وُلِدَ السَّبْطُ الْحَسَنُ

وَكَانَ فِي الرَّابِعَةِ الْعَزْوُ إِلَى [٦٢] بَيْتِي النَّضِيرِ فِي رَيْبِعِ أَوْلَا

وَبَعْدُ مَوْتُ رَيْتَبِ الْمُقَدَّمَةِ [٦٣] وَبَعْدَهُ نِكَاحُ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ

وَبُنْتُ جَحْشٍ ثُمَّ بَدْرُ الْمُوعِدِ [٦٤] وَبَعْدَهَا الْأَحْزَابُ فَاسْمَعْ وَاعْدُدْ

ثُمَّ بَيْتِي قُرَيْظَةَ وَفِيهَا [٦٥] خُلِفَ وَفِي ذَاتِ الرَّقَاعِ عَلَّمَا

كَيْفَ صَلَاةِ الْخَوْفِ وَالْقَصْرُ نُومِي [٦٦] وَأَيَّةَ الْحِجَابِ وَالتَّيَمُّمِ

قِيلَ وَرَجْمَةُ الْيَهُودِيَيْنِ [٦٧] وَمَوْلِدُ السَّبْطِ الرَّضَا الْحُسَيْنِ

وَكَانَ فِي الْخَامِسَةِ اسْمَعْ وَثِقِ [٦٨] الْإِنْفِكَ فِي عَزْوِ بَيْتِي الْمُصْطَلِقِ

وَدُومَةُ الْجَنْدَلِ قَبْلَ وَحَصَلْ [٦٩] عَقْدُ ابْنَةِ الْحَارِثِ بَعْدُ وَاتَّصَلْ

ثُمَّ بَنُو لِحْيَانَ بَدْءَ السَّادِسَةِ [٧٠] وَعَقْدُ رَيْحَانَةَ فِي ذِي الْخَامِسَةِ

[71] After that, his istisqaa' prayer, and Thoo 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 Hajj 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 Habeebah 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 Safiyyah.

[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 eighth year was a sariyyah

وَبِعَدَهُ اسْتِشْقَاؤُهُ وَذُو قَرَادٍ [٧١] وَصُدَّ عَنْ عُمْرَتِهِ لَمَّا قَصَدَ

وَبِعَمَّةِ الرُّضْوَانِ أَوَّلَ وَبَنَى [٧٢] فِيهَا بِرِيحَانَةَ هَذَا بَيْنَنَا

وَقُرِضَ الْحَجُّ بِخُلْفٍ فَاسْمَعَهُ [٧٣] وَكَانَ فَتَحُ خَيْرٍ فِي السَّابِعَةِ

وَحَظَرَ لَحْمَ الْحُمُرِ الْأَهْلِيَّةِ [٧٤] فِيهَا وَمَتَعَةَ النَّسَاءِ الرَّدِيَّةِ

ثُمَّ عَلَى أُمَّ حَبِيبَةَ عَقَدَ [٧٥] وَمَهْرَهَا عَنْهُ النَّجَاشِيَّ نَقَدَ

ثُمَّ اصْطَفَى صَفِيَّةَ صَفِيَّةَ [٧٦] ثُمَّ أَتَتْ وَمَنْ بَقِيَ مُهَاجِرًا

وَعَقَدَ مَيْمُونَةَ كَمَا كَانَ الْأَخِيرًا [٧٧] وَبِعَدَ غَمْرَةَ الْقَضَا الشَّهِيرَةَ

وَالرُّسُلَ فِي مُحَرَّمِ الْمُحَرَّمِ [٧٩] أَرْسَلَهُمْ إِلَى الْمُلُوكِ فَاعْلَمَ

وَأَهْلِدِيثَ مَارِيَةَ الْقِبْطِيَّةَ [٨٠] فِيهِ وَفِي الثَّامِنَةِ السَّرِيَّةَ

[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 Hunayn, and then the day at at-Taa'if.

[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 Hajj.

[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 Hajj, and none

unclothed would make Tawaaf - 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.

لُمُؤْتَةِ سَارَتْ وَفِي الصَّيَامِ [٨١] قَدْ كَانَ فَتَحَ الْبَلَدِ الْحَرَامِ

وَبَعْدَهُ قَدْ أُورِدُوا مَا كَانَ فِي [٨٢] يَوْمِ حُنَيْنٍ ثُمَّ يَوْمِ الطَّائِفِ

وَبَعْدُ فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ اغْتَبَرَهُ [٨٣] مِنَ الْجِعْرَانَةِ وَأَسْتَقْرَرَهُ

وَبَيْتُهُ زَيْنَبُ مَاتَتْ ثُمَّ [٨٤] مَوْلِدُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ فِيهَا حَتْمًا

وَوَهَبَتْ نُوبَتَهَا لِعَائِشَةَ [٨٥] سَوْدَةَ مَا دَامَتْ زَمَانًا عَائِشَةَ

وَعُمِلَ الْمُنْبَرُ غَيْرَ مُخْتَفِي [٨٦] وَحَجَّ عَتَّابٌ بِأَهْلِ الْمَوْقِفِ

ثُمَّ تَبَوَّكَ قَدْ غَزَا فِي التَّاسِعَةِ [٨٧] وَهَدَّ مَسْجِدَ الضَّرَارِ رَافِعَةَ

وَحَجَّ بِالنَّاسِ أَبُو بَكْرٍ وَثُمَّ [٨٨] تَلَا بِرَاءَةَ عَلِيٍّ وَحَتَمَ

أَنْ لَا يَحُجَّ بِمُشْرِكٍ بَعْدُ وَلَا [٨٩] يَطُوفَ عَارِذًا بِأَمْرِ فَعَلَا

وَجَاءَتِ الْوُفُودُ فِيهَا تَنْتَرَى [٩٠] هَذَا وَمِنْ نِسَاءِ آلِي شَهْرًا

[91] He announced the death of an-Najaashee and prayed

upon him from Taybah, 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 Hajj 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.

ثُمَّ النَّجَاشِيِّ نَعَى وَصَلَّى [٩١] عَلَيْهِ مِنْ طَيِّبَةٍ نَالَ الْفَضْلَا

وَمَاتَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ فِي الْعَامِ الْأَخِيرِ [٩٢] وَالْبَجَلِيِّ أَسْلَمَ وَأَسْمُهُ جَرِيرٌ

وَحَجَّ حَجَّةَ الْوَدَاعِ قَارِنًا [٩٣] وَوَقَفَ الْجُمُعَةَ فِيهَا آمِنًا

وَأَنْزَلَتْ فِي الْيَوْمِ بُشْرَى لَكُمْ [٩٤] أَلْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ

وَمَوْتُ رَيْحَانَةَ بَعْدَ عَوْدِهِ [٩٥] وَالتَّسْعُ عَشْرَ مُدَّةً مِنْ بَعْدِهِ

وَيَوْمَ الْإِثْنَيْنِ قَضَى بَقِيَّتَنَا [٩٦] إِذْ أَكْمَلَ الثَّلَاثَ وَالسَّيِّئَاتِ

وَالدَّفْنَ فِي بَيْتِ ابْنَةِ الصَّادِقِ [٩٧] فِي مَوْضِعِ الْوَفَاةِ عَنْ تَحْقِيقِي

وَمُدَّةُ التَّمْرِيضِ خُمْسًا شَهْرٍ [٩٨] وَقِيلَ بَلْ ثُلُثٌ وَخُمْسٌ فَادْرِي

وَتَمَّتِ الْأَرْجُوزَةُ الْمَبِيِّئَةُ [٩٩] فِي ذِكْرِ حَالِ أَشْرَفِ الْبَرِيَّةِ

صَلَّى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ رَبِّي وَعَالِي [١٠٠] أَصْحَابِهِ وَالْأَلِهِ وَمَنْ تَلَا

Daurah Ilmiyyah 2

