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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَي سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ تَسْلِيمًا

Chapter Twenty Six

On the Conclusion of the News Regarding our Residing in Gudu and our Move from Gudu

At the same time this army of ours, which was led by **Ali Jeddo**, was marching to **Mani**, we received official letters from the rulers of **Danka**, **Burmi**, and **Mafara**. Each of them sent their congratulations to us for the victories against the ruler of **Gobir**. Before this *Jihad* of ours these three rulers were in constant conflict with the ruler of **Gobir**. Thus, when the news reached them of what Allah performed on behalf of the Muslims, they became exceedingly happy. However their fondness for us was only because of our enmity towards the people of **Gobir**, not out of desire for the spread and success of *Islam*. Consequently, we treated them with flattery because of that, due to severity of our need for provisions and supplies. As a consequence, these rulers plentifully bestowed their caravans with supplies and provisions and dispatched their merchants to our region, from which we benefited greatly.

When the army led by **Ali Jeddo** returned, food shortage and hunger had intensified in our camps causing the situation to be so severe that we were not able to collect supplies and provisions from long distances. As a result, my father, the **Shehu**, sent me to our comrade, **Muhammad Muyiji**, the governor of **Kebbe**, asking him to permission attach the *Jama`at* with his community in order that they may assist us in collecting provisions and supplies. He answered the **Shehu's** request and began helping supply the **Shehu**. I also noticed that the ruler of **Kebbe** also assisted us by fighting the enemy forces that bordering his country. He acted extremely generous towards us.

I then returned and found the **Shehu** and the *Jama`at* already on the road traveling. We journeyed until we reached the river and camped there for some days. The enemy forces that **Ali Jeddo** had encountered previously in **Mani**, traveled until they reached a place called **Dan Gida**. There, they raised an army and began to make raids against an outlying community in our *Jama`at* in a place called **Rikina**, where they seized cattle and took captives. We sent out a force seeking after them and were able to recapture some of what they had seized. In addition we were able to capture at least seventy of the cavalry of the enemy forces, while the rest fled.

We heard that when the enemy forces reached their fortress, that the ruler of **Ghummi** sent out his forces against the ruler of **Danka**. He left behind one of his generals to look after his family and divided his army into two detachments. One he left behind to look after the fortress and the other he led in an attack against the ruler of **Danka** and his forces, whom he scattered and decimated. He then settled his forces there at **Danka**.

During this time the **Shehu** postponed his movement from **Gudu** in order to raise a militia and sent them along with the regular army against the fortress at **Danka**. The hypocrite **Thanba** withdrew with his forces to **Kaabashi**. The main Muslim army journeyed until they arrived at the fortress after the late afternoon (*ʿasr*) prayer. The enemy sent out a large detachment and concealed themselves in the secluded area surrounding the fortress. When our forces arrived they began to attack the fortress believing the enemy to be inside. Then suddenly, they ambushed the *Jamaʿat*, which resulted in our armies routing them. This defeat continued until their forces encountered the detachment of hypocrite **Thanbe**, whom they defeated; although a group of them held their ground. We then met the enemy with our main forces and Allah drove them off. The Muslim army was then able to recover and regroup and eventually gained much war spoils from the enemy. After sun set, we then stirred up the army and dismounted at their fortress where we camped over night. In the morning our army prepared itself for war, but the enemy petitioned for truce and peace agreement, in which they asked us to withdraw until they sent an official messenger to us regarding the truce. The Muslim army then withdrew returning to **Gudu**. However, the day did not end without the enemy forces acting treacherous to us, for they came out and attacked our rearguard. However, the fight was insignificant and we returned safeguarded to **Gudu**.

It was then that the **Shehu** and the *Jamaʿat* moved from **Gudu** until they reached a place called **Magabshi** at the end of spring. It was there that the **Shehu** established the chancellery and began sending official letters to the rulers of these Black Lands of ours. Generally what was in his official correspondence were: [1] an explanation of the need to give assistance to the Truth against falsehood; [2] reviving the *Sunna*; [3] destroying heretical innovation; [4] he sought from them that they would be sincere to Allah in their religion; [5] that they would free themselves and obliterate everything which was contrary to the Divine Law; [6] he requested from them to give military assistance to him in the *Jihad* against the enemies; and [7] not to act treacherous in words by giving assistance to the enemy.

However, the majority of the rulers of **Hausa** gave assistance to the enemies and thus Allah spread among them destruction, because Allah had sworn (in His Infallible *Qurʿan*) that He would give victory to the believers and completely humiliate the disbelievers. An example of this is that the jurist **Abdʿr-Rahman**, the son of the scholarly **Shaykh Zamanu** as well as chief of the Chancellery, **al-Mustafa** went with an official letter to the ruler of **Katsina**. He took the letter, examined it, and with pride tore it to pieces. As a result Allah tore his kingdom to pieces. When the correspondence of the **Shehu** reached the ruler of **Kano**, he was on the verge of accepting it but eventually refused and followed the road of his comrades among the rulers of **Hausa**. When the official letter of the **Shehu** reached the ruler of **Zakzak**, he accepted it and repented but his people rejected it. As a result he fought them and remained loyal to the methodology established by the **Shehu** for the remainder of his life. When he died, however, his people began to oppress the Muslims and became apostate, and their affair ended as it ended. It was under these conditions that we began to send out military units to all the lands of the enemies, among them being the detachment led by **Mahmuud** to the land of **Kaymi**.

Section

Now when we moved from **Gudu**, we left behind over the *Jama`at* of the *Shehu* in the lands of the north, the close friend of the *Shehu*, **Professor Aghaal**, the jurist **Muhammadan**, the protected friend of Allah, the unveiled Gnostic, **Muhammad Tukur**, as well as **Juduu**. They formulated a united confederation in the lands between **Aydar** and **Gobir**. The enemies knew of our camps in those lands, as a result the ruler of **Gobir** began to raise additional armies in their area. He also sent many reinforcements to assist these new forces. Whenever new reinforcements would reach them, they would send out a contingent against the *Jama`at*, but Allah would drive them away and vanquish them. This continued for more than seven military encounters until the *Jama`at* eventually exhausted all of their forces. Then the *Jama`at* prepared their forces and sent out military expeditions against the lands of **Ghaddu**, **Ghalma**, **Zinghilima**, and **Taakusa**. During the campaign against **Taakusa** things were made somewhat difficult for the *Jama`at*, however they were able to defeat them in most of the encounters and no real harm faced the Muslim forces. The *Jama`at* spurred on their forces until they reached a place called **Kurfa**, which was a half a day journey from **Alqadawa**. Then the *Jama`at* returned with their forces to their camps. During this time the enemies heard no news about us and we heard nothing of them due to the extensive waters and vast lands that separated us.

