

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

The Amīr/National President
Jamā‘at Ahmadīyya,

.....

Dear Brother,

السلام علیکم ورحمة اللہ وبرکاتہ

Extracts from the Friday Sermon delivered by Ḥaḍrat *Khalīfa-tul-Masīh V* (May Allāh be his Helper) on 20th September 2019 at Baitul Futūh Mosque, London.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: Another Companion of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) among those who participated in the battle of *Badr*, about whom I will speak about today is;

Ḥaḍrat *Yazīd bin Ruqaiṣh* (May Allāh be pleased with him):

He belonged to *Banu Asad bin Khuzaimah* clan of *Quraish* and was a confederate of *Banu ‘Abd-e-Shams*. Some have recorded his name as *Arbad*, but this is not correct. His father’s name was *Ruqaiṣh bin Riāb* and he was known by the epithet *Abu Khalid*. Ḥaḍrat *Yazīd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) accompanied the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) in all the battles, including *Badr*, *Uhud* and *Khandaq*. He had a brother by the name of Ḥaḍrat *Saeed bin Ruqaiṣh* (May Allāh be pleased with him) who migrated from Mecca to Medina and is regarded as one of the first *Muhajirīn*. He had another brother named Ḥaḍrat *‘Abdur Rahmān bin Ruqaiṣh* (May Allāh be pleased with him) who participated in the Battle of *Uhud*. He had a sister Ḥaḍrat *Amina bint Ruqaiṣh* (May Allāh be pleased with her) who accepted Islām in the early days in Mecca and also migrated to Medina with her family. Ḥaḍrat *Yazīd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was martyred in the Battle of *Yamamah* in 12 AH. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) gave some details about the Battle of *Yamamah*.

Ḥaḍrat *‘Abdullah bin Makhramah* (May Allāh be pleased with him):

He was known by the epithet *Abu Muhammad* and belonged to the *Banu ‘Amir bin Luayy’* tribe. He is also known as *‘Abdullah Akbar*. He was among the early converts to Islām. His father’s name was *Makhramah bin Abdul ‘Uzzā*, and his mother was *Bahnannah bint Safwān*. Among his progeny we find mention of one son *Musāhik*, born of *Zainab bint Suraqah*. Ḥaḍrat *‘Abdullah bin Makhramah* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was among the early converts to Islām. He had the honour of migrating twice, once to Abyssinia and then to Medina. He participated in the Battle of *Badr*, *Uhud* and all the subsequent battles with the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him). He was 30 years old when he fought in the Battle of *Badr*. He was 41 when he was martyred in the Battle of *Yamamah* during the *Khilāfat* of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him). Ḥaḍrat *‘Abdullah bin Makhramah* (May Allāh be pleased with him) had an extraordinary desire for

martyrdom; hence he used to pray that may he not die until he had suffered wounds on his every joint in the path of God. In the Battle of *Yamamah* he was martyred after suffering wounds on his joints. He loved to worship and worshipped ardently even in his younger days.

Ḥaḍrat 'Amr bin Ma'abad (May Allāh be pleased with him):

In some accounts, his name is recorded as *'Umair bin Ma'abad*. His father's name was *Ma'abad bin 'Az'ar*. He belonged to *Banu Zubai'ah* branch of *Ansār's* tribe *Aus*. Ḥaḍrat *'Amr bin Ma'abad* (May Allāh be pleased with him) participated in all the battles alongside the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him), including *Badr*, *Uhud* and *Khandaq*. Ḥaḍrat *'Amr bin Ma'abad* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was among the 100 Companions who valiantly stood the ground during the Battle of *Hunain*, and as a reward for their bravery, God Himself guaranteed their provisions, for they remained steadfast alongside the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him).

Ḥaḍrat *'Abdullah bin 'Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) relates that the situation on the day of *Hunain* was such that two parties of Muslims had turned their backs and the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) was left with no more than a hundred fighters. The number of Companions who remained steadfast alongside the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) varies according to different accounts. According to Ḥaḍrat *'Abdullah bin 'Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) they were between eighty to hundred; according to others they were a hundred, but all are agreed that it was a small number.

Ḥaḍrat Nu'mān bin Mālik (May Allāh be pleased with him):

His name is also recorded as *Nu'mān bin Qauqal*. *Imām Bukhari* records his name as *Ibn-e-Qauqal*. *Allāma Badr-ud-dīn 'Aini* in his commentary on *Bukhari* writes that the complete name of *Ibn-e-Qauqal* was *Nu'mān bin Mālik bin Tha'labah bin Asram*, and that *Tha'labah* or *Asram* was known by the title of *Qauqal*, and since *Nu'mān* was associated with his grandfather he was called *Nu'mān bin Qauqal*. Ḥaḍrat *Nu'mān* (May Allāh be pleased with him) walked with a limp. His father's name was *Mālik bin Tha'labah* and his mother was *'Amrah bin Ziyād*. She was the sister of Ḥaḍrat *Mujazzar bin Ziyād* (May Allāh be pleased with him). He belonged to *Banu Ghanam* branch of *Ansār's* tribe *Khazraj*. This tribe was commonly known as *Qauqal*. According to *Ibn-e-Hishām*, he belonged to *Banu Da'ad* tribe. Ḥaḍrat *Nu'mān* (May Allāh be pleased with him) participated in the battle of *Badr* and *Uhud* and was martyred in *Uhud*. Ḥaḍrat *Nu'mān bin Mālik*, Ḥaḍrat *Mujazzar bin Ziyād* and Ḥaḍrat *Ubādah bin Hishās* (May Allāh be pleased with them) were buried together in a single grave.

When departing for the battle of *Uhud*, Ḥaḍrat *Nu'mān* (May Allāh be pleased with him) said to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him), "By God, I will certainly enter paradise." The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) asked, "How is that?" Ḥaḍrat *Nu'mān* (May Allāh be pleased with him) said, "It is

because I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allāh and that you are His Prophet, and that I will not turn my back from the battle.” The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) said, “What you say is true.” Ḥaḍrat *Nu’mān* (May Allāh be pleased with him) attained martyrdom on the same day.

Khalid bin Abu Mālik Ja’di relates that he found the following account recorded in my father’s manuscript: Ḥaḍrat *Nu’mān bin Qauqal Ansāri* (May Allāh be pleased with him) had prayed: “I swear by You my Lord! The sun will not have set before I will be walking in paradise with my limp.” The same day he was martyred. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) said that what he had said was true, for he had seen him (in a vision) walking in paradise without any limp or handicap.

Ḥaḍrat *Jabir* (May Allāh be pleased with him) relates that Ḥaḍrat *Nu’mān bin Qauqal* (May Allāh be pleased with him) came to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) and asked, “O Prophet of Allāh! If I observe the obligatory prayers; observe the fasts in the month of Ramadān; declare all that which is unlawful as unlawful and all that which is lawful as lawful; and do nothing more than this, will I enter paradise?” The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) replied, “Yes”. Upon this, Ḥaḍrat *Nu’mān* (May Allāh be pleased with him) said, “By God, I will not do anything more than this.” Ḥaḍrat *Jabir* (May Allāh be pleased with him) also relates: Ḥaḍrat *Nu’mān bin Qauqal* (May Allāh be pleased with him) entered the mosque while the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) was delivering the Friday Sermon. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) saw him and said, “*Nu’mān*, offer two *rak’āt* and make them short.” *Huzoor* (May Allāh be his Helper) said: This provides us with the guidance that if someone comes to the Friday prayer after the Imām has started the sermon, he should offer two *rak’āt* but make them short.

Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib bin ’Adiyy Ansāri* (May Allāh be pleased with him):

He belonged to *Banu Jahjabā* clan of *Ansār’s* tribe *Aus*. When Ḥaḍrat *’Umar bin Abu Waqqās* (May Allāh be pleased with him) migrated to Medina, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) established a bond of brotherhood between him and Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib bin ’Adiyy* (May Allāh be pleased with them). Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib* (May Allāh be pleased with him) took part in the Battle of *Badr* and was assigned with the task of watching over the belongings of the fighters. Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib bin ’Adiyy* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was among the group involved in the incident at *Raji’i* in 4 AH. He and Ḥaḍrat *Zaid bin Daḥinah* (May Allāh be pleased with them) were held prisoner by the idolaters and taken to Mecca where they were sold. The sons of *Harith bin ’Amir* bought Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib* (May Allāh be pleased with him) so that they could avenge themselves for their father who had been killed by Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib* (May Allāh be pleased with him) in the battle of *Badr*. *Uqbah bin Harith* then confined him in his home. *Ibn-e-Shahāb* relates that *’Ubaidullah bin Iyāz* told him that *Harith’s* daughter once said to him that while Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was confined in their home and it had been decided that he would be killed, one day he asked her to give him a razor,

which she did. A little while later, in her unawareness, her child approached Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib* (May Allāh be pleased with him) and he took him in his lap. When she saw the child sitting in his lap and the razor in his hand she was terrified. Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib* (May Allāh be pleased with him) saw the terror on her face and said, “Are you afraid that I will hurt this child. I am not one to do such a thing.” She used to say that she had never seen a prisoner better than *Khubaib*. She said that one day she saw him with a bunch of grapes that he was eating, and that this was while he was bound in chains and there was no fruit in Mecca during those days. She said it was a provision that God Himself had provided for *Khubaib*.

When the captors took Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib* (May Allāh be pleased with him) to a place outside of the vicinity of the *Ka’bah* in order to kill him, Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib* (May Allāh be pleased with him) asked whether he could be permitted to offer two *rak’āt* of prayer. They gave him the permission and he offered two *rak’āt*. He then said that if they did not think he was afraid of dying, he would have made his prayer longer. When he was about to be martyred, he prayed, “O Allāh! Destroy each and every one of them.” He then also recited the couplet:

وَلَسْتُ أَبَالِي حِينَ أُقْتَلُ مُسْلِمًا عَلَى أَبِي شَيْئٍ كَانَ لِلَّهِ مَضْرَعِي
وَذَالِكَ فِي ذَاتِ الْإِلَهِ وَإِنْ يَشَاءُ يُبَارِكُ عَلَى أَوْصَالِ شَلْوٍ مُزْرَعِي

*“I do not care, when I am being martyred as a Muslim,
On which side my body shall fall.
All this is for the sake of God, and, if He so wishes,
He can bless every severed limb.”*

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: It was Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib* (May Allāh be pleased with him) who set the precedent for Muslims who are killed in such a way to offer two *rak’āt* of prayer. When he was about to be martyred, he prayed, “O Allāh, I have no means by which to convey my greetings to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him). You alone can convey my greetings to him.” When one of the idolaters heard him pray, “O Allāh, keep count of them and kill them one by one,” he became afraid and laid himself down on the ground. It is said that a year had not passed from that day when each of those involved in the killing of Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was dead, except for that one person who had lain down on the ground.

Ḥaḍrat *Mu’awiyah bin Abu Sufyān* (May Allāh be pleased with him) relates: I was present on this occasion with my father. When he heard Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib*’s (May Allāh be pleased with him) prayer, he made me lie on the ground. *’Urwah* relates that the angel Gabriel came to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) and informed him of the martyrdom of Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib* (May Allāh be pleased with him). It is related that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) was sitting with his Companions when he said, “Wa alaikum Salam, O *Khubaib*.” He then told the Companions that the nonbelievers had killed *Khubaib*. Thus Allāh had conveyed Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib*’s (May Allāh be pleased with him) greetings to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him). When the idolaters had

martyred Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib* (May Allāh be pleased with him), they turned his face away from the direction of the *Qibla*. But when they looked at him a short while later, his face was again facing the *Qibla*. They tried again and again to turn it away from the *Qibla* but did not succeed and finally left it as it was.

According to another account, *Quraish* tied Ḥaḍrat *Khubaib* (May Allāh be pleased with him) to a tree and killed him by piercing spears into his body. A man by the name of *Saeed bin 'Amir* was among those present. He later became a Muslim and at the time of Ḥaḍrat *'Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) his condition was such that whenever he remembered that incident, he would faint. *Huzoor* (May Allāh be his Helper) said: There are other accounts in this context that I will relate afterwards.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) then announced the inauguration of a new Urdu and English website of the *Tarikh-e-Ahmadiyyat* department. This website would contain all the published material regarding the history of *Ahmadiyyat* and the biographies. It includes books, thesis's, articles and photos related to the Promised Messiah (May peace be upon him), the *Khulafā* of *Ahmadiyyat*, the *Companions* of the Promised Messiah (May peace be upon him), the martyrs of *Ahmadiyyat*, the *Dervaises* of *Qādiān*, missionaries of the *Jamā'at*, as well as other notable members of the *Jamā'at*. It contains all the volumes of *Tarikh-e-Ahmadiyyat* that have been published, as well as history of *Jamā'ats* of various countries and cities, etc. It contains books written by eminent scholars of the *Jamā'at*, photos, important extracts from newspapers and magazines and historic articles. It contains pictures of important events and buildings such as mosques, mission houses, offices, educational institutions, hospitals, dispensaries, guest houses, etc., and their introduction. A YouTube channel has also been created that contains some rare documentaries. The website also has a timeline of major events in the history of the *Jamā'at*. *Huzoor* (May Allāh be his Helper) said: I will launch this website after the Friday prayer, *Insha 'Allāh*.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) informed the *Jamā'at* about the sad demise of *Saffi-ur-Rahman Khurshīd Sahib*, missionary and ex-manager of *Nusrat Art press Rabwah*. He was the grandson of Ḥaḍrat *Maulawi Qudratullah Sanauri Sahib* (May Allāh be pleased with him), a *Companion* of the Promised Messiah (May peace be upon him). *Huzoor* (May Allāh be his Helper) spoke about the services of the deceased and led his funeral prayer after the Friday prayer.

Please convey these guidelines given by *Huzoor* (May Allāh be his Helper) to the members of your *Jamā'at*.

Jazākumullāh.

Wassalām,

(Ch. Hameedullah)

Wakīl A'lā,

Tahrīk Jadīd Anjuman Ahmadiyya Pakistan.

Dated: 26 September 2019