

English Translation of

**Sahîh
Muslim**

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Muslim**

Compiled by:

**Imâm Abul Hussain Muslim
Ibn al-Hajjaj**

Volume 3

From Hadith No. 01 to 1160

Ahâdith edited & referenced by:

Hâfiz Abu Tâhir Zubair 'Alî Za'î

Translated by:

Nasruddin al-Khattab (Canada)

Final review by:

Abu Khaliyl (USA)

صحيح مسلم

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Abdul Malik Mujahid

HEAD OFFICE

P.O. Box: 22743, Riyadh 11416 K.S.A. Tel: 0096 -1-4033962/4043432 Fax: 4021659
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Leyton Business Centre
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- **Darussalam International Publication Ltd.**
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48009 Qualbert 4078 Durban, South Africa
Tel: 0027-31-304-6883 Fax: 0027-31-305-1292
E-mail: idm@ion.co.za

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*In the Name of Allâh,
the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful*

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In the Name of Allâh, the Most
Beneficent, the Most Merciful

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

12. The Book Of Zakât

١ - (المعجم ١٢) - كتاب الزكاة
(التحفة ٥)

Chapter: There Is No Zakât Due On Less Than Five Wasq

(المعجم) - (باب: ليس فيما
دون خمسة أوسق صدقة) (التحفة ١)

[2263] 1 - (979) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There is no *Ṣadaqah* (*Zakât*) due on less than five *Wasq*, and there is no *Ṣadaqah* due on less than five camels, and there is no *Ṣadaqah* due on less than five *Uqiyah*."

[٢٢٦٣] ١ - (٩٧٩) حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ بْنِ بُكَيْرٍ النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَمْرُو بْنَ يَحْيَى بْنِ عُمَارَةَ فَأَخْبَرَنِي عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسَةِ أَوْسُقٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَلَا فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسِ دَوْدٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَلَا فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسِ أَوْاقٍ صَدَقَةٌ».

[2264] 2 - (...) A similar report (as no. 2263) was narrated from 'Amr bin Yahyâ with this chain.

[٢٢٦٤] ٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ بْنُ الْمُهَاجِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرُو بْنِ يَحْيَى بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[2265] (...) It was narrated that Yahyâ bin 'Umârah said: "I heard Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî say: 'I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say' - and the Prophet ﷺ

[٢٢٦٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ يَحْيَى بْنِ

gestured with his hand, holding up five fingers” - then he mentioned a *Hadîth* similar to that of Ibn ‘Uyaynah (no. 2263).

[2266] 3 - (...) It was narrated that Yahyâ bin ‘Umârah said: “I heard Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî say: ‘The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “There is no *Ṣadaqah* due on less than five *Wasq*, there is no *Ṣadaqah* due on less than five camels, and there is no *Ṣadaqah* due on less than five *Uqiyah*.”

[2267] 4 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “There is no *Ṣadaqah* due on less than five *Wasq* of dates or grains.”

[2268] 5 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî that the Prophet ﷺ said: “There is no

عُمَارَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ يَحْيَى بْنِ عُمَارَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: وَأَشَارَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِكَفِّهِ بِخَمْسِ أَصَابِعِهِ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ.

[٢٢٦٦] ٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كَامِلٍ فَضِيلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنِ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ يَعْنَى ابْنُ مَفْضَلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَارَةُ بْنُ غَزِيَّةَ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ عُمَارَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسَةِ أَوْسُقٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَلَيْسَ فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسِ دَوْدٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَلَيْسَ فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسِ أَوْاقٍ صَدَقَةٌ».

[٢٢٦٧] ٤- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ يَحْيَى بْنِ حَبَّانَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ عُمَارَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسَةِ أَوْسَاقٍ مِنْ تَمْرٍ وَلَا حَبِّ صَدَقَةٌ».

[٢٢٦٨] ٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ يَعْْنَى

Ṣadaqah due on grains or dates unless they reach five *Wasq*, and there is no *Ṣadaqah* on less than five camels, and there is no *Ṣadaqah* on less than five *Uqiyah*.”

ابن مَهْدِيٍّ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ
ابنِ أُمَيَّةَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ يَحْيَى بْنِ حَبَّانَ،
عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ عُمَارَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ
الْخُدْرِيِّ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ فِي
حَبِّ وَلَا تَمْرٍ صَدَقَةٌ، حَتَّى يَبْلُغَ خَمْسَةَ
أَوْسُقٍ، وَلَا فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسِ دَوْدٍ صَدَقَةٌ،
وَلَا فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسِ أَوْاقٍ صَدَقَةٌ».

[2269] (...) A *Hadīth* similar to that of Ibn Maḥdī (no. 2268) was narrated from Ismā‘īl bin Umayyah with this chain.

[٢٢٦٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ بَن
حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا
سُفْيَانُ الثَّوْرِيُّ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ بِهَذَا
الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ مَهْدِيٍّ.

[2270] (...) A *Hadīth* similar to that of Ibn Maḥdī Yaḥyâ bin Âdam (no. 2268) was narrated from Ismā‘īl bin Umayyah with this chain, except that instead of dates (*Tamr*) he said produce (*Thamr*).

[٢٢٧٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا
الثَّوْرِيُّ وَمَعْمَرٌ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ
بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ مَهْدِيٍّ
وَيَحْيَى بْنِ آدَمَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ - بَدَلَ
التَّمْرِ -: تَمْرٍ.

[2271] 6 - (980) It was narrated from Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “There is no *Ṣadaqah* on less than five *Uqiyah* of silver; there is no *Ṣadaqah* on less than five head of camels; and there is no *Ṣadaqah* on less than five *Wasq* of dates.”

[٢٢٧١] ٦- (٩٨٠) حَدَّثَنَا هَرُونَ بْنُ
مَعْرُوفٍ وَهَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ قَالَا:
حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عِيَّاضُ بْنُ عَبْدِ
اللهِ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ
عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ فِيمَا
دُونَ خَمْسِ أَوْاقٍ مِنَ الْوَرِقِ صَدَقَةٌ،
وَلَيْسَ فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسِ دَوْدٍ مِنَ الْإِبِلِ

صَدَقَّةً، وَلَيْسَ فِيهَا دُونَ خَمْسَةِ أَوْسُقٍ مِنَ
التَّمْرِ صَدَقَةٌ.»

Chapter 1. On What One-Tenth Or Half Of One-Tenth Is Due

[2272] 7 - (981) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh narrated that he heard the Prophet ﷺ say: "On that which is irrigated by rivers and rain, one-tenth is due, and on that which is artificially irrigated, half of one-tenth."

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ مَا فِيهِ الْعَشْرُ أَوْ
نِصْفُ الْعَشْرِ) (التحفة ٢)

[٢٢٧٢] ٧ - (٩٨١) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
الطَّاهِرِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ
عَمْرٍو بْنِ سَرْحٍ وَهَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ
وَعَمْرٍو بْنُ سَوَادٍ وَالْوَلِيدُ بْنُ شُجَاعٍ،
كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ ابْنِ وَهَبٍ - قَالَ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ:
أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ - عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ
الْحَارِثِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا الزُّبَيْرِ حَدَّثَهُ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ
جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَذْكُرُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ
قَالَ: «فِي مَا سَقَتِ الْأَنْهَارُ وَالْعَيْمُ
الْعُشُورُ، وَفِي مَا سَقِيَ بِالسَّائِيَةِ نِصْفُ
الْعُشْرِ.»

Chapter 2. The Muslim Is Not Obligated To Give Zakât On His Slave Nor His Horse

[2273] 8 - (982) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The Muslim is not obliged to give *Ṣadaqah* on his slave nor his horse."

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ لَا زَكَاةَ عَلَى
الْمُسْلِمِ فِي عَبْدِهِ وَفَرَسِهِ) (التحفة ٣)

[٢٢٧٣] ٨ - (٩٨٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ
يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ،
عَنْ عِرَاكِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ
فِي عَبْدِهِ وَلَا فِي فَرَسِهِ صَدَقَةٌ.»

[2274] 9 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ: "The Muslim is not obliged to give *Ṣadaqah* on his slave nor his horse."

[٢٢٧٤] ٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ بْنُ مُوسَى عَنْ مَكْحُولٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ عِرَاكِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ - قَالَ عَمْرُو: عَنْ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَقَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: يَبْلُغُ بِهِ - «لَيْسَ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ فِي عَبْدِهِ وَلَا فَرَسِهِ صَدَقَةٌ».

[2275] (...) A similar report (as no. 2274) was narrated from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٢٢٧٥] (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ خُثَيْمِ بْنِ عِرَاكِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[2276] 10 - (...) It was narrated that 'Irâk bin Mâlik said: "I heard Abû Hurairah narrate that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "No *Ṣadaqah* is due for a slave except *Ṣadaqat Al-Fitr*."

[٢٢٧٦] ١٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَهْرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عِيسَى قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَحْرَمُهُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عِرَاكِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ فِي الْعَبْدِ صَدَقَةٌ إِلَّا صَدَقَةُ الْفِطْرِ».

Chapter 3. Paying Or Withholding Zakât

[2277] 11 - (983) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent 'Umar to collect the *Ṣadaqah* and it was said that Ibn Jamîl, Khâlid bin Al-Walîd and Al-'Abbâs, the paternal uncle of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, withheld it. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The only reason for Ibn Jamîl's resentment is that he was poor then Allâh made him rich. As for Khâlid, you are being unfair to Khâlid, for he is keeping his weapons and supplies (for *Jihâd*) for the cause of Allâh. As for Al-'Abbâs, I will pay (his *Zakât*), and the same again.'" Then he said: 'O 'Umar, do you not realize that a man's paternal uncle is like his father?'"

Chapter 4. Zakât Al-Fiṭr Is Due From The Muslims In The Form Of Dates And Barley

[2278] 12 - (984) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ enjoined *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* upon the people, a *Ṣâ'* of dates or a *Ṣâ'* of barley, upon everyone, free or slave, male or female, among the Muslims.

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ فِي تَقْدِيمِ الزَّكَاةِ وَمَنْعِهَا) (التحفة ٤)

[٢٢٧٧] ١١ - (٩٨٣) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حَفْصٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَرْقَاءُ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَمَرَ عَلَى الصَّدَقَةِ، فَقِيلَ: مَعَ ابْنِ جَمِيلٍ وَخَالِدِ بْنِ الْوَلِيدِ وَالْعَبَّاسِ عَمَّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا يَنْقِمُ ابْنُ جَمِيلٍ إِلَّا أَنَّهُ كَانَ فَقِيرًا فَأَغْنَاهُ اللَّهُ، وَأَمَّا خَالِدٌ فَإِنَّكُمْ تَظْلِمُونَ خَالِدًا، فِدِ احْتَسَبَ أَدْرَاعَهُ وَأَعْتَادَهُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، وَأَمَّا الْعَبَّاسُ فَهِيَ عَلَيَّ، وَمِثْلَهَا مَعَهَا». ثُمَّ قَالَ: «يَا عُمَرُ! أَمَا شَعَرْتَ أَنَّ عَمَّ الرَّجُلِ صِنُو أَبِيهِ؟».

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ زَكَاةِ الْفِطْرِ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِينَ مِنَ التَّمْرِ وَالشَّعِيرِ)

(التحفة ٥)

[٢٢٧٨] ١٢ - (٩٨٤) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَمْرٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَرَضَ زَكَاةَ الْفِطْرِ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ

عَلَى النَّاسِ، صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ، عَلَى كُلِّ حُرٍّ أَوْ عَبْدٍ، ذَكَرٍ أَوْ أُنْثَى، مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ.

[2279] 13 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ enjoined *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* upon the people, a *Ṣâ‘* of dates or a *Ṣâ‘* of barley, upon everyone, slave or free, young or old.”

[٢٢٧٩] ١٣- (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: فَرَضَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ زَكَاةَ الْفِطْرِ صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ، عَلَى كُلِّ عَبْدٍ أَوْ حُرٍّ، صَغِيرٍ أَوْ كَبِيرٍ.

[2280] 14 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar said: “The Prophet ﷺ enjoined the *Sadaqah* of Ramaḍân upon free and slave, male and female, a *Ṣâ‘* of dates or a *Ṣâ‘* of barley.” He said: “So the people considered that half a *Ṣâ‘* of wheat was equal to it.”

[٢٢٨٠] ١٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرْعَةَ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: فَرَضَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ صَدَقَةَ رَمَضَانَ عَلَى الْحُرِّ وَالْعَبْدِ، وَالذَّكَرِ وَالْأُنْثَى، صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ.

قَالَ: فَعَدَلَ النَّاسُ بِهِ نِصْفَ صَاعٍ مِنْ

بُرٍّ.

[2281] 15 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi‘ that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ordered that *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* be paid, a *Ṣâ‘* of dates or a *Ṣâ‘* of barley.”

Ibn ‘Umar said: “Then the

[٢٢٨١] ١٥- (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَمَرَ بِزَكَاةِ الْفِطْرِ، صَاعٍ مِنْ تَمْرٍ أَوْ صَاعٍ مِنْ شَعِيرٍ.

people made its equivalent two *Mudd* of wheat.”

[2282] 16 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ enjoined *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* after Ramadân upon every Muslim, free or slave, man or woman, young or old; a *Ṣâ‘* of dates or a *Ṣâ‘* of barley.

[2283] 17 - (985) It was narrated from ‘Iyâd bin ‘Abdullâh bin Sa‘d bin Abî Sarḥ that he heard Abû Sa‘eed Al-*Khudrî* say: “We used to pay *Zakât Al-Fiṭr*; one *Ṣâ‘* of wheat, or one *Ṣâ‘* of barley, or one *Ṣâ‘* of dates, or one *Ṣâ‘* of cottage cheese, or one *Ṣâ‘* of raisins.”

[2284] 18 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa‘eed Al-*Khudrî* said: “When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was among us, we used to pay *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* on behalf of everyone, young and old, free and slave, a *Ṣâ‘* of wheat, or a *Ṣâ‘* of cottage cheese, or a *Ṣâ‘* of

قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: فَجَعَلَ النَّاسُ عِدْلَهُ مُدَّيْنِ مِنْ حِنْطَةٍ.

[٢٢٨٢] ١٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَرَضَ زَكَاةَ الْفِطْرِ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ عَلَى كُلِّ نَفْسٍ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، حُرًّا أَوْ عَبْدًا، أَوْ رَجُلًا أَوْ امْرَأَةً، صَغِيرًا أَوْ كَبِيرًا، صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ.

[٢٢٨٣] ١٧ - (٩٨٥) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عِيَاضِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَرْحٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ يَقُولُ: كُنَّا نُخْرِجُ زَكَاةَ الْفِطْرِ صَاعًا مِنْ طَعَامٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ أَقِطٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ زَبِيبٍ.

[٢٢٨٤] ١٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ عِيَاضِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: كُنَّا نُخْرِجُ، إِذْ كَانَ فِيْنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، زَكَاةَ الْفِطْرِ عَنْ

barley, or a *Şâ'* of dates, or a *Şâ'* of raisins. We continued to pay that until Mu'âwiyah bin Abî Sufyân came to us for *Hajj* or '*Umrah*, and addressed the people from the *Minbar*. Among the things that he said to the people was: 'I think that two *Mudd* of wheat of Ash-*Shâm* are equivalent to a *Şâ'* of dates.' And the people adopted that."

Abû Sa'eed said: "As for me, I will continue to pay it as I used to pay it for as long as I live."

كُلُّ صَغِيرٍ وَكَبِيرٍ، حُرٌّ أَوْ مَمْلُوكٍ، صَاعًا مِنْ طَعَامٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ أَقِطٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ، أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ زَبِيبٍ، فَلَمْ نَزَلْ نُخْرِجْهُ حَتَّى قَدِمَ عَلَيْنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ حَاجًّا أَوْ مُعْتَمِرًا، فَكَلَّمَ النَّاسَ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ، فَكَانَ فِيمَا كَلَّمَ بِهِ النَّاسَ أَنْ قَالَ: إِنِّي أَرَى مُدَّيْنِ مِنْ سَمَرَاءِ الشَّامِ تَعْدِلُ صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ، فَأَخَذَ النَّاسُ بِذَلِكَ.

قَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ: فَأَمَّا أَنَا فَلَا أَزَالُ أُخْرِجُهُ، كَمَا كُنْتُ أُخْرِجُهُ، أَبَدًا، مَا عِشْتُ.

[2285] 19 - (...) 'Iyâd bin 'Abdullâh bin Sa'd bin Abû Sarh narrated that he heard Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî say: "While the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was among us, we would pay *Zakât Al-Fitr*, on behalf of everyone; young and old, free and slave, of three types: A *Şâ'* of dates, a *Şâ'* of cottage cheese, or a *Şâ'* of barley. We continued to pay it like that until Mu'âwiyah came, and he thought that two *Mudd* of wheat were equivalent to a *Şâ'* of dates."

[٢٢٨٥] ١٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عِيَّاضُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَرْحٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ يَقُولُ: كُنَّا نُخْرِجُ زَكَاةَ الْفِطْرِ، وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِيْنَا، عَنْ كُلِّ صَغِيرٍ وَكَبِيرٍ، حُرٌّ وَمَمْلُوكٍ، مِنْ ثَلَاثَةِ أَصْنَافٍ: صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ، صَاعًا مِنْ أَقِطٍ، صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ، فَلَمْ نَزَلْ نُخْرِجْهُ كَذَلِكَ حَتَّى كَانَ مُعَاوِيَةُ، فَرَأَى أَنَّ مُدَّيْنِ مِنْ بُرِّ تَعْدِلُ صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ.

Abû Sa'eed said: "As for me, I will continue to pay it like that."

[2286] 20 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "We used to pay *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* with three types: Cottage cheese, dates and barley."

[2287] 21 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that when Mu'âwiyah made half a *Ṣâ'* of wheat equivalent to a *Ṣâ'* of dates, Abû Sa'eed rejected that and said: "I will not pay it except in the form I used to pay it at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: A *Ṣâ'* of dates, or a *Ṣâ'* of raisins, or a *Ṣâ'* of barley, or a *Ṣâ'* of cottage cheese."

Chapter 5. The Command To Pay *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* Before The Prayer

[2288] 22 - (986) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded that *Zakât Al-Fiṭr* be

قَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ: فَأَمَّا أَنَا فَلَا أَزَالُ أُخْرِجُهُ كَذَلِكَ.

[٢٢٨٦] ٢٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ عَنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنَ أَبِي ذُبَابٍ، عَنْ عِيَاضِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي سَرْحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: كُنَّا نُخْرِجُ زَكَاةَ الْفِطْرِ مِنْ ثَلَاثَةِ أَصْنَافٍ: الْأَقِطِ، وَالتَّمْرِ، وَالشَّعِيرِ.

[٢٢٨٧] ٢١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو التَّائِقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنِ ابْنِ عَجَلَانَ، عَنْ عِيَاضِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي سَرْحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ أَنَّ مُعَاوِيَةَ، لَمَّا جَعَلَ نِصْفَ الصَّاعِ مِنَ الْحِنْطَةِ عَدَلَ صَاعَ مِنْ تَمْرٍ، أَنْكَرَ ذَلِكَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ وَقَالَ: لَا أُخْرِجُ فِيهَا إِلَّا الَّذِي كُنْتُ أُخْرِجُ فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ زَبِيبٍ أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ أَوْ صَاعًا مِنْ أَقِطٍ.

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ الْأَمْرِ بِإِخْرَاجِ

زَكَاةِ الْفِطْرِ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ) (التحفة ٦)

[٢٢٨٨] ٢٢- (٩٨٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو خَيْثَمَةَ عَنْ مُوسَى ابْنَ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ

paid before the people went out to the prayer.

[2289] 23 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded that *Zakât Al-Fitr* be paid before the people went out to the prayer.

رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَمَرَ بِزَكَاةِ الْفِطْرِ أَنْ تُؤَدَّى، قَبْلَ خُرُوجِ النَّاسِ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ.

[٢٢٨٩] ٢٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ

ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَمَرَ بِإِخْرَاجِ زَكَاةِ الْفِطْرِ أَنْ تُؤَدَّى، قَبْلَ خُرُوجِ النَّاسِ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ.

Chapter 6. The Sin Of One Who Withholds Zakât

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ إِثْمِ مَانِعِ الزَّكَاةِ)
(التحفة ٧)

[2290] 24 - (987) Abû Hurairah narrated that the Messenger of Allâh (ﷺ) said: “There is no owner of gold or silver who does not pay what is due on them, but when the Day of Resurrection comes, there will be beaten out for him plates of fire which will be heated in the Fire of Hell, and his sides, forehead and back will be branded with them. Every time they cool down they will be reheated for him, on a day the length of which is as fifty thousand years, until judgement is passed among the people. Then he will be shown his path, either to Paradise or to Hell.” It was said: “O Messenger of Allâh, what about camels?” He said: “There is no owner of camels who does not pay what is due on them - which includes milking

[٢٢٩٠] ٢٤ - (٩٨٧) حَدَّثَنِي سُوَيْدٌ

ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ يَعْنَى ابْنَ مَيْسَرَةَ الصَّنَعَانِيُّ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ أَنَّ أَبَا صَالِحٍ ذُكِرَ أَنَّ أَحْبَرَهُ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْ صَاحِبِ ذَهَبٍ وَلَا فِضَّةٍ، لَا يُؤَدِّي مِنْهَا حَقَّهَا، إِلَّا إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، صُفِّحَتْ لَهُ صَفَائِحُ مِنْ نَارٍ، فَأُحْمِيَ عَلَيْهَا فِي نَارِ جَهَنَّمَ، فَيَكْوَى بِهَا جَنْبَهُ وَجَبِينَهُ وَظَهْرَهُ، كُلَّمَا رُدَّتْ أُعِيدَتْ لَهُ، فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ خَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ، حَتَّى يُفْضَى بَيْنَ الْعِبَادِ، فَيُرَى سَبِيلُهُ، إِمَّا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَإِمَّا إِلَى النَّارِ». قِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَأَلَا بِل؟ قَالَ: «وَلَا صَاحِبِ إِبِلٍ لَا يُؤَدِّي

them on the day when they are brought to water - but when the Day of Resurrection comes, a vast plain will be spread out for them, and the whole herd will be gathered, and not a single young camel will be missing. They will trample him with their hooves and bite him with their mouths, and every time the first one of them has passed the last of them will return, on a day the length of which is as fifty thousand years, until judgement is passed among the people. Then he will be shown his path, either to Paradise or to Hell.” It was said: “O Messenger of Allâh, what about cattle and sheep?” He said: “There is no owner of cattle or sheep who does not pay what is due on them, but when the Day of Resurrection comes, a vast plain will be spread out for them, and the whole herd will be gathered, and not one of them will be missing, and there will be none with twisted horns, missing horns or broken horns. They will gore him with their horns and trample him with their hooves. Every time the first one of them has passed the last of them will return, on a day the length of which is as fifty thousand years, until judgement is passed among the people. Then he will be shown his path, either to Paradise or to Hell.” It was said: “O Messenger of Allâh, what about

مِنْهَا حَقَّهَا، وَمِنْ حَقَّهَا حَلْبُهَا يَوْمَ
وَرْدِهَا، إِلَّا إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، بَطَّحَ
لَهَا بِقَاعَ قَرْقَرٍ، أَوْفَرَ مَا كَانَتْ، لَا يَفْقَدُ
مِنْهَا فَصِيلًا وَاحِدًا، تَطَّوُّهُ بِأَخْفَافِهَا
وَتَعْضُهُ بِأَفْوَاهِهَا، كُلَّمَا مَرَّ عَلَيْهِ أَوْلَاهَا
رَدَّ عَلَيْهِ أُخْرَاهَا، فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ
خَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ، حَتَّى يُفْضَى بَيْنَ
الْعِبَادِ، فَيَرَى سَبِيلَهُ، إِمَّا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَإِمَّا
إِلَى النَّارِ». قِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَالْبَقَرُ
وَالْعَنَمُ؟ قَالَ: «وَلَا صَاحِبُ بَقَرٍ وَلَا
عَنَمٍ لَا يُؤَدِّي مِنْهَا حَقَّهَا، إِلَّا إِذَا كَانَ
يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ بَطَّحَ لَهَا بِقَاعَ قَرْقَرٍ، لَا يَفْقَدُ
مِنْهَا شَيْئًا، لَيْسَ فِيهَا عَقْصَاءٌ وَلَا جَلْحَاءٌ
وَلَا عَضْبَاءٌ، تَنْطِئُهُ بِقُرُونِهَا وَتَطَّوُّهُ
بِأَطْلَافِهَا، كُلَّمَا مَرَّ عَلَيْهِ أَوْلَاهَا رَدَّ عَلَيْهِ
أُخْرَاهَا، فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ خَمْسِينَ
أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ، حَتَّى يُفْضَى بَيْنَ الْعِبَادِ، فَيَرَى
سَبِيلَهُ، إِمَّا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَإِمَّا إِلَى النَّارِ».
قِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَالْخَيْلُ؟ قَالَ:
«الْخَيْلُ ثَلَاثَةٌ: هِيَ لِرَجُلٍ وَرُزٌّ، وَهِيَ
لِرَجُلٍ سِتْرٌ، وَهِيَ لِرَجُلٍ أَجْرٌ، فَأَمَّا النَّيِّ
هِيَ لَهُ وَرُزٌّ، فَرَجُلٌ رَبَطَهَا رِبَاءً وَفَخْرًا
وَنَوَاءً عَلَى أَهْلِ الْإِسْلَامِ، فَهِيَ لَهُ وَرُزٌّ،
وَأَمَّا النَّيِّ هِيَ لَهُ سِتْرٌ، فَرَجُلٌ رَبَطَهَا فِي

horses?" He said: "Horses are of three types: Those which are a burden for a man, those which are a shield for him, and those which are a source of reward. As for those which are a burden, a man keeps them to show off and to oppose the people of Islam. They are a burden (of sin) for him. As for those which are a shield for a man, he keeps them for (*Jihâd*) for the cause of Allâh, and he does not forget the rights of Allâh concerning their backs and their necks. They will be a shield for him. As for those which bring reward to a man, he keeps them for the people of Islam for the cause of Allâh, in a meadow or field. They do not eat anything from that meadow or field but it will be recorded for him as *Hasanât*^[1], however much they eat. And their dung and urine will be recorded for him as *Hasanât*. If they break their halters and run away over one or two hills, Allâh will record the number of their hoof marks and dung for him as *Hasanât*. If their owner takes them to a river and they drink from it, even though he did not intend to give them water, Allâh will record the amount that they drank for him as *Hasanât*." It was said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what about donkeys?" He said: "Nothing has been revealed to me about donkeys

سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، ثُمَّ لَمْ يَنْسَ حَقَّ اللَّهِ فِي ظُهُورِهَا وَلَا رِقَابِهَا، فَهِيَ لَهُ سِتْرٌ، وَأَمَّا الَّتِي هِيَ لَهُ أَجْرٌ، فَرَجُلٌ رَبَطَهَا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ لِأَهْلِ الْإِسْلَامِ فِي مَرْجٍ أَوْ رَوْضَةٍ، فَمَا أَكَلَتْ مِنْ ذَلِكَ الْمَرْجِ أَوْ الرَّوْضَةِ مِنْ شَيْءٍ، إِلَّا كُتِبَ لَهُ، عَدَدَ مَا أَكَلَتْ، حَسَنَاتٍ، وَكُتِبَ لَهُ، عَدَدَ أُرْوَائِهَا وَأَبْوَالِهَا، حَسَنَاتٍ، وَلَا تَقْطَعُ طَوْلَهَا فَاسْتَنْتَ شَرْفًا أَوْ شَرْفَيْنِ إِلَّا كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَهُ، عَدَدَ آثَارِهَا وَأُرْوَائِهَا، حَسَنَاتٍ، وَلَا مَرَّ بِهَا صَاحِبُهَا عَلَى نَهْرٍ فَشَرِبَتْ مِنْهُ وَلَا يُرِيدُ أَنْ يَسْقِيَهَا، إِلَّا كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَهُ، عَدَدَ مَا شَرِبَتْ، حَسَنَاتٍ». قِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَالْحُمْرُ؟ قَالَ: «مَا أُنْزِلَ عَلَيَّ فِي الْحُمْرِ شَيْءٌ إِلَّا هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ الْفَادَّةُ الْجَامِعَةُ: ﴿فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ﴾ وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ» [الزكاة: ٧، ٨].

[1] *Hasanât*: Good deeds.

except this comprehensive verse: “So whosoever does good equal to the weight of an atom (or a small ant) shall see it. And whosoever does evil equal to the weight of an atom (or a small ant) shall see it.”^[1]

[2291] 25 - (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Ḥaḥḥaf bin Maisarah (no. 2290) was narrated from Zaid bin Aslam with this chain except that he did not say: “There is no owner of camels who does not pay what is due on them” and he mentioned, “and not a single young camel will be missing.” And he said: “his sides, forehead and back will be branded with them.”

[2292] 26 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “There is no owner of wealth who does not pay *Zakât* on it, but his wealth will be heated for him in the Fire of Hell and made into plates, with which his sides and forehead will be branded, until Allâh passes judgement among His slaves, on a Day the length of which will be fifty thousand years. Then he will be shown his path, either to Paradise or to Hell. There is no owner of camels who does not pay *Zakât* on them, but

ابن عبد الأعلى الصدفي: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي هِشَامُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ حَفْصِ بْنِ مَيْسَرَةَ، إِلَى آخِرِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «مَا مِنْ صَاحِبِ إِبِلٍ لَا يُؤَدِّي حَقَّهَا» وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: «مِنْهَا حَقَّهَا» - وَذَكَرَ فِيهِ: «لَا يَفْقَدُ مِنْهَا فَصِيلاً وَاحِداً» وَقَالَ: «يُكْوَى بِهَا جَنْبَاهُ وَجَبْهَتُهُ وَظَهْرُهُ».

[2292] 26 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ الْأَمْوِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ الْمُحْتَارِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُهَيْلُ بْنُ أَبِي صَالِحٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْ صَاحِبٍ كَتَرَ لَا يُؤَدِّي زَكَاتَهُ إِلَّا أَحْمِيَ عَلَيْهِ فِي نَارِ جَهَنَّمَ، فَيَجْعَلُ صَفَائِحَ، فَيُكْوَى بِهَا جَنْبَاهُ وَجَبْهَتُهُ، حَتَّى يَحْكُمَ اللَّهُ بَيْنَ عِبَادِهِ، فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ خَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ، ثُمَّ يَرَى سَبِيلَهُ إِمَّا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَإِمَّا إِلَى النَّارِ،

[1] Al-Zalzalah 99:7,8.

a vast plain will be spread out for them and the whole herd will be gathered, and they will be made to walk over him. Every time the last of them has passed, the first of them will return, until Allâh passes judgement among His slaves, on a Day the length of which will be fifty thousand years. Then he will be shown his path, either to Paradise or to Hell. There is no owner of sheep who does not pay *Zakât* on them, but a vast plain will be spread out for them and the whole herd will be gathered. They will trample him with their hooves and gore him with their horns, and there will be none among them with twisted horns or missing horns. Every time the last of them has passed, the first of them will return, until Allâh passes judgement among His slaves, on a Day the length of which will be fifty thousand years by your reckoning. Then he will be shown his path, either to Paradise or to Hell.”

Suhail (one of the narrators) said: “I do not know whether he mentioned cattle or not.” They said: “What about horses, O Messenger of Allâh?” He said: “There is goodness in the forelocks of horses - or goodness is tied to their forelocks” - Suhail said: “I am not sure.” “ - until the Day of Resurrection. Horses are of three types: They may bring

وَمَا مِنْ صَاحِبِ إِبِلٍ لَا يُؤَدِّي زَكَاتَهَا إِلَّا
بُطِحَ لَهَا بِقَاعِ قَرْقَرٍ، كَأَوْفَرِ مَا كَانَتْ،
تَسْتَرُّ عَلَيْهِ، كُلَّمَا مَضَى عَلَيْهِ أُخْرَاهَا
رُدَّتْ عَلَيْهِ أَوْلَاهَا، حَتَّى يَحْكُمَ اللَّهُ بَيْنَ
عِبَادِهِ، فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ خَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ
سَنَةٍ، ثُمَّ يُرَى سَبِيلُهُ إِمَّا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَإِمَّا
إِلَى النَّارِ، وَمَا مِنْ صَاحِبِ غَنَمٍ لَا
يُؤَدِّي زَكَاتَهَا، إِلَّا بُطِحَ لَهَا بِقَاعِ قَرْقَرٍ،
كَأَوْفَرِ مَا كَانَتْ، فَتَطْوُهُ بِأَظْلَافِهَا وَتَنْطَحُهُ
بِقُرُونِهَا، لَيْسَ فِيهَا عَقْصَاءٌ وَلَا جَلْحَاءٌ،
كُلَّمَا مَضَى عَلَيْهِ أُخْرَاهَا رُدَّتْ عَلَيْهِ
أَوْلَاهَا، حَتَّى يَحْكُمَ اللَّهُ بَيْنَ عِبَادِهِ، فِي
يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ خَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ مِمَّا
تَعُدُّونَ، ثُمَّ يُرَى سَبِيلُهُ إِمَّا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ
وَإِمَّا إِلَى النَّارِ.”

قَالَ سُهَيْلٌ: وَلَا أَدْرِي أَدَكَرَ الْبُقَرَاءُ أَمْ
لَا، قَالُوا: فَالْخَيْلُ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ:
«الْخَيْلُ فِي نَوَاصِيهَا - أَوْ قَالَ: الْخَيْلُ
مَعْقُودٌ فِي نَوَاصِيهَا»، قَالَ سُهَيْلٌ: أَنَا
أَشْكُ، - «الْخَيْرُ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ،
الْخَيْلُ ثَلَاثَةٌ: فَهِيَ لِرَجُلٍ أَجْرٌ، وَلِرَجُلٍ
سِتْرٌ، وَلِرَجُلٍ وَرْزٌ، فَأَمَّا الَّتِي هِيَ لَهُ
أَجْرٌ، فَالرَّجُلُ يَتَّخِذُهَا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ
وَيُعِدُّهَا لَهُ، فَلَا تُعَيَّبُ شَيْئًا فِي بَطُونِهَا

reward to a man, or be a shield for him, or be a burden for him. As for those which bring reward to him, he keeps them for the sake of Allâh and prepares them (for *Jihâd*); nothing goes into their stomachs but Allâh writes down reward for him. If he grazes them in a field, they do not eat anything but Allâh writes down reward for him. If he gives them water to drink from a river, for every drop that disappears into their stomachs there is reward for him. - Until he mentioned the reward for their urine and dung. - If they run away over one or two hills, for every step they take, there is reward. As for those which are a shield for a man, he keeps them as a source of dignity and honor, but he does not forget their rights with regard to their backs and stomachs both at times of hardship and times of ease. As for those which are a burden, he keeps them for reasons of pride and arrogance and to show off to people. That is the one for whom they are a burden." They said: "What about donkeys, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "Allâh has not revealed to me anything concerning them except this comprehensive verse: 'So whosoever does good equal to the weight of an atom (or a small ant) shall see it. And

إِلَّا كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَهُ أَجْرًا، وَلَوْ رَعَاهَا فِي مَرْجٍ، مَا أَكَلَتْ مِنْ شَيْءٍ إِلَّا كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَهُ بِهَا أَجْرًا، وَلَوْ سَقَاهَا مِنْ نَهْرٍ، كَانَ لَهُ بِكُلِّ قَطْرَةٍ تُعَيِّبُهَا فِي بَطُونِهَا أَجْرٌ - حَتَّى ذَكَرَ الْأَجْرَ فِي أَبْوَالِهَا وَأَرْوَائِهَا - وَلَوْ اسْتَنْتَ شَرْفًا أَوْ شَرْفَيْنِ كُنِيَ لَهُ بِكُلِّ خُطْوَةٍ تَخْطُوهَا أَجْرٌ، وَأَمَّا الَّذِي هِيَ لَهُ سِتْرٌ فَالْرَجُلُ يَتَّخِذُهَا تَكْرُمًا وَتَجَمُّلاً، وَلَا يَنْسَى حَقَّ ظُهُورِهَا وَبَطُونِهَا، فِي عُسْرِهَا وَيُسْرِهَا، وَأَمَّا الَّذِي هِيَ عَلَيْهِ وَزُرٌّ فَالَّذِي يَتَّخِذُهَا أَشْرًا وَبَطْرًا وَبَدْحًا وَرِيَاءَ النَّاسِ، فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي هِيَ عَلَيْهِ وَزُرٌّ. قَالُوا: فَالْحُمْرُ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ مَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَيَّ فِيهَا شَيْئًا إِلَّا هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ الْجَامِعَةُ الْفَائِدَةُ: ﴿فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ ۖ وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ﴾ [الزلزلة: ٧، ٨].»

whosoever does evil equal to the weight of an atom (or a small ant) shall see it.”^[1]

[2293] (...) It was narrated from Suhail with this chain (a similar *Hadîth*).

[2294] (...) Rawḥ bin Al-Qâsim narrated to us: “Suhail bin Abî Şâliḥ narrated to us with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* 2292) and he said - instead of twisted horns -: ‘broken horns.’ And he said: ‘his sides and back will be branded with them,’ and he did not mention his forehead’.”

[2295] (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “If a man does not fulfil the rights of Allâh or pay *Zakât* on his camels,” and he quoted a *Hadîth* similar to that of Suhail from his father (*Hadîth* no. 2294).

[2296] 27 - (988) Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh Al-Ansarî said: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘There is no owner of camels who does not do what he is obliged to concerning them, but

[٢٢٩٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي الدَّرَاوَرْدِيَّ، عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ.

[٢٢٩٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ بَرِيعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُهَيْلُ بْنُ أَبِي صَالِحٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ - بَدَلْ عَقْصَاءَ -: «عَضْبَاءَ» وَقَالَ: «فَيَكُونُ بِهَا جَنْبُهُ وَظَهْرُهُ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: جَبِينَهُ.

[٢٢٩٥] (...) حَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ أَنَّ بُكَيْرًا حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ ذُكْوَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِذَا لَمْ يُوَدِّ الْمَرْءُ حَقَّ اللَّهِ أَوْ الصَّدَقَةَ فِي إِبْلِهِ» وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ سُهَيْلٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ.

[٢٢٩٦] ٢٧ - (٩٨٨) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو

[1] *Al-Zalzalah* 99:7,8.

they will come on the Day of Resurrection, as great in number as they ever were, and he will sit for them on a vast plain, and they will trample him with their feet and hooves. There is no owner of cattle who does not do what he is obliged to concerning them, but they will come on the Day of Resurrection, as great in number as they ever were, and he will sit for them on a vast plain, and they will gore him with their horns and trample him with their feet. There is no owner of sheep who does not do what he is obliged to concerning them, but they will come on the Day of Resurrection, as great in number as they ever were, and he will sit for them on a vast plain, and they will gore him with their horns and trample them with their feet, and there will not be among them any that is hornless or that has broken horns. There is no owner of treasure who does not do what he is obliged to concerning it, but his treasure will come on the Day of Resurrection like a bald-headed *Shujâ'a*^[1] pursuing him with its mouth open. When it approaches him he will flee from it, and it will be called out to him, 'Take your wealth that you used to hide, for I have no need of it.' When he realizes that there is no escape from it, he will

الرُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَا مِنْ صَاحِبِ إِبِلٍ لَا يَفْعَلُ فِيهَا حَقَّهَا، إِلَّا جَاءَتْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ أَكْثَرَ مَا كَانَتْ قَطُّ، وَقَعَدَ لَهَا بِقَاعٌ قَرَقَرٍ، تَسْتَنُّ عَلَيْهِ بِقَوَائِمِهَا وَأَخْفَافِهَا، وَلَا صَاحِبِ بَقَرٍ لَا يَفْعَلُ فِيهَا حَقَّهَا، إِلَّا جَاءَتْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ أَكْثَرَ مَا كَانَتْ، وَقَعَدَ لَهَا بِقَاعٌ قَرَقَرٍ، تَنْطِحُهُ بِقُرُونِهَا وَتَطْوُهُ بِقَوَائِمِهَا، وَلَا صَاحِبِ غَنَمٍ لَا يَفْعَلُ فِيهَا حَقَّهَا، إِلَّا جَاءَتْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ أَكْثَرَ مَا كَانَتْ، وَقَعَدَ لَهَا بِقَاعٌ قَرَقَرٍ، تَنْطِحُهُ بِقُرُونِهَا وَتَطْوُهُ بِأَطْلَافِهَا، لَيْسَ فِيهَا جِمَاءٌ وَلَا مُنْكَسِرٌ قَرْنُهَا، وَلَا صَاحِبٍ كَنْزٍ لَا يَفْعَلُ فِيهِ حَقَّهُ، إِلَّا جَاءَ كَنْزُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ سُجَاعًا أَفْرَعًا، يَتَّبِعُهُ فَاتِحًا فَاهُ، فَإِذَا أَنَاهُ قَرَّ مِنْهُ، فَيُنَادِيهِ: خُذْ كَنْزَكَ الَّذِي خَبَأْتَهُ، فَأَنَا عَنْهُ غَنِيٌّ، فَإِذَا رَأَى أَنْ لَا بُدَّ لَهُ مِنْهُ، سَلَكَ يَدَهُ فِي فِيهِ، فَيَقْضُمُهَا قَضْمَ الْفَحْلِ».

قَالَ أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ: سَمِعْتُ عُبَيْدَ بْنَ عَمْرِئٍ يَقُولُ هَذَا الْقَوْلَ، ثُمَّ سَأَلْنَا جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ ذَلِكَ فَقَالَ مِثْلَ قَوْلِ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ عَمْرِئِ.

[1] Hydra or serpent, they say it means a male snake that is either bald, or white headed due to its poison.

put his hand in its mouth and it will bite it like a male camel.”

Abû Az-Zubair (one of the narrators) said: “I heard ‘Ubaid bin ‘Umair say this, then we asked Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh about that and he said the same as ‘Ubaid bin ‘Umair had said.”

And Abû Az-Zubair said: I heard ‘Ubaid bin ‘Umair say: “A man said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, what are the duties regarding camels?’ He said: ‘Milking them when they are brought to water, lending their buckets, lending the stallion for mating, lending them to other (to benefit from their milk and hair) and providing them as mounts (for *Jihâd*) for the cause of Allâh.”

[2297] 28 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh that the Prophet ﷺ said: “There is no owner of camels, cattle or sheep who does not pay what he is obliged to with regard to them but he will be made to sit for them on the Day of Resurrection in a vast plain, and those that have hooves will trample him with their hooves and those that have horns will gore him with their horns, and there will not be any among them that Day that are hornless or that have broken horns.” We said: “O Messenger of Allâh, what is he obliged to do with regard to them?” He said: “Lending the stallion for mating, lending their buckets, lending

وَقَالَ أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ: سَمِعْتُ عُيَيْدَ بْنَ
عُمَيْرٍ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَجُلٌ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! مَا
حَقُّ الْإِبِلِ؟ قَالَ: «حَلْبُهَا عَلَى الْمَاءِ،
وَإِعَارَةُ دَلْوِهَا، وَإِعَارَةُ فَحْلِهَا،
وَمَنِيحَتُهَا، وَحَمْلٌ عَلَيْهَا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ».

[٢٢٩٧] ٢٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا
عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا مِنْ
صَاحِبِ إِبِلٍ وَلَا بَقَرٍ وَلَا غَنَمٍ، لَا يُؤَدِّي
حَقَّهَا، إِلَّا أُفْعِدَ لَهَا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ بِقَاعٍ
قَرَقَرٍ، تَطْوُهُ ذَاتُ الظَّلْفِ بِظِلْفِهَا، وَتَنْطَحُهُ
ذَاتُ الْقَرْنِ بِقَرْنِهَا، لَيْسَ فِيهَا يَوْمَئِذٍ جَمَاءٌ
وَلَا مَكْسُورَةٌ الْقَرْنِ». قُلْنَا: يَا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ! وَمَا حَقُّهَا؟ قَالَ: «إِطْرَاقُ فَحْلِهَا،
وَإِعَارَةُ دَلْوِهَا، وَمَنِيحَتُهَا، وَحَلْبُهَا عَلَى
الْمَاءِ، وَحَمْلٌ عَلَيْهَا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، وَلَا

them to other (to benefit from their milk and hair), milking them when they are brought to water and providing them as mounts (for *Jihâd*) for the cause of Allâh. And there is no owner of wealth who does not pay *Zakât* on it but it will be turned into a bald-headed *Shujâ'a* on the Day of Resurrection, which will pursue its owner wherever he goes. He will be fleeing from it and it will be said: 'This is your wealth with which you were stingy.' When he sees that there is no escape from it, he will put his hand in its mouth and it will start biting it like a male camel."

Chapter 7. Pleasing The *Su'âh* (*Zakât* Collectors)

[2298] 29 - (989) It was narrated that Jarîr bin 'Abdullâh said: "Some Bedouin people came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'Some of the *Zakât* collectors come to us and they are unfair to us.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Please your *Zakât* collectors.'"

Jarîr said: "No *Zakât* collector ever left me, after I heard this from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, but he was pleased with me."

مِنْ صَاحِبِ مَالٍ لَا يُؤَدِّي زَكَاتَهُ إِلَّا تَحَوَّلَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ شُجَاعًا أَقْرَعًا، يَتَّبِعُ صَاحِبَهُ حَيْثُمَا ذَهَبَ، وَهُوَ يَفْرُ مِنْهُ، وَيُقَالُ: هَذَا مَالُكَ الَّذِي كُنْتَ تَبْخُلُ بِهِ، فَإِذَا رَأَى أَنَّهُ لَا بُدَّ مِنْهُ، أَدْخَلَ يَدَهُ فِيهِ، فَجَعَلَ يَقْضِمُهَا كَمَا يَقْضِمُ الْفَحْلُ.

(المعجم ٧) - (باب إرضاء السعاة)

(التحفة ٨)

[٢٢٩٨] ٢٩ - (٩٨٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ فَضِيلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنِ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَّاحِدِ بْنُ زِيَادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ هَلَالٍ الْعَبْسِيُّ عَنْ جَرِيرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: جَاءَ نَاسٌ مِنَ الْأَعْرَابِ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالُوا: إِنَّنَا نَاسٌ مِنَ الْمُصَدِّقِينَ يَأْتُونَنَا فَيَطْلُمُونَنَا، - قَالَ - فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَرْضُوا مُصَدِّقِكُمْ».

قَالَ جَرِيرٌ: مَا صَدَرَ عَنِّي مُصَدَّقٌ، مُنْذُ سَمِعْتُ هَذَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، إِلَّا وَهُوَ عَنِّي رَاضٍ. [انظر: ٢٤٩٤]

[2299] (...) A similar report (as no. 2298) was narrated from Muḥammad bin Abî Ismâ'îl, with this chain.

[٢٢٩٩] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحِيمِ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي إِسْمَاعِيلَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

Chapter 8. Severe Punishment For The One Who Does Not Pay Zakât

(المعجم ٨) - (باب تغليظ عقوبة من لا يؤدي الزكاة) (التحفة ٩)

[2300] 30 - (990) It was narrated that Abû Dharr said: "I came to the Prophet ﷺ while he was sitting in the shade of the *Ka'bah*, and when he saw me he said: 'They are the losers, by the Lord of the *Ka'bah*!' I came and sat down, but it was not long before I got up and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, may my father and mother be ransomed for you! Who are they?' He said: 'They are the ones who have the most wealth, except for those who do like this and like this and like this' - (and he gestured) in front of him and behind him and to his right and to his left - 'and how few they are. And there is no owner of camels, cattle or sheep who does pay the *Zakât* due for them, but they will come on the Day of Resurrection as big and as fat as they ever were, and they will gore him with their horns and trample him with their

[٢٣٠٠] [٣٠-٩٩٠] حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنِ الْمَعْرُورِ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي دَرٍّ قَالَ: انْتَهَيْتُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ جَالِسٌ فِي ظِلِّ الْكَعْبَةِ، فَلَمَّا رَأَيْتُ قَالَ: «هُمْ الْأَخْسَرُونَ، وَرَبِّ الْكَعْبَةِ!» قَالَ: فَجِئْتُ حَتَّى جَلَسْتُ، فَلَمْ أَتَقَارَّرْ أَنْ قُمْتُ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فِدَاكَ أَبِي وَأُمِّي مَنْ هُمْ؟ قَالَ: «هُمْ الْأَكْثَرُونَ أَمْوَالًا، إِلَّا مَنْ قَالَ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا - مِنْ بَيْنِ يَدَيْهِ وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِ، وَعَنْ يَمِينِهِ وَعَنْ شِمَالِهِ - وَقَلِيلٌ مَا هُمْ، مَا مِنْ صَاحِبِ إِبِلٍ وَلَا بَقَرٍ وَلَا غَنَمٍ لَا يُؤَدِّي زَكَاتَهَا إِلَّا جَاءَتْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ أَعْظَمَ مَا كَانَتْ وَأَسْمَنَهُ، تَنْطِحُهُ بِقُرُونِهَا وَتَطْوُهُ بِأَطْلَافِهَا، كُلَّمَا

hooves, and every time the last of them moves away the first of them will come back to him, until judgement is passed among the people.”

[2301] (...) It was narrated that Abû Dharr said: “I came to the Prophet ﷺ when he was sitting in the shade of the *Ka'bah*...” and he mentioned a *Hadîth* similar to that of Wakî‘ (no. 2300), except that he said: “By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, there is no man on earth who dies, leaving behind camels or cattle or sheep on which he did not pay the *Zakât*...”

[2302] 31 - (991) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “I would not like to have gold the likes of Uḥud (mountain), and a third day comes and I have a Dînâr of it left, apart from a Dînâr that I have put aside to pay a debt that I owe.”

[2303] (...) Abû Hurairah narrated a similar report (as no. 2302) from the Prophet ﷺ.

فَفَذَّتْ أُخْرَاهَا عَادَتْ عَلَيْهِ أَوْلَاهَا،
حَتَّى يُفْضَى بَيْنَ النَّاسِ».

[٢٣٠١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ
عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنِ الْمَعْرُورِ، عَنْ أَبِي
دَرٍّ قَالَ: انْتَهَيْتُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ
جَالِسٌ فِي ظِلِّ الْكَعْبَةِ، فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَ
حَدِيثِ وَكَيْعٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «وَالَّذِي
نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! مَا عَلَى الْأَرْضِ رَجُلٌ
يَمُوتُ، فَيَدَعُ إِبِلًا أَوْ بَقَرًا أَوْ غَنَمًا،
لَمْ يُؤَدِّ زَكَاتَهَا».

[٢٣٠٢] ٣١ - (٩٩١) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ سَلَامٍ الْجَمْحَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا
الرَّبِيعُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ
زِيَادٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ
قَالَ: «مَا يَسْرُئِي أَنْ لِي أَحَدًا ذَهَبًا، تَأْتِي
عَلَيَّ تَالِثَةٌ وَعِنْدِي مِنْهُ دِينَارٌ، إِلَّا دِينَارٌ
أَرْضِيهِ لِدَيْنٍ عَلَيَّ».

[٢٣٠٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 9. Encouragement To Give Charity

[2304] 32 - (94) It was narrated that Abû Dharr said: "I was walking with the Prophet ﷺ in the Harrah of Al-Madînah one afternoon, and we were looking at Uhud (mountain). The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: 'O Abû Dharr!' I said: 'Here I am at your service, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'I would not like to have this Uhud of gold and a third night comes and I have a Dînâr left of it, except a Dînâr that I put aside for debt, without giving it to the slaves of Allâh like this - and he gestured in front of him - and like this - to his right - and like this - to his left.' Then we walked on and he said: 'O Abû Dharr!' I said: 'Here I am at your service, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'Those who have the most will have the least on the Day of Resurrection, except those who do like this and like this and like this' - (and he gestured) as he had done the first time. Then we walked on, and he said: 'O Abû Dharr, stay where you are until I come to you.' He set off until he disappeared from me, and I heard a voice and a sound. I said: 'Perhaps something has happened to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ,' and I thought of following him, then I remembered what he had said: 'Do not leave until I come to you.'

(المعجم ٩) - (باب الترغيب في

الصدقة) (التحفة ١٠)

[٢٣٠٤] ٣٢- (٩٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ
وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ - قَالَ
يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ - عَنْ
الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ وَهَبٍ، عَنْ أَبِي
ذَرٍّ قَالَ: كُنْتُ أَمْشِي مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي
حَرَّةِ الْمَدِينَةِ عِشَاءً، وَنَحْنُ نَنْظُرُ إِلَى
أُحُدٍ، فَقَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا أَبَا
ذَرٍّ!» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَبَّيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!
قَالَ: «مَا أَحْبَبُّ أَنْ أُحَدِّثَاكَ ذَلِكَ عِنْدِي
ذَهَبَ أَمْسِي ثَالِثَةً، عِنْدِي مِنْهُ دِينَارٌ، إِلَّا
دِينَارًا أَرْضُدُهُ لَدَيْنِ، إِلَّا أَنْ أَقُولَ بِهِ فِي
عِبَادِ اللَّهِ، هَكَذَا - حَتَّى بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ -
وَهَكَذَا - عَنْ يَمِينِهِ - وَهَكَذَا - عَنْ
شِمَالِهِ-» قَالَ: ثُمَّ مَشِينَا فَقَالَ: «يَا أَبَا
ذَرٍّ!» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَبَّيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!
قَالَ: «إِنَّ الْأَكْثَرِينَ هُمْ الْأَقْلُونَ يَوْمَ
الْقِيَامَةِ، إِلَّا مَنْ قَالَ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا
وَهَكَذَا» مِثْلَ مَا صَنَعَ فِي الْمَرَّةِ الْأُولَى
قَالَ: ثُمَّ مَشِينَا، قَالَ: «يَا أَبَا ذَرٍّ! كَمَا
أَنْتَ حَتَّى آتَيْكَ» قَالَ: فَانْطَلَقَ حَتَّى
تَوَارَى عَنِّي، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ لَعَطًا وَسَمِعْتُ

So I waited for him, and when he came back I told him what I had heard. He said: 'That was Jibrîl - peace be upon him - who came to me and said: Whoever among your *Ummah* dies not associating anything with Allâh will enter Paradise. I said: Even if he commits *Zinâ* and steals? He said: Even if he commits *Zinâ* and steals.'"

[2305] 33 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Dharr said: "I went out one night and saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ walking alone, and there was no one with him. I thought that he did not want anyone to walk with him, so I started walking in the shade, away from the moonlight, then he turned and saw me, and said: 'Who is this?' I said: 'Abû Dharr, may Allâh cause me your ransom.' He said: 'O Abû Dharr, come here.' So I walked with him for a while, then he said: 'Those who have the most will have the least on the Day of Resurrection, except the one to whom Allâh gives good things and he spends them right and left, in front of him and behind him, and does good with them.' I walked with him for a while, then he said: 'Sit here.' He sat me down in an open space, which was

صَوْتًا، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: لَعَلَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
عَرِضَ لَهُ، قَالَ: فَهَمَمْتُ أَنْ أَتْبِعَهُ -
قَالَ-: ثُمَّ ذَكَرْتُ قَوْلَهُ: «لَا تَبْرَحْ حَتَّى
آتِيكَ» قَالَ: فَانْتَظَرْتُهُ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ ذَكَرْتُ
لَهُ الَّذِي سَمِعْتُ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ: «ذَاكَ
جِبْرِيلُ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ - أَتَانِي فَقَالَ: مَنْ
مَاتَ مِنْ أُمَّتِكَ لَا يُشْرِكُ بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا دَخَلَ
الْجَنَّةَ، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: وَإِنْ زَنَى وَإِنْ سَرَقَ؟
قَالَ: وَإِنْ زَنَى وَإِنْ سَرَقَ». [راجع: ٢٧٢]

[٢٣٠٥] ٣٣- (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ
سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ وَهُوَ
ابْنُ رُفَيْعٍ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ وَهَبٍ، عَنْ أَبِي دَرٍّ
قَالَ: خَرَجْتُ لَيْلَةً مِنَ اللَّيَالِي، فَإِذَا
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَمْشِي وَحْدَهُ، لَيْسَ مَعَهُ
إِنْسَانٌ قَالَ: فَظَنَنْتُ أَنَّهُ يَكْرَهُ أَنْ يَمْشِيَ
مَعَهُ أَحَدٌ، قَالَ: فَجَعَلْتُ أَمْشِي فِي ظِلِّ
الْقَمَرِ، فَالْتَمَعْتُ فَرَاتِي، فَقَالَ: «مَنْ هَذَا؟»
فَقُلْتُ: أَبُو دَرٍّ، جَعَلَنِي اللَّهُ فِدَاكَ،
قَالَ: «يَا أَبَا دَرٍّ! تَعَالَاهُ» قَالَ: فَمَسَيْتُ
مَعَهُ سَاعَةً، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ الْمُكْثِرِينَ هُمْ
الْمُقْتُلُونَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، إِلَّا مَنْ أَعْطَاهُ اللَّهُ
خَيْرًا، فَفَتَحَ فِيهِ يَمِينَهُ وَشِمَالَهُ، وَبَيَّنَ يَدَيْهِ
وَوَرَاءَهُ، وَعَمِلَ فِيهِ خَيْرًا». قَالَ: فَمَسَيْتُ
مَعَهُ سَاعَةً، فَقَالَ: «اجْلِسْ هَهُنَا» قَالَ:

surrounded by rocks, and said to me: 'Sit here until I come back to you.' Then he set off in the *Harrah* until I could no longer see him, and he stayed away from me for a long time. Then I heard him as he was coming back, saying: 'Even if he steals or commits *Zinâ*.' When he came, I could not wait and I said: 'O Prophet of Allâh, may Allâh cause me to be your ransom! To whom were you speaking at the edge of the *Harrah*? I did not hear anyone responding to you.' He said: 'That was Jibrîl - peace be upon him - who appeared to me at the edge of the *Harrah* and said: "Give your *Ummah* the glad tidings that whoever dies not associating anything with Allâh will enter Paradise." I said: "O Jibrîl, even if he steals or commits *Zinâ*?" He said: "Yes." I said: "Even if he steals and commits *Zinâ*?" He said: "Yes." I said: "Even if he steals and commits *Zinâ*?" He said: Yes, and even if he drinks alcohol."

Chapter 10. Stern Warning Concerning Those Who Hoard Wealth

[2306] 34 - (992) It was narrated that Al-Aḥnaf bin Qais said: I arrived in Al-Madīnah, and while I was in a circle that included some leaders of the Quraish, a man came with coarse clothes, a coarse body and a coarse face. He stood in front of

فَأَجْلَسَنِي فِي قَاعِ حَوْلهُ حِجَارَةً، فَقَالَ لِي: «اجْلِسْ هَهُنَا حَتَّى أَرْجِعَ إِلَيْكَ» قَالَ: فَأَنْطَلَقَ فِي الْحَرَّةِ حَتَّى لَا أَرَاهُ، فَلَبِثَ عَنِّي، فَأَطَالَ اللَّبْثَ، ثُمَّ إِنِّي سَمِعْتُهُ وَهُوَ مُقْبِلٌ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: «وَأِنْ سَرَقَ وَإِنْ زَنَى» قَالَ: فَلَمَّا جَاءَ لَمْ أَصْبِرُ فَقُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! جَعَلَنِي اللَّهُ فِدَاكَ، مَنْ تُكَلِّمُ فِي جَانِبِ الْحَرَّةِ؟ مَا سَمِعْتُ أَحَدًا يَرْجِعُ إِلَيْكَ شَيْئًا، قَالَ: ذَاكَ جِبْرِيلُ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ - عَرَضَ لِي فِي جَانِبِ الْحَرَّةِ، فَقَالَ: بَشِّرْ أُمَّتَكَ أَنَّهُ مَنْ مَاتَ لَا يُشْرِكُ بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا جِبْرِيلُ! وَإِنْ سَرَقَ وَإِنْ زَنَى؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ قُلْتُ: وَإِنْ سَرَقَ وَإِنْ زَنَى؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ قُلْتُ: وَإِنْ سَرَقَ وَإِنْ زَنَى؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، وَإِنْ شَرِبَ الْخَمْرَ».

(المعجم ١٠) - (باب في الكنازين)

للأموال والتغليظ عليهم) (التحفة ١١)

[٢٣٠٦] ٣٤ - (٩٩٢) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنِ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي الْعَلَاءِ، عَنِ الْأَخْتَفِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ قَالَ: قَدِمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ، فَبَيْنَا أَنَا فِي حَلْفَةٍ فِيهَا مَلَأٌ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ، إِذْ

them and said: "Give tidings to the hoarders of stones heated in the fire of Hell and placed on the nipple of one of them until it comes out from his shoulder bone, and placed on his shoulder bone until its comes out from his nipple, and he will tremble." He said: "The people hung their heads, and I did not see any one of them responding to him at all. He turned and left, and I followed him until he sat down by a pillar. I said: 'I think that these people did not like what you said to them.' He said: 'They do not understand anything. My beloved Abû Al-Qâsim ﷺ called me and I responded, and he said: "Do you see *Uhud* (mountain)?" I looked, and saw the sun shining, and I thought that he was going to send me on an errand. I said: "I can see it." He said: "I would not like to have its equivalent in gold without spending all of it except for three Dinâr, but these people gather worldly wealth and do not understand anything." I said: "What is the matter with you and your brothers of the Quraish, that you do not ask them for anything and do not get any help from them?" He said: "No, by your Lord, I will not ask them for any worldly matter, nor will I consult them about any religious matter, until I meet Allâh and His Messenger."

جَاءَ رَجُلٌ أَحْسَنُ الثِّيَابِ، أَحْسَنُ الْجَسَدِ، أَحْسَنُ الْوَجْهِ، فَقَامَ عَلَيْهِمْ فَقَالَ: بَشِّرِ الْكَانِزِينَ بِرِضْفٍ يُحْمَى عَلَيْهِ فِي نَارِ جَهَنَّمَ، فَيُوضَعُ عَلَى حَلْمَةِ تَدِي أَحَدِهِمْ حَتَّى يَخْرُجَ مِنْ نُعْصِ كَتْفَيْهِ، وَيُوضَعُ عَلَى نُعْصِ كَتْفَيْهِ حَتَّى يَخْرُجَ مِنْ حَلْمَةِ تَدِيهِ يَتَزَلُّزَلُ، قَالَ: فَوَضَعَ الْقَوْمُ رُؤُوسَهُمْ، فَمَا رَأَيْتُ أَحَدًا مِنْهُمْ رَجَعَ إِلَيْهِ شَيْئًا، قَالَ: فَأَدْبَرَ، وَاتَّبَعْتُهُ حَتَّى جَلَسَ إِلَى سَارِيَّةٍ، فَقُلْتُ: مَا رَأَيْتُ هَؤُلَاءِ إِلَّا كَرِهُوا مَا قُلْتُ لَهُمْ، قَالَ: إِنَّ هَؤُلَاءِ لَا يَعْقِلُونَ شَيْئًا، إِنَّ خَلِيلِي أَبَا الْقَاسِمِ ﷺ دَعَانِي فَأَجَبْتُهُ، فَقَالَ: «أَتَرَى أُحُدًا؟» فَنَظَرْتُ مَا عَلَيَّ مِنَ الشَّمْسِ، وَأَنَا أَظُنُّ أَنَّهُ يَبْعَثُنِي فِي حَاجَةٍ لَهُ، فَقُلْتُ: أَرَاهُ، فَقَالَ: «مَا يَسْرُنِي أَنَّ لِي مِثْلَهُ ذَهَبًا أَنْفَقُهُ كُلَّهُ، إِلَّا ثَلَاثَةَ دَنَانِيرٍ» ثُمَّ هَؤُلَاءِ يَجْمَعُونَ الدُّنْيَا، لَا يَعْقِلُونَ شَيْئًا، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: مَا لَكَ وَإِخْوَتِكَ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ، لَا تَعْتَرِيهِمْ وَتُصِيبُ مِنْهُمْ، قَالَ: لَا، وَرَبِّكَ! لَا أَسْأَلُهُمْ عَنْ دُنْيَا، وَلَا أَسْتَفْتِيهِمْ عَنْ دِينٍ، حَتَّى أَلْحَقَ بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ.

[2307] 35 - (...) It was narrated that Al-Aḥnaf bin Qais said: "I was with a group of the Quraish when Abû Dharr passed by saying: 'Give tidings to the hoarders of a branding-iron on their backs that will come out from their sides, and a branding-iron at the back of their necks that will come out from their foreheads.' Then he went away and sat down. I said: 'Who is that?' They said: 'That is Abû Dharr.' I got up and went to him, and said: 'What did I hear you say just now?' He said: 'I did not say anything that I did not hear from their Prophet ﷺ.' I said: 'What do you say about this gift?' He said: 'Take it, for it is a help today, but if it is at the expense of your religious commitment, then leave it.'"

Chapter 11. Encouragement To Spend And Glad Tidings Of Compensation For The One Who Spends On Good Deeds

[2308] 36 - (993) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh, may He be blessed and exalted, says: 'O son of Âdam, spend, and I shall spend on you.'" And he said: "The right Hand of Allâh is full and overflowing, and nothing of that diminishes due to the night and the day."^[1]

[٢٣٠٧] ٣٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ فَرُوحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَشْهَبِ: حَدَّثَنَا خُلَيْدُ الْعَصْرِيِّ عَنِ الْأَخْتَبِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ قَالَ: كُنْتُ فِي نَفَرٍ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ، فَمَرَّ أَبُو ذَرٍّ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: بَشِّرِ الْكَانِزِينَ بِكَيْيِّ فِي ظُهُورِهِمْ، بِخُرُوجٍ مِنْ جُنُوبِهِمْ، وَبِكَيْيِّ مِنْ قِبَلِ أَفْئِدَتِهِمْ يَخْرُجُ مِنْ جِبَاهِهِمْ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ تَنَحَّى فَفَعَدَّ، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: مَنْ هَذَا؟ قَالُوا: هَذَا أَبُو ذَرٍّ، قَالَ: فَفَمْتُ إِلَيْهِ فَقُلْتُ: مَا شَيْءٌ سَمِعْتُكَ تَقُولُ قُبَيْلٌ؟ قَالَ: مَا قُلْتُ إِلَّا شَيْئًا قَدْ سَمِعْتَهُ مِنْ نَبِيِّهِمْ ﷺ، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: مَا تَقُولُ فِي هَذَا الْعَطَاءِ؟ قَالَ: خُذْهُ فَإِنَّ فِيهِ الْيَوْمَ مَعُونَةً، فَإِذَا كَانَ ثَمَنًا لِدِينِكَ فَادْعُهُ.

(المعجم ١١) - (باب الحث على النفقة وتبشير المنفق بالخلف) (التحفة ١٢)

[٢٣٠٨] ٣٦- (٩٩٣) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ يَبْلُغُ بِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَالَ اللَّهُ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى: يَا ابْنَ آدَمَ! أَنْفِقْ أَنْفِقْ عَلَيْكَ»، وَقَالَ:

[1] And it is also possible that the meaning is: "Overflowing by night and by day."

[2309] 37 - (...) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih, the brother of Wahb bin Munabbih, said: This is what Abû Hurairah narrated to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ - and he mentioned a number of *Ahadith*, including the following: "And he said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: Allâh said to me: Spend, and I shall spend on you.'" And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The Right Hand of Allâh is full and overflowing, night and day. Do you not see what He has spent since He created the heavens and the earth, but what is in His Right Hand is not diminished." He said: "And His Throne is over the water, and with His other Hand is *Al-Qabd*,^[1] and He raises and lowers."

Chapter 12. The Virtue Of Spending On One's Family And Slaves, And The Sin Of The One Who Neglects Them Or Withholds Maintenance From Them

[2310] 38 - (994) It was narrated that Thawbân said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The best Dînâr that a man

«يَمِينُ اللَّهِ مَلَأَى - وَقَالَ ابْنُ نُؤْمَيْرٍ مَلَأَنُ - سَحَاءً، لَا يَغِيضُهَا شَيْءٌ، اللَّيْلُ وَالنَّهَارُ».

[٢٣٠٩] ٣٧ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ بْنُ هَمَّامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرُ بْنُ رَاشِدٍ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ، أَخِي وَهَبِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هَذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ - فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا - وَقَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَالَ لِي: أَنْفِقْ أَنْفِقْ عَلَيْكَ»، وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَمِينُ اللَّهِ مَلَأَى، لَا يَغِيضُهَا، سَحَاءً - اللَّيْلُ وَالنَّهَارُ، - أَرَأَيْتُمْ مَا أَنْفَقَ مُنْذُ خَلَقَ السَّمَاءَ وَالْأَرْضَ، فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَغِيضْ مَا فِي يَمِينِهِ»، قَالَ: «وَعَرْشُهُ عَلَى الْمَاءِ وَيَبِيدُهُ الْأُخْرَى الْقَبْضُ، يَرْفَعُ وَيَخْفِضُ».

(المعجم ١٢) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ النِّفْقَةِ عَلَى الْعِيَالِ وَالْمَمْلُوكِ، وَإِثْمُ مَنْ ضَيَعَهُمْ أَوْ حَسَبَ نَفَقَتَهُمْ عَنْهُمْ) (التحفة ١٣)

[٢٣١٠] ٣٨ - (٩٩٤) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الرَّهْرَانِيُّ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، كِلَاهُمَا

[1] *Al-Qabd* The Grasp. It is said that its meaning is death, and it is said that it is an expression that refers to the decrees (of what will be provided), since in another narration it is: "In His Hand is the Balance."

spends is a Dînâr that he spends on his family, and a Dînâr that a man spends on his mount in the cause of Allâh, and a Dînâr that he spends on his companions in the cause of Allâh.”

Abû Qilâbah said: “He started with the family.” And Abû Qilâbah said: “What man is greater in reward than a man who spends on young dependents and protects them from resorting to unlawful deeds - or Allâh benefits them through him - and makes them independent of means.”

[2311] 39 - (995) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘A Dînâr that you spend in the cause of Allâh, a Dînâr that you spend to free a slave, a Dînâr that you give in charity to a needy person, and a Dînâr that you spend on your family - the greatest of them in reward, is the one that you spend on your family.’”

[2312] 40 - (996) It was narrated that Khaithamah said: “We were sitting with ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Amr when a steward of his came in and he said: ‘Have you given the slaves their provision

عَنْ حَمَادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ - قَالَ أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ - : حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي أَسْمَاءَ الرَّحْبِيِّ، عَنْ ثُوْبَانَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَفْضَلُ دِينَارٍ يُنْفِقُهُ الرَّجُلُ: دِينَارٌ يُنْفِقُهُ عَلَى عِيَالِهِ، وَدِينَارٌ يُنْفِقُهُ الرَّجُلُ عَلَى دَابَّتِهِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، وَدِينَارٌ يُنْفِقُهُ عَلَى أَصْحَابِهِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ». قَالَ أَبُو قِلَابَةَ: وَبَدَأَ بِالْعِيَالِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ أَبُو قِلَابَةَ: وَأَيُّ رَجُلٍ أَعْظَمَ أَجْرًا مِنْ رَجُلٍ يُنْفِقُ عَلَى عِيَالٍ صِغَارٍ، يُعْقِبُهُمْ - أَوْ يُنْفَعُهُمُ اللَّهُ بِهِ - وَيُعْنِيهِمْ.

[2311] 39- (995) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَرُهَيْبُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي كُرَيْبٍ - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ مُزَاجِمِ بْنِ زُفَرٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «دِينَارٌ أَنْفَقْتَهُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، وَدِينَارٌ أَنْفَقْتَهُ فِي رَفَقَةٍ، وَدِينَارٌ تَصَدَّقْتَ بِهِ عَلَى مَسْكِينٍ، وَدِينَارٌ أَنْفَقْتَهُ عَلَى أَهْلِكَ، أَعْظَمَهَا أَجْرًا لِدِّي أَنْفَقْتَهُ عَلَى أَهْلِكَ».

[2312] 40- (996) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْجَرْمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ أَبَجَرَ الْكِنَانِيُّ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ مُصَرِّفٍ، عَنْ خَيْثَمَةَ

(of food)?' He said: 'No.' He said: 'Go and give it to them.' He said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: It is sufficient sin for a man to withhold provision (of food) from the one whose provision he controls.'"

Chapter 13. Starting With Oneself, Then One's Family, Then One's Relatives, When Spending

[2313] 41 - (997) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "A man from Banû 'Udhrah declared that a slave of his would be set free upon his death.^[1] News of that reached the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'Do you have any other wealth?' He said: 'No.' He said: 'Who will buy him from me?' Nu'aim bin 'Abdullâh Al-'Adawî bought him for eight hundred *Dirham*. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ brought (the money) and gave it to him, then he said: 'Start with yourself and give charity to yourself. If there is anything left over, then (give) to your family. If there is anything left over, then (give) to your family, then (give) to your relatives. If there is anything left over from your relatives, then (Spend it) like this and like this,'"

قَالَ: كُنَّا جُلُوسًا مَعَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، إِذْ جَاءَهُ فَهَرَمَانٌ لَهُ فَدَخَلَ، فَقَالَ: أَعْطَيْتَ الرَّقِيقَ فُؤُوهُمْ؟ قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: فَانْطَلِقْ فَأَعْطِهِمْ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «كَفَى [بِالْمَرْءِ] إِثْمًا، أَنْ لَا يَحْسِبَ، عَمَّنْ يَمْلِكُ فُؤُوهُ».

(المعجم ١٣) - (بَابُ الْإِبْتِدَاءِ فِي النِّفْقَةِ بِالنَّفْسِ ثُمَّ أَهْلِهِ ثُمَّ الْقَرَابَةِ) (التحفة ١٤)

[٢٣١٣] ٤١ - (٩٩٧) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: أَعْتَقَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي عُذْرَةَ عَبْدًا لَهُ عَنْ ذُبَيْرٍ، فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «أَلَيْكَ مَالٌ غَيْرُهُ؟» فَقَالَ: لَا، فَقَالَ: «مَنْ يَشْتَرِيهِ مِنِّي؟» فَاشْتَرَاهُ نَعِيمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْعَدَوِيُّ بِثَمَانِمِائَةِ دِرْهَمٍ، فَجَاءَ بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَدَفَعَهَا إِلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «ابْدَأْ بِنَفْسِكَ فَتَصَدَّقْ عَلَيْهَا، فَإِنْ فَضَلَ شَيْءٌ فَلِأَهْلِكَ، فَإِنْ فَضَلَ عَنْ أَهْلِكَ شَيْءٌ فَلِذِي قَرَابَتِكَ، فَإِنْ فَضَلَ عَنْ ذِي قَرَابَتِكَ شَيْءٌ فَهَكَذَا

[1] That is, he agreed to set free his slave through the practice of *Tadbîr*.

meaning in front of you and to your right and to your left.

[2314] (...) It was narrated from Jâbir that a man from among the *Anṣâr* - who was called Abû Maḍḥkûr - declared that a slave of his who was called Ya'qûb would be set free after he died... and he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of Al-Laiḥ (no. 2313).

Chapter 14. The Virtue Of Spending And Giving Charity To Relatives, Spouses, Children And Parents, Even If They Are Idolators

[2315] 42 - (998) Anas bin Mâlik said: "Abû Ṭalḥah was the wealthiest of the *Anṣâr* in Al-Maḍīnah, and the most beloved of his property to him was (a garden called) Bairahâ', which was opposite the *Masjid*. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to enter it and drink of fresh water there."

Anas said: "When this verse - By no means shall you attain *Al-Birr*...^[1] - was revealed, Abû Ṭalḥah got up and went to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, says in His Book: By no means

وَهَكَذَا» يَقُولُ: فَبَيْنَ يَدَيْكَ وَعَنْ يَمِينِكَ وَعَنْ شِمَالِكَ. [انظر: ٤٣٣٨]

[٢٣١٤] (...) حَدَّثَنِي يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الدُّورَقِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عُكَيْلَةَ عَنْ أَبِي بَرْبَاءَ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ - يُقَالُ لَهُ أَبُو مَذْكُورٍ - أَغْتَقَ غُلَامًا لَهُ عَنْ دُبْرٍ، يُقَالُ لَهُ يَعْقُوبُ - وَسَأَقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ .

(المعجم ١٤) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ النِّفَقَةِ

وَالصَّدَقَةِ عَلَى الْأَقْرَبِينَ وَالزَّوْجِ

وَالْأَوْلَادِ وَالْوَالِدِينَ، وَلَوْ كَانُوا

مُشْرِكِينَ) (التحفة ١٥)

[٢٣١٥] ٤٢ - (٩٩٨) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى

ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ يَقُولُ: كَانَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ أَكْثَرَ أَنْصَارِيٍّ بِالْمَدِينَةِ مَالًا، وَكَانَ أَحَبَّ أَمْوَالِهِ إِلَيْهِ بَيْرِهَاةً وَكَانَتْ مُسْتَقْبَلَةً الْمَسْجِدِ، وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدْخُلُهَا وَيَشْرَبُ مِنْ مَاءٍ فِيهَا طَيِّبٍ.

قَالَ أَنَسٌ: فَلَمَّا نَزَلَتْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ:

﴿لَنْ نَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّىٰ نُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا نَحِبُّونَ﴾

[آل عمران: ٩٢] قَامَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ إِلَى رَسُولِ

[1] *Al-Imrân* 3:92.

shall you attain *Al-Birr*^[1] ...the dearest of my property to me is Bairaḥâ', and it is charity (that I give) for the sake of Allâh, hoping that its reward will be stored up with Allâh. Dispose of it, O Messenger of Allâh, as you wish.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Well done! That is a profitable deal, that is a profitable deal. I have heard what you say, and I think that you should share it among your relatives.' So Abû Ṭalḥah divided it among his relatives and his cousins."

[2316] 43 - (...) It was narrated that Anas said: "When this verse was revealed - By no means shall you attain *Al-Birr*...^[2] - Abû Ṭalḥah said: 'I see that our Lord is asking us for some of our wealth. Bear witness, O Messenger of Allâh, that I am giving my land Bairaḥâ' for the sake of Allâh.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Give it to your relatives.' So he shared it between Hassân bin Thâbit and Ubayy bin Ka'b."

[2317] 44 - (999) It was narrated from Maimûnah bint Al-Ḥârith that she set free a slave girl at the time of the Messenger

الله ﷺ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ يَقُولُ فِي كِتَابِهِ: ﴿لَنْ نَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّى تُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ﴾. وَإِنَّ أَحَبُّ أَمْوَالِي إِلَيَّ بَيْرَحَاءٌ، وَإِنَّهَا صَدَقَةٌ لِلَّهِ، أَرْجُو بِرَّهَا وَذُخْرَهَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ، فَضَعَهَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! حَيْثُ شِئْتِ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «بِخَ ذَلِكَ مَالٌ رَابِعٌ، ذَلِكَ مَالٌ رَابِعٌ، قَدْ سَمِعْتُ مَا قُلْتِ فِيهَا، وَإِنِّي أَرَى أَنْ تَجْعَلَهَا فِي الْأَقْرَبِينَ» فَفَسَمَّهَا أَبُو طَلْحَةَ فِي أَقَارِبِهِ وَبَنِي عَمِّهِ.

[٢٣١٦] ٤٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ثَابِتٌ عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا نَزَلَتْ هَذِهِ آيَةُ: ﴿لَنْ نَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّى تُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ﴾، قَالَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ: أَرَى رَبَّنَا يَسْأَلُنَا مِنْ أَمْوَالِنَا، فَأَشْهَدُكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَنِّي قَدْ جَعَلْتُ أَرْضِي بَيْرَحَاءَ لِلَّهِ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اجْعَلَهَا فِي قَرَابَتِكَ» قَالَ: فَجَعَلَهَا فِي حَسَّانَ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ وَأُبَيِّ بْنِ كَعْبٍ.

[٢٣١٧] ٤٤ - (٩٩٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ:

[1] *Āl-ʿImrân* 3:92.

[2] *Āl-ʿImrân* 3:92.

of Allâh ﷺ and mentioned that to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, who said: "If you had given her to your maternal uncles, that would have brought you a greater reward."

[2318] 45 - (1000) It was narrated that Zainab, the wife of 'Abdullâh, said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'O women, give in charity, even if it is some of your jewelry.' So I went back to 'Abdullâh and I said: 'You are a man of little wealth and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ has commanded us to give charity. Go to him and ask him if it will be sufficient for me (to give it to you), otherwise I will give it to someone else.' 'Abdullâh said to me: 'No, you go.' So I went, and there was a woman from among the *Anṣâr* at the door of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ who had come to ask the same thing. We felt too shy to speak to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. Then Bilâl came out and we said to him: 'Go to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and tell him that there are two women at the door who want to ask him: Will it be sufficient for them to give charity to their husbands and to the orphans who are under their care? But do not tell him who we are.' Bilâl went in to the

أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ، عَنْ مَيْمُونَةَ بِنْتِ الْحَارِثِ أَنَّهَا أَعْتَمَتْ وَوَلِيدَةَ فِي زَمَانِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَتْ ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «لَوْ أُعْطِيَتْهَا أَخْوَالِكَ، كَانَ أَعْظَمَ لِأَجْرِكَ».

[٢٣١٨] ٤٥ - (١٠٠٠) حَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ ابْنِ الرَّبِيعِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ زَيْنَبِ امْرَأَةِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «تَصَدَّقْنَ يَا مَعْشَرَ النِّسَاءِ! وَلَوْ مِنْ حُلِيِّكُنَّ» قَالَتْ: فَرَجَعْتُ إِلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّكَ رَجُلٌ خَفِيفُ ذَاتِ الْيَدِ، وَإِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ أَمَرَنَا بِالصَّدَقَةِ، فَأَتَيْهِ فَاسْأَلْهُ، فَإِنْ كَانَ ذَلِكَ يَجْزِي عَنِّي وَإِلَّا صَرَفْتُهَا إِلَى غَيْرِكُمْ، قَالَتْ: فَقَالَ لِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: بَلِ اثْبَتِيهِ أَنْتِ، قَالَتْ: فَانْطَلَقْتُ، فَإِذَا امْرَأَةٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ بِيَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، حَاجَتِي حَاجَتِهَا، قَالَتْ: وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ أَلْقَيْتُ عَلَيْهِ الْمَهَابَةَ، قَالَتْ: فَخَرَجَ عَلَيْنَا بِلَالٌ فَقُلْنَا لَهُ: ائْتِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَأَخْبِرْهُ أَنَّ امْرَأَتَيْنِ بِالْبَابِ تَسْأَلَانِيكَ: أَتَجْزِي الصَّدَقَةَ عَنْهُمَا عَلَى جِهَتِنَا، وَعَلَى أَيَّتَامٍ فِي حُجُورِهِمَا؟

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and asked him. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Who are they?' He said: 'An *Anṣârî* woman and Zainab.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Which Zainab?' He said: 'The wife of 'Abdullâh.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: 'They will have two rewards: The reward for upholding ties of kinship and the reward for giving charity.'"

[2319] 46 - (...) A similar report was narrated from 'Amr bin Al-Ĥârith, from Zainab, the wife of 'Abdullâh. She said: "I was in the *Masjid*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saw me and said: 'Give in charity, even if it is some of your jewelry,'" and he quoted a *Ĥadîth* similar to that of Abû Al-Ĥaṣṣ (no. 2318).

[2320] 47 - (1001) It was narrated that Umm Salamah said: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, will I have any reward for (spending on) the sons of Abû Salamah? I spend on them and I am not going to forsake them, for

وَلَا تُخْبِرُهُ مَنْ نَحْنُ، قَالَتْ: فَدَخَلَ بِلَالٌ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَسَأَلَهُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ هُمَا؟» فَقَالَ: امْرَأَةٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ وَزَيْنَبُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَيُّ الزَّيْنَبِ؟» قَالَ: امْرَأَةُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَهُمَا أَجْرَانِ: أَجْرُ الْقَرَابَةِ وَأَجْرُ الصَّدَقَةِ».

[٢٣١٩] ٤٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ يُونُسَ الْأَزْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُ بْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنِي شَقِيقٌ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ زَيْنَبِ امْرَأَةِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: فَذَكَرْتُ لِإِبْرَاهِيمَ، فَحَدَّثَنِي عَنْ أَبِي عُبَيْدَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ زَيْنَبِ امْرَأَةِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بِمِثْلِهِ سَوَاءً، قَالَ [قَالَتْ]: كُنْتُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَرَأَيْتِي النَّبِيَّ ﷺ - فَقَالَ: «تَصَدَّقْنَ، وَلَوْ مِنْ حُلِيِّكُنَّ» - وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ أَبِي الْأَخْوَصِ.

[٢٣٢٠] ٤٧ - (١٠٠١) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ زَيْنَبِ بِنْتِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! هَلْ لِي أَجْرٌ فِي بَنِي أَبِي

they are my sons too.' He said: 'Yes, you will have a reward for what you spend on them.'"

[2321] (...) A similar report (as no. 2320) was narrated from Hishâm bin 'Urwah with the same chain.

[2322] 48 - (1002) It was narrated from Abû Mas'ûd Al-Badrî that the Prophet ﷺ said: "If a Muslim spends on his family, seeking reward for that with Allâh, then it will be charity on his part."

[2323] (...) It was narrated from Shu'bah (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2322) with the same chain.

[2324] 49 - (1003) It was narrated that Asmâ' said: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, my mother has come to me and she

سَلَمَةٌ؟ أَنْفَقُ عَلَيْهِمْ، وَلَسْتُ بِتَارِكِهِمْ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا، إِنَّمَا هُمْ بَنِيَّ، فَقَالَ: «نَعَمْ، لَكَ فِيهِمْ أَجْرٌ مَا أَنْفَقْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ».

[٢٣٢١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي سُؤْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[٢٣٢٢] ٤٨ - (١٠٠٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُمَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذِ الْعَنْبَرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَدِيِّ وَهُوَ ابْنُ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودِ الْبَدْرِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَ إِذَا أَنْفَقَ عَلَى أَهْلِهِ نَفَقَةً، وَهُوَ يَحْتَسِبُهَا، كَانَتْ لَهُ صَدَقَةً».

[٢٣٢٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ شُعْبَةَ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[٢٣٢٤] ٤٩ - (١٠٠٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ،

is wanting - or afraid - should I uphold ties of kinship with her?' He said: 'Yes.'^[1]

[2325] 50 - (...) It was narrated that Asmâ' bint Abî Bakr said: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, my mother has come to me and she is an idolator.' That was at the time of the peace treaty with the Quraish. I consulted the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, my mother has come to me and she is expecting (something), should I uphold the ties of kinship with my mother?' He said: 'Yes, uphold the ties of kinship with your mother.'"

Chapter 15. Charity Given On Behalf Of The Deceased Will Reach Him

[2326] 51 - (1004) It was narrated from 'Aishah that a man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, my mother died suddenly and did not leave a will. I think that if she had been able to speak, she would have given charity. Will she have any reward if I give charity on her behalf?" He said: "Yes."

عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ قَالَتْ قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ أُمِّي قَدِمَتْ عَلَيَّ، وَهِيَ رَاغِبَةٌ - أَوْ رَاهِبَةٌ - أَفَأَصِلُهَا؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ».

[٢٣٢٥] ٥٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَسْمَاءَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَدِمَتْ عَلَيَّ أُمِّي وَهِيَ مُشْرِكَةٌ، فِي عَهْدِ قُرَيْشٍ إِذْ عَاهَدَهُمْ - فَاسْتَفْتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قُلْتُ: [يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!] قَدِمَتْ عَلَيَّ أُمِّي وَهِيَ رَاغِبَةٌ، أَفَأَصِلُ أُمِّي؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، صِلِي أُمَّكَ».

(المعجم ١٥) - (باب وصول ثواب

الصدقة عن الميت، إليه) (التحفة ١٦)

[٢٣٢٦] ٥١ - (١٠٠٤) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَشْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ أُمَّيْ افْتَلَيْتْ نَفْسَهَا وَلَمْ تُوصِ، وَأَطْنُهَا لَوْ تَكَلَّمَتْ تَصَدَّقَتْ، أَفَلَهَا أَجْرٌ إِنْ تَصَدَّقْتُ عَنْهَا؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ». [انظر:

[٤٢٢٠

[1] See *Hadîth* (no. 2325), as the doubt in this one is from the narrator, and the second explains the meaning.

[2327] (...) It was narrated from Hishâm (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 2326) with the same chain.

In the *Hadîth* of Abû Usâmah it says: "She did not leave a will" - as Ibn Bishr said, but the rest of them (the other narrators) did not say that.

[٢٣٢٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا الْحَكَمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ هِشَامٍ. بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

وَفِي حَدِيثِ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ: وَلَمْ تُوصِ - كَمَا قَالَ ابْنُ بَشِيرٍ - وَلَمْ يَقُلْ ذَلِكَ الْبَاقُونَ.

Chapter 16. The Word Charity (*Sadaqah*) May Apply To All Good Deeds *Ma'rûf*

[2328] 52 - (1005) It was narrated from Hudhaifah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Every good deed (*Ma'rûf*) is a charity."

(المعجم ١٦) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنَّ اسْمَ الصَّدَقَةِ يَقَعُ عَلَى كُلِّ نَوْعٍ مِنَ الْمَعْرُوفِ) (التحفة ١٧)

[٢٣٢٨] ٥٢ - (١٠٠٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبَادُ بْنُ عَوَّامٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَبِي مَالِكٍ الْأَشْجَعِيِّ، عَنْ رَبِيعِ بْنِ حِرَاشٍ، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ - فِي حَدِيثِ قُتَيْبَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ نَبِيُّكُمْ ﷺ؛ وَقَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ - قَالَ: «كُلُّ مَعْرُوفٍ صَدَقَةٌ».

[2329] 53 - (1006) It was narrated from Abû Dharr that some of the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ said to the Prophet

[٢٣٢٩] ٥٣ - (١٠٠٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ بْنِ أَسْمَاءَ الضُّعَيْفِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مَهْدِيُّ بْنُ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَاصِلُ مَوْلَى

ﷺ: “O Messenger of Allâh, the rich people have taken all the reward. They offer *Ṣalat* as we offer *Ṣalat* and they fast as we fast, but they give charity from their surplus wealth. He said: ‘Has Allâh not given you something with which you may do acts of charity? Every *Tasbîhah* is a charity, every *Takbîrah* is a charity, every *Tahmîdah* is a charity, every *Tahlîlah* is a charity, enjoining what is good is a charity, forbidding what is evil is a charity, and (the intimacy of one of you with his wife) is a charity.’ They said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, if one of us fulfils his desire, will he be rewarded for that?’ He said: ‘Do you not see that if he did it in an unlawful manner, there would be a burden of sin on him for that? Similarly, if he does it in a lawful manner, he will be rewarded for it.’”

[2330] 54 - (1007) ‘Aishah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Every son of Âdam has been created with three hundred and sixty joints. Whoever magnifies Allâh, praises Allâh, proclaims that there is none worthy of worship but Allâh, glorifies Allâh, asks Allâh for forgiveness, removes a rock, a thorn or a bone from the path of the

أَبِي عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ يَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْأَسْوَدِ الدِّيلِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ: أَنَّ نَاسًا مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالُوا لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! ذَهَبَ أَهْلُ الدُّنْيَا بِالْأَجُورِ، يُصَلُّونَ كَمَا نُصَلِّي، وَيَصُومُونَ كَمَا نَصُومُ، وَيَتَصَدَّقُونَ بِفُضُولِ أَمْوَالِهِمْ، قَالَ: «أَوْ لَيْسَ قَدْ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ مَا تَصَدَّقُونَ بِهِ؟ إِنَّ بِكُلِّ تَسْبِيحَةٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَكُلِّ تَكْبِيرَةٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَكُلِّ تَحْمِيدَةٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَكُلِّ تَهْلِيلَةٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَأَمْرٍ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ صَدَقَةٌ، وَنَهْيٍ عَنْ مُنْكَرٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَفِي بُضْعِ أَحَدِكُمْ صَدَقَةٌ» قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَيَّتِي أَحَدْنَا شَهَوْتَهُ وَيَكُونُ لَهُ فِيهَا أَجْرٌ؟ قَالَ: «أَرَأَيْتُمْ لَوْ وَضَعَهَا فِي حَرَامٍ، أَكَانَ عَلَيْهِ فِيهَا وَزْرٌ؟ فَكَذَلِكَ إِذَا وَضَعَهَا فِي الْحَلَالِ كَانَ لَهُ أَجْرٌ».

[۲۳۳۰] ۵۴ - (۱۰۰۷) وَحَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو تَوْبَةَ الرَّبِيعُ بْنُ نَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعَاوِيَةُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَلَامٍ عَنْ رَبِيدٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا سَلَامٍ يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَائِشَةَ تَقُولُ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّهُ خُلِقَ كُلُّ إِنْسَانٍ مِنْ بَنِي آدَمَ عَلَى

people, enjoins what is good or forbids what is evil, the number of those three hundred and sixty joints - will walk that day having saved himself from the Fire.”

Abû Tawbah said: “Perhaps he said: ‘Will reach the evening.’”

سِتِّينَ وَثَلَاثِمِائَةَ مَفْصِلٍ، فَمَنْ كَبَّرَ اللَّهَ،
وَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ، وَهَلَّلَ اللَّهَ، وَسَبَّحَ اللَّهَ،
وَاسْتَعْفَرَ اللَّهَ، وَعَزَلَ حَجْرًا عَنْ طَرِيقِ
النَّاسِ، أَوْ شَوْكَةً أَوْ عَظْمًا عَنْ طَرِيقِ
النَّاسِ، وَأَمَرَ بِمَعْرُوفٍ، أَوْ نَهَى عَنْ
مُنْكَرٍ، عَدَدَ تِلْكَ السَّتِّينَ وَالثَّلَاثِمِائَةَ
السَّلَامَى، فَإِنَّهُ يَمْشِي يَوْمَئِذٍ وَقَدْ زَحْزَحَ
نَفْسَهُ عَنِ النَّارِ.

قَالَ أَبُو تَوْبَةَ: وَرَبَّمَا قَالَ: «يُمْسِي».

[2331] (...) Mu'âwiyah narrated: “My brother Zaid narrated a similar report (as no. 2330) to us with this chain, except that he said: ‘or enjoins what is good’ and he said: ‘he will reach the evening on that day.’”

[٢٣٣١] (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ
حَسَّانَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَخِي زَيْدٌ
بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «أَوْ أَمَرَ
بِمَعْرُوفٍ» وَقَالَ: «فَإِنَّهُ يُمْسِي يَوْمَئِذٍ».

[2332] (...) ‘Āishah said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘Every man has been created...’” a *Hadīth* similar to that of Mu'âwiyah from Zaid (no. 2330). And he said: “He will walk that day.”

[٢٣٣٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ
نَافِعِ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ كَثِيرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْمُبَارَكِ: حَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ سَلَامٍ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ أَبِي
سَلَامٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ،
أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَائِشَةَ تَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «خُلِقَ كُلُّ إِنْسَانٍ» . بِنَحْوِ
حَدِيثِ مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ زَيْدٍ، وَقَالَ: «فَإِنَّهُ
يَمْشِي يَوْمَئِذٍ».

[2333] 55 - (1008) It was

[٢٣٣٣] ٥٥ - (١٠٠٨) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

narrated from Sa'eed bin Abi Burdah, from his father, from his grandfather, that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Every Muslim must give charity." It was said: "What if he cannot find anything (to give)?" He said: "Let him work with his hands and benefit himself and give charity." It was said: "What if he cannot do that?" He said: "Let him assist the one who is in desperate need." It was said to him: "What if he cannot do that?" He said: "Let him enjoin what is right or good." He said: "What if he does not do that?" He said: "Let him refrain from doing evil, and that is an act of charity."

[2334]... - (...) Shu'bah narrated (a similar Hadith as no. 2333) with the same chain.

[2335] 56 - (1009) Ma'mar bin Hammâm bin Munabbih said: This is what Abû Hurairah narrated from Muḥammad the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ - and he quoted a number of Aḥadith, including the following: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Every joint of a person must perform an act of charity every day on which the sun rises.' And he said: 'Reconciling fairly between two people is a charity. Helping a man onto his mount or lifting up his luggage onto it is a charity. A good word is charity.

بَكَرِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «عَلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ صَدَقَةٌ» قِيلَ: أَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ؟ قَالَ: «يَعْتَمِلُ بِيَدَيْهِ فَيَنْفَعُ نَفْسَهُ وَيَصَدِّقُ» قَالَ [قِيلَ]: أَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ؟ قَالَ: «يُعِينُ ذَا الْحَاجَةِ الْمَلْهُوفَ» - قَالَ - قِيلَ لَهُ: أَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ؟ قَالَ: «يَأْمُرُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ أَوْ الْخَيْرِ» قَالَ: أَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ لَمْ يَفْعَلْ؟ قَالَ: «يُمْسِكُ عَنِ الشَّرِّ، فَإِنَّهَا صَدَقَةٌ».

[٢٣٣٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[٢٣٣٥] ٥٦ - (١٠٠٩) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ بْنُ هَمَّامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهِ قَالَ: هَذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ - فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا - وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «كُلُّ سَلَامَةٍ مِنَ النَّاسِ عَلَيْهِ صَدَقَةٌ كُلُّ يَوْمٍ تَطْلُعُ [فِيهِ] الشَّمْسُ» - قَالَ: «تَعْدِلُ بَيْنَ الْإِثْنَيْنِ صَدَقَةٌ، وَتُعِينُ الرَّجُلَ فِي دَابَّتِهِ فَتَحْمِلُهُ عَلَيْهَا، أَوْ تَرْفَعُ لَهُ عَلَيْهَا مَتَاعَهُ، صَدَقَةٌ»

Every step that you take walking to prayer is a charity. Removing a harmful thing from the road is a charity.”

Chapter 17. The One Who Spends And The One Who Withholds

[2336] 57 - (1010) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [said]: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘There is no day on which people wake up, but two Angels come down and one of them says: O Allâh, give more to the one who spends, and the other says: O Allâh, send destruction upon the one who withholds.’”

Chapter 18. Encouragement To Give Charity Before There Is No One To Accept It

[2337] 58 - (1011) Hârithah bin Wahb said: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘Give in charity, for soon a man will walk about with his charity, and the one to whom he wants to give it will say: If you had come to us yesterday we would have accepted it, but now I have no need of it,’ and he will not find anyone to accept it.”

- قَالَ: «وَالْكَلِمَةُ الطَّيِّبَةُ صَدَقَةٌ، وَكُلُّ خُطْوَةٍ تَمْشِيهَا إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ صَدَقَةٌ، وَتَمِيطُ الْأَذَى عَنِ الطَّرِيقِ صَدَقَةٌ».

(المعجم ١٧) - (بَابُ فِي الْمَنْفِقِ

وَالْمَمْسُكِ) (التحفة ١٨)

[٢٣٣٦] ٥٧ - (١٠١٠) وَحَدَّثَنِي الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ زَكَرِيَّا: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ بِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنِي مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ أَبِي مُرَرٍ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [قَالَ:]: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْ يَوْمٍ يُصْبِحُ الْعِبَادُ فِيهِ، إِلَّا مَلَكَانِ يَنْزِلَانِ، فَيَقُولُ أَحَدُهُمَا: اللَّهُمَّ! أَعْطِ مُنْفِقًا خَلْفًا، وَيَقُولُ الْآخَرُ: اللَّهُمَّ! أَعْطِ مُمْسِكًا تَلْفًا».

(المعجم ١٨) - (بَابُ التَّرْغِيبِ فِي

الصَّدَقَةِ قَبْلَ أَنْ لَا يَوْجَدَ مَنْ يَقْبَلُهَا)

(التحفة ١٩)

[٢٣٣٧] ٥٨ - (١٠١١) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مَعْبَدِ بْنِ خَالِدٍ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ حَارِثَةَ بْنَ وَهْبٍ يَقُولُ:

سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «تَصَدَّقُوا، فَيُوشِكُ الرَّجُلُ يَمْشِي بِصَدَقَتِهِ، فَيَقُولُ الَّذِي أُعْطِيَهَا: لَوْ جِئْنَا بِهَا بِالْأَمْسِ قَبْلُهَا، فَأَمَّا الْآنَ، فَلَا حَاجَةَ لِي بِهَا، فَلَا يَجِدُ مَنْ يَقْبَلُهَا».

[2338] 59 - (1012) It was narrated from Abû Mûsâ that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There will come a time upon the people in which a man will go around with charity from gold, but he will not find anyone to take it from him. And a man will be seen being followed by forty women seeking his protection, because there will be so few men and so many women."

According to the report of Ibn Barrâd: "you will see a man..."

[٢٣٣٨] ٥٩ - (١٠١٢) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ بَرَادٍ الْأَشْعَرِيُّ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ بُرَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيَأْتِيَنَّ عَلَى النَّاسِ زَمَانٌ يَطُوفُ الرَّجُلُ فِيهِ بِالصَّدَقَةِ مِنَ الذَّهَبِ، ثُمَّ لَا يَجِدُ أَحَدًا يَأْخُذُهَا مِنْهُ، وَيَرَى الرَّجُلَ الْوَاحِدَ يَتَّبِعُهُ أَرْبَعُونَ امْرَأَةً، يَلْدَنَ بِهِ، مِنْ قِلَّةِ الرَّجَالِ وَكَثْرَةِ النِّسَاءِ».

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ بَرَادٍ: «وَتَرَى الرَّجُلَ».

[2339] 60 - (157) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The Hour will not begin until wealth increases and becomes abundant, and until a man will go out with the Zakât of his wealth and will not find anyone to accept it from him, and until the land of the 'Arabs goes back to being meadows with rivers."

[٢٣٣٩] ٦٠ - (١٥٧) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْقَارِي عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّى يَكْثُرَ الْمَالُ وَيَقْبِضَ، حَتَّى يَخْرُجَ الرَّجُلُ بِزَكَاةِ مَالِهِ فَلَا يَجِدُ أَحَدًا يَقْبَلُهَا مِنْهُ، وَحَتَّى تَعُودَ أَرْضُ الْعَرَبِ مُرُوجًا وَأَنْهَارًا».

[2340] 61 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The Hour will not begin until wealth increases among you, and becomes so abundant that a wealthy man will despair of finding someone to accept charity from him. A man will be called to it and he will say: 'I have no need of it.'"

[2341] 62 - (1013) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The earth will vomit out pieces of its liver, like columns of gold and silver. The murderer will come and will say: "It was for this that I killed." The one who severed the ties of kinship will come and say: "It was for this that I severed the ties of kinship." The thief will come and say: "It was for this that my hand was cut off." Then they will leave it and not take anything from it."

Chapter 19. Acceptance Of Charity That Comes From Good (Tayyib) Earnings, And The Growth Thereof

[2342] 63 - (1014) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'No one gives

[٢٣٤٠] ٦١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ أَبِي يُوسُفَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّى يَكْتُرَ فِيكُمْ الْمَالُ، فَيَقْبَضَ حَتَّى يَهُمَّ رَبُّ الْمَالِ مَنْ يَقْبَلُهُ مِنْهُ صَدَقَةً، وَيُدْعَى إِلَيْهِ الرَّجُلُ فَيَقُولُ: لَا أَرَبَ لِي فِيهِ».

[٢٣٤١] ٦٢ - (١٠١٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا وَاصِلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ الرَّقَاعِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِوَاصِلٍ - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فَضِيلٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «تَقِيءُ الْأَرْضُ أَفْلاذَ كَبِدِهَا أَمْثَالَ الْأُسْطُوَانِ مِنَ الذَّهَبِ وَالْفِضَّةِ، فَيَجِيءُ الْقَاتِلُ فَيَقُولُ: فِي هَذَا قَتَلْتُ، وَيَجِيءُ الْقَاطِعُ فَيَقُولُ: فِي هَذَا قَطَعْتُ رَجَمِي، وَيَجِيءُ السَّارِقُ فَيَقُولُ: فِي هَذَا قُطِعَتْ يَدِي، ثُمَّ يَدْعُوهُ فَلَا يَأْخُذُونَ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا».

(المعجم ١٩) - (باب قبول الصدقة)

من الكسب الطيب وتربيتها)

(التحفة ٢٠)

[٢٣٤٢] ٦٣ - (١٠١٤) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي

charity earned from a good (*Tayyib*) source - and Allâh does not accept anything but that which is good (*Tayyib*) - but the Most Merciful takes it in His Right Hand - even if it is a date - and it is tended in the Hand of the Most Merciful until it becomes bigger than a mountain, as one of you tends his colt or young camel.”

[2343] 64 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “No one gives in charity a date earned from a good (*Tayyib*) source, but Allâh takes it in His Right Hand and tends it as one of you tends his colt or young she-camel, until it becomes like a mountain, or bigger.”

[2344] (...) It was narrated from Suhail with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 2343).

In the *Hadîth* of Rawh it says: “Earned from a good (*Tayyib*) source, and allocates it to the right place.” In the *Hadîth* of Sulaimân it says: “and allocates to its place.”

سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا تَصَدَّقَ أَحَدٌ بِصَدَقَةٍ مِنْ طَيِّبٍ - وَلَا يَقْبَلُ اللَّهُ إِلَّا الطَّيِّبَ - إِلَّا أَخَذَهَا الرَّحْمَنُ بِيَمِينِهِ - وَإِنْ كَانَتْ تَمْرَةً - فَتَرْتُو فِي كَفِّ الرَّحْمَنِ حَتَّى تَكُونَ أَعْظَمَ مِنَ الْجَبَلِ، كَمَا يُرَبِّي أَحَدُكُمْ فَلَوْهُ أَوْ فَصِيلَهُ».

[٢٣٤٣] ٦٤ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْقَارِيَّ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَتَصَدَّقُ أَحَدٌ بِتَمْرَةٍ مِنْ كَسْبِ طَيِّبٍ، إِلَّا أَخَذَهَا اللَّهُ بِيَمِينِهِ، فَيُرَبِّيهَا كَمَا يُرَبِّي أَحَدُكُمْ فَلَوْهُ أَوْ فَلَوْصَهُ، حَتَّى تَكُونَ مِثْلَ الْجَبَلِ، أَوْ أَعْظَمَ».

[٢٣٤٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أُمِّيَّةُ بْنُ بَسْطَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ [بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ]؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عَثْمَانَ الْأَوْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ بِلَالٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

فِي حَدِيثِ رَوْحٍ: «مِنَ الْكَسْبِ الطَّيِّبِ، فَيَضَعُهَا فِي حَقِّهَا» وَفِي حَدِيثِ سُلَيْمَانَ: «فَيَضَعُهَا فِي مَوْضِعِهَا».

[2345] (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Ya'qûb from Suhail (no. 2343) was narrated from Abû Sâlih from Abû Hurairah.

[2346] 65 - (1015) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'O people, Allâh is *Tayyib* (good) and does not accept anything but that which is good. Allâh has enjoined upon the believers that which He has enjoined upon the Messengers. He says: O (you) Messengers! Eat of the *Tayyibat* [the lawful] and do righteous deeds. Verily, I am Well-Acquainted with what you do",^[1] and He says: O you who believe! Eat of the lawful things that We have provided you with..."^[2] Then he mentioned a man who has undertaken a lengthy journey and is disheveled and dusty, raising his hands towards heaven and saying: 'O Lord, O Lord!' But his food is unlawful, his drink is unlawful, his clothing is unlawful, and he is nourished with what is unlawful, so how can he receive a response?"

[٢٣٤٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ:
أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي هِشَامُ
بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ أَبِي
صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ يَعْقُوبَ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ.

[٢٣٤٦] ٦٥ - (١٠١٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
كَرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
أَسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا فَضِيلُ بْنُ مَرْزُوقٍ: حَدَّثَنِي
عِدِّيُّ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَيُّهَا
النَّاسُ! إِنَّ اللَّهَ طَيِّبٌ لَا يَقْبَلُ إِلَّا طَيِّبًا،
وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ أَمَرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ بِمَا أَمَرَ بِهِ
الْمُرْسَلِينَ، فَقَالَ: «يَأَيُّهَا الرُّسُلُ كُلُّوا
مِنَ الطَّيِّبَاتِ وَاعْمَلُوا صَالِحًا إِنِّي بِمَا
تَعْمَلُونَ عَلِيمٌ» [المؤمنون: ٥١] وَقَالَ:
«يَأَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا كُلُوا مِن
طَيِّبَاتِ مَا رَزَقْنَاكُمْ» [البقرة: ١٧٢]. ثُمَّ
ذَكَرَ، الرَّجُلَ يُطِيلُ السَّفَرَ، أَشَعَتْ أَغْبَرُ،
يَمُدُّ يَدَيْهِ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ، يَا رَبَّ! يَا رَبَّ!
وَمَطْعَمُهُ حَرَامٌ، وَمَشْرَبُهُ حَرَامٌ، وَمَلْبَسُهُ
حَرَامٌ، وَغُذِيَ بِالْحَرَامِ، فَأَنَّى يُسْتَجَابَ
لِذَلِكَ؟».

[1] *Al-Mu'minûn* 23:51.

[2] *Al-Baqarah* 2:172.

Chapter 20. Encouragement To Give Charity Even If It Is With Half A Date Or A Kind Word, And Charity Is A Shield Against The Fire

[2347] 66 - (1016) It was narrated that ‘Adiyy bin Hātim said: “I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: ‘Whoever among you can shield himself from the Fire, even with half a date, let him do so.’”

[2348] 67 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Adiyy bin Hātim said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘There is no one among you to whom Allāh will not speak (directly), with no interpreter between them. He will look to his right and will not see anything but what he had sent on before, and he will look to his left and will not see anything but what he had sent on before, and he will look in front of him and will not see anything but the Fire, right in front of his face. So protect yourselves from the Fire, even if it is with half a date.’”

Ibn Hujr added: “Al-A‘mash said: “Amr bin Murrah narrated a similar report to me from Khaitamah, and he added: “even if it is with a kind word.”

(المعجم ٢٠) - (بَابُ الْحَثِّ عَلَى الصَّدَقَةِ وَلَوْ بِشِقِّ تَمْرَةٍ أَوْ كَلِمَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ، وَأَنَّهَا حِجَابٌ مِنَ النَّارِ) (التحفة ٢١)
[٢٣٤٧] ٦٦ - (١٠١٦) حَدَّثَنَا عَوْنُ ابْنِ سَلَامٍ الْكُوفِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ مَعَاوِيَةَ الْجُعْفِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَعْقِلٍ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ حَاتِمٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ اسْتِطَاعَ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يَسْتَرَّ مِنَ النَّارِ وَلَوْ بِشِقِّ تَمْرَةٍ، فَلْيَفْعَلْ».

[٢٣٤٨] ٦٧ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ حُجْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا - عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ خَيْثَمَةَ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ حَاتِمٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْكُمْ مِنْ أَحَدٍ إِلَّا سَبَّكَلَّمُهُ اللَّهُ، لَيْسَ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَهُ تَرْجُمَانٌ، فَيَنْظُرُ أَيَمَّنَ مِنْهُ فَلَا يَرَى إِلَّا مَا قَدَّمَ، وَيَنْظُرُ أَشْأَمَ مِنْهُ فَلَا يَرَى إِلَّا مَا قَدَّمَ، وَيَنْظُرُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ فَلَا يَرَى إِلَّا النَّارَ تَلْقَاءَ وَجْهِهِ، فَاتَّقُوا النَّارَ وَلَوْ بِشِقِّ تَمْرَةٍ».

زَادَ ابْنُ حُجْرٍ: قَالَ الْأَعْمَشُ: وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ مَرَّةَ عَنْ خَيْثَمَةَ مِثْلَهُ، وَزَادَ فِيهِ: «وَلَوْ بِكَلِمَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ».

وَقَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: قَالَ الْأَعْمَشُ: عَنْ
عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ، عَنْ خَيْثَمَةَ.

[2349] 68 - (...) It was narrated that 'Adiyy bin Hâtim said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ mentioned the Fire, and he spoke in a very somber manner and said: 'Protect yourselves from the Fire.' He spoke in such a somber manner that we thought that it was as if he was looking at it. Then he said: 'Protect yourselves from the Fire even if it is with half a date, and whoever does not have that, then with a kind word.'"

[٢٣٤٩] ٦٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا
أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ
مُرَّةَ، عَنْ خَيْثَمَةَ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ حَاتِمٍ
قَالَ: ذَكَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ النَّارَ، فَأَعْرَضَ
وَأَشَاحَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اتَّقُوا النَّارَ»، ثُمَّ
أَعْرَضَ وَأَشَاحَ حَتَّى ظَنَنَّا أَنَّهُ كَأَنَّمَا يَنْظُرُ
إِلَيْهَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اتَّقُوا النَّارَ وَلَوْ بِشِقِّ
تَمْرَةٍ، فَمَنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ، فَبِكَلِمَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ».

وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: كَأَنَّمَا، وَقَالَ:
حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ.

[2350] (...) It was narrated from 'Adiyy bin Hâtim that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ mentioned the Fire and sought refuge with Allâh from it, then he turned his face away three times, then he said: "Protect yourselves from the Fire even if it is with half a date, and if you do not have that, then with a kind word."

[٢٣٥٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ،
عَنْ خَيْثَمَةَ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ حَاتِمٍ عَنْ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ ذَكَرَ النَّارَ فَتَعَوَّذَ مِنْهَا،
وَأَشَاحَ بِوَجْهِهِ ثَلَاثَ مَرَارٍ، ثُمَّ قَالَ:
«اتَّقُوا النَّارَ وَلَوْ بِشِقِّ تَمْرَةٍ، فَإِنْ لَمْ
تَجِدُوا، فَبِكَلِمَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ».

[2351] 69 - (1017) It was narrated from Al-Mundhir bin Jarîr that his father said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ during the beginning of the

[٢٣٥١] ٦٩- (١٠١٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى الْعَنَزِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَوْنِ بْنِ أَبِي

day when some people came who were barefoot and (partially) naked, wearing (torn) *Namirahs*,^[1] or *'Abâyahs*,^[2] with their swords hanging from their necks. Most of them, if not all of them, were from Muḍar. The expression of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ changed because of what he saw in them of poverty. He went in, then he came out and ordered Bilāl to call the *Adhân* and the *Iqâmah*. He prayed, then he addressed (the people) and said: 'O mankind! Be dutiful to your Lord, Who created you from a single person (Ādam)''^[3] until the end of the verse, and the verse in *Al-Ḥashr*: "O you who believe! Fear Allāh and keep your duty to Him. And let every person look to what he has sent forth for the morrow."^[4] So people gave *Dînâr*, *Dirham*, clothing, a *Ṣâ'* of wheat and a *Ṣâ'* of dates" - (mentioning examples) until he said: and even half a date. Then a man from among the *Anṣâr* brought a money bag which his hands could hardly lift, in fact he could not lift it, and the people came one after another until I saw two piles of food and clothing, and I saw the face of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ glistening like gold (because of happiness). The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said:

جُحَيْفَةً، عَنِ الْمُنْذِرِ بْنِ جَرِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي صَدْرِ النَّهَارِ، قَالَ: فَجَاءَهُ قَوْمٌ حَفَاءَ عُرَاةٍ مُجْتَابِي النَّمَارِ أَوْ الْعَبَاءِ، مُتَقَلِّدِي السُّيُوفِ، عَامَّتُهُمْ مِنْ مُضَرَ، بَلَّ كُلُّهُمْ مِنْ مُضَرَ، فَتَمَعَّرَ وَجْهُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِمَا رَأَى بِهِمْ مِنَ الْفَاقَةِ، فَدَخَلَ ثُمَّ خَرَجَ، فَأَمَرَ بِإِلَآءٍ فَأَذَّنَ وَأَقَامَ، فَصَلَّى ثُمَّ خَطَبَ فَقَالَ: ﴿يَتَأَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ نَفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ﴾ [النساء: ١] إِلَى آخِرِ الْآيَةِ. ﴿إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلَيْكُمْ رَقِيبًا﴾ وَالْآيَةُ الَّتِي فِي الْحَشْرِ: ﴿يَتَأَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَلْتَنْظُرْ نَفْسٌ مِمَّا قَدَّمَتْ لِغَدٍ﴾ [الحشر: ١٨] تَصَدَّقَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ دِينَارِهِ، مِنْ دِرْهَمِهِ، مِنْ تَوْبِهِ، مِنْ صَاعِ بُرِّهِ، مِنْ صَاعِ تَمْرِهِ - حَتَّى قَالَ - وَلَوْ بِشِقِّ تَمْرَةٍ - قَالَ: - فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ بِصُرَّةٍ كَادَتْ كَفَّهُ تَعْجِزُ عَنْهَا، بَلَّ قَدْ عَجِزَتْ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ تَتَابَعِ النَّاسُ، حَتَّى رَأَيْتُ كَوْمَيْنِ مِنْ طَعَامٍ وَثِيَابٍ، حَتَّى رَأَيْتُ وَجْهَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَنْهَلُ،

[1] See earlier.

[2] A type of cloak.

[3] *An-Nisâ'* 4:1.

[4] *Al-Ḥashr* 59:18.

‘Whoever sets a good precedent in Islam will have the reward for that and the reward of those who do it after him, without that detracting from their reward in the slightest. And whoever sets a bad precedent in Islam will bear the burden of sin for that, and the burden of those who do it after him, without that detracting from their burden in the slightest.’”

كَأَنَّهُ مُدْهَبَةٌ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ سَنَّ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ سُنَّةً حَسَنَةً، فَلَهُ أَجْرُهَا، وَأَجْرُ مَنْ عَمَلَ بِهَا بَعْدَهُ، مِنْ غَيْرِ أَنْ يَنْقُصَ مِنْ أَجْرِهِمْ شَيْءٌ، وَمَنْ سَنَّ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ سُنَّةً سَيِّئَةً، كَانَ عَلَيْهِ وِزْرُهَا وَوِزْرُ مَنْ عَمَلَ بِهَا مِنْ بَعْدِهِ، مِنْ غَيْرِ أَنْ يَنْقُصَ مِنْ أَوْزَارِهِمْ شَيْءٌ».

[انظر: ٦٨٠٠]

[2352] (...) Al-Mundhir bin Jarir narrated that his father said: “We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ early one morning...” a *Hadith* like that of Ibn Ja’far. In the *Hadith* of Ibn Mu’âdh it adds: “Then he prayed *Zuhr*, then he delivered a speech.”

[٢٣٥٢] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ [الْعَبْرِيُّ]: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَا جَمِيعًا: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنِي عَوْنُ ابْنِ أَبِي جَحْفَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْمُنْدِرَ بْنَ جَرِيرٍ عَنِ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَدَرَ النَّهَارِ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ جَعْفَرٍ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ مُعَاذٍ مِنَ الزِّيَادَةِ قَالَ: ثُمَّ صَلَّى الظُّهْرَ ثُمَّ خَطَبَ.

[2353] 70 - (...) It was narrated from Al-Mundhir bin Jarir that his father said: “I was sitting with the Prophet ﷺ when some people came to him, wearing *Namirahs*...” and he quoted the same *Hadith* (no. 2351). In it he said: “Then he (ﷺ) prayed *Zuhr*, then he ascended a small *Minbar*, where he praised and glorified Allâh, then he said: “To proceed:

[٢٣٥٣] ٧٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ الْأَمْوِيُّ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عَمِيرٍ، عَنِ الْمُنْدِرِ بْنِ جَرِيرٍ، عَنِ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كُنْتُ جَالِسًا عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَأَتَاهُ قَوْمٌ مُجْتَابِي النَّمَارِ، وَسَافُوا الْحَدِيثَ بِقَصَّتِهِ، وَفِيهِ:

Indeed Allâh has revealed in His Book: "O mankind! Be dutiful to your Lord..."^[1] mentioning the verse."

فَصَلَّى الظُّهَرَ ثُمَّ صَعِدَ مِثْبَرًا صَغِيرًا، فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَمَّا بَعْدُ، فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ أَنْزَلَ فِي كِتَابِهِ: ﴿يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمُ﴾ الْآيَةَ».

[2354] 71 - (...) It was narrated that Jarîr bin ‘Abdullâh said: "Some Bedouin people came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, wearing wool. He saw the bad state they were in, and that they were in need..." and he quoted a similar *Hadîth* (as no. .

[٢٣٥٤] ٧١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ وَأَبِي الصُّحَيْ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ هِلَالِ الْعَبْسِيِّ، عَنْ جَرِيرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: جَاءَ نَاسٌ مِنَ الْأَعْرَابِ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، عَلَيْهِمُ الصُّوفُ، فَرَأَى سُوءَ حَالِهِمْ، فَذُ أَصَابَتْهُمْ حَاجَةٌ، فَذَكَرَ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِهِمْ.

Chapter 21. Carrying Goods For Payment And Giving Charity Out Of One's Wages, And The Stern Prohibition Of Belittling The One Who Gives Something Small In Charity

[2355] 72 - (1018) It was narrated that Abû Mas'ûd said: "We were commanded to give charity - and we were bearers (who carried goods for payment). Abû ‘Aqîl gave half a *Ṣâ'* in charity and someone brought more than that. The hypocrites said: 'Allâh has no need of the charity of this man, and the other one only did it to show off.' Then the following verse was revealed:

(المعجم ٢١) - (بَابُ الْحَمْلِ بِأَجْرَةٍ يَتَصَدَّقُ بِهَا، وَالنَّهْيُ الشَّدِيدُ عَنِ تَنْقِيسِ الْمُتَصَدِّقِ بِقَلِيلٍ) (التحفة ٢٢)

[٢٣٥٥] ٧٢- (١٠١٨) حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى ابْنُ مَعِينٍ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ بِشْرُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ يُعْنِي ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ: أُمِرْنَا بِالصَّدَقَةِ، - قَالَ - : كُنَّا نُحَامِلُ - قَالَ - : فَتَصَدَّقَ أَبُو عَقِيلٍ بِنِصْفِ صَاعٍ، قَالَ: وَجَاءَ إِنْسَانٌ بِشَيْءٍ

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:1.

Those who defame such of the believers who give charity voluntarily, and such who could not find to give charity except what is available to them....”^[1]

أَكْثَرَ مِنْهُ، فَقَالَ الْمُنَافِقُونَ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَغَنِيٌّ
عَنْ صَدَقَةِ هَذَا، وَمَا فَعَلَ هَذَا الْآخِرُ إِلَّا
رِيَاءً، فَتَنَزَّلَتْ: ﴿الَّذِينَ يَلْمِزُونَ
الْمُطَّوِّعِينَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ فِي
الصَّدَقَاتِ وَالَّذِينَ لَا يَجِدُونَ إِلَّا
جُهْدَهُمْ﴾ [التوبة: ٧٩].

وَلَمْ يَلْفِظْ بِشَرْ: بِالْمُطَّوِّعِينَ.

[2356] (...) It was narrated from Shu'bah with this chain (a similar Hadith as no. 2355). In the Hadith of Sa'eed bin Ar-Rabi' it says: "We used to carry (goods) on our backs."

[٢٣٥٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الرَّبِيعِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ
إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ،
كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ شُعْبَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَفِي
حَدِيثِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الرَّبِيعِ: قَالَ: كُنَّا
نُحَامِلُ عَلَى ظُهُورِنَا.

Chapter 22. The Virtue Of Giving Gifts

(المعجم ٢٢) - (باب فضل المنيحة)

(التحفة ٢٣)

[2357] 73 - (1019) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah (that the Prophet ﷺ) said: "Is there anyone who can lend a family a she-camel which will produce a large bowl of milk morning and evening; for the reward for that is great."

[٢٣٥٧] ٧٣ - (١٠١٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ
ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ
أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ
يَبْلُغُ بِهِ: «أَلَا رَجُلٌ يَمْنَحُ أَهْلَ بَيْتِ نَاقَةَ
تَعْلُو بِعَسٍّ، وَتَرُوخُ بِعَسٍّ، إِنَّ أَجْرَهَا
لَعَظِيمٌ».

[2358] 74 - (1020) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that

[٢٣٥٨] ٧٤ - (١٠٢٠) وَحَدَّثَنِي
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ أَبِي خَلْفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

[1] At-Tawbah 9:79.

the Prophet ﷺ forbade (some things) and he mentioned certain characteristics. He said: "Whoever lends a female animal will get reward in the morning and in the evening, when it is milked in the morning and when it is milked in the evening."

Chapter 23. The Likeness Of The Giver And The Miser

[2359] 75 - (1021) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet said: "The likeness of the one who spends and gives charity is that of a man who is wearing two cloaks or two coats of chain-mail from his chest to his collar bone. When he wants to give in charity, it becomes expanded for him. But when the miser wants to spend, it contracts for him and each ring grips its place, (but for the giver it expands) until it covers his fingertips and erases his footsteps." Abû Hurairah said: "He (ﷺ) said: '(The miser) tries to expand it but it will not expand.'"

زَكَرِيَّاءُ بْنُ عَدِيٍّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ [بْنُ عَمْرٍو] عَنْ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ نَهَى، فَذَكَرَ خِصَالًا وَقَالَ: «مَنْ مَنَحَ مِنْحَةً غَدَّتْ بِبِصَدَقَةٍ وَرَاحَتْ بِبِصَدَقَةٍ، صَبُوحَهَا وَغُبُوقَهَا».

(المعجم ٢٣) - (باب مثل المنفق

والبخيل) (التحفة ٢٤)

[٢٣٥٩] ٧٥ - (١٠٢١) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّافِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزَّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؛ قَالَ عَمْرُو: وَحَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ قَالَ: وَقَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «مَثَلُ الْمُنْفِقِ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِ، كَمَثَلِ رَجُلٍ عَلَيْهِ جُبَّتَانِ أَوْ جُتَّتَانِ، مِنْ لَدُنْ تُدْبِيهِمَا إِلَى تَرَاقِيهِمَا، فَإِذَا أَرَادَ الْمُنْفِقُ - وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ: فَإِذَا أَرَادَ الْمُنْتَصِدُّ - أَنْ يَتَصَدَّقَ سَبَعَتْ عَلَيْهِ أَوْ مَرَّتْ - وَإِذَا أَرَادَ الْبَخِيلُ أَنْ يُنْفِقَ، قَلَصَتْ عَلَيْهِ وَأَخَذَتْ كُلُّ حَلْقَةٍ مَوْضِعَهَا - حَتَّى تُجِنَّ بِنَانَهُ وَتَعْفُو أَثَرَهُ» قَالَ فَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: فَقَالَ: «يُوسِعُهَا وَلَا تَسْعُ».

[2360] 76 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ likened the miser and the charity-giver to two men who are wearing coats of mail, with their hands pressed to their chests and collar bones. Every time the giver gives charity, it expands for him until it covers his fingertips and erases his footsteps. But every time the miser tries to give charity, it contracts and every ring grips its place." He said: "And I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gesture with his fingers at the neck of his garment, as if trying to expand it but it would not expand."

[٢٣٦٠] ٧٦- (...) حَدَّثَنِي سَلِيمَانُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ أَبُو أَيُّوبَ الْغُبَالَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ يَعْنِي الْعَقَدِيَّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ نَافِعٍ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: ضَرَبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، «مَثَلَ الْبَخِيلِ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِ، كَمَثَلِ رَجُلَيْنِ عَلَيْهِمَا جُتَّانٍ مِنْ حَدِيدٍ، فَبَدَأَ اضْطَرَّتْ أَيْدِيهِمَا إِلَى تَوَارِقِيهِمَا، فَجَعَلَ الْمُتَصَدِّقُ كُلَّمَا تَصَدَّقَ بِصَدَقَةٍ انْبَسَطَتْ عَنْهُ، حَتَّى تُعْشِي أُنَامِلُهُ وَتَعْفُو أَثَرُهُ، وَجَعَلَ الْبَخِيلُ كُلَّمَا هَمَّ بِصَدَقَةٍ قَلَصَتْ، وَأَخَذَتْ كُلُّ حَلْقَةٍ مَكَانَهَا» قَالَ: فَأَنَا رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: بِإِصْبَعِهِ فِي جَيْبِهِ، «فَلَوْ رَأَيْتَهُ يُوسِّعُهَا وَلَا تَوْسِعُ».

[2361] 77 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The likeness of the miser and the charity-giver is that of two men wearing coats of mail. Every time the giver thinks of giving charity, it expands for him until it erases his footsteps. But when the miser thinks of giving charity, it contracts and presses his hands against his collarbone, and each ring clings to its place." He said: "And I heard the Messenger of

[٢٣٦١] ٧٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ الْحَضْرَمِيُّ عَنْ وَهْبِ بْنِ قَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَثَلُ الْبَخِيلِ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِ مَثَلُ رَجُلَيْنِ عَلَيْهِمَا جُتَّانٍ مِنْ حَدِيدٍ، إِذَا هَمَّ الْمُتَصَدِّقُ بِصَدَقَةٍ انْبَسَطَتْ عَنْهُ، حَتَّى تُعْفِي أَثَرَهُ، وَإِذَا هَمَّ الْبَخِيلُ

Allâh ﷻ saying: 'He tries to expand it but he cannot.'”

بِصَدَقَةٍ تَقَلَّصَتْ عَلَيْهِ، وَأَنْصَمَّتْ يَدَاهُ إِلَيَّ
تَرَاقِيهِ، وَأَنْقَبَصَتْ كُلُّ حَلَقَةٍ إِلَيَّ صَاحِبَتَيْهَا
قَالَ: فَسَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ:
«فَيَجْهَدُ أَنْ يُوَسَّعَهَا فَلَا يَسْتَطِيعُ».

Chapter 24. Confirmation Of The Reward Of The One Who Gives Charity, Even If The Charity Ends Up In The Hands Of An Evildoer, And The Like

(المعجم ٢٤) - (بَابُ ثُبُوتِ أَجْرِ
الْمُتَصَدِّقِ، وَإِنْ وَقَعَتِ الصَّدَقَةُ فِي يَدِ
فَاسِقٍ وَنَحْوِهِ) (التحفة ٢٥)

[2362] 78 - (1022) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “A man said: ‘I am going to give charity tonight.’ He went out with his charity and placed it in the hand of a prostitute. The next morning they said: ‘Last night he gave charity to a prostitute.’ He said: ‘O Allâh, praise be to You (I gave charity) for a prostitute. I am going to give charity (again).’ He went out with his charity and placed it in the hand of a rich man. The next morning, they said: ‘Last night he gave charity to a rich man.’ He said: ‘O Allâh, to You be praise (I gave charity) for a rich man. I am going to give charity (again).’ He went out with his charity and placed it in the hands of a thief. The next morning, they said: ‘He gave charity to a thief.’ He said: ‘O Allâh, to You be praise, for (I gave charity to) a prostitute, a rich man and a thief.’ It was said

[٢٣٦٢] ٧٨ - (١٠٢٢) وَحَدَّثَنِي
سُوَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي حَفْصُ بْنُ مَسْرَةَ
عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُثْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ
الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
قَالَ: «قَالَ رَجُلٌ: لَأَتَصَدَّقَنَّ اللَّيْلَةَ
بِصَدَقَةٍ، فَخَرَجَ بِصَدَقَتِهِ فَوَضَعَهَا فِي يَدِ
زَانِيَةٍ، فَأَصْبَحُوا يَتَحَدَّثُونَ: تُصَدِّقُ اللَّيْلَةَ
عَلَى زَانِيَةٍ، قَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ! لَكَ الْحَمْدُ عَلَى
زَانِيَةٍ، لَأَتَصَدَّقَنَّ بِصَدَقَةٍ، فَخَرَجَ بِصَدَقَتِهِ
فَوَضَعَهَا فِي يَدِ غَنِيِّ، فَأَصْبَحُوا
يَتَحَدَّثُونَ: تُصَدِّقُ عَلَى غَنِيِّ، قَالَ:
اللَّهُمَّ! لَكَ الْحَمْدُ عَلَى غَنِيِّ، لَأَتَصَدَّقَنَّ
بِصَدَقَةٍ، فَخَرَجَ بِصَدَقَتِهِ فَوَضَعَهَا فِي يَدِ
سَارِقٍ، فَأَصْبَحُوا يَتَحَدَّثُونَ: تُصَدِّقُ عَلَى
سَارِقٍ، فَقَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ! لَكَ الْحَمْدُ عَلَى
زَانِيَةٍ وَعَلَى غَنِيِّ وَعَلَى سَارِقٍ، فَأَتَيْتِ فَقِيلَ

to him: 'As for your charity, it has been accepted. As for the prostitute, perhaps it will be the cause of her refraining from fornication; as for the rich man, perhaps he will learn a lesson and spend from that which Allâh has given him; and as for the thief, perhaps it will be the cause of his refraining from stealing.'"

Chapter 25. The Reward Of The Trustworthy Trustee,^[1] And If A Woman Gives Charity From Her Husband's House Without Causing Any Damage, With His Explicit Or Implicit Permission

[2363] 79 - (1023) It was narrated from Abû Mûsâ that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The trustworthy Muslim trustee who does as he is commanded - and sometimes he said - gives what he is commanded to give, giving it in full and willingly, to those to whom he is commanded to give it, is one of the givers of charity."

[2364] 80 - (1024) It was narrated that 'Aishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If a

لَهُ: أَمَّا صَدَقَتُكَ فَقَدْ قُبِلَتْ، أَمَّا الزَّانِيَةُ فَلَعَلَّهَا تَسْتَعِفُّ بِهَا عَنْ زِنَاهَا، وَلَعَلَّ الْغَنِيِّ يَعْتَبُرُ فَيَنْتَفِقُ مِمَّا أَعْطَاهُ اللَّهُ، وَلَعَلَّ السَّارِقَ يَسْتَعِفُّ بِهَا عَنْ سَرِقَتِهِ».

(المعجم ٢٥) - (بَابُ أَجْرِ الْخَازِنِ الْأَمِينِ، وَالْمَرْأَةِ إِذَا تَصَدَّقَتْ مِنْ بَيْتِ زَوْجِهَا غَيْرِ مَفْسُودَةٍ، بِإِذْنِهِ الصَّرِيحِ أَوْ الْعَرْفِيِّ) (التحفة ٢٦)

[٢٣٦٣] ٧٩ - (١٠٢٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو عَامِرٍ الْأَشْعَرِيُّ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ - قَالَ أَبُو عَامِرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ -: حَدَّثَنِي بُرَيْدٌ عَنْ جَدِّهِ أَبِي بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الْخَازِنَ الْمُسْلِمَ الْأَمِينَ الَّذِي يُتَمَدُّ - وَرَبَّمَا قَالَ يُعْطَى - مَا أُمِرَ بِهِ، فَيُعْطِيهِ كَامِلًا مَوْفِقًا، طَيِّبَةً بِهِ نَفْسُهُ، فَيَدْفَعُهُ إِلَى الَّذِي أُمِرَ لَهُ بِهِ - أَحَدُ الْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ».

[٢٣٦٤] ٨٠ - (١٠٢٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ

[1] *Al-Khâzin*: One who stores something.

woman spends from the food that is in her house, without causing any damage, she will have the reward for what she spends, and her husband will have the reward for what he earned, and the trustee will have a similar reward, without their rewards detracting from one another.”

[2365] (...) It was narrated from Manşûr with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 2365), and he said: “From her husband’s food.”

[2366] 81 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘If a woman spends from her husband’s house without causing any damage, she will have the reward for that, and he will have a similar reward for what he earned, and she will have a reward for what she spent, and the trustee will have a similar reward, without their rewards being diminished in the slightest.’”

[2367] (...) A similar report (as no. 2366) was narrated from Al-‘A‘mash with this chain.

ابن إبراهيم، جميعاً عن جرير - قال يحيى: أخبرنا جرير - عن منصور، عن شقيق، عن مسروق، عن عائشة قالت: قال رسول الله ﷺ: «إذا أنفقت المرأة من طعام بيتها غير مفسدة، كان لها أجرها بما أنفقت، ولزوجها أجره بما كسب، وللخازن مثل ذلك، لا ينقص بعضهم أجر بعض شيئاً».

[٢٣٦٥] (...) وحدثنا ابن أبي عمير: حدثنا فضيل بن عياض عن منصور. بهذا الإسناد، وقال: «من طعام زوجها».

[٢٣٦٦] ٨١- (...) حدثنا أبو بكر ابن أبي شيبة: حدثنا أبو معاوية عن الأعمش، عن شقيق، عن مسروق، عن عائشة قالت: قال رسول الله ﷺ: «إذا أنفقت المرأة من بيت زوجها غير مفسدة، كان لها أجرها، وله مثله بما اكتسب، ولها بما أنفقت، وللخازن مثل ذلك، من غير أن ينقص من أجورهم شيئاً».

[٢٣٦٧] (...) حدثنا ابن نمير: حدثنا أبي وأبو معاوية عن الأعمش بهذا الإسناد، نحوه.

Chapter 26. What A Slave Spends Of His Master's Wealth

[2368] 82 - (1025) It was narrated that 'Umair, the freed slave of Abû Al-Laḥm, said: "I was a slave, and I asked the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ: 'Can I give charity from the wealth of my master?' He said: 'Yes, and the reward will be shared equally between you.'"

[2369] 83 - (...) 'Umair, the freed slave of Abû Al-Laḥm, said: "My master ordered me to cut some meat into strips, and a poor person came to me so, I fed him some of it. My master found out about that and beat me. I went to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and told him about that and he summoned him and said: 'Why did you beat him?' He said: 'He gave my food without instructions from me.' He said: 'The reward is shared between you.'"

[2370] 84 - (1026) It was narrated that Hammām bin Munabbih said: This is what Abû Hurairah narrated from Muḥammad the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ - and he quoted a

(المعجم ٢٦) - (بَابُ مَا أَنْفَقَ الْعَبْدُ

مِنْ مَالِ مَوْلَاهُ) (التحفة ٢٧)

[٢٣٦٨] ٨٢ - (١٠٢٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ

بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هُفْصٌ - عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ عُمَيْرِ مَوْلَى أَبِي اللَّحْمِ قَالَ: كُنْتُ مَمْلُوكًا، فَسَأَلْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ: أَأَتَصَدَّقُ مِنْ مَالِ مَوْلَايَ بِشَيْءٍ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، وَالْأَجْرُ بَيْنَكُمَا نِصْفَانِ».

[٢٣٦٩] ٨٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ

ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَيْرًا مَوْلَى أَبِي اللَّحْمِ قَالَ: أَمَرَنِي مَوْلَايَ أَنْ أَقْدَدَ لَحْمًا، فَجَاءَنِي مِسْكِينٌ فَأَطْعَمْتُهُ مِنْهُ، فَعَلِمَ بِذَلِكَ مَوْلَايَ فَضَرَبَنِي، فَأَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لَهُ، فَدَعَاهُ فَقَالَ: «لِمَ ضَرَبْتَهُ؟» قَالَ: يُعْطِي طَعَامِي بِغَيْرِ أَنْ أَمُرَهُ، فَقَالَ: «الْأَجْرُ بَيْنَكُمَا».

[٢٣٧٠] ٨٤ - (١٠٢٦) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ

ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هَذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ رَسُولِ

number of *Ahadith*, including the following: “And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘No woman should fast while her husband is present without his permission, and she should not allow anyone (superoragative Fastings) to enter his house while he is present without his permission, and whatever she spends from his earnings without instructions from him, half of the reward will go to him.’”

Chapter 27. The Virtue Of The One Who Does Other Kinds Of Good Deeds In Addition To Giving Charity

[2371] 85 - (1027) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Whoever gives a pair of anything in the cause of Allâh, he will be called in Paradise: ‘O slave of Allâh, this is good.’ Whoever was one of the people of prayer will be called from the gate of prayer. Whoever was one of the people of *Jihâd* will be called from the gate of *Jihâd*. Whoever was one of the people of charity will be called from the gate of charity. Whoever was one of the people of fasting will be called from the gate of Ar-Rayyân.’ Abû Bakr Aş-Şiddîq said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh! There is no need for anyone to be called from all these gates, but

الله ﷺ - فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا - وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَصُمْ الْمَرْأَةُ وَبَعْلُهَا شَاهِدٌ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ، وَلَا تَأْذَنَ فِي بَيْتِهِ وَهُوَ شَاهِدٌ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ، وَمَا أَنْفَقْتَ مِنْ كَسْبِهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ أَمْرِهِ فَإِنَّ نِصْفَ أَجْرِهِ لَهُ».

(المعجم ٢٧) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ مَنْ ضَمَّ إِلَى الصَّدَقَةِ غَيْرَهَا مِنْ أَنْوَاعِ الْبِرِّ)
(التحفة ٢٨)

[٢٣٧١] ٨٥ - (١٠٢٧) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى التُّجَيْبِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي الطَّاهِرِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَنْفَقَ زَوْجَيْنِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ نُودِيَ فِي الْجَنَّةِ: يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ! هَذَا خَيْرٌ، فَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الصَّلَاةِ، دُعِيَ مِنْ بَابِ الصَّلَاةِ، وَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْجِهَادِ، دُعِيَ مِنْ بَابِ الْجِهَادِ، وَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الصَّدَقَةِ، دُعِيَ مِنْ بَابِ الصَّدَقَةِ، وَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الصِّيَامِ، دُعِيَ مِنْ

will anyone be called from all of them?" The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Yes, and I hope that you will be one of them."

بَابِ الرَّيَّانِ، قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصَّدِيقُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! مَا عَلَيَّ أَحَدٌ يُدْعَى مِنْ تِلْكَ الْأَبْوَابِ مِنْ ضَرُورَةٍ، فَهَلْ يُدْعَى أَحَدٌ مِنْ تِلْكَ الْأَبْوَابِ كُلِّهَا؟ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «نَعَمْ، وَأَرْجُو أَنْ تَكُونَ مِنْهُمْ».

[2372] (...) A similar *Hadîth* (no. 2371) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with the chain of Yûnus.

[٢٣٧٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو النَّاقِدِ وَالْحَسَنُ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِإِسْنَادِ يُونُسَ وَمَعْنَى حَدِيثِهِ.

[2373] 86 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Salamah bin 'Abdur-Rahmân that he heard Abû Hurairah say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever gives a pair of anything in the cause of Allâh, he will be called by the gatekeepers of Paradise: 'O so-and-so, come!'" Abû Bakr said: "O Messenger of Allâh, that one who has not lost. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'I hope that you will be one of them.'"

[٢٣٧٣] ٨٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ: حَدَّثَنِي شَيْبَانُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ يَحْيَى ابْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَنْفَقَ زَوْجَيْنِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ دَعَاهُ خَزَنَةُ الْجَنَّةِ، كُلُّ خَزَنَةٍ بَابٍ: أَيُّ فُلٍّ! هَلُمَّ». فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!

[2374] 87 - (1028) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Who among you fasted today?' Abû Bakr [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: 'I did.' He said: 'Who among you attended a funeral today?' Abû Bakr [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: 'I did.' He said: 'Who among you fed a poor person today?' Abû Bakr [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: 'I did.' He said: 'Who among you visited a sick person today?' Abû Bakr [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: 'I did.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'These qualities are not combined in a man but he will enter Paradise.'"

ذَلِكَ الَّذِي لَا تَوَى عَلَيْهِ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنِّي لَأَرْجُو أَنْ تَكُونَ مِنْهُمْ».

[٢٣٧٤] ٨٧- (١٠٢٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ يَعْنِي الْفَزَارِيَّ عَنْ يَزِيدَ وَهُوَ ابْنُ كَيْسَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ الْأَشْجَعِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَصْبَحَ مِنْكُمْ الْيَوْمَ صَائِمًا؟» قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]: «أَنَا. قَالَ: «فَمَنْ تَبَعَ مِنْكُمْ الْيَوْمَ جَنَازَةً؟» قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]: «أَنَا. قَالَ: «فَمَنْ أَطْعَمَ مِنْكُمْ الْيَوْمَ مَسْكِينًا؟» قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]: «أَنَا. قَالَ: «فَمَنْ عَادَ مِنْكُمْ الْيَوْمَ مَرِيضًا؟» قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]: «أَنَا. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا اجْتَمَعَنَ فِي امْرِئٍ، إِلَّا دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ».

[٦١٨٢]

Chapter 28. Encouragement To Spend, And It Is Disliked To Count How Much

(المعجم ٢٨) - (بَابُ الْحَثِّ عَلَى

الإنفاق، وكرهه الإحصاء)

(التحفة ٢٩)

[2375] 88 - (1029) It was narrated that Asmâ' bint Abî Bakr [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: 'Spend and do not count how much, lest

[٢٣٧٥] ٨٨- (١٠٢٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ الْمُنْذِرِ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ

Allâh count how much He bestows upon you.”

[2376] (...) It was narrated that Asmâ' said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Spend and do not count how much, lest Allâh count how much He bestows upon you, and do not hoard lest Allâh withhold from you.'"

[2377] (...) It was narrated from 'Abbâd bin Hamzah, from Asmâ', that the Prophet ﷺ said to her:... a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 2375).

[2378] 89 - (...) It was narrated from Asmâ' bint Abî Bakr that she came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: "O Prophet of Allâh, I do not have anything but that which Az-Zubair gives me. Is there any sin on me if I spend from what is given to me?" He said: "Spend whatever you can, and do not hoard, lest Allâh withhold from you."

اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَتْ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَنْفَقِي - أَوْ أَنْفَجِي أَوْ أَنْضَجِي، - وَلَا تُحْصِي، فَيُحْصِيَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ».

[٢٣٧٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ خَارِزِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ حَمَزَةَ، وَعَنْ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ الْمُنْذِرِ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «انْفَجِي - أَوْ انْضَجِي، أَوْ أَنْفَقِي - وَلَا تُحْصِي، فَيُحْصِيَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ، وَلَا تُوعِي فَيُوعِيَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ».

[٢٣٧٧] (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بِشْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ حَمَزَةَ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لَهَا، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

[٢٣٧٨] ٨٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَهَرُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ: أَنَّ عَبَّادَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، أَنَّهَا جَاءَتْ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَقَالَتْ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! لَيْسَ لِي مِنْ شَيْءٍ

إِلَّا مَا أَدْخَلَ عَلَيَّ الرَّبِيبُ، فَهَلْ عَلَيَّ
جُنَاحٌ أَنْ أَرْضَخَ مِمَّا يُدْخِلُ عَلَيَّ؟ فَقَالَ:
«أَرْضَحِي مَا اسْتَطَعْتَ، وَلَا تُوعِي فَيُوعِي
اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ».

Chapter 29. Encouragement To Give In Charity Even If It Is A Little, And A Little Should Not Be Withhold Because One Thinks It Is Too Little

[2379] 90 - (1030) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to say: "O Muslim women, no woman should look down on a gift given by her neighbor, even if it is the meat from a sheep's hoof."

(المعجم ٢٩) - (بَابُ الْحَثِّ عَلَى
الصدقة ولو بالقليل، ولا تمتنع من
القليل لاحتماره) (التحفة ٣٠)

[٢٣٧٩] ٩٠ - (١٠٣٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ بْنُ
سَعْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
اللَّيْثُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ
أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
كَانَ يَقُولُ: «يَا نِسَاءَ الْمُسْلِمَاتِ! لَا
تَحْقِرَنَّ جَارَةً لِجَارَتِهَا، وَلَوْ فَرَسَنَ شَاةً».

Chapter 30. The Virtue Of Concealing (what is given in) Charity

[2380] 91 - (1031) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There are seven whom Allâh will shade with His shade on the Day when there will be no shade but His: A just ruler; a young man who grows up worshipping Allâh; a man whose heart is attached to the Masjid; two men who love one another for the sake of Allâh, they meet

(المعجم ٣٠) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ إِخْفَاءِ
الصدقة) (التحفة ٣١)

[٢٣٨٠] ٩١ - (١٠٣١) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ
ابْنِ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى، جَمِيعًا عَنْ
يَحْيَى الْقَطَّانِ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ - عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي حُبَيْبُ
بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ،
عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «سَبْعَةٌ
يُظِلُّهُمُ اللَّهُ فِي ظِلِّهِ يَوْمَ لَا ظِلَّ إِلَّا ظِلُّهُ:

and part on that basis; a man who is called (to sin) by a woman of status and beauty, but he says: 'I fear Allâh'; a man who gives charity so secretly that his right hand does not know what his left hand is giving; and a man who remembers Allâh when he is alone and his eyes fill with tears."

الإمام العادل، وشاب نشأ بعبادة الله،
ورجل قلبه معلق في المسجد، ورجلان
تحابا في الله، اجتمعا عليه وتفرقا عليه،
ورجل دعتة امرأة ذات منصب وجمال
فقال: إني أخاف الله، ورجل تصدق
بصدقة فأخفاها حتى لا تعلم يمينه ما تنفق
شماله، ورجل ذكر الله خاليا ففاضت
عيناه».

[2381] (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudri - or from Abû Hurairah - that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said... a *Hadith* like that of 'Ubaidullâh (no 2380). And he said: "A man who is attached to the *Masjid* when he leaves it, until he comes back to it."

[٢٣٨١] (...) وحدثنا يحيى بن
يحيى قال: قرأت على مالك عن حبيب
ابن عبد الرحمن، عن حفص بن
عاصم، عن أبي سعيد الخدري - أو
عن أبي هريرة - أنه قال: قال رسول
الله ﷺ. بمثل حديث عبيد الله، وقال:
«الرجل معلق بالمسجد، إذا خرج منه
حتى يعود إليه».

Chapter 31. The Best Of Charity Is That Which Is Given When One Is Healthy And Inclined To Be Stingy

(المعجم ٣١) - (باب بيان أن أفضل
الصدقة صدقة الصحيح الشحيح)
(التحفة ٣٢)

[2382] 92 - (1032) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "A man came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, what kind of charity is greatest?' He said: 'To give charity when you are healthy

[٢٣٨٢] ٩٢ - (١٠٣٢) حدثنا زهير
ابن حرب: حدثنا جرير عن عمارة بن
القعقاع، عن أبي زرعة، عن أبي هريرة
قال: أتى رسول الله ﷺ رجل فقال: يا

and inclined to be stingy, fearing poverty and hoping to be wealthy. Do not put it off until (your soul) reaches the throat and you say: "Such-and-such is for so-and-so, and such-and-such is for so-and-so." No, it has already become the property of so-and-so."

[2383] 93 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, what kind of charity brings the greatest reward?' He said: 'By your father, I shall tell you. Give charity when you are healthy and inclined to be stingy, fearing poverty and hoping to live, and do not put it off until (your soul) reaches the throat and you say: "Such-and-such is for so-and-so, and such-and-such is for so-and-so." No, it has already become the property of so-and-so."

[2384] (...) A *Hadîth* similar (as no. 2382) to that of Jarîr was narrated by 'Umârah bin Al-Qa'qâ' with this chain, except that he said: "What kind of charity is best?"

Chapter 32. The Upper Hand Is Better Than The Lower Hand, And The Upper Hand Is The One That Gives And The Lower Hand Is The One That Receives

[2385] 94 - (1033) It was

رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَيُّ الصَّدَقَةِ أَعْظَمُ؟ فَقَالَ: «أَنْ تَصَدَّقَ وَأَنْتَ صَاحِحٌ شَاحِحٌ، تَخْشَى الْفَقْرَ وَتَأْمَلُ الْعِنَى، وَلَا تُمَهِّلُ حَتَّى إِذَا بَلَغَتِ الْحُلُقُومَ قُلْتَ: لِفُلَانٍ كَذَا، وَلِفُلَانٍ كَذَا، وَلَا وَقَدْ كَانَ لِفُلَانٍ».

[٢٣٨٣] ٩٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فَضِيلٍ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَيُّ الصَّدَقَةِ أَعْظَمُ أَجْرًا؟ فَقَالَ: «أَمَا وَأَيُّكَ لَتَبَّأَنَّهُ: أَنْ تَصَدَّقَ وَأَنْتَ صَاحِحٌ شَاحِحٌ، تَخْشَى الْفَقْرَ وَتَأْمَلُ الْبَقَاءَ، وَلَا تُمَهِّلُ حَتَّى إِذَا بَلَغَتِ الْحُلُقُومَ قُلْتَ: لِفُلَانٍ كَذَا، وَلِفُلَانٍ كَذَا، وَقَدْ كَانَ لِفُلَانٍ».

[٢٣٨٤] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَارَةُ بْنُ الْقَعْقَاعِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: أَيُّ الصَّدَقَةِ أَفْضَلُ.

(المعجم ٣٢) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنَّ الْيَدَ الْعُلْيَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْيَدِ السُّفْلَى، وَأَنَّ الْيَدَ الْعُلْيَا هِيَ الْمُنْفَقَةُ، وَأَنَّ السُّفْلَى هِيَ الْآخِذَةُ) (التحفة ٣٣)

[٢٣٨٥] ٩٤- (١٠٣٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ

narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said - while he was on the *Minbar*, speaking about charity and refraining from begging: “The upper hand is better than the lower hand, and the upper hand is the one that gives, and the lower hand is the one that receives.”

ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ - فِيمَا قُرِيَءَ عَلَيْهِ - عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ، وَهُوَ عَلَى الْمُنْبَرِ، وَهُوَ يَذْكُرُ الصَّدَقَةَ وَالتَّعَفُّفَ عَنِ الْمَسْأَلَةِ: «الْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْيَدِ السُّفْلَى، وَالْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا: الْمُتَّقَةُ، وَالسُّفْلَى: السَّائِلَةُ».

[2386] 95 - (1034) Ḥakîm bin Hizâm narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “The best of charity is that which is given when one can afford it, and the upper hand is better than the lower hand. And start with those who are under your care.”

وَحَدَّثَنَا [٢٣٨٦] ٩٥- (١٠٣٤) مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَأَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِةَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَحْيَى الْقَطَّانِ - قَالَ ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عُثْمَانَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُوسَى بْنَ طَلْحَةَ يُحَدِّثُ، أَنَّ حَكِيمَ بْنَ حِزَامٍ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَفْضَلُ الصَّدَقَةِ - أَوْ خَيْرُ الصَّدَقَةِ - عَنْ ظَهْرِ غِنَى، وَالْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْيَدِ السُّفْلَى، وَابْدَأْ بِمَنْ تَعُولُ».

[2387] 96 - (1035) It was narrated that Ḥakîm bin Hizâm said: “I asked the Prophet ﷺ and he gave to me, then I asked him and he gave to me, then I asked him and he gave to me, then he said: ‘This wealth is green and fresh; whoever takes it without asking for it, it will be blessed for him, but whoever takes it with longing, it will not be blessed for

بَكْرِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ [بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ] وَسَعِيدٍ، عَنْ حَكِيمِ بْنِ حِزَامٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَأَعْطَانِي، ثُمَّ سَأَلْتُهُ فَأَعْطَانِي، ثُمَّ سَأَلْتُهُ فَأَعْطَانِي، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّ هَذَا الْمَالَ

him and he will be like the one who eats and is not satisfied. And the upper hand is better than the lower hand.”

[2388] 97 - (1036) Abû Umâmah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘O son of Âdam, spending of your surplus wealth is good for you, and withholding it is bad for you. You will not be blamed if you keep what you need to live on. Start with those who are under your care, and the upper hand is better than the lower hand.’”

Chapter 33. The Prohibition Of Begging

[2389] 98 - (1037) Mu‘âwiyah said: “Be cautious with regard to (the narration of) *Aḥadīth*, except a *Hadīth* that was in circulation at the time of ‘Umar, for ‘Umar used to make the people fear Allâh, [the Mighty and Sublime]. I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘If Allâh wants good for a person, He causes him to understand Islam.’ And I heard

خَصْرَةَ حُلُوةً، فَمَنْ أَخَذَهُ بِطَيْبِ نَفْسِ
بُورِكَ لَهُ فِيهِ، وَمَنْ أَخَذَهُ بِإِشْرَافِ
نَفْسٍ لَمْ يُبَارَكْ لَهُ فِيهِ، وَكَانَ كَالَّذِي
يَأْكُلُ وَلَا يَشْبَعُ، وَالْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ
الْيَدِ السُّفْلَى».

[2388] 97 - (1036) وَحَدَّثَنَا نَضْرُ
ابْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجَهْضَمِيُّ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ
وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ
يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا عِكْرَمَةُ بْنُ عَمَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
شَدَّادٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا أُمَامَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا ابْنَ آدَمَ! إِنَّكَ أَنْ
تَبْدُلَ الْفُضْلَ خَيْرٌ لَكَ، وَأَنْ تُمْسِكَ شَرٌّ
لَكَ، وَلَا تَلَامُ عَلَى كَفَافٍ. وَابْدَأْ بِمَنْ
تَعُولُ، وَالْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْيَدِ
السُّفْلَى».

(المعجم ٣٣) - (بَابُ النَّهْيِ عَنِ

الْمَسْأَلَةِ) (التحفة ٣٤)

[2389] 98 - (1037) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ
الْحُبَابِ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ:
حَدَّثَنِي رَبِيعَةُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ الدَّمَشْقِيُّ عَنْ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ بْنِ غَامِرِ الْبَحْصِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
مُعَاوِيَةَ يَقُولُ: «إِيَّاكُمْ وَأَحَادِيثَ، إِلَّا
حَدِيثًا كَانَ فِي عَهْدِ عُمَرَ، فَإِنَّ عُمَرَ كَانَ

the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘I am just a trustee. If I give to someone willingly, it will be blessed for him, but if I give to someone because he asked for it and was greedy, he will be like the one who eats but is not satisfied.’”

يُخِيفُ النَّاسَ فِي اللَّهِ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ]،
سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ
يُرِدُ اللَّهُ بِهِ خَيْرًا يُفَقِّهُهُ فِي الدِّينِ».
وَسَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّمَا أَنَا
خَازِنٌ، فَمَنْ أَعْطَيْتُهُ عَنْ طَيْبِ نَفْسٍ
فَمُبَارَكٌ لَهُ فِيهِ، وَمَنْ أَعْطَيْتُهُ عَنْ مَسْأَلَةٍ
وَشَرِّهِ كَانَ كَالَّذِي يَأْكُلُ وَلَا يَشْبَعُ».

[انظر: ٤٩٤٥]

[2390] 99 - (1038) It was narrated that Mu‘âwiyah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Do not persist in asking, for by Allâh, because there is no one who asks me for something, and gets something by asking me for it while I am reluctant to give it to him, and is blessed therein.’”

[٢٣٩٠] ٩٩ - (١٠٣٨) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ
عَمْرٍو، عَنْ وَهْبِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ، عَنْ أَخِيهِ
هَمَّامٍ، عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تُلْحِقُوا فِي الْمَسْأَلَةِ، فَوَاللَّهِ!
لَا يَسْأَلُنِي أَحَدٌ مِنْكُمْ شَيْئًا، فَتُخْرَجَ لَهُ
مَسْأَلَتُهُ مِنِّي شَيْئًا، وَأَنَا لَهُ كَارَةٌ، فَيُبَارَكُ
لَهُ فِيمَا أُعْطِيَتْهُ».

[2391] (...) It was narrated that ‘Amr bin Dinâr said: “Wahb bin Munabbih narrated to me - when I entered upon him in his house in Şan‘â’ and he gave me some nuts to eat - that his brother said: ‘I heard Mu‘âwiyah bin Abi Sufyân say: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say...” and he mentioned something similar (to no. 2390)’”.

[٢٣٩١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي
عَمْرٍو الْمَكِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَمْرٍو
ابْنِ دِينَارٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي وَهْبُ بْنُ مُنَبِّهٍ -
وَدَخَلْتُ عَلَيْهِ فِي دَارِهِ بِصَنْعَاءَ،
فَأَطْعَمَنِي مِنْ جَوْزَةٍ فِي دَارِهِ - عَنْ أَخِيهِ
قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنَ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ
يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ.
فَذَكَرَ مِثْلَهُ.

[2392] 100 - (1037) Humaid bin 'Abdur-Rahmân bin 'Awf said: 'I heard Mu'âwiyah bin Abî Sufyân say, while he was delivering a *Khutbah*: I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "When Allâh wants good for a person, he causes him to understand Islam. I am just the distributor, and it is Allâh Who gives."

[٢٣٩٢] ١٠٠ - (١٠٣٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بِنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنَ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، وَهُوَ خَطِيبٌ يَقُولُ: إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ يُرِدِ اللَّهُ بِهِ خَيْرًا يُفَقِّهُهُ فِي الدِّينِ، وَإِنَّمَا أَنَا قَاسِمٌ وَيُعْطِي اللَّهُ».

[راجع: ٢٣٨٩]

Chapter 34. The Poor Person Who Cannot Find Enough To Make Him Independent Of Means, But The People Do Not Realize That He Is In Need, So They Do Not Give Charity To Him

(المعجم ٣٤) - (بَابُ الْمَسْكِينِ الَّذِي لَا يَجِدُ غَنِيًّا، وَلَا يَفْطِنُ لَهُ فَيَتَصَدَّقُ عَلَيْهِ) (التحفة ٣٥)

[2393] 101 - (1039) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The poor person is not the one who goes around to people and is given a mouthful or two, or a date or two." They said: "Then who is the poor person, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "The one who cannot find enough to make him independent of means, but the people do not realize that he is in need, so, they do not give charity to him, and he does not ask the people for anything."

[٢٣٩٣] ١٠١ - (١٠٣٩) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُغِيرَةُ يَعْنِي الْحَزَائِيَّ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ الْمُسْكِينُ بِهَذَا الطَّوَّافِ الَّذِي يَطُوفُ عَلَى النَّاسِ، فَتَرُدُّهُ اللَّقْمَةُ وَاللُّقْمَتَانِ، وَالتَّمْرَةُ وَالتَّمْرَتَانِ»، قَالُوا: فَمَا الْمُسْكِينُ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «الَّذِي لَا يَجِدُ غَنِيًّا يُغْنِيهِ، وَلَا يُفْطِنُ لَهُ، فَيَتَصَدَّقَ عَلَيْهِ، وَلَا يَسْأَلُ النَّاسَ شَيْئًا».

[2394] 102 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The poor person is not the one who may be sent away with a date or two, or a mouthful or two. Rather the poor person is the one who refrains from asking. Recite if you wish: ...They do not beg of people at all..."^[1]

[٢٣٩٤] ١٠٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ
أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ
جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي شَرِيكٌ عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ
مَوْلَى مَيْمُونَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ الْمُسْكِينُ بِالَّذِي تَرُدُّهُ
التَّمْرَةَ وَالتَّمْرَتَانِ، وَلَا اللُّقْمَةَ وَاللُّقْمَتَانِ،
إِنَّ الْمُسْكِينَ الْمُتَعَفِّفَ، أَفْرَأُوا إِنْ شِئْتُمْ:
﴿لَا يَسْأَلُونَ النَّاسَ إِلْحَاقًا﴾»
[البقرة: ٢٧٣].

[2395] (...) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said..." a *Hadith* like that of Ismâ'il (2394).

[٢٣٩٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ
إِسْحَاقَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي شَرِيكٌ: أَخْبَرَنِي
عَطَاءُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ وَعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي
عَمْرَةَ، أَنَّهُمَا سَمِعَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ.

Chapter 35. It Is Disliked To Beg From People

(المعجم ٣٥) - (بَابُ كِرَاهَةِ الْمَسْأَلَةِ
لِلنَّاسِ) (التحفة ٣٦)

[2396] 103 - (1040) It was narrated from Ḥamzah bin 'Abdullâh, from his father, that the Prophet ﷺ said: "One of you will keep on begging until he meets Allâh with not a bit of flesh on his face."

[٢٣٩٦] ١٠٣ - (١٠٤٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى بْنُ
عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ
مُسْلِمٍ أَخِي الزُّهْرِيِّ عَنْ حَمْرَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ

[1] Al-Baqarah 2:273.

الله، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَزَالُ الْمَسْأَلَةُ بِأَحَدِكُمْ حَتَّى يَلْقَى اللَّهَ، وَلَيْسَ فِي وَجْهِهِ مُزَعَّةٌ لَحْمٍ».

[2397] (...) A similar report (as no. 2396) was narrated from the brother of Az-Zuhrî, but he did not mention the word *Muz'ah* (a bit).

[٢٣٩٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ أَخِي الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ «مُزَعَّةً».

[2398] 104 - (...) It was narrated from Ḥamzah bin ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar that he heard his father say: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘A man will keep on begging from people until he comes on the Day of Resurrection with not a bit of flesh on his face.’”

[٢٣٩٨] ١٠٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي اللَّيْثُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ حَمَزَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَاهُ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا يَزَالُ الرَّجُلُ يَسْأَلُ النَّاسَ، حَتَّى يَأْتِيَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ [و] لَيْسَ فِي وَجْهِهِ مُزَعَّةٌ لَحْمٍ».

[2399] 105 - (1041) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever begs from the people in order to accumulate wealth, it is as if he is asking for a live coal, so let him ask for a little or a lot.’”

[٢٣٩٩] ١٠٥ - (١٠٤١) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَوَاصِلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فَضِيلٍ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ الْقَعْقَاعِ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ سَأَلَ النَّاسَ أَمْوَالَهُمْ تَكَثُّرًا، فَإِنَّمَا يَسْأَلُ جَمْرًا، فَلْيَسْتَقِلْ أَوْ لْيَسْتَكْثِرْ».

[2400] 106 - (1042) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said:

[٢٤٠٠] ١٠٦ - (١٠٤٢) حَدَّثَنِي هَنَادُ بْنُ السَّرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ

“I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘For one of you to go out and gather firewood on his back, then give it in charity and make himself independent of people thereby, is better than asking a man who may give to him or withhold from him. And the upper hand is better than the lower hand, and start with those who are under your care.’”

[2401] (...) Qais bin Abî Hâzim said: “We came to Abû Hurairah and he said: ‘The Prophet ﷺ said: “By Allâh, for one of you to go out and carry firewood on his back and sell it” then he mentioned to the a *Hadîth* similar narration of Bayyân (no. 2400).”

[2402] 107 - (...) Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘If one of you were to tie together a bundle of firewood and carry it on his back and sell it, that would be better for him than asking a man who may give him (something) or withhold from him.’”

عَنْ بَيَّانِ أَبِي بَشِيرٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَأَنْ يَغْدُوَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَيَحْطَبَ عَلَى ظَهْرِهِ، فَيَتَصَدَّقَ بِهِ وَيَسْتَعْنِيَ بِهِ مِنَ النَّاسِ، خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَنْ يَسْأَلَ رَجُلًا، أَعْطَاهُ أَوْ مَنَعَهُ ذَلِكَ، فَإِنَّ الْيَدَ الْعُلْيَا أَفْضَلُ مِنَ الْيَدِ السُّفْلَى، وَابْدَأْ بِمَنْ تَعُولُ».

[٢٤٠١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنِي قَيْسُ بْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ قَالَ: أَتَيْتَنَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ فَقَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «وَاللَّهِ! لَأَنْ يَغْدُوَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَيَحْطَبَ عَلَى ظَهْرِهِ فَيَبِيعَهُ». ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ بَيَّانٍ.

[٢٤٠٢] ١٠٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَيُونُسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ مَوْلَى عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَأَنْ يَحْتَزِمَ أَحَدُكُمْ حُزْمَةً مِنْ حَطَبٍ، فَيَحْمِلَهَا عَلَى ظَهْرِهِ فَيَبِيعَهَا، خَيْرٌ لَهُ مِنْ أَنْ يَسْأَلَ رَجُلًا، يُعْطِيهِ أَوْ يَمْنَعُهُ».

[2403] 108 - (1043) ‘Awf bin Mâlik Al-Ashja’î said: “We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, nine, or eight, or seven (people), and he said: ‘Will you not pledge allegiance to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?’ We had only recently pledged our allegiance, so we said: ‘We have sworn our allegiance to you, O Messenger of Allâh.’ He said: ‘Will you not pledge allegiance to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?’ We said: ‘We have already pledged our allegiance to you, O Messenger of Allâh.’ Then he said: ‘Will you not pledge allegiance to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?’ We held out our hands and said: ‘We pledge our allegiance to you, O Messenger of Allâh. Tell us on what basis we should pledge allegiance to you?’ He said: ‘On the basis that you will worship Allâh and not associate anything with Him, and (you will perform) the five daily prayers, and you will obey Allâh’ - and he whispered - ‘and you will not ask the people for anything.’ I saw that some of those people, if they dropped a whip, they would not ask anyone to hand it to them.”

[٢٤٠٣] ١٠٨ - (١٠٤٣) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ وَسَلَّمَةُ ابْنُ شَيْبٍ - قَالَ سَلَّمَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ الدَّارِمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا - مَرْوَانُ، وَهُوَ ابْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الدَّمَشْقِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِدْرِيسَ الْخَوْلَانِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي مُسْلِمٍ الْخَوْلَانِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي الْحَبِيبُ الْأَمِينُ، أَمَا هُوَ، فَحَبِيبٌ إِلَيَّ، وَأَمَا هُوَ عِنْدِي، فَأَمِينٌ عَوْفُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ الْأَشْجَعِيُّ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، تِسْعَةً أَوْ ثَمَانِيَةً أَوْ سَبْعَةً، فَقَالَ: «أَلَا تُبَايِعُونَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟» وَكُنَّا حَدِيثَ عَهْدٍ بِبَيْعَةِ، فَقُلْنَا: قَدْ بَايَعْنَاكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَقَالَ: «أَلَا تُبَايِعُونَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟» فَقُلْنَا: قَدْ بَايَعْنَاكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَلَا تُبَايِعُونَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟» قَالَ: فَبَسَطْنَا أَيْدِيَنَا وَقُلْنَا: قَدْ بَايَعْنَاكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَعَلَامَةُ تُبَايِعُكَ؟ قَالَ: «[عَلَى] أَنْ تَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ وَلَا تُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْئًا، وَالصَّلَوَاتِ الْخَمْسِ، وَتَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ - وَأَسْرَ كَلِمَةً خَفِيَّةً - وَلَا تَسْأَلُوا النَّاسَ شَيْئًا» فَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ، كَانَ بَعْضُ أَوْلِيكَ النَّفْرِ يَسْقُطُ سَوْطَ أَحَدِهِمْ، فَمَا يَسْأَلُ أَحَدًا يُنَاوِلُهُ إِيَّاهُ.

Chapter 36. The One For Whom It Is Permissible To Ask For Help

[2404] 109 - (1044) It was narrated that Qabîshah bin Mukhârîq Al-Hilâlî said: "I incurred a debt (in order to reconcile between two parties) and I came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to ask him (for help) with it. He said: 'Stay with us until the charity comes, and we will order that something be given to you.' Then he said: 'O Qabîshah, asking for help is not permissible except in one of three cases: A man who has incurred a debt (in order to reconcile between two parties), for whom it is permissible to ask for help until he has paid it off, then he should refrain; a man who has been stricken by a calamity that has destroyed all his wealth, for whom it is permissible to ask for help until he gets enough to get by' - or he said - 'he gets enough to meet his basic needs; and a man who is stricken by poverty and three men of wisdom among his people acknowledge that So-and-so has been stricken by poverty, then it becomes permissible for him to ask for help until he gets enough to get by' - or he said- 'to meet his basic needs. Apart from these cases asking for help, O Qabîshah, is

(المعجم ٣٦) - (بَابُ مَنْ تَحِلُّ لَهُ
المَسْأَلَةُ) (التحفة ٣٧)

[٢٤٠٤] ١٠٩ - (١٠٤٤) حَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَفُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، كِلَاهُمَا
عَنْ حَمَّادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى أَخْبَرَنَا
حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ - عَنْ هُرُونَ بْنِ رِيَابٍ:
حَدَّثَنِي كِنَانَةُ بْنُ نُعَيْمِ الْعَدَوِيِّ عَنْ قَبِيصَةَ
ابْنِ مُخَارِقِ الْهَلَالِيِّ قَالَ: تَحَمَّلْتُ
حَمَالَةً، فَأَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَسْأَلُهُ
فِيهَا، فَقَالَ: «أَقِمَّ حَتَّى تَأْتِيَنَا الصَّدَقَةُ،
فَنَأْمُرَ لَكَ بِهَا» - قَالَ -: ثُمَّ قَالَ: «يَا
قَبِيصَةُ! إِنَّ الْمَسْأَلَةَ لَا تَحِلُّ إِلَّا لِأَحَدٍ
ثَلَاثَةَ: رَجُلٌ تَحْمَلُ حَمَالَةً فَحَلَّتْ لَهُ
الْمَسْأَلَةُ حَتَّى يُصِيبَهَا ثُمَّ يُمْسِكُ، وَرَجُلٌ
أَصَابَتْهُ جَائِحَةٌ اجْتَا حَتْ مَالَهُ، فَحَلَّتْ لَهُ
الْمَسْأَلَةُ حَتَّى يُصِيبَ قَوَامًا مِنْ عَيْشٍ -
أَوْ قَالَ سِدَادًا مِنْ عَيْشٍ -، وَرَجُلٌ أَصَابَتْهُ
فَاقَةٌ حَتَّى يَقُولَ ثَلَاثَةَ مِنْ ذَوِي الْحِجَابِ مِنْ
قَوْمِهِ: لَقَدْ أَصَابَتْ فَلَانًا فَاقَةٌ، فَحَلَّتْ لَهُ
الْمَسْأَلَةُ حَتَّى يُصِيبَ قَوَامًا مِنْ عَيْشٍ -
أَوْ قَالَ سِدَادًا مِنْ عَيْشٍ - فَمَا سِوَاهُنَّ
مِنَ الْمَسْأَلَةِ يَا قَبِيصَةُ! سَحْتًا يَأْكُلُهَا
صَاحِبُهَا سَحْتًا».

unlawful, and the one who begs is consuming something unlawful.”

Chapter 37. It Is Permissible To Take Without Asking For It Or Hoping For It

[2405] 110 - (1045) ‘Umar bin Al-Kharrâb (may Allâh be pleased with him) said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to give us things, and I would say: ‘Give it to one who is more in need of it than I.’ Then on one occasion he gave me something, and I said: ‘Give it to one who is more in need of it than I,’ and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Take it. Whatever of this wealth comes to you when you are not hoping for it or asking for it, take it, otherwise do not follow after it.’”

[2406] 111 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim bin ‘Abdullâh from his father, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to give things to ‘Umar bin Al-Kharrâb, may Allâh be pleased with him, and ‘Umar would say to him: “O Messenger of Allâh, give it to one who is more in need of it than me.” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: “Take it, and keep it, or

(المعجم ٣٧) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ الْأَخْذِ
بِغَيْرِ سَأَلٍ وَلَا تَطَلُّعٍ) (التحفة ٣٨)

[٢٤٠٥] ١١٠ - (١٠٤٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا
هَرُونَ بْنُ مَعْرُوفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
وَهْبٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا
ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ
شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ،
عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ
[رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُولُ: قَدْ كَانَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ يُعْطِينِي الْعَطَاءَ، فَأَقُولُ: أَعْطِهِ
أَفْقَرَ إِلَيْهِ مِنِّي، حَتَّى أَعْطَانِي مَرَّةً مَالًا،
فَقُلْتُ: أَعْطِهِ أَفْقَرَ إِلَيْهِ مِنِّي، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «خُذْهُ، وَمَا جَاءَكَ مِنْ هَذَا
الْمَالِ وَأَنْتَ غَيْرُ مُشْرِفٍ وَلَا سَائِلٍ
فَخُذْهُ، وَمَا لَا، فَلَا تُتْبِعْهُ نَفْسَكَ».

[٢٤٠٦] ١١١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
الطَّاهِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُمَرُ
ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ
ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
كَانَ يُعْطِي عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُ الْعَطَاءَ، فَيَقُولُ لَهُ عُمَرُ: أَعْطِهِ يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَفْقَرَ إِلَيْهِ مِنِّي، فَقَالَ لَهُ

give it in charity. Whatever comes to you of this wealth when you are not hoping for it or asking for it, take it, otherwise do not hanker after it.”

Sâlim said: “Because of that, Ibn ‘Umar did not ask anyone for anything, and he did not refuse anything that was given to him.”

[2407] (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin As-Sa’dî, from ‘Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb [may Allâh be pleased with him], from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.

[2408] 112 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn As-Sa’dî Al-Mâlikî said: “‘Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb [may Allâh be pleased with him] appointed me in charge of the charity, and when I had finished with it and handed it over to him, he ordered that I be given some remuneration. I said: ‘I only did it for the sake of Allâh and my reward is with Allâh.’ He said: ‘Take what is given to you. I was appointed to do some work at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he gave me some remuneration, and I said the same as you have said, but the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «خُذْهُ فْتَمَوَّهُ أَوْ تَصَدَّقْ بِهِ، وَمَا جَاءَكَ مِنْ هَذَا الْمَالِ وَأَنْتَ غَيْرُ مُشْرِفٍ وَلَا سَائِلٍ فَخُذْهُ، وَمَا لَا، فَلَا تُتْبِعْهُ نَفْسَكَ».

قَالَ سَالِمٌ: فَمِنْ أَجْلِ ذَلِكَ كَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ لَا يَسْأَلُ أَحَدًا شَيْئًا، وَلَا يَرُدُّ شَيْئًا أُعْطِيَهُ.

[٢٤٠٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: قَالَ عُمَرُ: وَحَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ شِهَابٍ بِمِثْلِ ذَلِكَ عَنِ السَّائِبِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ السَّعْدِيِّ، عَنْ عُمَرَ ابْنِ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[٢٤٠٨] ١١٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنْ بُشَيْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ السَّاعِدِيِّ الْمَالِكِيِّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: اسْتَعْمَلَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] عَلَى الصَّدَقَةِ، فَلَمَّا فَرَغْتُ مِنْهَا وَأَدَيْتُهَا إِلَيْهِ، أَمَرَ لِي بِعُمَالَةٍ، فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّمَا عَمِلْتُ لِلَّهِ وَأَجْرِي عَلَى اللَّهِ، فَقَالَ: خُذْ مَا أُعْطَيْتَ، فَإِنِّي عَمِلْتُ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَعَمَلَنِي، فَقُلْتُ مِثْلَ قَوْلِكَ، فَقَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا أُعْطِيتَ شَيْئًا مِنْ غَيْرِ أَنْ تَسْأَلَ فَكُلْ، وَتَصَدَّقْ».

me: If you are given something without asking for it, then take it and give charity.”

[2409] (...) It was narrated that Ibn As-Sa’dî said: “Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb [may Allâh be pleased with him] appointed me in charge of the charity...” a *Hadîth* like that of Al-Laith (no. 2409).

[٢٤٠٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ بُكَيْرِ بْنِ الْأَشَّجِّ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ السَّعْدِيِّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: اسْتَعْمَلَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] عَلَى الصَّدَقَةِ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ.

Chapter 38. It Is Disliked To Be Eager To Acquire Worldly Gains

[2410] 113 - (1046) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “The heart of an old man remains young with regard to two things: Love of life and of wealth.”

(المعجم ٣٨) - (بَابُ كِرَاهَةِ الْحِرْصِ عَلَى الدُّنْيَا) (التحفة ٣٩)

[٢٤١٠] ١١٣ - (١٠٤٦) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ يَبْلُغُ بِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَلْبُ الشَّيْخِ شَابٌ عَلَى حُبِّ اثْنَتَيْنِ: حُبِّ الْعَيْشِ وَالْمَالِ»

[2411] 114 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “The heart of an old man remains young with regard to the love of two things: A long life and wealth.”

[٢٤١١] ١١٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَلْبُ الشَّيْخِ شَابٌ عَلَى حُبِّ اثْنَتَيْنِ: طَوْلِ الْحَيَاةِ، وَحُبِّ الْمَالِ».

[2412] 115 - (1047) It was narrated that Anas said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The son of Adam grows old, but two things remain young in him: Desire for wealth, and desire for a (long) life.'"

[٢٤١٢] ١١٥ - (١٠٤٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَسَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَفُتَيْبَةُ
بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ أَبِي عَوَانَةَ، - قَالَ
يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ - عَنْ قَتَادَةَ،
عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:
«يَهْرَمُ ابْنُ آدَمَ وَتَشَبُّ مِنْهُ اثْنَتَانِ:
الْحِرْصُ عَلَى الْمَالِ، وَالْحِرْصُ عَلَى
الْعُمْرِ».

[2413] (...) It was narrated from Anas that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said:... a similar report (as no. 2412).

[٢٤١٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو غَسَّانَ
الْمِسْعِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا
مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ،
عَنْ أَنَسٍ: أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[2414] (...) A similar report (as no. 2412) was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٢٤١٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْمُثَنَّى
وَإِبْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ
عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِنَحْوِهِ.

Chapter 39. If The Son Of Âdam Had Two Valleys He Would Desire A Third

[2415] 116 - (1048) It was narrated that Anas said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If the son of Âdam had two valleys of wealth he would desire a third, but nothing will fill the belly of the son of Âdam but dust. And Allâh accepts the repentance of the one who repents.'"

(المعجم ٣٩) - (بَابُ لَوْ أَنَّ لِابْنِ آدَمَ
وَادِيَيْنِ لَابْتَغَى ثَالِثًا) (التحفة ٤٠)

[٢٤١٥] ١١٦ - (١٠٤٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَسَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَفُتَيْبَةُ
ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا وَقَالَ
الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ،
عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَوْ
كَانَ لِابْنِ آدَمَ وَادِيَانِ مِنْ مَالٍ لَابْتَغَى

وَإِدْيَا ثَالِثًا، وَلَا يَمْلَأُ جَوْفَ ابْنِ آدَمَ إِلَّا
التُّرَابُ، وَيَتُوبُ اللَّهُ عَلَى مَنْ تَابَ».

[2416] (...) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say - and I do not know whether it was something that was revealed to him or something that he said - ..." similar to what was narrated by Abû 'Awânah (no. 2415).

[٢٤١٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى
وَإِبْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَحِبُّ شُعْبَةَ قَالَ:
سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ ابْنِ مَالِكٍ
قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: -
فَلَا أَدْرِي أَشَيْءٌ أُنزِلَ أَمْ شَيْءٌ كَانَ
يَقُولُهُ، - بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ أَبِي عَوَانَةَ

[2417] (...) It was narrated from Anas that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "If the son of Âdam had a valley of gold, he would want to have another valley, but nothing will ever fill his mouth but dust. And Allâh accepts the repentance of the one who repents."

[٢٤١٧] ١١٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ:
أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ
ابْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ
قَالَ: «لَوْ كَانَ لِابْنِ آدَمَ وَادٍ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ
أَحَبَّ أَنْ لَهُ وَإِدْيَا آخَرَ، وَلَنْ يَمْلَأَ فَاهُ
إِلَّا التُّرَابُ، وَاللَّهُ يُتُوبُ عَلَى مَنْ تَابَ».

[2418] 118 - (1049) Ibn 'Abbâs said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'If the son of Âdam had a valley full of wealth, he would want to have another, but nothing will satisfy the son of Âdam but dust. And Allâh accepts the repentance of the one who repents.'"

Ibn 'Abbâs said: "I do not know whether this is from the Qur'ân or not."

[٢٤١٨] ١١٨- (١٠٤٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي
زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَهَرُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَا:
حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ
قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَطَاءً يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ
عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يَقُولُ: «لَوْ أَنَّ لِابْنِ آدَمَ مِلءَ وَادٍ مَالًا،
لَأَحَبَّ أَنْ يَكُونَ إِلَيْهِ مِثْلُهُ، وَلَا يَمْلَأُ

According to the report of Zuhair he said: "I do not know whether it is from the Qur'ân" - and he did not mention Ibn 'Abbâs.

نَسَسَ ابْنُ آدَمَ إِلَّا التُّرَابُ، وَاللَّهُ يَتُوبُ
عَلَى مَنْ تَابَ.

قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: فَلَا أُدْرِي أَمِنَ الْقُرْآنُ
هُوَ أَمْ لَا.

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ زُهَيْرٍ قَالَ: فَلَا أُدْرِي أَمِنَ
الْقُرْآنُ - لَمْ يَذْكُرِ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ.

[2419] 119 - (1050) It was narrated from Abû Ḥarb bin Abî Al-Aswad that his father said: "Abû Mûsa Al-Ash'arî was sent to the reciters of the people of Al-Başrah, and three hundred men who had memorized the Qur'ân entered upon him. He said: 'You are the best of the people of Al-Başrah and their reciters, so recite it, but do not let a long life cause your hearts to become hardened as did the hearts of those who came before you. We used to recite a *Sûrah* which we likened in length and power to *Sûrah Baâ'ah* (*At-Tawbah*), then I was caused to forget it, but I remember of it (the words): "If the son of Âdam had two valleys of wealth he would desire a third, but nothing will fill the belly of the son of Adam but dust." And we used to recite a *Sûrah* which we likened to one of the *Muṣabbihât*, but I was caused to forget it, but I remember from it the words: "O you who believe! Why do you

[٢٤١٩] ١١٩ - (١٠٥٠) حَدَّثَنِي

سُوَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ
عَنْ دَاوُدَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَرْبِ بْنِ أَبِي
الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: بُعِثَ أَبُو مُوسَى
الْأَشْعَرِيُّ إِلَى قُرَاءِ أَهْلِ الْبَصْرَةِ، فَدَخَلَ
عَلَيْهِ ثَلَاثُمِائَةَ رَجُلٍ قَدْ قَرَأُوا الْقُرْآنَ،
فَقَالَ: أَنْتُمْ خَيْرُ أَهْلِ الْبَصْرَةِ وَقَرَأُوهُمْ،
فَاتْلُوهُ، وَلَا يَطُولَنَّ عَلَيْكُمْ الْأَمَدُ فَتَقْسُوْ
قُلُوبُكُمْ كَمَا قَسَتْ قُلُوبُ مَنْ كَانَ
قَبْلَكُمْ، وَإِنَّا كُنَّا نَقْرَأُ سُورَةَ، كُنَّا نُنَسِّبُهَا
فِي الطَّوْلِ وَالشَّدَةِ [سُورَةَ] بَرَاءَةَ،
فَأُنْسِيَتْهَا، غَيْرَ أَنِّي قَدْ حَفِظْتُ مِنْهَا: لَوْ
كَانَ لِابْنِ آدَمَ وَادِيَانِ مِنْ مَالٍ لَابْتَغَى
وَادِيَا ثَالِثًا، وَلَا يَمَلَأُ جَوْفَ ابْنِ آدَمَ إِلَّا
التُّرَابُ، وَكُنَّا نَقْرَأُ سُورَةَ كُنَّا نُنَسِّبُهَا
بِإِحْدَى الْمُسَبِّحَاتِ فَأُنْسِيَتْهَا، غَيْرَ أَنِّي
قَدْ حَفِظْتُ مِنْهَا: ﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا
لِمَ تَقُولُونَ مَا لَا تَفْعَلُونَ﴾ (فَتَكْتَبُ

say that which you do not do?”^[1] It will be written as a testimony on your necks, and you will be questioned about it on the Day of Resurrection.”

Chapter 40. The Virtue Of Contentment And Encouragement Thereof

[2420] 120 - (1051) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Richness is not abundance of (worldly) goods, rather richness is richness of the heart.’”

Chapter 41. Warning Against Being Deceived By The Splendor And Luxury Of This World

[2421] 121 - (1052) Abû Sa’eed Al-Khudrî said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood up and addressed the people and said: ‘No, by Allâh, I do not fear for you, O people, anything but that which Allâh will bring forth for you of the splendor of the life of this world.’ A man said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, does good produce evil?’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ remained silent for a moment, then he said: ‘What did you say?’ He said: ‘I said: ‘O

شَهَادَةٌ فِي أَعْنَاقِكُمْ، فَتُسْأَلُونَ عَنْهَا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ).

(المعجم ٤٠) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ الْقَنَاعَةِ وَالْحَثِّ عَلَيْهَا) (التحفة ٤١)

[٢٤٢٠] ١٢٠ - (١٠٥١) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ الْغِنَى عَنْ كَثْرَةِ الْعَرَضِ، وَلَكِنَّ الْغِنَى عَنِ النَّفْسِ».

(المعجم ٤١) - (بَابُ التَّحْذِيرِ مِنَ الْإِغْتِرَارِ بِزِينَةِ الدُّنْيَا وَمَا يَسِطُّ مِنْهَا) (التحفة ٤٢)

[٢٤٢١] ١٢١ - (١٠٥٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ - وَتَقَارَبَا فِي اللَّفْظِ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْمُمْبِرِيِّ، عَنْ عِيَاضِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ يَقُولُ: قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَحَطَبَ النَّاسَ فَقَالَ: «لَا وَاللَّهِ! مَا أَحْسَنَ عَلَيْكُمْ أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ!

[1] *As-Saff* 61:2.

Messenger of Allâh, does good produce evil?' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: 'Good does not produce anything but good, or better than it. Everything that grows in the spring may either kill or make the animals sick, except if an animal eats its fill of greenery; it eats, then when its flanks are stretched, it turns to face the sun and defecates or urinates, then it chews its cud, then it comes back and eats more. Whoever acquires wealth lawfully, it will be blessed for him, but whoever takes wealth unlawfully, he is like the one who eats and is never satisfied.'

إِلَّا مَا يُخْرِجُ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ مِنْ زَهْرَةِ الدُّنْيَا، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَيَّتِي الْخَيْرِ بِالشَّرِّ؟، فَصَمَتَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ سَاعَةً، ثُمَّ قَالَ «كَيْفَ قُلْتَ؟» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَيَّتِي الْخَيْرِ بِالشَّرِّ؟ فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ الْخَيْرَ لَا يَأْتِي إِلَّا بِخَيْرٍ، أَوْ خَيْرٌ هُوَ! إِنْ كُلَّ مَا بُنِيتَ الرِّبِيْعُ يَقْتُلُ حَظَطًا أَوْ يُلِمُّ، إِلَّا أَكَلَتَهُ الْخَضِرُ، أَكَلْتُ، حَتَّى إِذَا امْتَلَأْتُ حَاصِرَتَاهَا اسْتَقْبَلَتِ الشَّمْسُ، نَلَطْتُ أَوْ بَالْتُ، ثُمَّ اجْتَرَّتْ، فَعَادَتْ، فَأَكَلْتُ، فَمَنْ يَأْخُذُ مَا لَا يَحِقُّهُ يَبَارِكُ لَهُ فِيهِ، وَمَنْ يَأْخُذُ مَا لَا يَغْيِرُ حَقَّهُ فَمَثَلُهُ كَمَثَلِ الَّذِي يَأْكُلُ وَلَا يَشْبَعُ».

[2422] 122 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "What I fear for you the most is that which Allâh will bring forth for you of the splendor of the life of this world." They said: "What is the splendor of the life of this world, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "The blessings of the earth." They said: "O Messenger of Allâh, does good produce evil?" He said: "Good produces nothing but good, good produces nothing but good, good produces nothing but good. Everything that grows in the spring may either

• [٢٤٢٢] ١٢٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَخَوْفُ مَا أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ مَا يُخْرِجُ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ مِنْ زَهْرَةِ الدُّنْيَا» قَالُوا: وَمَا زَهْرَةُ الدُّنْيَا؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «بَرَكَاتُ الْأَرْضِ»، قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! وَهَلْ يَأْتِي الْخَيْرُ بِالشَّرِّ؟ قَالَ: «لَا يَأْتِي الْخَيْرُ إِلَّا بِالْخَيْرِ، لَا يَأْتِي الْخَيْرُ إِلَّا بِالْخَيْرِ،

kill or make the animals sick, except if an animal eats its fill of greenery; it eats, then when its flanks are stretched, it turns to face the sun, then it chews its cud and urinates and defecates, then it goes back and eats again. This wealth is fresh and sweet. Whoever acquires it lawfully, and spends it lawfully, what a good help he is, but whoever acquires it unlawfully will be like the one who eats and is never satisfied.”

[2423] 123 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sat on the *Minbar* and we sat around him, and he said: ‘One of the things that I fear for you after I am gone is the splendor and adornment of the life of this world that will be made available to you.’ A man said: ‘Does good produce evil, O Messenger of Allâh?’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ remained silent and it was said to (that man): ‘What is the matter with you? Why do you speak to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he does not speak to you?’ We thought that he (ﷺ) was receiving Revelation, then he came to and wiped away the sweat and said: ‘Where is the one who was asking?’ - as if he was praising him. Then he said: ‘Good does not produce evil. Everything that grows in the

لَا يَأْتِي الْخَيْرُ إِلَّا بِالْخَيْرِ. إِنَّ كُلَّ مَا أَنْبَتَ الرِّبْعُ يَقْتُلُ أَوْ يُلْمُ، إِلَّا أَكَلَهُ الْخَضِرُ، فَإِنَّهَا تَأْكُلُ، حَتَّى إِذَا امْتَدَّتْ خَاصِرَتَاهَا اسْتَقْبَلَتِ الشَّمْسَ، ثُمَّ اجْتَرَّتْ وَبَالَتْ وَكَلَطَتْ، ثُمَّ عَادَتْ فَأَكَلَتْ، إِنَّ هَذَا الْمَالَ خَضِرَةٌ حُلْوَةٌ، فَمَنْ أَخَذَهُ بِحَقِّهِ، وَوَضَعَهُ فِي حَقِّهِ، فَنِعِمَّ الْمَعُونَةُ هُوَ، وَمَنْ أَخَذَهُ بِغَيْرِ حَقِّهِ، كَانَ كَالَّذِي يَأْكُلُ وَلَا يَشْبَعُ».

[٢٤٢٣] ١٢٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ هِشَامِ صَاحِبِ الدُّسْتَوَائِيِّ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ هِلَالِ بْنِ أَبِي مَيْمُونَةَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: جَلَسَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ، وَجَلَسْنَا حَوْلَهُ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ مِمَّا أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ بَعْدِي، مَا يُفْتَحُ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ زَهْرَةِ الدُّنْيَا وَزِينَتِهَا»، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: أَوْ يَأْتِي الْخَيْرُ بِالْشَّرِّ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: فَسَكَتَ عَنْهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقِيلَ [لَهُ]: مَا شَأْنُكَ؟ نُكَلِّمُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلَا يَكَلِّمُكَ؟ قَالَ: وَرَأَيْنَا أَنَّهُ يُنْزَلُ عَلَيْهِ، فَأَفَاقَ يَمْسُحُ عَنْهُ الرُّحْضَاءَ، وَقَالَ: «أَنْتَى هَذَا السَّائِلُ» -

spring may either kill or make the animals sick, except if an animal eats its fill of greenery; it eats until when its flanks are stretched, it turns to face the sun and defecates and urinates, then it grazes. This wealth is fresh and sweet. What a good companion he is to the Muslim who gives it to the poor, orphans and wayfarers. Whoever acquires it unlawfully is like the one who eats and is not satisfied, and it will be a witness against him on the Day of Resurrection.”

وَكَانَهُ حَمْدَهُ - فَقَالَ: «إِنَّهُ لَا يَأْتِي الْخَيْرُ
بِالشَّرِّ، وَإِنَّ مِمَّا يُنْبِتُ الرَّيْبُ يَفْتُلُ أَوْ يَلْمُ،
إِلَّا أَكَلَةَ الْخَضِرِ، فَإِنهَا أَكَلَتْ، حَتَّى إِذَا
امْتَلَأَتْ خَاصِرَتَاهَا اسْتَقْبَلَتْ عَيْنَ الشَّمْسِ،
فَتَلَطَّتْ وَبَاكَتْ ثُمَّ رَتَعَتْ، وَإِنَّ هَذَا الْمَالَ
خَضِرٌ خُلُوٌّ وَرَنَمٌ صَاحِبُ الْمُسْلِمِ. هُوَ لِمَنْ
أَعْطَى مِنْهُ الْمُسْكِينِ وَالْبَتِيمِ وَابْنَ السَّبِيلِ -
أَوْ كَمَا قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ - وَإِنَّهُ مَنْ يَأْخُذُهُ
بِغَيْرِ حَقِّهِ كَانَ كَالَّذِي يَأْكُلُ وَلَا يَشْبَعُ،
وَيَكُونُ عَلَيْهِ شَهِيدًا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

Chapter 42. The Virtue Of Refraining From Asking And Being Patient And Content

(المعجم ٤٢) - (باب فضل التعفف

والصبر والقناعة والحث على كل

ذَلِكَ) (التحفة ٤٣)

[2424] 124 - (1053) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that some people from among the *Anṣâr* asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he gave them, then they asked him and he gave them, until what he had was exhausted. He said: "Whatever I have of good, I will never withhold from you, but whoever refrains from asking, Allâh will make him content, whoever seeks to be independent of means, Allâh will make him independent, and whoever is patient Allâh will bestow patience upon him, and no one is

[٢٤٢٤] ١٢٤ - (١٠٥٣) حَدَّثَنَا فُتَيْبَةُ

ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ - فِيمَا قُرِيَءَ
عَلَيْهِ - عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ
اللُّثَمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ؛ أَنَّ نَاسًا
مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ سَأَلُوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
فَأَعْطَاهُمْ، ثُمَّ سَأَلُوهُ فَأَعْطَاهُمْ، حَتَّى إِذَا
نَفِدَ مَا عِنْدَهُ قَالَ: «مَا يَكُنْ عِنْدِي مِنْ خَيْرٍ
فَلَنْ أَدْجِرَهُ عَنْكُمْ، وَمَنْ يَسْتَعْفِفْ يُعِفَّهُ اللَّهُ،
وَمَنْ يَسْتَعْنِ يُعِنِّهِ اللَّهُ، وَمَنْ يَصْبِرْ يُصَبِّرْهُ
اللَّهُ، وَمَا أُعْطِيَ أَحَدٌ مِنْ عَطَاءِ خَيْرٍ وَأَوْسَعُ
مِنَ الصَّبْرِ».

ever given anything better and more generous than patience.”

[2425] (...) A similar report (as no. 2424) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain.

Chapter 43. Sufficient Provision And Contentment

[2426] 125 - (1054) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Amr bin Al-‘Âṣ that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “He has succeeded who accepts Islam and is given sufficient provision, and Allâh makes him content with what He has given him.”

[2427] 126 - (1055) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘*Allâhummaj‘al rizqa âli muḥammadin quwtâ* (O Allâh, make the provision of the family of Muḥammad (no more than) sufficient.)”

[٢٤٢٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بِنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. نَحْوَهُ.

(المعجم ٤٣) - (بَابُ فِي الْكِفَافِ وَالْقَنَاعَةِ) (التحفة ٤٤)

[٢٤٢٦] ١٢٥ - (١٠٥٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْمُقْرِيءُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنِي شُرْحِبِيلٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ شَرِيكٍ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْحُبَلِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ الْعَاصِ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ أَسْلَمَ، وَرَزَقَ كَفَافًا، وَقَتَعَهُ اللَّهُ بِمَا آتَاهُ».

[٢٤٢٧] ١٢٦ - (١٠٥٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَأَبُو سَعِيدِ الْأَشْجِ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُضَيْلٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، كِلَاهِمَا عَنْ عَمَارَةَ بْنِ الْقَعْقَاعِ عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ! اجْعَلْ رِزْقَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ قُوتًا».

[انظر: ٧٤٤٠]

Chapter 44. Giving To Those Whose Hearts Have Been Inclined (Towards Islam) And To Those For Whose Faith There Is Fear If They Are Not Given Anything, And Putting Up With The One Who Asks Rudely Due To Ignorance, And The *Khawârij* And Rulings Regarding Them

[2428] 127 - (1056) It was narrated that Salmân bin Rabî'ah said: 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb (May Allâh be pleased with him) said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ shared out (some wealth) and I said: "By Allâh, O Messenger of Allâh, others deserved to have it more than these people." He said: "They gave me the choice of having them ask importunately or regard me as a miser, and I am not a miser."

[2429] 128 - (1057) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "I was walking with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he was wearing a Najrânî *Ridâ'* with a thick border. A Bedouin came up to him and roughly grabbed him by his *Ridâ'*, and I could see the marks left on the neck of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ by the border of his *Ridâ'*, because of the rough manner in which he

(المعجم ٤٤) - (بَابُ إعطاء المؤلفَة
ومن يخاف على إيمانه إن لم يعط،
واحتمال من سأل بجفاء لجهله،
وبيان الخوارج وأحكامهم) (التحفة ٤٥)

[٢٤٢٨] ١٢٧ - (١٠٥٦) حَدَّثَنَا
عُمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَرُهَيْبُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ
وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ - قَالَ
إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا -
جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ
سَلْمَانَ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ قَالَ قَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ
الْحَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]: قَسَمَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ قَسَمًا، فَقُلْتُ: وَاللَّهِ! يَا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ! لَعَبْرٌ هُوَ لَأِ كَانَ أَحَقَّ بِهِ مِنْهُمْ،
قَالَ: «إِنَّهُمْ خَيْرُونِي بَيْنَ أَنْ يَسْأَلُونِي
بِالْفُحْشِ، أَوْ يَخْلُونِي، فَلَسْتُ بِبَاخِلٍ».

[٢٤٢٩] ١٢٨ - (١٠٥٧) حَدَّثَنِي
عَمْرُو التَّائِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ
الرَّازِيَّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مَالِكًا؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي
يُونُسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -
أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكُ
[ابْنُ أَنَسٍ] عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ
أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ:

grabbed him. Then he said: 'O Muhammad! Order that I be given some of the wealth of Allâh that is with you!' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ turned to him and smiled, then he ordered that he be given something."

[2430](...) This *Hadîth* was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik, from the Prophet ﷺ (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2430)

In the *Hadîth* of 'Ikrimah bin 'Ammâr is the addition: "Then he grabbed him, and the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ was pulled backwards towards to that Bedouin."

In the *Hadîth* of Hammâm: "He grabbed him (so roughly) that the *Burd* tore, and its border was left around the neck of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.

كُنْتُ أَمْشِي مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَعَلَيْهِ رِدَاءٌ نَجْرَانِي غَلِيظُ الْحَاشِيَةِ، فَأَذْرَكَهُ أَعْرَابِيٌّ، فَجَبَدَهُ بِرِدَائِهِ جَبْدَةً شَدِيدَةً، نَظَرْتُ إِلَى صَفْحَةِ عُنُقِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَقَدْ أَثْرَتْ بِهَا حَاشِيَةُ الرِّدَاءِ، مِنْ شِدَّةِ جَبْدَتِي، ثُمَّ قَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ! مُرْ لِي مِنْ مَالِ اللَّهِ الَّذِي عِنْدَكَ، فَأَلْتَمَسْتُ إِلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَضَحِكَ ثُمَّ أَمَرَ لَهُ بِعَطَاءٍ.

[٢٤٣٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا عِكْرَمَةُ بْنُ عَمَارٍ وَحَدَّثَنِي سَامَةُ بْنُ شَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْمُغِيرَةِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ، كَلْبَةُ عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [ابْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ]، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ.

وَفِي حَدِيثِ عِكْرَمَةَ بْنِ عَمَارٍ مِنْ الزِّيَادَةِ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ جَبَدَهُ إِلَيْهِ جَبْدَةً رَجَعَ نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي نَحْرِ الْأَعْرَابِيِّ. وَفِي حَدِيثِ هَمَّامٍ: فَجَادَبَهُ حَتَّى انْتَشَقَّ الْبُرْدُ، وَحَتَّى بَقِيَتْ حَاشِيَتُهُ فِي عُنُقِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[2431] 129 - (1058) It was

[٢٤٣١] ١٢٩ - (١٠٥٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا

narrated that Al-Miswar bin Makḥramah said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ distributed some cloaks and he did not give anything to Makḥramah. Makḥramah said: ‘O my son, let us go to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ.’ So I went with him and he said: ‘Go in and call him for me.’ So I called him, and he (ﷺ) came out wearing one of those cloaks and said: ‘I kept this one for you.’ He looked at him and said: ‘Makḥramah is pleased.’”

[2432] 130 - (...) It was narrated that Al-Miswar bin Makḥramah said: “Some cloaks were brought to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and my father Makḥramah said to me: ‘Let us go to him: perhaps he will give us one of them.’ My father stood at the door and spoke, and the Prophet ﷺ recognized his voice and came out, carrying a cloak and displaying it to him, and saying: ‘I kept this one for you, I kept this one for you.’”

Chapter 45. Giving To One For Whose Faith One Fears

[2433] 131 - (150) It was narrated from Sa’d: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ gave something to a

قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي مُيَكَّةَ، عَنِ الْمُسَوِّرِ بْنِ مَخْرَمَةَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قَسَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَقْبِيَّةً وَلَمْ يُعْطِ مَخْرَمَةَ شَيْئًا، فَقَالَ مَخْرَمَةُ: يَا بُنَيَّ انْطَلِقْ بِنَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَأَنْطَلَقْتُ مَعَهُ قَالَ: ادْخُلْ فَادْعُهُ لِي، قَالَ: فَدَعَوْتُهُ لَهُ، فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْهِ وَرَأَى قَبَاءَ مِنْهَا، فَقَالَ: «حَبَابُ هَذَا لِي»، قَالَ: فَتَنَظَّرَ إِلَيْهِ فَقَالَ: «رَضِيَ مَخْرَمَةَ»

[٢٤٣٢] [١٣٠ - (...)] وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبِي الْخَطَّابُ زِيَادُ بْنُ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْحَسَنِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ وَرْدَانَ أَبُو صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو السَّخْتِيَانِيُّ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنِ الْمُسَوِّرِ بْنِ مَخْرَمَةَ قَالَ: قَدِمْتُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَقْبِيَّةً، فَقَالَ لِي أَبِي مَخْرَمَةُ: انْطَلِقْ بِنَا إِلَيْهِ عَسَى أَنْ يُعْطِنَا مِنْهَا شَيْئًا، قَالَ: فَقَامَ أَبِي عَلَى الْبَابِ فَتَكَلَّمَ، فَعَرَفَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ صَوْتَهُ، فَخَرَجَ وَمَعَهُ قَبَاءٌ، وَهُوَ يُرِيدُ حَاسِنَهُ، وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: «حَبَابُ هَذَا لِي».

(المعجم ٤٥) - (بَابُ إِعْطَاءِ مَنْ

يَخَافُ عَلَى إِيمَانِهِ) (التحفة ٤٦)

[٢٤٣٣] [١٣١ - (١٥٠)] حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْخَلَوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ

group of people among whom I was sitting, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ left out one man without giving him anything, and he was the best of them in my view. I went to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and whispered to him: 'O Messenger of Allâh, what about so-and-so? By Allâh, I think that he is a believer.' He said: 'Or a Muslim.' I remained silent for a while, then what I knew of him got the better of me, and I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, what about so-and-so? By Allâh, I think that he is a believer.' He said: 'Or a Muslim.' I remained silent for a while, then what I knew of him got the better of me, and I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, what about so-and-so? By Allâh, I think that he is a believer.' He said: 'Or a Muslim.' He said: 'I may give something to a man although someone else is dearer to me than him, lest he be thrown into the Fire on his face.'"

In the *Hadîth* of Al-Hulwânî, the words are repeated twice.

[2434] (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Şâlih (no. 2433) from Az-Zuhrî was narrated (by others) from Az-Zuhrî with this chain.

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَامِرُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ سَعْدٍ: أَنَّهُ أَعْطَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَهْطًا وَأَنَا جَالِسٌ فِيهِمْ قَالَ: فَتَرَكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْهُمْ رَجُلًا لَمْ يُعْطِهِ، وَهُوَ أَعْجَبُهُمْ إِلَيَّ، فُقِمْتُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَسَارَزْتُهُ فَقُلْتُ: [يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!] مَا لَكَ عَنْ فُلَانٍ؟ وَاللَّهِ! إِنِّي لَأَرَاهُ مُؤْمِنًا، قَالَ: «أَوْ مُسْلِمًا» فَسَكَتُ قَلِيلًا ثُمَّ غَلَبَنِي مَا أَعْلَمُ مِنْهُ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! مَا لَكَ عَنْ فُلَانٍ؟ فَوَاللَّهِ! إِنِّي لَأَرَاهُ مُؤْمِنًا، قَالَ: «أَوْ مُسْلِمًا» فَسَكَتُ قَلِيلًا ثُمَّ غَلَبَنِي مَا أَعْلَمُ فِيهِ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! مَا لَكَ عَنْ فُلَانٍ؟ فَوَاللَّهِ! إِنِّي لَأَرَاهُ مُؤْمِنًا، قَالَ: «أَوْ مُسْلِمًا» قَالَ: «إِنِّي لَأَعْطِي الرَّجُلَ وَغَيْرُهُ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْهُ، خَشِيئَةَ أَنْ يُكَبَّ فِي النَّارِ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ». وَفِي حَدِيثِ الْحُلْوَانِيِّ تَكَرَّرَ الْقَوْلُ مَرَّتَيْنِ. [راجع: ٣٧٨]

[٢٤٣٤] (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ [بْنِ سَعْدٍ]: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي شِهَابٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا:

أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، كُلُّهُمْ
عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، عَلَى مَعْنَى
حَدِيثِ صَالِحٍ عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ.

[2435] (...) It was narrated that Ismâ'il bin Muḥammad bin Sa'd said: "I heard Muḥammad bin Sa'd narrating this" - meaning, the *Hadīth* of Az-Zuhrī which is quoted above (no. 2434) - and in his *Hadīth* he said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ struck me with his hand between my neck and my shoulder, then he said: 'Are you arguing, O Sa'd, because I give something to a man?'"

[٢٤٣٥] (...) حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ
عَلِيٍّ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ
[إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ]: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ
صَالِحٍ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ
قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ سَعْدٍ يُحَدِّثُ هَذَا
- يَعْنِي حَدِيثَ الرَّهْرِيِّ الَّذِي ذَكَرْنَا -
فَقَالَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: فَضْرَبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
بِيَدِهِ بَيْنَ عُنُقِي وَكَتْفِي، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَقْتَالًا؟
أَيَّ سَعْدًا! إِنِّي لِأَعْطِي الرَّجُلَ».

Chapter 46. Giving To Those Whose Hearts Have Been Inclined (Towards Islam) And Urging Those Whose Faith Is Strong To Show Patience)

(المعجم ٤٦) - (بَابُ إِعْطَاءِ الْمُؤَلَّفَةِ
قُلُوبِهِمْ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ وَتَصْبِيرِ مَنْ قَوِيَ
إِيمَانَهُ) (التحفة ٤٧)

[2436] 132 - (1059) It was narrated from Yûnus, form Ibn Shihâb, who said: "Anas bin Mâlik informed me, that on the day of Hunain, when Allāh granted the wealth of Hawâzin as *Fay*^[1] to His Messenger ﷺ, and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ started to distribute it, giving one hundred camels to some men of the Quraish, some people among the *Anṣâr* said: 'May Allāh

[٢٤٣٦] ١٣٢ - (١٠٥٩) حَدَّثَنِي
حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى التُّجَيْبِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ
شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ نَاسًا
مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ قَالُوا يَوْمَ حُنَيْنٍ، حِينَ أَفَاءَ
اللَّهُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ ﷺ مِنْ أَمْوَالِ هَوَازِنَ مَا
أَفَاءَ، فَطَفِقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُعْطِي رِجَالًا

[1] Normally referring to spoils of war that were acquired without fighting.

forgive the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, he has given to the Quraish and he has ignored us, while our swords are still dripping with their blood.”

Anas bin Mâlik said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was told about what they had said, and he summoned the *Anṣâr* to a tent made of leather. When they had gathered, he came to them and addressed them, and said: ‘What is this that I have heard you are saying?’ The *Fuqahâ*’ (the learned and wise) among the *Anṣâr* said: ‘As for the wise ones among us, O Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, they did not say anything, but some of us are young in age, and they said: “May Allâh forgive the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, he has given to the Quraish and he has ignored us, while our swords are still dripping with their blood.”’

“The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘I give to men who have only recently left disbelief behind, so as to incline their hearts (towards faith). Does it not please you that the people are leaving with the wealth while you are leaving with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ? By Allâh, what you are returning with is better than what they are returning with.’ They said: ‘Yes, O Messenger of Allâh, we are pleased.’ He said: ‘You are going to see others being preferred over you, so be patient until you meet Allâh and His

مِنْ قُرَيْشِ الْمِائَةِ مِنَ الْإِبِلِ، فَقَالُوا: يَغْفِرُ اللهُ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، يُعْطِي قُرَيْشًا وَيَتْرُكُنَا وَسُيُوفُنَا تَقْطُرُ مِنْ دِمَائِهِمْ.

قَالَ أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: فَحَدَّثَ ذَلِكَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، مِنْ قَوْلِهِمْ، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَيَّ الْأَنْصَارِ، فَجَمَعَهُمْ فِي قُبَّةٍ مِنْ أَدَمَ، فَلَمَّا اجْتَمَعُوا جَاءَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «مَا حَدِيثٌ بَلَغَنِي عَنْكُمْ؟» فَقَالَ لَهُ فَقَهَاءُ الْأَنْصَارِ: أَمَّا ذُوو رَأْيِنَا يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَلَمْ يَقُولُوا شَيْئًا، وَأَمَّا أَنَسُ مِنَّا حَدِيثَةً أَسْتَأْنِبُهُمْ، قَالُوا: يَغْفِرُ اللهُ لِرَسُولِهِ ﷺ، يُعْطِي قُرَيْشًا وَيَتْرُكُنَا، وَسُيُوفُنَا تَقْطُرُ مِنْ دِمَائِهِمْ! فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «فَإِنِّي أُعْطِي رِجَالًا حَدِيثِي عَهْدٍ بِكُفْرٍ، أَتَأْتَلُهُمْ، أَفَلَا تَرْضَوْنَ أَنْ يَذْهَبَ النَّاسُ بِالْأَمْوَالِ، وَتَرْجِعُونَ إِلَيَّ رِحَالِكُمْ بِرَسُولِ اللهِ - ﷺ -؟» فَوَاللهِ! لَمَّا تَنَقَّلْتُمْ بِهِ خَيْرٌ مِنَّمَا يَتَقَلَّبُونَ بِهِ» فَقَالُوا: بَلَى، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَدْ رَضِينَا، قَالَ: «فَإِنَّكُمْ سَتَجِدُونَ أُمَّرَةً شَدِيدَةً، فَاصْبِرُوا حَتَّى تَلْقَوْا اللهَ وَرَسُولَهُ، فَإِنِّي عَلَى الْحَوْضِ»، قَالُوا: سَتَصْبِرُ.

Messenger, for I will be at the Cistern (*Haud Al-Kauthar*).’ They said: ‘We will be patient.’”

[2437] (...) It was narrated from Şâlih, from Ibn Shihâb, (who said): “Anas bin Mâlik narrated to me; he said: ‘When Allâh granted the wealth of Hawâzin to His Messenger as *Fay*’...” and he quoted a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 2437), except that he said: “Anas said: ‘We could not bear it.’” And he said: “As for some people who were young in age...”

[2438] (...) The nephew of Ibn Abî Shihâb narrated that his paternal uncle said: “Anas bin Mâlik told me...” and he quoted a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 2437), except that he said: “Anas said: They said: “We will be patient” - like the report of Yûnus from Az-Zuhrî.

[2439] 133 - (...) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gathered the *Anşâr* and said: ‘Is there anyone else among you?’ They said: ‘No, except the son of a sister of ours.’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘The son of the sister of a people is one of them.’ Then he said: ‘The Quraish have only recently left *Jâhiliyyah* behind and have suffered a calamity, and I wanted to help

[٢٤٣٧] (...) حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ
الْحُلَوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا
يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ
صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ
مَالِكٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: لَمَّا أَفَاءَ اللَّهُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ مَا
أَفَاءَ مِنْ أَمْوَالِ هَوَازِنَ، وَافْتَصَّ الْحَدِيثَ
بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قَالَ أَنَسٌ: فَلَمْ نَصْبِرْ،
وَقَالَ: فَأَمَّا أَنَسٌ حَدِيثَهُ أَسْنَاهُمْ.

[٢٤٣٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ
حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا
ابْنُ أَحْيَى ابْنِ شِهَابٍ عَنْ عَمِّهِ، قَالَ:
أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ
بِمِثْلِهِ، إِلَّا أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قَالَ أَنَسٌ: قَالُوا:
نَصْبِرُ، كَرِوَايَةِ يُونُسَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ.

[٢٤٣٩] ١٣٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى:
حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ
قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ
مَالِكٍ قَالَ: جَمَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْأَنْصَارَ،
فَقَالَ: «أَفِيكُمْ أَحَدٌ مِنْ غَيْرِكُمْ؟» قَالُوا:
لَا، إِلَّا ابْنُ أُخْتٍ لَنَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ ابْنَ أُخْتِ الْقَوْمِ مِنْهُمْ»

them and soften their hearts (towards faith). Does it not please you that the people are going back with worldly gains, and you are going back to your houses with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ? If the people were to follow a valley and the *Anṣâr* were to follow a mountain pass, I would follow the mountain pass of the *Anṣâr*.”

[2440] 134 - (...) Anas bin Mâlik said: “When Makkah was conquered, the spoils were divided among the Quraish. The *Anṣâr* said: ‘This is strange; our swords are still dripping with their blood and our spoils have been given to them!’ News of that reached the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, so he gathered them together and said: ‘What is this that I have heard about you?’ They said: ‘It is what you have heard;’ and they would not tell lies. He said: ‘Does it not please you that the people are going back to their houses with worldly gains, while you are going back to your houses with the Messenger of Allâh? If the people were to follow a valley or mountain pass, and the *Anṣâr* were to follow a valley or mountain pass, I would follow the valley or mountain pass of the *Anṣâr*.”

[2441] 135 - (...) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: “On the day of (battle of) Hunain, Hawâzin, Ghaṭafân and others

فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ فُرَيْسًا حَدِيثُ عَهْدٍ بِجَاهِلِيَّةٍ وَمُصِيبَةٍ، وَإِنِّي أَرَدْتُ أَنْ أُجْبِرَهُمْ وَأَتَأَلَّفَهُمْ، أَمَا تَرْضَوْنَ أَنْ يَرْجِعَ النَّاسُ بِالدُّنْيَا، وَتَرْجِعُونَ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى بِيوتِكُمْ؟ لَوْ سَلَكَ النَّاسُ وَادِيًا، وَسَلَكَ الْأَنْصَارُ شِعْبًا، لَسَلَكَتُ شِعْبَ الْأَنْصَارِ».

[٢٤٤٠] ١٣٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا فَتِحَتْ مَكَّةُ قُسِمَ الْعَنَائِمُ فِي فُرَيْشٍ فَقَالَتِ الْأَنْصَارُ: إِنَّ هَذَا لَهُوَ الْعَجَبُ، إِنَّ سُيُوفَنَا تَقْطُرُ مِنْ دِمَائِهِمْ، وَإِنَّ عَنَائِمَنَا تَرُدُّ عَلَيْهِمْ! فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَجَمَعَهُمْ، فَقَالَ: «مَا الَّذِي بَلَغَنِي عَنْكُمْ؟» قَالُوا: هُوَ الَّذِي بَلَغَكَ، وَكَانُوا لَا يَكْذِبُونَ، قَالَ: «أَمَا تَرْضَوْنَ أَنْ يَرْجِعَ النَّاسُ بِالدُّنْيَا إِلَى بِيوتِهِمْ، وَتَرْجِعُونَ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى بِيوتِكُمْ؟ لَوْ سَلَكَ النَّاسُ وَادِيًا أَوْ شِعْبًا، وَسَلَكَتِ الْأَنْصَارُ وَادِيًا أَوْ شِعْبًا، لَسَلَكَتُ وَادِيِ الْأَنْصَارِ أَوْ شِعْبِ الْأَنْصَارِ».

[٢٤٤١] ١٣٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ

ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ بْنِ عَزْرَةَ

came with their children and flocks, and on that day the Prophet ﷺ had ten thousand with him, as well as the *Ṭulaqâ*.^[1] They fled from him until he was left on his own. On that day he gave two calls, with nothing in between them. He turned to his right and said: 'O *Anṣâr!*' and they said: 'Here we are at your service, O Messenger of Allâh. Be of good cheer, for we are with you.' Then he turned to his left and said: 'O *Anṣâr!*' and they said: 'Here we are at your service, O Messenger of Allâh. Be of good cheer, for we are with you.' He was riding a white mule, then he dismounted and said: 'I am the slave of Allâh and His Messenger.' Then the idolators were defeated and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ acquired a great amount of spoils of war. He divided it among the *Muhâjirûn* and the *Ṭulaqâ*, and he did not give the *Anṣâr* anything.

The *Anṣâr* said: 'At the hour of need we are called, then the spoils are given to others!' News of that reached him (the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ), so he summoned them to a tent and said: 'O *Anṣâr*, what is this that I have heard you are saying?' They remained silent. He said: 'O *Anṣâr*, does it not please you that the people are leaving with

- يَزِيدُ أَحَدُهُمَا عَلَى الْأَخْرِ الْحَرْفَ بَعْدَ
الْحَرْفِ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَوْنٍ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ زَيْدِ بْنِ
أَنْسٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا كَانَ
يَوْمَ حُنينٍ أَقْبَلْتُ هَوَازِينَ وَعَظْفَانَ
وَعَبْرَةَ، بِدَرَارِيهِمْ وَنَعْمِهِمْ، وَمَعَ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَشْرَةُ آلَافٍ، وَمَعَهُ
الطَّلَقَاءُ، فَأَذْبَرُوا عَنْهُ، حَتَّى بَقِيَ وَحْدَهُ،
قَالَ: فَتَادَى يَوْمَئِذٍ نِدَاءَيْنِ، لَمْ يَخْلُطْ
بَيْنَهُمَا شَيْئًا، قَالَ: التَّفَّتْ عَنْ يَمِينِهِ
فَقَالَ: «يَا مَعْشَرَ الْأَنْصَارِ» فَقَالُوا: لَبَّيْكَ،
يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أُبَشِّرُ نَحْنُ مَعَكَ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ
التَّفَّتْ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ فَقَالَ «يَا مَعْشَرَ
الْأَنْصَارِ!» قَالُوا: لَبَّيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!
أُبَشِّرُ نَحْنُ مَعَكَ، قَالَ: وَهُوَ عَلَى بَعْلَةٍ
بَيْضَاءَ، فَتَزَلَّ فَقَالَ: أَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولُهُ،
فَانْهَزَمَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ، وَأَصَابَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ غَنَائِمَ كَثِيرَةً، فَفَسَمَ فِي الْمُهَاجِرِينَ
وَالطَّلَقَاءِ، وَلَمْ يُعْطِ الْأَنْصَارَ شَيْئًا، فَقَالَتْ
الْأَنْصَارُ: إِذَا كَانَتْ الشَّدَّةُ فَتَحْنُ نُدْعَى، وَتُعْطَى
طَى الْغَنَائِمِ غَيْرَنَا! فَبَلَغَهُ ذَلِكَ، فَجَمَعَهُمْ
فِي قُبَيْ، فَقَالَ: «يَا مَعْشَرَ الْأَنْصَارِ! مَا
حَدِيثُ بَلْعَنِي عَنْكُمْ؟» فَسَكَتُوا، فَقَالَ: «يَا

[1] Those who had been set free following the Conquest of Makkah.

worldly gains, but you are leaving with Muhammad and taking him to your houses?” They said: ‘Yes, O Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, we are pleased.’ He said: ‘If the people were to follow a valley and the *Anṣâr* were to follow a mountain pass, I would take the mountain pass of the *Anṣâr*.’”

Hishâm (a narrator) said: “I said: ‘O Abû Ḥamzah,^[1] did you witness that?’ He said: ‘How could I be elsewhere?’”

[2442] 136 - (...) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: “We conquered Makkah, then we attacked Ḥunain, and the idolators came in the best ranks I have ever seen. They lined up their cavalry, then the infantry, then the women behind them, then the sheep, then the other livestock. We were a large number of people, some six thousand, and our cavalry was led by Khâlîd bin Al-Walîd. Our cavalry scattered behind our backs, and we could hardly stand firm when we were exposed by our cavalry. The Bedouin and those whom we know among the people fled, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ called out: *Muhâjirîn! Muhâjirîn!* Then he called out: ‘O *Anṣâr! O Anṣâr!*’” Anas said: “This is the *Hadîth* of ‘*Ummayah*.’^[2] He

مَعَشَرَ الْأَنْصَارِ! أَمَا تَرْضَوْنَ أَنْ يَذْهَبَ
النَّاسُ بِالذُّنْيَا وَتَذْهَبُونَ بِمُحَمَّدٍ تَحُورُونَ
إِلَى بِيوتِكُمْ؟» قَالُوا: بَلَى يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!
رَضِينَا، قَالَ: فَقَالَ: «لَوْ سَلَكَ النَّاسُ
وَادِيًا، وَسَلَكَتِ الْأَنْصَارُ شِعْبًا، لَأَخَذْتُ
شِعْبَ الْأَنْصَارِ».

قَالَ هِشَامٌ فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَبَا حَمْرَةَ! أَنْتَ
شَاهِدٌ ذَاكَ؟ قَالَ: وَأَيْنَ أَغِيبُ عَنْهُ؟.

[٢٤٤٢] ١٣٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ
اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ وَحَامِدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى - قَالَ ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا -
الْمُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي
السُّمَيْطُ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: افْتَتَحْنَا
مَكَّةَ، ثُمَّ إِنَّا غَزَوْنَا حُنَيْنًا، فَجَاءَ
الْمُشْرِكُونَ بِأَحْسَنِ صُفُوفٍ رَأَيْتُ، قَالَ:
فَصَفَّتِ الْخَيْلُ، ثُمَّ الْمُقَاتِلَةُ، ثُمَّ صَفَّتِ
النِّسَاءُ مِنْ وَرَاءِ ذَلِكَ، ثُمَّ صَفَّتِ الْغَنَمُ،
ثُمَّ صَفَّتِ الْغَنَمُ، قَالَ: وَنَحْنُ بَسْرٌ كَثِيرٌ،
فَدَّ بَلَعْنَا سِتَّةَ آلَافٍ، وَعَلَى مُجَبِّبَةِ خَيْلِنَا
خَالِدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ، قَالَ: فَجَعَلَتْ خَيْلِنَا
تَلْوِي خَلْفَ ظَهْرِنَا، فَلَمْ نَلْبَثْ أَنْ
انْكَشَفَتْ خَيْلِنَا، وَفَرَّتِ الْأَعْرَابُ وَمَنْ

[1] Referring to Anas bin Mâlik.

[2] This word has been interpreted and recited in different ways.

said: "We said: 'Here we are at your service, O Messenger of Allâh.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ advanced, and we did not come to them before Allâh defeated them. We seized that wealth, then we set off towards At-Tâ'if, which we besieged for forty days. Then we went back to Makkah and stayed there, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ started to give some men one hundred [camels]."

Then he mentioned the rest of the *Hadîth*, similar to the *Ahâdîth* of Qatâdah, Abû At-Tayyâh and Hishâm bin Zaid (no. 2439, 2440, 2441).

تَعْلَمُ مِنَ النَّاسِ، قَالَ: فَتَادَى رَسُولُ
اللهِ ﷺ: «يَا لَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ! يَا
الْمُهَاجِرِينَ!»، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «يَا لَ الْأَنْصَارِ!
يَا لَ الْأَنْصَارِ!»، قَالَ: قَالَ أَنَسٌ: هَذَا
حَدِيثُ عُمِّيَّةٍ، قَالَ: قُلْنَا: لَبَّيْكَ، يَا
رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: فَتَقَدَّمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ،
قَالَ: فَايَمُ اللهُ مَا أَتَيْنَاهُمْ حَتَّى هَرَمَهُمُ
اللهُ، قَالَ: فَقَبَضْنَا ذَلِكَ الْمَاءَ، ثُمَّ
انْطَلَقْنَا إِلَى الطَّائِفِ فَحَاصَرْنَاهُمْ أَرْبَعِينَ
لَيْلَةً، ثُمَّ رَجَعْنَا إِلَى مَكَّةَ فَتَرَلْنَا، قَالَ:
فَجَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُعْطِي الرَّجُلَ الْمِائَةَ
[مِنَ الْإِبِلِ].

ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بَاقِيَ الْحَدِيثِ كَنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ
فَتَادَةَ، وَأَبِي التَّيَّاحِ، وَهَشَّامِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ.

[2443] 137 - (1060) It was narrated that Râfi' bin Khadij said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave one hundred camels each to Abû Sufyân bin Harb, Şafwân bin Umayyah, 'Uyaynah bin Hîşn and Al-Aqra' bin Hâbis, and he gave less than that to 'Abbâs bin Mirdâs. 'Abbâs bin Mirdâs said (in verse):

'You allot my share of the spoils and that of my horse between 'Uyaynah and Al-Aqra' -

But neither 'Uyaynah nor Al-Aqra' are of any higher standing than Mirdâs in the assembly -

[٢٤٤٣] ١٣٧ - (١٠٦٠) حَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ الْمَكِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ
عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ،
عَنْ عَبَّادَةَ بْنِ رِفَاعَةَ، عَنْ رَافِعِ بْنِ خَدِيجِ
قَالَ: أَعْطَى رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ بْنَ
حَرْبٍ، وَصَفْوَانَ بْنَ أُمِّيَّةَ، وَعُيَيْنَةَ بْنَ
حِصْنِ، وَالْأَقْرَعَ بْنَ حَابِسٍ، كُلُّ إِنْسَانٍ
مِنْهُمْ، مِائَةً مِنَ الْإِبِلِ، وَأَعْطَى عَبَّاسَ بْنَ
مِرْدَاسٍ دُونَ ذَلِكَ، فَقَالَ عَبَّاسُ بْنُ
مِرْدَاسٍ:

I am in no way inferior to either of them, and he who accepts a lower status today will not be elevated.’

So the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ completed one hundred for him.

أَتَجْعَلُ نَهْيِي وَنَهْبَ الْعُبَيْدِ
مَدْبَيْنَ عَيْبِنَةَ وَالْأُقْرَعِ؟
فَمَا كَانَ بَدْرٌ وَلَا حَابِسٌ
يَفُوقَانِ مِرْدَاسَ فِي الْمَجْمَعِ
وَمَا كُنْتُ دُونَ أَمْرِيءٍ مِنْهُمَا
وَمَنْ يُخَفِّضِ الْيَوْمَ لَا يُرْفَعِ
قَالَ: فَأَتَمَّ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِائَةً.

[2444] 138 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Umar bin Sa‘eed bin Masrûq with this chain: “The Prophet ﷺ distributed the spoils of Hunain, and he gave Abû Sufyân bin Harb one hundred camels...” and he quoted a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 2443), and added: and he gave ‘Alqamah bin ‘Ulâthah one hundred.

[٢٤٤٤] ١٣٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الصَّبِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ
عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ بْنِ مَسْرُوقٍ بِهَذَا
الْإِسْنَادِ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَسَمَ غَنَائِمَ حُنَيْنِ،
فَأَعْطَى أَبَا سُفْيَانَ بْنَ حَرْبٍ مِائَةً مِنْ
الْإِبِلِ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِتَحْوِهِ، وَزَادَ:
وَأَعْطَى عَلْقَمَةَ بْنَ عَلَّاتَةَ مِائَةً.

[2445] (...) ‘Umar bin Sa‘eed narrated it with this chain, but he did not mention ‘Alqamah bin ‘Ulâthah or Şafwân bin Umayyah in his *Hadîth*, nor did he quote the poetry.

[٢٤٤٥] (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
خَالِدِ الشَّعْبِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ:
حَدَّثَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ
يَذْكُرْ فِي الْحَدِيثِ عَلْقَمَةَ بْنَ عَلَّاتَةَ، وَلَا
صَفْوَانَ بْنَ أُمَيَّةَ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ الشَّعْرَ فِي
حَدِيثِهِ.

[2446] 139 - (1061) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin Zaid that when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ conquered Hunain, he distributed the spoils and he gave to those whose hearts had been

[٢٤٤٦] ١٣٩ - (١٠٦١) حَدَّثَنَا
سُرَيْجُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ
جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ يَحْيَى بْنِ عَمَّارَةَ،
عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ:

inclined (towards Islam). Then he heard that the *Anṣâr* would have liked to have got what the people had got. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood up and addressed them; he praised and glorified Allâh, then he said: "O *Anṣâr*, did I not find you astray, then Allâh guided you through me? Were you not destitute, then Allâh made you rich through me? Were you not divided, then Allâh united you through me?" They said: "Allâh and His Messenger are most generous." He said: "Are you not going to answer me?" They said: "Allâh and His Messenger are most generous." He said: "If you wish you may say such-and-such, and such-and-such happened" - he mentioned a number of things, but 'Amr said that he did not remember them. Then he said: "Does it not please you that the people are leaving with sheep and camels, and you are leaving with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. The *Anṣâr* are inner garments and the people are outer garments. Were it not for the *Hijrah*, I would have been one of the *Anṣâr*. If the people were to follow a valley or mountain pass, I would follow the valley or mountain pass of the *Anṣâr*. After I am gone you are going to see others being preferred to you, but be patient until you meet me at the Cistern."

أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَمَّا فَتَحَ حُنَيْنًا قَسَمَ
الْغَنَائِمَ، فَأَعْطَى الْمُؤَلَّفَةَ قُلُوبُهُمْ، فَبَلَغَهُ
أَنَّ الْأَنْصَارَ يُحِبُّونَ أَنْ يُصَيَّبُوا مَا أَصَابَ
النَّاسُ، فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَحَطَبَهُمْ،
فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «يَا
مَعْشَرَ الْأَنْصَارِ! أَلَمْ أَجِدْكُمْ ضَلَّالًا،
فَهَدَاكُمْ اللَّهُ بِي؟ وَعَالَةً، فَأَغْنَاكُمْ اللَّهُ بِي؟
وَمُتَفَرِّقِينَ، فَجَمَعَكُمْ اللَّهُ بِي» وَيَقُولُونَ:
اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَمْنٌ، فَقَالَ: «أَلَا تُجِيبُونِي؟»
فَقَالُوا: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَمْنٌ، فَقَالَ: أَمَا
إِنَّكُمْ لَوْ شِئْتُمْ أَنْ تَقُولُوا كَذَا وَكَذَا، وَكَانَ
مِنَ الْأَمْرِ كَذَا [وَكَذَا]، - لِأَشْيَاءَ
عَدَدَهَا، زَعَمَ عَمْرُو أَنْ لَا يَحْفَظُهَا -
فَقَالَ: «أَلَا تَرْضَوْنَ أَنْ يَذْهَبَ النَّاسُ
بِالشَّاءِ وَالْإِبِلِ، وَتَذْهَبُونَ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ
إِلَى رِحَالِكُمْ؟ الْأَنْصَارُ شِعَارُ النَّاسِ
دِيَارًا، وَلَوْلَا الْهَجْرَةُ لَكُنْتُ امْرَأًا مِنَ
الْأَنْصَارِ، وَلَوْ سَلَكَ النَّاسُ وَاذِيًا وَشِعْبًا،
لَسَلَكَتُ وَاذِي الْأَنْصَارِ وَشِعْبَهُمْ، إِنَّكُمْ
سَتَلْقَوْنَ بَعْدِي أَثْرَةً، فَاصْبِرُوا حَتَّى
تَلْقَوْنِي عَلَى الْحَوْضِ».

[2447] 140 - (1062) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh said: “On the day of (the battle of) Hunain, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ showed preference to some people in distributing (the spoils of war). He gave one hundred camels to Al-Aqra‘ bin Hâbis, and a similar amount to ‘Uyaynah, and he gave to some prominent people among the ‘Arabs, and he showed preference to them in giving on that day. A man said: ‘By Allâh, there is no justice in this division of the spoils of war, and it has not been done for the Face of Allâh!’ I said: ‘By Allâh, I am going to tell the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.’ So I went to him and told him what (that man) had said. His face changed until it was like blood, then he said: ‘Who will be just if Allâh and His Messenger are not just?’ Then he said: ‘May Allâh have mercy on Mûsâ, for he was troubled with more than this and he remained patient.’

I said: ‘I will not tell him of anything that people say after this.’”

[2448] 141 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ distributed (some spoils of war), and a man said: ‘This division was not done for the Face of

[٢٤٤٧] ١٤٠ - (١٠٦٢) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: لَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمَ حُتَيْنِ آتَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَاسًا فِي الْقِسْمَةِ، فَأَعْطَى الْأَقْرَعَ ابْنَ حَاسِبٍ مِائَةً مِنَ الْإِبِلِ، وَأَعْطَى عُيَيْنَةَ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، وَأَعْطَى نَاسًا مِنْ أَشْرَافِ الْعَرَبِ، وَآتَرَهُمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ فِي الْقِسْمَةِ، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: وَاللَّهِ! إِنَّ هَذِهِ لِقِسْمَةٌ مَا عُدِلَ فِيهَا، وَمَا أُرِيدَ فِيهَا وَجْهَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: وَاللَّهِ! لِأَخْبَرَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: فَأَتَيْتُهُ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ بِمَا قَالَ، فَتَغَيَّرَ وَجْهُهُ حَتَّى كَانَ كَالصَّرْفِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: فَمَنْ يَعْدِلُ إِنْ لَمْ يَعْدِلِ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ! ثُمَّ قَالَ: «يُرْحَمَ اللَّهُ مُوسَى، قَدْ أُوذِيَ بِأَكْثَرِ مِنْ هَذَا فَصَبَرَ».

قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَا جَرَمَ لَا أَرْفَعُ إِلَيْهِ بَعْدَهَا حَدِيثًا.

[٢٤٤٨] ١٤١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَسَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَسَمًا،

Allâh.’ I went to the Prophet ﷺ and whispered to him, and he got very angry at that, and his face turned red, until I wished that I had not told him. Then he said: ‘Mûsâ was troubled with more than this and he remained patient.’”

فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: إِنَّهَا لِقَسَمَةٌ مَا أُرِيدَ بِهَا وَجْهَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: فَاتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَسَارَرْتُهُ، فَغَضِبَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ غَضَبًا شَدِيدًا، وَاحْمَرَّ وَجْهُهُ حَتَّى تَمَنَيْتُ أَنِّي لَمْ أَذْكَرْهُ لَهُ، قَالَ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «قَدْ أُوذِيَ مُوسَى بِأَكْثَرِ مِنْ هَذَا فَصَبَرَ».

Chapter 47. The *Khawârij* And Their Attributes

(المعجم ٤٧) - (بَابُ ذِكْرِ الْخَوَارِجِ

وصفاتهم) (التحفة ٤٨)

[2449] 142 - (1063) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “A man came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in Al-Ji’rranâh, when he was on his way back from Hunain. In the cloak of Bilâl there was some silver and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was giving handfuls of it to the people. He said: ‘O Muḥammad, be fair!’ He said: ‘Woe to you! Who will be fair if I am not fair? I will be doomed and lost if I am not fair.’ ‘Umar bin Al-Khattâb (may Allâh be pleased with him) said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, let me kill this hypocrite!’ He said: ‘Allâh forbid that the people should say that I kill my Companions. This man and his like read the Qur’ân, but it does not go any further than their throats, and they pass through it like an arrow passing through the prey.’”

حَدَّثَنَا [٢٤٤٩] ١٤٢ - (١٠٦٣) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحِ بْنِ الْمُهَاجِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الرَّبِيعِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: أَتَى رَجُلٌ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالْجِعْرَانَةِ مُنْصَرَفَهُ مِنْ حُنَيْنٍ، وَفِي ثَوْبِ بِلَالٍ فِضَّةٌ وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقْبِضُ مِنْهَا يُعْطِي النَّاسَ، فَقَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ! اعْدِلْ، قَالَ: «وَيْلَكَ! وَمَنْ يَعْدِلُ إِذَا لَمْ أَكُنْ أَعْدِلُ؟ لَقَدْ خَبْتُ وَخَسِرْتُ إِنْ لَمْ أَكُنْ أَعْدِلُ»، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ ابْنُ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]: دَعْنِي يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَأَقْتُلْ هَذَا الْمُنَافِقَ، فَقَالَ: «مَعَاذَ اللَّهِ! أَنْ يَتَحَدَّثَ النَّاسُ أَنِّي أَقْتُلُ أَصْحَابِي، إِنَّ هَذَا وَأَصْحَابَهُ يَقْرَأُونَ الْقُرْآنَ، لَا يُجَاوِزُ حَنَاجِرَهُمْ، يَمْرُقُونَ مِنْهُ كَمَا يَمْرُقُ السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ».

[2450] (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh that the Prophet ﷺ was distributing some spoils of war... and he quoted the same *Hadîth* (as no. 2449).

[٢٤٥٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ الثَّقَفِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ ابْنُ الْحَبَابِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي قُرَّةُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَقْسِمُ مَغَانِمَ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ.

[2451] 143 - (1064) It was narrated that Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî said: “While he was in Yemen, ‘Alî [may Allâh be pleased with him] sent some gold, still encased in earth, to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ distributed it among four men, Al-Aqra‘ bin Hâbis Al-Hanzalî, ‘Uyaynah bin Badr Al-Fazârî, ‘Alqamah bin ‘Ulâthah Al-‘Âmirî who was one of Banû Kilâb, and Zaid Al-Khair Aṭ-Ṭâ‘î who was one of Banû Nabhân. The Quraish got angry and said: ‘He gives to the chiefs of Najd and ignores us?’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘I only did that in order to incline their hearts (towards faith).’ There came a man with a thick beard, prominent cheeks, sunken eyes, a prominent forehead and a shaven

[٢٤٥١] [١٤٣- (١٠٦٤)] حَدَّثَنَا هَنَّادُ ابْنُ السَّرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي نُعْمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: بَعَثَ عَلِيٌّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] وَهُوَ بِالْيَمَنِ، بِذَهَبٍ فِي ثُرْبَتِهَا، إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَسَمَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْنَ أَرْبَعَةِ نَفَرٍ: الْأَقْرَعُ بْنُ حَاسِبِ الْحَنْظَلِيِّ، وَعُيَيْنَةُ بْنُ بَدْرِ الْفَزَارِيِّ، وَعَلْقَمَةُ بْنُ عَلَاةِ الْعَامِرِيِّ ثُمَّ أَحَدُ بَنِي كِلَابٍ، وَزَيْدُ الْخَيْرِ الطَّائِيُّ ثُمَّ أَحَدُ بَنِي نَبْهَانَ، قَالَ: فَغَضِبَتْ قُرَيْشٌ، فَقَالُوا: أَيْعْطِي صِنَادِيَدَ نَجْدٍ وَيَدْعُنَا؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنِّي إِنَّمَا فَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ لِأَتَأَلَّفَهُمْ» فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ كَثَّ اللَّحْيَةَ، مُشْرِفُ الْوَجْهَتَيْنِ، غَائِرُ الْعَيْنَيْنِ،

head, who said: 'Fear Allâh, O Muḥammad!' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Who will obey Allâh if I disobey Him? Would He trust me with the people of earth but you do not trust me?' Then the man turned and left, and a man who was among the people asked for permission to kill him" - they think that he was Khâlid bin Al-Walîd - "then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Among the progeny of this man will be people who will recite the Qur'ân, but it will not go any further than their throats. They will kill the people of Islam and leave the idol-worshippers alone. They will pass through Islam as an arrow passes through the prey. If I live to see them, then I will certainly kill them like 'Âd.'"

[2452] 144 - (...) Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudri said: "Alî bin Abî Tâlib sent to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ some gold from Yemen in a tanned leather bag, that had not been purified of the earth clinging to it. He distributed it among four men: 'Uyaynah bin Badr, Al-Aqra' bin Hâbis, Zaid Al-Khalil and the fourth, who was either 'Alqamah bin 'Ulâthah or 'Âmir bin At-Ṭufail. One of his Companions said: 'We had more right to it than these men.' News of that reached the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'Do you not trust me, when I am the trustee of the One Who is above the heaven

ناتئء الجبين، مَحْلُوقِ الرَّأْسِ، فَقَالَ: اتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَا مُحَمَّدُ! قَالَ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَمَنْ يُطِيعُ اللَّهَ إِنْ عَصَيْتُهُ! أَبَا مَنِي عَلَى أَهْلِ الْأَرْضِ وَلَا تَأْمَنُونِي؟» قَالَ: ثُمَّ أَذْبَرَ الرَّجُلُ، فَاسْتَأْذَنَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ فِي قَتْلِهِ، - يُرْوَنَ أَنَّهُ خَالِدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ- فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنْ مِنْ ضَنْصِيءٍ هَذَا قَوْمًا يَقْرَأُونَ الْقُرْآنَ لَا يُجَاوِزُ حَنَاجِرَهُمْ، يَقْتُلُونَ أَهْلَ الْإِسْلَامِ، وَيَدْعُونَ أَهْلَ الْأَوْتَانِ، يَمْرُقُونَ مِنَ الْإِسْلَامِ كَمَا يَمْرُقُ السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ، لَيْسَ أَذْرَكْتُهُمْ لِأَقْتَلْتَهُمْ قَتْلَ عَادٍ».

[٢٤٥٢] [١٤٤- (...)] حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ ابْنِ الْقَعْقَاعِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي نَعْمٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ يَقُولُ: بَعَثَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنَ الْيَمَنِ، بِذَهَبِيَّةٍ فِي أُدِيمٍ مَقْرُوظٍ لَمْ تُحْصَلْ مِنْ ثَرَابِهَا، قَالَ: فَقَسَمَهَا بَيْنَ أَرْبَعَةِ نَفَرٍ: بَيْنَ عُيَيْنَةَ بْنِ بَدْرِ، وَالْأَقْرَعِ بْنِ حَابِسٍ، وَزَيْدِ الْخَيْلِ، وَالرَّابِعِ إِمَّا عَلَقَمَةَ بْنَ عَلَاتَةَ وَإِمَّا عَامِرُ بْنُ الطَّفِيلِ، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ: كُنَّا

and the news of heaven comes to me morning and evening?’ A man with sunken eyes, prominent cheeks, a high forehead, a thick beard and shaven head stood up, folding his *Izâr* up, and said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, fear Allâh!’ He said: ‘Woe to you! Am I not the one who should fear Allâh the most among the people of earth?’ Then the man turned and left, and **Khâlid bin Al-Walîd** said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, should I not strike his neck (kill him)?’ He said: ‘No, perhaps he prays.’ **Khâlid** said: ‘How many of those who pray say with their tongues what is not in their hearts?’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘I have not been commanded to check people’s hearts or split open their bellies.’ Then he looked at him as he was going back and said: ‘From among the progeny of this man will emerge people who recite the Book of Allâh fluently, but it will not go any further than their throats. They will pass out of the religion as an arrow passes out of the prey.’” He (one of the narrators) said: “I think he said: ‘If I live to see them, then I will certainly kill them like the killing of **Thamûd**.’”

[2453] 145 (...) It was narrated from ‘Umârah bin Al-Qa‘qâ‘ with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 2452), and he said... and

نَحْنُ أَحَقُّ بِهَذَا مِنْ هَؤُلَاءِ، قَالَ: فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «أَلَا تَأْمُونِي؟ وَأَنَا أَمِينٌ مَنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ، يَا تَيْبِي خَيْرَ السَّمَاءِ صَبَاحًا وَمَسَاءً» قَالَ: فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ غَائِرُ الْعَيْنَيْنِ، مُشْرِفُ الْوَجْهَتَيْنِ، نَاشِزُ الْجَبْهَةِ، كَثَّ اللَّحْيَةِ، مَحْلُوقُ الرَّأْسِ، مُسَمِّرُ الْإِزَارِ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! اتَّقِ اللَّهَ، فَقَالَ: «وَيْلَكَ! أَوْ لَسْتُ أَحَقَّ أَهْلَ الْأَرْضِ أَنْ يَتَّقِيَ اللَّهَ» قَالَ: ثُمَّ وَلَّى الرَّجُلُ، فَقَالَ خَالِدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَلَا أَضْرِبُ عُنُقَهُ؟ فَقَالَ: «لَا، لَعَلَّهُ أَنْ يَكُونَ يُصَلِّيَ». قَالَ خَالِدٌ: وَكَمْ مِنْ مُصَلٍّ يَقُولُ بِلِسَانِهِ مَا لَيْسَ فِي قَلْبِهِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنِّي لَمْ أَوْمَرْ أَنْ أَنْقَبَ عَنْ قُلُوبِ النَّاسِ، وَلَا أَشَقَّ بُطُونَهُمْ» قَالَ: ثُمَّ نَظَرَ إِلَيْهِ وَهُوَ مُقَفِّ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّهُ يَخْرُجُ مِنْ ضِضْصِيءٍ هَذَا قَوْمٌ يَتْلُونَ كِتَابَ اللَّهِ رَطْبًا، لَا يُجَاوِزُ حَنَاجِرَهُمْ، يَمْرُقُونَ مِنَ الدِّينِ كَمَا يَمْرُقُ السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرِّمِيَّةِ». قَالَ أَظْنَهُ قَالَ: «لَئِنْ أَدْرَكْتَهُمْ لَأَقْتُلَنَّهُمْ قَتْلَ نَمُودٍ».

[٢٤٥٣] ١٤٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا

عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ

‘Alqamah bin ‘Ulâthah, and he did not mention ‘Âmir bin Aṭ-Ṭufail. And he said: “Prominent forehead,” he did not say: “High.” And he added: “Umar bin Al-Khattâb [may Allâh be pleased with him] stood up and said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, shall I not strike his neck?’ He said: ‘No.’ Then he turned away and Khâlid, the Sword of Allâh, stood up and said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, shall I not strike his neck?’ He said: ‘No. There will emerge from the progeny of this man people who recite the Book of Allâh fluently.’” And ‘Umârah said: “I think he said: ‘If I live to see them, then I will certainly kill them like the killing of Ṭhamûd.’”

[2454] 146 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Umârah bin Al-Qa‘qâ‘ with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 2452) and he said: “... between four men: Zaid Al-Khail, Al-Aqra‘ bin Hâbis, ‘Uyaynah bin Ḥiṣn and ‘Alqamah bin ‘Ulâthah or ‘Âmir bin Aṭ-Ṭufail.” And he said: “A high forehead,” like the report of ‘Abdul-Wâhid. And he said: “There will emerge from the progeny of this man people who...” but he did not say: “If I live to see them then I will certainly kill them like the killing of Ṭhamûd.”

[2455] 147 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Salamah and ‘Aṭâ‘ bin Yasâr that they came to Abû

عُمَارَةَ بْنِ الْقُعْقَاعِ . بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ وَقَالَ :
وَعَلَّقَمَهُ بِنُ عُلَاثَةَ ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ عَامِرَ بْنَ
الطُّفَيْلِ ، وَقَالَ : نَاتِيءُ الْجَبْهَةِ ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ :
نَاشِزُ ، وَرَادَ : فَقَامَ إِلَيْهِ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ
[رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] فَقَالَ : يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ! أَلَا
أَضْرِبُ عُنُقَهُ ؟ قَالَ « لَا » ، ثُمَّ أَدْبَرَ فَقَامَ
إِلَيْهِ خَالِدٌ سَيْفُ اللَّهِ فَقَالَ : يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ !
أَلَا أَضْرِبُ عُنُقَهُ ؟ قَالَ « لَا » ، « إِنَّهُ سَيَخْرُجُ
مِنْ ضَيْضِيءٍ هَذَا قَوْمٌ يَنْلُونَ كِتَابَ اللَّهِ
لَيْتَنَا رَطْبًا » ، وَقَالَ : قَالَ عُمَارَةُ : حَسِبْتُهُ
قَالَ : « لَيْنٌ أَدْرَكْتَهُمْ لَأَقْتُلَنَّهُمْ قَتْلَ نَمُودٍ » .

[٢٤٥٤] ١٤٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
نُصَيْرٍ : حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فُضَيْلٍ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ
الْقُعْقَاعِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ وَقَالَ : بَيْنَ أَرْبَعَةٍ
نَفَرٍ : زَيْدُ الْخَيْلِ ، وَالْأَقْرَعُ بْنُ
حَابِسٍ ، وَعَيْيَنَةُ بْنُ حِصْنٍ ، وَعَلَّقَمَةُ
بِنُ عُلَاثَةَ أَوْ عَامِرُ بْنُ الطُّفَيْلِ ، وَقَالَ :
نَاشِزُ الْجَبْهَةِ ، كَرِوَايَةَ عَبْدِ الْوَاحِدِ ،
وَقَالَ : إِنَّهُ سَيَخْرُجُ مِنْ ضَيْضِيءٍ هَذَا
قَوْمٌ وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ : « لَيْنٌ أَدْرَكْتَهُمْ لَأَقْتُلَنَّهُمْ
قَتْلَ نَمُودٍ » .

[٢٤٥٥] ١٤٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى : حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ

Sa'eed Al-Khudrî and asked him about *Al-Harûriyyah* "Did you hear the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ mention them?" He said: "I do not know who *Al-Harûriyyah* are, but I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'There will emerge among this *Ummah*' - and he did not say: 'from them' - 'people in comparison to whose prayer you will regard your prayer as insignificant. They will recite the Qur'ân but it will not go any further than their throats. They will pass out of Islam like an arrow passes out of the prey, then the archer looks at his arrow, at its tip and at its end, and at its notch, wondering whether there are any traces of blood on it.'"

[2456] 148 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "While we were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he was distributing some wealth, Dhul-Khuwaysirah, a man from Banû Tamîm, came and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, be fair!' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Woe to you! Who will be fair if I am not fair? I will be doomed and lost if I am not fair.' 'Umar bin Al-Khaţţâb [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, give me permission to strike his neck.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ وَعَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ أَنَّهُمَا أَتَيَا أَبَا سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيَّ فَسَأَلَاهُ عَنِ الْحَرُورِيِّ؟ هَلْ سَمِعْتَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَذْكُرُهَا؟ قَالَ: لَا أَذْرِي مِنَ الْحَرُورِيِّ، وَلَكِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «يَخْرُجُ فِي هَذِهِ الْأُمَّةِ - وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: مِنْهَا - قَوْمٌ تَحْفَرُونَ صَلَاتَكُمْ مَعَ صَلَاتِهِمْ، فَيَقْرَأُونَ الْقُرْآنَ، لَا يُجَاوِزُ حُلُوقَهُمْ - أَوْ حَنَاجِرَهُمْ - يَمْرُقُونَ مِنَ الدِّينِ مَرُوقَ السَّهْمِ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ، فَيَنْظُرُ الرَّامِي إِلَى سَهْمِهِ، إِلَى نَضْلِهِ، إِلَى رِصَافِهِ فَيَتَمَارَى فِي الْفَوْقَةِ، هَلْ عَلِقَ بِهَا مِنَ الدَّمِ شَيْءٌ».

[٢٤٥٦] ١٤٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْفِهْرِيُّ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ وَالصَّحَّاحُ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ: أَنَّ أَبَا سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيَّ قَالَ: بَيْنَا نَحْنُ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ

‘Let him be, for he has companions, in comparison to whose prayer one of you would regard his prayer as insignificant, and he would regard his fasting as insignificant in comparison to their fasting. They recite the Qur’ân but it does not go any further than their collarbones. They will pass out of Islam as an arrow passes out of the prey, and he (the archer) looks at the tip of it and there is nothing on it, then he looks at the sinews (which tie the arrowhead to the shaft) and there is nothing on them, then he looks at its base and there is nothing on it, then he looks at its feathers and there is nothing on them, because it has gone too fast to be smeared with excrement or blood. Their sign will be a black man, one of whose upper arms will be like a woman’s breast, or like a piece of quivering flesh. They will emerge when there is division among the people.”

Abû Sa‘eed said: “I bear witness that I heard this from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and I bear witness that ‘Alî bin Abî Tâlib ﷺ fought them when I was with him. He ordered that this man be sought, and he was found and brought, and I looked at him and saw that he was just as the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had described him.”

اللَّهُ ﷺ وَهُوَ يُقْسِمُ قَسْمًا، أَنَّهُ ذُو
الْخَوْبِصِرَةِ، وَهُوَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي تَمِيمٍ،
فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! اعْدِلْ، قَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهُ ﷺ: «وَيْلَكَ! وَمَنْ يَعْدِلُ إِذَا لَمْ
أَعْدِلْ؟ قَدْ خَبِتُ وَخَسِرْتُ إِنْ لَمْ
أَعْدِلْ». فَقَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِذْنَنِي لِي فِيهِ
أَضْرِبُ عُنُقَهُ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:
«دَعْنِي، فَإِنَّ لَهُ أَصْحَابًا يَحْقِرُ أَحَدُكُمْ
صَلَاتَهُ مَعَ صَلَاتِهِمْ، وَصِيَامَهُ مَعَ
صِيَامِهِمْ، وَيَقْرَأُونَ الْقُرْآنَ، لَا يَجُوزُ
تَرَاقِيهِمْ، يَمْرُقُونَ مِنَ الْإِسْلَامِ كَمَا يَمْرُقُ
السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ، يُنْظَرُ إِلَى نَضْلِهِ فَلَا
يُوجَدُ فِيهِ شَيْءٌ، ثُمَّ يُنْظَرُ إِلَى رِصَافِهِ فَلَا
يُوجَدُ فِيهِ شَيْءٌ، ثُمَّ يُنْظَرُ إِلَى نَضْبِهِ فَلَا
يُوجَدُ فِيهِ شَيْءٌ - وَهُوَ الْقُدْحُ - ثُمَّ يُنْظَرُ
إِلَى قُدْذِهِ فَلَا يُوجَدُ فِيهِ شَيْءٌ، سَبَقَ
الْفَرْتُ وَالذَّمُّ، آيَتُهُمْ رَجُلٌ أَسْوَدٌ، إِحْدَى
عَضُدَيْهِ مِثْلُ تَنْدِي الْمَرْأَةِ، أَوْ مِثْلُ الْبُضْعَةِ
تَدْرَدُرُ، يَخْرُجُونَ عَلَى حِينِ فُرْقَةٍ مِنَ
النَّاسِ»، قَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ: فَأَشْهَدُ أَنِّي
سَمِعْتُ هَذَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَأَشْهَدُ
أَنَّ عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]
قَاتَلْتُهُمْ وَأَنَا مَعَهُ، فَأَمَرَ بِذَلِكَ الرَّجُلِ

فَالْتُمِسَ، فَوُجِدَ، فَأْتِيَ بِهِ، حَتَّى نَظَرْتُ
إِلَيْهِ، عَلَى نَعْتِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ الَّذِي نَعَتَ .

[2457] 149 - (1065) It was narrated from Abû Sa‘eed that the Prophet ﷺ mentioned some people who would be among his *Ummah*; they would emerge when there was division among the people, and their distinguishing feature would be shaving.^[1] He said: “They are the most evil of people -” or said “they are among the most evil of people” - “and the group that is closer to the truth will kill them.” The Prophet ﷺ gave a likeness of them, or he said: “A man shoots at the prey” - or “the target” - “then he looks at the arrow and does not see any sign (of blood); he looks at the lowest end of the arrow and does not see any sign (of blood); he looks at the notch and does not see any sign (of blood).” Abû Sa‘eed said: “And you have killed them, O people of Al-‘Irâq.”

[٢٤٥٧] ١٤٩ - (١٠٦٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ
عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي
سَعِيدٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ ذَكَرَ قَوْمًا يَكُونُونَ
فِي أُمَّتِهِ، يَخْرُجُونَ فِي فُرْقَةٍ مِنَ النَّاسِ،
سَيِّمَاهُمُ التَّحَالِقُ، قَالَ: «هُمْ شَرُّ الْخَلْقِ -
أَوْ مِنْ أَسْرِّ الْخَلْقِ - يَقْتُلُهُمْ أَدْنَى
الطَّاغُفَتَيْنِ إِلَى الْحَقِّ»، قَالَ: فَضَرَبَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لَهُمْ مَثَلًا، أَوْ قَالَ قَوْلًا:
«الرَّجُلُ يَرْمِي الرَّمِيَّةَ - أَوْ قَالَ الْغَرَضَ -
فَيَنْظُرُ فِي النَّصْلِ فَلَا يَرَى بَصِيرَةً، وَيَنْظُرُ
فِي النَّصِيِّ فَلَا يَرَى بَصِيرَةً، وَيَنْظُرُ فِي
الْفُوقِ فَلَا يَرَى بَصِيرَةً»، قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو
سَعِيدٍ: وَأَنْتُمْ قَتَلْتُمُوهُمْ يَا أَهْلَ الْعِرَاقِ! .

[2458] 150 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘A group will secede from my *Ummah* at a time of division among the Muslims, and they will be killed by the group that is closer to the truth.’”

[٢٤٥٨] ١٥٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ
ابْنُ فُرُوحَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْقَاسِمُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْفَضْلِ
الْحُدْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نَضْرَةَ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ
الْحُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «تَمْرُقُ
مَارِقَةٌ عِنْدَ فُرْقَةٍ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، يَقْتُلُهَا أَوْلَى
الطَّاغُفَتَيْنِ بِالْحَقِّ» .

[1]. Meaning, shaving their heads, see no. 2472.

[2459] 151 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There will be among my *Ummah* two groups, from among whom (a third) group will secede, and they will be killed by those who are closer to the truth.'"

[2460] 152 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "A group will secede at a time of division among the people, and they will be killed by the group that is closer to the truth."

[2461] 153 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî in a *Hadîth* from the Prophet ﷺ in which he mentioned people who would emerge at a time of division, and they would be killed by the group that is closer to the truth.

Chapter 48. Exhortation To Kill The *Khawârij*

[2462] 154 - (1066) 'Alî said:

[٢٤٥٩] ١٥١ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزُّهْرَانِيُّ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ - قَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَكُونُ فِي أُمَّتِي فِرْقَتَانِ فَيُخْرَجُ مِنْ بَيْنَهُمَا مَارِقَةٌ، يَلِي قَتْلَهُمْ أَوْلَاهُمْ بِالْحَقِّ».

[٢٤٦٠] ١٥٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ بْنُ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ [الْخُدْرِيِّ] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «تَمْرُقُ مَارِقَةٌ فِي فِرْقَةٍ مِنَ النَّاسِ، فَيَلِي قَتْلَهُمْ أَوْلَى الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ بِالْحَقِّ».

[٢٤٦١] ١٥٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ حَبِيبِ بْنِ أَبِي ثَابِتٍ، عَنِ الصَّحَّاحِ الْمَشْرِقِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي حَدِيثٍ ذَكَرَ فِيهِ قَوْمًا يَخْرُجُونَ عَلَى فِرْقَةٍ مُخْتَلِفَةٍ، يَقْتُلُهُمْ أَقْرَبُ الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ مِنَ الْحَقِّ.

(المعجم ٤٨) - (بَابُ التَّحْرِيفِ عَلَى قَتْلِ الْخَوَارِجِ) (التحفة ٤٩)

[٢٤٦٢] ١٥٤ - (١٠٦٦) حَدَّثَنَا

“When I narrate to you from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, it would be dearer to me to be thrown down from the sky than to attribute to him something that he did not say. But if I speak between you and I, then war is deceit. I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘There will emerge at the end of time people who are young in age and foolishly immature, but their speech will be like the best of people. They will recite the Qur’ân but it will not go any further than their throats, and they will pass out of the religion as an arrow passes out of the prey. If you encounter them, then kill them, for killing them brings to the one who kills them reward with Allâh on the Day of Resurrection.’”

[2463] (...) A similar report (as no. 2462) was narrated from Al-A’mash with this chain.

[2464] (...) It was narrated from Al-A’mash with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 2462), but

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَشْجِ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ وَكَيْعٍ - قَالَ الْأَشْجِ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ: - حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ حَيْثِمَةَ، عَنْ سُوَيْدِ بْنِ غَفَلَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ عَلِيٌّ: إِذَا حَدَّثْتُمْ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَلَا تَنْ أَجْرًا مِنَ السَّمَاءِ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ أَنْ أَقُولَ عَلَيْهِ مَا لَمْ يَقُلْ، وَإِذَا حَدَّثْتُمْ فِيمَا بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكُمْ فَإِنَّ الْحَرْبَ خَدَعَتْ، سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «سَيَخْرُجُ فِي آخِرِ الزَّمَانِ قَوْمٌ أَحَادِثُ الْأَسْنَانِ، سُفَهَاءُ الْأَحْلَامِ، يَقُولُونَ مِنْ خَيْرِ قَوْلِ الْبَرِيَّةِ، يَفْرَءُونَ الْقُرْآنَ لَا يُجَاوِزُ حَنَاجِرَهُمْ، يَمْرُقُونَ مِنَ الدِّينِ كَمَا يَمْرُقُ السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ، فَإِذَا لَقِيتُمُوهُمْ فَاقْتُلُوهُمْ، فَإِنَّ فِي قَتْلِهِمْ أَجْرًا لِمَنْ قَتَلَهُمْ، عِنْدَ اللَّهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[٢٤٦٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ [بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ]: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ بْنُ نَافِعٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[٢٤٦٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ

their *Hadîth* does not say: "They will pass out of the faith like an arrow passes out of the prey."

ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَرُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا: «يَمْرُقُونَ مِنَ الدِّينِ كَمَا يَمْرُقُ السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ».

[2465] 155 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abîdah that 'Alî mentioned the *Khawârij* and said: "Among them is a man with a defective arm," or "a small arm. If you would exercise restraint, I would tell you what Allâh promised on the tongue of Muḥammad ﷺ to those who kill them." I said: "Did you hear that from Muḥammad ﷺ?" He said: "Yes, by the Lord of the *Ka'bah*; yes, by the Lord of the *Ka'bah*; yes, by the Lord of the *Ka'bah*."

[٢٤٦٥] ١٥٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُثَيْبٍ وَحَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَرُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُمَا - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ عُثَيْبٍ عَنِ أَيُّوبَ، عَنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنِ عَبِيدَةَ، عَنِ عَلِيٍّ - قَالَ: - ذَكَرَ الْخَوَارِجَ فَقَالَ: فِيهِمْ رَجُلٌ مُخَدَّجُ الْيَدِ، أَوْ مُودَنُ الْيَدِ، أَوْ مَثْدُونُ الْيَدِ، لَوْلَا أَنْ تَبَطَّرُوا لَحَدَّثْتُكُمْ بِمَا وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ يَقْتُلُونَهُمْ عَلَى لِسَانِ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، قَالَ قُلْتُ: أَنْتَ سَمِعْتَهُ مِنْ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: إِي وَرَبِّ الْكَعْبَةِ! إِي وَرَبِّ الْكَعْبَةِ! إِي وَرَبِّ الْكَعْبَةِ!

[2466] (...) It was narrated that 'Abîdah said: "I only tell you what I heard from him." Then he narrated from 'Alî a *Hadîth* similar to that of Ayyûb (no. 2464).

[٢٤٦٦] (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنِ عَبِيدَةَ قَالَ: لَا أَحَدْتُكُمْ إِلَّا مَا سَمِعْتُ مِنْهُ، فَذَكَرَ عَنِ عَلِيٍّ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ أَيُّوبَ مَرْفُوعًا.

[2467] 156 - (...) Zaid bin Wahb Al-Juhanî narrated that he was in the army that was with ‘Alî [may Allâh be pleased with him] which went to deal with the *Khawârij*. ‘Alî said: “O people, I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘There will emerge some people from my *Ummah* who will recite the Qur’ân, and your recitation would seem insignificant in comparison to theirs, and your prayer would seem insignificant in comparison to theirs, and your fasting would seem insignificant in comparison to theirs. They will recite the Qur’ân, thinking that it is in their favor, when in fact it is against them, and their prayer will not go any further than their collarbones. They will pass out of Islam as an arrow passes out of the prey.’ If the army which encounters them knew what has been decreed for them on the tongue of their Prophet ﷺ, they would rely upon that action. The sign of that is that among them there is a man who has an upper arm but no forearm, and the end of his upper arm is like a nipple with white hairs. You will go to Mu’âwiyah and the people of Ash-Shâm and you will leave these people to look after your families and wealth. By Allâh. I believe that these are the people in question, for they have shed

١٥٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ بْنُ هَمَّامٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ أَبِي سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ:
حَدَّثَنَا سَلْمَةُ بْنُ كُهَيْلٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي زَيْدُ
ابْنُ وَهْبٍ الْجُهَيْنِيُّ، أَنَّهُ كَانَ فِي الْجَيْشِ
الَّذِي كَانُوا مَعَ عَلِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ،
الَّذِينَ سَارُوا إِلَى الْخَوَارِجِ، فَقَالَ عَلِيُّ:
أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يَقُولُ: «يُخْرَجُ قَوْمٌ مِنْ أُمَّتِي يَقْرَأُونَ
الْقُرْآنَ، لَيْسَ قِرَاءَتُكُمْ إِلَى قِرَاءَتِهِمْ
بِشَيْءٍ، وَلَا صَلَاتُكُمْ إِلَى صَلَاتِهِمْ
بِشَيْءٍ، وَلَا صِيَامُكُمْ إِلَى صِيَامِهِمْ بِشَيْءٍ،
يَقْرَأُونَ الْقُرْآنَ، يَحْسِبُونَ أَنَّهُ لَهُمْ وَهُوَ
عَلَيْهِمْ، لَا تَحَاوِرُوا صَلَاتَهُمْ تَرَاقِيهِمْ،
يَمْرُقُونَ مِنَ الْإِسْلَامِ كَمَا يَمْرُقُ السَّهْمُ
مِنَ الرَّيْمِيَّةِ»، لَوْ يَعْلَمُ الْجَيْشُ الَّذِينَ
يُصِيبُونَهُمْ، مَا قُضِيَ لَهُمْ عَلَى لِسَانِ
نَبِيِّهِ ﷺ لَأَتَكَلَّمُوا عَنِ الْعَمَلِ، وَآيَةُ ذَلِكَ
أَنَّ فِيهِمْ رَجُلًا - لَعَلَّهُ قَالَ: - لَهُ عَضُدٌ،
لَيْسَ لَهُ ذِرَاعٌ، عَلَى رَأْسِ عَضُدِهِ مِثْلُ
حَلْمَةِ الثَّدْيِ، عَلَيْهِ شَعْرَاتٌ بَيْضٌ،
فَتَذْهَبُونَ إِلَى مُعَاوِيَةَ وَأَهْلِ الشَّامِ،
وَتَتْرَكُونَ هَؤُلَاءِ يَخْلِفُونَكُمْ فِي ذَرَارِيِّكُمْ
وَأَمْوَالِكُمْ، وَاللَّهِ! إِنِّي لَأَرْجُو أَنْ يَكُونُوا

forbidden blood and raided the flocks of the people. So march forth, in the Name of Allâh.”

Salamah bin Kuhail said: “Zaid bin Wahb described to me the stops (made by the army) until he said: ‘Then we crossed a bridge, and when we met (the *Khawârij*), who were being led that day by ‘Abdullâh bin Wahb Ar-Râsibî, he (‘Abdullâh) said to (his men): “Throw your spears and draw your swords from their sheaths, for I am afraid that they may urge you to negotiate as they did on the day of (the battle of) Harûrâ.” So they went back and threw their spears and unsheathed their swords, and (the companions of ‘Alî) fought back with their spears, and they (the *Khawârij*) were killed and piled up one on top of another, but only two of the people (companions of ‘Alî) were killed that day. ‘Alî [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: “See if the deformed one is among them.” So they looked but they did not find him, ‘Alî [may Allâh be pleased with him] stood up himself and (looked) until he came to some people who had been killed and piled up one on top of another, and he said: “Search them till the last man.” They found him next to the earth (at the bottom of the heap) and ‘Alî said the *Takbîr*, then he said: “Allâh spoke the truth and His

هَؤُلَاءِ الْقَوْمِ، فَإِنَّهُمْ قَدْ سَفَكُوا الدَّمَ
الْحَرَامَ، وَأَعَارُوا فِي سَرَحِ النَّاسِ،
فَسِيرُوا عَلَى اسْمِ اللَّهِ.

قَالَ سَلَمَةُ بْنُ كُهَيْلٍ: فَتَزَلَّنِي زَيْدُ بْنُ
وَهْبٍ مَنَزِلًا، حَتَّى قَالَ: مَرَرْنَا عَلَى
فَنْطَرَةٍ، فَلَمَّا التَّقِينَا، وَعَلَى الْخَوَارِجِ
يَوْمَئِذٍ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهْبِ الرَّاسِبِيِّ، فَقَالَ
لَهُمْ: اأَلْقُوا الرِّمَاحَ، وَسَلُّوا سُيُوفَكُمْ
مِنْ جُفُونِهَا، فَإِنِّي أَخَافُ أَنْ يُنَاشِدُوكُمْ
كَمَا نَاشَدُوكُمْ يَوْمَ حَرُورَاءَ، فَارْجِعُوا
فَوَحِّشُوا بِرِمَاحِهِمْ وَسَلُّوا السُّيُوفَ،
وَسَجَّرَهُمُ النَّاسُ بِرِمَاحِهِمْ، قَالَ: وَقُتِلَ
بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ، وَمَا أُصِيبَ مِنْ
النَّاسِ يَوْمَئِذٍ إِلَّا رَجُلَانِ، فَقَالَ عَلِيُّ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: اأَلْتَمَسُوا فِيهِمْ
الْمُحَدَجَ، فَالْتَمَسُوهُ فَلَمْ يَجِدُوهُ، فَقَامَ
عَلِيُّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ بِنَفْسِهِ حَتَّى أَتَى
نَاسًا قَدْ قُتِلَ بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ، قَالَ:
أَحْرُوهُمْ، فَوَجَدُوهُ مِمَّا بَلِي الْأَرْضَ،
فَكَبَّرَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: صَدَقَ اللَّهُ، وَبَلَغَ
رَسُولُهُ، قَالَ: فَقَامَ إِلَيْهِ عَبِيدَةُ السَّلْمَانِيُّ
فَقَالَ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ! اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا
إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ لَسِمِعَتْ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ مِنْ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ: إِي، وَاللَّهِ الَّذِي

Messenger conveyed it.” Then ‘Abîdah As-Salmâni went to him and said: “O Commander of the Believers, by Allâh, besides Whom there is none worthy of worship, did you hear this *Hadîth* from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?” Then he repeated his question three times, and ‘Alî affirmed it each time.”

[2468] 157 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Ubaidullâh bin Abî Râfi‘, the freed slave of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, that when the *Harûriyyah* rebelled, he was with ‘Alî bin Abî Tâlib [may Allâh be pleased with him]. They said: “There is no command but that of Allâh.” ‘Alî said: “These are true words being used for false purposes. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ described some people, and I recognize their characteristics in these people. ‘They will speak the truth on their tongues but it will not go any further than this’ - and he pointed to his throat - ‘and they are the most hated of Allâh’s creation to Him. Among them will be a black man, one of whose arms is like the teat of a sheep’ or ‘a nipple.’” When ‘Alî bin Abî Tâlib [may Allâh be pleased with him] killed them, he said: “Look (for that man).” They looked but did not find anything. He told them: “Go back, for by Allâh, I did not lie nor was I lied to” - (he said this) two or three times.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ! حَتَّى اسْتَحْلَفَهُ ثَلَاثًا، وَهُوَ يَحْلِفُ لَهُ.

[٢٤٦٨] ١٥٧ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَيُونُسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ بُكَيْرِ بْنِ الْأَسْحَجِّ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي رَافِعٍ مَوْلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: أَنَّ الْحَرُورِيَّةَ لَمَّا خَرَجَتْ، وَهُوَ مَعَ عَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، قَالُوا: لَا حُكْمَ إِلَّا لِلَّهِ، قَالَ عَلِيٌّ: كَلِمَةٌ حَقٌّ أُرِيدَ بِهَا بَاطِلٌ، إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَصَفَ نَاسًا، إِنِّي لَأَعْرِفُ صِفَتَهُمْ فِي هَؤُلَاءِ، «يَقُولُونَ الْحَقَّ بِأَلْسِنَتِهِمْ لَا يَجُوزُ هَذَا، مِنْهُمْ - وَأَشَارَ إِلَى خَلْقِهِ - مِنْ أَبْغَضِ خَلْقِ اللَّهِ إِلَيْهِ، مِنْهُمْ أَسْوَدُ إِحْدَى يَدَيْهِ طُبْيَ شَاةٍ أَوْ حَلْمَةٍ تُدِّي»، فَلَمَّا قَتَلَهُمْ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: انظُرُوا، فَانظُرُوا فَلَمْ يَجِدُوا شَيْئًا، فَقَالَ: ارجِعُوا، فَوَاللَّهِ! مَا كَذَبْتُ وَلَا كُنِذْتُ، مَرَّتَيْنِ أَوْ

Then they found him in a ruin, and they brought him and placed him before him.

‘Ubaidullâh said: “I was present when that happened and ‘Alî said that to them.”

Yûnus added in his report: Bukair said: ‘And a man narrated to me from Ibn Ḥunain that he said: ‘I saw that black man.’”

Chapter 49. The *Khawârij* Are The Most Evil Of People And Of All Creation

[2469] 158 - (1067) It was narrated that Abû Ḍharr said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘After me among my *Ummah* there will be people who recite the Qur’ân, but it does not go any further than their throats. They will pass out of the religion as an arrow passes out of the prey, then they will not return to it. They are the most evil of mankind and of all creation.’”

Ibn Aş-Şâmit said: “I met Râfi‘ bin ‘Amr Al-Ghifârî, the brother of Al-Ḥakam Al-Ghifârî, and I said: ‘What is this *Ḥadîth* that I have heard from Abû Ḍharr, (saying) such and such?’ And I quoted this *Ḥadîth* to him. He said: ‘I heard it from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ too.’”

ثَلَاثًا، ثُمَّ وَجَدُوهُ فِي خَرِبَةٍ، فَأَتَوْا بِهِ حَتَّى وَضَعُوهُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ .

قَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ: وَأَنَا حَاضِرٌ ذَلِكَ مِنْ أَمْرِهِمْ، وَقَوْلِي عَلَيْهِمْ .

زَادَ يُونُسُ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: قَالَ بُكَيْرٌ: وَحَدَّثَنِي رَجُلٌ عَنِ ابْنِ حُنَيْنٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ ذَلِكَ الْأَسْوَدَ .

(المعجم ٤٩) - (باب الخوارج شر الخلق والخليقة) (التحفة ٥٠)

[٢٤٦٩] ١٥٨ - (١٠٦٧) حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ قُرُوخٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَلِيمَانُ بْنُ الْمُغِيرَةِ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدُ بْنُ هِلَالٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الصَّامِتِ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ بَعْدِي مِنْ أُمَّتِي - أَوْ سَيَكُونُ بَعْدِي مِنْ أُمَّتِي - قَوْمٌ يَقْرَأُونَ الْقُرْآنَ، لَا يُجَاوِزُ حَلَاقِيمَهُمْ، يَخْرُجُونَ مِنَ الدِّينِ كَمَا يَخْرُجُ السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ، ثُمَّ لَا يَعُودُونَ فِيهِ، هُمْ شَرُّ الْخَلْقِ وَالْخَلِيقَةِ» .

فَقَالَ ابْنُ الصَّامِتِ: فَلَقِيتُ رَافِعَ بْنَ عَمْرٍو الْغِفَارِيَّ أَخَا الْحَكَمِ الْغِفَارِيَّ، فُلْتُ: مَا حَدِيثٌ سَمِعْتَهُ مِنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ: كَذَا وَكَذَا؟ فَذَكَرْتُ لَهُ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ، فَقَالَ: وَأَنَا سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ .

[2470] 159 - (1068) It was narrated that Yusair bin 'Amr said: "I asked Sahl bin Hunaif: 'Did you hear the Prophet ﷺ mention the *Khawârij*?' He said: 'I heard him' - and he gestured towards the east - (say:) 'People who recite the Qur'ân on their lips, but it will not go past their collarbones. They will pass out of the religion as an arrow passes out of the prey.'"

[2471] (...) Sulaimân Ash-Shaibânî narrated it with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 2470), and he said: "Many groups will emerge therefrom."

[2472] 160 - (...) It was narrated from Sahl bin Hunaif that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There will be people in the east who will go astray; they have shaven heads."

Chapter 50. Zakât Is Forbidden For The Messenger Of Allâh ﷺ And His Family, And They Are Banû Hâshim And Banû Al-Muttalib, And No One Else

[2473] 161 - (1069) Abû

[٢٤٧٠] ١٥٩ - (١٠٦٨) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

بَكْرِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنْ يُسَيْرِ بْنِ عَمْرِو قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ سَهْلَ بْنَ حُنَيْفٍ: [هَلْ] سَمِعْتَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَذْكُرُ الْخَوَارِجَ، فَقَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ - وَأَشَارَ بِيَدِهِ نَحْوَ الْمَشْرِقِ - «قَوْمٌ يَقْرَأُونَ الْقُرْآنَ بِاللِّسَانِ لَا يَدْخُلُونَ تَرَاقِيهِمْ، يَمْرُقُونَ مِنَ الدِّينِ كَمَا يَمْرُقُ السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ».

[٢٤٧١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ:

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ الشَّيْبَانِيُّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: يَخْرُجُ مِنْهُ أَقْوَامٌ.

[٢٤٧٢] ١٦٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

بَكْرِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَزِيدَ، - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَرُونَ - عَنِ الْعَوَّامِ بْنِ حَوْشَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ الشَّيْبَانِيُّ عَنْ أُسَيْرِ بْنِ عَمْرِو، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ حُنَيْفٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَتَّبِعُهُ قَوْمٌ قَبْلَ الْمَشْرِقِ مُحَلَّقَةٌ رُءُوسُهُمْ».

(المعجم ٥٠) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ الزَّكَاةِ

عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

وَعَلَى آلِهِ، وَهُمْ بَنُو هَاشِمٍ وَبَنُو

الْمَطْلَبِ دُونَ غَيْرِهِمْ) (التحفة ٥١)

[٢٤٧٣] ١٦١ - (١٠٦٩) حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ

Hurairah said: “Al-Ḥasan bin ‘Alī took a date from the dates that had been given in charity and put it in his mouth. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘No, no, put it down! Don’t you know that we do not consume charity?’”

اللَّهُ بْنُ مُعَاذِ الْعَبْرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ وَهُوَ ابْنُ زِيَادٍ، سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: أَخَذَ الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ تَمْرَةً مِنْ تَمْرِ الصَّدَقَةِ، فَجَعَلَهَا فِي فِيهِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «كَيْفَ كَيْفَ أَرَمَ بِهَا، أَمَا عَلِمْتَ أَنَّا لَا نَأْكُلُ الصَّدَقَةَ؟».

[2474] (...) It was narrated from Shu‘bah with this chain (a similar *Hadīth* as no. 2473), and he said: “The charity is not permissible for us.”

[٢٤٧٤] (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَرُهِيرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ وَكَيْعٍ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ وَقَالَ: «أَنَا لَا تَجُلُّ لَنَا الصَّدَقَةُ؟».

[2475] (...) It was narrated from Shu‘bah with this chain (a similar *Hadīth* as no. 2473), as Ibn Mu‘âdh said: “We do not consume chairy.”

[٢٤٧٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ شُعْبَةَ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، كَمَا قَالَ ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ: «أَنَا لَا نَأْكُلُ الصَّدَقَةَ».

[2476] 162 - (1070) It was narrated from Abū Hurairah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “I go to my family and I find a date lying on my bed, and I pick it up to eat it, then I fear that it may be charity, so I put it down.”

[٢٤٧٦] ١٦٢ - (١٠٧٠) حَدَّثَنِي هُرُؤُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو أَنَّ أَبَا يُوسُفَ مَوْلَى أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِنِّي لَأَنْقَلِبُ إِلَى أَهْلِي، فَأَجِدُ التَّمْرَةَ سَاقِطَةً عَلَيَّ فِرَاشِي، ثُمَّ أَرْفَعُهَا لِأَكُلَهَا، ثُمَّ أَحْشَى أَنْ تَكُونَ صَدَقَةً، فَأُلْقِيهَا».

[2477] 163 - (...) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: "This is what Abû Hurairah narrated from Muḥammad the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ" - and he quoted a number of *Aḥadīth*, including the following: "And he said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'By Allâh, I go back to my family and I find a date lying on my bed' - or 'in my house' - 'and I pick it up to eat it, then I fear that it may be charity [or from the charity], so I put it down.'"

[2478] 164 - (1071) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Prophet ﷺ found a date and said: "Were it not that it may be from the charity, I would eat it."

[2479] 165 - (...) Anas bin Mâlik narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ passed by a date on the road and said: "Were it not that it may be from the charity, I would eat it."

[2480] 166 - (...) It was narrated from Anas that the Prophet ﷺ found a date and said: "Were it

[٢٤٧٧] ١٦٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ

ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ بْنُ هَمَّامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هَذَا مَا حَدَّثْنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ - فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا - وَقَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَاللَّهِ! إِنِّي لَأَنْقَلِبُ إِلَى أَهْلِي فَأَجِدُ التَّمْرَةَ سَاقِطَةً عَلَى فِرَاشِي - أَوْ فِي بَيْتِي - فَأَرْفَعُهَا لِأَكْلِهَا، ثُمَّ أَحْشَى أَنْ تَكُونَ صَدَقَةً [أَوْ مِنَ الصَّدَقَةِ] فَأَلْقِيهَا».

[٢٤٧٨] ١٦٤ - (١٠٧١) حَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ سُهَيْبَانَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ مُصْرَبٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَجَدَ تَمْرَةً، فَقَالَ: «لَوْلَا أَنْ تَكُونَ مِنَ الصَّدَقَةِ لَأَكَلْتُهَا».

[٢٤٧٩] ١٦٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ مُصْرَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَرَّ بِتَمْرَةٍ بِالطَّرِيقِ فَقَالَ: «لَوْلَا أَنْ تَكُونَ مِنَ الصَّدَقَةِ لَأَكَلْتُهَا».

[٢٤٨٠] ١٦٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ

ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ

not that it may be charity, I would eat it.”

Chapter 51. Not Appointing The Family Of The Prophet ﷺ In Charge Of The Charity

[2481] 167 - (1072) ‘Abdul-Muṭṭalib bin Rabî’ah bin Al-Hârîth narrated: “Rabî’ah bin Al-Hârîth and Al-’Abbâs bin ‘Abdul-Muṭṭalib got together and said: ‘By Allâh, why don’t we send these two young men - meaning myself and Al-Faḍl bin ‘Abbâs - to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to speak to him, so that he will appoint them in charge of this charity, then they would do what the people do and get what the people get.’ While they were discussing that, ‘Alî bin Abî Tâlib came and stood in front of them. They mentioned that to him, and ‘Alî bin Abî Tâlib said: ‘Do not do that, for by Allâh, he will not do that.’ Rabî’ah bin Al-Hârîth turned to him and said: ‘By Allâh, you are only saying this because you feel jealous of us. By Allâh, when you became the son-in-law of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ we did not feel jealous of you.’ ‘Alî said: ‘Send them.’ So they went, and ‘Alî lay down.” He said: “When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had prayed *Zuhr*, we went ahead of him to the

ابن هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَجَدَ تَمْرَةً فَقَالَ: «لَوْلَا أَنْ تَكُونُ صَدَقَةً لَأَكَلْتُهَا».

(المعجم ٥١) - (بَابُ تَرْكِ اسْتِعْمَالِ
آلِ النَّبِيِّ عَلَى الصَّدَقَةِ) (التحفة ٥٢)

[٢٤٨١] ١٦٧ - (١٠٧٢) حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَسْمَاءَ الضَّبَّعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا جُوَيْرِيَةُ عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نَوْفَلِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ حَدَّثَهُ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ الْمُطَّلِبِ بْنَ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ حَدَّثَهُ قَالَ: اجْتَمَعَ رَبِيعَةُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ وَالْعَبَّاسُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ فَقَالَا: وَاللَّهِ! لَوْ بَعَثْنَا هَذَيْنِ الْعُلَامَيْنِ - قَالَ لِي وَلِلْفَضْلِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ - إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَكَلَّمَاهُ، فَأَمَرَهُمَا عَلَى هَذِهِ الصَّدَقَاتِ، فَأَدَيَا مَا يُؤَدِّي النَّاسُ، وَأَصَابَا مِمَّا يُصِيبُ النَّاسُ! قَالَ: فَبَيْنَمَا هُمَا فِي ذَلِكَ جَاءَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ، فَوَقَفَ عَلَيْهِمَا، فَذَكَرَا لَهُ ذَلِكَ، فَقَالَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ: لَا تَفْعَلَا، فَوَاللَّهِ! مَا هُوَ بِفَاعِلٍ، فَانْتَحَاهُ رَبِيعَةُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ فَقَالَ: وَاللَّهِ! مَا تَصْنَعُ هَذَا إِلَّا نَفَاسَةَ مِنْكَ عَلَيْنَا، فَوَاللَّهِ! لَقَدْ نِلْتَ صِهْرَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَمَا نَفْسِنَاهُ عَلَيْكَ. قَالَ عَلِيُّ: أَرْسَلُوهُمَا، فَأَنْطَلَقَا،

apartment and stood at the door until he came. He took hold of our ears then said: 'Tell me what you want to say.' Then he went in and we entered upon him, and on that day he was at the house of Zainab bint Jahsh. Each of us urged the other to speak, then one of us spoke and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, you are the kindest of people and the best in upholding ties of kinship. We have reached the age of marriage, and we have come so that you might appoint us in charge of some of this charity, so that we may do for you what the people do, and get what they get.' He remained silent for a long time, until we wanted to speak again, but Zainab gestured to us from behind the curtain not to speak. Then he said: 'The charity is not appropriate for the family of Muḥammad, rather it is the dirt of the people. Call Maḥmiyah for me' - who was in charge of the *Khums* - 'and Nawfal bin Al-Ḥârith bin 'Abdu-Muṭṭalib.' They came, and he said to Maḥmiyah: 'Give your daughter in marriage to this young man' - meaning Al-Faḍl bin 'Abbâs, and he did so. And he said to Nawfal bin Al-Ḥârith: 'Give your daughter in marriage to this young man,' meaning myself - and he did so. And he said to Maḥmiyah: 'Give the gift (the *Mahr*) for them from the

وَاضْطَجَعَ عَلَيَّ، قَالَ: فَلَمَّا صَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الظُّهْرَ سَبَّأَهُ إِلَى الْحُجْرَةِ، فَمُتْنَا عِنْدَهَا، حَتَّى جَاءَ فَأَخَذَ بِأَذَانِنَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَخْرِجَا مَا تُصَرَّرَانِ» ثُمَّ دَخَلَ وَدَخَلْنَا عَلَيْهِ، وَهُوَ يَوْمئِذٍ عِنْدَ زَيْنَبِ بِنْتِ جَحْشٍ، قَالَ: فَتَوَاكَلْنَا الْكَلَامَ، ثُمَّ تَكَلَّمَ أَحَدُنَا فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَنْتَ أَكْبَرُ النَّاسِ وَأَوْصَلُ النَّاسِ، وَقَدْ بَلَّغْنَا النِّكَاحَ، فَجِئْنَا لِنُؤَمِّرَنَّكَ عَلَى بَعْضِ هَذِهِ الصَّدَقَاتِ، فَنُؤَدِّي إِلَيْكَ كَمَا يُؤَدِّي النَّاسُ، وَنُصِيبُ كَمَا يُصِيبُونَ قَالَ: فَسَكَتَ طَوِيلًا حَتَّى أَرَدْنَا أَنْ نُكَلِّمَهُ، قَالَ: وَجَعَلَتْ زَيْنَبُ تُلْمِعُ عَلَيْنَا مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْحِجَابِ أَنْ لَا نُكَلِّمَهُ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الصَّدَقَةَ لَا تَتَّبِعِي لِأَلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، إِنَّمَا هِيَ أَوْسَاخُ النَّاسِ، اذْعُوا لِي مَحْمِيَّةً - وَكَانَ عَلَى الْخُمْسِ - وَنُؤْفَلَ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ»، قَالَ: فَجَاءَهُ، فَقَالَ لِمَحْمِيَّةَ: «أَنْكِحْ هَذَا الْعُلَامَ ابْنَتَكَ» - لِلْفَضْلِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ - فَأَنْكَحَهُ، وَقَالَ لِنُؤْفَلَ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ: «أَنْكِحْ هَذَا الْعُلَامَ ابْنَتَكَ» - لِي - فَأَنْكَحَنِي، وَقَالَ لِمَحْمِيَّةَ: «أَصْدِيقُ عَنَّهُمَا مِنَ الْخُمْسِ كَذَا وَكَذَا».

قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: وَلَمْ يُسَمِّهِ لِي

Khums, such-and-such an amount.”

Az-Zuhrî (one of the narrators) said: “And he did not tell me how much it was.”

[2482] 168 - (...) ‘Abdul-Muṭṭalib bin Rabî’ah bin Al-Hârith bin ‘Abdul-Muṭṭalib narrated that his father Rabî’ah bin Al-Hârith [bin ‘Abdul-Muṭṭalib] and Al-‘Abbâs bin ‘Abdul-Muṭṭalib said to ‘Abdul-Muṭṭalib bin Rabî’ah and Al-Faḍl bin ‘Abbâs: “Go to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ...” and he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of Mâlik (no. 2481). And he said in it: “Alî spread his *Ridâ*’ and lay down on it, and he said: ‘I am Abû Hasan, the chief, and by Allâh I will not move from my place until your two sons come back to you with the reply to the request with which you sent them to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.”

And he said in the *Hadîth*: “Then he said to us: ‘This charity is the dirt of the people, and it is not permissible for Muḥammad nor for the family of Muḥammad ﷺ.’” And he said: “Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Call Maḥmiyah bin Jazî for me.’ He was a man from Banû Asad whom the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had appointed in charge of the *Khums*.”

[٢٤٨٢] ١٦٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا هَرُونَ
ابْنُ مَعْرُوفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي
يُونُسُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ تَوْفَلٍ الْأَشْجَمِيِّ: أَنَّ
عَبْدَ الْمُطَّلِبِ بْنَ رَبِيعَةَ بْنَ الْحَارِثِ بْنَ عَبْدِ
الْمُطَّلِبِ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ أَبَاهُ رَبِيعَةَ بْنَ الْحَارِثِ
[بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ] وَالْعَبَّاسَ بْنَ عَبْدِ
الْمُطَّلِبِ، قَالَا لِعَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ
وَلِلْفَضْلِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: ائْتِيَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ،
وَسَاقِ الْحَدِيثِ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ، وَقَالَ
فِيهِ: فَأَلْقَى عَلَيَّ رِدَاءَهُ ثُمَّ اضْطَجَعَ عَلَيْهِ،
وَقَالَ: أَنَا أَبُو حَسَنِ الْقَرْمِ، وَاللَّهِ! لَا أَرِيمُ
مَكَانِي حَتَّى يَرْجِعَ إِلَيْكُمَا أَبْنَاكُمَا، بِحُورٍ
مَا بَعَثْنَا بِهِ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

وَقَالَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ لَنَا: «إِنَّ
هَذِهِ الصَّدَقَاتُ إِنَّمَا هِيَ أَوْسَاحُ النَّاسِ،
وَإِنَّهَا لَا تَحِلُّ لِمُحَمَّدٍ وَلَا لِأَبِي مُحَمَّدٍ»
ﷺ. وَقَالَ أَيْضًا: ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الَّذِي نَوَى نِيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ بْنِ حَبْرَةَ» وَهُوَ
رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي أَسَدٍ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
أَسَدًا لَهُ قَلْبُ الْأَحْمَاسِ.

Chapter 52. Gifts Are Permissible For The Prophet ﷺ And Banû Hâshim And Banû Al-Muţţalib, Even If The Giver Acquired It By Way Of Charity. When The Recipient Takes Possession Of Charity, It Is No Longer Described As Charity, And It Is Permissible For Anyone For Whom Charity Is Otherwise Unlawful

[2483] 169 - (1073) ‘Ubaid bin As-Sabbâq said: “Juwairiyah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, told him that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon her and said: ‘Is there any food?’ She said: ‘No by Allâh, O Messenger of Allâh, we do not have any food except a bone of mutton that was given to our freed slave woman from the charity.’ He said: ‘Bring it, for it has reached its destination.’”

[2484] (...) A similar report (as no. 2483) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain.

[2485] 170 - (1074) Anas bin Mâlik said: “Barîrah gave the Prophet ﷺ some meat that had been given to her in charity, and

(المعجم ٥٢) - (بَابُ إِيَاحَةِ الْهَدِيَّةِ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَبَنِي هَاشِمٍ وَبَنِي الْمُطَّلِبِ، وَإِنْ كَانَ الْمَهْدِي مَلِكُهَا بِطَرِيقِ الصَّدَقَةِ، وَبَيَانَ أَنَّ الصَّدَقَةَ إِذَا قَبَضَهَا الْمُتَصَدِّقُ عَلَيْهِ، زَالَ عَنْهَا وَصَفِ الصَّدَقَةِ، وَحَلَّتْ لِكُلِّ أَحَدٍ مِمَّنْ كَانَتِ الصَّدَقَةُ مُحْرَمَةً عَلَيْهِ) (التحفة ٥٣)

[٢٤٨٣] ١٦٩ - (١٠٧٣) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّ عُبَيْدَ بْنَ السَّبَّاقِ قَالَ: إِنَّ جُوَيْرِيَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَخْبَرَتْهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ عَلَيْهَا فَقَالَ: «هَلْ مِنْ طَعَامٍ؟» قَالَتْ: لَا وَاللَّهِ! يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! مَا عِنْدَنَا طَعَامٌ إِلَّا عَظْمٌ مِنْ شَاةٍ أُعْطِيتُهُ مَوْلَاتِي مِنَ الصَّدَقَةِ، فَقَالَ: «قَرِيبِهِ، فَقَدْ بَلَغَتْ مَحِلَّهَا».

[٢٤٨٤] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[٢٤٨٥] ١٧٠ - (١٠٧٤) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى

he said: 'It is charity for her and a gift for us.'

وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ سَمِعَ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: أَهَدَتْ بَرِيرَةُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لِحِمَا تُصَدَّقَ بِهِ عَلَيْهَا، فَقَالَ: «هُوَ لَهَا صَدَقَةٌ، وَلَنَا هَدِيَّةٌ».

[2486] 171 - (1075) It was narrated from 'Āishah: "Some beef was brought to the Prophet ﷺ and it was said: 'This is what was given in charity to Barîrah.' He said: 'It is charity for her and a gift for us.'"

[٢٤٨٦] ١٧١ - (١٠٧٥) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: وَأَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بِلَحْمِ بَقَرٍ، فَقِيلَ: هَذَا مَا تُصَدَّقُ بِهِ عَلَى بَرِيرَةَ، فَقَالَ: «هُوَ لَهَا صَدَقَةٌ وَلَنَا هَدِيَّةٌ».

[2487] 172 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: "Three rulings were issued with regard to Barîrah. The people used to give her charity, and she would give it to us as gifts. I mentioned that to the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'It is charity for her and a gift for you, so eat it.'"

[٢٤٨٧] ١٧٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَتْ فِي بَرِيرَةَ ثَلَاثُ قَضِيَّاتٍ، كَانَ النَّاسُ يَتَصَدَّقُونَ عَلَيْهَا، وَنُهَدَى لَنَا، فَذَكَرْتُ

ذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «هُوَ عَلَيْهَا صَدَقَةٌ
وَلَكُمْ هَدِيَّةٌ، فَكُلُّوهُ».

[2488] 173 - (...) A similar report was narrated from ‘Āishah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٢٤٨٨] ١٧٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ
عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ سِمَاكِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ
ابْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛
وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ الْقَاسِمِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
الْقَاسِمَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
بِمِثْلِ ذَلِكَ.

[2489] (...) A similar report (as no. 2487, with a different chain) was narrated from ‘Āishah from the Prophet ﷺ, except that he said: ‘It is a gift to us from her.’”

[٢٤٨٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ:
حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ
عَنْ رَبِيعَةَ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ ذَلِكَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «وَهُوَ
لَنَا مِنْهَا هَدِيَّةٌ».

[2490] 174 - (...) It was narrated that Umm ‘Atīyah said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ sent a sheep from the charity to me, and I sent some of it to ‘Āishah. When the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ came to ‘Āishah he said: ‘Do you have anything (to eat)?’ She said: ‘No, except that Nusaibah sent us some of the sheep which you had sent to her.’ He said: ‘It has reached its destination.’”

[٢٤٩٠] ١٧٤ - (١٠٧٦) حَدَّثَنِي
زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ حَفْصَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ
عَطِيَّةَ قَالَتْ: بَعَثَ إِلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
بِشَاةٍ مِنَ الصَّدَقَةِ، فَبَعَثْتُ إِلَى عَائِشَةَ مِنْهَا
بِشِيءٍ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَيَّ
عَائِشَةَ قَالَ: «هَلْ عِنْدَكُمْ شَيْءٌ؟» قَالَتْ:
لَا، إِلَّا أَنْ نُسَيِّبَهُ بَعَثْتُ إِلَيْنَا مِنَ الشَّاةِ

الَّتِي بَعَثْتُمْ بِهَا إِلَيْهَا، قَالَ: «إِنَّهَا قَدْ بَلَغَتْ مَجْلَهَا».

Chapter 53. The Prophet ﷺ Accepted Gifts But Refused Charity

(المعجم ٥٣) - (بَابُ قَبُولِ النَّبِيِّ
الْهِدِيَةِ وَرَدِّهِ الصَّدَقَةَ) (التحفة ٥٤)

[2491] 175 - (1077) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that when food was brought to the Prophet ﷺ, he would ask about it. If it was said that it was a gift, he would eat from it, but if it was said that it was charity, he would not eat from it.

[٢٤٩١] ١٧٥ - (١٠٧٧) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ سَلَامٍ الْجَمْعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا الرَّبِيعُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ وَهُوَ ابْنُ زِيَادٍ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ، إِذَا أُتِيَ بِطَعَامٍ، سَأَلَ عَنْهُ، فَإِنْ قِيلَ: هَدِيَّةٌ، أَكَلَ مِنْهَا، وَإِنْ قِيلَ: صَدَقَةٌ لَمْ يَأْكُلْ مِنْهَا.

Chapter 54. The Supplication For The One Who Brings Charity

(المعجم ٥٤) - (بَابُ الدُّعَاءِ لِمَنْ أَتَى
بِصَدَقَةٍ) (التحفة ٥٥)

[2492] 176 - (1087) ‘Abdullâh bin Abî Awfa said: “When people brought their charity to him, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ would say: ‘*Allâhumma ṣalli ‘alaihim* (O Allâh, bless them).’ My father Abû Awfa brought some charity to him and he said: ‘*Allâhumma ṣalli ‘ala âli awfa* (O Allâh, bless the family of Abû Awfa).’”

[٢٤٩٢] ١٧٦ - (١٠٧٨) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا - وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرُو بْنِ مُرَّةٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ أَبِي أَوْفَى؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَعَاذٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرُو بْنِ مُرَّةٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي أَوْفَى قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا أَتَاهُ قَوْمٌ بِصَدَقَتِهِمْ، قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! صَلِّ

عَلَيْهِمْ» فَأَتَاهُ أَبِي أَبُو أَوْفَى بِصَدَقَتِهِ،
فَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! صَلِّ عَلَى آلِ أَبِي أَوْفَى».

[2493] (...) It was narrated from Shu'bah with this chain, except that he said: "salli 'alaihim (bless them)."^[1]

[٢٤٩٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ بِهَذَا
الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «صَلِّ عَلَيْهِمْ».

Chapter 55. Pleasing The Zakât Collector Unless He Asks For Something Unlawful

(المعجم ٥٥) - (بَابُ إِرْضَاءِ السَّاعِي
مَا لَمْ يَطْلُبْ حَرَامًا) (التحفة ٥٦)

[2494] 177 - (989) It was narrated that Jarîr bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'When the *Muṣaddiq* (*Zakât* collector) comes to you, let him depart from you while he is pleased with you."

[٢٤٩٤] ١٧٧ - (٩٨٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ
غِيَاثٍ وَأَبُو خَالِدٍ الْأَحْمَرُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ وَأَبْنُ
أَبِي عَدِيٍّ وَعَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ
دَاوُدَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ
لَهُ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ:
أَخْبَرَنَا دَاوُدُ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ جَرِيرِ بْنِ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا
أَتَاكُمْ الْمُصَدِّقُ، فَلْيُضِدُّ عَنْكُمْ وَهُوَ
عَنْكُمْ رَاضٍ». [راجع: ٢٢٩٨]

[1] Meaning, rather than "bless the family of Abû Awfa."

13. The Book Of Fasting

٢ - (المعجم ١٣) - كتاب الصيام

(التحفة ٦)

Chapter 1. The Virtues Of The Month Of Ramaḍân

(المعجم ١) - (باب فضل شهر

رمضان) (التحفة ١)

[2495] 1 - (1079) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with him] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When Ramaḍân comes, the gates of Paradise are opened and the gates of the Fire are closed, and the devils are fettered."

[٢٤٩٥] ١ - (١٠٧٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ أَبِي سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا جَاءَ رَمَضَانُ فَتُفْتُحَتْ أَبْوَابُ الْجَنَّةِ، وَغُلِّقَتْ أَبْوَابُ النَّارِ، وَصُفِّدَتِ الشَّيَاطِينُ».

[2496] 2 - (...) Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When Ramaḍân comes, the gates of mercy are opened and the gates of Hell are shut, and the devils are put in chains."

[٢٤٩٦] ٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُوسُفُ بْنُ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي أَنَسٍ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا كَانَ رَمَضَانُ فَتُفْتُحَتْ أَبْوَابُ الرَّحْمَةِ، وَغُلِّقَتْ أَبْوَابُ جَهَنَّمَ، وَسُلِّسَتِ الشَّيَاطِينُ».

[2497] (...) Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When Ramadân begins..." a similar report (as no. 2496).

[٢٤٩٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَالْحُلْوَانِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي نَافِعُ بْنُ أَبِي أَنَسٍ، أَنَّ أَبَاهُ حَدَّثَهُ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا دَخَلَ رَمَضَانُ بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 2. The Obligation To Fast Ramadân When The Crescent Is Sighted, And To Break The Fast When The Crescent Is Sighted, And That If It Is Cloudy At The Beginning Or End Of The Month, Then The Month Should Be Completed As Thirty Days

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ وَجُوبِ صَوْمِ رَمَضَانَ لِرُؤْيَةِ الْهَيْلَالِ، وَالْفِطْرِ لِرُؤْيَةِ الْهَيْلَالِ وَأَنَّهُ إِذَا غَمَّ فِي أَوَّلِهِ أَوْ آخِرِهِ أَكْمَلْتَ عِدَّةَ الشَّهْرِ ثَلَاثِينَ يَوْمًا)
(التحفة ٢)

[2498] 3 - (1080) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar (may Allâh be pleased with them)^[1] that the Prophet ﷺ mentioned Ramadân and said: "Do not fast until you see the crescent and do not break the fast until you see it, and if it is cloudy, then count it."

[٢٤٩٨] ٣- (١٠٨٠) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ ذَكَرَ رَمَضَانَ فَقَالَ: «لَا تَصُومُوا حَتَّى تَرَوْا الْهَيْلَالَ، وَلَا تُفْطِرُوا حَتَّى تَرَوْهُ، فَإِنْ أُغْمِيَ عَلَيْكُمْ فَأَقْدِرُوا لَهُ».

[2499] 4 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar (may Allâh be pleased with them) that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ

[٢٤٩٩] ٤- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ

[1] The Arabic words are: (كِلَابًا) which bit. Means may Allâh be pleased with both of them; Meaning In Arabic language plural form are of two kinds (1) when they are (2) and more than two. Here the expression is used for both 'Umar and his son both of them being Companions.

mentioned Ramaḍân and he gestured with his hands and said: "The month is like this and like this and like this," and he tucked his thumb away the third time. "Fast when you see it (the crescent), and break the fast when you see it, and if it is cloudy, then count thirty for it."

[2500] 5 - (...) 'Ubaidullâh narrated with this chain: "The month is like this and like this and like this, and if it is cloudy count thirty," like the *Hadîth* of Abû Usâmah (no. 2499).

[2501] (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh with this chain. He said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ mentioned Ramaḍân and said: "The month is twenty-nine, the month is like this, and like this, and like this." And he said: "And count it," but he did not say: "thirty."

[2502] 6 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The month is twenty-nine days, so do not fast until you see it the crescent, and do not break the fast until you see it, and if it is cloudy then count it."

اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ ذَكَرَ رَمَضَانَ، فَضَرَبَ بِيَدَيْهِ فَقَالَ: «الشَّهْرُ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا، - [وَهَكَذَا] ثُمَّ عَقَدَ إِبْهَامَهُ فِي الثَّلَاثَةِ، - صُومُوا لِرُؤْيَيْهِ، وَأَفْطِرُوا لِرُؤْيَيْهِ، فَإِنْ أُغْمِيَ عَلَيْكُمْ فَأَقْدِرُوا لَهُ ثَلَاثِينَ».

[٢٥٠٠] ٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ: «الشَّهْرُ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا، وَهَكَذَا، قَالَ: فَإِنْ غَمَّ عَلَيْكُمْ فَأَقْدِرُوا ثَلَاثِينَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ.

[٢٥٠١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ وَقَالَ ذَكَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَمَضَانَ فَقَالَ: «الشَّهْرُ تِسْعَ وَعِشْرُونَ، الشَّهْرُ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا»، وَقَالَ «فَأَقْدِرُوا لَهُ» وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: «ثَلَاثِينَ».

[٢٥٠٢] ٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ عَنْ أَبِي بَرْبٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّمَا الشَّهْرُ تِسْعَ وَعِشْرُونَ، فَلَا تَصُومُوا حَتَّى تَرَوْهُ، وَلَا تُفْطِرُوا حَتَّى تَرَوْهُ، فَإِنْ غَمَّ عَلَيْكُمْ فَأَقْدِرُوا لَهُ».

[2503] 7 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘The month is twenty-nine, so when you see the crescent, then fast, and when you see it, break the fast, and if it is cloudy then count it.’”

[2504] 8 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘When you see it (the crescent) then fast, and when you see it, then break the fast, and if it is cloudy then count it.’”

[2505] 9 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin Dînâr that he heard Ibn ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘The month is twenty-nine nights. Do not fast until you see it (the crescent), and do not break the fast until you see it, unless it is cloudy. If it is cloudy, then count it.’”

[٢٥٠٣] ٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حُمَيْدُ ابْنُ مَسْعَدَةَ الْبَاهِلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَشْرُ ابْنُ الْمُفْضَلِ: حَدَّثَنَا سَلَمَةُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَلْقَمَةَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الشَّهْرُ تِسْعٌ وَعِشْرُونَ، فَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُ الْهِلَالَ فَصُومُوا، وَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ فَأَفْطِرُوا، فَإِنْ غَمَّ عَلَيْكُمْ فَأَقْدِرُوا لَهُ».

[٢٥٠٤] ٨- (...) حَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي سَالِمُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَنَّ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ فَصُومُوا، وَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ فَأَفْطِرُوا، فَإِنْ غَمَّ عَلَيْكُمْ فَأَقْدِرُوا لَهُ».

[٢٥٠٥] ٩- (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَيَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ وَثَيْبَةُ [ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ] وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى [ابْنُ يَحْيَى]: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ، وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ دِينَارٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الشَّهْرُ تِسْعٌ وَعِشْرُونَ لَيْلَةً،

لَا تُصُومُوا حَتَّى تَرَوْهُ، وَلَا تُفْطِرُوا حَتَّى تَرَوْهُ إِلَّا أَنْ يُعَمَّ عَلَيْكُمْ، فَإِنْ غَمَّ عَلَيْكُمْ فَأَقْدِرُوا لَهُ».

[2506] 10 - (...) ‘Amr bin Dînâr narrated that he heard Ibn ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: “I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: ‘The month is like this and like this and like this,’ and he tucked away his thumb the third time.”

[٢٥٠٦] ١٠- (...) حَدَّثَنَا هَرُونَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَاءُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو ابْنُ دِينَارٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «الشَّهْرُ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا [وَهَكَذَا] وَقَبْضَ إِبْهَامِهِ فِي الثَّلَاثَةِ».

[2507] 11 - (...) Ibn ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘The month is twenty-nine.’”

[٢٥٠٧] ١١- (...) حَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ ابْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ الْأَشْيَبِ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ عَنْ يَحْيَى قَالَ: وَأَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «الشَّهْرُ تِسْعٌ وَعِشْرُونَ».

[2508] 12 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said: “The month is like this, and like this, and like this; ten, ten and nine.”

[٢٥٠٨] ١٢- (...) حَدَّثَنَا سَهْلُ ابْنُ عُثْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا زِيَادُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْبَكَّائِيُّ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الشَّهْرُ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا، عَشْرًا وَعَشْرًا وَتِسْعًا».

[2509] 13 - (...) Ibn ‘Umar [may

[٢٥٠٩] ١٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ

Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘The month is like this, and like this, and like this,’ and he clapped his hands twice with all his fingers, but he tucked away his right or left thumb on the third time.”

اللَّهُ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ جَبَلَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الشَّهْرُ كَذَا وَكَذَا وَكَذَا وَكَذَا» وَصَفَّقَ بِيَدَيْهِ مَرَّتَيْنِ بِكُلِّ أَصَابِعِهِمَا، وَنَقَصَ فِي الصَّفَقَةِ الثَّالِثَةِ - إِنْهَامَ الْيُمْنَى أَوْ الْيُسْرَى.

[2510] 14 - (...) Ibn ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘The month is twenty nine.’” And (one of the narrators) Shu‘bah put his hands together three times, and tucked away his thumb on the third time.

[٢٥١٠] ١٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عُقْبَةَ وَهُوَ ابْنُ حُرَيْثٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الشَّهْرُ تِسْعٌ وَعِشْرُونَ» وَطَبَّقَ شُعْبَةُ يَدَيْهِ ثَلَاثَ مَرَارٍ، وَكَسَرَ الْإِنْهَامَ فِي الثَّالِثَةِ.

‘Uqbah said: “I think he said: ‘The month is thirty,’ and he put his hands together three times.”

قَالَ عُقْبَةُ: وَأَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ: «الشَّهْرُ ثَلَاثُونَ» وَطَبَّقَ كَفَّيْهِ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ.

[2511] 15 - (...) Ibn ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said: “We are an unlettered Ummah, we do not write nor calculate. The month is like this, and like this, and like this,” and he tucked away his thumb the third time; “and the month is like this, and like this, and like this,” indicating a total of thirty.

[٢٥١١] ١٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُذْرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَإِبْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ عَمْرٍو بْنَ سَعِيدٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّا أُمَّةٌ أُمِّيَّةٌ، لَا

نَكْتُبُ وَلَا نَحْسُبُ، الشَّهْرُ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا» وَعَقَدَ الْإِبْهَامَ فِي الثَّالِثَةِ «وَالشَّهْرُ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا» يَعْنِي تَمَامَ ثَلَاثِينَ.

[2512] (...) It was narrated from Al-Aswad bin Qais with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 2512), but he did not mention the (example of the) second month, with thirty.

[٢٥١٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ الشَّهْرَ الثَّانِي: ثَلَاثِينَ.

[2513] 16 - (...) It was narrated that Sa'd bin 'Ubaidah said: "Ibn 'Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] heard a man saying: 'Tonight is halfway (through the month),' and he said to him: 'How do you know that tonight is halfway (through the month)? I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: "The month is like this, and like this," and he showed ten with his fingers twice, "and like this," and he showed all his fingers the third time, but he tucked away, or hid his thumb.'"

[٢٥١٣] ١٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ بْنُ زِيَادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ عُبَيْدَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] رَجُلًا يَقُولُ: اللَّيْلَةُ النِّصْفُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ: مَا يُدْرِيكَ أَنَّ اللَّيْلَةَ النِّصْفُ؟ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «الشَّهْرُ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا» وَأَشَارَ بِأَصَابِعِهِ الْعَشْرَ مَرَّتَيْنِ «وَهَكَذَا» فِي الثَّالِثَةِ وَأَشَارَ بِأَصَابِعِهِ كُلِّهَا، وَحَسَبَ أَوْ خَسَّ إِبْهَامَهُ.

[2514] 17 - (1081) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'When you see the crescent then fast, and when you see it, then break the fast, and if it is cloudy then fast thirty days.'"

[٢٥١٤] ١٧ - (١٠٨١) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدِ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا رَأَيْتُمُ الْهَيْلَالَ فَصُومُوا، وَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ فَأَفْطِرُوا، فَإِنْ غَمَّ عَلَيْكُمْ فَصُومُوا ثَلَاثِينَ يَوْمًا».

[2515] 18 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said: “Fast when you see it (the crescent), and break the fast when you see it, and if it is cloudy then complete the number.”

[2516] 19 - (...) Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Fast when you see it (the crescent), and break the fast when you see it, and if it is cloudy then count the month as thirty.’”

[2517] 20 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ mentioned the crescent and said: ‘When you see it then fast, and when you see it then break the fast, and if it is cloudy, then count it as thirty.’”

Chapter 3. Do Not Start Fasting One Or Two Days Before Ramaḍân

[2518] 21 - (1082) It was

[٢٥١٥] ١٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ سَلَامٍ الْجَمْحَوِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا الرَّبِيعُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ وَهُوَ ابْنُ زِيَادٍ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «صُومُوا لِرُؤْيَيْتِهِ وَأَفْطَرُوا لِرُؤْيَيْتِهِ، فَإِنْ غُمِّيَ عَلَيْكُمْ فَأَكْمِلُوا الْعَدَدَ».

[٢٥١٦] ١٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «صُومُوا لِرُؤْيَيْتِهِ وَأَفْطَرُوا لِرُؤْيَيْتِهِ، فَإِنْ غُمِّيَ عَلَيْكُمُ الشَّهْرُ، فَعُدُّوا ثَلَاثِينَ».

[٢٥١٧] ٢٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ الْعُبَيْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَمَرَ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: ذَكَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْهِلَالَ فَقَالَ: «إِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ فَصُومُوا، وَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ فَأَفْطَرُوا، فَإِنْ أُغْمِيَ عَلَيْكُمْ فَعُدُّوا ثَلَاثِينَ».

(المعجم ٣) - (باب) «لا تقدموا

رمضان بصوم يوم ولا يومين»

(التحفة ٣)

[٢٥١٨] ٢١ - (١٠٨٢) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Do not start fasting one or two days before Ramaðân, except a man who (observes a regular) fast, then let him fast it.'"

[2519] (...) A similar report (as no. 2518) was narrated from Yahyâ bin Abî Kathîr with this chain.

بَكْرُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُبَارَكٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَقْدَمُوا رَمَضَانَ بِصَوْمِ يَوْمٍ وَلَا يَوْمَيْنِ، إِلَّا رَجُلٌ كَانَ يَصُومُ صَوْمًا، فَلْيَصُمْهُ».

[٢٥١٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَشْرِ الْحَرِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَلَامٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ يَحْيَى ابْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ.

Chapter 4. The Month May Be Twenty-Nine Days

[2520] 22 - (1083) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî that the Prophet ﷺ swore not to enter upon his wives for a month. Az-Zuhrî said: "Urwah informed me that 'Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: 'When twenty-nine nights had passed,

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ الشَّهْرِ يَكُونُ تِسْعًا وَعَشْرِينَ) (التحفة ٤)

[٢٥٢٠] ٢٢ - (١٠٨٣) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنِ حَمِيدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَقْسَمَ أَنْ لَا يَدْخُلَ عَلَيَّ أَرْوَاجِهِ شَهْرًا، قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: فَأَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ

which I had counted, the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ entered upon me. He started with me. I said: “O Messenger of Allāh, you swore that you would not enter upon us for a month, and now you have entered after twenty-nine days which I have counted.” He said: “The month may be twenty-nine days.”

[رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: لَمَّا مَضَتْ تِسْعَ وَعِشْرُونَ لَيْلَةً أَعْدَهُنَّ، دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ. - قَالَتْ - بَدَأَ بِي فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّكَ أَقْسَمْتَ أَنْ لَا تَدْخُلَ عَلَيْنَا شَهْرًا، وَإِنَّكَ دَخَلْتَ مِنْ تِسْعَ وَعِشْرِينَ أَعْدَهُنَّ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ الشَّهْرَ تِسْعَ وَعِشْرُونَ».

[2521] 23 - (1084) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stayed away from his wives for a month. He came out to us after twenty-nine days and we said: ‘Today is twenty-nine.’ He said: ‘The month,’ and he clapped his hands together three times, tucking away one thumb the third time.”

[٢٥٢١] ٢٣ - (١٠٨٤) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ، وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ اعْتَرَلَ نِسَاءَهُ شَهْرًا، فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْنَا فِي تِسْعَةِ وَعِشْرِينَ، فَقُلْنَا: إِنَّمَا الْيَوْمُ تِسْعَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّمَا الشَّهْرُ» وَصَفَّقَ بِيَدَيْهِ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ، وَحَبَسَ إِصْبَعًا وَاحِدَةً فِي الْآخِرَةِ.

[2522] 24 - (...) Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Prophet ﷺ stayed away from his wives for a month, then he came out to us on the morning of the twenty-ninth, and some of the people said to him: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, it is the twenty-ninth.’ The Prophet ﷺ said: ‘The month may be twenty nine,’ then the Prophet ﷺ brought his hands together three times, twice with all his

[٢٥٢٢] ٢٤ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ وَحَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: اعْتَرَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ نِسَاءَهُ شَهْرًا، فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْنَا صَبَاحَ تِسْعَ وَعِشْرِينَ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُ الْقَوْمِ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّمَا أَصْبَحْنَا لِتِسْعِ

fingers and the third time with nine fingers.”

[2523] 25 - (1085) Umm Salamah [may Allâh be pleased with her] narrated that the Prophet ﷺ swore that he would not enter upon some of his wives for a month. When twenty-nine days had passed, he came to them in the morning - or in the evening - and it was said to him: “You swore, O Prophet of Allâh, that you would not enter upon us for a month.” He said: “The month may be only twenty-nine days.”

[2524] (...) A similar report (as no. 2523) was narrated from Ibn Juraij with this chain.

[2525] 26 - (1086) It was narrated that Sa'd bin Abî Waqqâs said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ struck one hand against

وَعَشْرِينَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ الشَّهْرَ يَكُونُ تِسْعًا وَعَشْرِينَ» ثُمَّ طَبَّقَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِيَدَيْهِ ثَلَاثًا: مَرَّتَيْنِ بِأَصَابِعِ يَدَيْهِ كُلِّهَا، وَالثَّلَاثَةَ بِتِسْعِ مِنْهَا.

[٢٥٢٣] ٢٥ - (١٠٨٥) حَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ صَبِيئٍ، أَنَّ عِكْرَمَةَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ الْحَارِثِ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَخْبَرَتْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ حَلَفَ أَنْ لَا يَدْخُلَ عَلَيَّ بَعْضَ أَهْلِهِ شَهْرًا، فَلَمَّا مَضَى تِسْعَ وَعَشْرُونَ يَوْمًا، غَدَا عَلَيْهِمْ - أَوْ رَاحَ - فَقِيلَ لَهُ: حَلَفْتَ، يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! لَا تَدْخُلُ عَلَيْنَا شَهْرًا، قَالَ: «إِنَّ الشَّهْرَ يَكُونُ تِسْعًا وَعَشْرِينَ يَوْمًا».

[٢٥٢٤] (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا رَوْحٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ يَعْنِي أَبَا عَاصِمٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ بِهِذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[٢٥٢٥] ٢٦ - (١٠٨٦) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي

the other and said: 'The month is like this, and like this,' then he tucked away one digit the third time."

[2526] 27 - (...) It was narrated from Muḥammad bin Sa'd, from his father رضي الله عنه, that the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said: "The month is like this, and like this and like this," ten, ten, and nine.

[2527] (...) Ismâ'il bin Abî Khâlid narrated a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 2526) with the same chain.

Chapter 5. Each Land Has Its Own Sighting Of The Moon, And If They See The Crescent In One Land, That Does Not Necessarily Apply To Regions That Are Far Away From It

[2528] 28 - (1087) It was narrated from Kuraib that Umm Al-Faḍl bint Al-Hâriṭh sent him to Mu'âwiyah in Ash-Shâm. He said: "I arrived in Ash-Shâm and

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: ضَرَبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِيَدِهِ عَلَى الْأُخْرَى، فَقَالَ: «الشَّهْرُ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا» ثُمَّ نَقَصَ فِي الثَّلَاثَةِ إِصْبَعًا.

[٢٥٢٦] ٢٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ زَكَرِيَاءَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الشَّهْرُ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا [وَهَكَذَا]». عَشْرًا وَعَشْرًا وَتِسْعًا، مَرَّةً.

[٢٥٢٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ فَهْرَازٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْحَسَنِ ابْنِ شَقِيقٍ وَسَلَمَةُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْمُبَارِكِ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي خَالِدٍ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِهِمَا.

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنَّ لِكُلِّ بِلَدٍ رَوْيَتِهِمْ، وَأَنَّهُمْ إِذَا رَأَوْا الْهَلَالَ يَبْلَدُ لَا يَثْبُتُ حُكْمُهُ لِمَا بَعْدَ عَنْهُمْ)
(التحفة ٥)

[٢٥٢٨] ٢٨- (١٠٨٧) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَيَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَفُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا وَقَالَ

I finished her errand, and the crescent of Ramaḍān appeared while I was in Ash-Shām, where I saw the crescent moon on the night of Friday. Then I came to Al-Madīnah at the end of the month, and I asked ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Abbās [may Allāh be pleased with them], who mentioned the crescent and said: ‘When did you see the crescent?’ I said: ‘We saw it on the night of Friday.’ He said: ‘Did you see it?’ I said: ‘Yes, and the people saw it, and they fasted, and Mu‘āwiyah fasted.’ He said: ‘But we saw it on the night of Saturday, and we will keep fasting until we complete thirty days, or we see it.’ I said: ‘Is the sighting and fasting of Mu‘āwiyah not sufficient for you?’ He said: ‘No, this is what the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ enjoined upon us.’”

الْأَخْرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ وَهُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي حَرْمَلَةَ عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ؛ أَنَّ أُمَّ الْفَضْلِ بِنْتَ الْحَارِثِ بَعَثَتْهُ إِلَى مُعَاوِيَةَ بِالشَّامِ، قَالَ: فَقَدِمْتُ الشَّامَ، فَقَضَيْتُ حَاجَتَهَا، وَاسْتَهَلَّ عَلَيَّ رَمَضَانُ وَأَنَا بِالشَّامِ، فَرَأَيْتُ الْهِلَالَ لَيْلَةَ الْجُمُعَةِ، ثُمَّ قَدِمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ فِي آخِرِ الشَّهْرِ، فَسَأَلَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ الْهِلَالَ فَقَالَ: مَتَى رَأَيْتُمُ الْهِلَالَ؟ فَقُلْتُ: رَأَيْنَاهُ لَيْلَةَ الْجُمُعَةِ، فَقَالَ: أَنْتَ رَأَيْتَهُ؟ فَقُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، وَرَأَاهُ النَّاسُ، وَصَامُوا وَصَامَ مُعَاوِيَةُ، فَقَالَ: لَكِنَّا رَأَيْنَاهُ لَيْلَةَ السَّبْتِ، فَلَا نَزَالَ نَصُومُ حَتَّى نُكْمِلَ ثَلَاثِينَ، أَوْ نَرَاهُ، فَقُلْتُ: أَوْ لَا تَكْتَفِي بِرُؤْيَا مُعَاوِيَةَ وَصِيَامِهِ؟ فَقَالَ: لَا، هَكَذَا أَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

وَشَكََّ يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى فِي: نَكْتَفِي أَوْ نَكْتَفِي.

Chapter 6. Clarifying That It Does Not Matter Whether The Crescent Is Large Or Small, For Allāh, the Most High, Causes It To Appear For Long Enough That People Can See It, And If It Is Cloudy Then Thirty Days Should Be Completed

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنَّهُ لَا اعْتِبَارَ بِكِبَرِ الْهِلَالِ وَصُغْرِهِ، وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى أَمَدَهُ لِلرُّؤْيَا فَإِنْ غَمَّ فَلْيُكْمَلِ ثَلَاثُونَ) (التحفة ٦)

[2529] 29 - (1088) It was

أَبُو حَدَّثَنَا (١٠٨٨) - ٢٩ [٢٥٢٩]

narrated that Abû Al-Bakhtarî said: "We went out for 'Umrah, and when we stopped in Baṭn Nakhlah, we looked for the crescent and we saw it. Some of the people said: 'It is three nights old,' and some of them said: 'It is two nights old.' Then we met Ibn 'Abbâs and we said: 'We have spotted the crescent; some of the people said that it was three nights old, and some of the said that it was two nights old.' He said: 'On what night did you see it?' We said: 'On such-and-such a night.' He said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ [said: "Indeed Allâh] causes it to appear for long enough that it can be seen, so on the night that you saw it, that was when it appeared."

بَكَرِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُضَيْلٍ عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْبَحْتَرِيِّ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا لِلْعُمْرَةِ، فَلَمَّا نَزَلْنَا بَيْطَانَ نَحَلَةَ قَالَ: تَرَاءَيْنَا الْهِلَالَ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُ الْقَوْمِ: هُوَ ابْنُ ثَلَاثٍ، وَقَالَ بَعْضُ الْقَوْمِ: هُوَ ابْنُ لَيْلَتَيْنِ، قَالَ: فَلَقِينَا ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ، فَقُلْنَا: إِنَّا رَأَيْنَا الْهِلَالَ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُ الْقَوْمِ: هُوَ ابْنُ ثَلَاثٍ، وَقَالَ بَعْضُ الْقَوْمِ: هُوَ ابْنُ لَيْلَتَيْنِ، فَقَالَ: أَيُّ لَيْلَةٍ رَأَيْتُمُوهُ؟ قَالَ فَقُلْنَا: لَيْلَةَ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَقَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ [قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ] مَدَّهُ لِلرُّؤْيَى فَهُوَ لِلَّيْلَةِ رَأَيْتُمُوهُ».

[2530] 30 - (...) Abû Al-Bakhtarî said: "We saw the crescent of Ramaḍân when we were in Dhât 'Irq, so we sent a man to Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] to ask him. Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Allâh causes it to appear for long enough that it can be seen, and if it is cloudy then complete the number (of days)."

٢٥٣٠] ٣٠- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكَرِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُندَرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا الْبَحْتَرِيِّ قَالَ: أَهْلَلْنَا رَمَضَانَ وَنَحْنُ بَدَاتِ عِرْقٍ، فَأَرْسَلْنَا رَجُلًا إِلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَسْأَلُهُ، فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]: قَالَ

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ أَمَدَّهُ لِرُؤُوسِهِ، فَإِنْ أَعْمِيَ عَلَيْكُمْ فَأَكْمِلُوا الْعِدَّةَ».

Chapter 7. The Meaning Of The Prophet's Words: "The Two Months Of 'Īd Cannot Both Be Incomplete"^[1]

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ مَعْنَى قَوْلِهِ ﷺ: «شَهْرًا عِيدٌ لَا يَنْقُصَانِ») (التحفة ٧)

[2531] 31 - (1089) It was narrated from 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Abî Bakrah from his father [may Allâh be pleased with him] that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The two months of 'Īd; Ramaḍân and Dhul-Ḥijjah, cannot both be incomplete."

[٢٥٣١] ٣١ - (١٠٨٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ عَنْ خَالِدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «شَهْرًا عِيدٌ لَا يَنْقُصَانِ: رَمَضَانُ وَذُو الْحِجَّةِ».

[2532] 32 - (...) It was narrated from Abî Bakrah that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said: "The two months of 'Īd cannot both be incomplete."

According to the *Hadith* of Khâlid: "The two months of 'Īd; Ramaḍân and Dhul-Ḥijjah."

[٢٥٣٢] ٣٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ وَخَالِدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «شَهْرًا عِيدٌ لَا يَنْقُصَانِ».

فِي حَدِيثِ خَالِدِ: «شَهْرًا عِيدٌ رَمَضَانُ وَذُو الْحِجَّةِ».

[1] The popular interpretation of *Lâ yanqûsân* is incomplete of virtue and reward; even if one of them is only twenty-nine days, the reward of those twenty-nine is like the reward for thirty.

Chapter 8. Clarifying That Fasting Begins At Dawn, And A Person May Eat And Other Than That Until Dawn Begins; And Clarifying The Dawn Which Has To Do With The Rulings Concerning The Beginning Of Fasting And The Beginning Of The Time For The *Ṣubḥ* Prayer, And Other Than That, Which Is The Second Dawn, Which Is Called The True Dawn. The First Dawn, Which Is The False Dawn, Has Nothing To Do With The Rulings

[2533] 33 - (1090) It was narrated from 'Adiyy bin Hātim: "When the verse "Until the white thread appears to you distinct from the black thread of dawn"^[1] was revealed, 'Adiyy [bin Hātim] said to him: 'O Messenger of Allāh, I put two strings under my pillow, a white string and a black string, so that I can tell night from day.' The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Your pillow must be very big, for that refers to the blackness of the night and the whiteness of the day.'"

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنَّ الدُّخُولَ فِي الصَّوْمِ يَحْصُلُ بِطُلُوعِ الْفَجْرِ، وَأَنَّ لَهُ الْأَكْلَ وَغَيْرَهُ حَتَّى يُطْلِعَ الْفَجْرَ، وَبَيَانَ صِفَةَ الْفَجْرِ الَّذِي يَتَعَلَّقُ بِهِ الْأَحْكَامُ مِنَ الدُّخُولِ فِي الصَّوْمِ، وَدُخُولِ وَقْتِ صَلَاةِ الصُّبْحِ، وَغَيْرِ ذَلِكَ، وَهُوَ الْفَجْرُ الثَّانِي وَيُسَمَّى الصَّادِقَ وَالْمُسْتَطِيرَ وَأَنَّهُ لَا أَثَرَ لِلْفَجْرِ الْأَوَّلِ فِي الْأَحْكَامِ وَهُوَ الْفَجْرُ الْكَاذِبُ الْمُسْتَطِيلُ - بِاللَّامِ - كَذَبَ السَّرْحَانَ وَهُوَ الذَّنْبُ) (التحفة ٨)

[٢٥٣٣] ٣٣ - (١٠٩٠) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنْ حُصَيْنِ بْنِ عَمْرِو الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ حَاتِمٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ لَمَّا نَزَلَتْ: ﴿حَتَّىٰ يَبْيُنَ لَكَ الْخَيْطُ الْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ الْخَيْطِ الْأَسْوَدِ مِنَ الْفَجْرِ﴾ [البقرة: ١٨٧]. قَالَ لَهُ عَدِيُّ [بْنُ حَاتِمٍ]: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي أَجْعَلُ تَحْتِ وَسَادَتِي عِقَالَيْنِ: عِقَالًا أَبْيَضَ وَعِقَالًا أَسْوَدًا، أَعْرِفُ اللَّيْلَ مِنَ النَّهَارِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ وَسَادَكَ لَعَرِيضٌ، إِنَّمَا هُوَ سَوَادُ اللَّيْلِ وَبَيَاضُ النَّهَارِ».

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:187.

[2534] 34 - (1092) Sahl bin Sa'd said: "When this Verse was revealed - "And eat and drink until the white thread appears to you distinct from the black thread"^[1] - a man would take a white thread and a black thread and he would eat until he could tell them apart, until Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, revealed: "of dawn" then it became clear."

[2535] 35 - (...) It was narrated that Sahl bin Sa'd [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: "When this verse was revealed - "And eat and drink until the white thread appears to you distinct from the black thread"^[2] - if a man wanted to fast, he would tie a white thread to one foot and a black thread to the other, then he would carry on eating and drinking until he could tell them apart when he saw them. Then after that, Allâh revealed: "of dawn" then they realized that what was meant by that was night and day."

[٢٥٣٤] ٣٤ - (١٠٩١) حَدَّثَنِي عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا فَضِيلُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو حَازِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَهْلُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا نَزَلَتْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿وَكُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا حَتَّى يَبَيِّنَ لَكُمُ الْخَيْطُ الْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ الْخَيْطِ الْأَسْوَدِ﴾، قَالَ: كَانَ الرَّجُلُ يَأْخُذُ خَيْطًا أَبْيَضَ وَخَيْطًا أَسْوَدَ، فَيَأْكُلُ حَتَّى يَسْتَبَيِّنَهُمَا، حَتَّى أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿مِنَ الْفَجْرِ﴾: فَبَيَّنَ ذَلِكَ.

[٢٥٣٥] ٣٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَهْلٍ التَّمِيمِيُّ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو غَسَّانَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو حَازِمٍ عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: لَمَّا نَزَلَتْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿وَكُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا حَتَّى يَبَيِّنَ لَكُمُ الْخَيْطُ الْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ الْخَيْطِ الْأَسْوَدِ﴾ قَالَ: فَكَانَ الرَّجُلُ إِذَا أَرَادَ الصَّوْمَ، رَبَطَ أَحَدَهُمْ فِي رِجْلَيْهِ الْخَيْطَ الْأَسْوَدَ وَالْخَيْطَ الْأَبْيَضَ، فَلَا يَزَالُ يَأْكُلُ وَيَشْرَبُ حَتَّى يَبَيِّنَ لَهُ رِثْيَهُمَا، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ: ﴿مِنَ الْفَجْرِ﴾ فَعَلِمُوا أَنَّهَا يَعْنِي بِذَلِكَ، اللَّيْلَ وَالنَّهَارَ.

[1] Al-Baqarah 2:187.

[2] Al-Baqarah 2:187.

[2536] 36 - (1092) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with him] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Bilâl calls the *Adhân* at night, so eat and drink until you hear the *Adhân* of Ibn Umm Maktûm.”

[2537] 37 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘Bilâl calls the *Adhân* at night, so eat and drink until you hear the *Adhân* of Ibn Umm Maktûm.’”

[2538] 38 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had two *Mu’adhhdhin*, Bilâl and Ibn Umm Maktûm, the blind man. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Bilâl calls the *Adhân* at night, so eat and drink until Ibn Umm Maktûm calls the *Adhân*.’” And there was no more between them than the time it took for one to climb down and the other to climb up.

[٢٥٣٦] ٣٦ - (١٠٩٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا
اللَيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
لَيْثٌ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]، عَنْ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِنَّ بِلَالَ يُؤَدِّنُ
بِلَيْلٍ، فَكُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا حَتَّى تَسْمَعُوا تَأْدِينَ
ابْنِ أُمِّ مَكْتُومٍ».

[٢٥٣٧] ٣٧ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ
ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي
يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]
قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ
بِلَالَ يُؤَدِّنُ بِلَيْلٍ، فَكُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا حَتَّى
تَسْمَعُوا أَدَانَ ابْنِ أُمِّ مَكْتُومٍ».

[٢٥٣٨] ٣٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
نُسَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ
نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]
قَالَ: كَانَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مُؤَدِّنَانِ: بِلَالٌ
وَإِبْنُ أُمِّ مَكْتُومِ الْأَعْمَى، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ بِلَالَ يُؤَدِّنُ بِلَيْلٍ، فَكُلُوا
وَاشْرَبُوا حَتَّى يُؤَدِّنَ ابْنُ أُمِّ مَكْتُومٍ»،
قَالَ: وَنَمْ يَكُنْ بَيْنَهُمَا إِلَّا أَنْ يَنْزِلَ هَذَا
وَيَرْقَى هَذَا.

[2539] (...) A similar report (as no. 2538) was narrated from ‘Aishah [may Allâh be pleased with her], from the Prophet ﷺ.

[2540] (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Ibn Numair (no. 2538) was narrated from ‘Ubaidullâh.

[2541] 39 - (1093) It was narrated that Ibn Mas‘ûd [may Allâh be pleased with them] said, “Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said: ‘No one of you should let the *Adhân* of Bilâl’ - or ‘the call of Bilâl’ - prevent him from eating his *Sahûr*. Rather he calls the *Adhân*’ - or ‘gives the call’ - ‘so that the standing (one who is praying *Qiyâm*) may return (to rest) and the one who is asleep may awaken.’” Then he said: “‘It is not when it is like this,’” and he moved his hand up and down, “‘rather it is when it is like this,’” and he spread his fingers out.

[2542] (...) It was narrated from Sulaimân At-Taimî with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no.

[٢٥٣٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْقَاسِمُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[٢٥٤٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُهُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ مَسْعَدَةَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بِالْإِسْنَادَيْنِ كِلَيْهِمَا نَحْوُ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ.

[٢٥٤١] ٣٩- (١٠٩٣) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي عَثْمَانَ، عَنْ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَمْنَعَنَّ أَحَدًا مِنْكُمْ أَذَانَ بِلَالٍ - أَوْ قَالَ: يَدَاءُ بِلَالٍ - مِنْ سُحُورِهِ فَإِنَّهُ يُؤَدُّنَ - أَوْ قَالَ: يُنَادِي: لِيَرْجِعَ قَائِمَكُمْ وَيُوقِظَ نَائِمَكُمْ». وَقَالَ: «لَيْسَ أَنْ يَقُولَ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا - وَصَوَّبَ يَدَهُ وَرَفَعَهَا - حَتَّى يَقُولَ هَكَذَا» - وَقَرَجَ بَيْنَ إِصْبَعَيْهِ -

[٢٥٤٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ يَعْنِي لَأَحْمَرَ عَنْ

2541), except that he said: “Dawn is not the one that is like this,” and he held his fingers together and pointed them down towards the ground, “rather it is the one that is like this”, and he put one index finger next to the other and spread his fingers.

سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الْفَجْرَ لَيْسَ الَّذِي يَقُولُ هَكَذَا - وَجَمَعَ أَصَابِعَهُ ثُمَّ نَكَسَهَا إِلَى الْأَرْضِ - وَلَكِنَّ الَّذِي يَقُولُ هَكَذَا - وَوَضَعَ الْمُسَبِّحَةَ عَلَى الْمُسَبِّحَةِ وَمَدَّ يَدَيْهِ -».

[2543] 40 - (...) It was narrated from Sulaimân At-Taimî with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2541), but the *Hadîth* of Al-Mu‘tamir ends with the words: “so that the one who is asleep may wake up and the standing (one who is praying *Qiyâm*) may return (to rest).”

[٢٥٤٣] ٤٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ وَالْمُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَأَنْتَهَى حَدِيثَ الْمُعْتَمِرِ عِنْدَ قَوْلِهِ: «يُبَنُّ نَائِمَكُمْ وَيَرْجِعُ قَائِمَكُمْ».

Ishâq said: “Jarîr said in his *Hadîth*: ‘It is not when it is like this, rather it is when it is like this’ - meaning the dawn - ‘It is the horizontal one, not the vertical one.’”

وَقَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: قَالَ جَرِيرٌ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: «وَلَيْسَ أَنْ يَقُولَ هَكَذَا، وَلَكِنَّ يَقُولُ هَكَذَا» - يَعْنِي الْفَجْرَ - «هُوَ الْمُعْتَرِضُ وَلَيْسَ بِالْمُسْتَطِيلِ».

[2544] 41 - (1094) Samurah bin Jundab said: “I heard Muḥammad ﷺ say: ‘No one of you should be misled by the call of Bilâl from (taking) *Sahûr*, nor by this whiteness, until it spreads.’”

[٢٥٤٤] ٤١- (١٠٩٤) حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَوَادَةَ الْقُسَيْرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنِي وَالِدِي أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ سَمْرَةَ بْنَ جُنْدَبٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَغُرَّنْ أَحَدَكُمْ نِدَاءُ بِلَالٍ مِنَ السَّحُورِ، وَلَا هَذَا الْبَيَاضُ حَتَّى يَسْتَطِيرَ».

[2545] 42 - (...) It was narrated that Samurah bin Jundab [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'You should not be misled by the *Adhân* of Bilâl, or by this whiteness - referring to the vertical columns of the (false) dawn - until it spreads like this.'"

[٢٥٤٥] ٤٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ
ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَلِيَّةَ:
حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَوَادَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ
سَمُرَةَ بْنِ جُنْدَبٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]: قَالَ:
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «لَا يَغُرَّتْكُمْ أَذَانُ
بِلَالٍ، وَلَا هَذَا الْبَيَاضُ - لِعَمُودِ الصُّبْحِ
- حَتَّى يَسْتَطِيرَ هَكَذَا».

[2546] 43 - (...) It was narrated that Samurah bin Jundab [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: Do not let the *Adhân* of Bilâl nor the vertical whiteness on the horizon like this distract you from your *Sahûr*, until (the whiteness) is like this."

[٢٥٤٦] ٤٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
الرَّبِيعِ الزُّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ
زَيْدٍ حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَوَادَةَ الْقُسَيْرِيُّ
عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ سَمُرَةَ بْنِ جُنْدَبٍ [رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا
يَغُرَّتْكُمْ مِنْ سَحُورِكُمْ أَذَانُ بِلَالٍ، وَلَا
بَيَاضُ الْأَفُقِ الْمُسْتَطِيلُ هَكَذَا، حَتَّى
يَسْتَطِيرَ هَكَذَا».

Hammâd described it with his hands and said: "Meaning, when it is horizontal."

وَحَكَاهُ حَمَادٌ بِيَدَيْهِ قَالَ: يَعْنِي
مُعْتَرِضًا.

[2547] 44 - (...) Samurah bin Jundab [may Allâh be pleased with them] narrated in a *Khutbah* that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Do not be misled by the call of Bilâl nor this whiteness, until the dawn appears" - or "until dawn breaks."

[٢٥٤٧] ٤٤- (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ
ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ
سَوَادَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَمُرَةَ بْنَ جُنْدَبٍ
[رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] - وَهُوَ يَحْطُبُ - يُحَدِّثُ
عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَا يَغُرَّتْكُمْ نِدَاءُ
بِلَالٍ، وَلَا هَذَا الْبَيَاضُ حَتَّى يَبْدُو الْفَجْرُ
- أَوْ قَالَ - حَتَّى يَنْفَجِرَ الْفَجْرُ».

[2548] (...) Samurah bin Jundab [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said..." and he mentioned something similar (to no. 2547).

Chapter 9. The Virtue Of *Sahûr*, Which Is Recommended. It Is Recommended To Delay It And To Hasten The Breaking Of The Fast

[2549] 45 - (1095) It was narrated that Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Take *Sahûr*, for in *Sahûr* there is blessing.'"

[2550] 46 - (1096) It was narrated from 'Amr bin Al-Â; that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The difference between our fasting and the fasting of the People of the Book is eating *As-Sahûr* (the meal before dawn)."

[٢٥٤٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَوَادَةُ بْنُ حَنْظَلَةَ الْقَشِيرِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سُمْرَةَ بْنَ جُنْدَبٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَذَكَرَ هَذَا.

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ السَّحُورِ)
وتأكيد استحبابه، واستحباب تأخيره
وتعجيل الفطر (التحفة ٩)

[٢٥٤٩] ٤٥ - (١٠٩٥) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ صُهَيْبٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَرُهَيْبُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عَلِيَّةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ وَعَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ صُهَيْبٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «تَسَحَّرُوا فَإِنَّ فِي السَّحُورِ بَرَكَاتًا».

[٢٥٥٠] ٤٦ - (١٠٩٦) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عَلِيٍّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي قَيْسٍ مَوْلَى عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «فَضْلُ مَا بَيْنَ صِيَامِنَا وَصِيَامِ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ، أَنْ أَكَلَهُ السَّحَرِ».

[2551]... - (...) It was narrated from Mûsâ bin 'Alî with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 2550).

[2552] 47 - (1097) It was narrated from Anas, from Zaid bin Thâbit [may Allâh be pleased with them] who said: "We ate *Sahûr* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, then we got up and offered *Aş-Salât (Fajr)*."

I said: "How long was there between the two?" He said: "(The time it takes to recite) fifty verses."

[2553] (...) It was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 2552).

[2554] 48 - (1098) It was narrated from Sahl bin Sa'd [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The people will remain in goodness so long as they hasten to break the fast."

[٢٥٥١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ وَكَيْعٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عَلِيٍّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[٢٥٥٢] ٤٧ - (١٠٩٧) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: تَسَحَّرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ قُمْنَا إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ.

قُلْتُ: كَمْ كَانَ قَدْرُ مَا بَيْنَهُمَا؟ قَالَ: خَمْسِينَ آيَةً.

[٢٥٥٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا هَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَرُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا هَمَامٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا سَالِمُ ابْنُ نُوحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ عَامِرٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[٢٥٥٤] ٤٨ - (١٠٩٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي حَارِمٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَزَالُ النَّاسُ بِخَيْرٍ مَا عَجَلُوا الْفِطْرَ».

[2555] (...) A similar report (as no. 2554) was narrated from Sahl bin Sa'd [may Allâh be pleased with them], from the Prophet ﷺ.

[2556] 49 - (1099) It was narrated that Abû 'Aṭīyah said: "Masrûq and I entered upon 'Āishah and said: 'O Mother of the Believers, there are two men among the Companions of Muḥammad ﷺ; one of them hastens to break the fast and hastens to offer *Aṣ-Ṣalât*, and the other delays the breaking the fast and delays the prayer.' She said: 'Who is the one who hastens to break the fast and hastens to offer *Aṣ-Ṣalât*?' We said: "Abdullâh" - meaning bin Mas'ûd. She said: "That is what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to do."

Abû Kuraib added: "The other one was Abû Mûsâ."

[2557] 50 - (...) It was narrated that Abû 'Aṭīyah said: "Masrûq and I entered upon 'Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her], and Masrûq said to her: 'There are two men among the Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, both of whom are striving to do

[٢٥٥٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[٢٥٥٦] ٤٩ - (١٠٩٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عَطِيَّةَ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ أَنَا وَمَسْرُوقٌ عَلَى عَائِشَةَ، فَقُلْنَا: يَا أُمَّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ! رَجُلَانِ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، أَحَدُهُمَا يُعَجِّلُ الْإِفْطَارَ وَيُعَجِّلُ الصَّلَاةَ، وَالْآخَرُ يُؤَخِّرُ الْإِفْطَارَ وَيُؤَخِّرُ الصَّلَاةَ، قَالَتْ: أَيُّهُمَا الَّذِي يُعَجِّلُ الْإِفْطَارَ وَيُعَجِّلُ الصَّلَاةَ؟ قَالَ قُلْنَا: عَبْدُ اللَّهِ - يَعْنِي ابْنَ مَسْعُودٍ - قَالَتْ: كَذَلِكَ كَانَ يَصْنَعُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ. زَادَ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: وَالْآخَرُ أَبُو مُوسَى.

[٢٥٥٧] ٥٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي عَطِيَّةَ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ أَنَا وَمَسْرُوقٌ عَلَى عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]، فَقَالَ لَهَا مَسْرُوقٌ:

what is best. One of them hastens to pray *Maghrib* and break the fast, and the other delays *Maghrib* and breaking the fast.' She said: 'Who hastens to pray *Maghrib* and break the fast?' He said: 'Abdullâh.' She said: 'That is how the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to do it.'"

رَجُلَانِ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، كِلَاهُمَا لَا يَأْلُو عَنِ الْخَيْرِ، أَحَدُهُمَا يُعَجِّلُ الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْإِفْطَارَ، وَالْآخَرُ يُؤَخِّرُ الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْإِفْطَارَ، فَقَالَتْ: مَنْ يُعَجِّلُ الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْإِفْطَارَ؟ قَالَ: عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، فَقَالَتْ: هَكَذَا كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَصْنَعُ.

Chapter 10. Clarifying The Time For Ending The Fast And The End Of The Day

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ وَقْتِ انْقِضَاءِ الصَّوْمِ وَخُرُوجِ النَّهَارِ)
(التحفة ١٠)

[2558] 51 - (1100) It was narrated that 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'When the night comes and the day departs, and the sun sets, then it is time for the fasting person to break his fast.'"

[٢٥٥٨] ٥١ - (١١٠٠) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاتَّفَقُوا فِي اللَّفْظِ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ، وَقَالَ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، وَقَالَ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ - جَمِيعًا عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَاصِمِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا أَقْبَلَ اللَّيْلُ، وَأَذْبَرَ النَّهَارَ، وَغَابَتِ الشَّمْسُ، فَقَدْ أَفْطَرَ الصَّائِمُ». لَمْ يَذْكُرِ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ «فَقَدْ».

[2559] 52 - (1101) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Abî Awfâ said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on a

[٢٥٥٩] ٥٢ - (١١٠١) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ السَّيِّدَانِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي

journey during the month of Ramaḍān. When the sun set he said: 'O so-and-so, dismount and mix something for us.'^[1] He said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, it is still day.' He said: 'Dismount and mix something for us.' So he dismounted and mixed something, and brought it to him. The Prophet ﷺ drank some, then he said, gesturing with his hand: 'When the sun sets from here, and the night comes from here, then it is time for the fasting person to break his fast.'"

[2560] 53 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn Abî Awfâ [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: "We were with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ on a journey, and when the sun set, he said to one man: 'Dismount and mix something for us.' He said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, why not wait till evening?' He said: 'Dismount and mix something for us.' He said: 'It is still day.' But he dismounted and mixed something for him to drink, then he (ﷺ) said: 'When you see that the night has come from here' - and he pointed towards the east - 'then it is time for the fasting person to break his fast.'"

[2561] (...) 'Abdullāh bin Abî Awfâ [may Allāh be pleased with

أَوْفَى قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ فِي شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ، فَلَمَّا غَابَتِ الشَّمْسُ قَالَ: «يَا فُلَانُ! انزِلْ فَاجِدْخ لَنَا» قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا نَهَارًا. قَالَ: «انزِلْ فَاجِدْخ لَنَا» قَالَ: فَتَزَلَّ فَجَدَّخَ، فَأَتَاهُ بِهِ، فَشَرِبَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، ثُمَّ قَالَ يَبْدُو: «إِذَا غَابَتِ الشَّمْسُ مِنْ هَهُنَا، وَجَاءَ اللَّيْلُ مِنْ هَهُنَا، فَقَدْ أَفْطَرَ الصَّائِمُ».

[٢٥٦٠] ٥٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ وَعَبَادُ بْنُ الْعَوَّامِ عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي أَوْفَى [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ، فَلَمَّا غَابَتِ الشَّمْسُ قَالَ لِرَجُلٍ: «انزِلْ فَاجِدْخ لَنَا» فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! لَوْ أَمْسَيْتَ، قَالَ: «انزِلْ فَاجِدْخ لَنَا» قَالَ: إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا نَهَارًا، فَتَزَلَّ فَجَدَّخَ لَهُ فَشَرِبَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ «إِذَا رَأَيْتُمْ اللَّيْلَ قَدْ أَقْبَلَ مِنْ هَهُنَا - وَأَشَارَ يَبْدُو نَحْوَ الْمَشْرِقِ - فَقَدْ أَفْطَرَ الصَّائِمُ».

[٢٥٦١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ

[1] *Ajdaḥ*: It is to mix something with something else. And the meaning here is to mix *Sawiq* with water.

them] said: “We traveled with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he was fasting. When the sun set, he said: ‘O so-and-so, dismount and mix something for us.’”... a *Hadîth* like that of Ibn Mushir and ‘Abbâd bin Al-‘Awwâm (no. 2560).

[2562] 54 - (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Ibn Mushir, ‘Abbâd and ‘Abdul-Wâhid (no. 2561), was narrated from Ibn Abî Awfâ, but it does not say in the *Hadîth* of any of them: “During the month of Ramaḍân,” nor the words, “when the night has come from here,” except in the report of Huṣhaim alone.

Chapter 11. The Prohibition Of *Al-Wiṣâl*^[1]

[2563] 55 - (1102) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ forbade *Al-Wiṣâl*.

الشَّيْبَانِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ أَبِي أَوْفَى [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: سِرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ، فَلَمَّا غَرَبَتِ الشَّمْسُ قَالَ: «يَا فُلَانُ! انزِلْ فَاجِدْخ لَنَا» مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ مُسْهِرٍ وَعَبَّادِ بْنِ الْعَوَّامِ.

[٢٥٦٢] ٥٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي أَوْفَى؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي أَوْفَى [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ ابْنِ مُسْهِرٍ وَعَبَّادِ وَعَبْدِ الْوَّاحِدِ، وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِ أَحَدٍ مِنْهُمْ: فِي شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ، وَلَا قَوْلُهُ «وَجَاءَ اللَّيْلُ مِنْ هَهُنَا» إِلَّا فِي رِوَايَةِ هُشَيْمٍ وَحْدَهُ.

(المعجم ١١) - (باب النهي عن

الواصل) (التحفة ١١)

[٢٥٦٣] ٥٥ - (١١٠٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ

[1] Fasting more than one day without breaking the fast at night.

They said: “You perform *Wişâl*.”
He said: “I am not like you; I am fed and given to drink.”

[2564] 56 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *Wişâl* during Ramaḍân, and the people also performed *Wişâl*. He told them not to do that and it was said to him: “You perform *Wişâl*.” He said: “I am not like you; I am fed and given to drink.”

[2565] (...) A similar report (as no. 2564) was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar from the Prophet ﷺ, but he did not say: “In Ramaḍân.”

[2566] 57 - (1103) Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Al-Wişâl*. A man among the Muslims said: ‘But you practice *Wişâl*, O Messenger of Allâh.’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Who among you is like me? During the night my Lord feeds me and gives me to drink.’

نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ الْوِصَالِ، قَالُوا: إِنَّكَ تُوَاصِلُ، قَالَ: «إِنِّي لَسْتُ كَهَيْئَتِكُمْ، إِنِّي أُطْعَمُ وَأُسْقَى»

[٢٥٦٤] ٥٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَاصَلَ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَوَاصَلَ النَّاسُ، فَتَنَاهَهُمْ، قِيلَ لَهُ: أَنْتَ تُوَاصِلُ؟ قَالَ «إِنِّي لَسْتُ مِثْلَكُمْ، إِنِّي أُطْعَمُ وَأُسْقَى».

[٢٥٦٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي، عَنْ أَبِي يُوَيْبٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: فِي رَمَضَانَ.

[٢٥٦٦] ٥٧ - (١١٠٣) حَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْوِصَالِ، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ: فَإِنَّكَ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! تُوَاصِلُ، قَالَ

When they refused to stop practicing *Wişâl*, he fasted continuously with them day after day, then they saw the crescent. He said: 'If the crescent had been delayed, I would have made you fast more,' as if he wanted to teach them a lesson when they refused to stop."

[2567] 58 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Do not perform *Wişâl*.' They said: 'But you perform *Wişâl*, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'You are not like me in that. During the night, my Lord feeds me and gives me to drink. Take upon yourselves only those deeds that you are capable of.'"

[2568] (...) A similar report (as no. 2567) was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, except that he said: "Take upon yourselves what you are able."

[2569] (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ forbade continuous fasting - a *Hadûth* like that of 'Umârah from Abî Zur'ah (no. 2567).

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «وَأَيْتُكُمْ مِنْ لِي؟ إِنِّي أَيْتُ يُطْعِمُنِي رَبِّي وَيَسْقِينِي».

فَلَمَّا أَبَوْا أَنْ يَنْتَهُوا عَنِ الْوِصَالِ وَاصَلَّ بِهِمْ يَوْمًا ثُمَّ يَوْمًا، ثُمَّ رَأَوْا الْهَلَالَ، فَقَالَ: «لَوْ تَأَخَّرَ الْهَلَالُ لَرِذْتُكُمْ» كَالْمُنْكَلِ لَهُمْ حِينَ أَبَوْا أَنْ يَنْتَهُوا.

[٢٥٦٧] ٥٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِيَّاكُمْ وَالْوِصَالَ» قَالُوا: فَإِنَّكَ تُوَاصِلُ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «إِنَّكُمْ لَسْتُمْ فِي ذَلِكَ مِنِّي، إِنِّي أَيْتُ يُطْعِمُنِي رَبِّي وَيَسْقِينِي فَأَكْلَفُوا مِنَ الْأَعْمَالِ مَا تُطِيقُونَ».

[٢٥٦٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ [بْنُ سَعِيدٍ]: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُغِيرَةُ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «فَأَكْلَفُوا مَا لَكُمْ بِهِ طَاقَةٌ».

[٢٥٦٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ نَهَى عَنِ الْوِصَالِ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ عُمَارَةَ عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ.

[2570] 59 - (1104) It was narrated that Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was praying in Ramaḍân, and I came and stood beside him, and another man came and stood too, until there was a group of us. When the Prophet ﷺ realized that I was behind him, he made his prayer brief. Then he went to his abode and offered a prayer such as he did not pray with us. The next morning, we said to him: ‘Did you notice us last night?’ He said: ‘Yes. That is what made me do what I did.’

“The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ started to perform *Wiṣâl* at the end of the month, and some of his Companions began performing *Wiṣâl*. The Prophet ﷺ said: ‘What is the matter with men who perform *Wiṣâl*? You are not like me. By Allâh, if the month were to be lengthened for me, I would fast continuously, and those who go to extremes would give up their extreme ways.’”

[2571] 60 - (...) It was narrated that Anas (may Allâh be pleased with him) said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *Wiṣâl* during the beginning of Ramaḍân, and some of the Muslims performed *Wiṣâl*. News of that reached him and he said: ‘If the month is lengthened for

[٢٥٧٠] ٥٩ - (١١٠٤) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النَّضْرِ هَاشِمُ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُصَلِّي فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَجِئْتُ فَقُمْتُ إِلَى جَنْبِهِ، وَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ آخَرُ فَقَامَ أَيْضًا، حَتَّى كُنَّا رَهْطًا، فَلَمَّا حَسَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنَّا خَلْفُهُ، جَعَلَ يَتَجَوَّزُ فِي الصَّلَاةِ، ثُمَّ دَخَلَ رَحْلَهُ فَصَلَّى صَلَاةً لَا يُصَلِّيهَا عِنْدَنَا - قَالَ: - قُلْنَا لَهُ، حِينَ أَصْبَحْنَا: أَفْطِنْتَ لَنَا اللَّيْلَةَ؟ قَالَ: فَقَالَ: «نَعَمْ، ذَلِكَ الَّذِي حَمَلَنِي عَلَى الَّذِي صَنَعْتُ».

قَالَ: فَأَخَذَ يُوَاصِلُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَذَلِكَ فِي آخِرِ الشَّهْرِ، فَأَخَذَ رِجَالٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ يُوَاصِلُونَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَا بَالُ رِجَالٍ يُوَاصِلُونَ، إِنَّكُمْ لَسْتُمْ مِثْلِي، أَمَا وَاللَّهِ! لَوْ تَمَادَّ لِي الشَّهْرُ لَوَاصِلْتُ وَصَالًا، يَدْعُ الْمُتَمَعِّقُونَ تَعَمُّقَهُمْ».

[٢٥٧١] ٦٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمُ ابْنُ النَّضْرِ التَّمِيمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ - يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ - حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدٌ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: وَاصَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي أَوَّلِ شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ، فَوَاصَلَ نَاسٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، فَبَلَغَهُ ذَلِكَ،

us, we will fast continuously, so that those who go to extremes will give up their extreme ways. You are not like me' - or 'I am not like you' - 'I am continually fed and given to drink by my Lord.'”

[2572] 61 - (1105) It was narrated that ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: “The Prophet ﷺ forbade them (the Companions or the Muslims) from *Wiṣāl* out of compassion towards them. They said: ‘But you perform *Wiṣāl*.’ He said: ‘I am not like you; my Lord feeds me and gives me to drink.’”

Chapter 12. Clarifying That Kissing When Fasting Is Not Unlawful For The One Whose Desire Is Not Provoked By That

[2573] 62 - (1106) It was narrated that ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ would kiss one of his wives while he was fasting.” Then she smiled.

[2574] 63 - (...) Sufyān said: “I said to ‘Abdur-Rahmān bin Al-Qāsim: ‘Did you hear your father narrating from ‘Āishah [may

فَقَالَ «لَوْ مَدُّ لَنَا الشَّهْرُ لَوَاصِلْنَا وَصَالًا، يَدْعُ الْمُتَعَمِّقُونَ تَعَمُّقَهُمْ، إِنَّكُمْ لَسْتُمْ مِثْلِي - أَوْ قَالَ: إِنَّي لَسْتُ مِثْلَكُمْ - إِنَّي أَطْلُ يُطْعِمُنِي رَبِّي وَيَسْقِينِي».

[٢٥٧٢] ٦١ - (١١٠٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عَبْدِ، - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، - عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: نَهَاهُمْ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَنِ الْوِصَالِ رَحْمَةً لَهُمْ، فَقَالُوا: إِنَّكَ تُوَاصِلُ! قَالَ: «إِنِّي لَسْتُ كَهَيْئَتِكُمْ، إِنَّي يُطْعِمُنِي رَبِّي وَيَسْقِينِي».

(المعجم ١٢) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنَّ الْقِبْلَةَ فِي الصَّوْمِ لَيْسَتْ مُحْرَمَةً عَلَى مَنْ لَمْ تَحْرُكْ شَهْوَتُهُ) (التحفة ١٢)

[٢٥٧٣] ٦٢ - (١١٠٦) حَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقْبَلُ إِحْدَى نِسَائِهِ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ، ثُمَّ تَضَحَّكَ.

[٢٥٧٤] ٦٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ وَأَبْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ

Allâh be pleased with her] that the Prophet ﷺ used to kiss her while he was fasting?’ He remained silent for a moment, then he said: ‘Yes.’”

[2575] 64 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to kiss me while he was fasting, but who among you can control his desire as the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to control his desire?”

[2576] 65 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to kiss and touch (his wife) while he was fasting, but he was the most able of you to control his desire.”

[2577] 66 - (...) It was narrated

الْقَاسِمِ: أَسَمِعْتَ أَبَاكَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يُقَبِّلُهَا وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ؟ فَسَكَتَ سَاعَةً، ثُمَّ قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

[٢٥٧٥] ٦٤- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُقَبِّلُنِي وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ، وَأَيْكُمْ يَمْلِكُ إِزْبَهُ كَمَا كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَمْلِكُ إِزْبَهُ؟

[٢٥٧٦] ٦٥- (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ وَعَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا شُجَاعُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُقَبِّلُ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ، وَيُبَاشِرُ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ، وَلَكِنَّهُ أَمْلَكُكُمْ لِإِزْبِهِ.

[٢٥٧٧] ٦٦- (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ

from 'Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to kiss (his wife) while he was fasting, and he was the most able of you to control his desire.

[2578] 67 - (...) It was narrated from 'Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to touch (his wife) while he was fasting.

[2579] 68 - (...) It was narrated that Al-Aswad said: "Masrûq and I went to 'Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] and said: 'Did the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ touch (his wife) while he was fasting?' She said: 'Yes, but he was the most able of you to control his desire,' or 'one of the most able of you to control his desire'" - Abû 'Āsim (a narrator) was not sure.

[2580]... - (...) It was narrated from Al-Aswad and Masrûq that they entered upon the Mother of the Believers to ask her... and he narrated something similar (to *Hadîth* no. 2579).

حُجِرَ وَرَهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يُقَبِّلُ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ، وَكَانَ أَمْلَكَكُمْ لِإِزْبِهِ.

[٢٥٧٨] ٦٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يُبَاشِرُ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ.

[٢٥٧٩] ٦٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ قَالَ: انْطَلَقْتُ أَنَا وَمَسْرُوقٌ إِلَى عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]، فَقُلْنَا لَهَا: أَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُبَاشِرُ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ؟ قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، وَلَكِنَّهُ كَانَ أَمْلَكَكُمْ لِإِزْبِهِ أَوْ مِنْ أَمْلَكِكُمْ لِإِزْبِهِ. شَكَ أَبُو عَاصِمٍ.

[٢٥٨٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ يَعْقُوبُ الدَّوْرَقِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ وَمَسْرُوقٍ أَنَّهُمَا دَخَلَا عَلَى أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ لَيْسَآلَانِيهَا، فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَهُ.

[2581] 69 - (...) ‘Urwah bin Az-Zubair narrated that ‘Āishah, the Mother of the Believers [may Allāh be pleased with her] told him that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to kiss her while he was fasting.

[2582] (...) A similar report (as no. 2581) was narrated from Yahyâ bin Abî Kathîr with this chain.

[2583] 70 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Amr bin Maimûn that ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to kiss (his wife) during the month of fasting.”

[2584] 71 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: “The Prophet ﷺ used to kiss (his wife) in Ramaḍân while he was fasting.”

[٢٥٨١] ٦٩- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُوسَى:
حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ،
عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ
أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ عُرْوَةَ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ
عَائِشَةَ أُمَّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]
أَخْبَرَتْهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يُقَبِّلُهَا
وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ.

[٢٥٨٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَشْرٍ
الْحَرِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَلَامٍ،
عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[٢٥٨٣] ٧٠- (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَفُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ
أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ
الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنْ
زِيَادِ بْنِ عِلَاقَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ،
عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُقَبِّلُ فِي شَهْرِ الصَّوْمِ.

[٢٥٨٤] ٧١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْرُ بْنُ أَسَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
أَبُو بَكْرِ النَّهْسَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا زِيَادُ بْنُ عِلَاقَةَ،
عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُقَبِّلُ،
فِي رَمَضَانَ، وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ.

[2585] 72 - (...) It was narrated from 'Aishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that the Prophet ﷺ used to kiss (his wife) while he was fasting.

[2586] 73 - (1107) It was narrated from Hafṣah [may Allâh be pleased with her], that She said: "Allâh's Messenger ﷺ used to kiss while he was fasting."

[2587] (...) A similar report (as no. 2587) was narrated from Hafṣah [may Allâh be pleased with her] from the Prophet ﷺ.

[2588] 74 - (1108) It was narrated from 'Amr bin Abî Salamah that he asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: "May the fasting person kiss (his wife)?" The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

[٢٥٨٥] ٧٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّنَادِ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَقْبَلُ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ.

[٢٥٨٦] ٧٣-(١١٠٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ شُتَيْرِ بْنِ شَكْلٍ، عَنْ حَفْصَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقْبَلُ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ.

[٢٥٨٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ شُتَيْرِ بْنِ شَكْلٍ، عَنْ حَفْصَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[٢٥٨٨] ٧٤-(١١٠٨) حَدَّثَنِي هَرُورُ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ عَبْدِ رَبِّهِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ

“Ask this one” - meaning Umm Salamah - and she told him that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did that. He said: “O Messenger of Allâh, Allâh has forgiven you your past and future sins.” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: “By Allâh, I am the one who is the most pious and fears Allâh the most among you.”

كَعْبِ الْجَمْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، أَيْقَبُّلُ الصَّائِمُ؟ فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «سَلْ هَذِهِ» - لِأُمِّ سَلَمَةَ - فَأَخْبَرَتْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَصْنَعُ ذَلِكَ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَدْ غَفَرَ اللَّهُ لَكَ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِكَ وَمَا تَأَخَّرَ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَمَا وَاللَّهِ! إِنِّي لَأَتَّقَاكُمْ اللَّهُ، وَأَخْشَاكُمْ لَهُ».

Chapter 13. The Fasting Is Valid For The One Who Is *Junub* When Dawn Comes

(المعجم ١٣) - (بَابُ صِحَّةِ صَوْمٍ مِنْ طَلَعِ عَلَيْهِ الْفَجْرُ وَهُوَ جُنُبٌ)
(التحفة ١٣)

[2589] 75 - (1109) It was narrated that Abû Bakr said: “I heard Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] speaking, and one of the things that he said was: ‘If dawn comes when a person is *Junub*, he should not fast.’ I mentioned that to ‘Abdur-Rahmân bin Al-Hârith - to his father - and he denied that. ‘Abdur-Rahmân set off, and I set off with him, and we entered upon ‘Aishah and Umm Salamah, may Allâh be pleased with them both. ‘Abdur-Rahmân asked them about that and they both said: ‘The Prophet ﷺ would be *Junub* in the morning, not as the result of a wet dream, then he would fast.’ We went and entered upon Marwân, and

[٢٥٨٩] ٧٥ - (١١٠٩) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ بْنُ هَمَّامٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ لِرَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ [يَقُصُّ، يَقُولُ فِي قِصَصِهِ: مَنْ أَدْرَكَهُ الْفَجْرُ جُنُبًا فَلَا يَصُومُ، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِعَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ - لِأَبِيهِ - فَأَنْكَرَ ذَلِكَ. فَأَنْطَلَقَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ وَأَنْطَلَقْتُ مَعَهُ، حَتَّى دَخَلْنَا عَلَى عَائِشَةَ وَأُمِّ سَلَمَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، فَسَأَلَهُمَا عَبْدُ

‘Abdur-Rahmân mentioned that to him. Marwân said: ‘I urge you to go to Abû Hurairah and prove to him that he was wrong.’ We went to Abû Hurairah, and Abû Bakr was present throughout all that. ‘Abdur-Rahmân told him about that and Abû Hurairah said: ‘Did they tell you that?’ He said: ‘Yes.’ He said: ‘They know better.’”

“Then Abû Hurairah attributed what he used to say concerning that to Al-Faḍl bin ‘Abbâs, and Abû Hurairah said: ‘That is from Al-Faḍl; I did not hear it from the Prophet ﷺ.’ So Abû Hurairah retracted what he used to say on this issue.”

I said^[1] to ‘Abdul-Mâlik: “Did they say that with regard to Ramaḍân?” He said: “Yes, he (ﷺ) used to wake up *Junub* without that being the result of a wet dream, then he would fast.”

الرَّحْمَنِ عَنِ ذَلِكَ - قَالَ: - فَكَلَّمَاهُمَا
قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُصْبِحُ جُنُبًا مِنْ غَيْرِ
حُلْمٍ ثُمَّ يَصُومُ، قَالَ: فَأَنْطَلَقْنَا حَتَّى
دَخَلْنَا عَلَى مَرْوَانَ، فَذَكَرَ ذَلِكَ لَهُ عَبْدُ
الرَّحْمَنِ، فَقَالَ مَرْوَانُ: عَزَمْتُ عَلَيْكَ إِلَّا
مَا ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، فَردَدْتُ عَلَيْهِ مَا
يَقُولُ - قَالَ: - فَجِئْنَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ، وَأَبُو
بَكْرٍ حَاضِرٌ ذَلِكَ كُلِّهِ، قَالَ: فَذَكَرَ لَهُ عَبْدُ
الرَّحْمَنِ، فَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: أَهْمَا قَالْتَاهُ
لَكَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: هُمَا أَعْلَمُ.

ثُمَّ رَدَّ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ مَا كَانَ يَقُولُ فِي
ذَلِكَ إِلَى الْفَضْلِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، فَقَالَ أَبُو
هُرَيْرَةَ: سَمِعْتُ ذَلِكَ مِنَ الْفَضْلِ، وَلَمْ
أَسْمَعُهُ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

قَالَ: فَرَجَعَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَمَّا كَانَ يَقُولُ
فِي ذَلِكَ الْحَدِيثِ.

قُلْتُ لِعَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ: أَقَالَتَا: فِي
رَمَضَانَ؟ قَالَ: كَذَلِكَ، تَمَّ أَنْ يُصْبِحَ جُنُبًا
مِنْ غَيْرِ حُلْمٍ ثُمَّ يَصُومُ. [انظر: ٢٥٩٤]

[٢٥٩٠] ٧٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ:
أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ

[2590] 76 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Urwah bin Az-Zubair and Abû Bakr bin ‘Abdur-Rahmân that ‘Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, said: “Dawn would

[1] The speaker is Ibn Juraij, who narrated this from ‘Abdul-Malik bin Abî Bakr bin ‘Abdur-Rahmân, from Abû Bakr.

come in Ramaḍān and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ would be *Junub*, not as the result of a wet dream, and he would perform *Ghusl* and fast.”

[2591] 77 - (...) Abû Bakr narrated that Marwân sent him to Umm Salamah [may Allāh be pleased with her] to ask about a man who wakes up *Junub* - may he fast? She said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to wake up *Junub* following intercourse, not (as the result of) a wet dream, and he did not avoid the fast nor make up that day later on.”

[2592] 78 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah and Umm Salamah, the two wives of the Prophet ﷺ, said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to wake up *Junub* as the result of intercourse, not as the result of a wet dream, in Ramaḍān, then he would fast.”

[2593] 79 - (1110) It was

عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الرَّبِيعِ وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: قَدْ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُدْرِكُهُ الْمَجْرُ فِي رَمَضَانَ وَهُوَ جُنُبٌ، مِنْ غَيْرِ حُلْمٍ فَيَغْتَسِلُ وَيَصُومُ.

[٢٥٩١] ٧٧- (...) حَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ رَبِّهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ كَعْبِ الْجَمِيرِيِّ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ مَرْوَانَ أَرْسَلَهُ إِلَى أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]، يَسْأَلُ عَنِ الرَّجُلِ يُصْبِحُ جُنُبًا، أَيُصُومُ؟ فَقَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُصْبِحُ جُنُبًا مِنْ جَمَاعٍ، لَا [مِنْ] حُلْمٍ، ثُمَّ لَا يُفْطِرُ وَلَا يَقْضِي.

[٢٥٩٢] ٧٨- (...) حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ رَبِّهِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ ابْنِ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ وَأُمِّ سَلَمَةَ زَوْجَيِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُمَا قَالَتَا: إِنْ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَيُصْبِحُ جُنُبًا مِنْ جَمَاعٍ، غَيْرِ اخْتِلَامٍ، فِي رَمَضَانَ، ثُمَّ يَصُومُ.

[٢٥٩٣] ٧٩- (١١١٠) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى

narrated from ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] that a man came to the Prophet ﷺ and asked him a question, while she was listening from behind the door. He said: “O Messenger of Allāh, the time for prayer comes while I am *Junub*; can I fast?” The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “Me too; the time for prayer comes while I am *Junub*, and I fast.” He said: “You are not like us, O Messenger of Allāh, for Allāh has forgiven you your past and future sins.” He said: “By Allāh, I hope that I am the one who fears Allāh the most among you, and the most knowledgeable of that which I should guard against.”

[2594] 80 - (1109) It was narrated from Sulaimān bin Yasār that he asked Umm Salamah [may Allāh be pleased with her] about a man who wakes up *Junub*: Can he fast? She said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to wake up *Junub*, not as the result of a wet dream, and he would fast.”

ابن أيوب وَفُتِيهٖ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ، - قَالَ
ابْنُ أَيُوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ
جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ - وَهُوَ ابْنُ مَعْمَرِ بْنِ حَزْمِ
الْأَنْصَارِيِّ أَبُو طَوَالَةَ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا يُوسُفَ
مَوْلَى عَائِشَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ لِرَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّ رَجُلًا جَاءَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
يَسْتَفِيهِ، وَهِيَ تَسْمَعُ مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْبَابِ،
فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! تُدْرِكُنِي الصَّلَاةُ
وَأَنَا جُنُبٌ، فَأَصُومُ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَأَنَا تُدْرِكُنِي الصَّلَاةُ وَأَنَا
جُنُبٌ فَأَصُومُ» فَقَالَ: لَسْتُ مِثْلَنَا، يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؛ قَدْ غَفَرَ اللَّهُ لَكَ مَا تَقَدَّمَ
مِنْ ذَنْبِكَ وَمَا تَأَخَّرَ، فَقَالَ: «وَاللَّهِ! إِنِّي
لَأَرْجُو أَنْ أَكُونَ أَحْسَنَكُمْ لِلَّهِ،
وَأَعْلَمَكُمْ بِمَا أَنْتَقِي».

[٢٥٩٤] ٨٠- (١١٠٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ

ابْنُ عُثْمَانَ النَّوْفَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
يُوسُفَ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ أُمَّ
سَلَمَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]: عَنِ الرَّجُلِ
يُصْبِحُ جُنُبًا، أَيُصُومُ؟ قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ يُصْبِحُ جُنُبًا، مِنْ غَيْرِ احْتِلَامٍ، ثُمَّ
يُصُومُ. [راجع: ٢٥٨٩]

Chapter 14. The Strict Prohibition Of Intercourse During The Day In Ramaḍān For One Who Is Fasting; And The Obligation Of Offering Major Expiation And The Definition Thereof; And That It Is Obligatory For Both The One Who Can Afford It And The One Who Cannot Afford It, And It Remains An Obligation For The One Who Cannot Afford It Until He Has The Means

[2595] 81 - (1111) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: 'I am doomed, O Messenger of Allâh!' He said: 'What has doomed you?' He said: 'I had intercourse with my wife in Ramaḍān.' He said: 'Do you have the means to free a slave?' He said: 'No.' He said: 'Can you fast for two consecutive months?' He said: 'No.' He said: 'Do you have the means to feed sixty poor people?' He said: 'No.' Then he sat down, and a large basket of dates was brought to the Prophet ﷺ. He said: 'Give this in charity.' He said: 'Is there anyone poorer than us? There is no family between the two fields of volcanic rock (meaning between the two mountains of Al-Maḍīnah) that is more in need of it than us.' The Prophet ﷺ smiled until his eyeteeth were visible, then he said: 'Go and feed it to your family.'"

(المعجم ١٤) - (بَابُ تَغْلِيظِ تَحْرِيمِ
الْجَمَاعِ فِي نَهَارِ رَمَضَانَ عَلَى
الصَّائِمِ، وَوَجُوبِ الْكَفَّارَةِ الْكَبْرَى فِيهِ
وَبَيَانِهَا، وَأَنَّهَا تَجِبُ عَلَى الْمُوَسَّرِ
وَالْمُعْسَرِ وَتَثْبُتُ فِي ذِمَّةِ الْمُعْسَرِ حَتَّى
يَسْتَطِيعَ) (التحفة ١٤)

[٢٥٩٥] ٨١ - (١١١١) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَرُؤَيْبُ
ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ
- قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ -
عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ
الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]
قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، قَالَ:
هَلَكْتُ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «وَمَا
أَهْلَكَكَ؟» قَالَ: «وَقَعْتُ عَلَى امْرَأَتِي فِي
رَمَضَانَ، قَالَ: «هَلْ تَجِدُ مَا تُعْتِقُ رَقَبَةً؟»
قَالَ: لَا. قَالَ: «فَهَلْ تَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ تَصُومَ
شَهْرَيْنِ مُتَابَعَيْنِ؟» قَالَ: لَا. قَالَ: «فَهَلْ
تَجِدُ مَا تُطْعِمُ سِتِّينَ مِسْكِينًا؟» قَالَ: لَا.
قَالَ: ثُمَّ جَلَسَ، فَأَتَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِعَرَقٍ فِيهِ
تَمْرٌ، فَقَالَ: «تَصَدَّقْ بِهَذَا» قَالَ: أَفْقَرُ
مَنَا؟ فَمَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا أَهْلُ بَيْتِ أَحْوَجَ إِلَيْهِ

مِنَّا، فَصَحَّكَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ حَتَّى بَدَتْ أُنْيَابُهُ،
ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَذْهَبَ فَأَطْعِمَهُ أَهْلَكَ».

[2596] (...) A report like that of Ibn ‘Uyaynah (no. 2595) was narrated from Muḥammad bin Muslim Az-Zuhri, and he said: “With a large basket of dates, which was a *Zinbil* (basket made of palm fibers).” And he did not mention: “The Prophet ﷺ smiled until his eyeteeth were visible.”

[٢٥٩٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ
مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ مُسْلِمِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ،
مِثْلَ رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، وَقَالَ: بِعَرَقٍ فِيهِ
تَمْرٌ، وَهُوَ الزُّنْبِيلُ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: فَصَحَّكَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ حَتَّى بَدَتْ أُنْيَابُهُ.

[2597] 82 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that a man had intercourse with his wife in Ramaḍân, and he consulted the Prophet ﷺ about that. He said: “Do you have the means to free a slave?” He said: “No.” He said: “Can you fast for two consecutive months?” He said: “No.” He said: “Then feed sixty poor people.”

[٢٥٩٧] ٨٢- (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا
اللَيْثُ، وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنِ
ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ
ابْنِ عَوْفٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُ] أَنَّ رَجُلًا وَقَعَ بِامْرَأَتِهِ فِي رَمَضَانَ،
فَاسْتَفْتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ ذَلِكَ. فَقَالَ:
«هَلْ تَجِدُ رَقَبَةً؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: «وَهَلْ
تَسْتَطِيعُ صِيَامَ شَهْرَيْنِ؟» قَالَ: لَا. قَالَ:
«فَأَطْعِمْ سِتِينَ مِسْكِينًا».

[2598] 83 - (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhri with this chain that a man broke his fast during Ramaḍân and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told him to offer expiation by freeing a slave, then he mentioned a *Hadith* like that of Ibn ‘Uyaynah (no. 2595).

[٢٥٩٨] ٨٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ عِيسَى:
أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ،
أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَفْطَرَ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَأَمَرَهُ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يُكْفَرَ بِعَتَقِ رَقَبَةٍ. ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ
حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ.

[2599] 84 - (...) Abû Hurairah narrated that the Prophet ﷺ told a man who broke his fast in Ramaḍân to free a slave, or to fast for two months, or to feed sixty poor people.

[2600] (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Ibn 'Uyaynah (no. 2595) was narrated from Az-Zuhri with this chain.

[2601] 85 - (1112) It was narrated that 'Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "A man came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'I am burned!' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Why?' He said: 'I had intercourse with my wife during the day in Ramaḍân.' He said: 'Give charity, give charity.' He said: 'I do not have anything.' He told him to sit down, then two large baskets of dates were brought to him, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told him to give it in charity."

٢٥٩٩] ٨٤- (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا
ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ
حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ
حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَمَرَ رَجُلًا أَفْطَرَ فِي
رَمَضَانَ، أَنْ يُعْتِقَ رَقَبَةً، أَوْ يَصُومَ
شَهْرَيْنِ، أَوْ يُطْعِمَ سِتِّينَ مِسْكِينًا.

[٢٦٠٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بَن
حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ
عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ
ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ.

[٢٦٠١] ٨٥- (١١١٢) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ رُمْحِ بْنِ الْمُهَاجِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ
يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ
الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ،
عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ
عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: جَاءَ
رَجُلٌ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ:
اِحْتَرَقْتُ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لِمَ؟»
قَالَ: وَطِئْتُ امْرَأَتِي فِي رَمَضَانَ نَهَارًا،
قَالَ: «تَصَدَّقْ، تَصَدَّقْ»، قَالَ: مَا عِنْدِي
شَيْءٌ، فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَجْلِسَ، فَجَاءَهُ عَرْقَانِ
فِيهِمَا طَعَامٌ، فَأَمَرَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ
يَتَصَدَّقَ بِهِ.

[2602] 86 - (...) ‘Abbâd bin ‘Abdullâh bin Az-Zubair narrated that he heard ‘Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] say: “A man came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ...” and he mentioned the *Hadîth* (as no. 2601).

But at the beginning of the *Hadîth* it does not say “Give charity, give charity.” And he does not say: “During the day.”

[2603] 87 - (...) ‘Abbâd bin ‘Abdullâh bin Az-Zubair narrated that he heard ‘Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, say: “A man came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in the *Masjid* during Ramaḍân, and said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, I am burned, I am burned.’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ asked him: ‘What is the matter?’ He said: ‘I had intercourse with my wife.’ He said: ‘Give charity.’ He said: ‘By Allâh, O Messenger of Allâh, I do not have anything and I cannot afford anything.’ He said: ‘Sit down.’ So he sat down, and while he was like that, a man came, driving a donkey which was laden with foodstuff. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Where is that burnt one who was just here?’ The man

[٢٦٠٢] ٨٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ الثَّقَفِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنُ الْقَاسِمِ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ عَبَّادَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا تَقُولُ: أَتَى رَجُلٌ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ.

وَلَيْسَ فِي أَوَّلِ الْحَدِيثِ «تَصَدَّقْ، تَصَدَّقْ». وَلَا قَوْلُهُ: نَهَارًا.

[٢٦٠٣] ٨٧- (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ الْقَاسِمِ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدَ ابْنَ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ عَبَّادَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ تَقُولُ: أَتَى رَجُلٌ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! احْتَرَفْتُ، احْتَرَفْتُ، فَسَأَلَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا شَأْنُهُ؟» فَقَالَ: أَصَبْتُ أَهْلِي، قَالَ: «تَصَدَّقْ» فَقَالَ: وَاللَّهِ! يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! مَا لِي شَيْءٌ، وَمَا أَقْدِرُ عَلَيْهِ، قَالَ: «اجْلِسْ» فَجَلَسَ،

stood up, and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Give this in charity.' He said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, to someone other than me? By Allāh, we are hungry and we do not have anything.' He said: 'Then eat it.'"

فَبَيْنَمَا هُوَ عَلَى ذَلِكَ أَقْبَلَ رَجُلٌ يَسُوقُ حِمَارًا، عَلَيْهِ طَعَامٌ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَيْنَ الْمُحْتَرِقُ أَنْفَا؟» فَقَامَ الرَّجُلُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «تَصَدَّقْ بِهَذَا» فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَغَيْرَنَا؟ فَوَاللَّهِ! إِنَّا لَجِيَاعٌ، مَا لَنَا شَيْءٌ، قَالَ: «فَكُلُوهُ».

Chapter 15. It Is Permissible To Fast Or Not To Fast During Ramadān For One Who Is Travelling For No Sinful Purpose, If His Journey Is Two Stages^[1] Or Further, But It Is Better For The One Who Is Able To Fast Without Suffering Any Harm To Do So, And The One For Whom It Is Difficult May Break The Fast

(المعجم ١٥) - (باب جواز الصوم والنفطر في شهر رمضان للمسافر في غير معصية، إذا كان سفره مرحلتين فأكثر، وأن الأفضل لمن أطاقه بلا ضرر أن يصوم، ولمن شق عليه أن يفطر) (التحفة ١٥)

[2604] 88 - (1113) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbās [may Allāh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ set out during Ramadān to conquer (Makkah) and he fasted until he reached Al-Kadīd, then he broke the fast. And the Companions of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ always followed the latest command.

[٢٦٠٤] ٨٨ - (١١١٣) حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمَيْحٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ [بْنُ سَعِيدٍ]: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ خَرَجَ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَصَامَ حَتَّى

^[1] Two *Marhalah*. A *Marhalah* is a riding stage. By two *Marhalah* An-Nawawī means about 48 miles, which is distance required for one to be considered a traveler in the *Shafā'ī Madhhab*.

بَلَغَ الْكَدِيدَ، ثُمَّ أَفْطَرَ، قَالَ: وَكَانَ صَحَابَةُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَتَّبِعُونَ الْأَخْدَثَ فَلَا أَخْدَثَ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ.

[2605] (...) A similar report (as no. 2604) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain.

[٢٦٠٥] (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ. قَالَ يَحْيَى: قَالَ سُفْيَانُ [بُنُ عُسَيْتَةَ]: لَا أَدْرِي مِنْ قَوْلٍ مَنْ هُوَ؟ يَعْنِي: وَكَانَ يُؤْخَذُ بِالْآخِرِ مِنْ قَوْلِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[2606] (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 2604) with this chain. Az-Zuhrî said: “Breaking the fast (when travelling) was the later command, and it is the later command of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ that is to be followed.” Az-Zuhrî said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ reached Makkah when thirteen days of Ramadân had passed.”

[٢٦٠٦] (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: وَكَانَ الْفِطْرُ آخِرَ الْأَمْرَيْنِ، وَإِنَّمَا يُؤْخَذُ مِنْ أَمْرِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالْآخِرِ فَلَاخِرٍ، قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: فَصَبَحَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَكَّةَ لِثَلَاثِ عَشْرَةَ لَيْلَةً خَلَّتْ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ.

[2607] (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Al-Laiṭh (no. 2604) was narrated with this chain.

Ibn Shihâb said: “They used to follow the latest command, regarding it as abrogating others, and as being the one to be followed.”

[٢٦٠٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ. قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: فَكَانُوا يَتَّبِعُونَ الْأَخْدَثَ فَلَا أَخْدَثَ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ وَيَبْرَوْنَهُ النَّاسِخَ الْمُحْكَمَ.

[2608] (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbās [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ traveled during Ramaḍān, and he fasted until he reached ‘Uṣfān, then he called for a vessel containing some drink, and he drank it during the day so that the people could see him. Then he did not fast, until he entered Makkah.”

Ibn ‘Abbās [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ fasted and (also) he did not fast, so whoever wishes may fast, and whoever wishes may not fast.”

[2609] 89 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbās [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “Do not criticize the one who fasts or the one who does not fast, for the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ fasted when travelling, and (also) he did not fast (when travelling).”

[2610] 90 - (1114) It was narrated from Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh [may Allāh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ set out for Makkah in Ramaḍān during the year of the Conquest, and he fasted until he reached Kurā’ Al-Ghamīm, and the people fasted. Then he called for a vessel of water, which he

[٢٦٠٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: سَافَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَصَامَ حَتَّى بَلَغَ عُسْفَانَ، ثُمَّ دَعَا بِإِنَاءٍ فِيهِ شَرَابٌ، فَشَرِبَهُ نَهَارًا، لِيَرَاهُ النَّاسُ، ثُمَّ أَفْطَرَ، حَتَّى دَخَلَ مَكَّةَ.

قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]: فَصَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَفْطَرَ، مَنْ شَاءَ صَامَ، وَمَنْ شَاءَ أَفْطَرَ.

[٢٦٠٩] ٨٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْكَرِيمِ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: لَا تَعِبْ عَلَيَّ مَنْ صَامَ وَلَا عَلَيَّ مَنْ أَفْطَرَ، قَدْ صَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فِي السَّفَرِ، وَأَفْطَرَ.

[٢٦١٠] ٩٠- (١١١٤) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ - يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ - : حَدَّثَنَا جَعْفَرُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ خَرَجَ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ إِلَى مَكَّةَ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَصَامَ حَتَّى

lifted up so that the people could see it, and then he drank it. After that it was said to him that some of the people were still fasting. He said: "Those are the disobedient ones, those are the disobedient ones."

[2611] 91 - (...) It was narrated from Ja'far with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 2610), and he added: "It was said to him (ﷺ): 'Fasting is proving hard for the people, and they are waiting to see what you will do.' He called for a vessel of water after *Asr*."

[2612] 92 - (1115) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was on a journey, and he saw a man around whom the people had gathered and he was being shaded. He said: 'What is the matter with him?' They said: '(He is) a man who is fasting.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'It is not righteousness to fast when travelling.'"

[2613]... - (...) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased

بَلَغَ كُرَاعَ الْعَمِيمِ، فَصَامَ النَّاسُ، ثُمَّ دَعَا بِقِدْحٍ مِنْ مَاءٍ فَرَفَعَهُ، حَتَّى نَظَرَ النَّاسُ إِلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ شَرِبَ، فَقِيلَ لَهُ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ: إِنَّ بَعْضَ النَّاسِ قَدْ صَامَ، فَقَالَ: «أُولَئِكَ الْعَصَاةُ، أُولَئِكَ الْعَصَاةُ».

[٢٦١١] ٩١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي الدَّرَاوَرْدِيَّ، عَنْ جَعْفَرٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَزَادَ: فَقِيلَ لَهُ: إِنَّ النَّاسَ قَدْ شَقَّ عَلَيْهِمُ الصِّيَامَ. وَإِنَّمَا يَنْظُرُونَ فِيمَا فَعَلْتَ، فَدَعَا بِقِدْحٍ مِنْ مَاءٍ بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ.

[٢٦١٢] ٩٢- (١١١٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُنْدَرٌ، - عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ ابْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ الْحَسَنِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ، فَرَأَى رَجُلًا قَدْ اجْتَمَعَ النَّاسُ عَلَيْهِ، وَقَدْ ظَلَّلَ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ: «مَا لَهُ؟». قَالُوا: رَجُلٌ صَائِمٌ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ الْبِرُّ أَنْ تَصُومُوا فِي السَّفَرِ».

[٢٦١٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْبُ اللَّهِ بْنُ

with them] said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ saw a man...” a similar report (as no. 2612).

[2614] (...) It was narrated from Shu‘bah with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 2613), but Shu‘bah said: “I was informed about Yahyā bin Abī Kathīr that he used to add to this *Hadīth*. And with this chain, in it said: ‘You should avail yourselves of the concession that Allāh has granted to you.’” He said: “So when I asked him, he did not remember it.”

[2615] 93 - (1116) It was narrated that Abū Sa‘eed Al-Khudrī [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “We went out on a campaign with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ when sixteen days of Ramaḍān had passed. Some of us fasted and some of us did not. Those who were fasting did not criticize those who were not, and those who were not fasting did not criticize those who were.”

[2616] 94 - (...) A *Hadīth* similar to that of Hammām (no. 2615) was narrated from Qatādah with this chain.

مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ عَمْرٍو بْنِ الْحَسَنِ يُحَدِّثُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: رَأَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَجُلًا، بِمِثْلِهِ.

[٢٦١٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُمَانَ التَّوْفَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ. وَرَأَدَ: قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: وَكَانَ يُبَلِّغُنِي عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَزِيدُ فِي هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ. وَفِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «عَلَيْكُمْ بِرُخْصَةِ اللَّهِ الَّذِي رَخَّصَ لَكُمْ» قَالَ: فَلَمَّا سَأَلْتُهُ، لَمْ يَحْفَظْهُ.

[٢٦١٥] ٩٣ - (١١١٦) حَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ ابْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: عَزَوْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَيْسَتْ عَشْرَةٌ مَضَتْ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ، فَمِنَّا مَنْ صَامَ وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَفْطَرَ، فَلَمْ يَعْيبِ الصَّائِمُ عَلَى الْمُفْطِرِ، وَلَا الْمُفْطِرُ عَلَى الصَّائِمِ.

[٢٦١٦] ٩٤ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ

But in the *Hadith* of At-Taimî and ‘Umar bin ‘Âmir it says: “when eighteen days had passed.” In the *Hadith* of Sa‘eed it says: “when twelve days had passed.” (In the *Hadith* of) Shu‘bah it says: “When seventeen or nineteen days had passed.”

سَعِيدٍ عَنِ التَّيْمِيِّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْمُنْتَنِي: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ
وَقَالَ ابْنُ الْمُنْتَنِي: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، وَقَالَ ابْنُ الْمُنْتَنِي: حَدَّثَنَا
سَالِمُ بْنُ نُوحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ
عَامِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ:
حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، كُلُّهُمْ
عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ
هَمَّامٍ.

غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ التَّيْمِيِّ وَعُمَرَ بْنِ
عَامِرٍ وَهَشَامٍ: لِثَمَانَ عَشْرَةَ خَلَّتْ، وَفِي
حَدِيثِ سَعِيدٍ: فِي ثِنْتِي عَشْرَةَ، وَشُعْبَةَ:
لِسَبْعِ عَشْرَةَ أَوْ تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ.

[2617] 95 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “We were travelling with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in Ramaḍân, and those who were fasting were not criticized for that, and those who were not fasting were not criticized for that.”

[٢٦١٧] ٩٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا نَضْرُ بْنُ
عَلِيِّ الْحَضْرَمِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا بَشِيرٌ - يَعْنِي ابْنَ
مُفَضَّلٍ، - عَنْ أَبِي مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي
نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]
قَالَ: كُنَّا نُسَافِرُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي
رَمَضَانَ، فَمَا يُعَابُ عَلَى الصَّائِمِ صَوْمُهُ،
وَلَا عَلَى الْمُفْطِرِ إِفْطَارُهُ.

[2618] 96 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “We went out on a campaign with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ during Ramaḍân, and some of us

[٢٦١٨] ٩٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو
النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنِ
الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ
الْخُدْرِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كُنَّا نَعْرُو

were fasting and some were not. Those who were fasting did not find fault with those who were not, and those who were not fasting did not find fault with those who were. They thought that for those who found the strength and fasted, that was good; and they thought that for those who found themselves weak and did not fast, that was good too.”

[2619] 97 - (1117) It was narrated that Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî and Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “We traveled with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and some people fasted and some did not, and neither group criticized the other.”

[2620] 98 - (1118) It was narrated that Ḥumaid said: “Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] was asked about fasting in Ramaḍân when travelling. He said: ‘We traveled with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in Ramaḍân, and those who fasted did not criticize those who did not, and those who did not fast did not criticize those who did.’”

مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَمِمَّا الصَّائِمُ وَمِمَّا الْمُفْطِرُ، فَلَا يَجِدُ الصَّائِمُ عَلَى الْمُفْطِرِ، وَلَا الْمُفْطِرُ عَلَى الصَّائِمِ، يَرُونَ أَنَّ مَنْ وَجَدَ قُوَّةَ فَصَامَ، فَإِنَّ ذَلِكَ حَسَنٌ، وَيَرُونَ أَنَّ مَنْ وَجَدَ ضَعْفًا فَأَفْطَرَ، فَإِنَّ ذَلِكَ حَسَنٌ.

[٢٦١٩] ٩٧- (١١١٧) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ ابْنِ عَمْرٍو الْأَشْعَثِيُّ وَسَهْلُ بْنُ عُمَانَ وَسُوَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَحَسَيْنُ بْنُ حُرَيْثٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ مَرْوَانَ، - قَالَ سَعِيدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَرْوَانُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ - عَنْ عَاصِمٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا نَضْرَةَ يُحَدِّثُ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ وَجَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ] قَالَا: سَافَرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَيَصُومُ الصَّائِمُ وَيُفْطِرُ الْمُفْطِرُ، فَلَا يَعْيبُ بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ.

[٢٦٢٠] ٩٨- (١١١٨) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو حَيْثَمَةَ عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَ: سُئِلَ أَنَسٌ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]: عَنْ صَوْمِ رَمَضَانَ فِي السَّفَرِ؟ فَقَالَ: سَافَرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَلَمْ يَعْيبِ الصَّائِمُ عَلَى الْمُفْطِرِ، وَلَا الْمُفْطِرُ عَلَى الصَّائِمِ.

[2621] 99 - (...) It was narrated that Ḥumaid said: "I went out and I was fasting. They said to me: 'Repeat it.' I said: 'Anas told me that the Companions of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to travel, and those who fasted did not criticize those who did not, and those who did not fast did not criticize those who did.'"

Then I met Ibn Abī Mulaikah and he narrated something similar to me from 'Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her].

Chapter 16. The Reward Of The One Who Does Not Fast When Travelling If He Does Any Tasks That Are Required

[2622] 100 - (1119) It was narrated that Anas [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: "We were with the Prophet ﷺ on a journey, and some of us were fasting and some were not. We made a stop on a hot day, and those of us who had the best shade were those who had garments with which to shade themselves, and some of us shielded themselves from the sun with their hands. Those who were fasting fell down (in exhaustion to rest), and those who were not fasting set up the tents and watered the mounts. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said:

[٢٦٢١]-٩٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ الْأَحْمَرُ عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَ: خَرَجْتُ فَصُمْتُ، فَقَالُوا لِي: أَعِدْ، قَالَ فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّ أَنْسَا أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَّ أَصْحَابَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانُوا يُسَافِرُونَ، فَلَا يَعْيبُ الصَّائِمَ عَلَى الْمُفْطِرِ، وَلَا الْمُفْطِرُ عَلَى الصَّائِمِ. فَلَقِيتُ ابْنَ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ فَأَخْبَرَنِي عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] بِمِثْلِهِ.

(المعجم ١٦) - (بَابُ أَجْرِ الْمُفْطِرِ فِي السَّفَرِ إِذَا تَوَلَّى الْعَمَلَ) (التحفة ١٦)

[٢٦٢٢]-١٠٠- (١١١٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ مُورِقٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي السَّفَرِ، فَمِنَّا الصَّائِمُ وَمِنَّا الْمُفْطِرُ، قَالَ: فَتَرَلْنَا مَثْرَلًا فِي يَوْمٍ حَارٍّ، أَكْثَرْنَا ظِلًّا صَاحِبِ الْكِسَاءِ، وَمِنَّا مَنْ يَتَّقِي الشَّمْسَ بِيَدِهِ، قَالَ: فَسَقَطَ الصُّوَامُ، وَقَامَ الْمُفْطِرُونَ، فَضَرَبُوا الْأَبْنِيَةَ وَسَقَوْا الرِّكَابَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «ذَهَبَ الْمُفْطِرُونَ الْيَوْمَ بِالْأَجْرِ».

‘Today those who are not fasting have taken all the reward.’”

[2623] 101 - (...) It was narrated that Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was on a journey, and some people fasted and some did not. Those who were not fasting girded their loins and worked, but those who were fasting were too weak to do some of the work. He said concerning that: ‘Today those who are not fasting have taken all the reward.’”

[2624] 102 - (1120) It was narrated that Rabi‘ah said: “Qaza‘ah narrated to me: ‘I came to Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] while he was surrounded by people. When the people dispersed from around him, I said: “I am not going to ask you about what these people were asking.” And I asked him about fasting while travelling.” He said: “We traveled with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to Makkah when we were fasting. We made a stop, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘You have drawn near to your enemy, and breaking the fast will make you stronger.’ This was a concession, so some of us fasted and some did not. Then we made another stop and he said: ‘In the morning, you are going to meet your enemy. And breaking the fast will make you

[٢٦٢٣] ١٠١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَنْصُ عَنْ عَاصِمِ الْأَحْوَلِ، عَنْ مُورِقٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ، فَصَامَ بَعْضٌ وَأَفْطَرَ بَعْضٌ، فَتَحَرَّمَ الْمُفْطِرُونَ وَعَمِلُوا، وَضَعَفَ الصَّوَامُ عَنْ بَعْضِ الْعَمَلِ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ فِي ذَلِكَ: «دَهَبَ الْمُفْطِرُونَ الْيَوْمَ بِالْأَجْرِ».

[٢٦٢٤] ١٠٢ - (١١٢٠) حَدَّثَنِي

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ، عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ رَبِيعَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي قَزَعَةُ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] وَهُوَ مَكْتُورٌ عَلَيْهِ، فَلَمَّا تَفَرَّقَ النَّاسُ عَنْهُ، قُلْتُ: إِنِّي لَا أَسْأَلُكَ عَمَّا يَسْأَلُكَ هَؤُلَاءِ عَنْهُ: سَأَلْتُهُ عَنِ الصَّوْمِ فِي سَفَرٍ؟ فَقَالَ: سَافَرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى مَكَّةَ وَنَحْنُ صِيَامٌ، قَالَ: فَتَزَلْنَا مَنَزِلًا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّكُمْ قَدْ دَنَوْتُمْ مِنْ عَدُوِّكُمْ، وَالْفِطْرُ أَقْوَى لَكُمْ»، فَكَانَتْ رُحْصَةً، فَمِنَّا مَنْ صَامَ وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَفْطَرَ، ثُمَّ تَزَلْنَا مَنَزِلًا آخَرَ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّكُمْ مُصَبِّحُو عَدُوِّكُمْ، وَالْفِطْرُ أَقْوَى لَكُمْ، فَأَفْطِرُوا» وَكَانَتْ عَزْمَةً،

stronger, so break the fast.’ He emphasized it (the second time), so we broke the fast.” Then he said: “I remember we fasted with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ after that, when travelling.”

Chapter 17. The Choice Between Fasting And Not Fasting When Travelling

[2625] 103 - (1121) It was narrated from ‘Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that she said: “Ĥamzah bin ‘Amr Al-Aslamî asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about fasting when travelling. He said: ‘If you wish, then fast, and if you wish, do not fast.’”

[2626] 104 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that Ĥamzah bin ‘Amr Al-Aslamî asked the Prophet ﷺ: “O Messenger of Allâh, I am a man who fasts a great deal; may I fast when travelling?” He said: “Fast if you wish and do not fast if you wish.”

[2627] 105 - (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Hammâd bin Zaid (no. 2626) was narrated from Hishâm: “I am a man who fasts a great deal.”

فَأَفْطَرْنَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُنَا نَصُومُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ، فِي السَّفَرِ.

(المعجم ١٧) - (بَابُ التَّخْيِيرِ فِي الصَّوْمِ وَالْفِطْرِ فِي السَّفَرِ) (التحفة ١٧)

[٢٦٢٥] ١٠٣ - (١١٢١) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: سَأَلَ حَمَزَةُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو الْأَسْلَمِيَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ: عَنِ الصِّيَامِ فِي السَّفَرِ؟ فَقَالَ: «إِنْ شِئْتَ فَصُمْ، وَإِنْ شِئْتَ فَأَفْطُرْ».

[٢٦٢٦] ١٠٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الرَّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]؛ أَنَّ حَمَزَةَ بْنَ عَمْرٍو الْأَسْلَمِيَّ سَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي رَجُلٌ أَسْرُدُ الصَّوْمَ، أَفَأَصُومُ فِي السَّفَرِ؟ قَالَ: «صُمْ إِنْ شِئْتَ، وَأَفْطُرْ إِنْ شِئْتَ».

[٢٦٢٧] ١٠٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ حَمَادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ: إِنِّي رَجُلٌ أَسْرُدُ الصَّوْمَ.

[2628] 106 - (...) It was narrated from Hishâm with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 2626) that Ḥamzah said: “I am a man who fasts; may I fast when travelling?”

[٢٦٢٨] ١٠٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ - وَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحِيمِ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ - كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ أَنَّ حَمَزَةَ قَالَ: إِنِّي رَجُلٌ أَصُومُ، أَفَأَصُومُ فِي السَّفَرِ؟

[2629] 107 - (...) It was narrated from Ḥamzah bin ‘Amr Al-Aslamî [may Allâh be pleased with them] that he said: “O Messenger of Allâh, I find that I have the strength to fast when travelling; is there any sin on me for that?” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “It is a concession from Allâh, so whoever avails himself of it has done well, and whoever wants to fast, there is no blame on him.”

[٢٦٢٩] ١٠٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَهَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ - قَالَ هَرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا - ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ أَبِي الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ أَبِي مُرَّاحٍ، عَنْ حَمَزَةَ بْنِ عَمْرٍو الْأَسْلَمِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَجِدُ بِي قُوَّةً عَلَى الصِّيَامِ فِي السَّفَرِ، فَهَلْ عَلَيَّ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «هِيَ رُخْصَةٌ مِنَ اللَّهِ، فَمَنْ أَخَذَ بِهَا فَحَسَنٌ، وَمَنْ أَحَبَّ أَنْ يَصُومَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ». قَالَ هَرُونَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ «هِيَ رُخْصَةٌ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: مِنَ اللَّهِ.

Hârûn said in his *Hadîth*: “It is a concession,” but he did not say: “from Allâh.”

[2630] 108 - (1122) It was narrated that Abû Ad-Dardâ’ [may Allâh be pleased with them]

[٢٦٣٠] ١٠٨ - (١١٢٢) حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ ابْنُ رُشَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ

said: “We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in the month of Ramaḍân, the intensity of the heat was so hot that one of us would lay his hand on his head because of the heat, and there was no one among us who was fasting apart from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and ‘Abdullâh bin Rawâḥah.”

[2631] 109 - (...) It was narrated that Umm Ad-Dardâ’ said: “Abû Ad-Dardâ’ said: ‘I remember when we were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on one of his journeys on an intensely hot day, when a man would put his hand on his head because of the intense heat. Not one of us was fasting, apart from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and ‘Abdullâh bin Rawâḥah.”

Chapter 18. It Is Recommended For The Person Performing Hajj In ‘Arafât Not To Fast On The Day Of ‘Arafah

[2632] 110 - (1123) It was narrated from ‘Umair the freed slave of ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Abbâs, from Umm Al-Faḍl bint Al-Hâriṯh: “Some people argued in

سَعِيدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أُمِّ الدَّرْدَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِي الدَّرْدَاءِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ، فِي حَرِّ شَدِيدٍ، حَتَّىٰ إِنْ كَانَ أَحَدُنَا لَيَضَعُ يَدَهُ عَلَىٰ رَأْسِهِ مِنْ شِدَّةِ الْحَرِّ، وَمَا فِينَا صَائِمٌ، إِلَّا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَوَاحَةَ.

[٢٦٣١] ١٠٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ الْقُعَيْبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ حَيَّانَ الدَّمَشْقِيِّ، عَنْ أُمِّ الدَّرْدَاءِ قَالَتْ: قَالَ أَبُو الدَّرْدَاءِ: لَقَدْ رَأَيْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي بَعْضِ أَسْفَارِهِ فِي يَوْمٍ شَدِيدِ الْحَرِّ، حَتَّىٰ إِنْ الرَّجُلُ لَيَضَعُ يَدَهُ عَلَىٰ رَأْسِهِ مِنْ شِدَّةِ الْحَرِّ، وَمَا مِنَّا أَحَدٌ صَائِمٌ، إِلَّا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَوَاحَةَ.

(المعجم ١٨) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ الْفِطْرِ لِلْحَاجِّ بِعَرَفَاتِ يَوْمِ عَرَفَةَ)
(التحفة ١٨)

[٢٦٣٢] ١١٠ - (١١٢٣) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ، عَنْ عُمَيْرِ مَوْلَىٰ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ

her presence on the Day of ‘Arafah^[1] about the fasting of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. Some of them said that he was fasting, and some of them said that he was not fasting. I (Umm Al-Faḍl) sent a vessel of milk to him while he was sitting on his camel (in the *Mawqif* or place of standing at ‘Arafah), and he drank it.”

[2633] (...) It was narrated from Abû An-Naḍr with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 2632), but he did not say that he (ﷺ) was sitting on his camel (in the *Mawqif* or place of standing at ‘Arafah). And he said: “From ‘Umair the freed slave of Umm Al-Faḍl.”

[2634] (...) A *Hadīth* similar to that of Ibn ‘Uyaynah was narrated from Sâlim Abû An-Naḍr with this chain, and he said: “From ‘Umair, the freed slave of Umm Al-Faḍl.”

[2635] 111 - (...) ‘Umair, the freed slave of Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allāh be pleased with them], narrated that he heard Umm Al-Faḍl [may Allāh be pleased with her] say: “Some of the Companions of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ were unsure about fasting on the Day of ‘Arafah when we were there with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. I sent

بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ أُمِّ الْفَضْلِ بِنْتِ الْحَارِثِ؛ أَنَّ نَاسًا تَمَارَوْا عِنْدَهَا، يَوْمَ عَرَفَةَ، فِي صِيَامِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: هُوَ صَائِمٌ، وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: لَيْسَ بِصَائِمٍ، فَأَرْسَلْتُ إِلَيْهِ بِقَدْحِ لَبَنٍ، وَهُوَ وَاقِفٌ عَلَى بَعِيرِهِ، بِعَرَفَةَ، فَشَرِبَهُ.

[٢٦٣٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ يَهْدَا الْإِسْنَادِ. وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: وَهُوَ وَاقِفٌ عَلَى بَعِيرِهِ، وَقَالَ: عَنْ عُمَيْرِ مَوْلَى أُمِّ الْفَضْلِ.

[٢٦٣٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ سَالِمِ أَبِي النَّضْرِ يَهْدَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، وَقَالَ: عَنْ عُمَيْرِ مَوْلَى أُمِّ الْفَضْلِ.

[٢٦٣٥] ١١١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي هُرُوثُ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو أَنَّ أَبَا النَّضْرِ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ عُمَيْرًا مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أُمَّ الْفَضْلِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] تَقُولُ: شَكَ نَاسٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ

[1] The ninth day of Dhul-Hijjah when the Pilgrims are in the plain of ‘Arafât.

him a wooden vessel of milk when he was at 'Arafat, and he drank it."

[2636] 112 - (1124) It was narrated from Maimûnah [may Allâh be pleased with her], the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: "The people were not sure whether the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was fasting on the Day of 'Arafah, so Maimûnah sent him a vessel of milk, while he was standing in the *Mawqif* (place of standing), and he drank from it while the people were looking at him."

Chapter 19. Fasting On The Day Of 'Ashûrâ'

[2637] 113 - (1125) It was narrated that 'Aishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Quraish used to fast on 'Ashûrâ' during the *Jâhiliyyah*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to fast on (that day) too. When he emigrated to Al-Madînah, he fasted this day and ordered that this fast be observed. When (fasting during) the month of Ramaḍân was enjoined, he said: 'Whoever wishes may fast it (this day) and whoever wishes may forsake it.'"

اللَّهُ ﷺ فِي صِيَامِ يَوْمِ عَرَفَةَ، وَنَحْنُ بِهَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَأَرْسَلْتُ إِلَيْهِ بِقَعْبٍ فِيهِ لَبَنٌ، وَهُوَ بِعَرَفَةَ، فَشَرِبَهُ.

[٢٦٣٦] ١١٢ - (١١٢٤) وَحَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو عَنْ بُكَيْرِ بْنِ الْأَشَّحِّ، عَنْ كُرَيْبِ مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]، عَنْ مَيْمُونَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: إِنَّ النَّاسَ شَكُّوا فِي صِيَامِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ عَرَفَةَ، فَأَرْسَلْتُ إِلَيْهِ مَيْمُونَةَ بِجَلَابِ اللَّبَنِ، وَهُوَ وَاقِفٌ فِي الْمَوْقِفِ، فَشَرِبَ مِنْهُ، وَالنَّاسُ يَنْظُرُونَ إِلَيْهِ.

(المعجم ١٩) - (باب صوم يوم عاشوراء) (التحفة ١٩)

[٢٦٣٧] ١١٣ - (١١٢٥) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَتْ قُرَيْشٌ تَصُومُ عَاشُورَاءَ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَصُومُهُ، فَلَمَّا هَاجَرَ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ، صَامَهُ وَأَمَرَ بِصِيَامِهِ، فَلَمَّا فُرِضَ شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ قَالَ: «مَنْ شَاءَ صَامَهُ، وَمَنْ شَاءَ تَرَكَهُ».

[2638] 114 - (...) It was narrated from Hishâm with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2637), but he did not say at the beginning of the *Hadîth* that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to fast (this day). And he said at the end of the *Hadîth*: “He abandoned ‘*Āshûrâ*’, so whoever wishes may fast it and whoever wishes may leave it.” And he did not narrate it as the words of the Prophet ﷺ as Jarîr did.

[2639] (...) It was narrated from ‘*Āishah* that the fast of ‘*Āshûrâ*’ was observed during the *Jâhiliyyah*, then when Islam came, whoever wanted to fasted it and whoever wanted to left it.

[2640] 115 - (...) It was narrated that ‘*Āishah* [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to enjoin fasting it (‘*Āshûrâ*’) before (fasting during) Ramadân was enjoined. When Ramadân was enjoined, whoever wanted to fast the day of ‘*Āshûrâ*’ did so, and whoever did not want to did not fast it.”

[2641] 116 - (...) ‘*Urwah* narrated that ‘*Āishah* told him that the *Quraish* used to fast

[٢٦٣٨] ١١٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ فِي أَوَّلِ الْحَدِيثِ: وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَصُومُهُ، وَقَالَ فِي آخِرِ الْحَدِيثِ: وَتَرَكَ عَاشُورَاءَ، فَمَنْ شَاءَ صَامَهُ وَمَنْ شَاءَ تَرَكَهُ، وَلَمْ يَجْعَلْهُ مِنْ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، كَرَوَايَةِ جَرِيرٍ.

[٢٦٣٩] (...) حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]؛ أَنَّ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ كَانَ يُصَامُ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ الْإِسْلَامُ، مَنْ شَاءَ صَامَهُ وَمَنْ شَاءَ تَرَكَهُ.

[٢٦٤٠] ١١٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَأْمُرُ بِصِيَامِهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُفْرَضَ رَمَضَانُ، فَلَمَّا فُرِضَ رَمَضَانُ، كَانَ مَنْ شَاءَ صَامَ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ، وَمَنْ شَاءَ أَفْطَرَ.

[٢٦٤١] ١١٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ

‘*Āshûrâ*’ during the *Jâhiliyyah*, then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was commanded to fast it, until (fasting during) Ramaḍân was enjoined. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Whoever wishes, let him fast it, and whoever wishes, let him not fast.”

[2642] 117 - (1126) ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] narrated that the people of the *Jâhiliyyah* used to fast on the day of ‘*Āshûrâ*’, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and the Muslims fasted it before (fasting during) Ramaḍân was made obligatory. When the month of Ramaḍân was made obligatory, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “‘*Āshûrâ*’ is one of the days of Allâh, so whoever wishes may fast it and whoever wishes may leave it.”

[2643] (...) It was narrated from ‘Ubaidullâh with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2642).

اللَيْثُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ قَالَ ابْنُ رُمُحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا
اللَيْثُ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ؛ أَنَّ عِرَاكًا
أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ عُرْوَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ
أَخْبَرَتْهُ؛ أَنَّ قُرَيْشًا كَانَتْ تَصُومُ عَاشُورَاءَ
فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، ثُمَّ أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
بِصِيَامِهِ، حَتَّى فُرِضَ رَمَضَانُ، فَقَالَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ شَاءَ فَلْيَصُمْهُ، وَمَنْ
شَاءَ فَلْيُفْطِرْهُ».

[٢٦٤٢] ١١٧ - (١١٢٦) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛
وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا
أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي
عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ أَهْلَ
الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ كَانُوا يَصُومُونَ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ،
وَأَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَامَهُ، وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ،
قَبْلَ أَنْ يُفْتَرَضَ رَمَضَانُ، فَلَمَّا افْتَرَضَ
رَمَضَانُ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ
عَاشُورَاءَ يَوْمٌ مِنْ أَيَّامِ اللَّهِ، فَمَنْ شَاءَ
صَامَهُ، وَمَنْ شَاءَ تَرَكَهُ».

[٢٦٤٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْمُنْثَلِيِّ وَرُهَيْبُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ
أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ
عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[2644] 118 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] that the day of ‘*Āshûrâ*’ was mentioned in the presence of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “It was a day that was fasted by the people of the *Jâhiliyyah*. Whoever among you wants to fast it, let him do so, and whoever does not want to, let him leave it.”

[2645] 119 - (...) ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] narrated that he heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say concerning the day of ‘*Āshûrâ*’: “This day was fasted by the people of *Jâhiliyyah*, so whoever wants to fast it, let him do so, and whoever wants to leave it, let him do so.”

‘Abdullâh [may Allāh be pleased with them] would not fast it, except when it coincided with a day that he usually fasted.

[2646] 120 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “Mention was made in the presence of the Prophet ﷺ of fasting on the day of ‘*Āshûrâ*’...” and he quoted a *Hadîth* the same as that of Al-Laiṭh bin Sa‘d (no. 2644).

[٢٦٤٤] ١١٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ رُمَحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّهُ ذَكَرَ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «كَانَ يَوْمًا يَصُومُهُ أَهْلُ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَمَنْ أَحَبَّ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يَصُومَهُ فَلْيَصُمْهُ، وَمَنْ كَرِهَ فَلْيَدَعْهُ».

[٢٦٤٥] ١١٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنِ الْوَلِيدِ يَعْني ابْنَ كَثِيرٍ حَدَّثَنِي نَافِعٌ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ فِي يَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ: «إِنَّ هَذَا يَوْمٌ كَانَ يَصُومُهُ أَهْلُ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَمَنْ أَحَبَّ أَنْ يَصُومَهُ فَلْيَصُمْهُ، وَمَنْ أَحَبَّ أَنْ يَتْرُكَهُ فَلْيَتْرُكْهُ».

وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] لَا يَصُومُهُ، إِلَّا أَنْ يُوَافِقَ صِيَامَهُ.

[٢٦٤٦] ١٢٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَلْفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَالِكٍ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الْأَخْسَنِ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: ذَكَرَ عِنْدَ

النَّبِيِّ ﷺ صَوْمُ يَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ. فَذَكَرَ مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، سَوَاءً.

[2647] 121 - (...) ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The day of ‘*Āshûrâ*’ was mentioned in the presence of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: “That is a day that was fasted by the people of the *Jâhiliyyah*. Whoever wishes may fast it and whoever wishes may leave it.”

[٢٦٤٧] ١٢١- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عُمَانَ النَّوْفَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زَيْدِ الْعَسْقَلَانِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: ذُكِرَ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ، فَقَالَ: «ذَاكَ يَوْمٌ كَانَ يَصُومُهُ أَهْلُ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَمَنْ شَاءَ صَامَهُ، وَمَنْ شَاءَ تَرَكَهُ».

[2648] 122 - (1127) It was narrated that ‘Abdur-Rahmân bin Yazîd said: “Al-*Ash’ath* bin Qais entered upon ‘Abdullâh when he was eating his lunch. He said: ‘O Abû Muḥammad, come and eat.’ He said: ‘Isn’t today ‘*Āshûrâ*’?’ He said: ‘Do you know what the day of ‘*Āshûrâ*’ is?’ He said: ‘What is it?’ He said: ‘It is a day that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to fast before (fasting during) the month of Ramaḍân was enjoined. When the month of Ramaḍân was enjoined, it was abandoned.”

Abû Kuraib said: “He abandoned it.”

[٢٦٤٨] ١٢٢- (١١٢٧) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ، - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ، - عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ قَالَ: دَخَلَ الْأَشْعَثُ بْنُ قَيْسٍ عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، وَهُوَ يَتَعَدَّى، فَقَالَ: يَا أَبَا مُحَمَّدٍ! أَدْنُ إِلَى الْغَدَاءِ. فَقَالَ: أَوْ لَيْسَ الْيَوْمُ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ؟ قَالَ: وَهَلْ تَدْرِي مَا يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ؟ قَالَ: وَمَا هُوَ؟ قَالَ: إِنَّمَا هُوَ يَوْمٌ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَصُومُهُ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَنْزِلَ شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ، فَلَمَّا نَزَلَ شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ تَرَكَ.

وَقَالَ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: تَرَكَهُ.

[2649] (...) It was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 2648), and they (the narrators) said: "When Ramaḍān was enjoined, he abandoned it."

[2650] 123 - (...) It was narrated from Qais bin Sakan that Al-Ash'ath bin Qais entered upon 'Abdullāh on the day of 'Ashūrā', and he was eating. He said: "O Abū Muḥammad, come and eat." He said: "I am fasting." He said: "We used to fast (this day), then it was abandoned."

[2651] 124 - (...) It was narrated that 'Alqamah said: "Al-Ash'ath bin Qais entered upon Ibn Mas'ūd when he was eating on the day of 'Ashūrā'. He said: "O Abū 'Abdur-Raḥmān, today is the day of 'Ashūrā'." He said: "It was fasted before (fasting during) Ramaḍān was enjoined, and when Ramaḍān was enjoined it was abandoned. So if you are not fasting, come and eat."

[٢٦٤٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَا: فَلَمَّا نَزَلَ رَمَضَانُ تَرَكَهُ.

[٢٦٥٠] ١٢٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْقَطَّانُ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنِي زُبَيْدُ الْيَامِيُّ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ سَكَنِ أَنَّ الْأَشْعَثَ بْنَ قَيْسٍ دَخَلَ عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ، وَهُوَ يَأْكُلُ، فَقَالَ: يَا أَبَا مُحَمَّدٍ! اذْنُ فَكُلْ، قَالَ: إِنِّي صَائِمٌ، قَالَ: كُنَّا نَصُومُهُ، ثُمَّ تَرَكْ.

[٢٦٥١] ١٢٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ قَالَ: دَخَلَ الْأَشْعَثُ بْنُ قَيْسٍ عَلَى ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ، وَهُوَ يَأْكُلُ، يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ، فَقَالَ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ! إِنَّ الْيَوْمَ [يَوْمٌ] عَاشُورَاءَ، فَقَالَ: قَدْ كَانَ يُصَامُ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَنْزَلَ رَمَضَانُ، فَلَمَّا نَزَلَ رَمَضَانُ، تَرَكْ، فَإِنْ كُنْتَ مُفْطِرًا فَاطْعَمْ.

[2652] 125 - (1128) It was narrated that Jâbir bin Samurah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to enjoin us, and encourage us, to fast on the day of 'Ashûrâ', and he used to check on us when that day came. When (fasting during) Ramadân was enjoined, he neither commanded us nor forbade us, and he did not check on us."

[2653] 126 - (1129) Hūmaid bin 'Abdur-Rahmân narrated that he heard Mu'âwiyah bin Abî Sufyân delivering a *Khutbah* in Al-Madīnah - meaning, on one of his visits there - on the day of 'Ashûrâ', in which he said: "Where are your scholars, O people of Al-Madīnah? I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say concerning this day: 'This is the day of 'Ashûrâ' and Allâh has not enjoined you to fast (on this day) and I am fasting. So whoever among you wants to fast, let him do so, and whoever among you does not want to fast, let him not do so.'"

[2654] (...) A similar report (as no. 2653) was narrated from Anas from Ibn Shihâb with this chain.

[٢٦٥٢] ١٢٥ - (١١٢٨) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا شَيْبَانُ عَنْ أَشْعَثَ بْنِ أَبِي الشَّعْثَاءِ، عَنْ جَعْفَرِ ابْنِ أَبِي تَوْرٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ سَمُرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَأْمُرُنَا بِصِيَامِ يَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ، وَيَحْتُنَّا عَلَيْهِ، وَيَتَعَاهَدُنَا عِنْدَهُ، فَلَمَّا فُرِضَ رَمَضَانُ، لَمْ يَأْمُرْنَا، وَلَمْ يَنْهَنَا، وَلَمْ يَتَعَاهَدْنَا عِنْدَهُ.

[٢٦٥٣] ١٢٦ - (١١٢٩) حَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ مَعَاوِيَةَ بْنَ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، خَطِيْبًا بِالْمَدِينَةِ - يَعْنِي فِي قَدَمَةِ قَدِمَهَا - خَطَبَهُمْ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ فَقَالَ: أَيْنَ عُلَمَائِكُمْ؟ يَا أَهْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ! سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ لِهَذَا الْيَوْمِ: «هَذَا يَوْمٌ عَاشُورَاءَ، وَلَمْ يَكْتُبِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُمْ صِيَامَهُ، وَأَنَا صَائِمٌ، فَمَنْ أَحَبَّ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يَصُومَ فَلْيَصُمْ، وَمَنْ أَحَبَّ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يَفْطَرَ فَلْيَفْطِرْ».

[٢٦٥٤] (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَالِكُ

ابْنُ أَنَسٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ فِي هَذَا
الإِسْنَادِ، بِمِثْلِهِ .

[2655] (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrī with this chain that he heard the Prophet ﷺ say on this day: “I am fasting, so whoever wants to fast, let him do so.” And he did not mention the rest of the *Hadīth* of Mālik and Yūnus (no. 2653).

[٢٦٥٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي
عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ
بِهَذَا الإِسْنَادِ، سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ فِي
مِثْلِ هَذَا الْيَوْمِ: «إِنِّي صَائِمٌ، فَمَنْ شَاءَ
أَنْ يَصُومَ فَلْيَصُمْ» وَلَمْ يَذْكَرْ بَاقِيَ حَدِيثِ
مَالِكٍ وَيُونُسَ .

[2656] 127 - (1130) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbās [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ came to Al-Madīnah, and he found the Jews fasting on the day of *‘Ashūrā’*. They were asked about that and they said: ‘This is the day on which Allāh granted victory to Mūsā and the Children of Israel over Fir‘awn (Pharaoh). We fast on this day out of reverence for it.’ The Prophet ﷺ said: ‘We are closer to Mūsā than you,’ and he enjoined fasting on that day.”

[٢٦٥٦] ١٢٧ - (١١٣٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ أَبِي
بِشْرِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ
[رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَدِمَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ، فَوَجَدَ الْيَهُودَ يَصُومُونَ
يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ، فَسُئِلُوا عَنْ ذَلِكَ؟ فَقَالُوا:
هَذَا الْيَوْمَ الَّذِي أَظْهَرَ اللَّهُ فِيهِ مُوسَى وَبَنِي
إِسْرَائِيلَ عَلَى فِرْعَوْنَ، فَتَحَنَّنَ نَصُومُهُ
تَعْظِيمًا لَهُ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «نَحْنُ أَوْلَى
بِمُوسَى مِنْكُمْ». فَأَمَرَ بِصَوْمِهِ .

[2657] (...) It was narrated from Abū Bishr with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 2656), and he said: “And he asked them about that.”

[٢٦٥٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ
وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ
جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنِ أَبِي بِشْرِ بِهَذَا
الإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: فَسَأَلْتُهُمْ عَنْ ذَلِكَ .

[2658] 128 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbās [may Allāh be pleased with them] that the

[٢٦٥٨] ١٢٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ
أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنِ

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to Al-Madīnah and found the Jews fasting on the day of 'Ashûrâ'. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to them: "What is this day that you are fasting?" They said: "This is a great day, on which Allâh saved Mûsâ and his people, and drowned Fir'awn (Pharaoh) and his people. Mûsâ fasted on this day out of gratitude and we fast it too." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "We are more entitled to be closer to Mûsâ than you," and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ fasted (on this day) and enjoined fasting on it.

عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدِمَ الْمَدِينَةَ، فَوَجَدَ الْيَهُودَ صِيَامًا، يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ. فَقَالَ لَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا هَذَا الْيَوْمَ الَّذِي تَصُومُونَهُ؟» قَالُوا: هَذَا يَوْمٌ عَظِيمٌ، أَنْجَى اللَّهُ فِيهِ مُوسَى وَقَوْمَهُ، وَعَرَقَ فِرْعَوْنَ وَقَوْمَهُ، فَصَامَهُ مُوسَى شُكْرًا، فَتَحَنَّنَ نَصُومُهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَنَحْنُ أَحَقُّ وَأَوْلَى بِمُوسَى مِنْكُمْ» فَصَامَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَأَمَرَ بِصِيَامِهِ.

[2659] (...) It was narrated from Ayyûb with this chain.

[٢٦٥٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، إِلَّا أَنَّهُ قَالَ: عَنْ ابْنِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، لَمْ يُسَمِّهِ.

[2660] 129 - (1131) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The day of 'Ashûrâ' was a day that was venerated by the Jews, who used to take it as a festival. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'You (Muslims) should fast (on this day).'"

[٢٦٦٠] ١٢٩ - (١١٣١) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ أَبِي عُمَيْسٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَارِقِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كَانَ يَوْمٌ عَاشُورَاءَ يَوْمًا يُعَظَّمُهُ الْيَهُودُ، تَتَّخِذُهُ عِيدًا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «صُومُوهُ أَنْتُمْ».

[2661] 130 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The people of Khaibar used to fast on

[٢٦٦١] ١٣٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْعُمَيْسِ: أَخْبَرَنِي

the day of ‘*Ashûrâ*’, and they took it as a festival and dressed their women in their jewelry and finery on that day. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Then you (Muslims) should fast (on that day).’”

[2662] 131 - (1132) It was narrated from ‘Ubaidullâh bin Abî Yazîd that he heard Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] being asked about fasting on the day of ‘*Ashûrâ*’. He said: “I do not know that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ singled out any day for fasting, regarding it as superior to other days, apart from this day, or any month apart from this month” - meaning Ramaḍân.

[2663] (...) ‘Ubaidullâh bin Abî Yazîd narrated a similar report with this chain.

Chapter 20. Which Day Should Be Fasted For ‘*Ashûrâ*’?

[2664] 132 - (1132) It was

قَيْسٌ، فَذَكَرَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ، وَزَادَ: قَالَ أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: فَحَدَّثَنِي صَدَقَةُ بْنُ أَبِي عِمْرَانَ عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَارِقِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كَانَ أَهْلُ خَيْبَرَ يَصُومُونَ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ، يَتَّخِذُونَهُ عِيدًا، وَيُلْبَسُونَ نِسَاءَهُمْ فِيهِ حُلِيِّهِمْ وَشَارَتَهُمْ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَصُومُوهُ أَنْتُمْ».

[٢٦٦٢] ١٣١ - (١١٣٢) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدِ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ سُفْيَانَ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي يَزِيدَ، سَمِعَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]، وَسُئِلَ عَنْ صِيَامِ يَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ، فَقَالَ: مَا عَلِمْتُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَامَ يَوْمًا، يُطَلَّبُ فَضْلُهُ عَلَى الْأَيَّامِ، إِلَّا هَذَا الْيَوْمَ، وَلَا شَهْرًا إِلَّا هَذَا الشَّهْرَ، يَعْنِي رَمَضَانَ.

[٢٦٦٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي يَزِيدَ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

(المعجم ٢٠) - (بَابُ أَيِّ يَوْمٍ يَصَامُ

فِي عَاشُورَاءَ؟) (التحفة ٢٠)

[٢٦٦٤] ١٣٢ - (١١٣٣) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

narrated that Al-Hakam bin Al-A'raj said: "I came to Ibn 'Abbās [may Allāh be pleased with them] while he was reclining on his *Ridâ*' at Zamzam and said to him: 'Tell me about the fast of *'Āshūrâ*.' He said: 'When you see the crescent of Muḥarram, then count, and fast on the ninth day.' I said: 'Is this how the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to fast it?' He said: 'Yes.'"

[2665] (...) Al-Hakam bin Al-A'raj said: "I asked Ibn 'Abbās [may Allāh be pleased with them], when he was reclining on his *Ridâ*' at Zamzam, about fasting on the day of *'Āshūrâ*..." a *Hadīth* like that of Hājib bin 'Umar (no. 2664).

[2666] 133 - (1134) Abū Ghaṭafān bin Ṭarīf Al-Murrī said: "I heard 'Abdullāh bin 'Abbās [may Allāh be pleased with them] say: 'When the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ fasted on the day of *'Āshūrâ*' and enjoined this fast, they said: "O Messenger of Allāh, it is a day that is venerated by the Jews and Christians." The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "Next year - if Allāh wills - we will fast on the ninth day." He

بَكَرِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعُ بْنُ
الْجَرَّاحِ عَنِ حَاجِبِ بْنِ عَمْرٍ، عَنِ
الْحَكَمِ بْنِ الْأَعْرَجِ قَالَ: انْتَهَيْتُ إِلَى ابْنِ
عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]، وَهُوَ مُتَوَسِّدٌ
رِدَاءَهُ فِي زَمْرَمَ، فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: أَخْبِرْنِي عَنْ
صَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ، فَقَالَ: إِذَا رَأَيْتَ هِلَالَ
الْمُحَرَّمِ فَاعْدُدْ، وَأَصْبِحْ يَوْمَ التَّاسِعِ
صَائِمًا. قُلْتُ: هَكَذَا كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يَصُومُهُ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

[٢٦٦٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ
مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ عَمْرٍو: حَدَّثَنِي الْحَكَمُ بْنُ
الْأَعْرَجِ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]، وَهُوَ مُتَوَسِّدٌ رِدَاءَهُ عِنْدَ
زَمْرَمَ، عَنْ صَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ
حَاجِبِ بْنِ عَمْرٍ.

[٢٦٦٦] ١٣٣ - (١١٣٤) حَدَّثَنَا
الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ:
حَدَّثَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا
عَطْفَانَ بْنَ طَرِيفِ الْمُرِّي يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ
عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]
يَقُولُ: حِينَ صَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ
عَاشُورَاءَ وَأَمَرَ بِصِيَامِهِ، قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ

said: 'But the next year the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ had passed away.'

الله! إِنَّهُ يَوْمٌ تُعَظَّمُهُ الْيَهُودُ وَالنَّصَارَى، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَإِذَا كَانَ الْعَامُ الْمُقْبِلُ - إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ - صُمْنَا الْيَوْمَ التَّاسِعَ».

قَالَ: فَلَمْ يَأْتِ الْعَامُ الْمُقْبِلُ، حَتَّى تُوفِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[2667] 134 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullāh bin 'Abbās [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'If I live until next year, I will certainly fast on the ninth day.'"

According to the report of Abū Bakr: "Meaning, 'Ashūrā'."

[٢٦٦٧] ١٣٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي ذُنْبٍ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَئِنْ بَقِيتُ إِلَى قَابِلٍ لَأُصُومَنَّ التَّاسِعَ».

وَفِي رِوَايَةٍ أَبِي بَكْرٍ قَالَ: يَعْنِي يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ.

Chapter 21. Whoever Eats On 'Ashūrā', Let Him Refrain (From Eating) For The Rest Of The Day

(المعجم ٢١) - (بَابُ مَنْ أَكَلَ فِي

عَاشُورَاءَ فَلْيَكْفِ بَقِيَةَ يَوْمِهِ)

(التحفة ٢١)

[2668] 135 - (1135) It was narrated that Salamah bin Al-Akwa' said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ sent a man from Aslam on the day of 'Ashūrā' and told him to announce to the people: 'Whoever is not fasting, let him fast, and whoever has eaten, let him complete his fast until nightfall.'"

[٢٦٦٨] ١٣٥- (١١٣٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ قَالَ: بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَجُلًا مِنْ أَسْلَمَ يَوْمَ عَاشُورَاءَ، فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يُؤَدِّنَ فِي

النَّاسِ: «مَنْ كَانَ لَمْ يَصُمْ، فَلْيَصُمْ، وَمَنْ كَانَ أَكَلَ، فَلْيَتِمَّ صِيَامَهُ إِلَى اللَّيْلِ».

[2669] 136 - (1136) It was narrated that Ar-Rubayy' bint Mu'âwwidh bin 'Afrâ' said: "On the morning of 'Āshûrâ', the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent word to the villages of the Anṣâr around Al-Madīnah, saying: 'Whoever started the day fasting, let him complete his fast, and whoever started the day not fasting, let him complete the rest of the day (without food).'"

"After that, we used to fast on this day, and we would make our children fast too, even the little ones if Allâh wills. And we used to take them to the Masjid. We would make them toys out of wool, and if one of them cried for food, we would give (that toy) to him until it was time to break the fast."

[2670] 137 - (...) It was narrated that Khâlid bin Dhakwân said: "I asked Ar-Rubayy' bint Mu'âwwidh about fasting on 'Āshûrâ' and she said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent his envoys to the villages of the Anṣâr..." and he mentioned a Ḥadīth similar to that of Bishr (no. 2669), except that he said: "And we would make them a toy

[٢٦٦٩] ١٣٦- (١١٣٦) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعِ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ الْمُفَضَّلِ بْنِ لَاحِقٍ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ دَعْوَانَ عَنِ الرَّبِيعِ بِنْتِ مَعْوِذِ ابْنِ عَفْرَاءَ قَالَتْ: أَرْسَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عِدَاةَ عَاشُورَاءَ إِلَى قُرَى الْأَنْصَارِ الَّتِي حَوْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ: «مَنْ كَانَ أَصْبَحَ صَائِمًا، فَلْيَتِمَّ صَوْمَهُ، وَمَنْ كَانَ أَصْبَحَ مُفْطِرًا، فَلْيَتِمَّ بَقِيَّةَ يَوْمِهِ».

فَكُنَّا، بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ نَصُومُهُ، وَنُصَوِّمُ صِبْيَانَنَا الصَّغَارَ مِنْهُمْ، إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ، وَنَذْهَبُ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ، فَتَجْعَلُ لَهُمُ اللَّعْبَةَ مِنَ الْعِهْنِ، فَإِذَا بَكَى أَحَدُهُمْ عَلَى طَعَامٍ، أَعْطَيْنَاهَا إِيَّاهُ عِنْدَ الْإِفْطَارِ.

[٢٦٧٠] ١٣٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْشَرٍ الْعَطَّارُ عَنْ خَالِدِ بْنِ دَعْوَانَ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ الرَّبِيعَ بِنْتَ مَعْوِذٍ عَنْ صَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ؟ قَالَتْ: بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ رُسُلَهُ فِي قُرَى الْأَنْصَارِ، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ بِشْرِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ: وَنَصْنَعُ لَهُمُ اللَّعْبَةَ مِنَ الْعِهْنِ،

out of wool, and take it with us, and if they asked us for food, we would give them the toy to play with, until they completed their fast.”

Chapter 22. The Prohibition Of Fasting On The Two Days Of *‘Īd*

[2671] 138 - (1137) It was narrated that Abū ‘Ubaid, the freed slave of Ibn Azhar, said: “I attended *‘Īd* with ‘Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb [may Allāh be pleased with them]. He came and prayed, then he stood and addressed the people saying: ‘These are two days when the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ forbade fasting, the day when you break your fast and the other day, when you eat from your sacrifices.’”

[2672] 139 - (1138) It was narrated from Abū Hurairah [may Allāh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ forbade fasting on two days: The day of *Al-Adḥa* and the day of *Al-Fitr*.

[2673] 140 - (827) It was narrated that Qaza‘ah said, concerning Abū Sa‘eed Al-Khudrī [may Allāh be pleased with them]: “I heard a *Ḥadīth* from him that impressed me, so I

فَنَذَهَبُ بِهِ مَعَنَا، فَإِذَا سَأَلُونَا الطَّعَامَ، أَعْطَيْنَاهُمْ اللُّعْبَةَ تُلْهِمُهُمْ، حَتَّى يُتِمُّوا صَوْمَهُمْ.

(المعجم ٢٢) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ صَوْمِ)

يَوْمِي الْعِيدَيْنِ) (التحفة ٢٢)

[٢٦٧١] ١٣٨ - (١١٣٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عُيَيْدٍ مَوْلَى ابْنِ أَزْهَرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: شَهِدْتُ الْعِيدَ مَعَ عَمْرِ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]، فَجَاءَ فَصَلَّى ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ فَخَطَبَ النَّاسَ، فَقَالَ: إِنَّ هَذَانِ يَوْمَانِ، نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ صِيَامِهِمَا يَوْمَ فِطْرِكُمْ مِنْ صِيَامِكُمْ، وَالْآخَرَ يَوْمَ تَأْكُلُونَ فِيهِ مِنْ نُسُكِكُمْ.

[٢٦٧٢] ١٣٩ - (١١٣٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ يَحْيَى بْنِ حَبَّانٍ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ: نَهَى عَنْ صِيَامِ يَوْمَيْنِ: يَوْمِ الْأَضْحَى وَيَوْمِ الْفِطْرِ.

[٢٦٧٣] ١٤٠ - (٨٢٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ

ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ قَزَعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مِنْهُ

said to him: 'Did you hear this from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?' He said: 'Would I attribute to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ something that I did not hear?' He said: 'I heard him say: "Fasting is not good on two days: The day of *Al-Adha* and the day of *Al-Fitr* (breaking the fast) after Ramaḍân."

[2674] 141 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade fasting two days, the day of *Al-Fitr* and the day of *An-Nahr* (sacrifice).

[2675] 142 - (1139) It was narrated that Ziyâd bin Khubair said: "A man came to Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] and said: 'I vowed to fast on a day which coincides with the day of *Al-Adha*, or *Al-Fitr*.' Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: 'Allâh has enjoined fulfillment of vows, but the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade fasting on this day.'"

[2676] 143 - (1140) It was narrated that 'Aishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade

حَدِيثًا فَأَعْجَبَنِي، فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: أَنْتَ سَمِعْتَ هَذَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: فَأَقُولُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَا لَمْ أَسْمَعْ؟ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَصْلُحُ الصِّيَامُ فِي يَوْمَيْنِ: يَوْمِ الْأَضْحَى، وَيَوْمِ الْفِطْرِ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ». [راجع: ١٩٢٣]

[٢٦٧٤] ١٤١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ الْمُخْتَارِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ يَحْيَى عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ لِرَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ [أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ صِيَامِ يَوْمَيْنِ: يَوْمِ الْفِطْرِ وَيَوْمِ النَّحْرِ].

[٢٦٧٥] ١٤٢ - (١١٣٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ زِيَادِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] فَقَالَ: إِنِّي نَذَرْتُ أَنْ أَصُومَ يَوْمًا، فَوَافَقَ يَوْمَ أَضْحَى أَوْ فِطْرٍ، فَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]: أَمَرَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى بِوَفَاءِ النَّذْرِ، وَنَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ صَوْمِ هَذَا الْيَوْمِ.

[٢٦٧٦] ١٤٣ - (١١٤٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا سَعْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: أَخْبَرْتَنِي عَمْرَةَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ

two fasts: The day of *Al-Fitr* and the day of *Al-Aḍḥa*.”

Chapter 23. The Prohibition Of Fasting The Days Of *At-Tashrīq*, Which Are The Days Of Eating, Drinking And Remembering Allāh, The Mighty And Sublime

[2677] 144 - (1141) It was narrated that Nubaiṣḥah Al-Hudḥalī said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘The days of *At-Tashrīq* are days of eating and drinking.’”

[2678] (...) It was narrated from Khālid Al-*Hadhdhā*’ (who said): “Abū Qilābah narrated to me, from Abū Al-Malīḥ, from Nubaiṣḥah.” Khālid said: “So I met Abū Malīḥ, and I asked him, and he told me...” and he narrated a *Hadīth* similar to that of Hushaim (no. 2677) from the Prophet ﷺ, and he added: “and remembrance of Allāh.”

[2679] 145 - (1142) It was narrated from Ibn Ka’b bin Mālik that his father narrated to him that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ sent him and Aws bin Al-Ḥadathān during the days of *At-Tashrīq* to call out: “No one will enter Paradise but a believer, and

اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ صَوْمَيْنِ: يَوْمِ الْفِطْرِ وَيَوْمِ الْأَضْحَى.

(المعجم ٢٣) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ صَوْمِ أَيَّامِ التَّشْرِيقِ، وَبَيَانِ أَنَّهَا أَيَّامُ أَكْلِ وَشَرْبِ وَذِكْرِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ) (التحفة ٢٣)

[٢٦٧٧] ١٤٤ - (١١٤١) وَحَدَّثَنَا سُرَيْجُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا خَالِدٌ عَنْ أَبِي مَلِيحٍ، عَنْ نُبَيْشَةَ الْهَذَلِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَيَّامُ التَّشْرِيقِ أَيَّامُ أَكْلِ وَشَرْبٍ».

[٢٦٧٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عُثَيْبَةَ، عَنْ خَالِدِ الْحَدَّاءِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو قِلَابَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الْمَلِيحِ، عَنْ نُبَيْشَةَ، قَالَ خَالِدٌ: فَلَقِيتُ أَبَا مَلِيحٍ فَسَأَلْتُهُ، فَحَدَّثَنِي بِهِ، فَذَكَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ هُشَيْمٍ، وَزَادَ [فِيهِ]: «وَذَكَرِ اللَّهُ».

[٢٦٧٩] ١٤٥ - (١١٤٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَابِقٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ طَهْمَانَ عَنْ أَبِي الرَّبِيعِ، عَنْ ابْنِ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّهُ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَعَثَهُ وَأَوْسَ

the days of Mina are days of eating and drinking.”

[2680] (...) Ibrâhîm bin Ṭahmân narrated it with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2679), except that he said: “And they called out.”

Chapter 24. It Is Disliked To Single Out Friday For Fasting, Unless It Coincides With A Day That One Customarily Fasts

[2681] 146 - (1143) It was narrated from Muḥammad bin ‘Abbâd bin Ja’far: “I asked Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] while he was circumambulating the Ka’bah: ‘Did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbid fasting on Friday?’ He said: ‘Yes, by the Lord of this House.’”

[2682] (...) Muḥammad bin ‘Abbâd bin Ja’far narrated that he asked Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them]... a similar report (as no. 2681) from the Prophet ﷺ.

[2683] 147 - (1144) It was

بْنِ الْحَدَّثَانِ أَيَّامَ التَّشْرِيقِ، فَتَادَى: «أَنَّهُ لَا يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ إِلَّا مُؤْمِنٌ، وَأَيَّامٌ مِنِّي أَيَّامٌ أَكْلٍ وَشُرْبٍ».

[٢٦٨٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ ابْنُ عَمْرٍو: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ طَهْمَانَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: فَتَادَى.

(المعجم ٢٤) - (بَابُ كِرَاهَةِ إِفْرَادِ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ بِصَوْمٍ لَا يُوَافِقُ عَادَتَهُ) (التحفة ٢٤)

[٢٦٨١] ١٤٦ - (١١٤٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبَّادِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ: سَأَلْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] وَهُوَ يَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ، أَنَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ صِيَامِ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ؟ فَقَالَ: نَعَمْ، وَرَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ.

[٢٦٨٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الْحَمِيدِ بْنُ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ سَمِيَةَ، أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبَّادِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] بِمِثْلِهِ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

[٢٦٨٣] ١٤٧ - (١١٤٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'None of you should fast on Friday, unless he fasts (a day) before it or after it.'"

بَكَرِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصٌ وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَصُومُ أَحَدُكُمْ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ، إِلَّا أَنْ يَصُومَ قَبْلَهُ أَوْ يَصُومَ بَعْدَهُ».

[2684] 148 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Do not single out the night of Friday for praying *Qiyâm* and do not single out the day of Friday for fasting, unless that coincides with a fast that one (habitually) observes."

[٢٦٨٤] ١٤٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ يَعْنِي الْجُعْفِيُّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: «لَا تَخْتَصُّوا لَيْلَةَ الْجُمُعَةِ بِقِيَامٍ مِنْ بَيْنِ اللَّيَالِي، وَلَا تَخْتَصُّوا يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ بِصِيَامٍ مِنْ بَيْنِ الْأَيَّامِ، إِلَّا أَنْ يَكُونَ فِي صَوْمٍ يَصُومُ أَحَدُكُمْ».

Chapter 25. The Saying Of Allâh Most High: "...And as for those who can fast with difficulty, they have (a choice either to fast or) to feed a *Miskîn* (poor person) (for every day)"^[1] Is Abrogated By His Saying: "...So whoever of you sights (the crescent on the first night of) the month (of Ramaḍan i.e. is present at his home), he must observe *Ṣawm* (fasts) that month" ...^[2]

(المعجم ٢٥) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ نَسْخِ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَعَلَى الَّذِينَ يُطِيقُونَهُ فِدْيَةٌ طَعَامُ مِسْكِينٍ﴾ بِقَوْلِهِ: ﴿فَمَنْ شَهِدَ مِنْكُمُ الشَّهْرَ فَلْيَصُمْهُ﴾ (التحفة ٢٥)

[2685] 149 - (1145) It was

[٢٦٨٥] ١٤٩ - (١١٤٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:184.

[2] *Al-Baqarah* 2:185.

narrated that Salamah bin Al-Akwa' [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "When the following verse was revealed: '...And as for those who can fast with difficulty, (e.g. an old man), they have (a choice either to fast or) to feed a *Miskîn* (poor person) (for every day)...'^[1] those who wanted to break the fast and pay the *Fidyah* (did so), until the verse which comes after it was revealed, which abrogated it."

[2686] 150 - (...) It was narrated that Salamah bin Al-Akwa' [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "During Ramaḍân at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, whoever among us wanted to fast did so, and whoever among us wanted to break the fast and pay the *Fidyah* did so, until this verse was revealed: '...So whoever of you sights (the crescent on the first night of) the month (of Ramaḍân i.e. is present at his home), he must observe *Ṣawm* (fasts) that month'..."^[2]

Chapter 26. It Is Permissible To Delay Making Up Missed Ramaḍân Fasts Until Before The Next Ramaḍân Comes, And This Is For Those Who Broke The Fast For A Reason Such As Sickness, Travel, Menstruation And The Like

[2687] 151 - (1146) It was

بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَكْرٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُضَرَ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ مَوْلَى سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: لَمَّا نَزَلَتْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿وَعَلَى الَّذِينَ يُطِيقُونَهُ فِدْيَةٌ طَعَامُ مِسْكِينٍ﴾ [البقرة: 184] كَانَ مَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُفْطِرَ وَيَقْتَدِيَ، حَتَّى نَزَلَتْ الْآيَةُ الَّتِي بَعْدَهَا فَانْسَخَتْهَا.

[٢٦٨٦] ١٥٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ سَوَّادِ الْعَامِرِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ بُكَيْرِ بْنِ الْأَسْحَجِ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ مَوْلَى سَلَمَةَ ابْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ قَالَ: كُنَّا فِي رَمَضَانَ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: مَنْ شَاءَ صَامَ، وَمَنْ شَاءَ أَفْطَرَ فَأَقْتَدَى بِطَعَامِ مِسْكِينٍ؛ حَتَّى أَنْزَلَتْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿فَمَنْ شَهِدَ مِنْكُمُ الشَّهْرَ فَلْيَصُمْهُ﴾ [البقرة: 185].

(المعجم ٢٦) - (باب جواز تأخير قضاء رمضان ما لم يجيء رمضان آخر، لمن أفطر بعذر مرض وسفر وحيض ونحو ذلك) (التحفة ٢٦)

[٢٦٨٧] ١٥١ - (١١٤٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا

[1] Al-Baqarah 2:184.

[2] Al-Baqarah 2:185.

narrated from Zuhair: “Yaḥyâ bin Sa‘eed narrated to us from Abû Salamah, who said: ‘I heard ‘Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] say: I would owe Ramaḍân fasts, and I would not be able to make them up until Sha‘bân. Because of being busy with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, or for the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.”

[2688] (...) It was narrated from Sulaimân bin Bilâl: “Yaḥyâ bin Sa‘eed narrated to us...” - with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2687), except that in it he said: “That was because circumstances with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.”

[2689]... - (...) It was narrated from Ibn Juraij: “Yaḥyâ bin Sa‘eed narrated to me...” - with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2687). He said: “That was because of her status with the Prophet ﷺ” - Yaḥyâ said that.

[2690] (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdul-Wahhâb (and another chain) from Sufyân, both of them from Yaḥyâ with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 2687). And they did not mention in the *Hadîth*: “Being busy with Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.”

[2691] 152 - (...) It was narrated from Muḥammad bin Ibrâhîm, from Abû Salamah bin ‘Abdur-

أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] تَقُولُ: كَانَ يَكُونُ عَلَيَّ الصَّوْمُ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ، فَمَا أَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ أَقْضِيَهُ إِلَّا فِي شَعْبَانَ، الشُّغْلُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، أَوْ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[٢٦٨٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ عَمْرِو الرَّهْرَائِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: وَذَلِكَ لِمَكَانِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[٢٦٨٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، قَالَ: فَظَنَنْتُ أَنَّ ذَلِكَ لِمَكَانِهَا مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ - يَحْيَى يَقُولُهُ.

[٢٦٩٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ; وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ يَحْيَى بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرَا فِي الْحَدِيثِ: الشُّغْلُ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[٢٦٩١] ١٥٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي عَمْرِو الْمُكَلِّي: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ

Rahmân, from ‘Aishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that she said: “If one of us did not fast [in Ramaḍân] during the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, she would not be able to make it up with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, until Sha‘bân came.”

الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ الدَّرَاوَرْدِيِّ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: إِنْ كَانَتْ إِحْدَانَا لَتَفْطُرُ فِي زَمَانِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَمَا تَقْدِرُ عَلَى أَنْ تَقْضِيَهُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، حَتَّى يَأْتِيَ شَعْبَانُ.

Chapter 27. Making Up Fasts On Behalf Of The Deceased

(المعجم ٢٧) - (بَابُ قِضَاءِ الصَّوْمِ
عَنِ الْمَيِّتِ) (التحفة ٢٧)

[2692] 153 - (1147) It was narrated from ‘Aishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Whoever dies owing any (obligatory) fasts, his *Walî* (relative) should make them up on his behalf.”^[1]

[٢٦٩٢] ١٥٣ - (١١٤٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَيْسَى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ مَاتَ وَعَلَيْهِ صِيَامٌ، صَامَ عَنْهُ وَلِيُّهُ».

[2693] 154 - (1148) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that a woman came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: “My

[٢٦٩٣] ١٥٤ - (١١٤٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى ابْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ

[1] They say that the meaning of *Walî* here is one of his relatives.

mother has died, and she owed one month of fasting.” He said: “Don’t you think that if she owed a debt, you would pay it off?” She said: “Yes.” He said: “The debt owed to Allâh is more deserving of being paid off.”

[2694] 155 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, my mother has died and she owed one month’s fasting. Shall I make it up on her behalf?’ He said: ‘Don’t you think that if your mother owed a debt, you would pay it off on her behalf?’ He said: ‘Yes.’ He said: ‘The debt owed to Allâh is more deserving of being paid off.’”

(One of the narrators) Sulaimân said: “When we were sitting and Muslim^[1] narrated this *Hadîth*, Al-Hakam and Salamah bin Kuhail both said: ‘We heard Mujâhid quote this from Ibn ‘Abbâs.’”

الْبَطِينِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ امْرَأَةً أَتَتْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: إِنَّ أُمِّي مَاتَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا صَوْمُ شَهْرٍ فَقَالَ: «أَرَأَيْتَ لَوْ كَانَ عَلَيْهَا دَيْنٌ، أَكُنْتَ تَقْضِيهِ؟» قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَدَيْنُ اللَّهِ أَحَقُّ بِالْقَضَاءِ».

[٢٦٩٤] ١٥٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْوَكَيْعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ مُسْلِمِ الْبَطِينِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ أُمِّي مَاتَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا صَوْمُ شَهْرٍ، أَفَأَقْضِيهِ عَنْهَا؟ فَقَالَ: «[أَرَأَيْتَ] لَوْ كَانَ عَلَى أُمَّكَ دَيْنٌ، أَكُنْتَ قَاضِيَهُ عَنْهَا؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَدَيْنُ اللَّهِ أَحَقُّ أَنْ يُقْضَى».

قَالَ سُلَيْمَانُ: فَقَالَ الْحَكَمُ وَسَلَّمَةُ بْنُ كُهَيْلٍ جَمِيعًا، وَنَحْنُ جُلُوسٌ حِينَ حَدَّثَ مُسْلِمٌ بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ، فَقَالَا: سَمِعْنَا مُجَاهِدًا يَذْكُرُ هَذَا عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ.

[1] That is, Muslim Al-Baṭīn, one of the narrators, not the author.

[2695] (...) This *Hadîth* was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them], from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٢٦٩٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشْجِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ الْأَحْمَرُ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ كُهَيْلٍ وَالْحَكَمِ بْنِ عَتِيْبَةَ وَمُسْلِمِ الْبَطِينِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ وَمُجَاهِدٍ وَعَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ.

[2696] 156 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “A woman came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, my mother has died and she owed a fast that she vowed to observe; shall I fast it on her behalf?’ He said: ‘Don’t you think that if your mother owed a debt and you would pay it off, that would settle the matter on her behalf?’ She said: ‘Yes.’ He said: ‘Then fast on behalf of your mother.’”

[٢٦٩٦] ١٥٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَإِبْنُ أَبِي خَلْفٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ زَكَرِيَاءَ بْنِ عَدِيٍّ - قَالَ عَبْدُ: حَدَّثَنِي زَكَرِيَاءُ ابْنُ عَدِيٍّ: - أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَبِي أَنَسَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَكَمُ بْنُ عَتِيْبَةَ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: جَاءَتْ امْرَأَةٌ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ أُمَّي مَاتَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا صَوْمٌ نَذِرٌ، أَفَأَصُومُ عَنْهَا؟ قَالَ: «أَرَأَيْتَ لَوْ كَانَ عَلَى أُمَّكَ دَيْنٌ فَقَضَيْتَهُ، أَكَانَ يُؤَدِّي ذَلِكَ عَنْهَا؟» قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَصُومِي عَنْ أُمَّكَ».

[2697] 157 - (1149) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin Buraidah that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “While I was sitting with the

[٢٦٩٧] ١٥٧ - (١١٤٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ أَبُو الْحَسَنِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, a woman came to him and said: 'I gave a slave woman in charity to my mother, then she died.' He said: 'Your reward is assured, and she (the slave woman) has been returned to you as an inheritance.' She said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, she owed one month's fasting, should I fast on her behalf?' He said: 'Fast on her behalf.' She said: 'She never went for *Hajj*, should I perform *Hajj* on her behalf?' He said: 'Perform *Hajj* on her behalf.'"

[2698] 158 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Buraidah that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I was sitting with the Prophet ﷺ..." a *Hadîth* like that of Ibn Mushir (no. 2697), except that he said: "Two months' fasting."

[2699] (...) It was narrated from Ibn Buraidah that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "A woman came to the Prophet ﷺ..." and he mentioned a similar report (as no. 2698), but he said: "One month's fasting."

[2700] (...) It was narrated from Sufyân with this chain (a *Hadîth*

عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا أَنَا جَالِسٌ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، إِذْ أَتَتْهُ امْرَأَةٌ فَقَالَتْ: إِنِّي تَصَدَّقْتُ عَلَى أُمِّي بِجَارِيَةٍ وَإِنِّهَا مَاتَتْ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ: «وَجَبَ أَجْرُكَ، وَرَدَّهَا عَلَيْكَ الْبَيْرَاتُ» قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّهُ كَانَ عَلَيْهَا صَوْمٌ شَهْرٍ، أَفَأَصُومُ عَنْهَا؟ قَالَ: «صُومِي عَنْهَا» قَالَتْ: إِنِّهَا لَمْ تَحُجَّ قَطُّ، أَفَأَحُجُّ عَنْهَا؟ قَالَ: «حُجِّي عَنْهَا».

[٢٦٩٨] ١٥٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا

أَبُو بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُشِيرٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كُنْتُ جَالِسًا عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ مُسْهِرٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: صَوْمٌ شَهْرَيْنِ.

[٢٦٩٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ

حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا الثَّوْرِيُّ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: جَاءَتْ امْرَأَةٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: فَذَكَرَتْ بِمِثْلِهِ، وَقَالَ: صَوْمٌ شَهْرٍ.

[٢٧٠٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ

similar to no. 2697), but he said: “Two months’ fasting.”

[2701] (...) It was narrated from Sulaimân bin Buraidah that his father [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: “A woman came to the Prophet ﷺ...” a *Hadith* like theirs (no. 2697), but he said: “One month’s fasting.”

Chapter 28. If A Fasting Person Is Invited To Eat And He Does Not Want To Break His Fast, Or Someone Insults Him Or Argues With Him, It Is Recommended For Him To Say: “I Am Fasting,” And He Should Protect His Fast From Obscene Speech, Ignorance And The Like

[2702] 159 - (1150) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said: “If one of you is invited to eat when he is fasting, let him say: ‘I am fasting.’”

مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: صَوْمُ شَهْرَيْنِ. [٢٧٠١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي خَلْفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ أَبِي سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ عَطَاءِ الْمَكِّيِّ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: أَتَتْ امْرَأَةٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِهِمْ، وَقَالَ: صَوْمُ شَهْرٍ.

(المعجم ٢٨) - (بَابُ نَدْبِ الصَّائِمِ إِذَا دُعِيَ إِلَى الطَّعَامِ وَلَمْ يَرِدِ الْإِنْفِطَارَ، أَوْ شُوتِمَ أَوْ قُوتِلَ أَنْ يَقُولَ: إِنِّي صَائِمٌ وَأَنَّهُ يَنْزَهُ صَوْمَهُ عَنِ الرَّفَثِ وَالْجَهْلِ وَنَحْوِهِ) (التحفة ٢٨)

[٢٧٠٢] [١٥٩- (١١٥٠)] حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: رَوَايَةٌ. وَقَالَ عَمْرُو: يَبْلُغُ بِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ. وَقَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ - قَالَ: «إِذَا دُعِيَ أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَى طَعَامٍ، وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ، فَلْيَقُلْ: إِنِّي صَائِمٌ».

Chapter 29. Guarding One's Tongue When Fasting

[2703] 160 - (1151) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said: "If one of you starts his day fasting, let him not engage in any obscene or ignorant speech, and if someone insults him or argues with him, let him say: 'I am fasting, I am fasting.'"

Chapter 30. The Virtue Of Fasting

[2704] 161 - (...) Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, says: "Every deed of the son of Âdam is for him, except fasting. It is for Me, and I shall reward for it." By the One in Whose Hand is the soul of Muḥammad, the smell of the mouth of the fasting person is better to Allâh than the fragrance of musk.'"

[2705] 162 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The

(المعجم ٢٩) - (بَابُ حِفْظِ اللِّسَانِ)

(للصائم) (التحفة ٢٩)

[٢٧٠٣] ١٦٠ - (١١٥١) وَحَدَّثَنِي

زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] رِوَايَةً قَالَ: «إِذَا أَصْبَحَ أَحَدُكُمْ يَوْمًا صَائِمًا، فَلَا يَرُفُثُ وَلَا يَجْهَلُ، فَإِنْ امْرُؤٌ شَاتَمَهُ أَوْ قَاتَلَهُ، فَلْيَقُلْ: إِنِّي صَائِمٌ، إِنِّي صَائِمٌ».

(المعجم ٣٠) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ الصِّيَامِ)

(التحفة ٣٠)

[٢٧٠٤] ١٦١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي

حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى التُّجَيْبِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَبِّبِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «قَالَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: كُلُّ عَمَلٍ ابْنِ آدَمَ لَهُ إِلَّا الصِّيَامَ، هُوَ لِي وَأَنَا أَجْزِي بِهِ، فَوَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ! لَخُلْفَةٌ فَمِ الصَّائِمِ أَطْيَبُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ مِنْ رِيحِ الْمُسْكِ».

[٢٧٠٥] ١٦٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ

اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ وَفُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدِ

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:
‘Fasting is a shield.’”

[2706] 163 - (...) Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Allâh, the Most High, said: “Every deed of the son of Âdam is for him, except fasting. It is for Me, and I shall reward for it.” Fasting is a shield, so when it is a day when one of you is fasting, let him not utter any obscene speech that day nor raise his voice. If anyone reviles him, or argues with him, let him say: “I am a man who is fasting, I am fasting.” By the One in Whose Hand is the soul of Muḥammad! The smell of the mouth of the fasting person will be better to Allâh on the Day of Resurrection than the fragrance of musk. The fasting person has two moments of joy that he rejoices in: When he breaks his fast he rejoices at breaking his fast, and when he meets his Lord he will rejoice in his fasting.””

[2707] 164 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Every deed of the son of Âdam will be multiplied, a *Hasanah* will

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُغْبِرَةُ وَهُوَ الْحِزَامِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي الزَّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الصَّيَامُ جُنَّةٌ».

[٢٧٠٦] ١٦٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحِ الزِّيَّاتِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: كُلُّ عَمَلِ ابْنِ آدَمَ لَهُ إِلَّا الصَّيَامَ، فَإِنَّهُ لِي وَأَنَا أَجْزِي بِهِ، وَالصَّيَامُ جُنَّةٌ، فَإِذَا كَانَ يَوْمٌ صَوْمٍ أَحَدِكُمْ، فَلَا يَرُفُثُ يَوْمَيْذٍ وَلَا يَسْحَبُ، فَإِنْ سَابَهُ أَحَدٌ أَوْ قَاتَلَهُ، فَلْيَقُلْ: إِنِّي امْرُؤٌ صَائِمٌ، إِنِّي صَائِمٌ وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ! لَخُلُوفُ فَمِ الصَّائِمِ أَطْيَبُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، مِنْ رِيحِ الْمَسْكِ، وَلِلصَّائِمِ فَرْحَتَانِ يَفْرَحُهُمَا: إِذَا أَفْطَرَ فَرَحَ بِفِطْرِهِ، وَإِذَا لَقِيَ رَبَّهُ فَرَحَ بِصَوْمِهِ».

[٢٧٠٧] ١٦٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ وَوَكَيْعٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ؛

be multiplied to ten its like, up to seven hundred times. Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, said: "Except fasting. It is for Me and I shall reward for it. He gives up his desires and his food for My sake." The fasting person will have two moments of joy: Joy when he breaks his fast, and joy when he meets his Lord. And indeed the smell of his mouth is better to Allâh than the fragrance of musk."

وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشْجُحُ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - :
 حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ : حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ أَبِي
 صَالِحٍ ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]
 قَالَ : قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ : «كُلُّ عَمَلٍ ابْنِ
 آدَمَ يُضَاعَفُ ، الْحَسَنَةُ عَشْرُ أَمْثَالِهَا إِلَى
 سَبْعِمِائَةٍ ضِعْفٍ ، قَالَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ : إِلَّا
 الصَّوْمَ ، فَإِنَّهُ لِي وَأَنَا أَجْزِي بِهِ ، يَدْعُ
 شَهْوَتَهُ وَطَعَامَهُ مِنْ أَجْلِي ، لِلصَّائِمِ
 فَرْحَتَانِ : فَرْحَةٌ عِنْدَ فِطْرِهِ ، وَفَرْحَةٌ عِنْدَ
 لِقَاءِ رَبِّهِ ، وَلِخُلُوفٍ فِيهِ أَطْيَبُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ مِنْ
 رِيحِ الْمِسْكِ» .

[2708] 165 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah and Abû Sa'eed [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, says: "Fasting is for Me and I shall reward for it." The fasting person has two moments of joy: When he breaks his fast, he rejoices, and when he meets Allâh he will rejoice. By the One in Whose Hand is the soul of Muḥammad! The smell of the fasting person's mouth is better to Allâh than the fragrance of musk."

[٢٧٠٨] ١٦٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
 بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ : حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
 فَضِيلٍ عَنْ أَبِي سِنَانٍ ، عَنْ أَبِي
 صَالِحٍ ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ وَأَبِي سَعِيدٍ
 [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَا : قَالَ رَسُولُ
 اللَّهِ ﷺ : «إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ يَقُولُ : إِنَّ
 الصَّوْمَ لِي وَأَنَا أَجْزِي بِهِ ، إِنَّ لِلصَّائِمِ
 فَرْحَتَيْنِ : إِذَا أَفْطَرَ فَرِحَ ، وَإِذَا لَقِيَ اللَّهَ
 فَرِحَ ، وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ !
 لَخُلُوفُ فَمِ الصَّائِمِ أَطْيَبُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ
 مِنْ رِيحِ الْمِسْكِ» .

[2709] (...) Dirâr bin Murrah, who is Abû Sinân, narrated it with this chain (a *Hadith* similar

[٢٧٠٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ
 عَمْرِو بْنِ سَلَيْطِ الْهُذَلِيِّ : حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ

to no. 2708), and he said: "He said: 'When he meets Allāh and He rewards him, he will rejoice.'"

[2710] 166 - (1152) It was narrated that Sahl bin Sa'd [may Allāh be pleased with him] said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'In Paradise there is a gate called *Ar-Rayyân*, through which those who fast will enter on the Day of Resurrection, and no one else will enter it but them. It will be said: "Where are those who used to fast?" And they will enter through it. When the last of them has entered, it will be closed, and no one else will enter through it.'"

Chapter 31. The Virtue Of Fasting For In The Cause Of Allāh^[1] For Those Who Are Able To Without Suffering Any Harm Or Neglecting Other Duties

[2711] 167 - (1153) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'There is no one who fasts one day in the cause of Allāh, but Allāh will remove his face (the distance of) seventy autumns from the Fire in return for that day.'"

يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ضَرَّاءُ بْنُ مَرَّةٍ وَهُوَ أَبُو سَيَّانٍ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، قَالَ: وَقَالَ «إِذَا لَقِيَ اللَّهَ فَجَزَّاهُ، فَرِحَ».

[٢٧١٠] ١٦٦ - (١١٥٢) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ الْقَطَوَانِيُّ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ بِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو حَازِمٍ عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ فِي الْجَنَّةِ بَابًا يُقَالُ لَهُ الرَّيَّانُ، يَدْخُلُ مِنْهُ الصَّائِمُونَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، لَا يَدْخُلُ مَعَهُمْ أَحَدٌ غَيْرُهُمْ، يُقَالُ: أَيْنَ الصَّائِمُونَ؟ فَيَدْخُلُونَ مِنْهُ، فَإِذَا دَخَلَ آخِرُهُمْ، أُغْلِقَ فَلَمْ يَدْخُلْ مِنْهُ أَحَدٌ».

(المعجم ٣١) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ الصِّيَامِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ لِمَنْ يَطِيقُهُ، بِلَا ضَرَرٍ وَلَا تَفْوِيتِ حَقِّ) (التحفة ٣١)

[٢٧١١] ١٦٧ - (١١٥٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ بْنُ الْمَهَاجِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنِ ابْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنِ النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ أَبِي عِيَّاشٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْ عَبْدٍ يَصُومُ

^[1] Fasting in the cause of Allāh means: Non-Obligatory fasting observed for the sole purpose of pleasing Allāh and seeking His blessings.

يَوْمًا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، إِلَّا بَاعَدَ اللَّهُ، بِذَلِكَ
الْيَوْمِ، وَجْهَهُ عَنِ النَّارِ سَبْعِينَ خَرِيفًا».

[2712] (...) It was narrated from
Suhail with this chain.

[٢٧١٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ

سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي
الدَّرَاوَزْدِيَّ، عَنْ شَهْلٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[2713] 168 - (...) It was narrated
that Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî [may
Allâh be pleased with them] said:
“I heard the Messenger of Allâh
ﷺ say: ‘Whoever fasts for one
day in the cause of Allâh, Allâh
will remove his face (the distance
of) seventy autumns’ from the
Fire.”

[٢٧١٣] ١٦٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي

إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنُ بِشْرِ
الْعَبْدِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا
ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى ابْنِ سَعِيدٍ وَسَهْلِ بْنِ
ابْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ أَنَّهُمَا سَمِعَا التُّعْمَانَ بْنَ
أَبِي عِيَّاشٍ الرُّزَيْنِيِّ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ
الْحُدْرِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ صَامَ يَوْمًا فِي
سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، بَاعَدَ اللَّهُ وَجْهَهُ عَنِ النَّارِ
سَبْعِينَ خَرِيفًا».

**Chapter 33. It Is Permissible
To Observe A Voluntary Fast
With An Intention Formed
During The Day Before The
Sun Reaches Its Zenith, And It
Is Permissible For One Who Is
Observing A Voluntary Fast To
Break His Fast With No
Excuse, Although It Is Better
For Him To Complete It**

[2714] 169 - (1154) It was
narrated that ‘Āishah, the
Mother of the Believers [may
Allâh be pleased with her], said:

(المعجم ٣٢) - (باب جواز صوم
النافلة بنية من النهار قبل الزوال،
وجواز فطر الصائم نفلا من غير عذر
والأولى إتمامه) (التحفة ٣٢)

[٢٧١٤] ١٦٩ - (١١٥٤) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

كَامِلٍ فَضَيْلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
الْوَّاحِدِ بْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا طَلْحَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى

“The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to me one day: ‘O ‘Āishah! Do you have anything (to eat)?’ I said: ‘O Messenger of Allāh, we do not have anything.’ He said: ‘Then I am fasting.’ The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ went out, then a gift was brought to us - or some visitors came to us. When the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ came back, I said: ‘O Messenger of Allāh, a gift was brought to us - or some visitors came to us - and I kept something for you.’ He said: ‘What is it?’ I said: ‘*Hais*.’^[1] He said: ‘Bring it.’ So I brought it to him and he ate, then he said: ‘I woke up this morning fasting.’”

(One of the narrators) Ṭalḥah said: “I narrated this *Ḥadīth* to Mujāhid and he said: ‘That is like a man who allocates charity from his wealth: If he wishes, he may give it, and if he wishes, he may keep it.’”

ابن عبيد الله: حَدَّثَنِي عَائِشَةُ بِنْتُ طَلْحَةَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ: «يَا عَائِشَةُ! هَلْ عِنْدَكُمْ شَيْءٌ؟» قَالَتْ: فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! مَا عِنْدَنَا شَيْءٌ، قَالَ: «فَإِنِّي صَائِمٌ»، قَالَتْ: فَخَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: فَأَهْدَيْتُ لَنَا هَدِيَّةً - أَوْ جَاءَنَا زَوْرٌ - قَالَتْ: فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَهْدَيْتُ لَنَا هَدِيَّةً - أَوْ جَاءَنَا زَوْرٌ - وَقَدْ خَبَأْتُ لَكَ شَيْئًا، قَالَ: «مَا هُوَ؟»، قُلْتُ: حَيْسٌ، قَالَ: «هَاتِيهِ» فَجِئْتُ بِهِ فَأَكَلَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «قَدْ كُنْتُ أَصْبَحْتُ صَائِمًا».

قَالَ طَلْحَةُ: فَحَدَّثْتُ مُجَاهِدًا بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ فَقَالَ: ذَاكَ بِمَنْزِلَةِ الرَّجُلِ يُخْرِجُ الصَّدَقَةَ مِنْ مَالِهِ، فَإِنْ شَاءَ أَمْضَاهَا وَإِنْ شَاءَ أَمْسَكَهَا.

[2715] 170 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah, the Mother of the Believers [may Allāh be pleased with her], said: “The Prophet ﷺ entered upon me one day and said: ‘Do you have anything (to eat)?’ We said: ‘No.’ He said: ‘Then I am fasting.’ Then he

[٢٧١٥] ١٧٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ طَلْحَةَ ابْنِ يَحْيَى، عَنْ عَمَّتِهِ عَائِشَةَ بِنْتُ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ فَقَالَ: «هَلْ عِنْدَكُمْ

[1] A dish made with dates, cream, and cottage cheese, and some of them say it contains oil, and also other things.

came to us on another day and we said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, we have been given some *Hais*.’ He said: ‘Show it to me, for I woke up this morning fasting,’ then he ate.”

سَيِّءٌ؟» فَقُلْنَا: لَا، قَالَ: «فَإِنِّي إِذَنْ صَائِمٌ» ثُمَّ أَنَا نَا يَوْمًا آخَرَ فَقُلْنَا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَهْدِي لَنَا حَيْسٌ، فَقَالَ: «أَرَيْتِيهِ، فَلَقَدْ أَصْبَحْتُ صَائِمًا» فَأَكَلَ.

Chapter 33. The One Who Eats, Drinks Or Has Intercourse By Mistake Does Not Break His Fast

[2716] 171 - (1155) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever forgets that he is fasting and eats or drinks, let him complete his fast, for Allâh has fed him and given him to drink.’”

(المعجم ٣٣) - (بَابُ أَكْلِ النَّاسِي وَشُرْبِهِ وَجَمَاعِهِ لَا يَفْطُرُ) (التحفة ٣٣)

[٢٧١٦] ١٧١ - (١١٥٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ هِشَامِ الْقُرْدُوسِيِّ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ نَسِيَ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ، فَأَكَلَ أَوْ شَرِبَ، فَلْيَتِمَّ صَوْمَهُ، فَإِنَّمَا أَطْعَمَهُ اللَّهُ وَسَدَّاهُ».

Chapter 34. The Prophet’s Fasts At Times Other Than Ramaḍân; And It Is Recommended To Ensure That No Month Is Free Of Fasting

[2717] 172 - (1156) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin Shaqîq said: “I said to ‘Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her]: ‘Did the Prophet ﷺ fast an entire month other than Ramaḍân?’ She said: ‘By Allâh, he did not fast any entire month other than Ramaḍân, until he

(المعجم ٣٤) - (بَابُ صِيَامِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي غَيْرِ رَمَضَانَ، وَاسْتِحْبَابِ أَنْ لَا يَخْلَى شَهْرٌ مِنْ صَوْمٍ) (التحفة ٣٤)

[٢٧١٧] ١٧٢ - (١١٥٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ عَنْ سَعِيدِ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ شَقِيقٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]: «هَلْ كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَصُومُ شَهْرًا مَعْلُومًا سِوَى رَمَضَانَ؟» قَالَتْ: وَاللَّهِ! إِنَّ

passed away, and he would not let any month pass without fasting some of it, until he died.”

[2718] 173 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin Shaqîq said: “I said to ‘Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her]: ‘Did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ fast for any entire month?’ She said: ‘I do not know that he fasted for an entire month except Ramaḍân, and he did not avoid fasting for an entire month, until he passed away.”

[2719] 174 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin Shaqîq said: “I asked ‘Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] about the fasting of the Prophet ﷺ and she said: ‘He used to fast until we said: “He has fasted, he has fasted,” and he would not fast until we said: “He is not fasting, he is not fasting.”’ She said: ‘And I did not see him fast an entire month, since he came to Al-Maḍīnah, unless it was Ramaḍân.”

[2720] (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin Shaqîq said: “I asked ‘Āishah [may Allâh be

صَامَ شَهْرًا مَعْلُومًا سِوَى رَمَضَانَ، حَتَّى مَضَى لَوَجْهِهِ، وَلَا أَفْطَرَهُ حَتَّى يُصِيبَ مِنْهُ.

[٢٧١٨] [١٧٣] - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا كَهْمَسٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ شَقِيقٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]: أَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَصُومُ شَهْرًا كُلَّهُ؟ قَالَتْ: مَا عَلِمْتُهُ صَامَ شَهْرًا كُلَّهُ إِلَّا رَمَضَانَ، وَلَا أَفْطَرَهُ كُلَّهُ حَتَّى يَصُومَ مِنْهُ، حَتَّى مَضَى لِسَيْبِهِ، ﷺ.

[٢٧١٩] [١٧٤] - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزُّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ وَهْشَامٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ شَقِيقٍ؛ - قَالَ حَمَادٌ: وَأَطْنُ أَيُّوبَ قَدْ سَمِعَهُ مِنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ شَقِيقٍ - قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] عَنْ صَوْمِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: فَقَالَتْ: كَانَ يَصُومُ حَتَّى نَقُولَ: قَدْ صَامَ، قَدْ صَامَ، وَيُفْطِرُ حَتَّى نَقُولَ: قَدْ أَفْطَرَ، قَدْ أَفْطَرَ، قَالَتْ: وَمَا رَأَيْتُهُ صَامَ شَهْرًا كَامِلًا، مُنْذُ قَدِمَ الْمَدِينَةَ، إِلَّا أَنْ يَكُونَ رَمَضَانَ.

[٢٧٢٠] [١٧٤] - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ شَقِيقٍ

pleased with her]...” a similar report (as no. 2720), but he did not mention Hishâm or Muḥammad in the chain.

[2721] 175 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah, the Mother of the Believers [may Allāh be pleased with her], said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to fast until we said: ‘He will not break his fast,’ and he used not to fast until we said: ‘He will not fast’. And I never saw the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ complete a month of fasting except Ramaḍān, and I never saw him fast more in any month than in Sha‘bān.”

[2722] 176 - (...) It was narrated that Abū Salamah said: “I asked ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] about the fasting of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and she said: ‘He used to fast until we would say: “He has fasted,” and he used not to fast until we would say: “He is not fasting.” And I never saw him fast more in any month than he fasted in Sha‘bān. He used to fast all of Sha‘bān, he used to fast all of Sha‘bān but a little.”

قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]، بِمِثْلِهِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ فِي الْإِسْنَادِ هِشَامًا وَلَا مُحَمَّدًا.

[٢٧٢١] ١٧٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ مَوْلَى عُمَرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَصُومُ حَتَّى نَقُولَ: لَا يُفْطِرُ، وَيُفْطِرُ حَتَّى نَقُولَ: لَا يَصُومُ، وَمَا رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ اسْتَكْمَلَ صِيَامَ شَهْرٍ قَطُّ إِلَّا رَمَضَانَ، وَمَا رَأَيْتُهُ فِي شَهْرٍ أَكْثَرَ مِنْهُ صِيَامًا فِي شَعْبَانَ.

[٢٧٢٢] ١٧٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ؛ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] عَنْ صِيَامِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: كَانَ يَصُومُ حَتَّى نَقُولَ: قَدْ صَامَ، وَيُفْطِرُ حَتَّى نَقُولَ: قَدْ أَفْطَرَ، وَلَمْ أَرَهُ صَائِمًا مِنْ شَهْرٍ قَطُّ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ صِيَامِهِ مِنْ شَعْبَانَ، كَانَ يَصُومُ شَعْبَانَ كُلَّهُ، كَانَ يَصُومُ شَعْبَانَ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا.

[2723] 177 - (782) It was narrated that ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ did not fast more in any month of the year than he did in Sha‘bān, and he used to say: ‘Take on as much deeds as you are able to, for Allāh does not grow weary but you do.’ And he used to say: ‘The dearest of deeds to Allāh are those that a person does regularly, even if they are small.’”

[٢٧٢٣] ١٧٧ - (٧٨٢) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سَلَمَةَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: لَمْ يَكُنْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي الشُّهُرِ مِنَ السَّنَةِ أَكْثَرَ صِيَامًا مِنْهُ فِي شَعْبَانَ، وَكَانَ يَقُولُ: «خُذُوا مِنَ الْأَعْمَالِ مَا تُطِيقُونَ، فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَنْ يَمَلَّ حَتَّى تَمَلُّوا». وَكَانَ يَقُولُ: «أَحَبُّ الْعَمَلِ إِلَى اللَّهِ مَا دَاوَمَ عَلَيْهِ صَاحِبُهُ، وَإِنْ قَلَّ».

[راجع: ١٨٢٧]

[2724] 178 - (1157) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbās [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ did not fast for any whole month apart from Ramaḍān. When he fasted, he would fast until one would say: ‘By Allāh, he will never stop fasting.’ When he stopped fasting, he would stop for so long that one would say: ‘By Allāh, he will never fast.’”

[٢٧٢٤] ١٧٨ - (١١٥٧) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ أَبِي بَشِيرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: مَا صَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ شَهْرًا كَامِلًا قَطُّ غَيْرَ رَمَضَانَ، وَكَانَ يَصُومُ إِذَا صَامَ، حَتَّى يَقُولَ الْقَائِلُ: لَا وَاللَّهِ! لَا يُنْطَرُ، وَيُنْطَرُ إِذَا أَفْطَرَ، حَتَّى يَقُولَ الْقَائِلُ: لَا وَاللَّهِ! لَا يَصُومُ.

[2725] (...) It was narrated from Abū Bishr with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 2724), and he said:... “for an entire month since he came to Al-Madīnah.”

[٢٧٢٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ عَنْ غُنْدَرٍ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بَشِيرٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: شَهْرًا مُتَابِعًا مُنْذُ قَدِمَ الْمَدِينَةَ.

[2726] 179 - (...) ‘Uthmân bin Ḥakîm Al-Anṣârî said: “I asked Sa‘eed bin Jubair about fasting in Rajab, as we were in Rajab at the time, and he said: ‘I heard Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to fast until we would say: ‘He will not stop fasting,’ and he would stop fasting until we would say: ‘He will not fast.’”

[2727] (...) A similar report (as no. 2726) was narrated from ‘Uthmân bin Ḥakîm with this chain.

[2728] 180 - (1158) It was narrated from Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to fast until it would be said: “He is fasting, he is fasting;” and he would stop fasting until it was said: “He has stopped fasting, he has stopped fasting.”

[٢٧٢٦] ١٧٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ حَكِيمٍ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ عَنْ صَوْمِ رَجَبٍ؟ وَنَحْنُ يَوْمَئِذٍ فِي رَجَبٍ، فَقَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَصُومُ حَتَّى نَقُولَ: لَا يُفْطِرُ، وَيُفْطِرُ حَتَّى نَقُولَ: لَا يَصُومُ.

[٢٧٢٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عُثْمَانَ ابْنِ حَكِيمٍ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[٢٧٢٨] ١٨٠- (١١٥٨) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي خَلْفٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ [ابْنُ عُبَادَةَ]: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا بِهِزٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا ثَابِتٌ عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَصُومُ حَتَّى يُقَالَ: قَدْ صَامَ، [قَدْ] صَامَ، وَيُفْطِرُ حَتَّى يُقَالَ: قَدْ أَفْطَرَ، [قَدْ] أَفْطَرَ.

Chapter 35. Prohibition Of Fasting For A Lifetime For The One Who Will Be Harmed By That Or Who Will Neglect Other Duties, Or Does Not Break His Fast On The Two *‘Ids* Or During The Days Of *At-Tashriq*; It Is Better To Fast Alternate Days

(المعجم ٣٥) - (بَابُ النَّهْيِ عَنْ صَوْمِ الدَّهْرِ لِمَنْ تَضَرَّرَ بِهِ، أَوْ فَوَّتَ بِهِ حَقًّا، أَوْ لَمْ يَفْطِرِ الْعِيدَيْنِ وَالتَّشْرِيقِ، وَبَيَانَ تَفْضِيلِ صَوْمِ يَوْمٍ وَإِفْطَارِ يَوْمٍ) (التحفة ٣٥)

[2729] 181 - (1159) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Amr bin Al-‘Âṣ said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was told that he (‘Abdullâh) had said: ‘I shall most certainly spend my nights in standing (in prayer) and my days fasting for as long as I live.’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Are you the one who said that?’ I said to him: ‘I did say it, O Messenger of Allâh.’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘You are not able to do that. Fast and break your fast, sleep and get up (to pray). Fast three days every month, for each deed brings a tenfold reward, and that will be like fasting for a lifetime.’ I said: ‘I am able to do better than that.’ He said: ‘Fast one day and break your fast for two days.’ I said: ‘I am able to do better than that, O Messenger of Allâh.’ He said: ‘Fast one day and break your fast one day (i.e., fast alternate days). That is the fast of Dâwûd, peace be upon him, and it is the best of fasting.’ I said: ‘I am able to do

[٢٧٢٩] ١٨١ - (١١٥٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ وَهْبٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ وَأَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو بْنَ الْعَاصِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ يَقُولُ: لِأَقْوَمِنَ اللَّيْلِ وَلَا صُومَ النَّهَارِ، مَا عِشْتُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَنْتَ الَّذِي تَقُولُ ذَلِكَ؟» فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: قَدْ قُلْتُهُ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَإِنَّكَ لَا تَسْتَطِيعُ ذَلِكَ، فَصُمْ وَأَفْطِرْ، وَنَمْ وَقُمْ، وَصُمْ مِنَ الشَّهْرِ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ؛ فَإِنَّ الْحَسَنَةَ بِعَشْرِ أَمْثَالِهَا، وَذَلِكَ مِثْلُ صِيَامِ الدَّهْرِ» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: فَإِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: «صُمْ يَوْمًا وَأَفْطِرْ يَوْمَيْنِ» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: فَإِنِّي

better than that.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "There is nothing better than that."

'Abdullâh bin 'Amr [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "If I had accepted the three days that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ spoke of, that would have been dearer to me than my family and my wealth."

أَطِيقُ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «صُمْ يَوْمًا وَأَفْطِرْ يَوْمًا، وَذَلِكَ صِيَامَ دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ - وَهُوَ أَعْدَلُ الصِّيَامِ» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: فَإِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا أَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ».

قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]: لَأَنْ أَكُونَ قَبِلْتُ الثَّلَاثَةَ الْأَيَّامَ الَّتِي قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ أَهْلِي وَمَالِي.

[2730] 182 - (...) Yaḥyâ said: "‘Abdullâh bin Yazîd and I set out and came to Abû Salamah. We sent a messenger to him and he came out to us. At the door of his house there was a *Masjid* and we stayed there until he came out and said: ‘If you wish, you may come in, or if you wish, you may sit here.’ We said: ‘No, we will sit here.’ He narrated to us: “‘Abdullâh bin ‘Amr bin Al-‘Âṣ [may Allâh be pleased with them] narrated to me: ‘I used to fast every single day, and recite the Qur’ân every night. Either that was mentioned to the Prophet ﷺ, or he sent for me and I came to him. He said to me: “Have I not been informed that you fast every single day and recite the Qur’ân every (the entire) night?” I said: “Yes indeed, O Prophet of

[٢٧٣٠] ١٨٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ [بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ] الرُّومِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا النَّضْرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عِكْرِمَةُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَمَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى قَالَ: انْطَلَقْتُ أَنَا وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ يَزِيدٍ حَتَّى نَأْتِيَ أَبَا سَلَمَةَ، فَأَرْسَلْنَا إِلَيْهِ رَسُولًا، فَخَرَجَ عَلَيْنَا، وَإِذَا عِنْدَ بَابِ دَارِهِ مَسْجِدٌ قَالَ: فَكُنَّا فِي الْمَسْجِدِ حَتَّى خَرَجَ إِلَيْنَا، فَقَالَ: إِنْ تَشَاءُوا أَنْ تَدْخُلُوا، وَإِنْ تَشَاءُوا أَنْ تَقْعُدُوا هَهُنَا، قَالَ: فَقُلْنَا: لَا، بَلْ نَقْعُدُ هَهُنَا، فَحَدَّثَنَا، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو ابْنِ الْعَاصِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: كُنْتُ أَصُومُ الدَّهْرَ، وَأَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ كُلَّ لَيْلَةٍ قَالَ: فَإِنَّمَا دُكِرْتُ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَإِنَّمَا أُرْسَلُ

Allâh, and I do not intend anything but good thereby.” He said: “It would be sufficient for you to fast three days of every month.” I said: “O Prophet of Allâh, I am able to do better than that.” He said: “Your wife has a right over you, your guests have a right over you and your body has a right over you.” He said: “Observe the fast of Dâwûd, – the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ - for he was the best of people in worship.” I said: “O Prophet of Allâh, what is the fast of Dâwûd?” He said: “He used to fast one day and not the next.” He said: “And recite the Qur’ân (to completion) once every month.” I said: “O Prophet of Allâh, I am able to do better than that.” He said: “Then recite it (to completion) once every twenty days.” I said: “O Prophet of Allâh, I am able to do better than that.” He said: “Then recite it (to completion) once every ten days.” I said: “O Prophet of Allâh, I am able to do better than that.” He said: “Then recite it (to completion) once every seven days, and do not do any more than that, for your wife has a right over you, your guests have a right over you, and your body has a right over you.” He said: “I chose the hard way then it became binding on me. The Prophet ﷺ said: “You do not know, perhaps you will live a long life.”

إِلَيَّ فَاتَيْتُهُ، فَقَالَ لِي: «أَلَمْ أُخْبِرْ؟ أَنْتَ تَصُومُ الدَّهْرَ وَتَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ كُلَّ لَيْلَةٍ؟» فَقُلْتُ: بَلَى، يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! وَلَمْ أُرِدْ بِذَلِكَ إِلَّا الْحَيْرَ، قَالَ: «فَإِنَّ بِحَسْبِكَ أَنْ تَصُومَ [مِنْ] كُلِّ شَهْرٍ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ» قُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ إِنِّي أَطِيقُ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: «فَإِنَّ لِرِوَجِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَقًّا، وَلِرِوَجِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَقًّا، وَلِحَسْبِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَقًّا» قَالَ: «فَصُمْ صَوْمَ دَاوُدَ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ - ﷺ - فَإِنَّهُ كَانَ أَعْبَدَ النَّاسِ» قَالَ قُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! وَمَا صَوْمُ دَاوُدَ؟ قَالَ: «كَانَ يَصُومُ يَوْمًا وَيُفْطِرُ يَوْمًا» قَالَ: «وَاقْرَأِ الْقُرْآنَ فِي كُلِّ شَهْرٍ» قَالَ قُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي أَطِيقُ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: «فَاقْرَأْهُ فِي كُلِّ عَشْرِينَ» قَالَ قُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي أَطِيقُ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: «فَاقْرَأْهُ فِي كُلِّ عَشْرِ» قَالَ قُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي أَطِيقُ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: «فَاقْرَأْهُ فِي كُلِّ سَبْعِ، وَلَا تَرُدْ عَلَيَّ ذَلِكَ، فَإِنَّ لِرِوَجِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَقًّا، وَلِرِوَجِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَقًّا، وَلِحَسْبِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَقًّا»، قَالَ: فَشَدَّدْتُ، فَشَدَّدَ عَلَيَّ، قَالَ: وَقَالَ لِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّكَ لَا تَدْرِي لَعَلَّكَ يَطُولُ بِكَ عُمْرٌ»، قَالَ: فَصِرْتُ إِلَى الَّذِي قَالَ لِي

“He said: ‘It turned out as the Prophet ﷺ had said to me. When I grew old, I wished that I had accepted the concession of the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ.’”

[2731] 183 - (...) It was narrated from Yahyâ bin Abî Kathîr with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2730), and after the words “three days of every month” he added: “For every good deed you will have a tenfold reward, so that is like an entire lifetime.”

And he said in the *Hadîth*: “What is the fast of Dâwûd the Prophet of Allâh?” He said: “Half a lifetime.” And he did not mention in the *Hadîth* anything about reciting Qur’ân, and he did not say: “Your guests have a right over you,” but he said: “Your child has a right over you.”

[2732] 184 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Amr [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: ‘Recite the (entire) Qur’ân every month.’ I said: ‘I find that I have the strength (for more).’ He said: ‘Recite it every twenty days.’ I said: ‘I find that I have the strength (for more).’ He said: ‘Recite it every seven days, but do not do any more than that.’”

النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَلَمَّا كَبُرْتُ وَدِدْتُ أَنِّي كُنْتُ قَبِلْتُ رُحْصَةَ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[٢٧٣١] ١٨٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي

زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ الْمَعْلَمُ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ؛ وَزَادَ فِيهِ بَعْدَ قَوْلِهِ: «مِنْ كُلِّ شَهْرٍ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ»، «فَإِنَّ لَكَ بِكُلِّ حَسَنَةٍ عَشْرَ أَمْثَالِهَا، فَذَلِكَ الدَّهْرُ كُلُّهُ».

وَقَالَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: قُلْتُ: وَمَا صَوْمُ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ دَاوُدَ؟ قَالَ: «نِصْفُ الدَّهْرِ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ فِي الْحَدِيثِ مِنْ قِرَاءَةِ الْقُرْآنِ شَيْئًا، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: «وَإِنَّ لِرَبِّكَ عَلَيْكَ حَقًّا» وَلَكِنْ قَالَ: «وَإِنَّ لِرَبِّكَ عَلَيْكَ حَقًّا».

[٢٧٣٢] ١٨٤ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي

الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ زَكَرِيَاءَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ مُوسَى عَنْ شَيْبَانَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ مَوْلَى بَنِي زُهْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: - وَأَحْسِبُنِي قَدْ سَمِعْتُهُ أَنَا مِنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ - عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ عَمْرٍو [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَقْرَأِ الْقُرْآنَ فِي كُلِّ

شَهْرٍ قَالَ قُلْتُ: إِنِّي أَجِدُ قُوَّةً، قَالَ: «فَأَقْرَأْهُ فِي عِشْرِينَ لَيْلَةً» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: إِنِّي أَجِدُ قُوَّةً، قَالَ: «فَأَقْرَأْهُ فِي سَبْعٍ، وَلَا تَزِدْ عَلَى ذَلِكَ».

[2733] 185 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Amr bin Al-‘Âş [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘O ‘Abdullâh, do not be like so-and-so, who used to stand (in prayer) during the night then he abandoned standing (in prayer) at night.’”

[٢٧٣٣] ١٨٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ الْأَرْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنِ الْأَوْزَاعِيِّ قِرَاءَةً قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْحَكَمِ بْنِ ثَوْبَانَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ الْعَاصِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ! لَا تَكُنْ مِثْلَ فَلَانٍ، كَانَ يَقُومُ اللَّيْلَ فَتَرَكَ قِيَامَ اللَّيْلِ».

[2734] 186 - (...) ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Amr bin Al-‘Âş [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Prophet ﷺ heard that I was fasting day after day, and praying at night. Either he sent for me, or I met him, and he said: ‘Have I not been informed that you fast and do not break your fast, and you pray the (entire) night?’ Do not do that, for your eyes have a share, your self has a share, and your family has a share. Fast, and do not fast, pray, and sleep. Fast one day out of every ten, and you will have the reward for the (other) nine.” He said: “I feel that I am stronger than that, O

[٢٧٣٤] ١٨٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَطَاءَ يَزْعُمُ أَنَّ أَبَا الْعَبَّاسِ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو بْنِ الْعَاصِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: بَلَغَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنِّي أَصُومُ أَسْرُدُ، وَأَصَلِّي اللَّيْلَ، فِيمَا أُرْسِلَ إِلَيَّ وَإِنَّمَا لِقِيَّتُهُ فَقَالَ: «أَلَمْ أُخْبِرْ؟ أَنْتَ تَصُومُ وَلَا تُفْطِرُ، وَتُصَلِّي اللَّيْلَ؟ فَلَا تَفْعَلْ، فَإِنَّ لِعَيْتِكَ حَظًّا، وَلِنَفْسِكَ حَظًّا، وَإِلَهُكَ حَظًّا، فَصُمْ وَأَفْطِرْ، وَصَلِّ وَنَمْ، وَصُمْ

Prophet of Allāh.’ He said: ‘Then observe the fast of Dāwūd, peace be upon him.’” He said: “How did Dāwūd fast, O Prophet of Allāh?” He said: ‘He used to fast one day and not the next, and he did not flee if he encountered (an enemy).’ He said: “How can I be like that, O Prophet of Allāh?” ‘Aṭā’ (one of the narrators) said: “I do not know how he mentioned fasting day after day.” “And the Prophet ﷺ said: ‘He has not fasted who fasts all the time, he has not fasted who fasts all the time, he has not fasted who fasts all the time.’”

[2735] (...) Ibn Juraij narrated it with this chain, and he said: “Abū Al-‘Abbās Ash-Shā’ir told him.”

Muslim said: “Abū Al-‘Abbās As-Sā’ib bin Farrūkh, who was one of the people of Makkah and was trustworthy and reliable.

[2736] 187 - (...) ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Amr [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to me: ‘O ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Amr, you fast all the time and spend your nights in prayer, but if you do that, your eyes will become sunken and will become weak. He has not fasted who fasts all the time. Fasting for three days of every month is like

مِنْ كُلِّ عَشْرَةِ أَيَّامٍ يَوْمًا، وَلَكَ أَجْرُ تِسْعَةِ» قَالَ: إِنِّي أَجِدُنِي أَقْوَى مِنْ ذَلِكَ يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «فَصُمْ صِيَامَ دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ -» قَالَ: وَكَيْفَ كَانَ دَاوُدُ يَصُومُ؟ يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «كَانَ يَصُومُ يَوْمًا وَيُفْطِرُ يَوْمًا، وَلَا يَبْرُ إِذَا لَاقَى» قَالَ: مَنْ لِي بِهِذِهِ؟ يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! - قَالَ عَطَاءٌ: فَلَا أَدْرِي كَيْفَ ذَكَرَ صِيَامَ الْأَبَدِ - فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ «لَا صَامَ مَنْ صَامَ الْأَبَدَ، لَا صَامَ مَنْ صَامَ الْأَبَدَ، لَا صَامَ مَنْ صَامَ الْأَبَدَ».

[٢٧٣٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ بِهِذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: إِنَّ أَبَا الْعَبَّاسِ الشَّاعِرَ أَخْبَرَهُ.

قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ: أَبُو الْعَبَّاسِ السَّائِبُ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ، مِنْ أَهْلِ مَكَّةَ، ثِقَّةٌ عَدْلٌ.

[٢٧٣٦] [١٨٧-] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ حَبِيبٍ، سَمِعَ أَبَا الْعَبَّاسِ، سَمِعَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ ابْنَ عَمْرٍو! إِنَّكَ لَتَصُومُ الدَّهْرَ وَتَقُومُ اللَّيْلَ، وَإِنَّكَ إِذَا فَعَلْتَ ذَلِكَ، هَجَمَتْ لَهُ الْعَيْنُ،

fasting for the entire month.' I said: 'I am able to do more than that.' He said: 'Then observe the fast of Dâwûd, for he used to fast one day and not the next, and he would not flee if he encountered (an enemy).'"

[2737] (...) Ḥabîb bin Abî Thâbit narrated it with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 2736), and he (ﷺ) said: "You would exhaust yourself."

[2738] 188 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: 'Have I not been informed that you spend your nights in prayer and your days fasting?'" He said: 'I do that.' He said: 'If you do that, your eyes will become sunken and you will exhaust yourself. Your eyes have a right over you, your self has a right over you and your wife has a right over you. Stand (in prayer), and sleep; fast, and break the fast.'"

[2739] 189 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The dearest of fasting to Allâh is the fast of Dâwûd and the dearest of prayer to Allâh is the

وَنَهَكَتْ، لَا صَامَ مَنْ صَامَ الْأَبَدَ، صَوْمُ ثَلَاثَةِ أَيَّامٍ مِنَ الشَّهْرِ، صَوْمُ الشَّهْرِ كُلِّهِ» قُلْتُ: فَإِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: «فَصُمْ صَوْمَ دَاوُدَ، وَكَانَ يَصُومُ يَوْمًا وَيُفْطِرُ يَوْمًا، وَلَا يَفِرُّ إِذَا لَاقَى».

[٢٧٣٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ بَشِيرٍ عَنْ مِسْعَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبِيبُ ابْنِ أَبِي ثَابِتٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ: [وَقَالَ: «وَنَفَيْتَ النَّفْسُ».

[٢٧٣٨] ١٨٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ أَبِي الْعَبَّاسِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَلَمْ أُخْبِرْ أَنَّكَ تَقُومُ اللَّيْلَ وَتَصُومُ النَّهَارَ؟» قَالَ: إِنِّي أَفَعَلُ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: «فَإِنَّكَ، إِذَا فَعَلْتَ ذَلِكَ، هَجَمَتْ عَيْنَاكَ، وَنَفَيْتَ نَفْسَكَ، لِعَيْنِكَ حَقٌّ، وَلِنَفْسِكَ حَقٌّ، وَلَا أَهْلِكَ حَقٌّ، فَمَنْ وَنَمَ، وَصَمَ وَأَفْطَرَ».

[٢٧٣٩] ١٨٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَمْرٍو يَعْنِي ابْنَ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ

prayer of Dâwûd, - ﷺ - . He used to sleep for half the night, get up and pray for one third of it, and sleep for one sixth of it, and he used to fast one day and not the next.”

أَوْسٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ أَحَبَّ الصَّيَامِ إِلَى اللَّهِ صِيَامُ دَاوُدَ، وَأَحَبَّ الصَّلَاةِ إِلَى اللَّهِ صَلَاةُ دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ- كَانَ يَنَامُ نِصْفَ اللَّيْلِ، وَيَقُومُ ثُلُثَهُ، وَيَنَامُ سُدُسَهُ، وَكَانَ يَصُومُ يَوْمًا وَيُفْطِرُ يَوْمًا» .

[2740] 190 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Amr bin Al-‘Âş [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said: “The dearest of fasting to Allâh is the fast of Dâwûd. He fasted alternate days all his life. And the dearest of prayer to Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, is the prayer of Dâwûd, - ﷺ - . He used to sleep for half the night, then he would get up and pray, then he would sleep for the last part, and he prayed for one third of the night after (sleeping for) half of it.”

[٢٧٤٠] ١٩٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ، أَنَّ عَمْرُو بْنَ أَوْسٍ أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ الْعَاصِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَحَبُّ الصَّيَامِ إِلَى اللَّهِ صِيَامُ دَاوُدَ، كَانَ يَصُومُ نِصْفَ الدَّهْرِ، وَأَحَبُّ الصَّلَاةِ إِلَى اللَّهِ - عَزَّ وَجَلَّ - صَلَاةُ دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ- كَانَ يَرْقُدُ شَطْرَ اللَّيْلِ، ثُمَّ يَقُومُ، ثُمَّ يَرْقُدُ آخِرَهُ، وَيَقُومُ ثُلُثَ اللَّيْلِ بَعْدَ شَطْرِهِ» .

I (Ibn Juraij, a narrator) said to ‘Amr bin Dînâr: “Did ‘Amr bin Aws say: ‘He prayed for one third of the night after (sleeping for) half of it?’ He said: ‘Yes.’”

قُلْتُ لِعَمْرٍو بْنِ دِينَارٍ: أَعَمْرُو بْنُ أَوْسٍ كَانَ يَقُولُ: «يَقُومُ ثُلُثَ اللَّيْلِ بَعْدَ شَطْرِهِ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ .

[2741] 191 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Qilâbah said: “Abû Al-Malîh told me: ‘I entered with your father upon ‘Abdullâh bin

[٢٧٤١] ١٩١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ قَالَ:

'Amr, and he narrated to us: 'Mention of my fasting was made to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, so he entered upon me and I gave him a pillow made of leather stuffed with palm fibers, but he sat on the ground and the pillow was left between us. He said to me: "Are not three days of every month sufficient for you?" I said: "O Messenger of Allāh!" He said: "Five." I said: "O Messenger of Allāh!" He said: "Seven." I said: "O Messenger of Allāh!" He said: "Nine." I said: "O Messenger of Allāh!" He said: "Eleven." I said: "O Messenger of Allāh!" The Prophet ﷺ said: "There is no fast better than the fast of Dâwûd, half a lifetime; fasting one day and not the next."

[2742] 192 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr [may Allāh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to him: "Fast one day and you will have the reward of the rest." He said: "I am able to do more than that." He said: "Fast two days, and you will have the reward of the rest." He said: "I am able to do more than that." He said: "Fast three days, and you will have the reward of the rest." He said: "I am able to do more than that." He said: "Fast four days and you will have the

أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الْمَلِيحِ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ مَعَ أَبِيكَ عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، فَحَدَّثَنَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ دُكِرَ لَهُ صَوْمِي، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ، فَأَلْفَيْتُ لَهُ وَسَادَةً مِنْ أَدَمٍ حَشَوْهَا لَيْفٌ، فَجَلَسَ عَلَيَّ الْأَرْضِ، وَصَارَتِ الْوِسَادَةُ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ، فَقَالَ لِي: «أَمَا يَكْفِيكَ مِنْ كُلِّ شَهْرٍ ثَلَاثَةٌ أَيَّامًا؟» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «خَمْسًا» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «سَبْعًا» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «تِسْعًا» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «أَحَدَ عَشَرَ» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ «لَا صَوْمَ فَوْقَ صَوْمِ دَاوُدَ، شَطْرَ الذَّهْرِ، صِيَامُ يَوْمٍ وَإِفْطَارُ يَوْمٍ».

[٢٧٤٢] ١٩٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُندَرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ زِيَادِ ابْنِ فَيَاضٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا عِيَاضٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ لَهُ: «صُمْ يَوْمًا، وَلَكَ أَجْرُ مَا بَقِيَ» قَالَ: إِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ «صُمْ يَوْمَيْنِ، وَلَكَ أَجْرُ مَا بَقِيَ» قَالَ: إِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ،

reward of the rest.” He said: “I am able to do more than that.” He said: “Observe the best fast before Allâh, the fast of Dâwûd, - ﷺ -. He used to fast one day and not the next.”

[2743] 193 - (...) ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Amr said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: ‘O ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Amr, I have heard that you fast all day and pray all night. Do not do that, for your body is entitled to a share from you, your eye is entitled to a share from you, and your wife is entitled to a share from you. Fast and break the fast, fast three days of every month, for that is like fasting for a lifetime.’ I said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, I have the strength.’ He said: ‘Then observe the fast of Dâwûd, - ﷺ -, fast one day and not the next.’”

And he (‘Abdullâh bin ‘Amr) used to say: “Would that I had accepted the concession.”

قَالَ: «صُمُّ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، وَلَكَ أَجْرٌ مَا بَقِيَ» قَالَ: إِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ قَالَ: «صُمُّ أَرْبَعَةَ أَيَّامٍ، وَلَكَ أَجْرٌ مَا بَقِيَ» قَالَ: إِنِّي أُطِيقُ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: «صُمُّ أَفْضَلَ الصِّيَامِ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ، صَوْمَ دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ - كَانَ يَصُومُ يَوْمًا وَيُفْطِرُ يَوْمًا».

[2743] 193 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ مَهْدِيٍّ، - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: - حَدَّثَنَا سَلِيمُ بْنُ حَيَّانَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مِينَاءَ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو! بَلِّغْنِي أَنَّكَ تَصُومُ النَّهَارَ وَتَقُومُ اللَّيْلَ، فَلَا تَفْعَلْ؛ فَإِنَّ لِحَسَدِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَظًّا، وَلِعَيْنِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَظًّا، وَإِنَّ لِرِزْوَجِكَ عَلَيْكَ حَظًّا، صُمْ وَأُفْطِرْ، صُمْ مِنْ كُلِّ شَهْرٍ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، فَذَلِكَ صَوْمُ الدَّهْرِ» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ بِي قُوَّةً، قَالَ: «فَصُمْ صَوْمَ دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ - صُمْ يَوْمًا وَأُفْطِرْ يَوْمًا».

فَكَانَ يَقُولُ: يَا لَيْتَنِي أَخَذْتُ بِالرُّحْصَةِ.

Chapter 36. It Is Recommended To Fast Three Days Of Every Month, And To Fast On The Days Of 'Arafah And 'Ashûrâ', And To Fast On Mondays And Thursdays

[2744] 194 - (1160) Mu'âdhah Al-Adawiyyah narrated that she asked 'Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: "Did the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ fast three days of every month?" She said: "Yes." She said to her: "Which three days did he fast?" She said: "He did not mind which days of the month he fasted."

[2745] 195 - (1161) It was narrated from 'Imrân bin Huṣain [may Allāh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said to him - or he said to another man while he was listening - : "O so-and-so, did you fast in the middle of this month?" He said: "No." He said: "When you end the fast (of Ramaḍân), then fast two days."

[2746] 196 - (1162) It was narrated from Abû Qatâdah that a man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: "How do you fast?"

(المعجم ٣٦) - (بَابِ اسْتِحْبَابِ صِيَامِ ثَلَاثَةِ أَيَّامٍ مِنْ كُلِّ شَهْرٍ، وَصَوْمِ يَوْمِ عَرَفَةَ، وَعَاشُورَاءَ، وَالْإِنْتِنِ وَالْخَمِيسِ) (التحفة ٣٦)

[٢٧٤٤] ١٩٤ - (١١٦٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ عَنْ يَزِيدَ الرَّشَكِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مُعَاذَةُ الْعَدَوِيَّةُ أَنَّهَا سَأَلَتْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَصُومُ مِنْ كُلِّ شَهْرٍ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ؟ قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، فَقُلْتُ لَهَا: مِنْ أَيِّ أَيَّامِ الشَّهْرِ كَانَ يَصُومُ؟ قَالَتْ: لَمْ يَكُنْ يُبَالِي مِنْ أَيِّ أَيَّامِ الشَّهْرِ يَصُومُ.

[٢٧٤٥] ١٩٥ - (١١٦١) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَسْمَاءَ الضُّبَيْعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مَهْدِيُّ وَهُوَ ابْنُ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا غَيَّلَانُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لَهُ - أَوْ قَالَ لِرَجُلٍ، وَهُوَ يَسْمَعُ - : «يَا فُلَانُ! أَصُمْتَ مِنْ سُرَّةِ هَذَا الشَّهْرِ؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَإِذَا أَفْطَرْتَ، فَصُمْ يَوْمَيْنِ». [انظر: ٢٧٥١]

[٢٧٤٦] ١٩٦ - (١١٦٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَمَّادٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَحْبَبْنَا

The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ got angry at his words, and when ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] saw that he was angry, he said: “We are pleased with Allâh as our Lord, with Islam as our religion and with Muḥammad as our Prophet; we seek refuge with Allâh from the wrath of Allâh and the wrath of His Messenger.” ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] started repeating these words until his anger went away, then ‘Umar said: “O Messenger of Allâh, what about one who fasts all the time?” He said: “He has neither fasted nor broken the fast.” ‘Umar said: “What about one who fasts for two days, then breaks his fast for one day?” He (‘Umar) said: “Is anyone able to do that?” He said: “What about one who fasts one day and breaks his fast for one day?” He said: “That is the fast of Dâwûd, - ﷺ .” He (‘Umar) said: “What about one who fasts one day and breaks his fast for two days?” He said: “I wish that I were able to do that.” Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Three days of each month and one Ramaḍân to the next, that is like fasting for an entire lifetime. Fasting on the day of ‘Arafah, I ask Allâh that it may expiate for (the sins of) the year that comes before it, and the year that comes after it. And fasting the Day of ‘Ashûrâ’, I ask Allâh

حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ - عَنْ غِيْلَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ مَعْبِدِ الزَّمَانِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ: رَجُلٌ أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: كَيْفَ تَصُومُ؟ فَغَضِبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ قَوْلِهِ، فَلَمَّا رَأَى عُمَرُ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] غَضِبَهُ قَالَ: رَضِينَا بِاللَّهِ رَبًّا، وَبِالإِسْلَامِ دِينًا، وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ نَبِيًّا، نَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنْ غَضَبِ اللَّهِ وَغَضَبِ رَسُولِهِ، فَجَعَلَ عُمَرُ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] يُرَدِّدُ هَذَا الْكَلَامَ حَتَّى سَكَنَ غَضِبُهُ، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! كَيْفَ يَمَنْ يَصُومُ الدَّهْرَ كُلَّهُ؟ قَالَ: «لَا صَامَ وَلَا أَفْطَرَ» - أَوْ قَالَ - : «لَمْ يَصُمْ وَلَمْ يُفْطِرْ» قَالَ: كَيْفَ مَنْ يَصُومُ يَوْمَيْنِ وَيُفْطِرُ يَوْمًا؟ قَالَ: «وَيُطِيقُ ذَلِكَ أَحَدٌ؟» قَالَ: كَيْفَ مَنْ يَصُومُ يَوْمًا وَيُفْطِرُ يَوْمًا؟ قَالَ: «ذَلِكَ صَوْمُ دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ -» قَالَ: كَيْفَ مَنْ يَصُومُ يَوْمًا وَيُفْطِرُ يَوْمَيْنِ؟ قَالَ: «وَأِدِدْتُ أَنِّي طَوَّقْتُ ذَلِكَ» ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «ثَلَاثٌ مِنْ كُلِّ شَهْرٍ، وَرَمَضَانُ إِلَى رَمَضَانَ، فَهَذَا صِيَامُ الدَّهْرِ كُلِّهِ، صِيَامُ يَوْمِ عَرَفَةَ، أَحْتَسِبُ عَلَى اللَّهِ أَنْ يُكَفِّرَ السَّنَةَ الَّتِي قَبْلَهُ، وَالسَّنَةَ الَّتِي بَعْدَهُ، وَصِيَامُ يَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ، أَحْتَسِبُ عَلَى اللَّهِ أَنْ يُكَفِّرَ السَّنَةَ الَّتِي قَبْلَهُ».

that it may expiate for (the sins of) the year that comes before it.”

[2747] 197 (...) It was narrated from Abû Qatâdah Al-Anshârî [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was asked about his fasting and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ got angry. ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “We are pleased with Allâh as our Lord, Islam as our religion, Muḥammad as our Messenger and with our pledge as our oath of allegiance.”

Then he (ﷺ) was asked about fasting all the time. He said: “He has neither fasted nor broken his fast.” Then he was asked about fasting two days and breaking the fast for one day and he said: “Who is able to do that?” Then he was asked about fasting one day and breaking the fast for two days and he said: “Would that Allâh had given us the strength to do that.” Then he was asked about fasting one day, and breaking the fast for one day, and he said: “That is the fast of my brother Dâwûd, - ﷺ -.” He (ﷺ) was asked about fasting on Mondays and he said: “That is the day on which I was born and the day on which I was sent” - or “on which Revelation came to me.” He said: “Fasting three days of every month, and one Ramaḍân till the next, is like fasting for a lifetime.” And he

[٢٧٤٧] ١٩٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَيَّلَانَ ابْنَ جَرِيرٍ، سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ أَيْنَ مَعْبِدِ الرَّمَّانِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ سُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِهِ؟ قَالَ: فَغَضِبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]: رَضِينَا بِاللَّهِ رَبًّا، وَبِالْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا، وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ رَسُولًا، وَبِيعْتِنَا بِيَعْتَهُ.

قَالَ: فَسُئِلَ عَنْ صِيَامِ الدَّهْرِ؟ فَقَالَ: «لَا صَامَ وَلَا أَفْطَرَ - أَوْ مَا صَامَ وَمَا أَفْطَرَ-» قَالَ: فَسُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِ يَوْمَيْنِ وَإِفْطَارِ يَوْمٍ؟ قَالَ «وَمَنْ يُطِيقُ ذَلِكَ؟» قَالَ: وَسُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِ يَوْمٍ وَإِفْطَارِ يَوْمَيْنِ؟ قَالَ: «لَيْتَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ قَوَّانًا لِذَلِكَ» قَالَ: وَسُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِ يَوْمٍ وَإِفْطَارِ يَوْمٍ؟ قَالَ: «ذَلِكَ صَوْمُ أَخِي دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ -» قَالَ: وَسُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِ الاثْنَيْنِ؟ قَالَ: «ذَلِكَ يَوْمٌ وُلِدْتُ فِيهِ، وَيَوْمٌ بُعِثْتُ - أَوْ أَنْزَلَ عَلَيَّ - فِيهِ» قَالَ: فَقَالَ: «صَوْمٌ

was asked about fasting on the Day of 'Arafah. He said: "It expiates for the past and coming years." He was asked about fasting on the day of 'Ashûrâ' and he said: "It expiates for the past year."

Muslim said: In this *Hadîth*, in the narration by Shu'bah, it says: "He was asked about fasting on Mondays and Thursdays" and we refrained from mentioning Thursdays because we believe that this was a mistake.

[2748] (...) It was narrated from Shu'bah with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2747).

[2749] (...) Ghailân bin Jarîr narrated with this chain a *Hadîth* like that of Shu'bah, except that he mentioned Monday but he did not mention Thursday.

[2750] 198 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Qatâdah [Al-Anshârî may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ

ثَلَاثَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ شَهْرٍ، وَرَمَضَانَ إِلَى رَمَضَانَ، صَوْمَ الدَّهْرِ» قَالَ: وَسُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِ يَوْمِ عَرَفَةَ؟ فَقَالَ: «يُكَفِّرُ السَّنَةَ الْمَاضِيَةَ وَالْبَاقِيَةَ» قَالَ: وَسُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِ يَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ؟ فَقَالَ: «يُكَفِّرُ السَّنَةَ الْمَاضِيَةَ».

قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ: وَفِي هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ مِنْ رِوَايَةِ شُعْبَةَ قَالَ: وَسُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِ يَوْمِ الْاِثْنَيْنِ وَالْخَمِيسِ؟ فَسَكَتْنَا عَنْ ذِكْرِ الْخَمِيسِ لَمَّا نَرَاهُ وَهَمًا.

[٢٧٤٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا النَّضْرُ بْنُ شُمَيْلٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[٢٧٤٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الدَّرِمِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبَانُ بْنُ هَلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبَانُ الْعَطَّارُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَيْلَانُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ شُعْبَةَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ ذَكَرَ فِيهِ الْاِثْنَيْنِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ الْخَمِيسَ.

[٢٧٥٠] ١٩٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا مَهْدِيُّ بْنُ مَيْمُونٍ عَنْ

was asked about fasting on Mondays and he said: "On it I was born and on it Revelation came to me."

عَيَّلَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَعْبِدِ الزَّمَانِيِّ،
عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ [الْأَنْصَارِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]
أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ سُئِلَ عَنْ صَوْمِ
الْاِثْنَيْنِ؟ فَقَالَ: «فِيهِ وُلِدْتُ، وَفِيهِ أُنْزِلَ
عَلَيَّ».

Chapter 37. Fasting At The End Of Sha'bân

(المعجم ٣٧) - (بَابُ صَوْمِ سِرِّ

شَعْبَانَ) (التحفة ٣٧)

[2751] 199 - (1161) It was narrated from 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him - or to someone else - : "Did you fast at the end of Sha'bân?" He said: "No." He said: "When you have ended the fast (of Ramaḍân), then fast two days."

[٢٧٥١] [١٩٩- (١١٦١)] وَحَدَّثَنَا
هَدَّابُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ
عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ - وَلَمْ أَفْهَمْ
مُطَرِّفًا عَنْ هَدَّابٍ - عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ
حُصَيْنٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ لَهُ - أَوْ لِآخَرَ -: «أَصُمْتَ
مِنْ سِرِّرِ شَعْبَانَ؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَإِذَا
أَفْطَرْتَ، فَصُمْ يَوْمَيْنِ». [راجع: ٢٧٤٥]

[2752] 200 - (...) It was narrated from 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said to a man: "Did you fast at the end of this month at all?" He said: "No." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When you have ended the Ramaḍân fast, then fast two days in place of that."

[٢٧٥٢] [٢٠٠- (...)] وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ ابْنُ هُرُونَ
عَنِ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ
مُطَرِّفٍ، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ [رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لِرَجُلٍ:
«هَلْ صُمْتَ مِنْ سِرِّرِ هَذَا الشَّهْرِ سِتًّا؟»
فَقَالَ: لَا، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَإِذَا
أَفْطَرْتَ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ، فَصُمْ يَوْمَيْنِ
مَكَانَهُ».

[2753] 201 - (...) It was narrated from 'Imrân bin Ḥuşain [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said to a man: "Did you fast at the end of this month at all?" - meaning Shu'bah ۱. He said: "No." He said to him: "When you have ended the Ramaḍân fast, then fast one or two days" - Shu'bah is the one who was not sure. He (the narrator) said: "But I think he said two days."

[٢٧٥٣] ٢٠١ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ ابْنِ أَخِي مُطَرِّفِ بْنِ الشَّخِيرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُطَرِّفًا يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لِرَجُلٍ: «هَلْ صُمْتَ مِنْ سَرَرِ هَذَا الشَّهْرِ شَيْئًا؟» يَعْنِي شَعْبَانَ، قَالَ: لَا. قَالَ فَقَالَ لَهُ: «إِذَا أَفْطَرْتَ رَمَضَانَ، فَصُمْ يَوْمًا أَوْ يَوْمَيْنِ» - شُعْبَةُ الَّذِي شَكَ فِيهِ - قَالَ: وَأَظُنُّهُ قَالَ يَوْمَيْنِ.

[2754] (...) 'Abdullâh bin Hâni' the son of the brother of Muṭarrif narrated a similar report (as no. 2753) with this chain.

[٢٧٥٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ قُدَّامَةَ وَيَحْيَى اللُّؤْلُؤِيُّ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا النَّضْرُ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ هَانِيءِ ابْنِ أَخِي مُطَرِّفِ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 38. The Virtue Of Fasting Muḥarram

(المعجم ٣٨) - (باب فضل صوم المحرم) (التحفة ٣٨)

[2755] 202 - (1163) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The best fast after Ramaḍân is Allâh's month, Muḥarram, and the best prayer after the obligatory prayers is prayer at night."

[٢٧٥٥] ٢٠٢ - (١١٦٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ أَبِي بَشِيرٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْجَمِيرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَفْضَلُ الصِّيَامِ بَعْدَ رَمَضَانَ، شَهْرُ اللَّهِ الْمُحَرَّمِ،

وَأَفْضَلُ الصَّلَاةِ بَعْدَ الْفَرِيضَةِ، صَلَاةُ اللَّيْلِ.»

[2756] 203 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ was asked: “Which prayer is best after the obligatory prayers, and which fasting is best after the month of Ramaḍân?” He said: “The best prayer after the prescribed prayer is prayer in the middle of the night, and the best fasting after the month of Ramaḍân is fasting in the month of Allâh, Muḥarram.”

[٢٧٥٦] ٢٠٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُثَنَّبِ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] يَرْفَعُهُ، قَالَ: سُئِلَ: أَيُّ الصَّلَاةِ أَفْضَلُ بَعْدَ الْمَكْتُوبَةِ؟ وَأَيُّ الصِّيَامِ أَفْضَلُ بَعْدَ شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ؟ فَقَالَ: «أَفْضَلُ الصَّلَاةِ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ الْمَكْتُوبَةِ، الصَّلَاةُ فِي جَوْفِ اللَّيْلِ، وَأَفْضَلُ الصِّيَامِ بَعْدَ شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ، صِيَامُ شَهْرِ اللَّهِ الْمُحَرَّمِ.»

[2757] (...) A similar report (as no. 2756) was narrated from 'Abdul-Malik with this chain from the Prophet ﷺ about fasting.

[٢٧٥٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ فِي ذِكْرِ الصِّيَامِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 39. It Is Recommended To Fast Six Days In Shawwâl Following Ramaḍân

(المعجم ٣٩) - (بَابِ اسْتِحْبَابِ صَوْمِ سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ مِنْ شَوَّالٍ اتِّبَاعًا لِرَمَضَانَ)
(التحفة ٣٩)

[2758] 204 - (1164) It was narrated from Abû Ayyûb Al-Anṣârî [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of

[٢٧٥٨] ٢٠٤- (١١٦٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي يُوسُفَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ [بْنُ سَعِيدٍ] وَ[عَلِيُّ] بْنُ حُجْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ

Allâh ﷺ said: “Whoever fasts Ramadân then follows it with six days of *Shawwâl*, it is as if he fasted a lifetime.”

- قَالَ ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ بْنُ قَيْسٍ عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ ثَابِتِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ الْخَزْرَجِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ صَامَ رَمَضَانَ ثُمَّ أَتْبَعَهُ سِتًّا مِنْ شَوَّالٍ، كَانَ كَصِيَامِ الدَّهْرِ».

[2759] (...) Abû Ayyûb Al-Anşârî [may Allâh be pleased with them] narrated: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say...” a similar report (as no. 2578).

[٢٧٥٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا سَعْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ أَخُو يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ ثَابِتِ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو أَيُّوبَ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، يَقُولُ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[2760] (...) Abû Ayyûb [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said...” a similar report (as no. 2758).

[٢٧٦٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ بْنَ ثَابِتٍ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا أَيُّوبَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 40. The Virtue Of *Lailat Al-Qadr* And The Exhortation To Seek It; When It Is And The Most Likely Times To Seek It

(المعجم ٤٠) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ وَالْحَثِّ عَلَى طَلِبِهَا، وَبَيَانِ مَحَلِّهَا وَأَرْجَى أَوْقَاتِ طَلِبِهَا) (التحفة ٤٠)

[2761] 205 - (1165) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that

[٢٧٦١] [٢٠٥- (١١٦٥)] وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ

some men among the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ were shown *Lailat Al-Qadr* in their dreams, during the last seven (days of Ramaḍân). The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "I see that your dreams agree concerning the last seven (nights), so whoever wants to seek it, let him seek it in the last seven (nights)."

عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَجُلًا مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أُرُوا لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ فِي الْمَنَامِ فِي السَّبْعِ الْأَوَاخِرِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَرَى رُؤْيَاكُمْ قَدْ تَوَاطَأَتْ فِي السَّبْعِ الْأَوَاخِرِ، فَمَنْ كَانَ مُتَحَرِّجًا، فَلْيَتَحَرَّهَا فِي السَّبْعِ الْأَوَاخِرِ».

[2762] 206 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Seek *Lailat Al-Qadr* in the last seven (nights)."

[٢٧٦٢] ٢٠٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «تَحَرَّوْا لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ فِي السَّبْعِ الْأَوَاخِرِ».

[2763] 207 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "A man saw (in a dream) that *Lailat Al-Qadr* was the night of the twenty-seventh. The Prophet ﷺ said: 'I see that your dreams indicate the last ten (nights), so seek it in the odd numbered ones thereof.'"

[٢٧٦٣] ٢٠٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَرُهَيْبُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، - قَالَ رُهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: رَأَى رَجُلٌ أَنَّ لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ لَيْلَةُ سَبْعٍ وَعِشْرِينَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَرَى رُؤْيَاكُمْ فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ، فَاطْلُبُوهَا فِي الْوَيْتْرِ مِنْهَا».

[2764] 208 - (...) Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar narrated that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say, concerning *Lailat Al-Qadr*: 'Some

[٢٧٦٤] ٢٠٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ [رَضِيَ

of you have been shown that it is in the first seven (nights), and some of you have been shown that it is in the last seven, so seek it during the last ten (nights).”

[2765] 209 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Uqbah, who is Ibn Huraith, said: “I heard Ibn ‘Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] say: ‘The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘Seek it in the last ten (nights),’ meaning *Lailat Al-Qadr*, “and if one of you feels weak or tired, that should not cause you to miss the last seven (nights).”

[2766] 210 - (...) Ibn ‘Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said: “Whoever wants to seek it, let him seek it in the last ten (nights).”

[2767] 211 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘Seek *Lailat Al-Qadr* in the last ten (nights)’ or he said: ‘in the last seven (nights).”

اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ لِلَّيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ: «إِنَّ نَاسًا مِنْكُمْ قَدْ أَرَوْا أَنَّهَا فِي السَّبْعِ الْأَوَّلِ، وَأَرِي نَاسٌ مِنْكُمْ أَنَّهَا فِي السَّبْعِ الْغَوَائِرِ، فَالْتَمِسُوهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْغَوَائِرِ».

[٢٧٦٥] ٢٠٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عُقْبَةَ وَهُوَ ابْنُ حُرَيْثٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «الْتَمِسُوهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَّخِرِ يَعْنِي لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ فَإِنْ ضَعُفَ أَحَدُكُمْ أَوْ عَجَزَ، فَلَا يُغَلِّبَنَّ عَلَى السَّبْعِ الْبَوَاقِي».

[٢٧٦٦] ٢١٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ جَبَلَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «مَنْ كَانَ مُلْتَمِسَهَا فَلْيَلْتَمِسْهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَّخِرِ».

[٢٧٦٧] ٢١١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنْ جَبَلَةَ وَمُحَارِبٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «تَحِينُوا لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ فِي

العَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ» أَوْ قَالَ: «فِي السَّبْعِ الْأَوَاخِرِ».

[2768] 212 - (1166) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “I was shown *Lailat Al-Qadr*, then one of my family woke me up and I was caused to forget it, so seek it in the last ten (nights).”

(One of the narrators) Ḥarmalah said: “and I forgot it.”

[٢٧٦٨] ٢١٢ - (١١٦٦) وَحَدَّثَنِي

أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أُرِيتُ لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ، ثُمَّ أَيْقَظَنِي بَعْضُ أَهْلِي، فَتَسَّيْتُهَا، فَالْتَمِسُوهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْعَوَاكِرِ».

وَقَالَ حَرَمَلَةُ: «فَنَسِيتُهَا».

[2769] 213 - (1167) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to observe *I'tikâf* during the middle ten days of the month. Then when twenty nights had passed, and the twenty-first came, he would go back to his home, and those who had been observing *I'tikâf* with him also went back home. Then one month he observed *I'tikâf* on that night when he used to go home. Then he addressed the people and exhorted them as Allâh willed, then he said: ‘I used to observe *I'tikâf* during these ten days, then I decided to observe *I'tikâf* during these last ten days, so whoever was observing *I'tikâf*

[٢٧٦٩] ٢١٣ - (١١٦٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا

قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَكْرٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ مِصْرَ عَنِ ابْنِ الْأَهَادِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُجَاوِرُ فِي الْعَشْرِ الَّتِي فِي وَسْطِ الشَّهْرِ، فَإِذَا كَانَ مِنْ جِبِنِ تَمْضِي عَشْرُونَ لَيْلَةً، وَيَسْتَقْبِلُ إِحْدَى وَعِشْرِينَ، يَرْجِعُ إِلَى مَسْكَنِهِ، وَرَجَعَ مَنْ كَانَ يُجَاوِرُ مَعَهُ، ثُمَّ إِنَّهُ أَقَامَ فِي شَهْرٍ، جَاوَرَ فِيهِ تِلْكَ اللَّيْلَةَ الَّتِي كَانَ يَرْجِعُ فِيهَا، فَخَطَبَ النَّاسَ، فَأَمَرَهُمْ بِمَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنِّي كُنْتُ أَجَاوِرُ هَذِهِ الْعَشْرَةَ، ثُمَّ بَدَأَ

with me, let him stay in his place of *I'tikâf*, for I was shown this night, then I was caused to forget it, so seek it in the last ten nights, on every odd-numbered night, for I saw myself prostrating in water and mud.”

Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: “It rained on the night of the twenty-first, and the *Masjid* leaked at the place where the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed. I looked at him when he had finished praying *Subh* and his face was wet with mud and water.”

[2770] 214 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to observe *I'tikâf* during Ramaḍân during the middle ten days...” and he quoted a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 2769), except that he said: “Let him stay in his place of *I'tikâf*.” And he said: “His forehead was streaked with mud and water.”

[2771] 215 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ observed *I'tikâf* during the first ten days of Ramaḍân, then he

لِي أَنْ أُجَاوِرَ هَذِهِ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوَّاحِرَ، فَمَنْ كَانَ اعْتَكَفَ مَعِيَ فَلْيَبْتَ فِي مُعْتَكَفِهِ، وَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ هَذِهِ اللَّيْلَةَ فَأُنْسِيْتُهَا، فَالْتَمِسُوهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَّاحِرِ، فِي كُلِّ وَتْرٍ، وَقَدْ رَأَيْتُنِي أَسْجُدُ فِي مَاءٍ وَطِينٍ.”

قَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيُّ: مُطَرْنَا لَيْلَةَ إِحْدَى وَعِشْرِينَ، فَوَكَفَ الْمَسْجِدُ فِي مَصَلِّي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَظَنَرْتُ إِلَيْهِ وَقَدْ أَنْصَرَفَ مِنْ صَلَاةِ الصُّبْحِ، وَوَجْهُهُ مُبْتَلٌ طِينًا وَمَاءً.

[2770] 214 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَمْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي الدَّرَاوَرْدِي، عَنْ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ [أَنَّهُ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُجَاوِرُ فِي رَمَضَانَ، الْعَشْرَ الَّتِي فِي وَسْطِ الشَّهْرِ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «فَلْيَبْتَ فِي مُعْتَكَفِهِ»، وَقَالَ: وَجَبِيْنُهُ مُمْتَلِكًا طِينًا وَمَاءً.

[2771] 215 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمَارَةُ بْنُ غَزِيَّةَ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي

observed *I'tikâf* during the middle ten days, in a Turkish tent that had a reed mat over the door. He took hold of the mat and put it in the corner of the tent, then he put his head out and spoke to the people, who drew close to him. He said: 'I observed *I'tikâf* during the first ten days, seeking this night, then I observed *I'tikâf* during the middle ten. Then someone came to me and I was told that it is in the last ten nights, so whoever among you wants to observe *I'tikâf*, let him do so.' So the people observed *I'tikâf* with him. And he said: 'I was shown that it is an odd-numbered night, and that I was prostrating the following morning in mud and water.' On the morning of the twenty-first, when he got up to pray *Subh*, it had rained and the *Masjid* had leaked. When he came out after praying *Subh*, there was water and mud on his forehead and on the tip of his nose, and that was the night of the twenty-first, one of the last ten nights."

سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ [رَضِيَ
الله عنه] قَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ اعْتَكَفَ
الْعَشْرَ الْأَوَّلَ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ، ثُمَّ اعْتَكَفَ
الْعَشْرَ الْأَوْسَطَ، فِي قُبَّةِ تَرْكِيَّةٍ عَلَى
سُدَّتِهَا حَصِيرٌ، قَالَ: فَأَخَذَ الْحَصِيرَ بِيَدِهِ
فَنَحَاها فِي نَاحِيَةِ الْقُبَّةِ، ثُمَّ أَطْلَعَ رَأْسَهُ
فَكَلَّمَ النَّاسَ، فَدَنُّوا مِنْهُ فَقَالَ: «إِنِّي
اعْتَكَفْتُ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوَّلَ، أَلْتَمِسُ هَذِهِ
اللَّيْلَةَ، ثُمَّ اعْتَكَفْتُ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوْسَطَ، ثُمَّ
أَتَيْتُ قَبِيلَ لِي: إِنَّهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَّخِرِ،
فَمَنْ أَحَبَّ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يَعْتَكِفَ فَلْيُعْتَكِفْ»
فَاعْتَكَفَ النَّاسُ مَعَهُ، قَالَ: «وَإِنِّي أُرِيئُهَا
لَيْلَةً وَتَرًا، وَأَنِّي أَشْجُدُ صَبِيحَتَهَا فِي طِينٍ
وَمَاءٍ»، فَأَصْبَحَ مِنْ لَيْلَةٍ إِحْدَى وَعِشْرِينَ،
وَقَدْ قَامَ إِلَى الصُّبْحِ، فَمَطَرَتِ السَّمَاءُ
فَوَكَفَ الْمَسْجِدُ، فَأَبْصَرْتُ الطِّينَ وَالْمَاءَ،
فَخَرَجَ حِينَ فَرَغَ مِنْ صَلَاةِ الصُّبْحِ،
وَجَبِينُهُ وَرَوْتُهُ أَنْفُهُ فِيهِمَا الطِّينُ وَالْمَاءُ،
وَإِذَا هِيَ لَيْلَةُ إِحْدَى وَعِشْرِينَ مِنَ الْعَشْرِ
الْأَوَّخِرِ.

[2772] 216 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Salamah said: "We were talking about *Lailat Al-Qadr*, so I went to Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them], who was a friend of

[٢٧٧٢] ٢١٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ
قَالَ تَذَاكُرْنَا لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ، فَأَتَيْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدِ

mine, and said: 'Let's go out to the palm trees.' So he came out, wearing a *Khamīṣah*, and I said to him: "Did you hear the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ mention *Lailat Al-Qadr*?" He said: "Yes; we observed *I'tikâf* with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ during the middle ten days of Ramaḍân, and we came out on the morning of the twentieth. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ addressed us and said: 'I was shown *Lailat Al-Qadr* but I forgot it' - or 'I was caused to forget it, so seek it in the last ten nights, on the odd-numbered nights. And I saw that I was prostrating in water and mud, so whoever was observing *I'tikâf* with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, let him go back.' So we went back and we did not see any clouds in the sky, then a cloud came and it rained, until the roof of the *Masjid*, which was made of palm branches, flowed with water. The *Iqâmah* was called for the prayer, and I saw the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ prostrating in water and mud, until I saw the traces of mud on his forehead."

[2773] (...) A similar report (as no. 2772) was narrated from Yahyâ bin Abî Kathîr with this chain. In their *Hadîth* it says: "I saw the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ when he had finished (praying) and on his forehead and the tip of his nose there were traces of mud."

الْخُدْرِيَّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] وَكَانَ لِي صَدِيقًا، فَقُلْتُ: أَلَا تَخْرُجُ بِنَا إِلَى النَّخْلِ؟ فَخَرَجَ وَعَلَيْهِ حَمِيصَةٌ، فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: سَمِعْتَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَذْكُرُ لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ؟ فَقَالَ: نَعَمْ، اعْتَكَفْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْعَشْرَ الْوُسْطَى مِنْ رَمَضَانَ، فَخَرَجْنَا صَبِيحَةَ عَشْرِينَ، فَخَطَبَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «إِنِّي أُرَيْتُ لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ، وَإِنِّي نَسَيْتُهَا - أَوْ أَنْسَيْتُهَا - فَالْتَمِسُوهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ مِنْ كُلِّ وَتْرٍ، وَإِنِّي رَأَيْتُ أَنِّي أَسْجُدُ فِي مَاءٍ وَطِينٍ، فَمَنْ كَانَ اعْتَكَفَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَلْيَرْجِعْ» قَالَ: فَرَجَعْنَا وَمَا نَرَى فِي السَّمَاءِ قَرَعَةً، قَالَ: وَجَاءَتْ سَحَابَةٌ فَمَطَرْنَا، حَتَّى سَالَ سَقْفُ الْمَسْجِدِ، وَكَانَ مِنْ جَرِيدِ النَّخْلِ، وَأَقِيمَتِ الصَّلَاةُ، فَرَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَسْجُدُ فِي الْمَاءِ وَالطِّينِ، قَالَ: حَتَّى رَأَيْتُ أَثَرَ الطِّينِ فِي جَبْهَتِهِ.

[٢٧٧٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بَنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْمُغِيرَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ، وَفِي حَدِيثِهِمَا:

[2774] 217 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Naḍrah, that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with him] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ observed *I'tikâf* during the middle ten days of Ramaḍân, seeking *Lailat Al-Qadr* before it was shown to him. When they were over, he ordered that the tent be taken down, then he was shown that it (*Lailat Al-Qadr*) was in the last ten nights, so he ordered that the tent be put back, then he came out to the people and said: 'O people, *Lailat Al-Qadr* was shown to me, and I came out to tell you about it, but two men came disputing, and the *Shaiṭân* was with them, and I was caused to forget it. So seek it in the last ten nights of Ramaḍân, seek it on the ninth, the seventh and the fifth.'" I (Abû Naḍrah) said: "O Abû Sa'eed, you know more about numbers than I do." He said: "Yes, we are bound to." I said: "What are the ninth, the seventh and the fifth?" He said: "When twenty-one nights have passed and the next night is the twenty-second, that is the ninth. When twenty-three have passed, the next night is the seventh. And when twenty-five have passed, the next night is the fifth."

رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِينَ انصَرَفَ،
وَعَلَى جِهَتِهِ وَأَرْزَبَتِهِ أَنْزُ الطِّينِ.

[٢٧٧٤] ٢١٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ خَلَادٍ
قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ
عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ
[رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: اعْتَكَفَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوْسَطَ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ،
يَلْتَمِسُ لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ قَبْلَ أَنْ تُبَانَ لَهُ، فَلَمَّا
انْقَضَيْنِ، أَمَرَ بِالْبِنَاءِ فَقَوَّضَ، ثُمَّ أُبَيِّنَتْ لَهُ
أَنَّهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ، فَأَمَرَ بِالْبِنَاءِ
فَأُعِيدَ، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ عَلَى النَّاسِ فَقَالَ ﷺ:
«يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! إِنَّهَا كَانَتْ أُبَيِّنَتْ لِي لَيْلَةَ
الْقَدْرِ، وَإِنِّي خَرَجْتُ لِأُخْبِرْكُمْ بِهَا، فَجَاءَ
رَجُلَانِ يَحْتَقَانِ، مَعَهُمَا الشَّيْطَانُ،
فَنَسِيْتُهَا، فَالْتَمِسُوهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ
مِنْ رَمَضَانَ، الْتَمِسُوهَا فِي التَّاسِعَةِ
وَالسَّابِعَةِ وَالْخَامِسَةِ» قَالَ قُلْتُ: يَا أَبَا
سَعِيدٍ! إِنَّكُمْ أَعْلَمُ بِالْعَدَدِ مِنِّي، قَالَ:
أَجَلْ، نَحْنُ أَحَقُّ بِذَلِكَ مِنْكُمْ، قَالَ
قُلْتُ: مَا التَّاسِعَةُ وَالسَّابِعَةُ وَالْخَامِسَةُ؟
قَالَ: إِذَا مَضَتْ وَاحِدَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ فَالْتَمِسِ
تَلِيهَا ثِنْتَيْنِ وَعِشْرِينَ، وَهِيَ التَّاسِعَةُ، فَإِذَا
مَضَتْ ثَلَاثٌ وَعِشْرُونَ فَالْتَمِسِ تَلِيهَا

السَّابِعَةَ، فَإِذَا مَضَى خَمْسٌ وَعِشْرُونَ
فَأَلْتِي تَلِيهَا الْخَامِسَةَ.
وَقَالَ ابْنُ خَلَّادٍ مَكَانَ يَحْتَقَّانِ:
يَخْتَصِمَانِ.

[2775] 218 - (1168) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin Unais that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “I was shown *Lailat Al-Qadr* then I was caused to forget it, but I was shown that on the (following) morning I would be prostrating in water and mud.” It rained on the night of the twenty-third, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ led us in prayer; when he finished, the traces of water and mud were on his forehead and nose.

Busr (a narrator) said: “‘Abdullâh bin Unais used to say: ‘The twenty-third.’”

[٢٧٧٥] ٢١٨ - (١١٦٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا
سَعِيدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ سَهْلٍ بْنِ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ
مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْأَشْعَثِ بْنِ قَيْسِ الْكِنْدِيِّ
وَعَلِيِّ بْنِ خَشْرَمٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو
ضَمْرَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي الضَّحَّاكُ بْنُ عُمَانَ -
[وَأَقَالَ ابْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: عَنِ الضَّحَّاكِ بْنِ
عُمَانَ - عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ مَوْلَى عُمَرَ بْنِ
عَبِيدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ بْنِ أَنَيْسٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ:
«أَرَيْتَ لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ ثُمَّ أَنْسَيْتَهَا، وَأَرَانِي
صَبِيحَتَهَا أَسْجُدُ فِي مَاءٍ وَطِينٍ» قَالَ:
فَمَطَرْنَا لَيْلَةَ ثَلَاثٍ وَعِشْرِينَ، فَصَلَّى بِنَا
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَأَنْصَرَفَ وَإِنَّ أَثَرَ الْمَاءِ
وَالطِّينِ عَلَى جَبْهَتِهِ وَأَنْفِهِ.
قَالَ: وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَنَيْسٍ يَقُولُ:
ثَلَاثٍ وَعِشْرِينَ.

[2776] 219 - (169) It was narrated that ‘Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Seek *Lailat Al-Qadr* in the last ten nights of Ramaḍân.’”

[٢٧٧٦] ٢١٩ - (١١٦٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَبِي سَيِّبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَوَكَيْعٌ
عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: -

قَالَ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: «الْتَمِسُوا»؛ وَقَالَ وَكَيْعٌ: -
«تَحَرَّوْا لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ مِنْ
رَمَضَانَ».

[2777] 220 - (762) Zirr bin Ḥubaiṣh said: "I asked Ubayy bin Ka'b [may Allāh be pleased with them]: 'Your brother Ibn Mas'ūd says that whoever prays *Qiyām* (night prayers) all year, he will find *Lailat Al-Qadr*.' He said: 'May Allāh have mercy on him, he intended that the people should not rely (on just one night). But he knew that it is in Ramaḍān, and that it is in the last ten nights, and that it is the night of the twenty-seventh.' Then he swore unequivocally that it is the twenty-seventh. I said: 'On what basis do you say that, O Abū Al-Munḍhir?' He said: 'By the sign of which the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ told us: "On that day the sun rises with no rays."'

[٢٧٧٧] ٢٢٠ - (٧٦٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عَمْرٍ، كِلَاهُمَا
عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ: قَالَ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ وَعَاصِمِ بْنِ أَبِي
التَّجُودِ، سَمِعَا زُرَّ بْنَ حُبَيْشٍ يَقُولُ:
سَأَلْتُ أُبَيَّ بْنَ كَعْبٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ]
فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّ أَحَاكَ ابْنَ مَسْعُودٍ يَقُولُ: مَنْ
يَشْرُفُ الْحَوْلَ يُصِيبُ لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ، فَقَالَ:
رَحِمَهُ اللهُ، أَرَادَ أَنْ لَا يَتَّكِلَ النَّاسُ، أَمَا
إِنَّهُ قَدْ عَلِمَ أَنَّهَا فِي رَمَضَانَ، وَأَنَّهَا فِي
الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ، وَأَنَّهَا لَيْلَةُ سَنَعِ
وَعَشْرِينَ، ثُمَّ حَلَفَ لَا يَسْتَنْفِي، أَنَّهَا لَيْلَةُ
سَنَعِ وَعَشْرِينَ، فَقُلْتُ: بِأَيِّ شَيْءٍ تَقُولُ
ذَلِكَ؟ يَا أَبَا الْمُنْذِرِ! قَالَ: بِالْعَلَامَةِ، أَوْ
بِالْآيَةِ الَّتِي أَخْبَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَنَّهَا
تَطْلُعُ يَوْمَئِذٍ، لَا شُعَاعَ لَهَا». [راجع:

[١٧٨٥

[2778] 221 - (...) It was narrated that Ubayy bin Ka'b [may Allāh be pleased with them] said concerning *Lailat Al-Qadr*: "By Allāh, I know it" - (one of the narrators) Shu'bah said: "To the best of my knowledge" - "it is the

[٢٧٧٨] ٢٢١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَةَ
ابْنَ أَبِي لُبَابَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ زُرَّ بْنِ حُبَيْشٍ،

night which the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded us to spend in prayer, it is the night of the twenty-seventh.”

Shu'bah was uncertain about this phrase: “It is the night which the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded us (to spend in prayer).” He said: “A friend of mine narrated it to me from him.”

[2779] 222 - (1170) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “We were talking about *Lailat Al-Qadr* in the presence of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and he said: ‘Who among you remembers when the moon rose looking like part of a bowl?’”

عَنْ أَبِي بِنِ كَعْبٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ :
قَالَ أَبِي فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ : وَاللَّهِ ! إِنِّي
لَأَعْلَمُهَا - قَالَ شُعْبَةُ : - وَأَكْتَرُ عَلَيَّ
هِيَ اللَّيْلَةُ الَّتِي أَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
بِقِيَامِهَا ، هِيَ لَيْلَةُ سَبْعٍ وَعِشْرِينَ .
وَإِنَّمَا شَكَّ شُعْبَةُ فِي هَذَا الْحَرْفِ :
هِيَ اللَّيْلَةُ الَّتِي أَمَرَنَا بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ .
قَالَ : وَحَدَّثَنِي بِهَا صَاحِبٌ لِي عَنْهُ .

[٢٧٧٩] ٢٢٢ - (١١٧٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَا :
حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ وَهُوَ الْفَزَارِيُّ عَنْ يَزِيدَ وَهُوَ
ابْنُ كَيْسَانَ عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ : تَذَاكُرْنَا لَيْلَةَ
الْقَدْرِ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ ، فَقَالَ : «أَيُّكُمْ
يَذْكُرُ ، حِينَ طَلَعَ الْقَمَرُ ، وَهُوَ مِثْلُ شِقِّ
جَفْنَةٍ؟» .

14. The Book Of *I'tikâf*

٣ - (المعجم ١٤) - كتاب الاعتكاف
(التحفة ...)

Chapter 1. *I'tikâf* During The Last Ten Days Of Ramaḍân

(المعجم ١) - (بابُ اعتكاف العشر
الأواخر من رمضان) (التحفة ٤١)

[2780] 1 - (1171) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ used to observe *I'tikâf* during the last ten days of Ramaḍân.

[٢٧٨٠] ١ - (١١٧١) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ مِهْرَانَ الرَّازِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ ابْنُ
إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ،
عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]: أَنَّ
النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَعْتَكِفُ فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ
مِنْ رَمَضَانَ.

[2781] 2 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to observe *I'tikâf* during the last ten days of Ramaḍân. Nâfi' said: " 'Abdullâh showed me the place where the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to observe *I'tikâf* in the *Masjid*."

[٢٧٨١] ٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي
يُونُسُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ أَنَّ نَافِعًا حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَعْتَكِفُ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوَاخِرَ مِنْ
رَمَضَانَ، قَالَ نَافِعٌ: وَقَدْ أَرَانِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
[رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] الْمَكَانَ الَّذِي كَانَ
يَعْتَكِفُ فِيهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، مِنَ
الْمَسْجِدِ.

[2782] 3 - (1172) It was narrated that 'Āishah [may Allâh

[٢٧٨٢] ٣ - (١١٧٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا سَهْلُ

be pleased with her] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to observe *I'tikâf* during the last ten days of Ramaḍân.”

[2783] 4 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to observe *I'tikâf* during the last ten days of Ramaḍân.”

[2784] 5 - (...) It was narrated from 'Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that the Prophet ﷺ used to observe *I'tikâf* during the last ten days of Ramaḍân, until Allâh took his soul in death, then his wives observed *I'tikâf* after him.

ابْنُ عُمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُقْبَةُ بْنُ خَالِدِ السَّكُونِيُّ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَعْتَكِفُ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوَّخِرَ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ.

[٢٧٨٣] ٤- (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا سَهْلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ عُمَانَ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ هِشَامٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُمَا - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَعْتَكِفُ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوَّخِرَ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ.

[٢٧٨٤] ٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنْ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَعْتَكِفُ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوَّخِرَ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ، حَتَّى تَوَفَّاهُ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، ثُمَّ اعْتَكَفَ أَزْوَاجُهُ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ.

Chapter 2. When Should The One Who Wants To Observe *I'tikâf* Enter His Place Of *I'tikâf*?

[2785] 6 - (1173) It was narrated that 'Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: "When the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ wanted to observe *I'tikâf*, he prayed *Fajr* then he entered his place of *I'tikâf*. He commanded that his tent be set up - when he wanted to observe *I'tikâf* during the last ten days of Ramaḍān - and Zainab ordered that her tent be set up, and other wives of the Prophet ﷺ ordered that their tents be set up. When the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ prayed *Fajr*, he looked and saw the tents, and he said: 'Is it righteousness that they seek?' He ordered that his tent be taken down and he did not observe *I'tikâf* during (that) Ramaḍān, until he observed *I'tikâf* during the first ten days of *Shawwāl*."

[2786] (...) A *Hadīth* similar to that of Abū Mu'āwiyah (no. 2785) was narrated from 'Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] from the Prophet ﷺ.

In the *Hadīth* of Ibn 'Uyaynah, 'Anas bin Al-Ḥārith and Ibn Ishāq, it mentions 'Āishah, Ḥafṣah and Zainab [may Allāh be pleased with them] setting up tents for *I'tikâf*.

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ مَتَى يَدْخُلُ مَنْ أَرَادَ الْإِعْتِكَافَ فِي مَعْتَكِفِهِ)
(التحفة ٤٢)

[٢٧٨٥] ٦ - (١١٧٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ يَحْيَى
ابْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ
اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ،
إِذَا أَرَادَ أَنْ يُعْتَكِفَ، صَلَّى الْفَجْرَ، ثُمَّ
دَخَلَ مُعْتَكِفَهُ، وَإِنَّهُ أَمَرَ بِخَبَائِطِهِ فَضُرِبَ -
لَمَّا أَرَادَ الْإِعْتِكَافَ فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ
مِنْ رَمَضَانَ - فَأَمَرَتْ زَيْنَبُ بِخَبَائِطِهَا
فَضُرِبَ، وَأَمَرَ غَيْرُهَا مِنْ أَزْوَاجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
بِخَبَائِطِهَا فَضُرِبَ، فَلَمَّا صَلَّى رَسُولُ
اللهِ ﷺ الْفَجْرَ نَظَرَ، فَإِذَا الْأَخْبِيَةَ، فَقَالَ:
«أَلَيْبِرُّ يَرُدُّن؟» فَأَمَرَ بِخَبَائِطِهِ فَفُوضَ، وَتَرَكَ
الْإِعْتِكَافَ فِي شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ، حَتَّى
اعْتَكَفَ فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَّلِ مِنْ شَوَّالٍ.

[٢٧٨٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي
عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ
سَوَادٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَمْرُو
ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَحْمَدَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي
سَلْمَةُ بْنُ شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْمُغْبِيرَةَ:

حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنِ ابْنِ إِسْحَاقَ، كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ .
 وَفِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ وَعَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ وَابْنِ إِسْحَاقَ ذَكَرُ عَائِشَةَ وَحَفْصَةَ وَزَيْنَبَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُنَّ] أَنَّهُنَّ ضَرَبْنَ الْأَخْيَةَ لِلْإِعْتِكَافِ .

Chapter 3. Striving Harder In Worship During The Last Ten Days Of Ramadhân

(المعجم ٣) - (بابُ الاجتهاد في العشر الأواخر من شهر رمضان)
 (التحفة ٤٣)

[2787] 7 - (1174) It was narrated that ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: “When the (last) ten (nights) began, the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ would stay awake at night, wake his family, strive hard (in worship) and tighten his *Izâr*.”^[1]

[٢٧٨٧] ٧ - (١١٧٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ [بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ] - عَنْ أَبِي يَعْقُوبَ، عَنْ مُسْلِمِ بْنِ صُبَيْحٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا دَخَلَ الْعَشْرَ، أَحْيَا اللَّيْلَ وَأَيَّقُظْ أَهْلَهُ، وَجَدَّ، وَشَدَّ الْمِئْزَرَ .

[1] “Tighten his *Izâr*” — they say its meaning is striving hard in worship, or avoiding intimacy with his wives during this period.

[2788] 8 - (1175) ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to strive harder in the last ten (nights of Ramaḍān) than at any other time.”

[٢٧٨٨] ٨ - (١١٧٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ
ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ، كِلَاهُمَا
عَنْ عَبْدِ الْوَاحِدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ - قَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ - عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ
اللَّهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ
الْأَسْوَدَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ يَقُولُ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ
[رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يَجْتَهِدُ فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ، مَا لَا يَجْتَهِدُ
فِي غَيْرِهِ.

Chapter 4. Fasting The (First) Ten Days Of Dhul-Hijjah

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ صَوْمِ عَشْرِ ذِي
الْحِجَّةِ) (التحفة ٤٤)

[2789] 9 - (1176) It was narrated that ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “I never saw the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ fasting in the ten days (of Dhul-Hijjah).”

[٢٧٨٩] ٩ - (١١٧٦) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ - قَالَ
إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا
- أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: مَا رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
صَائِمًا فِي الْعَشْرِ قَطُّ.

[2790] 10 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] that the Prophet ﷺ did not fast the ten days (of Dhul-Hijjah).

[٢٧٩٠] ١٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعِ الْعُبَيْدِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
الرَّحْمَنِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ،
عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ
[رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمْ يَصُمْ
الْعَشْرَ.

15. The Book Of Hajj

٤ - (المعجم ١٥) - كتاب الحج

(التحفة ٧)

Chapter 1. What One Who Has Entered *Ihrām* For Hajj Or 'Umrah Is Permitted To Wear, And What Is Not Permissible, And Perfume Is Forbidden For Him

[2791] 1 - (1177) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] that a man asked the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ: "What clothes may the *Muḥrim* wear?" The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "Do not wear shirts, turbans, trousers, burnoos or *Khuff*, except for one who cannot find sandals, in which case he may wear *Khuff* but he should cut them (so that they come) lower than the ankles. And do not wear any clothes that have been dyed with saffron or *Wars*."

[2792] 2 - (...) It was narrated from Sālim that his father [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: "The Prophet ﷺ was asked: 'What may the pilgrim in *Ihrām* wear?' He said: 'The pilgrim in

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ مَا يَبَاحُ لِلْمُحْرِمِ
بِحَجِّ أَوْ عِمْرَةٍ لِبَسِهِ، وَمَا لَا يَبَاحُ،
وَبَيَانُ تَحْرِيمِ الطِّيبِ عَلَيْهِ) (التحفة ١)

[٢٧٩١] ١ - (١١٧٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ،
ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ
نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ
رَجُلًا سَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ: مَا يَلْبَسُ
الْمُحْرِمُ مِنَ الثِّيَابِ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَلْبَسُوا الْقَمِيصَ، وَلَا
الْعَمَائِمَ، وَلَا السَّرَاوِيلاتِ، وَلَا
الْبُرَائِسَ، وَلَا الْخِصَافَ، إِلَّا أَحَدٌ لَا يَجِدُ
النَّعْلَيْنِ، فَلْيَلْبَسِ الْخُفَّيْنِ، وَلْيَقْطَعْهُمَا
أَسْفَلَ مِنَ الْكَعْبَيْنِ، وَلَا تَلْبَسُوا مِنَ
الثِّيَابِ شَيْئًا مَسَّهُ الزَّرْعَفْرَانُ وَلَا الْوَرْسُ».

[٢٧٩٢] ٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ
يَحْيَى وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ،
كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا
سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ

Ihrâm should not wear a shirt, or a turban, or a burnoose, or trousers, or any garment that has been dyed with *Wars* or saffron, or *Khuff*, unless he cannot find any sandals, in which case he should cut them, so that they come lower than the ankles.”

[2793] 3 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade the pilgrim in *Ihrâm* to wear any garment dyed with saffron or *Wars*, and he said: ‘Whoever cannot find any sandals, let him wear *Khuff*, and cut them (so that they come) lower than the ankles.’”

[2794] 4 - (1178) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “When delivering a *Khutbah*, I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘Trousers, for the one who cannot find an *Izâr*, and *Khuff*, for the one who cannot find sandals’ - referring to the pilgrim in *Ihrâm*.”

سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: سَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ: مَا يَلْبَسُ الْمُحْرِمُ؟ قَالَ: «لَا يَلْبَسُ الْمُحْرِمُ الْقَمِيصَ، وَلَا الْعِمَامَةَ، وَلَا الْبُرْنُسَ، وَلَا السَّرَاوِيلَ، وَلَا ثَوْبًا مَسَّهُ وَرْسٌ وَلَا زَعْفَرَانٌ، وَلَا الْخُفَّيْنِ، إِلَّا أَنْ لَا يَجِدَ نَعْلَيْنِ فَلْيَقْطَعْهُمَا، حَتَّى يَكُونَ أَسْفَلَ مِنَ الْكَعْبَيْنِ».

[٢٧٩٣] ٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّهُ قَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يَلْبَسَ الْمُحْرِمُ ثَوْبًا مَضْبُوعًا بِزَعْفَرَانٍ أَوْ وَرْسٍ وَقَالَ: «مَنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ نَعْلَيْنِ فَلْيَلْبَسِ الْخُفَّيْنِ، وَلْيَقْطَعْهُمَا أَسْفَلَ مِنَ الْكَعْبَيْنِ».

[٢٧٩٤] ٤- (١١٧٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزُّهْرَانِيُّ وَتُفَيْهٌ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَمَّادٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ - عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ يَخْطُبُ يَقُولُ: «السَّرَاوِيلُ، لِمَنْ لَمْ يَجِدِ الْإِزَارَ، وَالْخُفَّانِ، لِمَنْ لَمْ يَجِدِ النَّعْلَيْنِ» يَعْنِي الْمُحْرِمَ.

[2795] (...) It was narrated from 'Amr bin Dīnār with this chain, that he (Ibn 'Abbās) heard the Prophet ﷺ deliver a *Khutbah* in 'Arafāt, and he mentioned this *Hadīth* (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 2794).

[2796] (...) It was narrated from 'Amr bin Dīnār with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 2794), but none of them (the narrators) mention that he was delivering a *Khutbah* in 'Arafāt, except *Shu'bah* alone.

[2797] 5 - (1179) It was narrated that Jābir [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Whoever cannot find any sandals, let him wear *Khuff*, and whoever cannot find an *Izār*, let him wear trousers.'"

[2798] 6 - (1180) It was narrated from Ṣafwān bin Ya'la bin Munyah that his father [may

[٢٧٩٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو عَسَانَ الرَّازِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِهِرٌ قَالَا جَمِيعًا: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ؛ [أَنَّهُ] سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَخْطُبُ بِعَرَفَاتٍ، فَذَكَرَ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ.

[٢٧٩٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ أَحَدٌ مِنْهُمْ: يَخْطُبُ بِعَرَفَاتٍ، غَيْرُ شُعْبَةَ وَحَدَّهُ.

[٢٧٩٧] ٥- (١١٧٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ نَعْلَيْنِ فَلْيَلْبَسْ خُفَّيْنِ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ إِزَارًا فَلْيَلْبَسْ سَرَائِيلَ».

[٢٧٩٨] ٦- (١١٨٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَطَاءُ بْنُ

Allâh be pleased with them] said: "A man came to the Prophet ﷺ wearing a *Jubba* on which was some *Khalûq* (a kind of perfume)" - or he said: "Traces of *Şufrah* - while he was at Al-Jî'rânah.' He said: 'What do you command me to do during my 'Umrah?' The Revelation came upon the Prophet ﷺ so he was covered with a garment."

Ya'la used to say: "I wish that I could see the Prophet ﷺ when the Revelation comes upon him." "He ('Umar bin Al-Khattâb) said: 'Would you like to see the Prophet ﷺ when the Revelation has come upon him?' 'Umar lifted the edge of the garment and I saw him breathing deeply." "When it was over, he (ﷺ) said:

'Where is the one who was asking about 'Umrah? Wash the traces of *Şufrah* - or he said: 'the traces of *Khalûq* - from you and take off your *Jubba*, and do in your 'Umrah what you would do in your Hajj."

[2799] 7 - (...) It was narrated from Şafwân bin Ya'la that his father said: "A man came to the Prophet ﷺ wearing a *Jubba* and perfumed with *Khalûq*, when he was in Al-Jî'rânah, and I was with the Prophet ﷺ. He said: 'I have entered *Ihrâm* for 'Umrah wearing this, and I have perfumed myself with *Khalûq*.' The Prophet ﷺ said to him: 'What would you do in

أَبِي رَبَاحٍ عَنِ صَفْوَانَ بْنِ يَعْلَى ابْنِ مُئَيْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ بِالْجِعْرَانَةِ، عَلَيْهِ جُبَّةٌ وَعَلَيْهَا خَلُوقٌ - أَوْ قَالَ أَثَرُ صُفْرَةٍ - فَقَالَ: كَيْفَ تَأْمُرُنِي أَنْ أَصْنَعَ فِي عُمْرَتِي؟ قَالَ: وَأَنْزَلَ عَلَيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الْوُحْيَ فَسْتَرِ بِنَوْبٍ، وَكَانَ يَعْلَى يَقُولُ: وَدِدْتُ أَنِّي أَرَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، وَقَدْ نَزَلَ عَلَيْهِ الْوُحْيُ، قَالَ فَقَالَ: أَيَسْرُكَ أَنْ تَنْظُرَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَقَدْ أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْهِ الْوُحْيُ؟ قَالَ فَرَفَعَ عُمَرُ طَرَفَ الثَّوْبِ، فَتَنَظَّرْتُ إِلَيْهِ، لَهُ عَطِيطٌ - قَالَ وَأَحْسِبُهُ [قَالَ]: - كَعَطِيطِ الْبُكْرِ - قَالَ-: فَلَمَّا سُرِّيَ عَنْهُ قَالَ: «أَيُّ السَّائِلِ عَنِ الْعُمْرَةِ؟ اغْسِلْ عَنْكَ أَثَرَ الصُّفْرَةِ - أَوْ قَالَ: أَثَرَ الْخَلُوقِ - وَاخْلَعْ عَنْكَ جُبَّتَكَ، وَاصْنَعْ فِي عُمْرَتِكَ مَا أَنْتَ صَانِعٌ فِي حَجِّكَ».

[2799] 7 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَمْرِو، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ صَفْوَانَ بْنِ يَعْلَى، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَجُلٌ وَهُوَ بِالْجِعْرَانَةِ، وَأَنَا عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَعَلَيْهِ مَقْطَعَاتٌ يَعْنِي جُبَّةً، وَهُوَ مُتَّصِمٌ بِالْخَلُوقِ، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي أَحْرَمْتُ بِالْعُمْرَةِ

your Hajj?' He said: 'I would take off this garment and wash off this *Khalq*.' The Prophet ﷺ said to him: 'What you would do in your Hajj, do in your 'Umrah.'

[2800] 8 - (...) Şafwân bin Ya'la bin Umayyah narrated that Ya'la used to say to 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb [may Allâh be pleased with them]: "Would that I could see the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ while the Revelation comes to him." When the Prophet ﷺ was at Al-Ji'rânah, and there was a cloth over the Prophet ﷺ with which he was being shaded, and some of his Companions, including 'Umar, were with him, a man came to him wearing a woolen *Jubbah* that was daubed with perfume. He said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what do you think of a man who enters *Ihrâm* for 'Umrah wearing a *Jubbah* after daubing it with perfume?" The Prophet ﷺ looked at him for a moment, then he fell silent. The Revelation came to him ﷺ. 'Umar gestured to Ya'la bin Umayyah, telling him to come. Ya'la came, and he put his head in, and he saw the Prophet ﷺ red in the face and breathing deeply. Then he was relieved of that and he said: "Where is the

وَعَلَيَّ هَذَا، وَأَنَا مُتَّصِحٌ بِالْحَلُوقِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَا كُنْتَ صَانِعًا فِي حَجِّكَ؟» قَالَ: أَنْزَعُ عَنِّي هَذِهِ الثِّيَابَ، وَأَغْسِلُ عَنِّي هَذَا الْحَلُوقَ، فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَا كُنْتَ صَانِعًا فِي حَجِّكَ، فَاصْنَعُهُ فِي عُمْرَتِكَ».

[٢٨٠٠] ٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حَشْرَمٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ: - أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ؛ أَنَّ صَفْوَانَ بْنَ يَعْلَى بْنَ أُمَيَّةَ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ يَعْلَى كَانَ يَقُولُ لِعُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]: لَيْتَنِي أَرَى نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِينَ يُنَزَّلُ عَلَيْهِ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِالْجِعْرَانَةِ، وَعَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ ثَوْبٌ قَدْ أُظِلَّ بِهِ عَلَيْهِ، مَعَهُ نَاسٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ فِيهِمْ عُمَرُ، إِذْ جَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ، عَلَيْهِ جُبَّةٌ [صُوفٍ] مُتَّصِحٌ بِطِيبٍ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! كَيْفَ تَرَى فِي رَجُلٍ أَحْرَمَ بِعُمْرَةٍ فِي جُبَّةٍ بَعْدَمَا تَصَمَّحَ بِطِيبٍ؟ فَنَظَرَ إِلَيْهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ سَاعَةً ثُمَّ سَكَتَ، فَجَاءَهُ الْوَحْيُ، فَأَشَارَ عُمَرُ بِيَدِهِ إِلَى يَعْلَى بْنِ

one who asked me about 'Umrah just now?" The man was sought, and brought, and the Prophet ﷺ said: "As for the perfume that is on you, wash it off three times, and as for the *Jubbah*, take it off, then do in your 'Umrah what you would do in your Hajj."

أُمِيَّةٌ: تَعَالَ، فَجَاءَ يَعْلَى، فَأَدْخَلَ رَأْسَهُ، فَإِذَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مُحَمَّرُ الْوَجْهِ، يَغِطُّ سَاعَةً، ثُمَّ سُرِّي عَنْهُ فَقَالَ: «أَيْنَ الَّذِي سَأَلَنِي عَنِ الْعُمْرَةِ آفَاقًا؟» فَالْتَمَسَ الرَّجُلُ، فَجِيءَ بِهِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَمَا الطِّيبُ الَّذِي بِكَ، فَاغْسِلْهُ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ، وَأَمَا الْجُبَّةُ، فَأَنْزِعْهَا، ثُمَّ اصْنَعْ فِي عُمْرَتِكَ مَا تَصْنَعُ فِي حَجِّكَ».

[2801] 9 - (...) It was narrated from Şafwân bin Ya'la bin Umayyah, from his father [may Allâh be pleased with them], that a man came to the Prophet ﷺ when he was at Al-Ji'rânah. He had entered *Ihrâm* for 'Umrah and he had put *Şufrah* (*Khalûq*) in his hair and beard, and was wearing a *Jubbah*. He said: "O Messenger of Allâh, I have entered *Ihrâm* for 'Umrah, and I am as you see." He said: "Take off the *Jubbah* and wash off the *Şufrah*, and what you would do in your Hajj, do it in your 'Umrah."

[٢٨٠١] ٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُقْبَةُ بْنُ مُكْرَمِ الْعَمِّيِّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ - لِابْنِ رَافِعٍ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبُ بْنُ جَرِيرِ بْنِ حَازِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَيْسًا يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ صَفْوَانَ بْنِ يَعْلَى بْنِ أُمِيَّةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ بِالْجِعْرَانَةِ، قَدْ أَهَلَ بِالْعُمْرَةِ، وَهُوَ مُصَفَّرٌ لِحْيَتِهِ وَرَأْسَهُ، وَعَلَيْهِ جُبَّةٌ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي أَحْرَمْتُ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَأَنَا كَمَا تَرَى، فَقَالَ: «انْزِعْ عَنْكَ الْجُبَّةَ، وَاغْسِلْ عَنْكَ الصُّفْرَةَ، وَمَا كُنْتَ صَانِعًا فِي حَجِّكَ، فَاصْنَعْهُ فِي عُمْرَتِكَ».

[2802] 10 - (...) Şafwân bin Ya'la narrated that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and a

[٢٨٠٢] ١٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عَلِيٍّ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا رَبَاحُ بْنُ أَبِي

man came to him wearing a *Jubbah* and bearing traces of *Khalûq*. He said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, I entered *Ihrâm* for ‘*Umrah*; what should I do?’ He remained silent and did not answer him. ‘Umar used to cover him when the Revelation came upon him, to shade him. I said to ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them]: ‘I would like, when the Revelation comes upon him, to put my head under the cloth with him.’ When the Revelation came upon him, ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] covered him with the cloth, and I came and put my head under the cloth with him, and I looked at him. When it was over, he said: ‘Where is the one who was asking about ‘*Umrah* just now?’ The man stood up and he said: ‘Take off your *Jubbah*, and wash off the traces of *Khalûq* that are on you, and do in your ‘*Umrah* what you would do in your *Hajj*.’”

Chapter 2. The *Mawâqûf* Of *Hajj*

[2803] 11 - 1181 It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ defined the *Miqât* of the people of Al-Madînah as *Dhul-Hulafah*; that of the people of *Ash-Shâm* as *Al-Juhfah*; that of the people of

مَعْرُوفٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَطَاءً قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي صَفْوَانُ بْنُ يَعْلَى عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَتَاهُ رَجُلٌ عَلَيْهِ جُبَّةٌ، بِهَا أَثَرٌ مِنْ خَلْقٍ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي أَحْرَمْتُ بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَكَيْفَ أَفْعَلُ؟ فَسَكَتَ عَنْهُ، فَلَمْ يَرْجِعْ إِلَيْهِ، وَكَانَ عُمَرُ يُسْتَرُّهُ، إِذَا أُنزِلَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَحْيُ يُظِلُّهُ، فَقُلْتُ لِعُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]: إِنِّي أَحِبُّ، إِذَا أُنزِلَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَحْيُ، أَنْ أُدْجِلَ رَأْسِي مَعَهُ فِي الثَّوْبِ، فَلَمَّا أُنزِلَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَحْيُ، خَمَرَهُ عُمَرُ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] بِالثَّوْبِ، فَجِئْتُهُ فَأَدَخَلْتُ رَأْسِي مَعَهُ فِي الثَّوْبِ، فَظَنَرْتُ إِلَيْهِ، فَلَمَّا سُرِّيَ عَنْهُ قَالَ: «أَيُّ السَّائِلِ أَيُّهَا عَنِ الْعُمْرَةِ؟» فَقَامَ إِلَيْهِ الرَّجُلُ، فَقَالَ: «انزِعْ عَنْكَ جُبَّتَكَ، وَاغْسِلْ أَثَرَ الْخَلْقِ الَّذِي بِكَ، وَافْعَلْ فِي عُمْرَتِكَ مَا كُنْتَ فَاعِلًا فِي حَجِّكَ».

(المعجم ٢) - (باب مواقيت الحج)

(التحفة ٢)

[٢٨٠٣] ١١ - (١١٨١) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَخَلْفُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ وَأَبُو الرَّبِيعِ وَفُتَيْبَةُ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَمَادٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ - عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ

Najd as Qarn Al-Manâzil; and that of the people of Yemen as Yalamlam. And he said: ‘And these *Mawâqit* are for the people at those very places, and besides them for those who come through those places with the intention of performing *Hajj* and ‘*Umrah*; and whoever is living within these boundaries can (begin the *Talbiyah*) from the place he starts, and the people of Makkah can start from Makkah.’”

[2804] 12 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ defined the *Miqât* of the people of Al-Madînah as *Dhul-Hulaifah*; that of the people of *Ash-Shâm* as *Al-Juhfah*; that of the people of Najd as *Qarn Al-Manâzil*; and that of the people of Yemen as *Yalamlam*. And he said: “And these *Miqât* are for the people at those very places, and besides them for those who come through those places with the intention of performing *Hajj* and ‘*Umrah*; and whoever is living within these boundaries can enter (*Ihram*) from the place he starts, and the people of Makkah can start from Makkah.”

[2805] 13 - (1182) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

[رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: وَقَّتْ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لِأَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ ذَا الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَلِأَهْلِ الشَّامِ الْجُحْفَةَ، وَلِأَهْلِ نَجْدٍ قَرْنَ [الْمَنَازِلِ]، وَلِأَهْلِ الْيَمَنِ يَلْمَمَ، قَالَ: «فَهَنَّ لَهُنَّ، وَلِمَنْ أَتَى عَلَيْهِنَّ مِنْ غَيْرِ أَهْلِهِنَّ، مِمَّنْ أَرَادَ الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ، فَمَنْ كَانَ دُونَهُنَّ فَمِنْ أَهْلِهِ، وَكَذَا فَكَذَلِكَ، حَتَّى أَهْلُ مَكَّةَ يَهْلُونَ مِنْهَا».

[٢٨٠٤] ١٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا]؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ وَقَّتْ لِأَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ ذَا الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَلِأَهْلِ الشَّامِ الْجُحْفَةَ، وَلِأَهْلِ نَجْدٍ قَرْنَ الْمَنَازِلِ، وَلِأَهْلِ الْيَمَنِ يَلْمَمَ، وَقَالَ: «هَنَّ لَهُمْ، وَلِكُلِّ آتَى عَلَيْهِنَّ مِنْ غَيْرِهِنَّ، مِمَّنْ أَرَادَ الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ، وَمَنْ كَانَ دُونَ ذَلِكَ فَمِنْ حَيْثُ أَنْشَأَ، حَتَّى أَهْلُ مَكَّةَ مِنْ مَكَّةَ».

[٢٨٠٥] ١٣- (١١٨٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَزَّ نَافِعٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ

“The people of Al-Madīnah should (begin the *Talbiyah*) from *Dhul-Hulaifah*, the people of *Ash-Shām* from Al-Juhfah and the people of Najd from Qarn.”

‘Abdullāh said: “And it was conveyed to me that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘And the people of Yemen should (begin the *Talbiyah*) from Yalamlam.’”

[2806] 14 - (...) It was narrated from Sālim bin ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb [may Allāh be pleased with them] that his father said: “I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: ‘The *Miqāt* for the people of Al-Madīnah is *Dhul-Hulaifah*, the *Miqāt* for the people of *Ash-Shām* is Mahya’ah - which is Al-Juhfah - and the *Miqāt* for the people of Najd is Qarn.”

‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “And they said that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said - although I did not hear that from him: ‘And the *Miqāt* for the people of Yemen is Yalamlam.’”

[2807] 15 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullāh bin Dīnār that he heard Ibn ‘Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] say: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ commanded the people of Al-Madīnah to (begin the *Talbiyah*)

عَنْهُمَا؛ أَنْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَهْلُ أَهْلُ الْمَدِينَةِ مِنْ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَأَهْلُ الشَّامِ مِنَ الْجُحْفَةِ، وَأَهْلُ نَجْدٍ مِنْ قَرْنٍ».

قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: «وَبَلَّغَنِي أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «وَيَهْلُ أَهْلُ الْيَمَنِ مِنْ يَلْمَلَمٍ».

[٢٨٠٦] ١٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَهْلُ أَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ ذُو الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَمَهْلُ أَهْلِ الشَّامِ مَهْيَعَةُ - وَهِيَ الْجُحْفَةُ - وَمَهْلُ أَهْلِ نَجْدٍ قَرْنٌ».

قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]: «وَرَعَمُوا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ - وَلَمْ أَسْمَعْ ذَلِكَ مِنْهُ - قَالَ: «وَمَهْلُ أَهْلِ الْيَمَنِ يَلْمَلَمٌ».

[٢٨٠٧] ١٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَيَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ [بْنُ سَعِيدٍ] [وَعَلِيُّ] بْنُ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ

from Dhul-Hulaifah, the people of *Ash-Shâm* from Al-Juḥfah and the people of Najd from Qarn.”

‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “And I was told that he said: ‘The people of Yemen should (begin the *Talbiyah*) from Yalamlam.’”

دِينَارٍ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: «أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَهْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ أَنْ يُهَلُّوا مِنْ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَأَهْلَ الشَّامِ مِنَ الْجُحْفَةِ، وَأَهْلَ نَجْدٍ مِنْ قَرْنٍ».

وَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: «وَأُخْبِرْتُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «وَيُهَلُّ أَهْلُ الْيَمَنِ مِنْ يَلَمَلَمَ».

[2808] 16 - (1183) Abū Az-Zubair narrated that he heard Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh [may Allāh be pleased with them] being asked about the *Miqāt*. He said: “I heard” - then he stopped and said: “I think he meant the Prophet ﷺ.”

[٢٨٠٨] ١٦ - (١١٨٣) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يُسْأَلُ عَنِ الْمَهَلِّ؟ فَقَالَ: سَمِعْتُ - ثُمَّ أَنْتَهَى فَقَالَ: أَرَاهُ يَعْنِي النَّبِيَّ ﷺ - .

[2809] 17 - (...) It was narrated from Sālim, from his father [may Allāh be pleased with them], that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “The people of Al-Madīnah should (begin the *Talbiyah*) from Dhul-Hulaifah, the people of *Ash-Shâm* should enter *Ihrām* from Al-Juḥfah and the people of Najd should (begin the *Talbiyah*) from Qarn.”

Ibn ‘Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “And it was mentioned to me, although I did not hear it, that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘And

[٢٨٠٩] ١٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ - قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «يُهَلُّ أَهْلُ الْمَدِينَةِ مِنْ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَيُهَلُّ أَهْلُ الشَّامِ مِنَ الْجُحْفَةِ، وَيُهَلُّ أَهْلُ نَجْدٍ مِنْ قَرْنٍ».

قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]: وَذَكَرَ لِي - وَلَمْ أَسْمَعْ - أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «وَيُهَلُّ أَهْلُ الْيَمَنِ مِنْ يَلَمَلَمَ».

the people of Yemen should (begin the *Talbiyah*) from *Yalamlam*.”

[2810] 18 - (...) Abû Az-Zubair narrated that he heard Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh being asked about the *Miqât*. He said: “I heard” - and I think he attributed it to the Prophet ﷺ - and said: “The *Miqât* of the people of Al-Madînah is from *Dhul-Hulafah*, and the other way is Al-Juhfah, and the *Miqât* for the people of Al-‘Irâq is from *Dhât ‘Irq*, and the *Miqât* for the people of Najd is from Qarn, and the *Miqât* for the people of Yemen is *Yalamlam*.”

Chapter 3. The *Talbiyah*, Its Description And Timing

[2811] 19 - (1184) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the *Talbiyah* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was: “*Labbaik Allâhumma labbaik, labbaika lâ sharîka laka labbaik, inna al-ḥamda wan-ni‘matah laka wal-mulk, lâ sharîka lak* (Here I am, O Allâh, here I am. Here I am, You have no partner, here I am. Verily all praise and grace and dominion are Yours, You have no partner).”

[٢٨١٠] ١٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ بَكْرِ، قَالَ عَبْدُ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يُسْأَلُ عَنِ الْمُهَلِّ؟ فَقَالَ: سَمِعْتُ - أَحْسِبُهُ رَفَعَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ - فَقَالَ: «مُهَلُّ أَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ مِنْ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَالطَّرِيقُ الْآخِرُ الْجُحْفَةُ، وَمُهَلُّ أَهْلِ الْعِرَاقِ مِنْ ذَاتِ عَرِيقٍ، وَمُهَلُّ أَهْلِ نَجْدٍ مِنْ قَرْنٍ، وَمُهَلُّ أَهْلِ الْيَمَنِ مِنْ يَلَمْلَمٍ».

(المعجم ٣) - (بابُ التلبية وصفتها ووقتها) (التحفة ٣)

[٢٨١١] ١٩ - (١١٨٤) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ تَلِيَّةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ! لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ، إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ، لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ». وَقَالَ: وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ

‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] used to add to it (the words): “*Labbaika labbaika wa sa‘daika wal-khair fi yadaika, labbaika warraghbâu’ ilaika wal-‘aml* (Here I am, here I am, and at Your service; all good is in Your hands, here I am, seeking Your pleasure and striving for Your sake).”

[2812] 20 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the when the camel of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood up with him at the *Masjid* of Dhul-Hulaifah, he would begin the *Talbiyah* saying: “*Labbaik Allâhumma labbaik, labbaika lâ sharika laka labbaik, inna al-hamda wan-ni‘matah laka wal-mulk, lâ sharika lak* (Here I am, O Allâh, here I am. Here I am, You have no partner, here I am. Verily all praise and grace and dominion are Yours, You have no partner).”

They said: “And ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] used to say: ‘This is the *Talbiyah* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.”

Nâfi‘ said: “‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] used to add to this the words: ‘*Labbaika labbaika wa sa‘daika wal-khayr fi yadaika, labbaika warraghbâu’ ilaika wal-‘aml* (Here I am, here I am, and at Your

اللَّهِ عَنْهُمَا] يَزِيدُ فِيهَا: لَبَّيْكَ لَبَّيْكَ، وَسَعْدَيْكَ، وَالْخَيْرُ بِيَدَيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ وَالرَّغْبَاءُ إِلَيْكَ وَالْعَمَلُ.

[٢٨١٢] ٢٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ

ابْنُ عَبَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، وَنَافِعِ مَوْلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، وَحَمْرَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ، إِذَا اسْتَوَتْ بِهِ رَاحِلَتُهُ فَائْتَمَّهُ عِنْدَ مَسْجِدِ ذِي الْحَلِيفَةِ، أَهْلًا فَقَالَ: «لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ! لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ، إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنُّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ».

قَالُوا: وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: هَذِهِ تَلْبِيَةُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ،

قَالَ: قَالَ نَافِعٌ: كَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] يَزِيدُ مَعَ هَذَا: لَبَّيْكَ لَبَّيْكَ، وَسَعْدَيْكَ، وَالْخَيْرُ بِيَدَيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ، وَالرَّغْبَاءُ إِلَيْكَ وَالْعَمَلُ.

service; all good is in Your hands, here I am, seeking Your pleasure and striving for Your sake).”

[2813] (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “I learned the *Talbiyah* from the mouth of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ...” and he mentioned a similar *Hadith* (as no. 2812).

[2814] 21 - (...) Sâlim bin ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar narrated that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ (begin the *Talbiyah*) *Mulabidan*,^[1] saying: ‘*Labbaik Allâhumma labbaik, labbaika lâ sharîka laka labbaik, inna al-ḥamda wanni’matah laka wal-mulk, lâ sharîka lak* (Here I am, O Allâh, here I am. Here I am, You have no partner, here I am. Verily all praise and grace and dominion are Yours, You have no partner).” And he did not add anything to these words.

‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] used to say: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to pray two *Rak’ah* in *Dhul-Hulaifah*, then when his camel rose up with him by the *Masjid* of *Dhul-Hulaifah*, he would (begin

[٢٨١٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ يَعْغِي ابْنَ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: تَلَقَّيْتُ التَّلْبِيَةَ مِنْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

[٢٨١٤] ٢١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: فَإِنَّ سَالِمَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَخْبَرَنِي عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُهْلُ مُلْبِدًا يَقُولُ: «لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ! لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ، إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنُّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ، لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ» لَا يَزِيدُ عَلَيَّ هَؤُلَاءِ الْكَلِمَاتِ.

وَإِنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] كَانَ يَقُولُ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: يَرْكَعُ بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ رَكَعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ إِذَا اسْتَوَتْ بِهِ النَّاقَةُ قَائِمَةً عِنْدَ مَسْجِدِ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، أَهَلَ بِهِؤُلَاءِ الْكَلِمَاتِ.

[1] Having a gum like substance applied to the head to keep the hair matted together.

the *Talbiyah*) by saying these words.”

‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] used to say: “‘Umar bin Al-Khattâb [may Allâh be pleased with them] used to (begin the *Talbiyah*) of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, with these words, and he would say: ‘*Labbaika Allâhumma labbaika Allâhumma labbaika wa sa‘daika wal-khair fi yadaika, labbaika war-raghbâu’ ilaika wal-‘aml* (Here I am, here I am, here I am, and at Your service; all good is in Your hands, here I am, seeking Your pleasure and striving for Your sake)’”

[2815] 22 - (1185) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The idolators used to say: ‘*Labbaika lâ sharîka lak* (Here we are, You have no partner).’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ would say: “Woe to you, stop there.” But they would continue: ‘Except a partner that You have, and You control him and all that he possesses’. And they would say this as they circumambulated the Ka‘bah.”

Chapter 4. The Command To The People Of Al-Madînah To Enter *Ihrâm* From The *Masjid* At *Dhul-Hulaifah*

[2816] 23 - (1186) It was

وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: كَانَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] يُهْلُ بِإِهْلَالِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ هُوْلَاءِ الْكَلِمَاتِ، وَيَقُولُ: لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ! لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لَبَّيْكَ وَسَعْدَيْكَ، وَالْخَيْرُ فِي يَدَيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ وَالرَّغْبَاءُ إِلَيْكَ وَالْعَمَلُ.

[٢٨١٥] ٢٢ - (١١٨٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي

عَبَّاسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَظِيمِ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا النَّضْرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْيَمَامِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عِكْرَمَةُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَمَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو زُمَيْلٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: كَانَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ يَقُولُونَ: لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ، قَالَ فَيَقُولُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَيْلَكُمْ! قَدْ قَدِ» فَيَقُولُونَ: إِلَّا شَرِيكًا هُوَ لَكَ، تَمْلِكُهُ وَمَا مَلَكَ. يَقُولُونَ هَذَا وَهُمْ يَطُوفُونَ بِالْبَيْتِ.

(المعجم ٤) - (باب أمر أهل المدينة بالإحرام من عند مسجد ذي الحليفة) (التحفة ٤)

[٢٨١٦] ٢٣ - (١١٨٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا

narrated from Sâlim bin ‘Abdullâh that he heard his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: “This Baidâ’ of yours is the one concerning which you attribute a lie to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ only (began the *Talbiyah*) from the *Masjid*, meaning at *Dhul-Hulaifah*.”

[2817] 24 - (...) It was narrated that Sâlim said: “When it was said to Ibn ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] that they should enter *Ihrâm* from Al-Baidâ’, he said: ‘Al-Baidâ’ is that concerning which you attribute a lie to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ only (began the *Talbiyah*) from beside the tree, when his camel stood up with him.”

Chapter 5. Clarifying That It Is Better To Enter *Ihrâm* When A Person’s Mount Sets Off With Him, Heading Towards Makkah, Not Straight After The Two *Rak’ah*

[2818] 25 - (1187) It was narrated from ‘Ubaid bin Juraij that he said to ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them]: “O Abû ‘Abdur-Rahmân! I have seen you doing

يَحْيَىٰ بِنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنِ مُوسَىٰ بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَاهُ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُولُ: بَيَّنَّاؤُكُمْ هَذِهِ الَّتِي تَكْذِبُونَ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِيهَا، مَا أَهَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَّا مِنْ عِنْدِ الْمَسْجِدِ، يَعْنِي ذَا الْحُلَيْفَةِ.

[٢٨١٧] ٢٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ مُوسَىٰ بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ قَالَ: كَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] إِذَا قِيلَ لَهُ: الْإِحْرَامُ مِنَ الْبَيْدَاءِ، قَالَ: الْبَيْدَاءُ الَّتِي تَكْذِبُونَ فِيهَا عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ! مَا أَهَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَّا مِنْ عِنْدِ الشَّجَرَةِ، حِينَ قَامَ بِهِ بَعِيرُهُ.

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنَّ الْأَفْضَلَ أَنْ يَحْرَمَ حِينَ تَنْبَعُثُ بِهِ رَاكِلَتَهُ مَتَوَجِّهًا إِلَىٰ مَكَّةَ لَا عَقِبَ الرُّكْعَتَيْنِ) (التحفة ٥)

[٢٨١٨] ٢٥ - (١١٨٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ بِنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْمَقْبَرِيِّ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ جُرَيْجٍ؛ أَنَّهُ قَالَ لِعُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ

four things that I have not seen any of your companions doing.” He said: “What are they, O Ibn Juraij?” He said: “I saw that you do not touch any of the corners (of the Ka’bah) except the two Yemeni corners, and I saw you wearing *Sibtiyyah* sandals, and I saw you applying *Şufrah*, and when you were in Makkah, I saw the people (beginning the *Talbiyah*) when they saw the crescent, but you did not (begin the *Talbiyah*) until the day of *At-Tarwiyah*.”

‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar said: “As for the corners, I did not see the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ touch any but the two Yemeni corners. As for the *Sibtiyyah* sandals, I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ wearing sandals on which there was no hair and performing *Wuđû’* in them, so I like to wear them. As for the *Şufrah*, I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ using it and I like to use it. As for (beginning the *Talbiyah*), I did not see the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ (begin the *Talbiyah*) until his mount set off with him.”

[2819] 26 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Ubaid bin Juraij said: “I performed *Hajj* with ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar bin Al-Khattâb [may Allâh be pleased with them] twelve times between *Hajj* and ‘*Umrah*. I said: ‘O Abû ‘Abdur-Rahmân, I saw you do four

[رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ! رَأَيْتَكَ تَصْنَعُ أَرْبَعًا، لَمْ أَرِ أَحَدًا مِنْ أَصْحَابِكَ يَصْنَعُهَا، قَالَ: مَا هُنَّ! يَا ابْنَ جُرَيْجٍ؟ قَالَ: رَأَيْتَكَ لَا تَمَسُّ مِنَ الْأَرْكَانِ إِلَّا الْيَمَانِيَيْنِ، وَرَأَيْتَكَ تَلْبَسُ النَّعَالَ السَّبْتِيَّةَ، وَرَأَيْتَكَ تَصْبِغُ بِالصُّفْرَةِ، وَرَأَيْتَكَ، إِذَا كُنْتَ بِمَكَّةَ، أَهَلَ النَّاسُ إِذَا رَأَوْا الْهَيْلَالَ وَلَمْ تُهَلِّ أَنْتَ حَتَّى يَكُونَ يَوْمَ التَّرْوِيَةِ.

فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ: أَمَّا الْأَرْكَانُ، فَإِنِّي لَمْ أَرِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَمَسُّ إِلَّا الْيَمَانِيَيْنِ، وَأَمَّا النَّعَالُ السَّبْتِيَّةُ، فَإِنِّي رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَلْبَسُ النَّعَالَ الَّتِي لَيْسَ فِيهَا شَعْرٌ، وَيَتَوَضَّأُ فِيهَا، فَأَنَا أُحِبُّ أَنْ أَلْبَسَهَا، وَأَمَّا الصُّفْرَةُ، فَإِنِّي رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَصْبِغُ بِهَا، فَأَنَا أُحِبُّ أَنْ أَصْبِغَ بِهَا، وَأَمَّا الْإِهْلَالَ، فَإِنِّي لَمْ أَرِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُهَلِّ حَتَّى تَنْبَعِثَ بِهِ رَاحِلَتُهُ.

[٢٨١٩] ٢٦- (...) حَدَّثَنِي هَرُورُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو صَخْرٍ عَنِ ابْنِ قُسَيْطٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: حَجَجْتُ مَعَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ

things...” and he quoted a similar *Hadīth* (as no. 2819), except that with regard to (beginning the *Talbiyah*) he differed from the report of Al-Maqburī (a narrator), and he mentioned something similar.

[2820] 28 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “When the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ put his foot in the stirrup and his mount rose with him, he (began the *Talbiyah*) from Dhul-Hulaifah.”

[2821] 28 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ (began the *Talbiyah*) when his camel stood up with him.

[2822] 29 - (...) ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “I saw the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ getting onto his mount at Dhul-Hulaifah, then he (began the *Talbiyah*) when it stood up with him.”

عَنْهُمَا [بَيْنَ حَجِّ وَعُمْرَةٍ، يُثْنِي عَشْرَةَ مَرَّةً، فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ! لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ مِنْكَ أَرْبَعَ خِصَالٍ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِهَذَا الْمَعْنَى، إِلَّا فِي قِصَّةِ الْإِهْلَالِ، فَإِنَّهُ خَالَفَ رِوَايَةَ الْمُقْبَرِيِّ، فَذَكَرَهُ بِمَعْنَى سِوَى ذِكْرِهِ إِيَّاهُ.

[٢٨٢٠] ٢٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا وَضَعَ رِجْلَهُ فِي الْعُرْزِ، وَأَنْبَعَثَ بِهِ رَاجِلَتَهُ قَائِمَةً، أَهَلَ مِنْ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ.

[٢٨٢١] ٢٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي هُرُؤُنُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ أَخْبَرَنِي صَالِحُ بْنُ كَيْسَانَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّهُ كَانَ يُخْبِرُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَهَلَ حِينَ اسْتَوَتْ بِهِ نَاقَتُهُ قَائِمَةً.

[٢٨٢٢] ٢٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، أَنَّ سَالِمَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ

اللَّهُ ﷺ رَكِبَ رَاحِلَتَهُ بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، ثُمَّ يُهْلُ جِئْنَ تَسْتَوِي بِهِ قَائِمَةً.

Chapter 6. Praying at the *Masjid* of *Dhul-Hulaifah*

[2823] 30 - (1188) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stayed in *Dhul-Hulaifah* overnight when starting his *Hajj*, and he prayed in its *Masjid*.

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ فِي مَسْجِدِ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ) (التحفة ٦)

[٢٨٢٣] ٣٠ - (١١٨٨) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عِيسَى - قَالَ أَحْمَدُ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ حَرَمَلَةُ: أَخْبَرَنَا - ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّ عُبَيْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنَ عُمَرَ أَخْبَرَهُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّهُ قَالَ: بَاتَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ مُبْدَأَهُ، وَصَلَّى فِي مَسْجِدِهَا.

Chapter 7. It Is Recommended To Apply Perfume Just Before Entering *Ihrâm*, And It Is Recommended To Use Musk, And It Does Not Matter If Its Glistening Traces Remain

[2824] 31 - (1189) It was narrated from Az-Zuhri, from ‘Urwah, from ‘Aishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that she said: “I put perfume on the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he entered *Ihrâm*, and when he exited *Ihrâm* before circumambulating the Ka‘bah.”

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ الطِّيبِ قَبْلَ الْإِحْرَامِ فِي الْبَدَنِ وَاسْتِحْبَابِهِ بِالْمَسْكِ وَأَنَّهُ لَا بَأْسَ بِبَقَاءِ وَبَيْصِهِ وَهُوَ بَرِيقُهُ وَلَمَعَانُهُ) (التحفة ٧)

[٢٨٢٤] ٣١ - (١١٨٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: طَبَّيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِحُرْمِهِ جِئْنَ أَحْرَمَ، وَلِحِلِّهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَطُوفَ بِالْبَيْتِ.

[2825] 32 - (...) Aflah bin Ḥumaid narrated, from Al-Qâsim bin Muḥammad, from ‘Āishah the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, who said: “I put perfume on the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ with my hand for his *Ihrām* and when he exited *Ihrām*, before he circumambulated the Ka‘bah.”

[2826] 33 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdur-Raḥmân bin Al-Qâsim, from his father, from ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her], that she said: “I used to put perfume on the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ for *Ihrām*, before he entered *Ihrām*, and when he exited *Ihrām*, before he circumambulated the Ka‘bah.”

[2827] 34 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Ubaidullāh bin ‘Umar, who said: “I heard Al-Qâsim (narrate) from ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] who said: ‘I put perfume on the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ when he exited *Ihrām* and for his *Ihrām*.’”

[2828] 35 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Umar bin ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Urwah, that he heard ‘Urwah and Al-Qâsim narrating from ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] who said: “I put perfume on the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ with my hand in *Dharīrah*, during the Farewell Pilgrimage, when he exited *Ihrām* and for *Ihrām*.”

[٢٨٢٥] ٣٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ مَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَفْلَحُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: طَبَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِيَدِي لِجُرْمِهِ حِينَ أَحْرَمَ، وَلِحِلِّهِ حِينَ حَلَّ، قَبْلَ أَنْ يَطُوفَ بِالْبَيْتِ.

[٢٨٢٦] ٣٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: كُنْتُ أَطِيبُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِإِحْرَامِهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُحْرَمَ، وَلِحِلِّهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَطُوفَ بِالْبَيْتِ.

[٢٨٢٧] ٣٤- (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْقَاسِمَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: طَبَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِجِلِّهِ وَلِحُرْمِهِ.

[٢٨٢٨] ٣٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدُ أَحْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُرْوَةَ وَالْقَاسِمَ يُخْبِرَانِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: طَبَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِيَدِي

[2829] 36 - (...) ‘Uthmân bin ‘Urwah narrated that his father said: “I asked ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her]: ‘With what did you perfume the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ for his *Ihrām*?’ She said: ‘With the best of perfume.’”

[2830] 37 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Uthmân bin ‘Urwah said: “I heard ‘Urwah narrating that ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: ‘I used to put perfume on the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, using the best perfume that I could find before he entered *Ihrām*, then he entered *Ihrām*.”

[2831] 38 - (...) It was narrated from Aḍ-Ḍaḥḥāk from Abū Rijāl from his mother, from ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] that she said: “I put perfume on the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ for his *Ihrām* when he entered *Ihrām* and for his exiting *Ihrām* before (he performed *Tawāf Al-Ifādah*), using the best perfume that I could find.”

[2832] 39 - (1190) It was narrated from Ibrāhīm from Al-Aswad, from ‘Āishah [may Allāh

بِذَرِيْرَةٍ، فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، لِلحِلِّ وَالْإِحْرَامِ.

[٢٨٢٩] ٣٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا]: بِأَيِّ شَيْءٍ طَيَّبْتَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ عِنْدَ حُرْمِهِ؟ قَالَتْ: بِأَطْيَبِ الطَّيِّبِ.

[٢٨٣٠] ٣٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامِ، عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُرْوَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كُنْتُ أُطَيِّبُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ بِأَطْيَبِ مَا أَقْدِرُ عَلَيْهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُحْرِمَ ثُمَّ يُحْرِمُ.

[٢٨٣١] ٣٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا الصَّحَّاحُ عَنْ أَبِي الرَّجَالِ، عَنْ أُمِّهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: طَيَّبْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ لِحُرْمِهِ حِينَ أَحْرَمَ، وَلِحَلِّهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُفِيضَ، بِأَطْيَبِ مَا وَجَدْتُ.

[٢٨٣٢] ٣٩- (١١٩٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَسَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَأَبُو

اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا أَرَادَ أَنْ يُحْرِمَ، يَتَطَيَّبُ بِأَطْيَبِ مَا أَجِدُ، ثُمَّ أَرَى وَيَبْصِرُ الدَّهْنَ فِي رَأْسِهِ وَلِحْيَتِهِ، بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ.

[2839] 45 - (...) It was narrated that Al-Aswad said: “‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: ‘It is as if I can see the gleam of the perfume in the parting (of hair) of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, when he was in *Ihrām*.’”

[٢٨٣٩] ٤٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا فُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ قَالَ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]: كَأَنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَى وَيْبِصِرُ الْمَسْكُ فِي مَفْرَقِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ.

[2840] (...) A similar report (as no. 2839) was narrated from Al-Hasan bin ‘Ubaidullāh with this chain.

[٢٨٤٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ أَبُو عَاصِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[2841] 46 - (1191) It was narrated that ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: “I used to put perfume on the Prophet ﷺ before he entered *Ihrām*, and on the Day of Sacrifice before he circumambulated the Ka‘bah, using perfume that contained musk.”

[٢٨٤١] ٤٦- (١١٩١) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ مَنِيعٍ وَيَعْقُوبُ الدُّورَقِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَنْصُورٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كُنْتُ أَطْيَبُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُحْرِمَ، وَيَوْمَ النَّحْرِ، قَبْلَ أَنْ يَطُوفَ بِالْبَيْتِ، بِطَيِّبٍ فِيهِ مِسْكٌ.

[2842] 47 - (1192) It was narrated from Ibrāhīm bin Muḥammad bin Al-Muntashir

[٢٨٤٢] ٤٧- (١١٩٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ ابْنِ مَنْصُورٍ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي

that his father said: "I asked 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] about a man putting on perfume then entering *Ihrâm* in the morning. He said: 'I would not like to enter *Ihrâm* reeking of perfume. If I were to rub pitch onto myself, that is dearer to me than doing that.' Then I entered upon 'Aishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] and told her that Ibn 'Umar has said: 'I would not like to enter *Ihrâm* reeking of perfume. If I were to rub pitch onto myself, that is dearer to me than doing that.' 'Aishah said: 'I put perfume on the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for his *Ihrâm*, then he went around to his wives, then in the morning he entered *Ihrâm*.'"

[2843] 48 - (...) It was narrated that Ibrâhîm bin Muḥammad bin Al-Muntashir said: "I heard my father narrating from 'Aishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that she said: 'I used to put perfume on the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, then he would go around to his wives, then he would enter *Ihrâm* in the morning, smelling of perfume.'"

[2844] 49 - (...) It was narrated from Ibrâhîm bin Muḥammad bin Al-Muntashir that his father said: "I heard Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: 'If I

عَوَانَةَ، قَالَ سَعِيدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُتَشِيرِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ
قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ الرَّجُلِ يَتَطَيَّبُ ثُمَّ يُصْبِحُ
مُحْرِمًا؟ فَقَالَ: مَا أَحَبُّ أَنْ أُصْبِحَ مُحْرِمًا
أَنْصَحُ طَيِّبًا، لَأَنْ أَطْلِيَّ بِقَطْرَانِ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ
مِنْ أَنْ أَفْعَلَ ذَلِكَ، فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَى عَائِشَةَ
[رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] فَأَخْبَرْتُهَا أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ
قَالَ: مَا أَحَبُّ أَنْ أُصْبِحَ مُحْرِمًا أَنْصَحُ
طَيِّبًا، لَأَنْ أَطْلِيَّ بِقَطْرَانِ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ
أَنْ أَفْعَلَ ذَلِكَ، فَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: أَنَا طَيِّبْتُ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عِنْدَ إِحْرَامِهِ، ثُمَّ طَافَ فِي
نِسَائِهِ، ثُمَّ أَصْبَحَ مُحْرِمًا.

[٢٨٤٣] ٤٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ حَبِيبٍ الْحَارِثِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي
ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
ابْنَ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُتَشِيرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي
يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا
قَالَتْ: كُنْتُ أُطَيِّبُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ
يَطُوفُ عَلَى نِسَائِهِ، ثُمَّ يُصْبِحُ مُحْرِمًا
يَنْصَحُ طَيِّبًا.

[٢٨٤٤] ٤٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ مِسْعَرٍ وَسُفْيَانَ،
عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ابْنَ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُتَشِيرِ، عَنْ

were to rub pitch onto myself, that is dearer to me than entering *Ihrâm* reeking of perfume.' Then I entered upon 'Aishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] and told her what he had said. She said: 'I put perfume on the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ then he went around to his wives, then in the morning he entered *Ihrâm*.'"

Chapter 8. The Prohibition Of Hunting Game For The One Who Has Entered *Ihrâm* For Hajj Or For 'Umrah Or For Both

[2845] 50 - (1193) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that Aş-Şa'b bin Jaththâmah Al-Laiṭhî gave the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ a gift of some onager meat when he was at Al-Abwâ' - or at Waddân - and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ refused it.

When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saw the (expression) on his face, he said: "We would not have refused it, except that we have entered *Ihrâm*."

[2846] 51 - (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2845) with this chain in which he said: "I gave him a gift

أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: لَأَنْ أُصْبِحَ مُطْلَبًا بِقَطْرَانِ، أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ أَنْ أُصْبِحَ مُحْرِمًا أَنْضَحُ طَيْبًا، قَالَ فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَى عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]، فَأَخْبَرْتُهَا بِقَوْلِهِ، فَقَالَتْ: طَيَّبْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَطَافَ فِي نِسَائِهِ، ثُمَّ أُصْبِحَ مُحْرِمًا.

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ الصَّيْدِ الْمَأْكُولِ الْبَرِيِّ، وَمَا أَصْلَهُ ذَلِكَ عَلَى الْمُحْرَمِ بِحَجِّ أَوْ عِمْرَةٍ أَوْ بِهِمَا) (التحفة ٨)

[٢٨٤٥] ٥٠ - (١١٩٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنِ الصَّعْبِ بْنِ جَثَامَةَ اللَّيْثِيِّ أَنَّهُ أَهْدَى لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِمَارًا وَحَشِيًّا، وَهُوَ بِالْأَبْوَاءِ - أَوْ بَوْدَانَ - فَرَدَّهُ عَلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ. قَالَ: فَلَمَّا أَنْ رَأَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَا فِي وَجْهِهِ، قَالَ: «إِنَّا لَمْ نَرُدَّهُ عَلَيْكَ، إِلَّا أَنَا حُرْمٌ».

[٢٨٤٦] ٥١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ وَقُتَيْبَةُ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ

of some onager meat,” as Mâlik said. In the *Hadîth* of Al-Laiṭh and Ṣâliḥ it says that Aṣ-Ṣa‘b bin Jaththâmah told him.

حُمَيْدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ الْحُلَوَيْيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ: أَهْدَيْتُ لَهُ حِمَارَ وَحْشٍ كَمَا قَالَ مَالِكٌ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ وَصَالِحٍ أَنَّ الصَّعْبَ بْنَ جَثَّامَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ.

[2847] 52 - (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2845), and he said: “I gave him a gift of some onager meat.”

[٢٨٤٧] ٥٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: أَهْدَيْتُ لَهُ مِنْ لَحْمِ حِمَارٍ وَحْشٍ.

[2848] 53 - (1194) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “Aṣ-Ṣa‘b bin Jaththâmah gave the Prophet ﷺ a gift of some onager meat when he was in *Ihrâm*, and he refused it and said: ‘Were it not that we are in *Ihrâm*, we would have accepted it from you.’”

[٢٨٤٨] ٥٣- (١١٩٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ حَبِيبِ بْنِ أَبِي ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: أَهْدَى الصَّعْبُ ابْنَ جَثَّامَةَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حِمَارَ وَحْشٍ، وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ، فَرَدَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَقَالَ: «لَوْلَا أَنَا مُحْرِمُونَ، لَقَبَلْنَاهُ مِنْكَ».

[2849] 54 - (...) It was narrated from Sa‘eed bin Jubair, from Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2845).

[٢٨٤٩] ٥٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مَنْصُورًا يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا [مُحَمَّدٌ] ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى

According to the report of Mansûr from Al-Ḥakam: “Aṣ-Ṣa‘b bin Jaṭhṭhâmah gave the Prophet ﷺ a gift of a leg of onager.”

According to the report of Shu‘bah from Al-Ḥakam: “The rump of an onager that was dripping with blood.”

According to the report of Shu‘bah from Ḥabîb: “The Prophet ﷺ was given a piece of onager meat and he refused it.”

وَأَبْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا].

فِي رِوَايَةِ مَنْصُورٍ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ: أَهْدَى الصَّعْبُ بْنُ جَنَّامَةَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ رِجْلَ حِمَارٍ [وَحْشٍ].

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ شُعْبَةَ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ: عَجَزَ حِمَارٍ وَحْشٍ يَقْطُرُ دَمًا.

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ شُعْبَةَ عَنْ حَبِيبٍ: أَهْدَى لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ شِقَ حِمَارٍ وَحْشٍ فَرَدَّهُ.

[2850] 55 - (1195) It was narrated from Tāwûs from Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them], he said: “Zaid bin Arqam came and ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Abbâs said to him reminding him: ‘What did you tell me about the game meat that was given to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he was in *Ihrâm*?’ He said: ‘He was given a leg of game meat but he refused it, and (he ﷺ) said: “We cannot eat it, we are in *Ihrâm*.”’

[٢٨٥٠] ٥٥ - (١١٩٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي

زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَدِمَ زَيْدُ بْنُ أَرْقَمٍ، فَقَالَ لَهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يَسْتَذْكِرُهُ: كَيْفَ أَخْبَرْتَنِي عَنْ لَحْمِ صَيْدٍ أَهْدِيَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ حَرَامٌ؟ قَالَ: قَالَ: أَهْدِيَ لَهُ عُضْوً مِنْ لَحْمِ صَيْدٍ فَرَدَّهُ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّا لَا نَأْكُلُهُ، إِنَّا حُرْمٌ».

[2851] 56 - (1196) Abû Qatâdah said: “We went out with the Prophet ﷺ and when we were in

[٢٨٥١] ٥٦ - (١١٩٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ

ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانٌ عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ

Al-Qâḥah, some of us were in *Ihrâm* and some of us were not. Then I saw my companions looking at something, so I looked, and there was an onager. I saddled my horse and took up my spear, then I mounted and I dropped my whip. I said to my companions, who were in *Ihrâm*: 'Pass me the whip.' They said: 'By Allâh, we will not help you with it in any way.' So I dismounted and picked it up, then I mounted again. I caught up with the onager from behind, when it was behind a hillock, and I stabbed it with my spear and killed it. I brought it to my companions and some of them said: 'Eat it,' and others said: 'Do not eat it.' The Prophet ﷺ was ahead of us, so I spurred my horse on and caught up with him, and he said: 'It is lawful; eat it.'"

[2852] 57 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Qatâdah that he was with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and when they were partway along the road to Makkah, he lagged behind with some companions of his who were in *Ihrâm*, and he was not in *Ihrâm*.

كَيْسَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا صَالِحُ بْنُ كَيْسَانَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا مُحَمَّدٍ مَوْلَى أَبِي قَتَادَةَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا قَتَادَةَ يَقُولُ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَتَّى إِذَا كُنَّا بِالْقَاحَةِ، فَمِنَّا الْمُحْرِمُ وَمِنَّا غَيْرُ الْمُحْرِمِ، إِذْ بَصُرْتُ بِأَصْحَابِي يَتَرَاءُونَ شَيْئًا، فَتَظَرْتُ فَإِذَا جَمَارٌ وَحَشِي، فَأَسْرَجْتُ فَرَسِي وَأَخَذْتُ رُمْحِي، ثُمَّ رَكِبْتُ، فَسَقَطَ مِنِّي سَوْطِي، فَقُلْتُ لِأَصْحَابِي، وَكَانُوا مُحْرِمِينَ: نَاوِلُونِي السَّوْطَ، فَقَالُوا: وَاللَّهِ! لَا نُعِينُكَ عَلَيْهِ بِشَيْءٍ، فَتَرَلْتُ فَتَنَاوَلْتُهُ، ثُمَّ رَكِبْتُ، فَأَدْرَكْتُ الْجَمَارَ مِنْ خَلْفِهِ وَهُوَ وَرَاءَ أَكْمَةِ، فَطَعَنْتُهُ بِرُمْحِي فَعَقَرْتُهُ، فَأَتَيْتُ بِهِ أَصْحَابِي، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: كُلُّوهُ، وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: لَا تَأْكُلُوهُ، وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَمَامَنَا، فَحَرَكْتُ فَرَسِي فَأَدْرَكْتُهُ، فَقَالَ: «هُوَ حَلَالٌ، فَكُلُوهُ».

[٢٨٥٢] ٥٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ عَنْ مَالِكٍ - فِيمَا قُرِئَ عَلَيْهِ - عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ، عَنْ نَافِعِ مَوْلَى أَبِي قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ

He saw an onager, so he mounted his horse and asked his companions to hand him his whip, but they refused to do so. He asked them for his spear, and they refused to give it to him. He picked it up and chased the onager and killed it, and some of the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ ate from it and some of them refused. They caught up with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and asked him about that, and he said: “It is food that Allāh has provided for you.”

[2853] 58 - (...) A *Hadīth* like that of Abū An-Naḍr (no. 2852) about the onager was narrated from Abū Qatādah, except that in the *Hadīth* of Zaid bin Aslam it says that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “Do you have any of its meat with you?”

[2854] 59 - (...) ‘Abdullāh bin Abi Qatādah said: “My father set out with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ during the year of Al-Hudaybiyah, and his Companions entered *Ihrām* but he did not. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ was told that there was an enemy in Ghaiqah, so the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ set out.” He said:

كَانَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ بِبَعْضِ طَرِيقِ مَكَّةَ تَخَلَّفَ مَعَ أَصْحَابٍ لَهُ مُحْرِمِينَ، وَهُوَ غَيْرُ مُحْرِمٍ، فَرَأَى جِمَارًا وَحَشِيئًا، فَاسْتَوَى عَلَى فَرَسِهِ، فَسَأَلَ أَصْحَابَهُ أَنْ يُتَاوَلُوهُ سَوْطَهُ، فَأَبَوْا عَلَيْهِ، فَسَأَلَهُمْ رُوحَهُ، فَأَبَوْا عَلَيْهِ، فَأَخَذَهُ ثُمَّ شَدَّ عَلَى الْجِمَارِ فَقَتَلَهُ، فَأَكَلَ مِنْهُ بَعْضُ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَأَبَى بَعْضُهُمْ فَأَذْرَكُوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَسَأَلُوهُ عَنْ ذَلِكَ؟ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّمَا هِيَ طُعْمَةٌ أَطْعَمَكُمُوهَا اللَّهُ».

[2853] 58 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] فِي جِمَارِ الْوَحْشِ، مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ أَبِي النَّضْرِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «هَلْ مَعَكُمْ مِنْ لَحْمِهِ شَيْءٌ؟».

[2854] 59 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا صَالِحُ بْنُ مِسْمَارٍ السُّلَمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: انْطَلَقَ أَبِي مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَامَ الْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ، فَأَحْرَمَ أَصْحَابُهُ وَلَمْ يُحْرِمِ،

“While I was with his Companions, one of them smiled at me. I looked and there I saw an onager, so I attacked it, stabbed it and held on to it. I asked them to help me but they refused to do so. We ate some of its meat, and we were afraid that we would be separated (from the people), so I set out to catch up with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. I made my horse go fast sometimes and slow sometimes, then I met a man from Banû Ghifâr in the middle of the night and I said: ‘Where did you meet the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ?’ He said: ‘I left him in Ta’hin, but he was intending to stop at As-Suqyâ.’ So I caught up with him and I said: ‘O Messenger of Allāh, your Companions send greetings of *Salâm* and the mercy of Allāh to you, and they are afraid lest they get separated from you, so wait for them.’ He waited for them, and I said: ‘O Messenger of Allāh, I caught some game and I have some of it left over.’ The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to the people: ‘Eat,’ and they were in *Ihrâm*.”

[2855] 60 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullāh bin Abī Qatādah that his father [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ set out for *Hajj*, and we set out with him. He told some of his Companions, among whom was Abū Qatādah,

وَحَدَّثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّ عَدُوًّا بَغِيظَةً،
فَانْطَلَقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: فَيَبْتِمَا أَنَا مَعَ
أَصْحَابِي يَضْحَكُ بَعْضُهُمْ إِلَى، إِذْ نَظَرْتُ
فَإِذَا أَنَا بِحِمَارٍ وَحَشِي، فَحَمَلْتُ عَلَيْهِ،
فَطَعْتُهُ فَأَثْبَتَهُ، فَاسْتَعْتَبْتُهُمْ فَأَبَوْا أَنْ
يُعِينُونِي، فَأَكَلْنَا مِنْ لَحْمِهِ، وَحَشِينَا أَنْ
نُقْتَطَعَ، فَانْطَلَقْتُ أَطْلُبُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
أَرْفَعُ فَرَسِي - شَأْوًا وَأَسِيرُ شَأْوًا، فَلَقَيْتُ
رَجُلًا مِنْ بَنِي غِفَارٍ فِي جَوْفِ اللَّيْلِ،
فَقُلْتُ: أَيْنَ لَقَيْتَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ:
تَرَكْتُهُ يَتَعِينُ، وَهُوَ قَائِلُ السُّقْيَا، فَلَحِقْتُهُ،
فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ أَصْحَابَكَ
يَقْرَأُونَ عَلَيْكَ السَّلَامَ وَرَحْمَةَ اللَّهِ، وَإِنَّهُمْ
قَدْ خَشَوْا أَنْ يُقْتَطِعُوا دُونَكَ، أَنْتَظِرُهُمْ،
فَانْتَظِرْهُمْ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي
أَصْطَدْتُ وَمَعِيَ مِنْهُ فَاضِلَةٌ، فَقَالَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لِلْقَوْمِ: «كُلُوا» وَهُمْ مُحْرِمُونَ.

[٢٨٥٥] ٦٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ
عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَوْهَبٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُ] قَالَ: خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَاجًّا،

to take a different route, and he said: 'Follow the coast until you meet me.' So they followed the coast, and when they went on ahead of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, they all entered *Ihrâm*, except Abû Qatâdah, who did not enter *Ihrâm*. While they were travelling, they saw some onagers, so Abû Qatâdah pursued them and killed a female onager. They dismounted and ate some of its meat, then they said: 'We have eaten meat while we are in *Ihrâm*.' So they took what was left of the meat of the female onager, and when they reached the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ they said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, we had entered *Ihrâm*, but Abû Qatâdah did not enter *Ihrâm*, and we saw some onagers; Abû Qatâdah pursued them and killed a female onager, and we dismounted and ate some of its meat. Then we said: "We are eating game meat while we are in *Ihrâm*." So we brought what was left of its meat.' He said: 'Did any of you tell him (to hunt it) or gesture to him in any way?' They said: 'No.' He said: 'Then eat what is left of its meat.'

[2856] 61 - (...) It was narrated from 'Uthmân bin 'Abdullâh bin Mawhab with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2855).

According to the report of *Shaibân*: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Did any of you

وَحَرَجْنَا مَعَهُ، قَالَ: فَصَرَفَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ فِيهِمْ أَبُو قَتَادَةَ، فَقَالَ: «خُذُوا سَاحِلَ الْبَحْرِ حَتَّى تَلْقَوْنِي» قَالَ: فَأَخَذُوا سَاحِلَ الْبَحْرِ، فَلَمَّا أَنْصَرَفُوا قَبْلَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَحْرَمُوا كُلَّهُمْ، إِلَّا أَبَا قَتَادَةَ، فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يُحْرِمَ، فَبَيْنَمَا هُمْ يَسِيرُونَ إِذْ رَأَوْا حُمَرَ وَحَشِي، فَحَمَلَ عَلَيْهَا أَبُو قَتَادَةَ، فَعَقَرَ مِنْهَا أُنْثَى، فَتَزَلُّوا فَأَكَلُوا مِنْ لَحْمِهَا، قَالَ فَقَالُوا: أَكَلْنَا لَحْمًا وَنَحْنُ مُحْرِمُونَ، قَالَ: فَحَمَلُوا مَا بَقِيَ مِنْ لَحْمِ الْأُنْثَى، فَلَمَّا أَتَوْا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّا كُنَّا أَحْرَمْنَا، وَكَانَ أَبُو قَتَادَةَ لَمْ يُحْرِمَ، فَرَأَيْنَا حُمَرَ وَحَشِي، فَحَمَلَ عَلَيْهَا أَبُو قَتَادَةَ، فَعَقَرَ مِنْهَا أُنْثَى، فَتَزَلْنَا فَأَكَلْنَا مِنْ لَحْمِهَا، فَقُلْنَا: نَأْكُلُ لَحْمَ صَيْدٍ وَنَحْنُ مُحْرِمُونَ فَحَمَلْنَا مَا بَقِيَ مِنْ لَحْمِهَا، فَقَالَ: «هَلْ مِنْكُمْ أَحَدٌ أَمَرَهُ، أَوْ أَشَارَ إِلَيْهِ بِشَيْءٍ؟» قَالَ: قَالُوا: لَا، قَالَ: «فَكُلُوا مَا بَقِيَ مِنْ لَحْمِهَا».

[٢٨٥٦] ٦١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ

ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ زَكَرِيَاءَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ شَيْبَانَ،

tell him to catch it, or gesture to him?"

According to the report of Shu'bah he said: "Did you suggest it to him or help him to tell him to catch it?"

Shu'bah said: "I do not know if he said: 'Did you help him' - or 'did you tell him to catch it?'"

جَمِيعًا عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَوْهَبٍ
بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ .

فِي رِوَايَةِ شَيْبَانَ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَمِنَكُمْ أَحَدٌ أَمْرَهُ أَنْ يَحْمِلَ
عَلَيْهَا، أَوْ أَشَارَ إِلَيْهَا» .

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ شُعْبَةَ قَالَ: «أَشْرْتُمْ أَوْ
أَعْتَمْتُمْ أَوْ أَصَدْتُمْ؟» .

قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: وَلَا أَدْرِي قَالَ «أَعْتَمْتُمْ -
أَوْ - أَصَدْتُمْ» .

[2857] 62 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin Abî Qatâdah narrated that his father [may Allâh be pleased with them] told him, that he went out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on the campaign of Al-Hudaybiyah. He said: "They entered *Ihrâm* for 'Umrah apart from me. Then I hunted an onager and I fed my companions who were in *Ihrâm*. Then I came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and told him that we had some of the leftover meat, and he said: 'Eat it,' and they were in *Ihrâm*."

[٢٨٥٧] ٦٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ حَسَّانَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ
سَلَامٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
ابْنُ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]
أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ غَزَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ غَزْوَةَ
الْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ، قَالَ: فَأَهْلُوا بِعُمْرَةٍ، غَيْرِي،
قَالَ: فَاصْطَدْتُ حِمَارًا وَحَشًا، فَطَعَمْتُ
أَصْحَابِي وَهُمْ مُحْرَمُونَ، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَنْبَأْتُهُ أَنَّ عِنْدَنَا مِنْ لَحْمِهِ
فَاصِلَةٌ، فَقَالَ: «كُلُوهُ» وَهُمْ مُحْرَمُونَ .

[2858] 63 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Abî Qatâdah, from his father [may Allâh be pleased with them], that they went out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and they were in *Ihrâm*,

[٢٨٥٨] ٦٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ
ابْنُ عَبْدِ الصَّبِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا فَضِيلُ ابْنِ
سَلِيمَانَ التَّمِيمِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو حَازِمٍ عَنْ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ

but Abû Qatâdah was not... and he quoted the same *Hadîth*, (no. 2885) according to which (the Prophet ﷺ) said: “Do you have any of it with you?” They said: “We have its leg.” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ took it and ate it.

[2859] 64 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin Abî Qatâdah said: “Abû Qatâdah was with a group of people who were in *Ihrâm*, but Abû Qatâdah was not in *Ihrâm*...” He quoted the same *Hadîth* (no. 2855), according to which (the Prophet ﷺ) said: “Did any of you suggest it to him, or tell him to do something?” They said: “No, O Messenger of Allâh.” He said: “Then eat it.”

[2860] 65 - (1197) It was narrated from Mu‘âdh bin ‘Abdur-Rahmân bin ‘Uthmân At-Taimî that his father said: “We were with Ṭalḥah bin ‘Ubaidullâh and we were in *Ihrâm*. He was given a (cooked) bird while Ṭalḥah was sleeping. Some of us ate and some of us refrained. When Ṭalḥah woke up, he approved of those who had eaten and said: ‘We ate that with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.’”

الله عنه [أَنَّهُمْ خَرَجُوا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُمْ مُحْرِمُونَ، وَأَبُو قَتَادَةَ مَحِلٌّ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ، وَفِيهِ، فَقَالَ: «هَلْ مَعَكُمْ مِنْهُ شَيْءٌ» قَالُوا: مَعَنَا رِجْلُهُ، قَالَ: فَأَخَذَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَكَلَهَا .

[٢٨٥٩] ٦٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ وَإِسْحَاقُ عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ رَفِيعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ أَبُو قَتَادَةَ فِي نَفَرٍ مُحْرِمِينَ، وَأَبُو قَتَادَةَ مَحِلٌّ، وَافْتَصَّ الْحَدِيثَ، وَفِيهِ، قَالَ: «هَلْ أَشَارَ إِلَيْهِ إِنْسَانٌ مِنْكُمْ أَوْ أَمَرَهُ بِشَيْءٍ؟» قَالُوا: لَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «فَكُلُوهُ» .

[٢٨٦٠] ٦٥ - (١١٩٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُتَكَدِّرِ عَنْ مُعَاذِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عُمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ وَنَحْنُ حُرْمٌ، فَأَهْدَيْ لَهٗ طَيْرٌ، وَطَلْحَةُ رَاقِدٌ، فَمِنَّا مَنْ أَكَلَ، وَمِنَّا مَنْ تَوَرَّعَ، فَلَمَّا اسْتَيْقَظَ طَلْحَةُ وَفَقَ مَنْ أَكَلَهُ، وَقَالَ: أَكَلْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ

الله ﷺ .

Chapter 9. What Animals It Is Recommended For The *Muḥrim* And Others To Kill Inside And Outside The Sanctuary

[2861] 66 - (1198) ‘Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, said: “I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: ‘There are four (creatures), all of which are vermin and may be killed inside the sanctuary and outside: Kites, crows, mice, and vicious dogs.’”

He (the narrator) said: “I said to Al-Qâsim: ‘What do you think of snakes?’ He said: ‘They may be killed.’”

[2862] 67 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] that the Prophet ﷺ said: “There are five vermin which may be killed inside the sanctuary and outside: Snakes, crows, speckled crows, mice, vicious dogs and kites.”

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابُ مَا يَنْدَبُ لِلْمَحْرَمِ
وغيره قتله من الدواب في الحل
والحرم) (التحفة ٩)

[٢٨٦١] ٦٦ - (١١٩٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا
هَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عِيسَى
قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَخْرَمَةُ
ابْنُ بُكَيْرٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُبَيْدَ اللَّهِ
ابْنَ مِقْسَمٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ الْقَاسِمَ بْنَ
مُحَمَّدٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجَ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ تَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يَقُولُ: «أَرْبَعٌ كُلُّهُنَّ فَوَاسِقٌ، يُقْتَلْنَ فِي
الْحَلِّ وَالْحَرَمِ: الْحِدَاةُ، وَالْغُرَابُ،
وَالْفَارَةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ».

قَالَ فَقُلْتُ لِلْقَاسِمِ: أَفَرَأَيْتَ الْحَيَّةَ؟
قَالَ: تُقْتَلُ بِصَغْرِ لَهَا.

[٢٨٦٢] ٦٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ
بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُندَرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ؛
وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
فَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ
عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ
قَالَ: «خَمْسٌ فَوَاسِقٌ يُقْتَلْنَ فِي الْحَلِّ
وَالْحَرَمِ: الْحَيَّةُ، وَالْغُرَابُ الْأَبْقَعُ،
وَالْفَارَةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ، وَالْحَدْيَا».

[2863] 68 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'There are five vermin which may be killed in the sanctuary: Scorpions, mice, kites, crows and vicious dogs.'"

[2864] (...) Hishām narrated it with this chain.

[2865] 69 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'There are five vermin which may be killed in the sanctuary: Mice, scorpions, crows, kites and vicious dogs.'"

[2866] 70 - (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrī with this chain. She ('Āishah) said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ ordered that five vermin be killed inside the sanctuary and outside..." then he mentioned a *Hadīth* like that of Yazīd bin Zuray' (no. 2865).

[٢٨٦٣] ٦٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزُّهْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «خَمْسٌ فَوَاسِقٌ يُقْتَلْنَ فِي الْحَرَمِ: الْعُقْرُبُ، وَالْفَأْرَةُ، وَالْحَدْيَا، وَالغُرَابُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعُقُورُ».

[٢٨٦٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[٢٨٦٥] ٦٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «خَمْسٌ فَوَاسِقٌ يُقْتَلْنَ فِي الْحَرَمِ: الْفَأْرَةُ، وَالْعُقْرُبُ، وَالغُرَابُ، وَالْحَدْيَا، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعُقُورُ».

[٢٨٦٦] ٧٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. قَالَتْ: أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِقَتْلِ خَمْسِ فَوَاسِقَ فِي الْحِلِّ وَالْحَرَمِ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ يَزِيدَ بْنِ زُرَيْعٍ.

[2867] 71 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘There are five creatures which are all vermin and may be killed inside the sanctuary: Crows, kites, vicious dogs, scorpions and mice.’”

[2868] 72 - (1199) It was narrated from Sālim, from his father [may Allāh be pleased with them], that the Prophet ﷺ said: “There are five for which there is no sin on the one who kills them in the sanctuary or when he is in *Ihrām*: Mice, scorpions, crows, kites and vicious dogs.”

Ibn Abī ‘Umar said in his narration: “In the sanctuary and when in *Ihrām*.”

[2869] 73 - (1200) ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “Ḥafṣah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, said: ‘The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: There are five creatures all of which are vermin and there is no sin on the one who kills them:

٧١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «خَمْسٌ مِنَ الدَّوَابِّ كُلُّهَا فَوَاسِقٌ، تُقْتَلُ فِي الْحَرَمِ: الْغُرَابُ، وَالْحِدَاةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ، وَالْعُقْرَبُ، وَالْفَارَةُ».

٧٢- (١١٩٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «خَمْسٌ لَا جُنَاحَ عَلَى مَنْ قَتَلَهُنَّ فِي الْحَرَمِ وَالْإِحْرَامِ: الْفَارَةُ، وَالْعُقْرَبُ، وَالْغُرَابُ، وَالْحِدَاةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ».

وَقَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ فِي رَوَاتِيهِ: «فِي الْحَرَمِ وَالْإِحْرَامِ». [انظر: ٢٨٧٢]

٧٣- (١٢٠٠) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَتْ حَفْصَةُ

Scorpions, crows, kites, mice and vicious dogs”

رَوَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «خَمْسٌ مِنَ الدَّوَابِّ كُلُّهَا فَاسِقٌ، لَا حَرَجَ عَلَيَّ مَنْ قَتَلَهُنَّ: الْعَقْرَبُ، وَالْغُرَابُ، وَالْحِدَاةُ، وَالْفَارَةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ».

[2870] 74 - (...) Zaid bin Jubair narrated that a man asked Ibn ‘Umar: “What creatures may the *Muḥrim* kill?” He said: “One of the wives of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ told me that he commanded” - “or was commanded” - “that mice, scorpions, kites, vicious dogs and crows should be killed.”

[٢٨٧٠] ٧٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ ابْنَ عَمَرَ: مَا يَقْتُلُ الْمُحْرِمُ مِنَ الدَّوَابِّ؟ فَقَالَ: أَخْبَرْتَنِي إِحْدَى نِسْوَةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ أَمَرَ - أَوْ أُمِرَ - أَنْ تُقْتَلَ الْفَارَةُ، وَالْعَقْرَبُ، وَالْحِدَاةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ، وَالْغُرَابُ.

[2871] 75 - (...) It was narrated that Zaid bin Jubair said: “A man asked Ibn ‘Umar: ‘What creatures may a man kill when he is in *Ihrām*?’ He said: ‘One of the wives of the Prophet ﷺ told me that he used to order that vicious dogs, mice, scorpions, kites, crows and snakes be killed.’”

[٢٨٧١] ٧٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ فَرُوحَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: سَأَلَ رَجُلٌ ابْنَ عَمَرَ: مَا يَقْتُلُ الرَّجُلُ مِنَ الدَّوَابِّ وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ؟ قَالَ: حَدَّثْتَنِي إِحْدَى نِسْوَةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَأْمُرُ بِقَتْلِ الْكَلْبِ الْعَقُورِ، وَالْفَارَةِ، وَالْعَقْرَبِ، وَالْحِدَاةِ، وَالْغُرَابِ، وَالْحَيَّةِ. قَالَ: وَفِي الصَّلَاةِ أَيْضًا.

[2872] 76 - (1199) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “There are five creatures for which there is no sin on the

[٢٨٧٢] ٧٦ - (١١٩٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «خَمْسٌ

Muhrim if he kills them: Crows, kites, scorpions, mice and vicious dogs.”

[2873] 77 - (...) Ibn Juraij said: “I said to Nâfi‘: ‘What creatures did you hear Ibn ‘Umar say it is permissible to kill when in *Ihrâm*?’ Nâfi‘ said to me: “Abdullâh said: ‘I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: ‘There are five creatures for which there is no sin on the one who kills them: Crows, kites, scorpions, mice, and vicious dogs.’”

[2874] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Mâlik and Ibn Juraij (no. 2873) was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar from the Prophet ﷺ, but none of them (the sub-narration) said: “From Nâfi‘ from Ibn ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them]: ‘I heard the Prophet ﷺ say...’” except Ibn Juraij only, and Ibn Ishâq followed Ibn Juraij in that.

مِنَ الدَّوَابِّ، لَيْسَ عَلَى الْمُحْرِمِ فِي قَتْلِهِنَّ جُنَاحٌ: الْغُرَابُ، وَالْحِدَاةُ، وَالْعَقْرَبُ، وَالْفَارَةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ.

[راجع: ٢٨٦٨]

[٢٨٧٣] ٧٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا هَرُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِنَافِعٍ: مَاذَا سَمِعْتَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ يُحِلُّ لِلْحَرَامِ قَتْلَهُ مِنَ الدَّوَابِّ؟ فَقَالَ لِي نَافِعٌ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «خَمْسٌ مِنَ الدَّوَابِّ، لَا جُنَاحَ عَلَى مَنْ قَتَلَهُنَّ، فِي قَتْلِهِنَّ: الْغُرَابُ، وَالْحِدَاةُ، وَالْعَقْرَبُ، وَالْفَارَةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَقُورُ».

[٢٨٧٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ رُمَيْحٍ عَنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ فَرُوحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ حَازِمٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ نَافِعٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عُيَيْدِ اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كَامِلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ ابْنُ هَرُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ لِرَضِي

اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ
مَالِكٍ وَابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ أَحَدٌ
مِنْهُمْ: عَنْ نَافِعٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، إِلَّا ابْنُ
جُرَيْجٍ وَحَدَّثَهُ، وَقَدْ تَابَعَ ابْنَ جُرَيْجٍ -
عَلَى ذَلِكَ - ابْنُ إِسْحَاقَ.

[2875] 78 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: ‘There are five for which there is no sin for killing those of them that are killed in the sanctuary,’ and he quoted a similar report (as no. 2872).”

٧٨- (٢٨٧٥) - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ فَضْلُ
ابْنِ سَهْلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَرُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ عَنِ نَافِعٍ وَعُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]
قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «خَمْسٌ لَا
جُنَاحَ فِي قَتْلِ مَا قُتِلَ مِنْهُنَّ فِي الْحَرَمِ»،
فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[2876] 79 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin Dînâr that he heard ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: “There are five for which there is no sin on the one who kills them when he is in *Ihrâm*: Scorpions, mice, vicious dogs, crows and kites.”

٧٩- (٢٨٧٦) - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَيَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ
حُجْرٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا،
وَقَالَ الْأَحْوَرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ
جَعْفَرٍ عَنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ
اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ:
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «خَمْسٌ، مَنْ قَتَلَهُنَّ
وَهُوَ حَرَامٌ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ فِيهِنَّ:
الْعُقْرَبُ، وَالْفَارَةُ، وَالْكَلْبُ الْعَمُورُ،
وَالْغُرَابُ، وَالْحَدَى» - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى بْنِ
يَحْيَى - .

Chapter 10. It Is Permissible For A Muhrim To Shave His Head If There Is A Problem, But It Is Obligatory To Offer A Fidyah For Shaving It, And Clarifying What The Fidyah Is

[2877] 80 - (1201) It was narrated that Ka'b bin 'Ujrah [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ came to me at the time of Al-Hudaybiyah while I was lighting a fire under a kettle or pot, and lice were crawling over my face. He said: 'Are these vermin on your head bothering you?' I said: 'Yes.' He said: 'Shave your head, and fast for three days, or feed six poor persons, or offer a sacrifice.'"

Ayyûb said: "I do not know with which of them he started."

[2878] (...) A similar report (as no. 2877) was narrated from Ayyûb with this chain.

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ حَلْقِ
الرَّأْسِ لِلْمَحْرَمِ إِذَا كَانَ بِهِ أَدْيٍ،
وَوَجُوبِ الْفِدْيَةِ لِحَلْقِهِ، وَبَيَانِ قَدْرِهَا)
(التحفة ١٠)

[٢٨٧٧] ٨٠ - (١٢٠١) وَحَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ
اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ
يَعْنِي ابْنَ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
الرَّبِيعِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ قَالَ:
سَمِعْتُ مُجَاهِدًا يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ
ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى، عَنْ كَعْبِ بْنِ عُجْرَةَ
[رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: أَتَى عَلِيَّ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ زَمَنَ الْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ، وَأَنَا أَوْقُدُ تَحْتَ
- قَالَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: قَدِرَ لِي، وَقَالَ أَبُو
الرَّبِيعِ: بُرْمَةٌ لِي - وَالْقَمْلُ يَنْتَابِرُ عَلَيَّ
وَجِهِي، فَقَالَ: «أَتُوذِيكَ هَوَامٌ رَأْسِكَ؟»
قَالَ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَاخْلُقْ، وَصُمْ
ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، أَوْ أَطْعِمْ سِتَّةَ مَسَاكِينَ، أَوْ
انْسُكْ نَسِيكَةً».

قَالَ أَيُّوبُ: فَلَا أَدْرِي بِأَيِّ ذَلِكَ بَدَأَ.

[٢٨٧٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ
حُجْرٍ [السَّعْدِيُّ] وَرُهَيْبُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَيَعْقُوبُ
ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ ابْنِ عُثَيْبَةَ، عَنْ
أَيُّوبَ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

[2879] 81 - (...) It was narrated that Ka'b bin 'Ujrah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "This verse was revealed concerning me: "...And whosoever of you is ill or has an ailment in his scalp (necessitating shaving), he must pay a *Fidyah* (ransom) of either observing *Ṣawm* (fasts) (three days) or giving *Ṣadaqah* or offering sacrifice (one sheep)...^[1] I came to him (ﷺ) and he said: 'Come closer.' I came closer and he said: 'Come closer,' so I came closer. Then he ﷺ said: 'Are these vermin bothering you?'"

(one of the narrators) Ibn 'Awn said: "I think he said: 'Yes.'" - He said: "And he commanded me to offer a *Fidyah* by fasting, or giving charity, or offering a sacrifice, whichever was easiest."

[2880] 82 - (...) Ka'b bin 'Ujrah [may Allâh be pleased with them] narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood near him while lice were falling from his head, and he said: "Are these vermin bothering you?" He said: "Yes." He said: "Shave your head." He said: "It was concerning me that this verse was revealed: "...And whosoever of you is ill or has an ailment in his scalp (necessitating shaving), he must pay a *Fidyah* (ransom) of either observing *Ṣawm* (fasts) (three days) or

[٢٨٧٩] ٨١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ

ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى، عَنْ كَعْبِ بْنِ عُجْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: فِي أَنْزَلَتْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿فَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْكُمْ مَرِيضًا أَوْ بِهِ أَذًى مِنْ رَأْسِهِ فَفِدْيَةٌ مِنْ صِيَامٍ أَوْ صَدَقَةٍ أَوْ نُسُكٍ﴾ [البقرة: ١٩٦]، قَالَ: فَأَتَيْتُهُ، فَقَالَ: «أَذُنُهُ» فَدَنَوْتُ [فَقَالَ: «أَذُنُهُ» فَدَنَوْتُ] فَقَالَ ﷺ: «أَيُّذِيكَ هَوَامُّكَ؟».

قَالَ ابْنُ عَوْنٍ: وَأَطَّنُهُ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: فَأَمَرَنِي بِفِدْيَةٍ مِنْ صِيَامٍ أَوْ صَدَقَةٍ أَوْ نُسُكٍ، مَا تَيْسَّرَ.

[٢٨٨٠] ٨٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ

نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا سَيْفٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُجَاهِدًا يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي لَيْلَى: حَدَّثَنِي كَعْبُ بْنُ عُجْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَقَفَ عَلَيْهِ وَرَأْسُهُ يَتَهَافَتُ فَمَلَا، فَقَالَ: «أَتُوذِيكَ هَوَامُّكَ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَأَخْلِقْ رَأْسَكَ» قَالَ: فَمِئِّي نَزَلَتْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿فَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْكُمْ مَرِيضًا أَوْ بِهِ

[1] Al-Baqarah 2:196.

giving *Ṣadaqah* or offering sacrifice (one sheep)...^[1] “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to me: ‘Fast for three days or give a *Faraq* (three *Ṣāʿ*) to be shared between six poor persons, or offer whatever you can afford as a sacrifice.’”

[2881] 83 - (...) It was narrated from Kaʿb bin ʿUjrah [may Allāh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ passed by him when he was in Al-Ḥudaybiyah, before he entered Makkah, and he was in *Ihrām*, and he was lighting a fire beneath a cooking pot, with lice crawling on his face. He said: “Are these vermin bothering you?” He said: “Yes.” He said: “Shave your head and give a *Faraq* (three *Ṣāʿ*) of food to be shared between six poor persons, or fast for three days, or offer a sacrifice.”

Ibn Abī Najīh said: “Or slaughter a sheep.”

[2882] 84 - (...) It was narrated from Kaʿb bin ʿUjrah [may Allāh be pleased with them] that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ passed by him at the time of Al-Ḥudaybiyah and said to him: “Are the vermin on your head bothering you?” He said: “Yes.” The Prophet ﷺ said

أَدَىٰ مِّن رَّأْسِهِ فَعِدْيَةٌ مِّن صِيَابٍ أَوْ سَدَقَةٌ أَوْ شَاةٌ ﴿البقرة: ١٩٦﴾ فَقَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «صُمْ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، أَوْ تَصَدَّقْ بِفَرَقٍ بَيْنَ سِتَّةِ مَسَاكِينَ، أَوْ أَنْشُكْ مَا تَيَسَّرَ».

[٢٨٨١] ٨٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ وَأَيُّوبَ وَحُمَيْدٍ وَعَبْدِ الْكَرِيمِ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى، عَنْ كَعْبِ ابْنِ عُجْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ مَرَّ بِهِ وَهُوَ بِالْحَدَيْبِيَّةِ، قَبْلَ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ مَكَّةَ، وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ، وَهُوَ يُوقِدُ تَحْتَ قَدْرِ، وَالْقَمْلُ يَتَهَاوَتْ عَلَيْهِ وَجْهِهِ، فَقَالَ: «أَتَوَذِيكَ هَوَامُكَ هَذِهِ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَاخْلُقْ رَأْسَكَ، وَأَطْعِمْ فَرَقًا بَيْنَ سِتَّةِ مَسَاكِينَ - وَالْفَرَقُ ثَلَاثَةُ أَصْعٍ - أَوْ صُمْ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، أَوْ أَنْشُكْ نَسِيكَةً».

قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ: «أَوْ اذْبَحْ شَاةً».

[٢٨٨٢] ٨٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قَلَابَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى، عَنْ كَعْبِ بْنِ عُجْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَرَّ بِهِ زَمَنَ الْحَدَيْبِيَّةِ،

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:196.

to him: "Shave your head, then slaughter a sheep as a sacrifice, or fast for three days, or give three *Ṣâ'* of dates to six poor persons."

[2883] 85 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Ma'qil said: "I sat with Ka'b [may Allâh be pleased with them] when he was in the *Masjid*, and I asked him about this verse: 'He must pay a *Fidyah* (ransom) of either observing *Ṣawm* (fasts) (three days) or giving *Ṣadaqah* or offering sacrifice (one sheep)...^[1] Ka'b [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: 'It was revealed concerning me. I had a problem in my scalp and I was brought to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ with lice crawling on my face. He said: "I did not think that your problem had become as bad as I see it. Can you afford a sheep?" I said: "No." Then this verse was revealed: "...He must pay a *Fidyah* (ransom) of either observing *Ṣawm* (fasts) (three days) or giving *Ṣadaqah* or offering sacrifice (one sheep)...^[2] He said: "Fasting for three days, or feeding six poor persons, half a *Ṣâ'* of food for each one." He said: "It was revealed specifically concerning me, but it applies to all of you."

فَقَالَ [لَهُ]: «أَذَاكَ هَوَامٌ رَأْسِكَ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «اخْلِقْ، ثُمَّ ادْبِخْ شَاةً نُسْكَأ، أَوْ صُمْ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، أَوْ أَطْعِمْ ثَلَاثَةَ أَصْعِ مِنْ تَمْرٍ عَلَى سِتَّةِ مَسَاكِينٍ».

[٢٨٨٣] ٨٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْأَصْبَهَانِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَعْقِلٍ قَالَ: قَعَدْتُ إِلَى كَعْبِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]، وَهُوَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةِ: ﴿فَفِدْيَةٌ مِنْ صِيَامٍ أَوْ صَدَقَةٍ أَوْ نُسُكٍ﴾؟ فَقَالَ كَعْبُ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]: نَزَلَتْ فِيَّ، كَانَ بِي أَدَى مِنْ رَأْسِي، فَحُمِلْتُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَالْقُمَّلُ يَتَنَاوَرُ عَلَيَّ وَجْهِي، فَقَالَ: «مَا كُنْتُ أَرَى أَنَّ الْجَهْدَ بَلَغَ مِنْكَ مَا أَرَى، أَلْتَجِدُ شَاةً؟» قُلْتُ: لَا، فَتَزَلْتُ هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ: ﴿فَفِدْيَةٌ مِنْ صِيَامٍ أَوْ صَدَقَةٍ أَوْ نُسُكٍ﴾، قَالَ: صَوْمٌ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، أَوْ إِطْعَامُ سِتَّةِ مَسَاكِينٍ، نِصْفَ صَاعٍ طَعَامًا لِكُلِّ مَسْكِينٍ، قَالَ: فَتَزَلْتُ فِيَّ خَاصَّةً، وَهِيَ لَكُمْ عَامَّةً.

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:196.

[2] *Al-Baqarah* 2:196.

[2884] 86 - (...) Ka'b bin 'Ujrah [may Allâh be pleased with her] narrated that he went out with the Prophet ﷺ in *Ihrâm*, and his head and beard were infested with lice. News of that reached the Prophet ﷺ and he sent for him and called the barber to shave his head, then he said to him: "Do you have an animal to sacrifice?" He said: "I cannot afford that." So he told him to fast for three days, or to feed six poor persons, giving one *Ṣâ'* to each two poor persons. Then Allâh revealed the verse "And whosoever of you is ill or has an ailment in his scalp (necessitating shaving)"^[1] specifically about him, then it applied to all the Muslims in general.

Chapter 11. Cupping Is Permissible For The *Muḥrim* (pilgrim in *Ihrâm*)

[2885] 87 - (1202) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ was treated by cupping while he was a *Muḥrim*.

[٢٨٨٤] ٨٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ عَنْ زَكَرِيَّاءَ بْنِ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ الْأَضْبَهَانِيِّ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَعْقِلٍ: حَدَّثَنِي كَعْبُ بْنُ عُجْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ خَرَجَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مُحْرِمًا فَقَمَلَ رَأْسَهُ وَلِحْيَتَهُ، فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَيْهِ، فَدَعَا الْحَلَّاقَ فَحَلَقَ رَأْسَهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ [لَهُ]: «هَلْ عِنْدَكَ نُسُكٌ؟» قَالَ: مَا أَقْدِرُ عَلَيْهِ، فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَصُومَ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، أَوْ يُطْعِمَ سِتَّةَ مَسَاكِينَ، لِكُلِّ مِسْكِينٍ صَاعًا. فَانْتَزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ فِيهِ خَاصَّةً: «فَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْكُمْ مَرِيضًا أَوْ بِهِ أَذَى مِنْ رَأْسِهِ» [البقرة: ١٩٦]، ثُمَّ كَانَتْ لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ عَامَّةً.

(المعجم ١١) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ الْحِجَامَةِ لِلْمُحْرِمِ) (التحفة ١١)

[٢٨٨٥] ٨٧- (١٢٠٢) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَرُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ

^[1] Al-Baqarah 2:196.

وَعَطَاءٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ اخْتَجَمَ وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ. [انظر: ٤٠٤١، ٤٠٤٢، ٥٧٤٩]

[2886] 88 - (1203) It was narrated from Ibn Buḥainah that the Prophet ﷺ was treated with cupping on the way to Makkah, while he was a *Muḥrim*, in the middle of his head.

بَكَرِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعَلَّى بْنُ مَنصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ بْنِ أَبِي عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ ابْنِ بُحَيْنَةَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ اخْتَجَمَ بِطَرِيقِ مَكَّةَ، وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ، وَسَطَ رَأْسِهِ.

Chapter 12. It Is Permissible For A *Muḥrim* To Treat His Eyes

[2887] 89 - (1204) It was narrated that Nubaih bin Wahb said: “We went out with Abân bin ‘Uthmân, and when we were at Malal, the eyes of ‘Umar bin ‘Ubaidullâh became sore. When we were in Ar-Rawḥâ’ the pain got worse. He sent word to Abân bin ‘Uthmân asking him (about that). He sent word back to him, telling him to apply aloes to them, for ‘Uthmân narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had said, concerning a man whose eyes became sore when he was in *Ihrâm*, that he should apply aloes to them.”

(المعجم ١٢) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ مَدَاوَاةِ

المحرم عينيهِ) (التحفة ١٢)

بَكَرِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدِ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ: - حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ بْنُ مُوسَى عَنْ نُبَيْهِ بْنِ وَهَبٍ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ أَبَانَ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ، حَتَّى إِذَا كُنَّا بِمَلَالٍ، اشْتَكَى عَمْرُ بْنُ عُيَيْدٍ اللَّهُ عَيْنَيْهِ، فَلَمَّا كُنَّا بِالرَّوْحَاءِ اشْتَدَّ وَجَعُهُ، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَى أَبَانَ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ يَسْأَلُهُ، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَيْهِ أَنْ اضْمِدْهُمَا بِالصَّبْرِ، فَإِنَّ عُثْمَانَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] حَدَّثَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فِي الرَّجُلِ إِذَا اشْتَكَى عَيْنَيْهِ وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ: صَمَدَهُمَا بِالصَّبْرِ.

[2888] 90 - (...) Nubaih bin Wahb narrated that the eyes of ‘Umar bin ‘Ubaidullâh bin Ma’mar became inflamed, and he wanted to apply kohl to them, but Abân bin ‘Uthmân told him not to; he told him to apply aloes to them, and he narrated from ‘Uthmân bin ‘Affân that the Prophet ﷺ had done that.

[٢٨٨٨] ٩٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنِي نُبَيْهُ بْنُ وَهْبٍ أَنَّ عَمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَعْمَرٍ، رَمَدَتْ عَيْنُهُ، فَأَرَادَ أَنْ يَكْحُلَهَا فَهَاهُ أَبَانُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ، وَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يُصَمَّدَهَا بِالصَّبْرِ، وَحَدَّثَ عَنِ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَفَّانَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، أَنَّهُ فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ.

Chapter 13. It Is Permissible For The *Muḥrim* To Wash His Body And Head

(المعجم ١٣) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ غَسْلِ الْمُحْرِمِ بَدَنَهُ وَرَأْسَهُ) (التحفة ١٣)

[2889] 91 - (1205) It was narrated from Ibrâhîm bin ‘Abdullâh bin Ḥunain, from his father, that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Abbâs and Al-Miswar bin Maḥramah had a difference of opinion while in Al-Abwâ’. ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Abbâs said: “The *Muḥrim* may wash his head,” and Al-Miswar said: “The *Muḥrim* may not wash his head.” Ibn ‘Abbâs sent me to Abû Ayyûb Al-Anṣârî to ask him about that, and I found him washing himself between the two poles of a well, screened with a cloth. I greeted him with *Salâm* and he said: “Who is this?” I said: “I am ‘Abdullâh bin Ḥunain. ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Abbâs has sent me to you to ask you

[٢٨٨٩] ٩١ - (١٢٠٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَفُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ زَيْدِ ابْنِ أَسْلَمٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا فُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَهَذَا حَدِيثُهُ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ - فِيمَا قُرِئَ عَلَيْهِ - عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ حُثَيْنٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ وَالْمِسْوَرِ بْنِ مَخْرَمَةَ: أَنَّهُمَا اخْتَلَفَا بِالْأَبْوَاءِ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: يَغْسِلُ الْمُحْرِمُ رَأْسَهُ، وَقَالَ الْمِسْوَرُ: لَا يَغْسِلُ الْمُحْرِمُ رَأْسَهُ، فَأَرْسَلَنِي ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ إِلَيَّ

how the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to wash his head while he was in *Ihrâm*.” Abû Ayyûb [may Allâh be pleased with them] put his hand on the cloth and lowered it until his head became visible, then he said to the person who was pouring water for him: “Pour some water.” He poured it onto his head, then he rubbed his head with his hands, moving them forwards and backwards. Then he said: “This is what I saw him (ﷺ) doing.”

[2890] 92 - (...) Zaid bin Aslam narrated it with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 2889), and said: “Abû Ayyûb passed his hands over his entire head, over his entire head, moving them forwards and backwards. Al-Miswar said to Ibn ‘Abbâs: ‘I will never dispute with you again.’”

Chapter 14. What Should Be Done With A *Muḥrim* If He Dies ?

[2891] 93 - (1206) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that

أَبِي أَيُّوبَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ أَسْأَلُهُ عَنِ ذَلِكَ، فَوَجَدْتُهُ يَغْتَسِلُ بَيْنَ الْقَرْنَيْنِ، وَهُوَ يَسْتَبِرُ بَثُوبٍ، قَالَ: فَسَلَّمْتُ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ: مَنْ هَذَا؟ فَقُلْتُ: أَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ حُثَيْنٍ، أَرْسَلَنِي إِلَيْكَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ، أَسْأَلُكَ كَيْفَ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَغْتَسِلُ رَأْسَهُ وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ؟ فَوَضَعَ أَبُو أَيُّوبَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] يَدَهُ عَلَى الثَّوْبِ، فَطَاطَأَهُ حَتَّى بَدَا لِي رَأْسُهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ لِإِنْسَانٍ يَصُبُّ: [اصْبُبْ]، فَصَبَّ عَلَى رَأْسِهِ، ثُمَّ حَرَكَ رَأْسَهُ بِيَدَيْهِ، فَأَقْبَلَ بِهِمَا وَأَدْبَرَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: هَكَذَا رَأَيْتُهُ - ﷺ - يَفْعَلُ.

[٢٨٩٠] ٩٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي زَيْدُ بْنُ أَسْلَمَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: فَأَمَرَ أَبُو أَيُّوبَ بِيَدَيْهِ عَلَى رَأْسِهِ جَمِيعًا، عَلَى جَمِيعِ رَأْسِهِ، فَأَقْبَلَ بِهِمَا وَأَدْبَرَ، فَقَالَ الْمِسْوَرُ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: لَا أُمَارِيكَ أَبَدًا.

(المعجم ١٤) - (بَابُ مَا يَفْعَلُ بِالْمُحْرِمِ إِذَا مَاتَ) (التحفة ١٤)

[٢٨٩١] ٩٣ - (١٢٠٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ

a man fell from his camel and his neck was broken, and he died. The Prophet ﷺ said: "Wash him with water and lote tree leaves, and shroud him in his two garments, but do not cover his head, for Allāh will raise him on the Day of Resurrection reciting the *Talbiyah*."

[2892] 94 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbās [may Allāh be pleased with him] said: "While a man was standing with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ at 'Arafah, he fell from his mount." - (one of the narrators) Ayyūb said: "and it broke his neck." - "Mention of that was made to the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'Wash him with water and lotus leaves, and shroud him in his two garments, but do not put *Hanūt*^[1] on him, nor cover his head, for Allāh will raise him on the Day of Resurrection reciting the *Talbiyah*."

[2893] 95 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbās [may Allāh be pleased with them] that a man was standing with the Prophet ﷺ

عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ خَرَّ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَعِيرِهِ، فَوُقِصَ، فَمَاتَ، فَقَالَ: «اغْسِلُوهُ بِمَاءٍ وَسِدْرٍ، وَكَفَّنُوهُ فِي ثَوْبَيْهِ، وَلَا تُحْمَرُوا رَأْسَهُ، فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ يَبْعَثُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مُلَبَّيًّا».

[٢٨٩٢] ٩٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ دِينَارٍ وَأَيُّوبَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا رَجُلٌ وَاقِفٌ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِعَرَفَةَ، إِذْ وَقَعَ مِنْ رِجْلِهِ، قَالَ أَيُّوبُ: فَأَوْقَصْتُهُ - أَوْ قَالَ فَأَقَعَصْتُهُ - وَقَالَ عَمْرٍو: فَأَوْقَصْتُهُ، فَذَكَرَ ذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «اغْسِلُوهُ بِمَاءٍ وَسِدْرٍ، وَكَفَّنُوهُ فِي ثَوْبَيْنِ، وَلَا تُحْطُّوهُ، وَلَا تُحْمَرُوا رَأْسَهُ، - قَالَ أَيُّوبُ - فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ يَبْعَثُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مُلَبَّيًّا، - وَقَالَ عَمْرٍو - فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ يَبْعَثُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مُلَبَّيًّا».

[٢٨٩٣] ٩٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ عَمْرٍو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ قَالَ: نُبِّئْتُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ،

[1] *Hanūt*: A mixture of perfumes used for embalming the dead.

while he was in *Ihrâm*... and he mentioned a report similar to that of Hammâd from Ayyûb (no. 2892).

عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَجُلًا كَانَ وَاقِفًا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ. فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَ مَا ذَكَرَ حَمَّادٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ.

[2894] 96 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “A man came in *Ihrâm* with the Prophet ﷺ; he fell from his mount, broke his neck and died. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Wash him with water and lote tree leaves, and dress him in his two garments, but do not cover his head, for he will come on the Day of Resurrection reciting the *Talbiyah*.’”

[٢٨٩٤] ٩٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ ابْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى يَعْنِي ابْنَ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو ابْنُ دِينَارٍ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: أَقْبَلَ رَجُلٌ حَرَامًا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَخَرَّ مِنْ بَعِيرِهِ، فَوَقَصَ وَقُصَا، فَمَاتَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اغْسِلُوهُ بِمَاءٍ وَسِدْرٍ وَالْبَسُوهُ ثَوْبَيْهِ، وَلَا تُخَمِّرُوا رَأْسَهُ، فَإِنَّهُ يَأْتِي يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ يُلَبِّي».

[2895] 97 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “A man came in *Ihrâm* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ...” a similar report (as no. 2894), until he said: “For he will be raised on the Day of Resurrection reciting the *Talbiyah*.”

[٢٨٩٥] ٩٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بِنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرِ الْبُرْسَانِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ، أَنَّ سَعِيدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ أَخْبَرَهُ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: أَقْبَلَ رَجُلٌ حَرَامًا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «فَإِنَّهُ يُبْعَثُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مُلَبِّيًا».

And he (the narrator) added: “Sa‘eed bin Jubair did not say where he fell.”

وَرَادَ: لَمْ يُسَمَّ سَعِيدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ حَيْثُ خَرَّ.

[2896] 98 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that a man's neck was broken by his mount when he was in *Ihrâm*, and he died. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Wash him with water and lote tree leaves, and shroud him in his two garments, but do not cover his head or his face, for he will be raised on the Day of Resurrection reciting the *Talbiyah*."

[2897] 99 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that a man was with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in *Ihrâm*, and his camel broke his neck and he died. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Wash him with water and lote tree leaves, and shroud him in his two garments, but do not put any perfume on him nor cover his head, for he will be raised on the Day of Resurrection with his hair matted together."^[1]

[2898] 100 - (...) It was narrated

[٢٨٩٦] ٩٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَوْقَصَتْهُ رَاحِلَتُهُ، وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ، فَمَاتَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اغْسِلُوهُ بِمَاءٍ وَسِدْرٍ، وَكَفِّوهُ فِي تَوْبِيهِ، وَلَا تُحْمَرُوا رَأْسَهُ وَلَا وَجْهَهُ، فَإِنَّهُ يُبْعَثُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مُلَبَّيًا».

[٢٨٩٧] ٩٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو بَشِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ أَبِي بَشِيرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَجُلًا كَانَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مُحْرِمًا، فَوَقَصَتْهُ نَاقَتُهُ، فَمَاتَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اغْسِلُوهُ بِمَاءٍ وَسِدْرٍ، وَكَفِّوهُ فِي تَوْبِيهِ، وَلَا تَمْسُوهُ بِطَيْبٍ، وَلَا تُحْمَرُوا رَأْسَهُ، فَإِنَّهُ يُبْعَثُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مُلَبَّدًا».

[٢٨٩٨] ١٠٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

^[1] *Mulabbadan*: With his hair matted together. It is recommended for the *Muhrim* to use some sticky substance to stick his hair together in order to keep it orderly and protect against lice.

from Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh! be pleased with them] that a man’s mount broke his neck while he was in *Ihrâm* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ordered that he be washed with water and lote tree leaves, but no perfume should be put on him, and his head should not be covered, because he would be raised on the Day of Resurrection with his hair matted together.

[2899] 101 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Bishr from Sa‘eed bin Jubair, that he heard Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh! be pleased with them] narrating that a man came to the Prophet ﷺ while he was in *Ihrâm*, then he fell from his camel and it broke his neck. The Prophet ﷺ ordered that he be washed with water and lote tree leaves, and shrouded in his two garments, but no perfume was to be put on him, and his head was to be left uncovered.

Shu‘bah said: “Then he narrated it to me after that and said: ‘His head and face were to be left uncovered, for he would be raised on the Day of Resurrection with his hair matted together.’”

[2900] 102 - (...) Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh! be pleased with them] said: “A man’s mount broke his neck while he was with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and

كَامِلٍ فَضَيْلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنِ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ أَبِي بَشِيرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَجُلًا وَقَفَهُ بَعِيرُهُ وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَأَمَرَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يُغَسَّلَ بِمَاءٍ وَسِدْرٍ، وَلَا يُمَسَّ طَيْبًا، وَلَا يُخَمَّرَ رَأْسُهُ، فَإِنَّهُ يُبْعَثُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مُلَبَّدًا.

[2899] 101 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ نَافِعٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا - عُذْرَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا بَشِيرٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ جُبَيْرٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يُحَدِّثُ أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ، فَوَقَعَ مِنْ نَاقَتِهِ فَأَقْعَصَتْهُ، فَأَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنْ يُغَسَّلَ بِمَاءٍ وَسِدْرٍ، وَأَنْ يُكْفَمَنَّ فِي ثَوْبَيْنِ، وَلَا يُمَسَّ طَيْبًا، خَارِجَ رَأْسِهِ.

قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: ثُمَّ حَدَّثَنِي بِهِ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ: خَارِجَ رَأْسِهِ وَوَجْهَهُ، فَإِنَّهُ يُبْعَثُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مُلَبَّدًا.

[2900] 102 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا

هَرُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَسْوَدُ ابْنُ عَامِرٍ عَنْ زُهَيْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ:

the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ told them to wash him with water and lote tree leaves, and to leave his face” - and I think he said his head - “uncovered, for he would be raised (on the Day of Resurrection) saying the *Talbiyah*.”

سَمِعْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ يَقُولُ: قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]: وَقَصَّتْ رَجُلًا رَاحِلَتُهُ، وَهُوَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَأَمَرَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يَغْسِلُوهُ بِمَاءٍ وَسِدْرٍ، وَأَنْ يَكْشِفُوا وَجْهَهُ. - حَسِبْتُهُ قَالَ - وَرَأْسَهُ، فَإِنَّهُ يُبْعَثُ [يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ] وَهُوَ يُهْلُ.

[2901] 103 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbās [may Allāh! be pleased with them] said: “There was a man with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and his mount broke his neck and he died. The Prophet ﷺ said: ‘Wash him but do not put any perfume on him, and do not cover his face, for he will be raised reciting the *Talbiyah*.’”

[٢٩٠١] ١٠٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: كَانَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ رَجُلٌ، فَوَقَصَتْهُ نَاقَتُهُ، فَمَاتَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «اغْسِلُوهُ وَلَا تَقْرُبُوهُ طَيِّبًا، وَلَا تَعْطُوا وَجْهَهُ، فَإِنَّهُ يُبْعَثُ يُلَبِّي».

Chapter 15. It Is Permissible For The *Muhrim* To Stipulate A Condition For Exiting *Ihrâm* Because Of Sickness And The Like

[2902] 104 - (1207) It was narrated that ‘Aishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ entered upon Dubâ‘ah bint Az-Zubair and said to her: ‘Do you want to perform *Hajj*?’ She said: ‘By Allāh, I am often in pain.’ He said to her: ‘Go for *Hajj*, but stipulate a

(المعجم ١٥) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ اشْتِرَاطِ الْمُحْرِمِ التَّحْلِيلَ بَعْدَ الْمَرَضِ وَنَحْوِهِ) (التحفة ١٥)

[٢٩٠٢] ١٠٤ - (١٢٠٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَيَّ صُبَاعَةَ بِنْتِ الزُّبَيْرِ، فَقَالَ لَهَا: «أَرَدْتِ الْحَجَّ؟» قَالَتْ: وَاللَّهِ!

condition and say: “*Allâhumma, mahillî haiṭhu habastanî* (O Allâh, my place of exiting *Ihrâm* is wherever You prevent me.)” And she was married to Al-Miqdâd.”

[2903] 105 - (...) It was narrated that ‘*Āishah* [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: “The Prophet ﷺ entered upon *Dubâ’ah* bint *Az-Zubair* bin ‘*Abdul-Muṭṭalib*, and she said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, I want to perform *Hajj*, but I am ill.’ The Prophet ﷺ said: ‘Go for *Hajj*, but stipulate the condition that “*Mahillî haiṭhu habastanî* (My place of exiting *Ihrâm* is wherever You prevent me).”

[2904] (...) A similar report (as no. 2903) was narrated from ‘*Āishah* [may Allâh be pleased with her].

[2905] 106 - (1208) It was narrated from *Ibn ‘Abbâs*, that *Dubâ’ah* bint *Az-Zubair* bin ‘*Abdul-Muṭṭalib* [may Allâh be pleased with them] came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: “I am a heavy woman but I want to perform *Hajj*. What do you advise me to do?” He said: “Enter *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*, but stipulate the condition that: ‘*Mahillî haiṭhu habastanî* (My place of exiting *Ihrâm* is wherever You prevent me).”

مَا أَجِدُنِي إِلَّا وَجِعَةً، فَقَالَ لَهَا: «حُجِّي وَاشْتَرِطِي وَقَوْلِي: اللَّهُمَّ! مَحِلِّي حَيْثُ حَبَسْتَنِي» وَكَانَتْ تَحْتَ الْمِقْدَادِ.

[٢٩٠٣] ١٠٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنِ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَيَّ صُبَاعَةَ بِنْتُ الزُّبَيْرِ بِنْتِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ، فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي أُرِيدُ الْحَجَّ، وَأَنَا شَاكِيَّةٌ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «حُجِّي، وَاشْتَرِطِي أَنْ مَحِلِّي حَيْثُ حَبَسْتَنِي».

[٢٩٠٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنِ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] مِثْلَهُ.

[٢٩٠٥] ١٠٦ - (١٢٠٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ وَأَبُو عَاصِمٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرِ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ طَاوُوسًا وَعِكْرَمَةَ مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ صُبَاعَةَ بِنْتُ

He said: "But she was able to do it all."

الرُّبَيْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَتَتْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: إِنِّي امْرَأَةٌ ثَقِيلَةٌ، وَإِنِّي أُرِيدُ الْحَجَّ، فَمَا تَأْمُرُنِي؟ قَالَ: «أَهْلِي بِالْحَجِّ، وَاسْتَرِطِي أَنْ مَجْلِي حَيْثُ تَحْسِنِي».
قَالَ: فَأَذْرَكْتُ.

[2906] 107 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that Dūbâ'ah wanted to perform *Hajj* and the Prophet ﷺ told her to stipulate a condition, and she did that on the command of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.

[٢٩٠٦] ١٠٧ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا هُرُونُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ الطَّيَالِسِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبِيبُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ هَرَمٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ وَعِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ ضَبَاعَةَ أَرَادَتْ الْحَجَّ فَأَمَرَهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنْ تَشْتَرِطَ، فَفَعَلَتْ ذَلِكَ عَنْ أَمْرِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[2907] 108 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] that the Prophet ﷺ said to Dūbâ'ah [may Allâh be pleased with her]: "Go for *Hajj*, but stipulate the condition that: '*Maḥillī ḥaiṭhu ḥabastanī* (My place of exiting *Ihrām* is wherever You prevent me).'"

[٢٩٠٧] ١٠٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَأَبُو أَيُّوبَ الْعَيْلَانِيُّ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ خِرَاشٍ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخِرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو عَامِرٍ، وَهُوَ عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ عَمْرِو حَدَّثَنَا رَبَاحٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي مَعْرُوفٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لِضَبَاعَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]: «حُجِّي، وَاسْتَرِطِي أَنْ مَجْلِي حَيْثُ تَحْسِنِي».
وَفِي رِوَايَةِ إِسْحَاقَ: أَمَرَ ضَبَاعَةَ.

According to the report of Ishâq: "He commanded Dūbâ'ah."

Chapter 16. The Soundness Of *Ihrâm* For The Woman In *Nifâs* ; It Is Recommended For Her To Perform *Ghusl* Before Entering *Ihrâm*, And The Same Applies To One Who Is Menstruating

[2908] 109 - (1209) It was narrated that 'Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: "Asmā' bint 'Umais experienced *Nifâs* from giving birth to Muḥammad bin Abī Bakr in Ash-Shajarah. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ told Abū Bakr to tell her to perform *Ghusl* and enter *Ihrâm*."

[2909] 110 - (1210) It was narrated from Jābir bin 'Abdullāh [may Allāh be pleased with them] in the *Hadīth* of Asmā' bint 'Umais, when she experienced *Nifâs* after giving birth at Dhul-Hulaifah, that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ told Abū Bakr [may Allāh be pleased with them] to tell her to perform *Ghusl* and enter *Ihrâm*.

(المعجم ١٦) - (بَابُ صِحَّةِ إِحْرَامِ
النِّسَاءِ وَاسْتِحْبَابِ اغْتِسَالِهَا لِلْإِحْرَامِ،
وَكَذَا الْحَائِضِ) (التحفة ١٦)

[٢٩٠٨] ١٠٩ - (١٢٠٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي
هَنَادُ بْنُ السَّرِيِّ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعُثْمَانُ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ عَبْدِةَ -، قَالَ
زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ - عَنْ
عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ
الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: نُفِسَتْ أَسْمَاءُ بِنْتُ عُمَيْسٍ
بِمُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، بِالشَّجَرَةِ، فَأَمَرَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَبَا بَكْرٍ، بِأَمْرِهَا أَنْ تَغْتَسِلَ
وَتُهَلَّ.

[٢٩٠٩] ١١٠ - (١٢١٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا
أَبُو غَسَّانَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: حَدَّثَنَا
جَرِيرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ
سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ،
عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهَا] فِي حَدِيثِ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ عُمَيْسٍ،
حِينَ نُفِسَتْ بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ أَمَرَ أَبَا بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]،
فَأَمَرَهَا أَنْ تَغْتَسِلَ وَتُهَلَّ.

Chapter 17. Clarifying The Types Of *Ihrâm* ; And That It Is Permissible To Perform *Hajj* That Is *Ifrâd*, *Tamattu'* and *Qirân*. It Is Permissible To Join *Hajj* to '*Umrah*. And When The Pilgrim Who Is Performing *Qirân* Should Exit *Ihrâm*

[2910] 111 - (1211) It was narrated that 'Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ during the year of the Farewell Pilgrimage, and we entered *Ihrâm* for '*Umrah*. Then the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Whoever has a *Hadî* (sacrificial animal) with him, let him enter *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* with '*Umrah*, then not exit *Ihrâm* until he exits *Ihrâm* from both.'

"I came to Makkah and I was menstruating, and I did not circumambulate the House nor go between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah. I complained about that to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and he said: 'Undo your hair and comb it, and enter *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*, and leave '*Umrah* for now.' I did that. Then, when we had finished *Hajj*, the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ sent me with 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Abî Bakr to At-Tan'îm and I performed '*Umrah*. He said: 'This is the place of your '*Umrah*.' And those who had entered *Ihrâm* for '*Umrah* circumambulated the House and

(المعجم ١٧) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ وَجْهِهِ
الإِحْرَامِ، وَأَنَّهُ يَجُوزُ إِفْرَادَ الْحَجِّ
وَالْتَمَتُّعِ وَالْقِرَانَ، وَجَوَازَ إِدْخَالَ الْحَجِّ
عَلَى الْعُمْرَةِ، وَمَتَى يَحِلُّ الْقَارِنُ مِنْ
نَسَكِهِ) (التحفة ١٧)

[٢٩١٠] ١١١- (١٢١١) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى
مَالِكِ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ
عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ:
خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَامَ حَجَّةِ
الْوُدَاعِ، فَأَهْلَلْنَا بِعُمْرَةٍ، ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ فَلْيُهْلَلْ
بِالْحَجِّ مَعَ الْعُمْرَةِ، ثُمَّ لَا يَحِلُّ حَتَّى يَحِلَّ
مِنْهُمَا جَمِيعًا» قَالَتْ: فَقَدِمْتُ مَكَّةَ وَأَنَا
حَائِضٌ، لَمْ أَطْفِئِ بِالْبَيْتِ، وَلَا بَيْنَ
الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَسَكَوْتُ ذَلِكَ إِلَى
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «انْقُضِي رَأْسَكَ
وَأَمْسِطِي، وَأَهْلِي بِالْحَجِّ وَدَعِي الْعُمْرَةَ»
قَالَتْ فَفَعَلْتُ، فَلَمَّا قَضَيْتَا الْحَجَّ أَرْسَلَنِي
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَعَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي
بَكْرٍ إِلَى التَّنْعِيمِ فَأَعْتَمَرْتُ، فَقَالَ: «هَذِهِ
مَكَانُ عُمْرَتِكَ» فَطَافَ الَّذِينَ أَهْلُوا
بِالْعُمْرَةِ؛ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ ثُمَّ

went between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah. Then they exited *Ihrâm*, then they performed another *Tawâf* after they returned from Minâ for their *Hajj*. As for those who joined *Hajj* and *Umrah*, they performed one *Tawâf*.”

[2911] 112 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Aishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, said: “We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ during the year of the Farewell Pilgrimage, and some of us entered *Ihrâm* for *Umrah* and some of us entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* (only). When we came to Makkah, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever entered *Ihrâm* for *Umrah* and did not bring a sacrificial animal with him, let him exit *Ihrâm*, and whoever entered *Ihrâm* for *Umrah* and did bring a sacrificial animal, let him not exit *Ihrâm* until he has offered his sacrifice. And whoever entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*, let him complete his *Hajj*.’” ‘Aishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: “My menses began, and I continued to menstruate until the day of ‘Arafah, and I only entered *Ihrâm* for *Umrah*. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told me to undo my hair and comb it, and enter *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*, and to forget about *Umrah*. I did that, until, when I had completed my *Hajj*, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ

حَلَّوْا، ثُمَّ طَافُوا طَوَافًا آخَرَ بَعْدَ أَنْ رَجَعُوا مِنْ مَنَى لِحَجَّتِهِمْ، وَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ كَانُوا جَمَعُوا الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ، فَإِنَّمَا طَافُوا طَوَافًا وَاحِدًا. [انظر: ٣٢٢٢]

[٢٩١١] ١١٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبٍ بْنُ اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ [عَامَ] حَجَّةِ الْوُدَاعِ، فَمِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَ بِعُمْرَةٍ وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَ بِحَجٍّ، حَتَّى قَدِمْنَا مَكَّةَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَحْرَمَ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَلَمْ يُهْدِ، فَلْيَحْلِلْ، وَمَنْ أَحْرَمَ بِعُمْرَةٍ وَأُهْدَى، فَلَا يَحِلُّ حَتَّى يَنْحَرَ هَدْيَهُ، وَمَنْ أَهَلَ بِحَجٍّ، فَلْيَتِمَّ حَجَّهُ» قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]: فَحِضْتُ، فَلَمْ أَزَلْ حَائِضًا حَتَّى كَانَ يَوْمَ عَرَفَةَ، وَلَمْ أَهْلِلْ إِلَّا بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَأَمَرَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ أَنْقُضَ رَأْسِي، وَأَمْتَشِطُ، وَأُهَلَ بِحَجٍّ، وَأَتْرُكَ الْعُمْرَةَ، قَالَتْ: فَفَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ، حَتَّى إِذَا قَضَيْتُ حَجِّي، بَعَثَ مَعِيَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، وَأَمَرَنِي أَنْ أَعْدِمَ مِنْ

sent ‘Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî Bakr with me and told me to perform ‘Umrah from At-Tan‘îm, to make up for the ‘Umrah that I had abandoned when the time for Hajj came.”

[2912] 113 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “We set out with the Prophet ﷺ during the year of the Farewell Pilgrimage, and I entered *Ihrâm* for ‘Umrah and I did not bring a sacrificial animal with me. The Prophet ﷺ said: ‘Whoever has a sacrificial animal with him, let him enter *Ihrâm* for Hajj along with his ‘Umrah, then not exit *Ihrâm* until he exits *Ihrâm* of them both.’ My menses began, and when the Night of ‘Arafah began, I said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, I had entered *Ihrâm* for ‘Umrah, so what should I do about my Hajj?’ He said: ‘Undo your hair, comb it, stop ‘Umrah and enter *Ihrâm* for Hajj.’” She said: “When I finished my Hajj, he told ‘Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî Bakr to let me ride behind him and to take me for ‘Umrah from At-Tan‘îm, to make up for the ‘Umrah that I had abandoned.”

[2913] 114 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: “We set out with the Messenger of Allâh

التَّعِيمِ، مَكَانَ عُمْرَتِي الَّتِي أَدْرَكْتَنِي الْحُجَّ وَلَمْ أَحِلِّلْ مِنْهَا.

[٢٩١٢] ١١٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بِنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَامَ حَجَّةِ الْوُدَاعِ، فَأَهْلَلْتُ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَلَمْ أَكُنْ سَمِعْتُ الْهَدْيَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ، فَلْيَهْلِلْ بِالْحُجِّ مَعَ عُمْرَتِهِ، [ثُمَّ] لَا يَحِلُّ حَتَّى يَحِلَّ مِنْهُمَا جَمِيعًا». قَالَتْ: فَحِضْتُ، فَلَمَّا دَخَلْتُ لَيْلَةَ عَرَفَةَ، قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي كُنْتُ أَهْلَلْتُ بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَكَيْفَ أَصْنَعُ بِحَجَّتِي؟ قَالَ «انْقِضِي رَأْسَكَ، وَامْتَشِطِي، وَأَمْسِكِي عَنِ الْعُمْرَةِ، وَأَهْلِي بِالْحُجِّ» قَالَتْ: فَلَمَّا قَضَيْتُ حَجَّتِي أَمَرَ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، فَأَرَدَفَنِي، فَأَعْمَرَنِي مِنَ التَّعِيمِ، مَكَانَ عُمْرَتِي الَّتِي أَمْسَكْتُ عَنْهَا.

[٢٩١٣] ١١٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]

ﷺ and he said: ‘Whoever among you wanted to enter *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* and ‘*Umrah*, let him do so, and whoever wanted to enter *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* let him do so, and whoever wanted to enter *Ihrâm* for ‘*Umrah*, let him do so.’” ‘*Āishah* [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* and some people did the same, and some people entered *Ihrâm* for ‘*Umrah* and *Hajj*, and some people entered *Ihrâm* for ‘*Umrah*. I was one of those who entered *Ihrâm* for ‘*Umrah*.”

[2914] 115 - (...) It was narrated that ‘*Āishah* [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: “We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for the Farewell Pilgrimage, near the time of the appearance of the crescent of *Dhul-Hijjah*. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever among you wants to enter *Ihrâm* for ‘*Umrah*, let him do so. Were it not that I have brought the sacrificial animal with me, I would have entered *Ihrâm* for ‘*Umrah*.’ Among the people there were some who entered *Ihrâm* for ‘*Umrah*, and some who entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*. I was one of those who entered *Ihrâm* for ‘*Umrah*. We set out until we came to Makkah, but on the Day of ‘*Arafah* my menses began, and I did not exit *Ihrâm* for my ‘*Umrah*. I

قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ «مَنْ أَرَادَ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يُهَلَّ بِحَجِّ وَعُمْرَةٍ فَلْيَفْعَلْ، وَمَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُهَلَّ بِحَجِّ فَلْيُهَلَّ، وَمَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُهَلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَلْيُهَلَّ» قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]: فَأَهَّلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِحَجِّ وَأَهَّلَ بِهِ نَاسٌ مَعَهُ، وَأَهَّلَ نَاسٌ بِالْعُمْرَةِ وَالْحَجِّ، وَأَهَّلَ نَاسٌ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَكُنْتُ فِي مَنِّ أَهْلِ بِالْعُمْرَةِ.

[٢٩١٤] ١١٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، مُوَافِينَ لِإِهْلَالِ ذِي الْحِجَّةِ، قَالَتْ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَرَادَ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يُهَلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ فَلْيُهَلَّ، فَلَوْلَا أَنِّي أَهْدَيْتُ لَأَهْلَلْتُ بِعُمْرَةٍ» قَالَتْ: فَكَانَ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ مَنْ أَهَّلَ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ أَهَّلَ بِالْحَجِّ، قَالَتْ: فَكُنْتُ أَنَا مِمَّنْ أَهَّلَ بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَخَرَجْنَا حَتَّى قَدِمْنَا مَكَّةَ، فَأَذْرَكَنِي يَوْمَ عَرَفَةَ وَأَنَا حَائِضٌ، لَمْ أَحِلَّ مِنْ عُمْرَتِي، فَسَكَوْتُ ذَلِكَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ «دَعِي

complained about that to the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'Forget about your 'Umrah. Undo your hair and comb it, and enter *Ihrâm* for Hajj.' She said: 'I did that, then when it was the night of *Al-Haṣbah*, and Allâh had enabled us to complete our Hajj, he sent 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî Bakr with me. He made me ride behind him and he took me out to At-Tan'îm, and I entered *Ihrâm* for 'Umrah, and Allâh enabled us to complete our Hajj and our 'Umrah.'

"And there was no sacrifice, charity or fasting required because of that."^[1]

[2915] 116 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ at the time of the crescent moon of *Dhul-Hijjah*, not thinking of anything but Hajj. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever among you wants to enter *Ihrâm* for 'Umrah, let him enter *Ihrâm* for 'Umrah.'" And he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of 'Abdah (no. 2914).

[2916] 117 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ at the time of the crescent moon of *Dhul-Hijjah*. Some of us entered *Ihrâm* for 'Umrah, some

عُمَرْتِكَ، وَأَنْقُضِي رَأْسَكَ، وَامْتَشِطِي، وَأَهْلِي بِالْحَجِّ» قَالَتْ: فَفَعَلْتُ: فَلَمَّا كَانَتْ لَيْلَةُ الْحَضْبَةِ، وَقَدْ قَضَى اللَّهُ حَجَّنَا، أَرْسَلَ مَعِيَ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، فَأَرَدَنِي وَخَرَجَ بِي إِلَى التَّنْعِيمِ، فَأَهْلَلْتُ بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَقَضَى اللَّهُ حَجَّنَا وَعُمَرَتَنَا.

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ فِي ذَلِكَ هَدْيٍ وَلَا صَدَقَةٌ وَلَا صَوْمٌ.

[٢٩١٥] ١١٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مُوَافِينَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَيْلَةَ ذِي الْحِجَّةِ، لَا نُرَى إِلَّا الْحَجَّ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَحَبَّ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يُهَلََّ بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَلْيُهَلََّ بِعُمْرَةٍ» وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ عَبْدِ.

[٢٩١٦] ١١٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مُوَافِينَ لَيْلَةَ

[1] They say that the last sentence is a statement of one of the narrators.

of us entered *Ihrâm* for Hajj and 'Umrah, and some of us entered *Ihrâm* for Hajj. I was one of those who entered *Ihrâm* for 'Umrah..." and he quoted a *Hadîth* like theirs, and he said therein: "Urwah said concerning that: 'Allâh enabled her to complete her Hajj and 'Umrah.'" Hishâm said: "And no sacrifice, fasting or charity was required because of that."

[2917] 118 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ during the year of the Farewell Pilgrimage. Some of us entered *Ihrâm* for 'Umrah, some of us entered *Ihrâm* for Hajj and 'Umrah, and some of us entered *Ihrâm* for Hajj. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered *Ihrâm* for Hajj. Those who had entered *Ihrâm* for 'Umrah exited *Ihrâm*, but those who had entered *Ihrâm* for Hajj or for both Hajj and 'Umrah, did not exit *Ihrâm* until the Day of Sacrifice."

[2918] 119 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Prophet ﷺ, not thinking of anything but Hajj. When we were in Sarif, or close to it, my menses began. The Prophet ﷺ entered upon me and found me weeping. He said, 'Have your menses begun?' I

ذِي الْحِجَّةِ، مِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَ بِحِجَّةٍ وَعُمْرَةٍ، وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَ بِحِجَّةٍ، فَكُنْتُ فِيمَنْ أَهَلَ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِهِمَا وَقَالَ فِيهِ: قَالَ عُرْوَةُ فِي ذَلِكَ: إِنَّهُ قَضَى اللَّهُ حَجَّهَا وَعُمْرَتَهَا، قَالَ هِشَامٌ: وَلَمْ يَكُنْ فِي ذَلِكَ هَدْيٍ وَلَا صِيَامٍ وَلَا صَدَقَةٍ.

[٢٩١٧] ١١٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ أَبِي الْأَسْوَدِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنِ نَوْفَلٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَامَ حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، فَمِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَ بِحِجٍّ وَعُمْرَةٍ، وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَ بِالْحَجِّ، وَأَهَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالْحَجِّ، فَأَمَّا مَنْ أَهَلَ بِعُمْرَةٍ فَحَلَّ، وَأَمَّا مَنْ أَهَلَ بِحِجٍّ أَوْ جَمَعَ الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ، فَلَمْ يَحْلُوا، حَتَّى كَانَ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ.

[٢٩١٨] ١١٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ

بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعُمَرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، قَالَ عُمَرُو: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَلَا

said: 'Yes.' He said: 'This is something that Allâh has decreed for the daughters of Âdam. Do what the pilgrims do, but do not circumambulate the House until you have performed *Ghusl*.' And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sacrificed cows on behalf of his wives."

تَرَى إِلَّا الْحَجَّ، حَتَّى إِذَا كُنَّا بِسَرِفٍ، أَوْ قَرِيبٍ مِنْهَا، حِضْتُ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَنَا أَبْكِي، فَقَالَ: «أَنْفَسْتِ» - يَعْنِي الْحِضَّةَ قَالَتْ - قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «إِنَّ هَذِهِ شَيْءٌ كَتَبَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى بَنَاتِ آدَمَ، فَأَقْضِي مَا يَقْضِي الْحَاجُّ، غَيْرَ أَنْ لَا تَطُوفِي بِالْبَيْتِ حَتَّى تَغْتَسِلِي» قَالَتْ: وَضَحَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ نِسَائِهِ بِالْبَقَرِ.

[2919] 120 - (...) It was narrated that 'Aishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ not thinking of anything but *Hajj*, until we came to Sarif, where my menses began. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon me and found me weeping. He said: 'Why are you weeping?' I said: 'By Allâh, I wish that I had not come out this year.' He said: 'What is the matter with you? Have your menses begun?' I said: 'Yes.' He said: 'This is something that Allâh has decreed for the daughters of Âdam, - peace be upon him. Do what the pilgrims do, but do not circumambulate the House until you have purified yourself.' When I came to Makkah, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to his Companions: 'Make it *Umrah*.' So the people exited *Ihrâm* (after performing *Umrah*) except those who had sacrificial animals with

[٢٩١٩] ١٢٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ اللَّهُ أَبُو أَيُّوبَ الْغُبَارِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ الْمَاجِشُونُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَا نَذْكُرُ إِلَّا الْحَجَّ، حَتَّى جِئْنَا سَرِفَ فَطَمِئْتُ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَنَا أَبْكِي، فَقَالَ: «مَا يُبْكِيكِ؟» فَقُلْتُ: وَاللَّهِ! لَوَدِدْتُ أَنِّي لَمْ أَكُنْ خَرَجْتُ الْعَامَ، قَالَ: «مَا لَكَ؟ لَعَلَّكِ نَفْسْتِ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «هَذَا شَيْءٌ كَتَبَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى بَنَاتِ آدَمَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ - افْعَلِي مَا يَفْعَلُ الْحَاجُّ غَيْرَ أَنْ لَا تَطُوفِي بِالْبَيْتِ حَتَّى تَطْهَرِي» قَالَتْ: فَلَمَّا قَدِمْتُ مَكَّةَ، قَالَ رَسُولُ

them. The Prophet ﷺ, Abû Bakr, 'Umar and those who were well off had sacrificial animals with them. Then they entered *Ihrâm* for 'Umrah when they went to Minâ. On the Day of Sacrifice my menses ended, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told me to perform *Tawâf Al-ifâdah*. Some beef was brought to us, and I said: 'What is this?' They said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ has sacrificed cows on behalf of his wives.' When it was the night of *Al-Ḥaşbah* I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, the people are going back having performed *Hajj* and 'Umrah, and I am going back having performed *Hajj* (only).' So he told 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî Bakr to let me ride behind him on his camel. I remember that I was a young girl and I got sleepy and my face touched the back of the saddle. Then we came to At-Tan'îm where I entered *Ihrâm* for 'Umrah, to make up for the 'Umrah that the people had already done."

[2920] 121 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We said *Talbiyah* for *Hajj*, then when we were in Sarif my menses began. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon me and found me weeping..." And he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of Al-Mâjishûn (no. 2919), except that it does not

الله ﷺ لِأَصْحَابِهِ: «اجْعَلُوهَا عُمْرَةً» فَأَهْلَ النَّاسِ إِلَّا مَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ الْهَدْيُ، قَالَتْ: فَكَانَ الْهَدْيُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرَ وَذَوِي الْبَيْتِ، ثُمَّ أَهْلُوا حِينَ رَاحُوا، قَالَتْ: فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ النَّحْرِ طَهَّرْتُ، فَأَمَرَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَقْضْتُ، قَالَتْ: فَأَتَيْنَا بِلَحْمِ بَقَرٍ، فَقُلْتُ: مَا هَذَا؟ فَقَالُوا: أَهْدَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَن نِسَائِهِ الْبَقْرَ، فَلَمَّا كَانَتْ لَيْلَةُ الْحَضْبَةِ قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! يَرْجِعُ النَّاسُ بِحَجَّةٍ وَعُمْرَةٍ وَأَرْجِعُ بِحَجَّةٍ؟ قَالَتْ: فَأَمَرَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، فَأَرَدَنِي عَلَى جَمَلِهِ، قَالَتْ: فَإِنِّي لَأَذْكُرُ وَأَنَا جَارِيَةٌ حَدِيثُهُ السَّنَ أَنْعَسَ فَيَصِيبُ وَجْهِي مُؤَخَّرَةً الرَّحْلِ، حَتَّى جِئْنَا إِلَى التَّنْعِيمِ، فَأَهْلَلْتُ مِنْهَا بِعُمْرَةٍ جَزَاءَ بَعْمَرَةَ النَّاسِ الَّتِي اعْتَمَرُوا.

[٢٩٢٠] ١٢١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو أَيُّوبَ الْغُبَيْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِهِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: لَبَّيْنَا بِالْحَجِّ، حَتَّى إِذَا كُنَّا بِسَرِفٍ حِضْتُ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَنَا أَبْكِي، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ الْمَاجِشُونِ، غَيْرَ

say in the *Hadith* of Hammâd: "The Prophet ﷺ, Abû Bakr, 'Umar and those who were well off had sacrificial animals with them. Then they entered *Ihrâm* for 'Umrah when they went to Mina," nor the words of 'Aishah: "I was a young girl and I got sleepy and my face touched the back of the saddle."

[2921] 122 - (...) It was narrated from 'Aishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that the Messenger of Allâh performed Hajj only.

[2922] 123 - (...) It was narrated that 'Aishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, entering *Ihrâm* for Hajj, during the month of Hajj, in the places of Hajj, and in the nights of Hajj, until we camped at Sarif. He came out to his Companions and said: 'Whoever among you does not have a sacrificial animal with him and wants to make it 'Umrah, let him do so, and whoever has a sacrificial animal with him, let him not do that.' Some of them followed that, and some did not, among those who did not have a sacrificial animal with them. As for the Messenger

أَنَّ حَمَادًا لَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: فَكَانَ الْهُدْيُ
مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرَ وَذَوِي
الْيَسَارَةِ، ثُمَّ أَهْلُوا حِينَ رَاحُوا. وَلَا
قَوْلُهَا: وَأَنَا جَارِيَةٌ حَدِيثُهُ السَّنُّ أَنْعَسُ
فَيَصِيبُ وَجْهِي مُؤَخَّرَةُ الرَّحْلِ.

[2921] 122 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي أُوَيْسٍ: حَدَّثَنِي خَالِي
مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى
قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ
ابْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَفْرَدَ الْحَجَّ.

[2922] 123 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ أَفْلَحِ بْنِ حُمَيْدٍ،
عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]
قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مُهْلِينَ
بِالْحَجِّ، فِي أَشْهُرِ الْحَجِّ، وَفِي حُرْمِ
الْحَجِّ، وَلِيَالِي الْحَجِّ، حَتَّى نَزَلْنَا بِسَرِفٍ،
فَخَرَجَ إِلَى أَصْحَابِهِ فَقَالَ: «مَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ
مَعَهُ مِنْكُمْ هَدْيٌ فَاحْبَبْ أَنْ يَجْعَلَهَا عُمْرَةً،
فَلْيَفْعَلْ، وَمَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ، فَلَا
فَمِنْهُمْ الْآخِذُ بِهَا وَالتَّارِكُ لَهَا، مِمَّنْ لَمْ
يَكُنْ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ، فَأَمَّا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

of Allâh ﷺ, he had a sacrificial animal with him, and some of his Companions could also afford it. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon me and found me weeping. He said: 'Why are you weeping?' I said: 'I heard what you said to your Companions, and I heard about 'Umrah, [and I have been prevented from performing 'Umrah].' He said: 'What is the matter with you?' I said: 'I am not praying (meaning: I am in menses).' He said: 'That does not matter. Do (the rituals of) *Hajj*, and perhaps Allâh will compensate you for this. You are one of the daughters of Âdam, and Allâh has decreed for you what He has decreed for them.' So I went out for my *Hajj*, until we camped in Minâ, where I purified myself, then we circumambulated the House. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ camped at Al-Muḥaṣṣab, and he called 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Abî Bakr and said: 'Take your sister out of the sanctuary and let her enter *Ihrâm* for 'Umrah, then let her circumambulate the House, and I will wait for you here.' So we went out and I entered *Ihrâm*, then I circumambulated the House and went between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah, then we came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in his tent in the middle of the night. He said: 'Have you finished?' I said: 'Yes.' He gave his

فَكَانَ مَعَهُ الْهُدْيُ، وَمَعَ رِجَالٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ لَهُمْ قُوَّةٌ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَنَا أَبْكِي، فَقَالَ: «مَا يُبْكِيكَ؟» قُلْتُ: سَمِعْتُ كَلَامَكَ مَعَ أَصْحَابِكَ فَسَمِعْتُ بِالْعُمْرَةِ [فَمُنِعْتُ الْعُمْرَةَ] قَالَ: «وَمَا لَكَ؟» قُلْتُ: لَا أَصَلِّي، قَالَ: «فَلَا يَضُرُّكَ، فَكُونِي فِي حَجِّكَ، فَعَسَى اللَّهُ أَنْ يَرْزُقَكِيهَا، وَإِنَّمَا أَنْتِ مِنْ بَنَاتِ آدَمَ، كَتَبَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ مَا كَتَبَ عَلَيْهِنَّ» قَالَتْ: فَخَرَجْتُ فِي حَجَّتِي حَتَّى نَزَلْنَا مِنِّي فَتَطَهَّرْتُ، ثُمَّ طَفْنَا بِالْبَيْتِ، وَنَزَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْمُحَصَّبَ، فَدَعَا عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ فَقَالَ: «الْخُرُجُ بِأَخْتِكَ مِنَ الْحَرَمِ فَلْتَهَلِّ بِعُمْرَةٍ، ثُمَّ لَتَطْفُ بِالْبَيْتِ، فَإِنِّي أَنْتَظِرُكُمْ هَاهُنَا» قَالَتْ: فَخَرَجْنَا فَأَهْلَلْتُ، ثُمَّ طَفْتُ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَجِئْنَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ فِي مَنْزِلِهِ مِنْ جَوْفِ اللَّيْلِ، فَقَالَ: «هَلْ فَرُغْتِ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، فَأَذَّنَ فِي أَصْحَابِهِ بِالرَّحِيلِ، فَخَرَجَ فَمَرَّ بِالْبَيْتِ فَطَافَ بِهِ قَبْلَ صَلَاةِ الصُّبْحِ، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ.

Companions permission to move on, and he passed by the Ka'bah and circumambulated it before praying *Subh*, then he left for Al-Madinah.”

[2923] 124 - (...) It was narrated that the Mother of the Believers, 'Aishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: “Some of us entered *Ihrām* for *Hajj* alone, and some of us entered *Ihrām* for *Qirān* and some of us entered *Ihrām* for *Hajj Tamattu*”.

[2924] (...) It was narrated by Al-Qāsim bin Muḥammad who said: “'Aishah came for *Hajj*.”

[2925] 125 - (...) It was narrated that 'Amrah said: “I heard 'Aishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] say: ‘We set out with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ five days before the end of *Dhul-Qa'dah*, not thinking of anything but *Hajj*. When we drew near to Makkah, the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ ordered those who did not have sacrificial animals with them to exit *Ihrām* after circumambulating the House and (running) between Aṣ-Ṣafā and Al-Marwah.’ ‘Aishah [may Allāh be pleased with her]

[٢٩٢٣] ١٢٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِيؤب: حَدَّثَنَا عَبَّادُ بْنُ عَبَّادِ
الْمُهَلَّبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ عَنِ
الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ
عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: مِنَّا مَنْ
أَهَلَ بِالْحَجِّ مُفْرَدًا، وَمِنَّا مَنْ قَرَنَ، وَمِنَّا
مَنْ تَمَعَّ.

[٢٩٢٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ
حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا
ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ عَنِ
الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: جَاءَتْ عَائِشَةُ
حَاجَّةً.

[٢٩٢٥] ١٢٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ
يَعْنِي ابْنَ بِلَالٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى وَهُوَ ابْنُ
سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ قَالَتْ: سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ
[رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] تَقُولُ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِخَمْسِ بَقِيْنَ مِنْ ذِي
الْقَعْدَةِ، لَا نَرَى إِلَّا أَنَّهُ الْحَجُّ، حَتَّى إِذَا
دَوْنَا مِنْ مَكَّةَ أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَنْ لَمْ
يَكُنْ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ، إِذَا طَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ وَيَبْنَ

said: ‘Then some beef was brought to us on the day of sacrifice and I said: ‘What is this?’ It was said: ‘The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ has offered a sacrifice on behalf of his wives.’”

Yahyâ said: “I mentioned this *Hadîth* of Al-Qâsim bin Muḥammad and he said: ‘She has narrated the *Hadîth* correctly to you.’”

[2926] (...) A similar report (as no. 2925) was narrated from Yahyâ with this chain.

[2927] 126 - (...) It was narrated that the Mother of the Believers said: “I said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, the people are leaving, having done two rituals, and I am leaving having done only one.’ He said: ‘Wait and when you have become pure, go out to At-Tan‘îm and enter *Ihrâm* from there, then meet us at such-and-such a place” - he (the narrator) said: “I think he said: ‘Tomorrow’” - “and you will have a reward (for *Umrah*) equivalent to your effort or your expenditure.”

الصَّافَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ، أَنْ يَحِلَّ، قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: فَدَحَلَ عَلَيْنَا يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ
بِلَحْمِ بَقْرٍ، فَقُلْتُ: مَا هَذَا؟ فَقِيلَ: ذَبَحَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ أَزْوَاجِهِ.

قَالَ يَحْيَى: فَذَكَرْتُ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ
لِلْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، فَقَالَ: أَتَيْتُكَ، وَاللَّهِ!
بِالْحَدِيثِ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ.

[٢٩٢٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْمُنْتَنَى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرْتَنِي عَمْرُو
أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]؛
وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ
يَحْيَى بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[٢٩٢٧] ١٢٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَلِيَّةَ عَنِ
ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ،
عَنْ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ؛ وَعَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أُمِّ
الْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!
يَصْدُرُ النَّاسُ بِنُسُكَيْنِ وَأَصْدُرُ بِنُسُكٍ
وَاجِدٍ؟ قَالَ «اتَّنظِرِي! فَإِذَا طَهَّرْتَ
فَاخْرُجِي إِلَى التَّنْعِيمِ، فَأَهْلِي مِنْهُ، ثُمَّ
الْقَيْنَا عِنْدَ كَذَا وَكَذَا - قَالَ: أَظْنَهُ قَالَ
غَدًا - وَلَكِنَّهَا عَلَى قَدْرِ نَصَبِكَ أَوْ - قَالَ
- نَفَقَتِكَ».

[2928] 127 - (...) The Mother of the Believers [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "O Messenger of Allâh, the people are leaving having done two rituals..." a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 2927).

[2929] 128 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, not thinking of anything but *Hajj*. When we came to Makkah, we circumambulated the House, then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ordered those who had not brought sacrificial animals with them to exit *Ihrâm*. Those who had not brought sacrificial animals with them exited *Ihrâm*, and his wives had not brought sacrificial animals with them, so they exited *Ihrâm*." 'Āishah said: "Then my menses began so I did not circumambulate the House. When it was the night of *Al-Ḥaṣbah*, I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, the people are going back having done 'Umrah and *Hajj*, but I am going back having done *Hajj* only.' He said: 'Did you not circumambulate the House the night we came to Makkah?' I said: 'No.' He said: 'Then go with your brother to At-Tan'im, and

[٢٩٢٨] ١٢٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ وَإِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: لَا أَعْرِفُ حَدِيثَ أَحَدِهِمَا مِنَ الْآخِرِ، أَنَّ أُمَّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! يَصْدُرُ النَّاسُ بِنُسُكَيْنِ، فَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ.

[٢٩٢٩] ١٢٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلَا نَرَى إِلَّا أَنَّهُ الْحَجُّ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا [مَكَّةَ] تَطَوَّفْنَا بِالْبَيْتِ، فَأَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ سَاقَ الْهَدْيِ أَنْ يَحِلَّ، قَالَتْ: فَحَلَّ مَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ سَاقَ الْهَدْيِ، وَنِسَاؤُهُ لَمْ يَسْفَنَ [الْهَدْيِ]، فَأَحْلَلْنَ، قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَحِضْتُ، فَلَمْ أَطْفِ بِالْبَيْتِ، فَلَمَّا كَانَتْ لَيْلَةُ الْحَضْبَةِ قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! يَرْجِعُ النَّاسُ بِعُمْرَةٍ وَحَجَّةٍ، وَأَرْجِعُ أَنَا بِحَجَّةٍ؟ قَالَ: «أَوْ مَا كُنْتِ طُفْتِ لَيْلِي قَدِمْنَا مَكَّةَ؟» قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَادْهَبِي مَعَ أَخِيكَ إِلَى

enter *Ihrâm* for 'Umrah, then we will meet at such-and-such a place.”

“Şafiyah said: ‘I think that I have detained you.’ He said: ‘(May you become) barren and shaven-headed!^[1] Did you not perform *Tawâf* on the day of sacrifice?’ She said: ‘Yes.’ He said: ‘It doesn’t matter then, move on.”

‘Âishah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ met me as he was going up from Makkah and I was coming down to it - or as I was going up and he was coming down from it.”

[2930] 129 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: “We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, reciting the *Talbiyah* but not mentioning *Hajj* or ‘Umrah...” and he quoted a *Hadîth* similar to that of Manşûr (no. 2929).

[2931] 130 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Âishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came on the fourth or fifth day of Dhul-Hijjah, and he entered upon me in an angry state. I said: ‘Who has made you angry, O Messenger of Allâh? May Allâh cause him to

التَّعِيمِ، فَأَهْلِي بِعُمْرَةٍ، ثُمَّ مَوْعِدُكَ مَكَانَ كَذَا وَكَذَا».

قَالَتْ صَفِيَّةُ: مَا أَرَانِي إِلَّا حَابِسَتَكُمْ، قَالَ: «عَقْرَى حَلْقَى، أَوْ مَا كُنْتَ طُفْتِ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ؟» قَالَتْ: بَلَى. قَالَ: «لَا بَأْسَ، انْفِرِي».

قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَلَقِيَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ مُضْعِدٌ مِنْ مَكَّةَ وَأَنَا مُنْهَبِطَةٌ عَلَيْهَا - أَوْ أَنَا مُضْعِدَةٌ وَهُوَ مُنْهَبِطٌ مِنْهَا - وَقَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: مُتَّهَبَةٌ وَمُتَّهَبٌ.

[٢٩٣٠] ١٢٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا

سُوَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُسَهَّرٍ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ نُلْبِي، لَا نَذْكُرُ حَجًّا وَلَا عُمْرَةً، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ مَنْصُورٍ.

[٢٩٣١] ١٣٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عُنْدَرٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ -: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ الْحُسَيْنِ، عَنْ ذَكْوَانَ مَوْلَى عَائِشَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ

[1] This is not meant in any literal sense, rather it is an expression indicating disapproval.

enter the Fire!' He said: 'Do you not realize that I ordered the people to do something and they are hesitating? If I had known before what I know now, I would not have brought the sacrificial animal with me, and I would have bought it (in Makkah), and I would have exited *Ihrām* as they have done.'"

[رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لِأَرْبَعِ مَضِينٍ مِنْ ذِي الْحِجَّةِ، أَوْ خَمْسٍ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ وَهُوَ غَضْبَانٌ، فَقُلْتُ: مَنْ أَعْضَبَكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَدْخَلَهُ اللهُ النَّارَ، قَالَ: «أَوْمَا شَعَرْتِ أَنِّي أَمَرْتُ النَّاسَ بِأَمْرٍ فَإِذَا هُمْ يَتَرَدَّدُونَ - قَالَ الْحَكَمُ: كَأَنَّهُمْ يَتَرَدَّدُونَ أَحْسِبُ - وَلَوْ أَنِّي اسْتَقْبَلْتُ مِنْ أَمْرِي مَا اسْتَدْبِرْتُ، مَا سُقْتُ الْهَدْيَ مَعِيَ حَتَّى أَشْتَرِيَهُ، ثُمَّ أَجِلُّ كَمَا حَلُّوا».

[2932] 131 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] said: "The Prophet ﷺ came on the fourth or fifth (day) of Dhul-Hijjah..." a *Hadīth* similar to that of Ghundar (no. 2931).

[٢٩٣٢] ١٣١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، سَمِعَ عَلِيَّ بْنَ الْحُسَيْنِ، عَنْ ذُكْوَانَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: قَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لِأَرْبَعٍ أَوْ خَمْسٍ مَضِينٍ مِنْ ذِي الْحِجَّةِ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ عُذْرٍ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ الشَّكَّ مِنَ الْحَكَمِ فِي قَوْلِهِ: يَتَرَدَّدُونَ.

[2933] 132 - (...) It was narrated from 'Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] that she entered *Ihrām* for 'Umrah, then she arrived at Makkah but she did not circumambulate the House before she got her menses. She did all of the rituals, as she had entered *Ihrām* for

[٢٩٣٣] ١٣٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بِهِ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا أَهَلَّتْ بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَقَدِمَتْ وَلَمْ تَطْفُفْ بِالْبَيْتِ حَتَّى حَاضَتْ فَسَكَتِ الْمَنَاسِكَ كُلَّهَا،

Hajj. The Prophet ﷺ said to her on the day of departing from Minâ: “Your *Tawâf* will suffice for your *Hajj* and your ‘*Umrah*.” But she insisted, so he sent her with ‘Abdur-Rahmân to At-Tan‘îm, and she performed ‘*Umrah* after performing *Hajj*.

[2934] 133 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Aishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] that her menses began in Sarif, and she became pure in ‘Arafah, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Your going between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah will suffice for your *Hajj* and your ‘*Umrah*.”

[2935] 134 - (...) Şafiyah bint Shaibah said: “‘Aishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, are the people going to go back with two rewards while I go back with only one?’ So he commanded ‘Abdur-Rahmân bin Abî Bakr to take her out to At-Tan‘îm. She said: ‘So he made me ride behind him on his camel, and I started to lift my *Khimâr* up off my neck. He struck my leg as if he was striking the camel, and I said to him: ‘Do you see anyone?’ She said: ‘And I entered *Ihrâm* for ‘*Umrah*, then

وَقَدْ أَهَلَّتْ بِالْحَجِّ، فَقَالَ لَهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَوْمَ النَّفَرِ: «يَسْعُكَ طَوَافُكَ لِحَجِّكَ وَعُمْرَتِكَ» فَأَبَتْ، فَبَعَثَ بِهَا مَعَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ إِلَى التَّنْعِيمِ، فَأَعْتَمَرَتْ بَعْدَ الْحَجِّ.

[٢٩٣٤] ١٣٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ الْحُبَابِ: حَدَّثَنِي إِبرَاهِيمُ بْنُ نَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّهَا حَاضَتْ بِسَرْفٍ، فَتَطَهَّرَتْ بِعَرَفَةَ، فَقَالَ لَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يُجْزِيءُ عَنْكَ طَوَافُكَ بِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، عَنْ حَجِّكَ وَعُمْرَتِكَ».

[٢٩٣٥] ١٣٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبٍ الْحَارِثِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْحَمِيدِ بْنُ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا صَفِيَّةُ بِنْتُ شَيْبَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَيْرْجِعُ النَّاسُ بِأَجْرَيْنِ وَأَرْجِعُ بِأَجْرٍ؟ فَأَمَرَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ أَنْ يُنْطَلَقَ بِهَا إِلَى التَّنْعِيمِ، قَالَتْ: فَأَرَدَفَنِي خَلْفَهُ عَلَى جَمَلٍ لَهُ، قَالَتْ: فَجَعَلْتُ أَرْفَعُ حِمَارِي أَحْسِرُهُ عَنْ

we came back to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ while he was in Al-Ḥaṣbah.”

[2936] 135 - (1212) ‘Abdur-Raḥmān bin Abī Bakr narrated that the Prophet ﷺ told him to let ‘Āishah ride behind him, and to take her for ‘Umrah from At-Tan‘īm.

[2937] 136 - (1213) It was narrated that Jābir [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “We entered *Ihrām* with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ for Hajj only, and ‘Āishah [may Allāh be pleased with her] entered *Ihrām* for ‘Umrah. Then, when we were in Sarif, her menses began. When we came, we circumambulated the Ka‘bah and went between Aṣ-Ṣafā and Al-Marwah. Then the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ commanded those of us who did not have sacrificial animals with us to exit *Ihrām*.” Jābir said: “We said: ‘To what extent?’ He said: ‘Completely.’ So we had intercourse with our wives and put on perfume and wore our regular clothes, and there were only four nights between us and ‘Arafah. Then we entered *Ihrām*

عُنِّي، فَيَضْرِبُ رِجْلِي بِعِلَّةِ الرَّاحِلَةِ، قُلْتُ لَهُ: وَهَلْ تَرَى مِنْ أَحَدٍ؟ قَالَتْ: فَأَهْلَلْتُ بِعُمْرَةٍ، ثُمَّ أَقْبَلْنَا حَتَّى انْتَهَيْنَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ بِالْحَضْبَةِ.

[٢٩٣٦] [١٣٥ - (١٢١٢)] حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَمْرِو: أَخْبَرَهُ عَمْرُو بْنُ أَوْسٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَمَرَهُ أَنْ يُرِدَفَ عَائِشَةَ، فَيُعِمِّرَهَا مِنَ التَّنْعِيمِ.

[٢٩٣٧] [١٣٦ - (١٢١٣)] حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، - قَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ - عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ قَالَ: أَقْبَلْنَا مُهْلِينَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِحَجِّ مُفْرَدٍ، وَأَقْبَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] بِعُمْرَةٍ، حَتَّى إِذَا كُنَّا بِسَرِفٍ عَرَكْتُ، حَتَّى إِذَا قَدِمْنَا طُفْنَا بِالْكَعْبَةِ وَالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ، فَأَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يَحِلَّ مِنَّا مَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ، قَالَ فَقُلْنَا: جِلُّ مَاذَا؟ قَالَ: «الْحِلُّ كُلُّهُ» فَوَاعَعْنَا النِّسَاءَ، وَطَيَّبْنَا بِالطَّيِّبِ، وَلَبَسْنَا نِيَابَنَا، وَلَيْسَ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ عَر. إِلَّا أَرْبَعُ لَيَالٍ، ثُمَّ أَهْلَلْنَا يَوْمَ

on the day of *At-Tarwiyah*. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon ‘*Āishah* [may Allâh be pleased with her] and found her weeping. He said: ‘What is the matter with you?’ She said: ‘The matter with me, is that my menses began, and the people have exited *Ihrâm*, but I did not do so, and I did not circumambulate the House, and the people are going for *Hajj* now.’ He said: ‘That is something that Allâh has decreed for the daughters of *Ādam*. Perform *Ghusl*, then enter *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*.’ So she did that, and went to all the places of *Hajj*. Then when she became pure, she circumambulated the House and went between *Aş-Şafâ* and *Al-Marwah*. Then he said: ‘You have exited *Ihrâm* from your *Hajj* and *‘Umrah* together.’ She said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, I feel upset because I did not circumambulate the House before I performed *Hajj*.’ He said: ‘Take her, O ‘*Abdūr-Raḥmân*, and let her perform *‘Umrah* from *At-Tan‘im*.’ And that was on the night of *Al-Ḥaṣbah*.”

[2938] (...) *Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh* [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Prophet ﷺ entered upon ‘*Āishah* [may Allâh be pleased with her] and found her weeping...” and he mentioned a *Hadīth* like that of *Al-Laith* (no.

التَّزْوِيَةِ، ثُمَّ دَخَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَيَّ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]، فَوَجَدَهَا تَبْكِي، فَقَالَ: «مَا شَأْنُكَ؟» قَالَتْ: شَأْنِي أَنِّي قَدْ حِضْتُ، وَقَدْ حَلَّ النَّاسُ، وَلَمْ أَحْلِلْ، وَلَمْ أَطْفُ بِالْبَيْتِ، وَالنَّاسُ يَذْهَبُونَ إِلَيَّ الْحَجَّ الْآنَ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ هَذَا أَمْرٌ كَتَبَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيَّ بَنَاتِ آدَمَ، فَأَعْتَسِلِي ثُمَّ أَهْلِي بِالْحَجِّ» فَفَعَلْتُ وَوَقَفْتُ الْمَوَاقِفَ، حَتَّى إِذَا طَهَّرْتُ طَافْتُ بِالْكَعْبَةِ وَالصَّفَا وَالْمُرْوَةَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «قَدْ حَلَلْتَ مِنْ حَجِّكَ وَعُمْرَتِكَ جَمِيعًا» فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي أَجِدُ فِي نَفْسِي أَنِّي لَمْ أَطْفُ بِالْبَيْتِ حَتَّى حَجَجْتُ، قَالَ: «فَاذْهَبِي بِهَا يَا عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ! فَأَعْمِرْهَا مِنَ التَّنْعِيمِ» وَذَلِكَ لَيْلَةُ الْحَصْبَةِ.

[٢٩٣٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ عَبْدُ: أَخْبَرَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ

2937), to the end, but he did not mention what came before this of the *Hadith* of Al-Laiṭh.

[2939] 137 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh that during the *Hajj* of the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ, ‘Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] entered *Ihrâm* for ‘*Umrah*, and he quoted a *Hadith* like that of Al-Laiṭh (no. 2938), but he added: “And he said: ‘The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was a man of gentle disposition, and when she wanted something he would agree to it. So he sent her with ‘Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî Bakr, and she entered *Ihrâm* for ‘*Umrah* from At-Tan‘îm.”

Maṭar said: “Abû Az-Zubair said: ‘When ‘Āishah performed *Hajj*, she did what she had done with the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ.”

[2940] 138 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, entering *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*, and the women and children were with us. When we came to Makkah, we circumambulated the House and went between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and

اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] يَقُولُ: دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَيَّ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]، وَهِيَ تَبْكِي، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ إِلَى آخِرِهِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ مَا قَبْلَ هَذَا مِنْ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ.

[٢٩٣٩] ١٣٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو عَسَانَ الْمِسْمَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ هِشَامٍ، حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ مَطَرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]، فِي حَجَّةِ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ ﷺ، أَهَلَّتْ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ، وَزَادَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ، قَالَ: وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَجُلًا سَهْلًا، إِذَا هَوَيْتَ الشَّيْءَ تَابَعَهَا عَلَيْهِ، فَأَرْسَلَهَا مَعَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ فَأَهَلَّتْ بِعُمْرَةٍ، مِنَ التَّنْعِيمِ.

قَالَ مَطَرٌ، قَالَ أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ: فَكَانَتْ عَائِشَةُ إِذَا حَجَّتْ صَنَعَتْ كَمَا صَنَعَتْ مَعَ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[٢٩٤٠] ١٣٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو حَيْثَمَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: حَرَجْنَا مَعَ

Al-Marwah. Then the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to us: 'Whoever does not have a sacrificial animal with him, let him exit *Ihrām*.' We said: 'To what extent?' He said: 'Completely.' So we had intercourse with our wives, and we wore our regular clothes, and put on perfume. When the day of *At-Tarwiyah* came, we entered *Ihrām* for Hajj, and our first going between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah sufficed for us. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ ordered us to share camels and cows, one (animal) between seven of us."

[2941] 139 - (1214) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: "The Prophet ﷺ commanded us, when we exited *Ihrām*, to enter *Ihrām* when we set out for Minâ, so we entered *Ihrām* from Al-Abţah."

[2942] 140 - (1215) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: "The Prophet ﷺ and his Companions only went between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah once."

رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مُهْلِينَ بِالْحَجِّ، مَعَنَا النِّسَاءُ وَالْوِلْدَانُ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا مَكَّةَ طُفْنَا بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالْصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَقَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ فَلْيَحْلِلْ» قَالَ: قُلْنَا: أَيُّ الْحِلِّ؟ قَالَ: «الْحِلُّ كُلُّهُ» قَالَ: فَأَتَيْنَا النِّسَاءَ، وَكَسِينَا الثِّيَابَ، وَمِسْنَا الطَّيِّبَ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ التَّرْوِيَةِ أَهْلَلْنَا بِالْحَجِّ، وَكَفَّانَا الطَّوَافُ الْأَوَّلُ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَأَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ نَشْتَرِكَ فِي الْإِبِلِ وَالْبَقَرِ: كُلُّ سَبْعَةٍ مِثْلًا فِي بَدَنَةٍ.

[٢٩٤١] ١٣٩ - (١٢١٤) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: أَمَرَنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، لَمَّا أَحَلَّلْنَا، أَنْ نُحْرِمَ إِذَا تَوَجَّهْنَا إِلَى مِنَى، قَالَ: فَأَهْلَلْنَا مِنَ الْأَبْطَحِ.

[٢٩٤٢] ١٤٠ - (١٢١٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: لَمْ

يَطْفِئِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَلَا أَصْحَابُهُ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا
وَالْمَرْوَةِ، إِلَّا طَوَافًا وَاحِدًا .
زَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ بَكْرٍ: طَوَافُهُ
الْأَوَّلُ .

[2943] 141 - (1216) ‘Atâ’ said: “I heard Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them], along with some people who were with me, say: ‘We, the Companions of Muḥammad ﷺ, entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* only.’”

‘Atâ’ said: “Jâbir said: ‘The Prophet ﷺ came on the morning of the fourth of *Dhul-Hijjah* and told us to exit *Ihrâm*.’” ‘Atâ’ said: “He said: ‘Exit *Ihrâm* and you may have intercourse with your wives.’”

‘Atâ’ said: “He did not insist on that for them, but he made it permissible for them. We said: ‘When there are only five days between us and ‘Arafah, he told us to have intercourse with our wives, so we will come to ‘Arafah with our private parts still dripping with semen!’” He said: “Jâbir gestured with his hand, and it is as if I can see his hand moving.” He said: “The Prophet ﷺ stood up among us and said: ‘You know that I am the one who fears Allâh the most among you, and I am the most truthful among you and the most righteous. Were it not for my sacrificial animal, I would have

[2943] 141 - (1216) وَحَدَّثَنِي

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ
الْقَطَّانُ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي
عَطَاءٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
[رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]، فِي نَاسٍ مَعِيَ، قَالَ:
أَهْلَلْنَا، أَصْحَابَ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، بِالْحَجِّ
خَالِصًا وَحَدَهُ، قَالَ عَطَاءٌ: قَالَ جَابِرٌ:
فَقَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ صُبْحَ رَابِعَةِ مَضَتْ مِنْ ذِي
الْحِجَّةِ، فَأَمَرَنَا أَنْ نَحْلَ، قَالَ عَطَاءٌ:
قَالَ: «حَلُّوا وَأَصِيبُوا النِّسَاءَ» قَالَ عَطَاءٌ:
وَلَمْ يَعْزِمِ عَلَيْهِمْ، وَلَكِنْ أَحَلَّهُنَّ لَهُمْ،
فَقُلْنَا: لَمَّا لَمْ يَكُنْ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ عَرَفَةَ إِلَّا
خَمْسٌ، أَمَرْنَا أَنْ نُفْضِيَ إِلَى نِسَائِنَا،
فَنَاتِي عَرَفَةَ تَقَطَّرُ مَذَاكِيرُنَا الْمَنِيَّ! قَالَ
يَقُولُ جَابِرٌ بِيَدِهِ - كَأَنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ
بِيَدِهِ: يُحَرِّكُهَا - قَالَ: فَقَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ
فِينَا، فَقَالَ: «قَدْ عَلِمْتُمْ أَنِّي أَتَقَاكُمُ لِلَّهِ
وَأَصْدَقُكُمْ وَأَبْرُكُكُمْ، وَلَوْلَا هَدْيِي لَحَلَلْتُ
كَمَا تَحْلُونَ، وَلَوْ اسْتَقْبَلْتُ مِنْ أَمْرِي مَا
اسْتَدْبَرْتُ لَمْ أَسْقِ الْهَدْيَ، فَحَلُّوا» فَحَلَلْنَا

exited *Ihrâm* as you have done. If I had known before what I know now, I would not have brought the sacrificial animal. Exit *Ihrâm*.' So we exited *Ihrâm*, and we listened and obeyed."

'Atâ' said: "Jâbir said: 'Then 'Alî came from his (*Zakât*) collecting mission and he (the Prophet ﷺ) said: 'For what did you enter *Ihrâm*?' He said: 'For the same as the Prophet ﷺ entered *Ihrâm*.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: 'Bring your sacrificial animal and remain in *Ihrâm*.' So 'Alî brought him a sacrificial animal. Surâqah bin Mâlik said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, is it just for this year or forever?' He said: 'Forever.'"

[2944] 142 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, but when we came to Makkah he told us to exit *Ihrâm* and make it *Umrah*. We found that hard and felt anxious about it. News of that reached the Prophet ﷺ, and we did not know whether he heard of it from heaven, or from the people. He said: 'O people, exit *Ihrâm*. Were it not for the sacrificial animal that is with me, I would do what you are doing.' So we exited *Ihrâm* and had intercourse with our wives, and we did what those who are not in *Ihrâm* do, until the day of *At-*

وَسَمِعْنَا وَأَطَعْنَا، قَالَ عَطَاءٌ: قَالَ جَابِرٌ: فَقَدِمَ عَلَيَّ مِنْ سِعَايَتِهِ، فَقَالَ: «بِمَ أَهْلَلْتُ؟» قَالَ: بِمَا أَهَلَّ بِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، قَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَأَهْدِ وَأَمُكْتُ حَرَامًا» قَالَ: وَأَهْدَى لَهُ عَلَيَّ هَدْيًا، فَقَالَ سِرَاقَةُ بْنُ مَالِكِ ابْنِ جُعْشَمٍ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَلِعَامِنَا هَذَا أَمْ لِأَبَدٍ؟ قَالَ: «لِأَبَدٍ».

[انظر: ٢٩٤٩]

[٢٩٤٤] ١٤٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ أَبِي سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: أَهَلَلْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالْحَجِّ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا مَكَّةَ أَمَرْنَا أَنْ نَحُلَّ وَنَجْعَلَهَا عُمْرَةً، فَكَبَّرَ ذَلِكَ عَلَيْنَا، وَضَاقَتْ بِهِ صُدُورُنَا، فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَمَا نَدَرِي أَسْيءَ بَلَغَهُ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ، أَمْ شَيْءٌ مِنْ قِبَلِ النَّاسِ فَقَالَ: «أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! أَحِلُّوا، فَلَوْلَا الْهَدْيُ الَّذِي مَعِي، فَعَلْتُ كَمَا فَعَلْتُمْ» قَالَ: فَأَحَلَلْنَا حَتَّى وَطِئْنَا النِّسَاءَ، وَفَعَلْنَا مَا يَفْعَلُ

Tarwiyah came, when we put Makkah behind us (to go to Minâ and ‘Arafat) and entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*.”

[2945] 143 - (...) Mûsâ bin Nâfi‘ said: “I came to Makkah to perform ‘*Umrah* for *Tamattu*’, four days before the day of *At-Tarwiyah*. The people said: ‘Now your *Hajj* is like that of the Makkans.’^[1] I entered upon ‘*Atâ*’ bin Abî Rabâh and asked him about that. ‘*Atâ*’ said: ‘Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh Al-Anṣârî [may Allâh be pleased with them] told me that he performed *Hajj* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in the year when he brought the sacrificial animal with him. They entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* only, then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Exit your *Ihrâm*, circumambulate the House and go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah, then cut your hair and remain out of *Ihrâm* until the day of *At-Tarwiyah* comes. Then enter *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*, and make what you did before *Tamattu*.” They said: “How can we make it *Tamattu*’ when we have named it as *Hajj*?” He said: “Do what I am telling you to do. Were it not that I have brought the sacrificial animal with me, I would do what I am telling you to do, but it is not permissible for me to exit *Ihrâm* until the sacrificial animal reaches its destination.”

الْحَلَالِ، حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمُ التَّرْوِيَةِ، وَجَعَلْنَا مَكَّةَ بَظَهْرٍ، أَهْلَلْنَا بِالْحَجِّ.

[٢٩٤٥] ١٤٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ

نُعْمِيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: قَدِمْتُ مَكَّةَ مُتَمَتِّعًا بِعُمْرَةٍ، قَبْلَ التَّرْوِيَةِ بِأَرْبَعَةِ أَيَّامٍ، فَقَالَ النَّاسُ: تَصِيرُ حَجَّتُكَ الْآنَ مَكِّيَّةً، فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَى عَطَاءِ ابْنِ أَبِي رَبَاحٍ فَاسْتَفْتَيْتُهُ، فَقَالَ عَطَاءٌ: حَدَّثَنِي جَابِرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ] أَنَّهُ حَجَّ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَامَ سَاقِ الْهُدْيِ مَعَهُ، وَقَدْ أَهْلُوا بِالْحَجِّ مُفْرَدًا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَجْلُوا مِنْ إِحْرَامِكُمْ، فَطُوفُوا بِالْبَيْتِ وَبَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَقَصِّرُوا، وَأَقِيمُوا حَلَالًا حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمُ التَّرْوِيَةِ فَأَهْلُوا بِالْحَجِّ، وَاجْعَلُوا الَّتِي قَدِمْتُمْ بِهَا مُتَمَتِّعًا»، قَالُوا: كَيْفَ نَجْعَلُهَا مُتَمَتِّعًا وَقَدْ سَمَّيْنَا الْحَجَّ؟ قَالَ: «افْعَلُوا مَا أَمَرْتُكُمْ بِهِ، فَإِنِّي لَوْلَا أَنِّي سَمَّيْتُ الْهُدْيَ، لَفَعَلْتُ مِثْلَ الَّذِي أَمَرْتُكُمْ بِهِ، وَلَكِنْ لَا يَحِلُّ مِنِّي حَرَامٌ، حَتَّى يَبْلُغَ الْهُدْيُ مَحِلَّهُ» فَفَعَلُوا.

[1] Because he would be entering *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* from Makkah, not from the *Miqât*.

[2946] 144 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “We came with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, entering *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*, then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told us to make it ‘*Umrah* and exit *Ihrâm*. He had the sacrificial animal with him, so he could not make it ‘*Umrah*.”

Chapter 18. *Tamattu’* With *Hajj* And ‘*Umrah*

[2947] 145 - (1217) It was narrated that Abû Naḍrah said: “Ibn ‘Abbâs used to enjoin *Mut’ah*, and Ibn Az-Zubair used to forbid it. I mentioned that to Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh and he said: ‘It is through me that this *Hadith* was circulated. We performed *Tamattu’* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, but when ‘Umar (became the *Khalifah*), he said: “Allâh permitted to His Messenger whatever He willed, however He willed, and the revelation of the Qur’ân has been completed. So complete *Hajj* and ‘*Umrah* for Allâh, as Allâh has commanded you,^[1] and make a

وَحَدَّثَنَا [٢٩٤٦] ١٤٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مَعْمَرٍ بْنِ رَبِيعِ الْقَمَيْسِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هِشَامِ الْمُغِيرَةُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ الْمَخْزُومِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بَشِيرٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ أَبِي رَبَاحٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَدِمْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مُهْلَيْنِ بِالْحَجِّ، فَأَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ نَجْعَلَهَا عُمْرَةً، وَنَحْلُلَ، قَالَ: وَكَانَ مَعَهُ الْهَدْيُ، فَلَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ أَنْ يَجْعَلَهَا عُمْرَةً.

(المعجم ١٨) - (بَابُ فِي الْمَتَعَةِ

بِالْحَجِّ وَالْعُمْرَةِ) (التحفة ١٨)

وَحَدَّثَنَا [٢٩٤٧] ١٤٥ - (١٢١٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يَأْمُرُ بِالْمَتَعَةِ، وَكَانَ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ يَنْهَى عَنْهَا، قَالَ: فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِجَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، فَقَالَ: عَلَيَّ يَدَيَّ دَارَ الْحَدِيثِ، نَمَتْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَلَمَّا قَامَ عُمْرًا قَالَ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ يُحِلُّ لِرَسُولِهِ مَا شَاءَ بِمَا شَاءَ، وَإِنَّ الْقُرْآنَ قَدْ نَزَلَ مَنَازِلَهُ، فَأَتِمُّوا الْحَجَّ

[1] Meaning that *Tamattu’* is allowed for *Hajj* and ‘*Umrah* while *Mut’ah* is not allowed for marriage.

decision about your marriages to these women, for no man will be brought to me having married a woman for a specific length of time, but I will have him stoned.

[2948] (...) Qatâdah narrated it with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2947), and he said in the *Hadîth*: “Separate your *Hajj* from your ‘*Umrah*, for that is most proper for your *Hajj*, and most proper for your ‘*Umrah*.”

[2949] 146 - (1216) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “We came with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saying: ‘*Labbâik bil-Hajj* (Here we are at Your service for *Hajj*),’ then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told us to make it ‘*Umrah*.”

Chapter 19. The Hajj Of The Prophet ﷺ

[2950] 147 - (1218) It was narrated from Ja‘far bin Muḥammad, that his father said: “We entered upon Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh, and he asked about the people, until he came to me. I said: ‘I am Muḥammad bin ‘Alî

وَالْعُمْرَةَ [لِللَّهِ]، كَمَا أَمَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ، وَأَبْتُوا نِكَاحَ هَذِهِ النِّسَاءِ، فَلَنْ أُوتَى بِرَجُلٍ نَكَحَ امْرَأَةً إِلَى أَجَلٍ، إِلَّا رَجَمْتُهُ بِالْحِجَارَةِ.

[٢٩٤٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: فَافْصِلُوا حَجَّكُمْ مِنْ عُمْرَتِكُمْ، فَإِنَّهُ أَتَمُّ لِحَجَّكُمْ، وَأَتَمُّ لِعُمْرَتِكُمْ.

[٢٩٤٩] ١٤٦ - (١٢١٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا خَلْفُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ وَأَبُو الرَّبِيعِ وَقُتَيْبَةُ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَمَّادٍ - قَالَ خَلْفٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ - عَنْ أَيُّوبَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُجَاهِدًا يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَدِمْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَنَحْنُ نَقُولُ: لَبَّيْكَ بِالْحَجِّ فَأَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ نَجْعَلَهَا عُمْرَةً.

[راجع: ٢٩٤٣]

(المعجم ١٩) - (بَابُ حُجَّةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ)
(التحفة ١٩)

[٢٩٥٠] ١٤٧ - (١٢١٨) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَاتِمٍ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ الْمَدَنِيُّ - عَنْ جَعْفَرِ

bin Ḥusain.' He placed his hand on my head, then he undid my upper button and my lower button, then he placed his hand on my chest. At that time I was a young boy. He said: 'Welcome to you, O son of my brother. Ask whatever you want.' So I asked him. He was blind, and the time for prayer became due, so he got up, wearing a blanket which he wrapped around himself; every time he put it over his shoulders, the ends slipped back down, because it was too small, and his *Ridâ'* was hanging beside him on the clothes hook. He led us in prayer, then I said: 'Tell us about the *Hajj* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.' He gestured with his hand and counted nine, and said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stayed for nine years (in Madīnah) during which he did not perform *Hajj*, then in the tenth year he announced to the people that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was going for *Hajj*. Many people came to Al-Madīnah, all of them seeking to follow the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and do what he did.

"We set out with him until we came to Dhul-Ḥulaifah, where Asmâ' bint 'Umais gave birth to Muḥammad bin Abî Bakr. She sent word to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, asking; "What should I do?" He said: "Perform *Ghusl*, wrap your private part in a cloth,

ابن مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: دَخَلْنَا عَلَى جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، فَسَأَلَ عَنِ الْقَوْمِ حَتَّى انْتَهَى إِلَيَّ، فَقُلْتُ: أَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ، فَأَهْوَى بِيَدِهِ إِلَى رَأْسِي فَتَزَعَّ زِرِّي الْأَعْلَى، ثُمَّ نَزَعَّ زِرِّي الْأَسْفَلَ، ثُمَّ وَضَعَ كَفَّهُ بَيْنَ تَدْيِي وَأَنَا يَوْمَئِذٍ غُلَامٌ شَابٌّ، فَقَالَ: مَرَحَبًا بِكَ يَا ابْنَ أُخِي! سَلْ عَمَّ شِئْتَ، فَسَأَلْتُهُ، وَهُوَ أَعْمَى، وَحَضَرَ وَفَتْ الصَّلَاةَ، فَقَامَ فِي نِسَاجَةٍ مُلْتَجِفًا بِهَا، كُلَّمَا وَضَعَهَا عَلَى مَنْكِبِهِ رَجَعَ طَرَفَاهَا إِلَيْهِ مِنْ صِعْرِهَا، وَرَدَاؤُهُ عَلَى جَنْبِهِ عَلَى الْمِشْجَبِ، فَصَلَّى بِنَا، فَقُلْتُ: أَخْبِرْنِي عَنْ حَجَّةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ بِيَدِهِ، فَعَمَدَ تِسْعًا، فَقَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَكَثَ تِسْعَ سِنِينَ لَمْ يَحُجَّ، ثُمَّ أَدَّنَ فِي النَّاسِ فِي الْعَاشِرَةِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَاجٌّ، فَقَدِمَ الْمَدِينَةَ بَشَرٌ كَثِيرٌ، كُلُّهُمْ يَلْتَمِسُ أَنْ يَأْتَمَّ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَيَعْمَلَ مِثْلَ عَمَلِهِ، فَخَرَجْنَا مَعَهُ، حَتَّى أَتَيْنَا ذَا الْحُلَيْفَةِ، فَوَلَدَتْ أَسْمَاءُ بِنْتُ عُمَيْسٍ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، فَأَرْسَلَتْ إِلَيَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، كَيْفَ أَصْنَعُ؟ قَالَ: «اغْتَسِلِي، وَاسْتَنْفِرِي بِنُوبٍ وَأَحْرَمِي» فَصَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي

and enter *Ihrâm*.” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed in the *Masjid*, then he rode *Al-Qaṣwâ* until he reached *Al-Baidâ*’.

“I looked as far as I could see in front of him, and saw people riding and walking. To his right it was the same, to his left it was the same, and behind him it was the same. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was among us and the *Qur’ân* was being revealed to him, and he was the best one to interpret it. So whatever he did, we did too, and he (began the *Talbiyah*) of *Tawhîd*, saying: “*Labbaik Allâhumma labbaik, labbaik lâ sharîka laka labbaik. Inna al-ḥamda wan-ni’mata laka wal-mulk, lâ sharîka lak* (Here I am, O Allâh, here I am. Here I am, You have no partner, here I am. Verily all praise and blessings are Yours, and all sovereignty, You have no partner).” The people said this *Talbiyah* that they say nowadays, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not object to any of that, but the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ kept to his own *Talbiyah*.’

“Jâbir [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: ‘We did not intend anything other than *Hajj*, and we were not thinking of *‘Umrah*. When we came to the *Ka’bah* with him, he touched the corner then walked quickly (*Raml*) for three circuits, and

المسجد، ثُمَّ رَكِبَ الْقَصْوَاءَ، حَتَّى إِذَا اسْتَوَتْ بِهِ نَاقَتُهُ عَلَى الْبَيْدَاءِ، نَظَرْتُ إِلَى مَدِّ بَصَرِي بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ، مِنْ رَاكِبٍ وَمَاشٍ، وَعَنْ يَمِينِهِ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، وَعَنْ يَسَارِهِ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْنَ أَظْهُرِنَا، وَعَلَيْهِ يَنْزِلُ الْقُرْآنُ، وَهُوَ يَعْرِفُ تَأْوِيلَهُ، وَمَا عَمِلَ مِنْ شَيْءٍ عَمَلْنَا بِهِ. فَأَهْلٌ بِالتَّوْحِيدِ: «لَيْتَكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَيْتَكَ، لَيْتَكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَيْتَكَ، إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنَّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ، لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ» وَأَهْلُ النَّاسِ بِهَذَا الَّذِي يُهْلُونَ بِهِ، فَلَمْ يَرُدَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَيْهِمْ شَيْئًا مِنْهُ، وَلَزِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ تَلْبِيئَتَهُ، قَالَ جَابِرٌ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]: لَسْنَا نَتَوَيَّ إِلَّا الْحَجَّ: لَسْنَا نَعْرِفُ الْعُمْرَةَ، حَتَّى إِذَا أَتَيْنَا الْبَيْتَ مَعَهُ، اسْتَلَمَ الرُّكْنَ فَرَمَلْنَا ثَلَاثًا وَمَشَى أَرْبَعًا، ثُمَّ تَقَدَّمَ إِلَى مَقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ [عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ] فَقَرَأَ ﴿وَأَتَّخِذُوا مِنْ مَقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مُصَلًّى﴾ [البقرة: ١٢٥] فَجَعَلَ الْمَقَامَ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْبَيْتِ، فَكَانَ أَبِي يَقُولُ - وَلَا أَعْلَمُهُ ذَكَرَهُ إِلَّا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ - : كَانَ يَقْرَأُ فِي الرَّكْعَتَيْنِ: ﴿قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ﴾ وَ﴿قُلْ يَتَّخِذُهَا الْكَافِرُونَ﴾، ثُمَّ رَجَعَ إِلَى الرُّكْنِ فَاسْتَلَمَهُ، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ مِنْ

walked normally for four. Then he came to the Station of Ibrâhîm (*Maqâm Ibrâhîm*) and recited the verse: "...And take you (people) the *Maqâm* of Ibrâhîm as a place of prayer..."^[1] He stood with the *Maqâm* between himself and the House."

- (Ja'far bin Muḥammad said) My father used to say - and I do not think he was narrating it from anyone but the Prophet ﷺ - that he (ﷺ) used to recite in these two *Rak'ah Qul Huwa Allâhu Aḥad* and *Qul yâ ayyuhal-kâfirîn*.-

"Then he went back to the corner and touched it, then he went out through the gate to Aş-Şafâ. When he drew near to Aş-Şafâ he recited: "Verily, As-Şafâ and Al-Marwah (two mountains in Makkah) are of the Symbols of Allâh..."^[2] "I will start with that with which Allâh started." So he started with Aş-Şafâ, climbing up until he could see the Ka'bah. Then he turned to face the *Qiblah* and singled out Allâh, and extolled His greatness, and he said: "*Lâ ilâha illallâh waḥdahu lâ sharîka lah, lahul-mulk wa lahul-ḥamdu wa huwa 'ala kulli shay'in qadîr; Lâ ilâha illallâh waḥdahu anjaza wa'dah wa naşara 'abdah wa hazama al-aḥzâba waḥdah* (There is none worthy of worship but Allâh alone, with no partner or associate, His is the dominion

الْبَابِ إِلَى الصَّفَا، فَلَمَّا دَنَا مِنَ الصَّفَا قَرَأَ: ﴿إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ﴾ [البقرة: ١٥٨] «أَبْدَأُ بِمَا بَدَأَ اللَّهُ بِهِ» قَدَّمَ بِالصَّفَا، فَرَفِيَ عَلَيْهِ، حَتَّى رَأَى الْبَيْتَ، فَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ فَوَحَّدَ اللَّهَ، وَكَبَّرَهُ، وَقَالَ: «لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ، أَنْجَزَ وَعْدَهُ، وَنَصَرَ عِبْدَهُ، وَهَزَمَ الْأَحْزَابَ وَحْدَهُ» ثُمَّ دَعَا بَيْنَ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ مِثْلَ هَذَا ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ، ثُمَّ نَزَلَ إِلَى الْمَرْوَةِ، حَتَّى [إِذَا] انْصَبَّتْ قَدَمَاهُ فِي بَطْنِ الْوَادِي سَعَى، حَتَّى إِذَا صَعِدَتَا مَشَى، حَتَّى أَتَى الْمَرْوَةَ، فَفَعَلَ عَلَى الْمَرْوَةِ كَمَا فَعَلَ عَلَى الصَّفَا، حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ آخِرُ طَوَافٍ عَلَى الْمَرْوَةِ فَقَالَ: «لَوْ أَنِّي اسْتَقْبَلْتُ مِنْ أَمْرِي مَا اسْتَدْبِرْتُ لَمْ أَسْقِ الْهَدْيَ، وَجَعَلْتُهَا عُمْرَةً، فَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْكُمْ لَيْسَ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ فَلْيَجِلَّ، وَلْيُجَعَلْهَا عُمْرَةً»، فَقَامَ سُرَاقَةُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ بْنِ جُعْشَمٍ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَلْعَامِنَا هَذَا أَمْ لِأَبْدِيدٍ؟ فَشَبَّكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَصَابِعَهُ

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:125.

[2] *Al-Baqarah* 2:158.

and to Him be praise, and He is able to do all things; there is none worthy of worship but Allâh alone, He fulfilled His promises and granted victory to His slave and defeated the confederates alone).” Then he supplicated between that, and repeated this three times.”

“Then he came down towards Al-Marwah and when his feet reached the bottom of the valley he ran until the ground started to rise, then he walked until he came to Al-Marwah, and he did at Al-Marwah as he had done at Aş-Şafâ. Then when it was the last lap and he was at Al-Marwah he said: “If I had known before what I know now, I would not have brought the sacrificial animal with me, and I would have made it *Umrah*. Whoever among you does not have a sacrificial animal with him, let him exit *Ihrâm* and make it *Umrah*.”

“Surâqah bin Mâlik bin Ju’sham stood up and said: “O Messenger of Allâh, is it just for this year or is it forever?” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ interlaced the fingers of his hands and said: “*Umrah* has been incorporated into *Hajj*,” twice. “No, it is for ever and ever.”

“Alî came from Yemen with the sacrificial animals of the Prophet ﷺ and he found Fâtimah [may Allâh be pleased

وَأَحَدَةً فِي الْأُخْرَى، وَقَالَ: «دَخَلْتُ الْعُمْرَةَ فِي الْحَجِّ» مَرَّتَيْنِ «لَا بَلَّ لِأَيْدِي أَبَدٍ» وَقَدِمَ عَلَيَّ مِنَ الْيَمَنِ بِيَدِنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَوَجَدَ فَاطِمَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] مِمَّنْ حَلَّ، وَلَيْسَتْ ثِيَابًا صَبِيغًا، وَاسْتَحَلَّتْ فَأَنْكَرَ ذَلِكَ عَلَيْهَا، فَقَالَتْ: إِنَّ أَبِي أَمَرَنِي بِهَذَا، قَالَ: فَكَانَ عَلَيَّ يَقُولُ بِالْعِرَاقِ: فَذَهَبْتُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مُحَرِّشًا عَلَى فَاطِمَةَ، لِلَّذِي صَنَعْتُ، مُسْتَفْتِيًا لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِيمَا ذَكَرْتُ عَنْهُ، فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ أَنِّي أَنْكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ عَلَيْهَا، فَقَالَ: «صَدَقْتُ صَدَقْتُ، مَاذَا قُلْتَ جِئِنَ فَرَضْتَ الْحَجَّ؟» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَهْلٌ بِمَا أَهْلٌ بِهِ رَسُولُكَ، قَالَ: «فَإِنَّ مَعِيَ الْهُدْيَ فَلَا تَحِلُّ» قَالَ: فَكَانَ جَمَاعَةُ الْهُدْيِ الَّذِي قَدِمَ بِهِ عَلَيَّ مِنَ الْيَمَنِ، وَالَّذِي أَتَى بِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مِائَةً، قَالَ: فَحَلَّ النَّاسُ كُلُّهُمْ وَقَصَرُوا، إِلَّا النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَمَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمَ التَّرْوِيَةِ تَوَجَّهُوا إِلَيَّ مَنِي، فَأَهْلُوا بِالْحَجِّ وَرَكِبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَصَلَّى بِهَا الظُّهْرَ وَالْعَصَرَ وَالْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ وَالْفَجْرَ، ثُمَّ مَكَثَ قَلِيلًا حَتَّى طَلَعَتِ الشَّمْسُ، وَأَمَرَ بِقَيْتِهِ مِنْ شَعْرٍ تُضْرَبُ لَهُ بِبَيْرَةَ، فَسَارَ رَسُولُ

with her] among those who had exited *Ihrâm*. She was wearing dyed clothes and had put kohl on her eyes. He rebuked her for that and she said: “My father told me to do that.”

“‘Alî used to say in Al-‘Irâq: “I went to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, complaining about Fâtimah for what she had done, and to ask the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about what she had told me about. I told him that I had rebuked her for that, and he said: ‘She spoke the truth, she spoke the truth. What did you say when you decided to go for Hajj?’ I said: ‘O Allâh, I enter *Ihrâm* for that for which Your Messenger entered *Ihrâm*.’ He said: ‘I have the *Hadî* with me; do not exit *Ihrâm*.’”

“‘The total number of sacrificial animals that ‘Alî brought from Yemen, and that the Prophet ﷺ brought with him, was one hundred. The people all exited *Ihrâm* and cut their hair, except the Prophet ﷺ and those who had brought sacrificial animals with them.”

“‘When the day of *At-Tarwiyah* came, they set out for Minâ and entered *Ihrâm* for Hajj. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ rode and prayed *Zuhr*, ‘*‘Ashr*, *Maghrib*, ‘*Ishâ*’ and *Fajr* there, then he waited for a while until the sun rose. He ordered that a tent of hair be pitched for him in Namirah.

اللَّهُ ﷻ وَلَا تَشْكُ فُرَيْشُ إِلَّا أَنَّهُ وَاقِفٌ
عِنْدَ الْمَشْعَرِ الْحَرَامِ، كَمَا كَانَتْ فُرَيْشُ
تَصْنَعُ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَأَجَازَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهُ ﷻ حَتَّى أَتَى عَرَفَةَ، فَوَجَدَ الْقَبَّةَ قَدْ
ضُرِبَتْ لَهُ بِنَمْرَةَ، فَنَزَلَ بِهَا، حَتَّى إِذَا
زَاعَتِ الشَّمْسُ أَمَرَ بِالْقُصَوَاءِ، فَرَجَلَتْ
لَهُ، فَأَتَى بَطْنَ الْوَادِي، فَخَطَبَ النَّاسَ
وَقَالَ: «إِنَّ دِمَاءَكُمْ وَأَمْوَالَكُمْ حَرَامٌ
عَلَيْكُمْ، كَحَرَمَةِ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا، فِي شَهْرِكُمْ
هَذَا، فِي بَلَدِكُمْ هَذَا، أَلَا كُلُّ شَيْءٍ مِنْ
أَمْرِ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ تَحْتَ قَدَمِي مَوْضُوعٌ،
وَدِمَاءُ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ مَوْضُوعَةٌ، وَإِنَّ أَوَّلَ دَمٍ
أَضَعُ مِنْ دِمَائِنَا دَمُ ابْنِ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ
الْحَارِثِ، كَانَ مُسْتَرْضِعًا فِي بَنِي سَعْدِ
فَقَتَلْتَهُ هَذِيلٌ، وَرَبَا الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ مَوْضُوعٌ،
وَأَوَّلُ رَبَا أَضَعُ رَبَانَا، رَبَا عَبَّاسِ بْنِ عَبْدِ
الْمُطَّلِبِ، فَإِنَّهُ مَوْضُوعٌ كُلُّهُ، فَأَتَقُوا اللَّهَ
فِي النِّسَاءِ، فَإِنَّكُمْ أَخَذْتُمُوهُنَّ بِأَمَانِ اللَّهِ،
وَاسْتَحْلَلْتُمُ فُرُوجَهُنَّ بِكَلِمَةِ اللَّهِ، وَلَكُمْ
عَلَيْهِنَّ أَنْ لَا يُوطِئَنَّ فُرُوسَكُمْ أَحَدًا
تَكَرَّهُنَّ، فَإِنْ فَعَلَنَّ ذَلِكَ فَاضْرِبُوهُنَّ
ضَرْبًا غَيْرَ مَبْرُوحٍ، وَلَهُنَّ عَلَيْكُمْ رِزْقُهُنَّ
وَكِسْوَتُهُنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ، وَقَدْ تَرَكْتُ فِيكُمْ
مَا لَنْ تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ إِنْ اعْتَصَمْتُمْ بِهِ، كِتَابُ

Then the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ moved on, and the Quraish did not doubt that he would halt at *Al-Mash'ar Al-Harâm*, as Quraish used to do during the *Jâhiliyyah*, but the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ carried on until he reached 'Arafat, where he found that the tent had been pitched for him in Namirah, and he stopped there.”

“When the sun passed its zenith, he ordered that *Al-Qaṣwâ'* be saddled for him, and he came to the bottom of the valley, where he addressed the people and said: “Your blood and your wealth are sacred to one another, as sacred as this day of yours, in this month of yours, in this land of yours. All matters of the *Jâhiliyyah* are abolished beneath my feet. The blood feuds of the *Jâhiliyyah* are abolished, and the first blood feud that I abolish is that of Rabī'ah bin Al-Hârith, who was nursed among Banû Laith and killed by Hudhail. The *Ribâ* of the *Jâhiliyyah* is abolished, and the first *Ribâ* that I abolish is that of 'Abbâs bin 'Abdul-Muṭṭalib; it is all abolished. Fear Allāh with regard to women, for you have taken them as a trust from Allāh, and intimacy with them has become permissible to you by the Word of Allāh. Your rights over them are that they should not allow anyone whom you dislike to tread on your bedding. If they do that, then hit them, but in a manner that does not cause injury or leave

الله، وَأَنْتُمْ تُسْأَلُونَ عَنِّي، فَمَا أَنْتُمْ قَائِلُونَ؟» قَالُوا: نَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ قَدْ بَلَغْتَ وَأَدَيْتَ وَنَصَحْتَ، فَقَالَ بِإِصْبَعِهِ السَّبَابَةَ، يَرْفَعُهَا إِلَى السَّمَاءِ وَيَنْكُتُهَا إِلَى النَّاسِ: «اللَّهُمَّ! اشْهَدْ، اللَّهُمَّ! اشْهَدْ» ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ، ثُمَّ أَدَانَ، ثُمَّ أَقَامَ فَصَلَّى الطُّهْرَ، ثُمَّ أَقَامَ فَصَلَّى الْعَصْرَ، وَلَمْ يُصَلِّ بَيْنَهُمَا شَيْئًا، ثُمَّ رَكِبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَتَّى أَتَى الْمُؤَقَفَ، فَجَعَلَ بَطْنَ نَاقَتِهِ الْقُضْوَاءِ إِلَى الصَّخْرَاتِ، وَجَعَلَ حَبْلَ الْمِشَاءِ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ، وَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ، فَلَمْ يَرُلْ وَاقِفًا حَتَّى غَرَبَتِ الشَّمْسُ، وَدَهَبَتِ الصُّفْرَةُ قَلِيلًا حَتَّى غَابَ الْفُرْصُ، وَأَزْدَفَ أُسَامَةَ خَلْفَهُ، وَدَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَقَدْ سَنَّ لِلْقُضْوَاءِ الزَّمَامَ، حَتَّى إِنْ رَأَسَهَا لَيُصِيبُ مَوْرِكَ رَحْلِهِ، وَيَقُولُ بِيَدِهِ الْيُمْنَى: «أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! السَّكِينَةُ السَّكِينَةُ» كُلَّمَا أَتَى حَبْلًا مِنَ الْجِبَالِ أَرَخَى لَهَا قَلِيلًا، حَتَّى تَضَعَدَ، حَتَّى أَتَى الْمُرْدَلِفَةَ، فَصَلَّى بِهَا الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ بِأَذَانٍ وَاحِدٍ وَإِقَامَتَيْنِ، وَلَمْ يُسَخِّحْ بَيْنَهُمَا شَيْئًا، ثُمَّ اضْطَجَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَتَّى طَلَعَ الْفَجْرُ، فَصَلَّى الْفَجْرَ، حِينَ نَبَّيْنُ لَهُ الصُّبْحُ، بِأَذَانٍ وَإِقَامَةٍ، ثُمَّ رَكِبَ الْقُضْوَاءَ، حَتَّى أَتَى

a mark. Their rights over you are that you should provide for them and clothe them in a reasonable manner. I have left you something which, if you adhere to it, you will never go astray: The Book of Allâh. You will be asked about me. What will you say?" They said: "We bear witness that you have conveyed (the Message) and fulfilled (your duty) and offered sincere advice." He gestured with his forefinger towards the sky and then towards the people, (and said) "O Allâh, bear witness, O Allâh bear witness," three times.

Then the *Adhân* was called, then the *Iqâmah*, and he prayed *Zuhr*, then the *Iqâmah* was called and he prayed *ʿAsr*, and he did not offer any prayer in between them. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ rode until he reached the *Mawqif* (place of standing), and he made his she-camel face *Aṣṣakharât*^[1] with people walking in front of him, and he turned to face the *Qiblah*. Then he remained standing until the sun had set, after its rays had started to diminish and until the disk of the sun had disappeared."

"Then he seated Usâmah on his mount behind him, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ moved on, pulling Al-Qaṣwâ's reins tight until her head was touching the front of the saddle, and he gestured with his right hand: "O

المُشْعَرَ الحَرَامِ، فَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ، فَدَعَاهُ وَكَبَّرَهُ وَهَلَّلَهُ وَوَحَّدَهُ، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ وَاقْفًا حَتَّى أَسْفَرَ جِدًّا، فَدَفَعَ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَطْلُعَ الشَّمْسُ، وَأَزْدَفَ الْفُضْلَ بِنِ عَبَّاسٍ، وَكَانَ رَجُلًا حَسَنَ الشَّعْرِ أَيْضًا وَسِيمًا، فَلَمَّا دَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَرَّتَ بِهِ طُعْنُ يَجْرِيْنَ، فَطَفِقَ الْفُضْلُ يُنْظِرُ إِلَيْهِنَّ، فَوَضَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدَهُ عَلَى وَجْهِ الْفُضْلِ، فَحَوَّلَ الْفُضْلُ وَجْهَهُ إِلَى الشَّقِّ الْأَخْرَ يُنْظِرُ، فَحَوَّلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدَهُ مِنَ الشَّقِّ الْأَخْرِ عَلَى وَجْهِ الْفُضْلِ، فَصَرَفَ وَجْهَهُ مِنَ الشَّقِّ الْأَخْرِ يُنْظِرُ، حَتَّى أَتَى بَطْنَ مُحَسَّرٍ، فَحَرَكَ قَلِيلًا، ثُمَّ سَلَكَ الطَّرِيقَ الْوُسْطَى الَّتِي تَخْرُجُ عَلَى الْجَمْرَةِ الْكُبْرَى، حَتَّى أَتَى الْجَمْرَةَ الَّتِي عِنْدَ الشَّجَرَةِ، فَرَمَاهَا بِسَبْعِ حَصِيَّاتٍ، يُكَبِّرُ مَعَ كُلِّ حَصَاةٍ مِنْهَا، مِثْلَ حَصَى الْحَذْفِ، رَمَى مِنْ بَطْنِ الْوَادِي، ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ إِلَى الْمَنْحَرِ، فَنَحَرَ ثَلَاثًا وَسِتِّينَ بِيَدِهِ، ثُمَّ أَعْطَى عَلِيًّا، فَنَحَرَ مَا عَبَرَ، وَأَشْرَكَهُ فِي هَدْيِهِ، ثُمَّ أَمَرَ مِنْ كُلِّ بَدَنَةٍ بِبَضْعَةٍ، فَجُعِلَتْ فِي قَدْرِ، فَطَبِخَتْ، فَأَكَلَا مِنْ لَحْمِهَا وَسَرَبَا مِنْ مَرَقِهَا، ثُمَّ

[1] The rocks at the bottom of Jabal Ar-Rahmah — the Mount of Mercy.

people, calmly, calmly!” Every time he came to a small hill, he released the reins a little so that she could climb. Then he came to Al-Muzdalifah where he prayed *Maghrib* and ‘*Ishâ*’ with one *Adhân* and two *Iqâmah*, offering no prayer in between.”

“Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ lay down until dawn came, and he prayed *Fajr*, when he saw that dawn had come, with one *Adhân* and one *Iqâmah*. Then he rode *Al-Qaşwâ* until he came to *Al-Mash’ar Al-Harâm*. He turned to face the *Qiblah* and called upon Him, and proclaimed His greatness and Oneness. Then he remained standing until it had become quite bright, then he moved on before the sun rose. He seated *Al-Faḍl bin Al-‘Abbâs* behind him, who was a man with lovely hair, white and handsome. When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ moved on, he passed some women riding camels. *Al-Faḍl* started to look at them, so the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ put his hand on the face of *Al-Faḍl*. *Al-Faḍl* turned his face to the other side to look, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ moved his hand to the other side of *Al-Faḍl*’s face. *Al-Faḍl* again turned his face to the other side to look, until he came to the bottom of *Muḥassir*, where he sped up a little.”

“Then he followed the middle road that comes out at *Al-Jamrat Al-Kubra*, until he reached the

رَكِبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَقَاصَ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ،
فَصَلَّى بِمَكَّةَ الظُّهْرَ، فَأَتَى بَنِي عَبْدِ
المُطَلِّبِ يَسْتَمُونَ عَلَى زَمْرَمَ، فَقَالَ:
«انزِعُوا بَنِي عَبْدِ الْمُطَلِّبِ! فَلَوْلَا أَنْ
يَغْلِبَكُمْ النَّاسُ عَلَى سِقَايَتِكُمْ لَتَزَعْتُ
مَعَكُمْ» فَنَاولُوهُ دَلْوًا فَشَرِبَ مِنْهُ.

Jamrah that is by the tree. Then he stoned it with seven pebbles, saying the *Takbîr* with each throw - pebbles the size of broad beans - throwing from the bottom of the valley. Then he went to the place of slaughter, and slaughtered sixty-three (animals) with his own hand. Then he handed over to ‘Alî who slaughtered the rest, and he gave him a share in his sacrifice. Then he ordered that a piece from each be brought; (the pieces) were put in a pot and cooked, and they (the Prophet ﷺ and ‘Alî) ate from the meat and drank from the soup.

Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ rode and headed towards the House (and performed *Tawâf Al-Ifâdah*), and prayed *Zuhr* in Makkah. He came to Banû ‘Abdul-Muṭṭalib, who were providing water to the pilgrims at *Zamzam*, and said: “Carry on drawing water, O Banû ‘Abdul-Muṭṭalib. Were it not that the people would overwhelm you I would have drawn water with you.” So they drew up a bucket for him and he drank from it.”

[2951] 148 - (...) Ja‘far bin Muḥammad said: “My father told me: ‘I went to Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh and asked him about the pilgrimage of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ...’” and he quoted a *Hadîth* similar to that of Hâtim bin Ismâ‘îl (no. 2950). He added: “... When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ passed by Muzdalifah at *Al-*

[٢٩٥١] ١٤٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ
ابْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا
جَعْفَرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ
جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ حَجَّةِ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَسَأَقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ
حَاتِمِ بْنِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، وَزَادَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ:

Mash'ar Al-Harâm, the Quraish did not doubt that he would halt there and camp there, but he carried on and did not pay any attention to it, until he came to 'Arafat, where he stopped."

Chapter 20. All Of 'Arafat Is A Place Of Standing

[2952] 149 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "I have offered my sacrifice here, and all of Minâ is the place of sacrifice, so offer your sacrifices where you are staying. And I have stood here, and all of 'Arafat is the place of standing. And I have stopped here, and all of Muzdalifah is the place of stopping."

[2953] 150 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them], that when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to Makkah, he came to the Black Stone and touched it, then he walked to the right, walking quickly (*Raml*) in three circuits and walking normally in four.

وَكَانَتِ الْعَرَبُ يَدْفَعُ بِهِمْ أَبُو سَيَّارَةَ عَلَى حِمَارٍ عُرِيٍّ، فَلَمَّا أَجَارَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنَ الْمُزْدَلِفَةِ بِالْمَشْعَرِ الْحَرَامِ، لَمْ تَشْكُ قُرَيْشٌ أَنَّهُ سَيَقْتَصِرُ عَلَيْهِ، وَيَكُونُ مَنزِلُهُ ثُمَّ، فَأَجَارَ وَلَمْ يَعْضُدْ لَهُ، حَتَّى أَتَى عَرَفَاتٍ فَتَرَلَّ.

(المعجم ٢٠) - (بابُ ما جاء أن عرفة كلها موقف) (التحفة ٢٠)

[٢٩٥٢] ١٤٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ ابْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: «نَحَرْتُ هَهُنَا، وَمِنَى كُلُّهَا مَنْحَرًا، فَانْحَرُوا فِي رِحَالِكُمْ، وَوَقَفْتُ هَهُنَا، وَعَرَفَةَ كُلُّهَا مَوْقِفًا، وَوَقَفْتُ هَهُنَا، وَجَمَعْتُ كُلُّهَا مَوْقِفًا».

[٢٩٥٣] ١٥٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَمَّا قَدِمَ مَكَّةَ أَتَى الْحَجَرَ فَاسْتَلَمَهُ، ثُمَّ مَشَى عَلَى يَمِينِهِ، فَرَمَلَ ثَلَاثًا وَمَشَى أَرْبَعًا.

Chapter 21. The Standing And The Saying Of Allāh, The Most High: “Then depart from the place whence all the people depart”^[1]

[2954] 151 - (1219) It was narrated that ‘Aishah said: “The Quraish and those who followed their way used to stand at Al-Muzdalifah, and they were called *Al-Hums* and the rest of the Arabs used to stand in ‘Arafat. When Islam came, Allāh commanded His Prophet ﷺ to go to ‘Arafat and stand there, then depart from there. That is the verse in which Allāh says: “Then depart from the place whence all the people depart.”^[2]

[2955] 152 - (...) Hishām narrated that his father said: “The Arabs used to circumambulate the Ka’bah naked, except the *Hums*, and the *Hums* were the Quraish and their descendents. They used to circumambulate naked, unless the *Hums* gave them some clothes - men would give to men and

(المعجم ٢١) - (بَابُ فِي الْوُقُوفِ
وقوله تعالى: ﴿ثُمَّ أَفِيضُوا مِنْ
حَيْثُ أَفَاضَ النَّاسُ﴾ [البقرة: ١٩٩]
(التحفة ٢١)

[٢٩٥٤] ١٥١ - (١٢١٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ
عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ
عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] قَالَتْ: كَانَ
قُرَيْشٌ وَمَنْ دَانَ دِينَهَا يَقِفُونَ
بِالْمُزْدَلِفَةِ، وَكَانُوا يُسَمُّونَ الْحُمْسَ،
وَكَانَ سَائِرُ الْعَرَبِ يَقِفُونَ بِعَرَفَةَ، فَلَمَّا
جَاءَ الْإِسْلَامَ أَمَرَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ
نَبِيَّهُ ﷺ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ عَرَفَاتٍ فَيَقِفَ بِهَا،
ثُمَّ يُفِيضَ مِنْهَا، فَذَلِكَ قَوْلُهُ عَزَّ
وَجَلَّ: ﴿ثُمَّ أَفِيضُوا مِنْ حَيْثُ
أَفَاضَ النَّاسُ﴾ [البقرة: ١٩٩].

[٢٩٥٥] ١٥٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
كَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ
عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كَانَتِ الْعَرَبُ تَطُوفُ
بِالْبَيْتِ عُرَاةً، إِلَّا الْحُمْسَ، وَالْحُمْسُ
قُرَيْشٌ وَمَا وَلَدَتْ - كَانُوا يَطُوفُونَ عُرَاةً،
إِلَّا أَنْ تُعْطِيَهُمُ الْحُمْسُ نِيَابًا، فَيُعْطِي

[1] Al-Baqarah 2:199.

[2] Al-Baqarah 2:199.

women to women. The *Hums* did not go out of Al-Muzdalifah, but the people all went to 'Arafat."

Hishâm said: "My father told me that 'Aishah said: 'The *Hums* were those concerning whom Allâh revealed the words: "Then depart from the place whence all the people depart..."^[1] She said: 'The people used to depart from 'Arafât, and the *Hums* used to depart from Al-Muzdalifah, saying: "We will not depart except from within the sanctuary." When the following was revealed: "Then depart from the place whence all the people depart..."^[2] they went back to 'Arafât."

[2956] 153 - (1220) Muḥammad bin Jubair bin Muṭ'im narrated that his father, Jubair bin Muṭ'im said: "I lost a camel of mine, so I went and looked for it on the Day of 'Arafat. I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ standing with the people in 'Arafat, and I said: 'By Allâh, he is one of the *Hums*, what is he doing here?' The Quraish were regarded as being among the *Hums*."

الرِّجَالِ الرَّجَالِ وَالنِّسَاءِ النَّسَاءِ، وَكَانَتِ
الْحُمْسُ لَا يَخْرُجُونَ مِنَ الْمُزْدَلِفَةِ، وَكَانَ
النَّاسُ كُلُّهُمْ يَبْلُغُونَ عَرَافَاتٍ، قَالَ هِشَامٌ:
فَحَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]
قَالَتْ: الْحُمْسُ، هُمُ الَّذِينَ أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ
وَجَلَّ فِيهِمْ: ﴿ثُمَّ أَفِيضُوا مِنْ حَيْثُ
أَفْكَصَ النَّاسُ﴾ [البقرة: 199] قَالَتْ:
كَانَ النَّاسُ يُفِيضُونَ مِنْ عَرَافَاتٍ، وَكَانَتِ
الْحُمْسُ يُفِيضُونَ مِنَ الْمُزْدَلِفَةِ، يَقُولُونَ:
لَا نُفِيضُ إِلَّا مِنَ الْحَرَمِ، فَلَمَّا نَزَلَتْ:
﴿أَفِيضُوا مِنْ حَيْثُ أَفْكَصَ
النَّاسُ﴾ رَجَعُوا إِلَى عَرَافَاتٍ.

[٢٩٥٦] ١٥٣ - (١٢٢٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ، جَمِيعًا
عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، - قَالَ عَمْرُو: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ
بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنْ عَمْرُو، سَمِعَ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ
جُبَيْرِ بْنِ مُطْعِمٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ
مُطْعِمٍ، قَالَ: أَضَلَلْتُ بَعِيرًا لِي، فَذَهَبْتُ
أَطْلُبُهُ يَوْمَ عَرَافَةَ، فَرَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
وَاقِفًا مَعَ النَّاسِ بِعَرَافَةَ، فَقُلْتُ: وَاللَّهِ! إِنَّ
هَذَا لَمِنَ الْحُمْسِ، فَمَا شَأْنُهُ هَهُنَا؟ وَكَانَتْ
فُورَيْشٌ تُعَدُّ مِنَ الْحُمْسِ.

[1] Al-Baqarah 2:199.

[2] Al-Baqarah 2:199.

Chapter 22. It Is Permissible To Base One's Intention For *Ihrâm* On The Intention Of Another

[2957] 154 - (1221) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ said: "I came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ while he was halting in Al-Bathâ', and he said to me: 'Did you intend to perform *Hajj*?' I said: 'Yes.' He said: 'For what did you enter *Ihrâm*?' I said: 'I said: "Here I am at Your service, for the same as the Prophet ﷺ has entered *Ihrâm*.'" He said: 'You have done well. Circumambulate the House and go between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah, then exit *Ihrâm*.' I circumambulated the Ka'bah and went between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah, then I came to a woman of Banû Qais who rid my head of lice. Then I entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*. I continued to state *Fatwa* (religious rulings) to that effect for the people until the *Khilâfah* of 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them]."

A man said to him: "O Abû Mûsâ," or: "O 'Abdullâh bin Qais, exercise restraint in your *Fatwa*, for you do not know what the Commander of the Believers has introduced with regard to the rituals after you." He said: "O people, whoever heard a *Fatwa*

(المعجم ٢٢) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ تَعْلِيقِ
الإحرام وهو أن يحرم بإحرام كإحرام
فلان فيصير محرماً بإحرام مثل إحرام
فلان) (التحفة ٢٢)

[٢٩٥٧] [١٥٤- (١٢٢١)] حَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ
الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ:
أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ
طَارِقِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى قَالَ:
قَدِمْتُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ مُنِخٌ
بِالْبَطْحَاءِ، فَقَالَ لِي: «أَحْبَبْتَ؟»
فَقُلْتُ: نَعَمْ. فَقَالَ: «بِمَ أَهَلَّكَ؟» قَالَ
قُلْتُ: لِبَيْتِكَ يَا هَلَالِ كَاهِلَالِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ،
قَالَ: «فَقَدْ أَحْسَنْتَ، طُفَّ بِالْبَيْتِ
وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَأَجَلُّ» قَالَ: طُفَّ
بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُ امْرَأَةً
مِنْ بَنِي قَيْسٍ، فَقَلَّتْ رَأْسِي، ثُمَّ أَهَلَّكَتُ
بِالْحَجِّ، قَالَ: فَكُنْتُ أَفْنِي بِهِ النَّاسَ،
حَتَّى كَانَ فِي خِلَافَةِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُ]، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَجُلٌ: يَا أَبَا مُوسَى! أَوْ
يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ قَيْسٍ! رُوَيْدَكَ بَعْضَ فُتْيَاكَ،
فَإِنَّكَ لَا تَدْرِي مَا أَحَدَتْ أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ
فِي النَّسِكِ بَعْدَكَ، فَقَالَ: يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ!
مَنْ كُنَّا أَفْتِيَاءَهُ فُتْيَا فَلْيَتَّبِعْهُ، فَإِنَّ أَمِيرَ

from us (about exiting *Ihrâm*) let him wait, for the Commander of the Believers is coming to you, so follow him.” Then ‘Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] came and I mentioned that to him, and he said: ‘We follow the Book of Allâh, and the Book of Allâh enjoins completing *Hajj* and ‘*Umrah*. And we follow the *Sunnah* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not exit *Ihrâm* until the sacrifice reached its destination.”

[2958] (...) Shu‘bah narrated a similar report (as no. 2957) with this chain.

[2959] 155 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “I came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he was halting in Al-Baṭhâ’, and he said: ‘For what have you entered *Ihrâm*?’ I said: ‘I have entered *Ihrâm* for the same as the Prophet ﷺ has entered *Ihrâm*.’ He said: ‘Have you brought a sacrificial animal?’ I said: ‘No.’ He said: ‘Circumambulate the House and go between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah, then exit *Ihrâm*.’ So I circumambulated the House and went between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah, then I went to a woman among my people who combed my hair and washed my head. I used to give the people

المؤمنين قادم عليكم، فيه فانتُموا، قال: فقدم عمر [رضي الله عنه] فذكرت ذلك له، فقال: إن تأخذ بكتاب الله فإن كتاب الله يأمر بالتمام، وإن تأخذ بسنة رسول الله ﷺ فإن رسول الله ﷺ لم يحل حتى بلغ الهدى محله.

[٢٩٥٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[٢٩٥٩] ١٥٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ طَارِقِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى [رضي الله عنه] قَالَ: قَدِمْتُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ مُنِخٌ بِالْبَطْحَاءِ، فَقَالَ: «بِمَا أَهَلَّتْ؟» قَالَ فُلْتُ: أَهَلَّتُ بِأَهْلَالِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، قَالَ: «أَهْل سُمَّتٍ مِنْ هَدْيٍ؟» فُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَطُفْتُ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، ثُمَّ حَلَّ» فَطُفْتُ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُ امْرَأَةً مِنْ قَوْمِي فَمَسَّطَنِي وَعَسَلَتْ رَأْسِي، فَكُنْتُ

Fatwas to that effect during the leadership of Abû Bakr and the leadership of ‘Umar. It was during *Hajj* season that a man came to me and said: ‘You do not know what the Commander of the Believers has introduced concerning the rituals.’ I said: ‘O people, whoever heard a *Fatwa* from us (about exiting *Ihrâm*) let him wait, for the Commander of the Believers is coming to you, so follow him.’ When he came I said: ‘O Commander of the Believers, what is this that you have introduced concerning the rituals?’ He said: ‘We follow the Book of Allâh, and Allâh says, “And perform properly the *Hajj* and ‘*Umrah*...”^[1] And we follow the *Sunnah* of our Prophet ﷺ, and the Prophet ﷺ did not exit *Ihrâm* until he had offered the sacrifice.”

[2960] 156 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had sent me to Yemen, and I came back during the year when he went for *Hajj*. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: ‘O Abû Mûsâ, what did you say when you entered *Ihrâm*?’ I said: ‘I said: “Here I am at Your service, for the same purpose as the Prophet ﷺ entered *Ihrâm*.”’ He said: ‘Have you brought a sacrificial animal?’

أَفْتِي النَّاسَ بِذَلِكَ فِي إِمَارَةِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَإِمَارَةِ عُمَرَ، فَإِنِّي لَقَائِمٌ بِالْمُوسِمِ إِذْ جَاءَنِي رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: إِنَّكَ لَا تَدْرِي مَا أَحَدَتْ أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ فِي شَأَنِ النَّسْكِ، فَقُلْتُ: أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! مَنْ كُنَّا أَفْتَيْنَاهُ بِشَيْءٍ فَلْيَتَيْدْ، فَهَذَا أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَادِمٌ عَلَيْكُمْ، فِيهِ فَاتْتُمُوا، فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ قُلْتُ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ! مَا هَذَا الَّذِي أَحَدْتُمْ فِي شَأَنِ النَّسْكِ؟ قَالَ: إِنْ تَأْخُذُ بِكِتَابِ اللَّهِ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ قَالَ: ﴿وَأَتِمُّوا الْحَجَّ وَالْمَعْرَةَ لِلَّهِ﴾ [البقرة: 196] وَإِنْ تَأْخُذُ بِسُنَّتِهِ نَبِينَا - ﷺ - فَإِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمْ يَحِلَّ حَتَّى نَحْرَ الْهَدْيِ.

[2960] 156 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي

إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا جَعْفَرُ بْنُ عَوْنٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عُمَيْسٍ عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَارِقِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى [رضي الله عنه] قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَعَثَنِي إِلَى الْيَمَنِ، قَالَ: فَوَافَقْتُهُ فِي الْعَامِ الَّذِي حَجَّ فِيهِ، فَقَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا أَبَا

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:196.

I said: ‘No.’ He said: ‘Then go and circumambulate the House and go between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah, then exit *Ihrâm*.’” Then he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of *Shu’bah* and *Sufyân* (no. 2957, 2959).

[2961] 157 - (1222) It was narrated from Abû Mûsâ that he used to issue *Fatwa* allowing *Mut’ah*,^[1] and a man said to him: “Exercise restraint in some of your *Fatwa*, for you do not know what the Commander of the Believers has introduced concerning the rituals.” After that I met him and asked him about that. ‘Umar said: ‘I know that the Prophet ﷺ and his Companions did that, but I did not want married people to have intercourse beneath the trees and then go out for *Hajj* with their heads dripping.”

Chapter 23. The Permissibility Of *Tamattu’*

[2962] 158 - (1223) ‘Abdullâh bin *Shaqîq* said: “‘Uthmân used

مُوسَى! كَيْفَ قُلْتَ حِينَ أَحْرَمْتَ؟» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَبَيْكَ إِهْلَالًا كِإِهْلَالِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «هَلْ سَقَتْ هَذَا؟» فَقُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَانْطَلِقْ فَطُفْ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، ثُمَّ أَجِلْ» - ثُمَّ سَأَى الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ شُعْبَةَ وَسُفْيَانَ.

[2961] 157 - (1222) مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ -: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ عَمَارَةَ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ أَبِي مُوسَى، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى أَنَّهُ كَانَ يُفْتِي بِالْمُتْعَةِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَجُلٌ: رُوَيْدَكَ بَعْضُ فُتْيَاكَ، فَإِنَّكَ لَا تَدْرِي مَا أَحَدَتْ أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ فِي الشُّسْكِ بَعْدُ، حَتَّى لَقِيَهُ بَعْدُ، فَسَأَلَهُ، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: قَدْ عَلِمْتُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَدْ فَعَلَهُ وَأَصْحَابُهُ، وَلَكِنْ كَرِهْتُ أَنْ يَطْلُؤُوا مَعْرِسِينَ بِهِنَّ فِي الْأَرَاكِ، ثُمَّ يَرُوحُونَ فِي الْحَجِّ تَقَطَّرُ رُؤُسُهُمْ.

(المعجم 23) - (باب جواز التمتع)

(التحفة 23)

[2962] 158 - (1223) حَدَّثَنَا [2962] 158 - (1223) حَدَّثَنَا

[1] That is the *Tamattu’* with *Hajj* and ‘*Umrâh*.

to forbid *Mut'ah* (*Tamattu'*) and 'Alî used to enjoin it. 'Uthmân said something to 'Alî, then 'Alî said: 'You know that we did *Tamattu'* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.' He said: 'Yes, but we were afraid then.'

[2963]... - (...) Shu'bah narrated a similar report with this chain.

[2964] 159 - (...) It was narrated that Sa'eed bin Al-Mûsâyyab said: "'Alî and 'Uthmân [may Allâh be pleased with them] met in 'Ushân, and 'Uthmân used to forbid *Tamattu'* and *'Umrah* (during the *Hajj* season). 'Alî said: 'What do you mean by forbidding something that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did?' 'Uthmân said: 'Leave us alone.' He said: 'I cannot leave you alone.' When 'Alî saw that, he entered *Ihrâm* for both of them together.'

[2965] 160 - (1224) It was narrated that Abû Dharr [may Allâh be pleased with them] said:

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ، قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ شَقِيقٍ: كَانَ عُثْمَانُ يَنْهَى عَنِ الْمُتَعَةِ، وَكَانَ عَلِيٌّ يَأْمُرُ بِهَا، فَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ لِعَلِيٍّ كَلِمَةً، ثُمَّ قَالَ عَلِيٌّ: لَقَدْ عَلِمْتُ أَنَا قَدْ تَمَتَّعْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: أَجَلٌ، وَلَكِنَّا كُنَّا خَائِفِينَ.

[٢٩٦٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبِ الْحَارِثِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[٢٩٦٤] ١٥٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مَرْة، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيْبِ قَالَ: اجْتَمَعَ عَلِيٌّ وَعُثْمَانُ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] بِعُسْفَانَ، فَكَانَ عُثْمَانُ يَنْهَى عَنِ الْمُتَعَةِ أَوْ الْعُمْرَةِ، فَقَالَ عَلِيٌّ: مَا تُرِيدُ إِلَيَّ أَمْرٍ فَعَلَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، تَنْهَى عَنْهُ؟! فَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ: دَعْنَا مِنْكَ، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي لَا أَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ أَدْعَكَ، فَلَمَّا أَنْ رَأَى عَلِيٌّ ذَلِكَ، أَهَلَ بِهِمَا جَمِيعًا.

[٢٩٦٥] ١٦٠ - (١٢٢٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ

“*Al-Mut’ah* in Hajj was just for the Companions of Muḥammad ﷺ.”

[2966] 161 - (...) It was narrated that Abū Dharr [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “We had a concession,” meaning, *Al-Mut’ah* in Hajj.

[2967] 162 - (...) Abū Dharr [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: “Two *Al-Mut’ah* were permitted to us only” - meaning *Mut’ah* (temporary marriage) with women and *Mut’ah* (*Tamattu’*) in Hajj.

[2968] 163 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdur-Raḥmān bin Abī Ash-Sha’thā’ said: “I came to Ibrāhīm An-Nakha’ī and Ibrāhīm At-Taimī and said: ‘I intend to combine ‘*Umrah* and Hajj this year.’ Ibrāhīm An-Nakha’ī said: ‘Your father would not have intended to do that.’”

Qutaibah said: “Jarīr narrated to us from Bayān, from Ibrāhīm At-

وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كَانَتْ الْمُتْعَةُ فِي الْحَجِّ لِأَصْحَابِ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ خَاصَّةً.

[٢٩٦٦] ١٦١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ عِيَّاشِ الْعَامِرِيِّ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: كَانَتْ لَنَا رُخْصَةً يَعْني الْمُتْعَةَ فِي الْحَجِّ.

[٢٩٦٧] ١٦٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ [بْنُ سَعِيدٍ]: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ فَضِيلٍ، عَنْ زُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو ذَرٍّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]: لَا تَصْلُحُ الْمُتْعَتَانِ إِلَّا لَنَا خَاصَّةً، يَعْني مُتْعَةَ النِّسَاءِ وَمُتْعَةَ الْحَجِّ.

[٢٩٦٨] ١٦٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ بَيَّانٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي الشَّعْنَاءِ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ النَّخَعِيَّ وَإِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّمِيمِيَّ، فَقُلْتُ: إِنِّي أَهْمُ أَنْ أَجْمَعَ الْعُمْرَةَ وَالْحَجَّ، الْعَامَ، فَقَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ النَّخَعِيُّ: لَكِنَّ أَبُوكَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لِيَهُمْ بِذَلِكَ.

Taimî, from his father, that he passed by Abû Dharr [may Allâh be pleased with them] in Ar-Rabdhah, and he mentioned that to him, and he said: ‘It was allowed specifically for us but not for you.’”

[2969] 164 - (1225) It was narrated that Ghunaim bin Qais said: “I asked Sa’d bin Abî Waqqâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] about *Mut’ah* (*Tamattu’*) and he said: ‘We did that, and at that time he was a disbeliever in the houses of Makkah.’”^[1]

[2970] (...) It was narrated from Sulaimân At-Taimî with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 2969), and he said in his report: “meaning, Mu’âwiyah.”

[2971] (...) A similar *Hadîth* (as no. 2969) was narrated from Sulaimân At-Taimî with this chain. In the *Hadîth* of Sufyân it says: “*Mut’ah* in *Hajj* (*Tamattu’*).”

قَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ بَيَانَ،
عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّهُ مَرَّ
بِأَبِي ذَرٍّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] بِالرَّبَذَةِ، فَذَكَرَ
لَهُ ذَلِكَ، فَقَالَ: إِنَّمَا كَانَتْ لَنَا خَاصَّةً
دُونَكُمْ.

[٢٩٦٩] ١٦٤ - (١٢٢٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا
سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عَمْرٍ، جَمِيعًا
عَنِ الْفَزَارِيِّ، - قَالَ سَعِيدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا
مَرْوَانَ بْنَ مُعَاوِيَةَ -: أَخْبَرَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ
التَّمِيمِيُّ عَنْ غُنَيْمِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ
سَعْدَ بْنَ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] عَنِ
الْمُنْعَةِ؟ فَقَالَ: فَعَلْنَاهَا، وَهَذَا يَوْمٌ كَافِرٌ
بِالْعُرْشِ، يَعْنِي يَوْمَ مَكَّةَ.

[٢٩٧٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ
أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ
سُلَيْمَانَ التَّمِيمِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ فِي
رِوَايَتِهِ: يَعْنِي مُعَاوِيَةَ.

[٢٩٧١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو
النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَحْمَدَ الزُّبَيْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا
سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي خَلْفٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عَبْدِادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ،
جَمِيعًا عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّمِيمِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ

^[1] The meaning is understood more clearly by the next narrations, and the meaning of “he was a disbeliever” is that he had recently accepted Islam.

مِثْلَ حَدِيثِهِمَا، وَفِي حَدِيثِ سُفْيَانَ:
الْمُنْعَةُ فِي الْحَجِّ.

[2972] 165 - (1226) It was narrated that Muṭarrif said: “Imrân bin Ḥuṣain said to me: ‘I will tell you a *Hadīth* today, by means of which Allāh will benefit you after today. Know that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ allowed some of his family to perform ‘*Umrah* in the first ten days of Dhul-Hijjah, and no verse was revealed which abrogated that, and he did not forbid it before he passed away. After that, it doesn’t matter what anyone else thinks.’”

[2973] 166 - (...) It was narrated from Al-Jurairī with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 2972). Ibn Ḥātim said in his report: “It doesn’t matter what anyone else thinks,” meaning ‘Umar.

[2974] 167 - (...) It was narrated that Muṭarrif said: “Imrân bin Ḥuṣain said to me: ‘I will tell you a *Hadīth* by means of which Allāh may benefit you. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ joined *Hajj* and ‘*Umrah*, then he did not forbid it until he died, and no Qur’ân (*Āyat*) was revealed forbidding

وَحَدَّثَنِي [٢٩٧٢] ١٦٥ - (١٢٢٦) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْجُرَيْرِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي عِمْرَانُ بْنُ حُصَيْنٍ: إِنِّي لَأُحَدِّثُكَ بِالْحَدِيثِ، الْيَوْمَ، يَنْفَعُكَ اللَّهُ بِهِ بَعْدَ الْيَوْمِ، وَاعْلَمْ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ أَعْمَرَ طَائِفَةً مِنْ أَهْلِهِ فِي الْعَشْرِ، فَلَمْ تَنْزِلْ آيَةٌ تَنْسَخُ ذَلِكَ، وَلَمْ يَنْهَ عَنْهُ حَتَّى مَضَى لَوَجْهِهِ، ارْتَأَى كُلُّ امْرِئٍ، بَعْدُ، مَا شَاءَ أَنْ يَرْتَبِي.

وَحَدَّثَنَا [٢٩٧٣] ١٦٦ - (...) إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ وَكَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: ارْتَأَى رَجُلٌ بِرَأْيِهِ مَا شَاءَ، يَعْنِي عُمَرَ.

وَحَدَّثَنِي [٢٩٧٤] ١٦٧ - (...) عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي عِمْرَانُ بْنُ حُصَيْنٍ: أُحَدِّثُكَ حَدِيثًا عَسَى اللَّهُ أَنْ يَنْفَعَكَ بِهِ: إِنْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ جَمَعَ بَيْنَ حَجَّةٍ وَعُمْرَةٍ، ثُمَّ لَمْ

that. And I was always greeted^[1] until I was cauterized, then the greetings ceased, then when I stopped (being cauterized), the greetings returned.”

[2975] (...) Muṭarrif said: “Imrân bin Ḥuṣain said to me...” a *Hadîth* like that of Mu‘âdh (no. 2974).

[2976] 168 - (...) Muṭarrif said: “Imrân bin Ḥuṣain sent for me during his final illness and said: ‘I am going to tell you some *Ahâdîth* by means of which Allâh may benefit you after I am gone. If I live, then conceal them, but if I die, then narrate them if you wish. I have been greeted (by the Angels). The Prophet of Allâh ﷺ combined *Hajj* and ‘*Umrah*, then no (words of) the Book of Allâh were revealed concerning that, and the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ did not forbid it. And it doesn’t matter what anyone else says about it.”

[2977] 169 (...) It was narrated that ‘Imrân bin Al-Ḥuṣain [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “Know that the Messenger of

بِنَهُ عَنْهُ حَتَّى مَاتَ، وَلَمْ يَنْزِلْ فِيهِ قُرْآنٌ يُحَرِّمُهُ، وَقَدْ كَانَ يُسَلِّمُ عَلَيَّ حَتَّى اِكْتَوَيْتُ، فَتَرَكْتُ، ثُمَّ تَرَكْتُ الْكَيْفَ فَعَادَ.

[٢٩٧٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ هِلَالٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُطَرِّفًا قَالَ: قَالَ لِي عِمْرَانُ ابْنُ حَصِينٍ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مُعَاذٍ.

[٢٩٧٦] ١٦٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ قَالَ: بَعَثَ إِلَيَّ عِمْرَانُ بْنُ حَصِينٍ فِي مَرَضِهِ الَّذِي تُوُفِّيَ فِيهِ، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي مُحَدِّثُكَ بِأَحَادِيثٍ، لَعَلَّ اللَّهَ أَنْ يَنْفَعَكَ بِهَا بَعْدِي، فَإِنْ عَشِيتُ فَانْكُتُمْ عَنِّي، وَإِنْ مِتُّ فَحَدِّثْ بِهَا إِنْ شِئْتَ: إِنَّهُ قَدْ سَلَّمَ عَلَيَّ، وَاعْلَمْ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ جَمَعَ بَيْنَ حَجِّ وَعُمْرَةٍ، ثُمَّ لَمْ يَنْزِلْ فِيهَا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ، وَلَمْ يَنْزِلْ فِيهَا نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ رَجُلٌ بَرَأِيهِ فِيهَا مَا شَاءَ.

[٢٩٧٧] ١٦٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ

[1] The meaning is; “by the Angels.”

Allâh ﷺ combined *Hajj* and 'Umrah, then no (words of) the Book of Allâh were revealed concerning that, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not forbid it. And it doesn't matter what anyone else says about it."

[2978] 170 - (...) It was narrated that 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We performed *Tamattu'* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and no Qur'ân (*Āyat*) was revealed concerning that. And it doesn't matter what anyone else says about it."

[2979] 171 - (...) This *Ḥadīth* was narrated from 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain. He said: "The Prophet of Allâh ﷺ performed *Tamattu'* and we did *Tamattu'* with him."

[2980] 172 - (...) It was narrated that Abū Rajâ' said: "Imrân bin Ḥuṣain said: 'The verse of *Mut'ah* was revealed in the Book of Allâh, meaning *Tamattu'* in *Hajj*.

يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ مُطَّرَفِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ الشَّخِيرِ، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ الْحُصَيْنِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: أَعْلَمُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ جَمَعَ بَيْنَ حَجِّ وَعُمْرَةٍ، ثُمَّ لَمْ يَنْزِلْ فِيهَا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ، وَلَمْ يَنْهَنَا عَنْهُمَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ فِيهَا رَجُلٌ بِرَأْيِهِ مَا شَاءَ.

[٢٩٧٨] ١٧٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ مُطَّرَفِ، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: تَمَتَّعْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَلَمْ يَنْزِلْ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ، قَالَ رَجُلٌ بِرَأْيِهِ مَا شَاءَ.

[٢٩٧٩] ١٧١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَبَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ وَاسِعٍ عَنْ مُطَّرَفِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الشَّخِيرِ، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ، قَالَ: تَمَتَّعَ نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَتَمَتَّعْنَا مَعَهُ.

[٢٩٨٠] ١٧٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا حَامِدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْبُكْرَاوِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرِ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ

The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told us to do that, then no verse was revealed abrogating the verse of *Tamattu'*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not forbid it until he died. And after that it doesn't matter what anyone else says about it.”

[2981] 173 - (...) A similar report (as no. 2981) was narrated from 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain, except that he said: “And we did that with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ,” and he did not say: “He told us to do that.”

Chapter 24. The Obligation For The Pilgrim Who Is Performing *Tamattu'* To Offer A Sacrifice; If He Has No Animal To Sacrifice, He Must Fast For Three Days During *Hajj* And Seven Days When He Goes Back To His Family

[2982] 174 - (1227) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *Tamattu'* during the Farewell Pilgrimage, joining *'Umrah* to *Hajj*, and he offered a sacrifice. He brought the sacrificial animal with him from Dhul-Hulaifah. The

المُفْضَلِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِمْرَانُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ أَبِي رَجَاءٍ قَالَ: قَالَ عِمْرَانُ بْنُ حُصَيْنٍ: نَزَلَتْ آيَةُ الْمُتَعَةِ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ يَعْني مُتَعَةَ الْحَجِّ، وَأَمَرَنَا بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ لَمْ تَنْزِلْ آيَةٌ تَنْسُخُ آيَةَ مُتَعَةِ الْحَجِّ، وَلَمْ يَنْهَ عَنْهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَتَّى مَاتَ، قَالَ رَجُلٌ بِرَأْيِهِ، بَعْدُ، مَا شَاءَ.

[٢٩٨١] ١٧٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ عِمْرَانَ الْقَصِيرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو رَجَاءٍ عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: وَفَعَلْنَاهَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: وَأَمَرَنَا بِهَا.

(المعجم ٢٤) - (بَابُ وَجوبِ الدَّمِ عَلَى الْمُتَمَتِّعِ، وَأَنَّهُ إِذَا عَدِمَهُ لَزِمَهُ صَوْمُ ثَلَاثَةِ أَيَّامٍ فِي الْحَجِّ، وَسَبْعَةِ إِذَا رَجَعَ إِلَى أَهْلِهِ) (التحفة ٢٤)

[٢٩٨٢] ١٧٤ - (١٢٢٧) حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبٍ بْنِ اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ started by (beginning the *Talbiyah*) for 'Umrah, then he (began the *Talbiyah*) for Hajj. The people also performed *Tamattu'* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, following 'Umrah with Hajj.

“Those who offered a sacrifice brought the sacrificial animal with them, and some of them did not offer a sacrifice. When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to Makkah he said to the people: ‘Whoever among you has brought a sacrificial animal, nothing that has been forbidden to him (in *Ihrâm*) will become permissible until he has completed his Hajj. Whoever among you did not bring a sacrificial animal, let him circumambulate the House and go between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah, then cut his hair and exit *Ihrâm*, then let him enter *Ihrâm* for Hajj and offer a sacrifice. Whoever cannot find an animal to sacrifice, let him fast for three days during Hajj and seven days if he returns to his family.’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *Tawâf* when he arrived at Makkah. He touched the Corner (the Black Stone) when he began, then he walked rapidly in three of the seven circuits and walked (at a normal pace) in the last four. Then when he had completed *Tawâf* he prayed two *Rak'ah* at the *Maqâm*, then he said *Salâm* and left. He

قَالَ: تَمَعَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوُدَاعِ بِالْعُمْرَةِ إِلَى الْحَجِّ، وَأَهْدَى، فَسَاقَ مَعَهُ الْهَدْيَ مِنْ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَبَدَأَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَهَلَ بِالْعُمْرَةِ، ثُمَّ أَهَلَ بِالْحَجِّ، وَتَمَعَّ النَّاسُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالْعُمْرَةِ إِلَى الْحَجِّ، فَكَانَ مِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ أَهْدَى فَسَاقَ الْهَدْيَ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ لَمْ يُهْدِ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَكَّةَ قَالَ لِلنَّاسِ: «مَنْ كَانَ مِنْكُمْ أَهْدَى، فَإِنَّهُ لَا يَحِلُّ مِنْ شَيْءٍ حَرَمَ مِنْهُ حَتَّى يَفْضِيَ حَجَّهُ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ مِنْكُمْ أَهْدَى، فَلْيَطْفُ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ وَلْيَمْصُرْ وَلْيَحْلِلْ، ثُمَّ لِيُهَلَّ بِالْحَجِّ وَيُهْدِ، فَمَنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ هَدْيًا، فَلْيَصُمْ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ فِي الْحَجِّ وَسَبْعَةَ إِذَا رَجَعَ إِلَى أَهْلِهِ» وَطَافَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِينَ قَدِمَ مَكَّةَ، فَاسْتَلَمَ الرُّكْنَ الْأَوَّلَ شَيْءٍ، ثُمَّ حَبَّ ثَلَاثَةَ أَطْوَافٍ مِنَ السَّبْعِ، وَمَشَى أَرْبَعَةَ أَطْوَافٍ، ثُمَّ رَكَعَ، حِينَ قَضَى طَوَافَهُ بِالْبَيْتِ عِنْدَ الْمَقَامِ، رَكَعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ فَأَنْصَرَفَ، فَأَتَى الصَّفَا فَطَافَ بِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ سَبْعَةَ أَطْوَافٍ، ثُمَّ لَمْ يَحْلِلْ مِنْ شَيْءٍ حَرَمَ مِنْهُ حَتَّى قَضَى حَجَّهُ، وَنَحَرَ هَدْيَهُ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ وَأَفَاضَ، فَضَرَّ بِالْبَيْتِ ثُمَّ حَلَّ مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ حَرَمَ

went to Aş-Şafâ and performed seven circuits between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah. Then he did not regard as permissible anything that had become forbidden to him (in *Ihrâm*) until he had completed his *Hajj*. He offered his sacrifice on the Day of Sacrifice, then he hastened to circumambulate the House, then he exited *Ihrâm* completely. Those people who had brought sacrificial animals with them did what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did.”

[2983] 175 (1228) It was narrated from ‘Urwah bin Az-Zubair, that ‘Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, told him that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ followed ‘*Umrah with Hajj (Tamattu’)*. And the people did *Tamattu’* with him, as was informed to me by Sâlim bin ‘Abdullâh from ‘Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.

Chapter 25. The Pilgrim Performing *Qirân* Should Not Exit *Ihrâm* Except When The Pilgrims Performing *Ifrâd* Exit *Ihrâm*

[2984] 176 - (1229) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar that Ḥaḥṣah [may Allâh be pleased with her], the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, said: “O Messenger

منه، وَفَعَلَ مِثْلَ مَا فَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ أَهْدَى وَسَاقِ الْهَدْيِ، مِنْ النَّاسِ.

[2983] 175 (1228) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ

عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبٍ بْنِ اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلٌ عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَخْبَرَتْهُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي تَمَتُّعِهِ بِالْحَجِّ إِلَى الْعُمْرَةِ، وَتَمَتُّعِ النَّاسِ مَعَهُ، بِمِثْلِ الَّذِي أَخْبَرْتَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

(المعجم ٢٥) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنَّ الْقَارِنَ

لَا يَتَحَلَّلُ إِلَّا فِي وَقْتِ تَحَلُّلِ الْحَاجِّ

المفرد) (التحفة ٢٥)

[2984] 176 (1229) حَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو أَنَّ

of Allâh, why have the people exited *Ihrâm* when you have not exited from *Ihrâm* following your 'Umrah?" He said: "I have matted my hair together and garlanded my sacrificial animal,^[1] so I will not exit *Ihrâm* until I offer the sacrifice."

[2985] (...) It was narrated that Ḥaḥṣah [may Allâh be pleased with her] said: "I said: O Messenger of Allâh, why have you not exited *Ihrâm*?..." a similar report (as no. 2984).

[2986] 177 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that Ḥaḥṣah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I said to the Prophet ﷺ: 'Why have the people exited *Ihrâm* while you have not exited *Ihrâm* following your 'Umrah?' He said: 'I have garlanded my sacrificial animal and matted my hair together, so I will not exit *Ihrâm* until I exit *Ihrâm* following Hajj.'"

[2987] 178 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that Ḥaḥṣah [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "O Messenger of Allâh..." a *Hadîth* like that of Mâlik (no. 2984). "So I will not exit *Ihrâm* until I have offered my sacrifice."

حَفْصَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ] رَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! مَا شَأْنُ النَّاسِ
حَلُّوْا، وَلَمْ تَحْلِلْ أَنْتَ مِنْ عُمْرَتِكَ؟
قَالَ: «إِنِّي لَبَدْتُ رَأْسِي، وَقَلَّدْتُ هَدْيِي،
فَلَا أَجِلُّ حَتَّى أَنْحَرَ».

[٢٩٨٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ
نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ حَفْصَةَ [رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ] قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!
مَا لَكَ لَمْ تَحْلِلْ؟ بِنَحْوِهِ.

[٢٩٨٦] ١٧٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ
عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ
عُمَرَ، عَنْ حَفْصَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ]
قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: مَا شَأْنُ النَّاسِ
حَلُّوْا وَلَمْ تَحْلِلْ مِنْ عُمْرَتِكَ؟ قَالَ «إِنِّي
قَلَّدْتُ هَدْيِي، وَلَبَدْتُ رَأْسِي، فَلَا أَجِلُّ
حَتَّى أَجِلَّ مِنَ الْحَجِّ».

[٢٩٨٧] ١٧٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا
عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ حَفْصَةَ
[رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ] قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!
بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ «فَلَا أَجِلُّ حَتَّى أَنْحَرَ».

[1] See no. 3016 for details on this matter.

[2988] 179 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar said: “Ḥaḥḥḥah [may Allāh be pleased with her] told me that the Prophet ﷺ ordered his wives to exit *Ihrām* during the Farewell Pilgrimage. Ḥaḥḥah said: ‘I said: “What is keeping you from exiting *Ihrām* too?” He said: “I have matted my hair together and garlanded my sacrificial animal, so I will not exit *Ihrām* until I have offered my sacrifice.”

Chapter 26. It Is Permissible To Exit *Ihrām* If One Is Prevented From Completing Hajj ; It Is Permissible To Perform *Qirān* And The Pilgrim Performing *Qirān* Should Perform Just One *Ṭawâf* And One *Sa‘ī*

[2989] 180 - (1230) It was narrated from Nâfi‘ that ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar [may Allāh be pleased with them] set out to perform ‘*Umrah* during the *Fitnah* of Al-Ḥajjāj and he said: ‘If we are prevented from reaching the House, we will do what we did with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ.’ He set out and entered *Ihrām* for ‘*Umrah*, and he traveled until he reached Al-Baidā’, where he turned to his

[٢٩٨٨] ١٧٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ الْمُخْزُومِيُّ وَعَبْدُ الْمَجِيدِ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: حَدَّثْتَنِي حَفْصَةُ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا] أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَمَرَ أَزْوَاجَهُ أَنْ يَحْلِلْنَ عَامَ حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، قَالَتْ حَفْصَةُ: فَقُلْتُ: مَا يَمْنَعُكَ أَنْ تَحِلِّي؟ قَالَ: «إِنِّي لَبَدْتُ رَأْسِي، وَقَلَّدْتُ هَدْيِي، فَلَا أَجِلُّ حَتَّى أَنْحَرَ هَدْيِي».

(المعجم ٢٦) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ التَّحْلِيلِ بِالْإِحْصَارِ وَجَوَازِ الْقِرَانِ وَاقْتِصَارِ الْقَارِنِ عَلَى طَوَافٍ وَاحِدٍ وَسَعَى وَاحِدٍ) (التحفة ٢٦)

[٢٩٨٩] ١٨٠- (١٢٣٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] خَرَجَ فِي الْفِتْنَةِ مُعْتَمِرًا، وَقَالَ: إِنَّ صُدِدْتُ عَنِ الْبَيْتِ صَنْعَةً كَمَا صَنْعْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَخَرَجَ فَأَهْلَلَ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَسَارَ حَتَّى إِذَا ظَهَرَ عَلَى الْبَيْدَاءِ التَّمَّتْ إِلَيَّ أَصْحَابِي فَقَالَ: مَا أَمْرُهُمَا إِلَّا

companions and said: 'They are both the same.' I ask you to bear witness that I have committed myself to performing *Hajj* with 'Umrah. He set out, and when he reached the House, he circumambulated it seven times, and went between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah seven times, and he did not do more than that, believing that it would be sufficient for him, then he offered the sacrifice."^[1]

[2990] 181 - (...) Nâfi' narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Abdullâh and Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh spoke to 'Abdullâh when Al-Hajjâj came to fight Ibn Az-Zubair, and said: "It does not matter if you do not do *Hajj* this year; we are afraid that there will be fighting among the people and you will not be able to reach the House." He said: "If I am prevented from reaching the House, I will do what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did when I was with him, when the disbelievers of the Quraish prevented him from reaching the House. I ask you to bear witness that I have committed myself to perform 'Umrah."

He set off until he reached Dhul-Hulaifah, where he recited the *Talbiyah* for 'Umrah, then he said: "If the way is clear for me, I will complete my 'Umrah, and if the way is blocked, I will do what

وَاحِدًا، أَشْهَدُكُمْ أَنِّي قَدْ أَوْجَبْتُ الْحَجَّ مَعَ الْعُمْرَةِ، فَخَرَجَ حَتَّى إِذَا جَاءَ الْبَيْتَ طَافَ بِهِ سَبْعًا، وَبَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ سَبْعًا لَمْ يَزِدْ عَلَيْهِ، وَرَأَى أَنَّهُ مُجْزِيءٌ عَنْهُ، وَأَهْدَى.

[٢٩٩٠] [١٨١- (...)] وَحَدَّثَنَا

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنِي نَافِعٌ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَسَالِمَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، كَلَّمَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ حِينَ نَزَلَ الْحَجَّاجُ لِقِتَالِ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَا: لَا يَضُرُّكَ أَنْ لَا تَحُجَّ الْعَامَ، فَإِنَّا نَحْشَى أَنْ يَكُونَ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ قِتَالٌ وَيُحَالُ بَيْنَكَ وَبَيْنَ الْبَيْتِ، قَالَ: إِنْ حِيلَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ فَعَلْتُ كَمَا فَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَنَا مَعَهُ، حِينَ خَالَتْ كُفَّارُ قُرَيْشٍ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْبَيْتِ، أَشْهَدُكُمْ أَنِّي قَدْ أَوْجَبْتُ عُمْرَةً، فَأَنْطَلَقَ حَتَّى أَتَى ذَا الْحُلَيْفَةِ فَلَبَّى بِالْعُمْرَةِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: إِنْ حُلِّي سَبِيلِي فَصَبَّيْتُ عُمْرَتِي، وَإِنْ حِيلَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ فَعَلْتُ كَمَا فَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَنَا

[1] That is, he slaughtered the *Hadî* on the tenth of Dhul-Hijjah, the Day of *An-Nahr*.

the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did when I was with him.” Then he recited: “Indeed in the Messenger of Allâh you have a good example to follow”...^[1] Then he traveled on until he reached Zahr Al-Baidâ’, where he said: “They are both the same. If I am prevented from performing ‘Umrah, then I will be prevented from performing Hajj. I ask you to bear witness that I have committed myself to performing Hajj with ‘Umrah.”

He traveled on and bought a sacrificial animal in Qudaid, then he performed one *Tawâf* for both around the House and between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah, then he did not exit *Ihrâm* until he exited *Ihrâm* from both on the Day of Sacrifice.”

[2991] (...) It was narrated that Nâfi’ said: “Ibn ‘Umar wanted to perform Hajj when Al-Ḥajjâj attacked Ibn Az-Zubair...” and he quoted a *Hadîth* like this (no. 2990), and at the end of the *Hadîth* he said: “And he used to say: ‘Whoever joins Hajj and ‘Umrah, one *Tawâf* is sufficient for him. And he should not exit *Ihrâm* until he exits *Ihrâm* from both.”

[2992] 182 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi’ that Ibn ‘Umar wanted to perform Hajj in the

مَعَهُ، ثُمَّ تَلَا: ﴿لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ﴾ [الأحزاب: ٢١] ثُمَّ سَارَ حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ يَظْهَرُ الْبَيْدَاءَ قَالَ: مَا أَمْرُهُمَا إِلَّا وَاحِدٌ، إِنْ حِيلَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ الْعُمْرَةِ حِيلَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ الْحَجِّ، أَشْهَدُكُمْ أَنِّي قَدْ أَوْجَبْتُ حَجَّةً مَعَ عُمْرَةٍ، فَاَنْطَلَقَ حَتَّى ابْتِاعَ بُقْدَيْدٍ هَدْيًا، ثُمَّ طَافَ لَهُمَا طَوَافًا وَاحِدًا بِالْبَيْتِ وَبَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، ثُمَّ لَمْ يَحِلَّ مِنْهُمَا حَتَّى أَحَلَّ مِنْهُمَا بِحَجَّتِهِ، يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ.

[٢٩٩١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: أَرَادَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ الْحَجَّ حِينَ نَزَلَ الْحَجَّاجُ بِابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، وَاقْتَصَرَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ هَذِهِ الْقِصَّةِ، وَقَالَ فِي آخِرِ الْحَدِيثِ، وَكَانَ يَقُولُ: مَنْ جَمَعَ بَيْنَ الْحَجِّ وَالْعُمْرَةِ كَفَاهُ طَوَافٌ وَاحِدٌ، وَلَمْ يَحِلَّ حَتَّى يَحِلَّ مِنْهُمَا جَمِيعًا.

[٢٩٩٢] ١٨٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا

[1] *Al-Ahẓâb* 33:21.

year when Al-Hajjāj attacked Ibn Az-Zubair. It was said to him: “There will be fighting among the people and we are afraid that you will be prevented.” He said: “You have a good example to follow in the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. I will do what the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ did. I ask you to bear witness that I have committed myself to performing ‘Umrah.” Then he set out, and when he was in Zāhir Al-Baidā’ he said: “Hajj and ‘Umrah are the same. Bear witness” - (one of the narrators) Ibn Rumḥ said: “I ask you to bear witness” - “that I have committed myself to performing Hajj along with my ‘Umrah.” He slaughtered a sacrificial animal that he had bought in Qudaid, then he set out, entering *Ihrām* for both together, until he came to Makkah, where he circumambulated the House and went between Aş-Şafā and Al-Marwah, and he did not do more than that. And he did not offer a sacrifice nor shave his head nor cut his hair nor regard as permissible anything that had become forbidden to him (in *Ihrām*) until the Day of Sacrifice came, when he slaughtered sacrificial animal shaved his head, and he thought that his first *Tawâf* was sufficient for Hajj and ‘Umrah.

Ibn ‘Umar said: “This is what the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ did.”

فُتِيْبُهُ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ أَرَادَ الْحَجَّ عَامَ نَزَلَ الْحَجَّاجُ بِابْنِ الرَّبِيعِ، فِقِيلَ لَهُ: إِنَّ النَّاسَ كَائِفٌ بَيْنَهُمْ قِتَالًا، وَإِنَّا نَخَافُ أَنْ يَصُدُّوكَ، فَقَالَ: لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ، أَصْنَعُ كَمَا صَنَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، إِنِّي أُشْهِدُكُمْ أَنِّي قَدْ أَوْجَبْتُ عُمْرَةً، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ بِظَاهِرِ الْبَيْدَاءِ قَالَ: مَا شَأْنُ الْحَجِّ وَالْعُمْرَةِ إِلَّا وَاحِدٌ، اسْهَدُوا - قَالَ ابْنُ رُمَحٍ: أُشْهِدُكُمْ - أَنِّي قَدْ أَوْجَبْتُ حَجًّا مَعَ عُمْرَتِي، وَأَهْدَى هَدْيًا اشْتَرَاهُ بِقُدَيْدٍ، ثُمَّ انْطَلَقَ يَهْلُ بِهِمَا جَمِيعًا، حَتَّى قَدِمَ مَكَّةَ، فَطَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ وَلَمْ يَزِدْ عَلَى ذَلِكَ، وَلَمْ يَنْحَرْ، وَلَمْ يَحْلِقْ، وَلَمْ يَقْصُرْ، وَلَمْ يَحْلِلْ مِنْ شَيْءٍ حَرَّمَ مِنْهُ، حَتَّى كَانَ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ فَنَحَرَ وَحَلَقَ، وَرَأَى أَنْ قَدْ قَضَى طَوَافَ الْحَجِّ وَالْعُمْرَةِ بِطَوَافِهِ الْأَوَّلِ.

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: كَذَلِكَ فَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[2993] 183 - (...) This narration was narrated from Nâfi', from Ibn 'Umar, but he only mentioned the Prophet ﷺ at the beginning of the *Hadîth*, when it was said to him: "You will be prevented from reaching the House." He said: "Then I will do what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did." And it does not say at the end of the *Hadîth*: "This is what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did," as Al-Laith said (in no. 2992).

[٢٩٩٣] ١٨٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الرَّهْرَانِيُّ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ بِهَذِهِ الْقِصَّةِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ إِلَّا فِي أَوَّلِ الْحَدِيثِ، حِينَ قِيلَ لَهُ: يُصَدُّوكَ عَنِ الْبَيْتِ، قَالَ: إِذَا أَفْعَلْ كَمَا فَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ فِي آخِرِ الْحَدِيثِ: هَكَذَا فَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، كَمَا ذَكَرَهُ اللَّيْثُ.

Chapter 27. *Ifrâd* And *Qirân*

(المعجم ٢٧) - (باب في الإفراد

والقران) (التحفة ٢٧)

[2994] 184 - (1231) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar - according to the report of Yahyâ - said: "We entered *Ihrâm* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for *Hajj* only." According to the report of Ibn 'Awn: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* only."

[٢٩٩٤] ١٨٤ - (١٢٣١) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَوْنٍ الْهَلَالِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبَادُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ الْمُهَلَّبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ - فِي رِوَايَةٍ يَحْيَى - قَالَ: أَهَلَّلْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالْحَجِّ مُفْرَدًا، وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَهَلَ بِالْحَجِّ مُفْرَدًا.

[2995] 185 - (1232) It was narrated from Bakr, that Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ reciting the *Talbiyah* for *Hajj* and *Umrah* together."

[٢٩٩٥] ١٨٥ - (١٢٣٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا سُرَيْجُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدٌ عَنْ بَكْرِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يُلَبِّي بِالْحَجِّ وَالْعُمْرَةِ جَمِيعًا.

Bakr said: “So I narrated that to Ibn ‘Umar, and he said: ‘He recited the *Talbiyah* for *Hajj* only.’ Then I met Anas and I told him what Ibn ‘Umar had said. Anas said: ‘You are treating us like little children!’ I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: “*Labbayka ‘Umratan wa Hajjân* (Here I am, O Allâh, for *Hajj* and ‘*Umrah*).”

[2996] 186 - (...) It was narrated from Bakr bin ‘Abdullâh: “Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] told us that he saw the Prophet ﷺ joining them” - *Hajj* and ‘*Umrah* - he said: “I asked Ibn ‘Umar and he said: ‘We entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*.’ I went back to Anas and told him what Ibn ‘Umar had said, and he said: ‘It is as if we were little children!’”

Chapter 28. It Is Recommended For The Pilgrim To Perform *Tawâf Al-Qudûm*^[1] And *As-Sa‘i* After It

[2997] 187 - (1233) It was narrated that Wabarah said: “I was sitting with Ibn ‘Umar when a man came and said: ‘Is it right for me to circumambulate the

قَالَ بَكْرٌ: فَحَدَّثْتُ بِذَلِكَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ، فَقَالَ: لَبَّى بِالْحَجِّ وَحَدَّهُ، فَلَقَيْتُ أَنَسًا فَحَدَّثْتُهُ بِقَوْلِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ فَقَالَ أَنَسٌ: مَا تَعُدُّونَا إِلَّا صَبِيَانَا! سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَبَّيْكَ عُمْرَةً وَحَجًّا».

[٢٩٩٦] ١٨٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أُمِّيَّةُ ابْنُ بَسْطَامِ الْعَيْشِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبِيبُ بْنُ الشَّهِيدِ عَنْ بَكْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسٌ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَنَّهُ رَأَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ جَمَعَ بَيْنَهُمَا - بَيْنَ الْحَجِّ وَالْعُمْرَةِ - قَالَ: فَسَأَلْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ، فَقَالَ: أَهْلَلْنَا بِالْحَجِّ، فَرَجَعْتُ إِلَى أَنَسٍ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ مَا قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ، فَقَالَ: كَأَنَّمَا كُنَّا صَبِيَانَا!.

(المعجم ٢٨) - (باب استحباب طواف القدوم للحاج والسعي بعده)
(التحفة ٢٨)

[٢٩٩٧] ١٨٧ - (١٢٣٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبَّازٌ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنْ وَبَرَةَ قَالَ:

[1] The *Tawâf* of arrival, performed upon the arrival to Makkah.

House before I go to the place of standing (*Al-Mawqif*)?" He said: 'Yes.' He said: 'Ibn 'Abbâs says: "Do not circumambulate the House until you have gone to the place of standing."' Ibn 'Umar said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed Hajj, and he circumambulated the House before going to the place of standing; is the word of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ more deserving of being followed, or the word of Ibn 'Abbâs, if you are sincere?'"

[2998] 188 - (...) It was narrated that Wabarah said: "A man asked Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them]: 'Should I circumambulate the House once I have entered *Ihrâm* for Hajj?' He said: 'What is stopping you?' He said: 'I saw the son of so-and-so disapproving of it, but you are dearer to us than him; we see that he is tempted by this world.' He said: 'Which of us' - or 'which of you' - 'is not tempted by this world?' Then he said: 'We saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ enter *Ihrâm* for Hajj, circumambulate the House and perform *Sa'i* between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah. The way of Allâh and the way of His Messenger ﷺ are more deserving of being followed than the way of so-and-so, if you are sincere."

كُنْتُ جَالِسًا عِنْدَ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، فَجَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: أَيَضْلِحُ لِي أَنْ أَطُوفَ بِالْبَيْتِ قَبْلَ أَنْ آتِيَ الْمَوْقِفَ، فَقَالَ: نَعَمْ، فَقَالَ: فَإِنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: لَا تَطُفُ بِالْبَيْتِ حَتَّى تَأْتِيَ الْمَوْقِفَ، فَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: فَقَدْ حَجَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَطَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ الْمَوْقِفَ، فَيَقُولُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَحَقُّ أَنْ تَأْخُذَ، أَوْ يَقُولِ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ، إِنْ كُنْتَ صَادِقًا؟.

[٢٩٩٨] ١٨٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ بَيَانَ، عَنْ وَبَرَةَ قَالَ: سَأَلَ رَجُلٌ ابْنَ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ وَقَدْ أَحْرَمْتُ بِالْحَجِّ؟ فَقَالَ: وَمَا يَمْنَعُكَ؟ قَالَ: إِنِّي رَأَيْتُ ابْنَ فُلَانٍ يَكْرَهُهُ وَأَنْتَ أَحَبُّ إِلَيْنَا مِنْهُ، رَأَيْنَاهُ قَدْ فَتِنَتْهُ الدُّنْيَا، فَقَالَ: وَأَيْنَا - أَوْ أَيُّكُمْ - لَمْ تَفْتِنَهُ الدُّنْيَا؟ ثُمَّ قَالَ: رَأَيْنَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَحْرَمَ بِالْحَجِّ، وَطَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ، وَسَعَى بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَسَنَّهُ اللَّهُ وَسَنَّهُ رَسُولُهُ ﷺ أَحَقُّ أَنْ تُتَّبَعَ، مِنْ سَنَةِ فُلَانٍ، إِنْ كُنْتَ صَادِقًا؟.

Chapter 29. Clarifying That The Pilgrim Who Has Entered *Ihrâm* For 'Umrah Should Not Exit *Ihrâm* After Performing *Tawâf* Before *Sa'î*; And The Pilgrim Who Has Entered *Ihrâm* For *Hajj* Should Not Exit *Ihrâm* After Performing *Tawâf Al-Qudûm*, And The Same Applies To The Pilgrim Performing *Qirân*

[2999] 189 - (1234) It was narrated that 'Amr bin Dinâr said: "We asked Ibn 'Umar about a man who comes to perform 'Umrah and he circumambulates the House but he does not go between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah - can he have intercourse with his wife?" He said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came and circumambulated the House seven times, and he prayed two *Rak'ah* behind the *Maqâm*, and he went between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah seven times, and you have the best example in the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ."

[3000] (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Ibn 'Uyaynah (no. 2999) was narrated from 'Amr bin Dinâr, from Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them], from the Prophet ﷺ.

(المعجم ٢٩) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنَّ الْمُحْرِمَ بِعُمْرَةٍ لَا يَتَحَلَّلُ بِالطَّوَافِ قَبْلَ السَّعْيِ وَأَنَّ الْمُحْرِمَ بِحَجٍّ لَا يَتَحَلَّلُ بِطَوَافِ الْقُدُومِ وَكَذَلِكَ الْقَارِنُ) (التحفة ٢٩)

[٢٩٩٩] ١٨٩ - (١٢٣٤) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْنَا ابْنَ عُمَرَ عَنْ رَجُلٍ قَدِمَ بِعُمْرَةٍ، فَطَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ وَلَمْ يَطُفْ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، أَيَأْتِي امْرَأَتَهُ؟ فَقَالَ: قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَطَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ سَبْعًا، وَصَلَّى خَلْفَ الْمَقَامِ رَكَعَتَيْنِ، وَبَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ سَبْعًا، وَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ.

[٣٠٠٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو الرَّبِيعِ [الزَّهْرَانِيُّ] عَنْ حَمَادِ ابْنِ زَيْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ.

[3001] 190 - (1235) It was narrated from Muḥammad bin ‘Abdur-Raḥmân that a man from Al-‘Irâq said to him: “Ask ‘Urwah bin Az-Zubair for me about a man who enters *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* - when he has circumambulated the House, can he exit *Ihrâm* or not? If he says to you that he should not exit *Ihrâm*, tell him: ‘There is a man who says that it may be done.’” He said: “I asked him, and he said: ‘The one who has entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* cannot exit *Ihrâm* except by completing *Hajj*.’ I said: ‘There is a man who says that it may be done.’ He said: ‘What a bad thing he has said.’ Then that man met me and asked me, and I told him. He said: ‘Tell him that a man used to narrate that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did that, and how come Asmâ’ and Az-Zubair do that?’”

He said: “I went to him and told him that. He said: ‘Who is that?’ I said: ‘I do not know.’ He said: ‘Why doesn’t he come to me himself and ask me? I think he is an ‘Irâqî.’ I said: ‘I do not know.’ He said: ‘He is lying. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *Hajj*, and ‘Āishah [may Allâh be pleased with her] told me that the first thing he did when he came to Makkah was perform *Wuḍû’*, then he circumambulated the House.’”

[٣٠٠١] ١٩٠ - (١٢٣٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي
هَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ،
عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا
مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعِرَاقِ قَالَ لَهُ: سَلْ لِي عُرْوَةَ
ابْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ رَجُلٍ يُهْلُ بِالْحَجِّ، فَإِذَا
طَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ أَيْحُلُ أَمْ لَا؟ فَإِنْ قَالَ لَكَ:
لَا يَحُلُ، فَقُلْ لَهُ: إِنَّ رَجُلًا يَقُولُ ذَلِكَ،
قَالَ: فَسَأَلْتُهُ فَقَالَ: لَا يَحُلُ مِنْ أَهْلِ
بِالْحَجِّ إِلَّا بِالْحَجِّ، قُلْتُ: فَإِنَّ رَجُلًا كَانَ
يَقُولُ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: بِنَسْنَمَا قَالَ، فَصَدَّقَنِي
الرَّجُلُ فَسَأَلَنِي فَحَدَّثَنِي، فَقَالَ، فَقُلْ لَهُ:
فَإِنَّ رَجُلًا كَانَ يُخْبِرُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
فَعَلَّ ذَلِكَ، وَمَا شَأْنُ أَسْمَاءَ وَالزُّبَيْرِ
فَعَلَا ذَلِكَ. قَالَ: فَحِجَّتُهُ فَذَكَرْتُ لَهُ
ذَلِكَ، فَقَالَ: مَنْ هَذَا؟ فَقُلْتُ: لَا
أَدْرِي، قَالَ: فَمَا بَالُهُ لَا يَأْتِينِي بِنَفْسِهِ
يَسْأَلُنِي؟ أَطَنَّهُ عِرَاقِيًّا، قُلْتُ: لَا أَدْرِي،
قَالَ: فَإِنَّهُ قَدْ كَذَبَ، قَدْ حَجَّ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَخْبَرَنِي عَائِشَةُ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]
أَنَّهُ أَوَّلَ شَيْءٍ بَدَأَ بِهِ حِينَ قَدِمَ مَكَّةَ أَنَّهُ
تَوَضَّأَ ثُمَّ طَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ، ثُمَّ حَجَّ أَبُو بَكْرٍ
فَكَانَ أَوَّلَ شَيْءٍ بَدَأَ بِهِ الطَّوْفَ بِالْبَيْتِ ثُمَّ
لَمْ يَكُنْ غَيْرُهُ، ثُمَّ عَمَّرَ، مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، ثُمَّ

“Then Abû Bakr performed Hajj and the first thing he did was circumambulate the House, and nothing else. Then ‘Umar did likewise, then ‘Uthmân performed Hajj and the first thing I saw him do was circumambulate the House and nothing else.”

“Then Mu‘âwiyah and ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar (performed Hajj), then I performed Hajj with Abû Az-Zubair bin Al-‘Awwâm, and the first thing he did was circumambulate the House, and nothing else. Then I saw the Muhâjirûn and Anshâr doing that, and nothing else. Then the last one whom I saw doing that was Ibn ‘Umar, and he did not alter it to ‘Umrah. Ibn ‘Umar is with them, so why don’t they ask him? No one among those who have passed away started with anything else other than circumambulating the House as soon as they arrived in Makkah, then they did not exit *Ihrâm*.”

“I saw my mother and my maternal aunt, when they came (to Makkah), they did not start with anything other than the House, which they circumambulated, then they did not exit *Ihrâm*. My mother told me that she and her sister and Az-Zubair and others came to perform ‘Umrah only, and when they had touched the Corner (the Black Stone) they exited *Ihrâm*. So

حَجَّ عُثْمَانُ فَرَأَيْتُهُ أَوَّلَ شَيْءٍ بَدَأَ بِهِ
الطَّوَّافُ بِالْبَيْتِ ثُمَّ لَمْ يَكُنْ غَيْرَهُ، ثُمَّ
مُعَاوِيَةُ وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ، ثُمَّ حَجَّجْتُ
مَعَ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ بْنِ الْعَوَّامِ، فَكَانَ أَوَّلَ
شَيْءٍ بَدَأَ بِهِ الطَّوَّافُ بِالْبَيْتِ ثُمَّ لَمْ يَكُنْ
غَيْرَهُ، ثُمَّ رَأَيْتُ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالْأَنْصَارَ
يَفْعَلُونَ ذَلِكَ ثُمَّ لَمْ يَكُنْ غَيْرَهُ، ثُمَّ آخِرُ
مَنْ رَأَيْتُ فَعَلَّ ذَلِكَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ ثُمَّ لَمْ
يَنْقُضْهَا بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَهَذَا ابْنُ عُمَرَ عِنْدَهُمْ
أَفَلَا يَسْأَلُونَهُ؟ وَلَا أَحَدٌ مِمَّنْ مَضَى، مَا
كَانُوا يَبْدَأُونَ بِشَيْءٍ حِينَ يَضَعُونَ أَقْدَامَهُمْ
أَوَّلَ مِنَ الطَّوَّافِ بِالْبَيْتِ ثُمَّ لَا يَحِلُّونَ،
وَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ أُمِّي وَخَالَتِي حِينَ تَقْدَمَانِ لَا
تَبْدَأَانِ بِشَيْءٍ أَوَّلَ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ تَطُوفَانِ بِهِ ثُمَّ
لَا تَحِلَّانِ، وَقَدْ أَخْبَرْتَنِي أُمِّي أَنَّهَا أَقْبَلَتْ
هِيَ وَأُخْتَهَا وَالزُّبَيْرُ وَفُلَانٌ وَفُلَانٌ بِعُمْرَةٍ
فَطُ، فَلَمَّا مَسَحُوا الرُّكْنَ حَلُّوا، وَقَدْ
كَذَبَ فِيمَا ذَكَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ.

he was lying when he told you that.”

[3002] 191 - (1236) It was narrated that Asmâ' bint Abî Bakr said: “We set out in *Ihrâm*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever has a sacrificial animal with him, let him remain in *Ihrâm*, and whoever does not have a sacrificial animal with him, let him exit *Ihrâm*.’ I did not have a sacrificial animal with me, so I exited *Ihrâm*, but Az-Zubair had a sacrificial animal with him so he did not exit *Ihrâm*.”

She said: “I put on my ordinary clothes then I went out and sat beside Az-Zubair. He said: ‘Go away from me.’ I said: ‘Are you afraid that I am going to jump on you?!’”

[3003] 192 - (...) It was narrated that Asmâ' bint Abî Bakr [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “We came with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, having entered *Ihrâm* for Hajj.” Then he (a narrator) narrated a *Hadîth* similar to that of Ibn Juraij (no. 3002), except that he said: “He said: ‘Keep away from me, keep away from me.’ She said: ‘Are you afraid

[٣٠٠٢] ١٩١ - (١٢٣٦) حَدَّثَنَا

إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ-: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي مَنْصُورُ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ أُمِّهِ صَفِيَّةَ بِنْتِ شَيْبَةَ عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مُحْرِمِينَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ فَلْيَقُمْ عَلَى إِحْرَامِهِ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ فَلْيَحْلِلْ» فَلَمْ يَكُنْ مَعِيَ هَدْيٌ فَحَلَلْتُ: وَكَانَ مَعَ الزُّبَيْرِ هَدْيٌ فَلَمْ يَحْلِلْ.

قَالَتْ: فَلَيْسْتُ تِيَابِي ثُمَّ خَرَجْتُ فَجَلَسْتُ إِلَى الزُّبَيْرِ، فَقَالَ: قُومِي عَنِّي، فَقُلْتُ: أَتَخَشَى أَنْ أَثَبَّ عَلَيْكَ!؟.

[٣٠٠٣] ١٩٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي

عَبَّاسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَظِيمِ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هِشَامِ الْمُعْبِرَةُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ الْمَخْزُومِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مَنْصُورُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ أُمِّهِ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَتْ: قَدِمْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مُهْلِينَ بِالْحَجِّ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ

that I am going to jump on you?!”

[3004] 193 - (1237) It was narrated from Abû Al-Aswad that ‘Abdullâh, the freed slave of Asmâ’ bint Abî Bakr [may Allâh be pleased with them], told him that he used to hear Asmâ’ say, every time she passed by Al-Hajûn: “May Allâh send blessings and peace upon His Messenger. We stayed here with him, and at that time our burdens were light and our mounts were few, and we had few provisions. I performed ‘Umrah along with my sister ‘Āishah, and Az-Zubair, and others. When we had touched the House (i.e., completed the *Tawâf* and *Sa’î*) we exited *Ihrâm*, then we entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj* in the evening.”

Hârûn said in his report: “The freed slave of Asmâ’,” and he did not name him as ‘Abdullâh.

Chapter 30. *Tamattu’* In *Hajj*

[3005] 194 - (1238) Shu’bah narrated that Muslim Al-Qurrî said: “I asked Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] about *Mut’ah* (*Tamattu’*) in *Hajj*, and he said it was allowed, but

بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ،
فَقَالَ: اسْتَرْجِي عَنِّي، اسْتَرْجِي عَنِّي،
فَقُلْتُ: أَتَحْشَى أَنْ أَثِيبَ عَلَيْكَ!؟.

[٣٠٠٤] ١٩٣- (١٢٣٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي
هَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَيْسَى
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو
عَنْ أَبِي الْأَسْوَدِ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ مَوْلَى
أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا]
حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَسْمَعُ أَسْمَاءَ، كُلَّمَا مَرَّتْ
بِالْحَجُّونِ تَقُولُ: صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ
[وَسَلَّمَ!] لَقَدْ نَزَلْنَا مَعَهُ هَهُنَا، وَنَحْنُ
يَوْمَئِذٍ خِفَافُ الْحَقَائِبِ، قَلِيلُ ظَهْرُنَا،
قَلِيلَةُ أَرْوَادِنَا، فَاعْتَمَرْتُ أَنَا وَأُخْتِي
عَائِشَةُ وَالزُّبَيْرُ وَفُلَانٌ وَفُلَانٌ، فَلَمَّا مَسَحْنَا
الْبَيْتَ أَحْلَلْنَا، ثُمَّ أَهْلَلْنَا مِنَ الْعِشِيِّ
بِالْحَجِّ.

قَالَ هَرُونَ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: أَنَّ مَوْلَى
أَسْمَاءَ، وَلَمْ يُسَمَّ: عَبْدَ اللَّهِ.

(المعجم ٣٠) - (بَابُ فِي مَتْعَةِ الْحَجِّ)
(التحفة ٣٠)

[٣٠٠٥] ١٩٤- (١٢٣٨) حَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ:
حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مُسْلِمِ الْقُرِّيِّ قَالَ:
سَأَلْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] عَنْ

Ibn Az-Zubair used to say that it was not allowed.” He said: “The mother of Ibn Az-Zubair narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ allowed it, so they entered upon her and asked her. He said: ‘We entered upon her and we saw a large, blind woman who said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ allowed it.’”

[3006] 195 - (...) It was narrated from *Shu‘bah* with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3005). As for (the narration of) ‘Abdur-Rahmân, it mentions *Mut‘ah* but it does not say “*Mut‘ah* in *Hajj*.” As for Ibn Ja‘far, he said: “*Shu‘bah* said: ‘Muslim said: “I do not know whether it is *Mut‘ah* (*Tamattu‘*) in *Hajj* or *Mut‘ah* with women.”

[3007] 196 - (1239) Muslim al-Qurri heard Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: “The Prophet ﷺ entered *Ihrâm* for *Umrah*, and his Companions entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*. The Prophet ﷺ did not exit *Ihrâm* and neither did those of his Companions who had brought sacrificial animals, but the rest of them exited *Ihrâm*. Talhah bin ‘Ubaidullâh was one of those who had brought a sacrificial animal, so he did not exit *Ihrâm*.”

مُتَعَةِ الْحَجِّ؟ فَرَحَّصَ فِيهَا، وَكَانَ ابْنُ
الرُّبَيْرِ يَنْهَى عَنْهَا، فَقَالَ: هَذِهِ أُمُّ ابْنِ
الرُّبَيْرِ تَحَدَّثُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَحَّصَ
فِيهَا، فَأَدْخَلُوا عَلَيْهَا فَاسْأَلُوهَا قَالَ:
فَدَخَلْنَا عَلَيْهَا، فَإِذَا امْرَأَةٌ ضَحْمَةٌ
عَمِيَاءُ، فَقَالَتْ: قَدْ رَحَّصَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ فِيهَا.

[٣٠٠٦] ١٩٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
الْمُنْتَنَى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا
ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ،
جَمِيعًا عَنْ شُعْبَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، فَأَمَّا عَبْدُ
الرَّحْمَنِ فَفِي حَدِيثِهِ الْمُتَعَةَ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ:
مُتَعَةُ الْحَجِّ، وَأَمَّا ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ فَقَالَ، قَالَ
شُعْبَةُ: قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ: لَا أَدْرِي مُتَعَةُ الْحَجِّ
أَوْ مُتَعَةُ النِّسَاءِ.

[٣٠٠٧] ١٩٦ - (١٢٣٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا
عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا
شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمُ الْقُرَيْبِيُّ سَمِعَ ابْنَ
عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: أَهْلَ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِعُمْرَةَ، وَأَهْلَ أَصْحَابِهِ بِحَجٍّ،
فَلَمْ يَحِلَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَلَا مَنْ سَاقَ مَعَهُ
الْهَدْيَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ، وَحَلَّ بِفَيْتِهِمْ، فَكَانَ
طَلْحَةُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ فِيْمَنْ سَاقَ الْهَدْيَ،
فَلَمْ يَحِلَّ.

[3008] 197 - (...) Shu'bah narrated it with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 3007), but he said: "Among those who did not have sacrificial animals with them were Ṭaḥḥā bin 'Ubaidullāh and another man, so they exited *Ihrām*."

Chapter 31. It Is Permissible To Perform 'Umrah During The Months Of Hajj

[3009] 198 - (1240) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbās [may Allāh be pleased with them] said: "They used to think that 'Umrah during the months of Hajj was one of the greatest evils on earth, and they would make Muḥarram Ṣafar.^[1] They would say: 'When the backs of the camels have healed and the tracks of the pilgrims have become erased and Ṣafar is over, 'Umrah becomes permissible for those who want to perform 'Umrah.' Then the Prophet ﷺ and his Companions came on the fourth (of Dhul-Hijjah), reciting the *Talbiyah* for Hajj, and he told them to make it 'Umrah. This was too hard for them, and they said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, exiting *Ihrām* to what extent?' He said: 'Completely.'"

[٣٠٠٨] ١٩٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: وَكَانَ مِمَّنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ مَعَهُ الْهَدْيُ طَلَحَهُ بْنُ عَبِيدِ اللَّهِ، وَرَجُلٌ آخَرُ، فَأَحَلَّا.

(المعجم ٣١) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ الْعُمْرَةِ فِي أَشْهُرِ الْحَجِّ) (التحفة ٣١)

[٣٠٠٩] ١٩٨ - (١٢٤٠) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَهُزُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنِ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: كَانُوا يَرَوْنَ أَنَّ الْعُمْرَةَ فِي أَشْهُرِ الْحَجِّ مِنْ أَفْجَرِ الْفُجُورِ فِي الْأَرْضِ، وَيَجْعَلُونَ الْمُحَرَّمَ صَفْرًا، وَيَقُولُونَ: إِذَا بَرَأَ الدَّبْرُ، وَعَفَا الْأَثَرُ، وَأَنْسَلَخَ صَفْرُ حَلَّتِ الْعُمْرَةُ لِمَنْ اعْتَمَرَ، [فَلَقَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَصْحَابُهُ صَبِيحَةَ رَابِعَةٍ، مُهْلِينَ بِالْحَجِّ، فَأَمَرَهُمْ أَنْ يَجْعَلُوهَا عُمْرَةً، فَتَعَاظَمَ ذَلِكَ عِنْدَهُمْ، فَقَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَيُّ الْحَلِّ؟ قَالَ: «الْحَلُّ كُلُّهُ».

[1] That is, changing the name of the month.

[3010] 199 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Al-‘Āliyah Al-Barâ’ that he heard Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*, then he came on the fourth day of *Dhul-Hijjah* and prayed *Ṣubḥ*.” He said: “When he had prayed *Ṣubḥ*, he said: ‘Whoever wishes to make it *‘Umrah*, let him make it *‘Umrah*.’”

[3011] 200 - (...) It was narrated from *Shu‘bah* with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 3010). As for (the narration) *Rawḥ* and *Yahyâ bin Kathîr*, they said what *Naṣr* said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*.” As for *Abû Shihâb*, in his report it says: “We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, reciting the *Talbiyah* for *Hajj*.” In the *Hadīth* of both of them it says: “He prayed *Ṣubḥ* in *Al-Baṭhâ’*,” except for *Al-Jahḍamî*, who did not say that.

[3012] 201 - (...) It was narrated that *Ibn ‘Abbâs* [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Prophet ﷺ and his Companions came when four of the ten days (of *Dhul-Hijjah*) had passed, reciting *Talbiyah* for *Hajj*, and he told them to make it *‘Umrah*.’”

[٣٠١٠] ١٩٩- (...) حَدَّثَنَا نَصْرُ ابْنِ عَلِيٍّ الْجَهْضَمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي يُوْبَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْعَالِيَةِ الْبَرَاءِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] يَقُولُ: أَهْلَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالْحَجِّ، فَقَدِمَ لِأَرْبَعِ مَضِينَ مِنْ ذِي الْحِجَّةِ، فَصَلَّى الصُّبْحَ، وَقَالَ، لَمَّا صَلَّى الصُّبْحَ: «مَنْ شَاءَ أَنْ يَجْعَلَهَا عُمْرَةً، فَلْيَجْعَلَهَا عُمْرَةً».

[٣٠١١] ٢٠٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ دِينَارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ الْمُبَارَكِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو شَهَابٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ كَثِيرٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، أَمَّا رَوْحٌ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ كَثِيرٍ فَقَالَا كَمَا قَالَ نَصْرٌ: أَهْلَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالْحَجِّ. وَأَمَّا أَبُو شَهَابٍ فِيهِ رِوَايَتُهُ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهْلُ بِالْحَجِّ، وَفِي حَدِيثِهِمْ جَمِيعًا: فَصَلَّى الصُّبْحَ بِالْبَطْحَاءِ، خَلَا الْجَهْضَمِيُّ فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَقُلْهُ.

[٣٠١٢] ٢٠١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا هَرُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْفَضْلِ السُّدُوسِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ أَبِي الْعَالِيَةِ الْبَرَاءِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَدِمَ

النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَأَصْحَابُهُ لِأَرْبَعٍ خَلَوْنَ مِنَ الْعَشْرِ، وَهُمْ يُبْلَوْنَ بِالْحَجِّ، فَأَمَرَهُمْ أَنْ يَجْعَلُوهَا عُمْرَةً.

[3013] 202 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed *Ṣubḥ* in *Dhu Ṭuwa*, and he came on the fourth day of *Dhul-Hijjah*. He told his Companions to change their *Ihrâm* to that for ‘*Umrah*, except for those who had sacrificial animals with them.”

[٣٠١٣] ٢٠٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْعَالِيَةِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: صَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الصُّبْحَ بِذِي طُوًى، وَقَدِمَ لِأَرْبَعٍ مَضِينَ مِنْ ذِي الْحِجَّةِ، وَأَمَرَ أَصْحَابَهُ أَنْ يُحَوِّلُوا إِحْرَامَهُمْ بِعُمْرَةٍ، إِلَّا مَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ الْهَدْيُ.

[3014] 203 - (1241) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘This is an ‘*Umrah* which we have joined to *Hajj*. Whoever does not have a sacrificial animal with him, let him exit *Ihrâm* completely, for ‘*Umrah* has been incorporated into *Hajj* until the Day of Resurrection.’”

[٣٠١٤] ٢٠٣ - (١٢٤١) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «هَذِهِ عُمْرَةٌ اسْتَمْتَعْنَا بِهَا، فَمَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ عِنْدَهُ الْهَدْيُ فَلْيَجَلِّ الْجِلَّ كُلَّهُ، فَإِنَّ الْعُمْرَةَ قَدْ دَخَلَتْ فِي الْحَجِّ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[3015] 204 - (1242) Muḥammad bin Ja‘far narrated: “*Shu‘bah* told us: ‘I heard Abū Ḥamzah Aḍ-Ḍuba‘î say: “I performed *Tamattu‘* and some people told

[٣٠١٥] ٢٠٤ - (١٢٤٢) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ:

me not to do that. I went to Ibn ‘Abbâs and asked him about that, and he told me to do it.”

He said: “Then I went to the Ka’bah and slept, and someone came to me in my dream and said: ‘(Your) ‘Umrah is accepted and so is your Hajj.’ I went to Ibn ‘Abbâs and told him about what I had seen, and he said: ‘Allâhu Akbar, Allâhu Akbar! The Sunnah of Abû Al-Qâsim ﷺ.’”

سَمِعْتُ أَبَا جَمْرَةَ الصُّبُعِيِّ قَالَ: تَمَعْتُ فَهَنَاهِي نَاسٌ عَنِ ذَلِكَ، فَأَتَيْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنِ ذَلِكَ؟ فَأَمَرَنِي بِهَا .

قَالَ: ثُمَّ انْطَلَقْتُ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ فَنِمْتُ، فَأَتَانِي آتٌ فِي مَنَامِي فَقَالَ: عُمْرَةٌ مُتَقَبَّلَةٌ وَحَجٌّ مَبْرُورٌ، قَالَ: فَأَتَيْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ بِالَّذِي رَأَيْتُ، فَقَالَ: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ! اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ! سُنَّةُ أَبِي الْقَاسِمِ ﷺ .

Chapter 32. Marking And Garlanding The Sacrificial Animal When Entering *Ihrâm*

(المعجم ٣٢) - (بَابُ إِشْعَارِ الْبَدَنِ)

وتقليده عند الإحرام (التحفة ٣٢)

[3016] 205 - (1243) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed *Zuhr* in *Dhul-Hulaifah*, then he called for his camel and he marked it on the right side of its hump and the blood flowed, then he garlanded it with two sandals, then he rode his mount. When he reached *Al-Baidâ’*, he entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*.”

[٣٠١٦] ٢٠٥ - (١٢٤٣) حَدَّثَنَا

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنِ شُعْبَةَ، مِنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَسَّانَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ: صَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الظُّهْرَ بِبَيْتِ الْمُحَلَيْفَةِ، ثُمَّ دَعَا بِنَاقَتِهِ فَأَشْعَرَهَا فِي صَفْحَةِ سَنَامِهَا الْأَيْمَنِ، وَسَلَّتِ الدَّمُ، وَقَلَّدَهَا نَعْلَيْنِ، ثُمَّ رَكِبَ رَاحِلَتَهُ، فَلَمَّا اسْتَوَتْ بِهِ عَلَى الْبَيْدَاءِ، أَهَلَ بِالْحَجِّ .

[3017] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of *Shu’bah* was narrated from *Qatâdah* with this chain, except that he said: “When the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ came to *Dhul-*

[٣٠١٧] (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ بِمَعْنَى

Hulaifah,” and he did not say: “He prayed *Zuhr* there.”

[3018] 306 - (1244) It was narrated that Qatâdah said: “I heard Abû Hassân Al-A'raj say: “A man from Banû Al-Hujaim said to Ibn 'Abbâs: ‘What are these religious rulings (*Fatwa*) with which you are confusing the people, saying that whoever circumambulates the House may exit *Ihrâm*?’ He said: ‘This is the *Sunnah* of your Prophet ﷺ, whether you like it or not.’”

[3019] 207 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hassân said: “It was said to Ibn 'Abbâs: ‘This idea is appealing to many people, that the one who circumambulates the House may exit *Ihrâm*, as *Tawâf* is ‘*Umrah*.’ He said: ‘It is the *Sunnah* of your Prophet ﷺ, whether you like it or not.’”

[3020] 208 - (1245) It was narrated from Ibn Juraij: “‘Atâ’ informed me: ‘Ibn 'Abbâs used to say: “No one circumambulates the House, whether he is a pilgrim or not, but he may exit

حَدِيثُ شُعْبَةَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: إِنَّ نَبِيَّ
اللَّهِ ﷺ لَمَّا أَتَى ذَا الْحَلِيفَةِ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ:
صَلَّى بِهَا الظُّهْرَ.

[٣٠١٨] ٣٠٦ - (١٢٤٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ
الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَ:
حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا
حَسَّانَ الْأَعْرَجَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي
الْهُجَيْمِ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: مَا هَذِهِ الْفُتْيَا الَّتِي
قَدْ تَشَعَّقْتُ أَوْ تَشَعَّبْتُ بِالنَّاسِ، أَلَا مَنْ
طَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ فَقَدْ حَلَّ؟ فَقَالَ: سُنَّةُ
نَبِيِّكُمْ ﷺ، وَإِنْ رَغِمْتُمْ.

[٣٠١٩] ٢٠٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
أَحْمَدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الدَّارِمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ
ابْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامُ بْنُ يَحْيَى عَنْ
قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَسَّانَ قَالَ: قِيلَ لِابْنِ
عَبَّاسٍ: إِنَّ هَذَا الْأَمْرَ قَدْ تَفَشَّعَ النَّاسَ،
مَنْ طَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ فَقَدْ حَلَّ، الطَّوَّافُ
عُمْرَةً، فَقَالَ: سُنَّةُ نَبِيِّكُمْ ﷺ، وَإِنْ
رَغِمْتُمْ.

[٣٠٢٠] ٢٠٨ - (١٢٤٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا
إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
بَكْرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ
قَالَ: كَانَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: لَا يَطُوفُ

Ihrâm.” “I said to ‘Atâ: ‘On what basis did he say that?’ He said: ‘On the basis of the words of Allâh [the Most High]: ...And afterwards they are brought for sacrifice unto the ancient House.^[1] He said: “I said: ‘It is after returning from ‘Arafat.’ He said: ‘Ibn ‘Abbâs used to say: “It is after returning from ‘Arafat and before, and he took that from the command of the Prophet ﷺ, when he told them to exit *Ihrâm* during the Farewell Pilgrimage.”

بِالْبَيْتِ حَاجٌّ وَلَا عَيْرُ حَاجٍّ إِلَّا حَلًّا، قُلْتُ لِعَطَاءٍ: مِنْ أَيْنَ يَقُولُ ذَلِكَ؟ قَالَ: مِنْ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ [تَعَالَى]: ﴿ثُمَّ مَحَلُّهَا إِلَى الْبَيْتِ الْعَتِيقِ﴾ [الحج: 33] قَالَ: قُلْتُ: فَإِنَّ ذَلِكَ بَعْدَ الْمُعَرَفِ فَقَالَ: كَانَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: هُوَ بَعْدَ الْمُعَرَفِ وَقَبْلَهُ، وَكَانَ يَأْخُذُ ذَلِكَ مِنْ أَمْرِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، حِينَ أَمَرَهُمْ أَنْ يَجْلُوا فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ.

Chapter 33. It Is Permissible For The Pilgrim Performing ‘Umrah To Shorten His Hair And He Does Not Have To Shave It. It Is Recommended For Him To Shave His Hair Or Shorten It At Al-Marwah

(المعجم ٣٣) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ تَقْصِيرِ الْمُعْتَمِرِ مِنْ شَعْرِهِ وَأَنَّهُ لَا يَجِبُ حَلْقُهُ، وَأَنَّهُ يَسْتَحِبُّ كَوْنَ حَلْقِهِ أَوْ تَقْصِيرِهِ عِنْدَ الْمَرْوَةِ) (التحفة ٣٣)

[3021] 209 - (1246) It was narrated that Ṭawûs said: “Ibn ‘Abbâs said: ‘Mu‘âwiyah said to me: “Do you know that I cut the hair of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ at Al-Marwah with the head of an arrow?” I said to him: “All I know is that this is evidence against you.”

[٣٠٢١] ٢٠٩ - (١٢٤٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو التَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ حَجِيرٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: قَالَ لِي مُعَاوِيَةُ: أَعْلِمْتَ أَنِّي قَصَّرْتُ مِنْ رَأْسِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عِنْدَ الْمَرْوَةِ بِمِشْقَصٍ؟ فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: لَا أَعْلَمُ هَذَا إِلَّا حُجَّةً عَلَيْكَ.

[3022] 210 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbâs that Mu‘âwiyah

[٣٠٢٢] ٢١٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي

^[1] Al-Hajj 22:33.

bin Abî Sufyân told him: "I cut the hair of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ with the head of an arrow when he was atop Al-Marwah," or "I saw him having his hair cut with the head of an arrow when he was atop Al-Marwah."

Chapter: *Tamattu' And Qirân* Are Permissible In *Hajj*

[3023] 211 - (1247) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed said: "We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, reciting the *Talbiyah* loudly for *Hajj*. When we came to Makkah, he told us to make it *'Umrah*, except for those who had brought sacrificial animals with them. On the day of *Tarwiyah*, we went to Minâ, and entered *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*."

[3024] 212 - (1248) It was narrated that Jâbir and Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "We came with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and we were reciting the *Talbiyah* for *Hajj* loudly."

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنَ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ أَخْبَرَهُ قَالَ: قَصَرْتُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِمِشْقَصٍ، وَهُوَ عَلَى الْمَرْوَةِ، أَوْ رَأَيْتُهُ يَقْصُرُ عَنْهُ بِمِشْقَصٍ، وَهُوَ عَلَى الْمَرْوَةِ.

(المعجم ...) - (باب جواز التمتع في الحج والقران) (التحفة ...)

[3023] 211 - (1247) حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَضْرُحُ بِالْحَجِّ صُرَاخًا، فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا مَكَّةَ أَمَرْنَا أَنْ نَجْعَلَهَا عُمْرَةً، إِلَّا مَنْ سَاقَ الْهَدْيَ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمَ التَّرْوِيَةِ، وَرَحْنَا إِلَى مِنَى، أَهْلَلْنَا بِالْحَجِّ.

[3024] 212 - (1248) حَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَلَّى بْنُ أَسَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ عَنْ دَاوُدَ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ وَعَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَا: قَدِمْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَنَحْنُ نَضْرُحُ بِالْحَجِّ صُرَاخًا.

[3025] (1249) It was narrated that Abû Naḍrah said: “I was with Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh, and someone came to him and said: ‘Ibn ‘Abbâs and Ibn Az-Zubair differed concerning the two *Mut‘ah*.’ Jâbir said: ‘They did them both with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, then ‘Umar forbade them to us, and we did not do them again.’”

Chapter 34. The *Ihrâm* And *Hadî* Of The Prophet ﷺ

[3026] 213 - (1250) It was narrated from Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] that ‘Alî came from Yemen and the Prophet ﷺ said to him: “For what did you enter *Ihrâm*?” He said: “I entered *Ihrâm* for the same as the Prophet ﷺ.” He said: “Were it not that I have the sacrificial animal with me, I would have exited *Ihrâm*.”

[3027] (...) Salîm bin Ḥayyân narrated a similar report (as no. 3026) with this chain.

[٣٠٢٥] (١٢٤٩) حَدَّثَنِي حَامِدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْبَكْرَاوِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ عِنْدَ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، فَأَتَاهُ آتٍ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ وَابْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ اخْتَلَفَا فِي الْمُتَعَتَيْنِ، فَقَالَ جَابِرٌ: فَعَلْنَاهُمَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ نَهَاَنَا عَنْهُمَا عُمَرُ، فَلَمْ نَعُدْ لَهُمَا.

(المعجم ٣٤) - (بَابُ إِهْلَالِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُدْيِهِ) (التحفة ٣٤)

[٣٠٢٦] ٢١٣ - (١٢٥٠) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنِي سَلِيمُ بْنُ حَيَّانَ عَنْ مَرْوَانَ الْأَصْغَرَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ رَضِيٍّ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا قَدِمَ مِنَ الْيَمَنِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «بِمَ أَهَلَّلتُ؟» فَقَالَ: أَهَلَّلتُ بِإِهْلَالِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، قَالَ: «لَوْلَا أَنَّ مَعِيَ الْهُدْيَ، لَأَحَلَّلتُ».

[٣٠٢٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ حَبَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ هَاشِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بِهِزٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَلِيمُ بْنُ حَيَّانَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي رِوَايَةِ بِهِزٍ «لَحَلَّلتُ».

[3028] 214 - (1251) It was narrated from Yahyâ bin Abî Ishâq, ‘Abdul-‘Azîz bin Şuhaib and Ĥumaid that they heard Anas [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entering *Ihrâm* for them both and saying: ‘*Labbayka ‘umratan wa ĥajjan, labbayka ‘umratan wa ĥajjan* (here I am for ‘*Umrah* and *Hajj*), here I am for ‘*Umrah* and *Hajj*).”

[3029] 215 - (...) Anas said: “I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: ‘*Labbayka ‘umratan wa ĥajjan* (here I am for ‘*Umrah* and *Hajj*).” Ĥumaid said: “Anas said: ‘I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: “*Labbayka bi ‘umratin wa ĥajj* (here I am for ‘*Umrah* and *Hajj*).”

[3030] 216 - (1252) It was narrated that Ĥanzalah Al-Aslamî said: “I heard Abû Hurairah [may Allâh be pleased with them] narrating that the Prophet ﷺ said: ‘By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, the son of Mariam will certainly enter *Ihrâm* in the valley of Ar-Rawĥâ’, as a pilgrim performing *Hajj* or ‘*Umrah*, or both.”

[٣٠٢٨] ٢١٤- (١٢٥١) حَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ يَحْيَى ابْنِ أَبِي إِسْحَقَ وَعَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ صُهَيْبٍ وَحُمَيْدٍ أَنَّهُمْ سَمِعُوا أَنَسًا [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَهْلًا بِهِمَا جَمِيعًا «لَبَّيْكَ عُمْرَةً وَحَجًّا، لَبَّيْكَ عُمْرَةً وَحَجًّا».

[٣٠٢٩] ٢١٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ

عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي إِسْحَقَ وَحُمَيْدِ الطَّوِيلِ قَالَ يَحْيَى: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَبَّيْكَ عُمْرَةً وَحَجًّا». وَقَالَ حُمَيْدٌ: قَالَ أَنَسٌ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَبَّيْكَ بِعُمْرَةٍ وَحَجٍّ».

[٣٠٣٠] ٢١٦- (١٢٥٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا

سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَرُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ جَمِيعًا عَنْ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، قَالَ سَعِيدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ [بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ]: حَدَّثَنِي الزُّهْرِيُّ عَنْ حَنْظَلَةَ الْأَسْلَمِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! لِيُهَلَّ ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ بِفَجِّ الرَّوْحَاءِ، حَاجًّا أَوْ مُعْتَمِرًا، أَوْ لَيْسَ بِهِمَا».

[3031] (...) A similar report (as no. 3030) was narrated from Ibn *Shihâb* with this chain. He (ﷺ) said: "By the One in Whose Hand is the soul of Muḥammad."

[3032] (...) It was narrated from *Ḥanzalah bin 'Alî Al-Aslamî* that he heard *Abû Hurairah* [may Allâh be pleased with them] say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'By the One in Whose Hand is my soul...'” a similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 3030).

Chapter 35. The Number Of 'Umrahs Performed By The Prophet ﷺ And When He Performed Them

[3033] 217 - (1253) *Qatâdah* narrated that *Anas* [may Allâh be pleased with them] told him, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed 'Umrah four times, all of them in *Dhul-Qa'dah* apart from the one, which he did with his *Hajj*: The 'Umrah from *Al-Ḥudaybiyah* or at the time of *Al-Ḥudaybiyah*, in *Dhul-Qa'dah*; the 'Umrah the following year, in *Dhul-Qa'dah*; 'Umrah from *Jirânah*, when he divided the spoils of *Hunain* in *Dhul-Qa'dah*; and 'Umrah with his *Hajj*.

[3034] (...) *Qatâdah* narrated: "I

[٣٠٣١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، قَالَ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ!».

[٣٠٣٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ حَنْظَلَةَ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ الْأَسْلَمِيِّ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ!» بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِهِمَا.

(المعجم ٣٥) - (باب بيان عدد عمر النبي ﷺ وزمانهن) (التحفة ٣٥)

[٣٠٣٣] ٢١٧ - (١٢٥٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ أَنَّ أَنَسًا [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ] أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ اعْتَمَرَ أَرْبَعَ عُمَرٍ، كُلُّهُنَّ فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ إِلَّا الَّتِي مَعَ حَجَّتِهِ: عُمْرَةٌ مِنَ الْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ، أَوْ زَمَنَ الْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ، فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ، وَعُمْرَةٌ مِنَ الْعَامِ الْمُقْبِلِ، فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ، وَعُمْرَةٌ مِنْ جِعْرَانَةَ، حَيْثُ قَسَمَ غَنَائِمَ حُنَيْنٍ، فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ، وَعُمْرَةٌ مَعَ حَجَّتِهِ.

[٣٠٣٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

asked Anas: ‘How many times did the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ perform *Hajj*?’ He said: ‘One *Hajj*, and he performed *Umrah* four times,’” then he mentioned something like the *Hadīth* of Haddāb (no. 3034).

الْمُتَنَّى: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَنَسًا: كَمْ حَجَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: حَجَّةً وَاحِدَةً، وَأَعْتَمَرَ أَرْبَعَ عُمَرِ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ هَدَّابٍ.

[3035] 218 - (1254) It was narrated that Abū Ishāq said: “I asked Zaid bin Arqam: ‘How many times did you go out on military campaigns with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ?’ He said: ‘Seventeen.’” He said: “And Zaid bin Arqam told me that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ went out on nineteen campaigns, and after he emigrated he performed *Hajj* only once, the Farewell Pilgrimage.”

[٣٠٣٥] ٢١٨ - (١٢٥٤) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ ابْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَقَ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ زَيْدَ بْنَ أَرْقَمٍ: كَمْ غَزَوْتَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: سَبْعَ عَشْرَةَ، قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنِي زَيْدُ بْنُ أَرْقَمٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ غَزَا تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ، وَأَنَّهُ حَجَّ بَعْدَ مَا هَاجَرَ حَجَّةً وَاحِدَةً حَجَّةَ الْوَدَاعِ.

Abū Ishāq said: “And he performed another while he was in Makkah.”

قَالَ أَبُو إِسْحَقَ: وَبِمَكَّةَ أُخْرَى.

[انظر: ٤٦٩٢]

[3036] 219 - (1255) ‘Aīshah’ said: “‘Urwah bin Az-Zubair told me: ‘Ibn ‘Umar and I were leaning on the wall outside the apartment of ‘Āīshah, and we could hear the sound of her brushing her teeth. I said: “O Abū ‘Abdur-Rahmān, did the Prophet ﷺ perform *Umrah* in Rajab?’” He said: “Yes.” I said to ‘Āīshah: “O my mother, did you not hear what Abū ‘Abdur-Rahmān said?’” She said: “What did he say?’” I said: “He said that the Prophet ﷺ

[٣٠٣٦] ٢١٩ - (١٢٥٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي هَرُؤُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَكْرِ الْبُرْسَانِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَطَاءَ يُخْبِرُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: كُنْتُ أَنَا وَابْنُ عُمَرَ مُسْتَسِيدَيْنِ إِلَى حُجْرَةِ عَائِشَةَ، وَإِنَّا لَنَسْمَعُ ضَرْبَهَا بِالسَّوَاكِ تَسْتَنُّ، قَالَ فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ! أَعْتَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي

performed 'Umrah in Rajab.' She said: "May Allâh forgive Abû 'Abdur-Rahmân. By Allâh, he did not perform 'Umrah in Rajab, and he did not perform 'Umrah except that he was with him."

He said: "Ibn 'Umar was listening, and he did not deny it or affirm it; he remained silent."

رَجَبٍ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، فَقُلْتُ لِعَائِشَةَ: أَيُّ أُمَّتَاهُ! أَلَا تَسْمَعِينَ مَا يَقُولُ أَبُو عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؟ قَالَتْ: وَمَا يَقُولُ؟ قُلْتُ، يَقُولُ: اعْتَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي رَجَبٍ، فَقَالَتْ: يَغْفِرُ اللَّهُ لِأَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، لِعَمْرِي! مَا اعْتَمَرَ فِي رَجَبٍ، وَمَا اعْتَمَرَ مِنْ عُمْرَةٍ إِلَّا وَإِنَّهُ لَمَعَهُ.

قَالَ: وَابْنُ عَمَرَ يَسْمَعُ، فَمَا قَالَ: لَا، وَلَا نَعَمْ، سَكَتَ.

[3037] 220 - (...) [٣٠٣٧] ٢٢٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا

إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ أَنَا وَعُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ الْمَسْجِدَ، فَإِذَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ عُمَرَ جَالِسٌ إِلَى حُجْرَةِ عَائِشَةَ، وَالنَّاسُ يُصَلُّونَ الصُّحَى فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَسَأَلْنَاهُ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ؟ فَقَالَ: بِدْعَةٌ، فَقَالَ لَهُ عُرْوَةُ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ! كَمْ اعْتَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ: أَرْبَعٌ عُمَرُ، إِحْدَاهُنَّ فِي رَجَبٍ، فَكَرِهْنَا أَنْ نُكَذِّبَهُ وَنَرُدَّ عَلَيْهِ، وَسَمِعْنَا اسْتِثْنَانَ عَائِشَةَ فِي الْحُجْرَةِ، فَقَالَ عُرْوَةُ: أَلَا تَسْمَعِينَ يَا أُمَّ

[3037] 220 - (...) It was narrated that Mujâhid said: "Urwah bin Az-Zubair and I entered the Masjid and we saw 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar sitting beside the apartment of 'Āishah, and the people were praying *Duha* in the Masjid. We asked him about their prayer and he said: 'It is an innovation.'^[1] 'Urwah said to him: 'O Abû 'Abdur-Rahmân, how many times did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ perform 'Umrah?' He said: 'Four times, one of which was in Rajab.' We did not want to deny him or reject what he said. We heard the sound of 'Āishah brushing her teeth in the apartment, and 'Urwah said: 'O Mother of the believers, did you

[1] In *Fath Al-Bârî, Al-Hâfiz* Ibn Hajar said: "Ibn 'Umar only rebuked their persistence with it and their public demonstration of it in the Masjid and praying it in congregation, not that the basis of the prayer contradicts the *Sunnah*."

not hear what Abû ‘Abdur-Rahmân said?’ She said: ‘What did he say?’ He said: ‘He said that the Prophet ﷺ performed ‘Umrah four times, one of which was in Rajab.’ She said: ‘May Allâh have mercy on Abû ‘Abdur-Rahmân. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not perform ‘Umrah except he was with him, and he never performed ‘Umrah in Rajab.’”

Chapter 36. The Virtue Of The ‘Umrah Performed During Ramaḍân

[3038] 221 - (1256) ‘Aṭâ’ said: “I heard Ibn ‘Abbâs say: ‘The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to a woman from among the *Anṣâr*’ - Ibn ‘Abbâs mentioned her name but I forgot it - “What kept you from performing *Hajj* with us?” She said: “We only have two camels,” and the father of her son and her son had gone for *Hajj* on one camel, “and he left us the other camel so that we could carry water on it.” He said: “When Ramaḍân comes, go for ‘Umrah, for ‘Umrah in (that month) is equivalent to *Hajj*.”

[3039] 222 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbâs that the Prophet ﷺ said to a woman from among the *Anṣâr*, whose name was Umm Sinân: “What kept you from performing *Hajj* with us?” She

الْمُؤْمِنِينَ! إِلَى مَا يَقُولُ أَبُو عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؟ فَقَالَتْ: وَمَا يَقُولُ؟ قَالَ يَقُولُ: اعْتَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَرْبَعَ عُمَرٍ إِحْدَاهُنَّ فِي رَجَبٍ، فَقَالَتْ: يَرْحَمُ اللَّهُ أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ! مَا اعْتَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَّا وَهُوَ مَعَهُ، وَمَا اعْتَمَرَ فِي رَجَبٍ قَطُّ.

(المعجم ٣٦) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ الْعُمْرَةِ فِي رَمَضَانَ) (التحفة ٣٦)

[٣٠٣٨] ٢٢١ - (١٢٥٦) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يُحَدِّثُنَا قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِامْرَأَةٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ - سَمَّاهَا ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ فَتَسَبَّتُ اسْمَهَا - «مَا مَنَعَكَ أَنْ تَحْجِي مَعَنَا؟» قَالَتْ: لَمْ يَكُنْ لَنَا إِلَّا نَاصِحَانِ فَحَجَّ أَبُو وَلَدَهَا وَابْنُهَا عَلَى نَاصِحٍ، وَتَرَكَ لَنَا نَاصِحًا نَنْضِحُ عَلَيْهِ، قَالَ: «فَإِذَا جَاءَ رَمَضَانُ فَأَعْتَمِرِي، فَإِنَّ عُمْرَةً فِيهِ تَعْدِلُ حَجَّةً».

[٣٠٣٩] ٢٢٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الصَّغِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبِيبُ الْمُعَلَّمِ عَنِ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ

said: “Abû Fulân” - her husband - “has two camels; he and his son went for *Hajj* on one of them, and our slave uses the other one to bring water.” He said: “*Umrah* in Ramaḍân is equivalent (in reward) to *Hajj*” - or he said: “to *Hajj* with me.”

Chapter 37. It Is Recommended To Enter Makkah From The Upper Mountain Pass And To Leave From The Lower Mountain Pass; Entering A City Via A Route Different Than The One By Which You Leave It

[3040] 223 - (1257) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to leave via *Ash-Shajarah* and enter via *Al-Mu‘arris*. When he entered Makkah, he entered from the upper mountain pass and exited from the lower mountain pass.

[3041] (...) It was narrated from ‘Ubaidullâh with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3040). In the report of Zuhair he said: “The upper mountain pass which is in *Al-Baḥâ’*.”

لِامْرَأَةٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، يُقَالُ لَهَا أُمُّ سِنَانٍ: «مَا مَتَعَكَ أَنْ تَكُونِي حَجَّجْتِ مَعَنَا؟» قَالَتْ: نَاصِحَانِ كَانَا لِأَبِي فَلَانٍ - رَوْجَهَا - حَجَّ هُوَ وَابْنُهُ عَلَى أَحَدِهِمَا، وَكَانَ الْآخَرُ يَسْقِي عَلَيْهِ غُلَامًا، قَالَ: «فَعُمْرَةٌ فِي رَمَضَانَ تَقْضِي حَجَّةً، أَوْ حَجَّةً مَعِي».

(المعجم ٣٧) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ دُخُولِ مَكَّةَ مِنَ الثَّنِيَةِ الْعُلْيَا وَالْخُرُوجِ مِنْهَا مِنَ الثَّنِيَةِ السُّفْلَى، وَدُخُولِ بَلَدِهِ مِنْ طَرِيقٍ غَيْرِ الَّذِي خَرَجَ مِنْهَا) (التحفة ٣٧)

[٣٠٤٠] ٢٢٣ - (١٢٥٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَخْرُجُ مِنْ طَرِيقِ الشَّجَرَةِ، وَيَدْخُلُ مِنْ طَرِيقِ الْمُعْرَسِ، وَإِذَا دَخَلَ مَكَّةَ دَخَلَ مِنَ الثَّنِيَةِ الْعُلْيَا، وَيَخْرُجُ مِنَ الثَّنِيَةِ السُّفْلَى. [انظر: ٣٢٨٢]

[٣٠٤١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بِهَذَا

الإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ فِي رِوَايَةِ زُهَيْرٍ: الْعُلَيَّا
الَّتِي بِالْبَطْحَاءِ.

[3042] 224 - (1258) It was narrated from 'Āishah that when the Prophet ﷺ came to Makkah, he entered from the upper mountain pass, and departed from the lower mountain pass.

[٣٠٤٢] ٢٢٤ - (١٢٥٨) حَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا
عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا
سُفْيَانُ - عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ،
عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمَّا جَاءَ إِلَى
مَكَّةَ، دَخَلَهَا مِنْ أَعْلَاهَا، وَخَرَجَ مِنْ
أَسْفَلِهَا.

[3043] 225 - (...) It was narrated from 'Āishah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ entered from Kadā', in the upper part of Makkah, in the Year of the Conquest.

Hishām said: "My father used to enter from both, but my father usually entered from Kadā'."

[٣٠٤٣] ٢٢٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامِ، عَنْ
أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ
عَامَ الْفَتْحِ مِنْ كَدَاءِ مِنْ أَعْلَى مَكَّةَ.
قَالَ هِشَامٌ: فَكَانَ أَبِي يَدْخُلُ مِنْهُمَا
كِلَيْهِمَا، وَكَانَ أَبِي أَكْثَرَ مَا يَدْخُلُ مِنْ
كَدَاءِ.

Chapter 38. It Is Recommended To Stay Overnight In Dhu Ṭuwa When Intending To Enter Makkah, And To Perform Ghusl Before Entering It, And To Enter It By Day

(المعجم ٣٨) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ
الْمَبِيتِ بِذِي طَوِيٍّ عِنْدَ إِرَادَةِ دُخُولِ
مَكَّةَ، وَالِاغْتِسَالِ لِدُخُولِهَا، وَدُخُولِهَا
نَهَارًا) (التحفة ٣٨)

[3044] 226 - (1259) It was narrated from Nāfi', from Ibn 'Umar, that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ stayed overnight in Dhu Ṭuwa until morning, then he entered Makkah.

[٣٠٤٤] ٢٢٦ - (١٢٥٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي
زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَا:
حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ:
أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ

He said: “‘Abdullâh used to do that.” In the report of (one of the narrators) Ibn Sa‘eed it says: “Until he prayed *Subh*.” Yahyâ said: “Or he said: ‘Until morning came.’”

اللَّهُ ﷺ بَاتَ بِذِي طُوًى حَتَّى أَصْبَحَ، ثُمَّ دَخَلَ مَكَّةَ.

قَالَ: وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ، وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ سَعِيدٍ: حَتَّى صَلَّى الصُّبْحَ، قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَوْ قَالَ: حَتَّى أَصْبَحَ.

[3045] 227 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi‘ that Ibn ‘Umar did not come to Makkah without staying overnight in *Dhu Tuwa*, until morning came. Then he would perform *Ghusl* and then enter Makkah by day, and he mentioned that the Prophet ﷺ did that.

[٣٠٤٥] ٢٢٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ لَا يَهْدُمُ مَكَّةَ إِلَّا بَاتَ بِذِي طُوًى، حَتَّى يُصْبِحَ وَيَعْتَسِلَ، ثُمَّ يَدْخُلُ مَكَّةَ نَهَارًا، وَيَذْكُرُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ فَعَلَهُ.

[3046] 228 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi‘ that ‘Abdullâh told him, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to stop in *Dhu Tuwa* and stay there overnight until he prayed *Subh*, when he came to Makkah. The place where the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ offered prayers was atop a rough hillock, not in the *Masjid* which has been built there, but lower than that, on a rough hillock.

[٣٠٤٦] ٢٢٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ الْمُسَيَّبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عِيَاضٍ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَنْزِلُ بِذِي طُوًى، وَيَبِيتُ بِهِ حَتَّى يُصَلِّيَ الصُّبْحَ، حِينَ يَهْدُمُ مَكَّةَ، وَمُصَلَّى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ ذَلِكَ عَلَى أَكْمَةِ غَلِيطَةَ، لَيْسَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ الَّذِي بُنِيَ ثُمَّ، وَلَكِنْ أَسْفَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ عَلَى أَكْمَةِ غَلِيطَةَ.

[3047] 229 - (1260) It was narrated from Nâfi‘ that ‘Abdullâh told him that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ turned to face two prominent points in the mountain that were between

[٣٠٤٧] ٢٢٩- (١٢٦٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ الْمُسَيَّبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عِيَاضٍ - عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ

himself and the tall mountain, in the direction of the Ka'bah, putting the *Masjid* that has been built there to the left of the *Masjid* that is on the edge of the rough hillock. The place where the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ offered prayers was lower than that, on the black hillock, ten cubits or so from the rough hillock. Then he (Ibn 'Umar) would pray facing the two prominent points in the tall mountain, which is between you and the Ka'bah.

Chapter 39. Raml (Walking Rapidly) Is Recommended In The *Tawâf* Of 'Umrah, And In The First *Tawâf* Of Hajj

[3048] 230 - (1261) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ circumambulated the Ka'bah in the first *Tawâf*, he would walk rapidly in three circuits, and at a normal pace in (the remaining) four. When he went between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah, he ran in the bottom of the valley, and Ibn 'Umar did likewise.

[3049] 231 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi', from Ibn 'Umar, that when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *Tawâf* in Hajj and

رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ اسْتَقْبَلَ فُرْضَتِي الْجَبَلِ الَّذِي بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْجَبَلِ الطَّوِيلِ، نَحْوَ الْكَعْبَةِ، يَجْعَلُ الْمَسْجِدَ، الَّذِي بُنِيَ ثُمَّ، يَسَارَ الْمَسْجِدِ الَّذِي بِطَرْفِ الْأَكْمَةِ، وَمُصَلِّي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَسْفَلَ مِنْهُ عَلَى الْأَكْمَةِ السُّودَاءِ، يَدْعُ مِنَ الْأَكْمَةِ عَشْرَةَ أَذْرُعٍ أَوْ نَحْوَهَا، ثُمَّ يُصَلِّي مُسْتَقْبِلَ الْفُرْضَتَيْنِ مِنَ الْجَبَلِ الطَّوِيلِ، الَّذِي بَيْنَكَ وَبَيْنَ الْكَعْبَةِ ﷺ.

(المعجم ٣٩) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ الرَّمْلِ فِي الطَّوَافِ فِي الْعِمْرَةِ، وَفِي الطَّوَافِ الْأَوَّلِ فِي الْحَجِّ) (التحفة ٣٩)

[٣٠٤٨] ٢٣٠ - (١٢٦١) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا طَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ الطَّوَافِ الْأَوَّلِ، حَبَّ ثَلَاثًا وَمَشَى أَرْبَعًا، وَكَانَ يَسْعَى بِطُنِّ الْمَسِيلِ إِذَا طَافَ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ.

[٣٠٤٩] ٢٣١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ

'Umrah upon his arrival, he would walk rapidly for three circuits of the House, then he would walk normally in (the remaining) four, then he would pray two *Ra'kah*, then he would go between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah.

[3050] 232 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, when he came to Makkah, when he touched the Black Corner, when he first performed *Tawâf* upon his arrival, he walked rapidly for (the first) three circuits out of seven.

[3051] 233 - (1262) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ walked rapidly from the Stone to the Stone three times, and walked normally four times."

[3052] 234 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi' that Ibn 'Umar walked rapidly from the Stone to the Stone, and he said that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had done that.

إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنِ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ،
عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا
طَافَ فِي الْحَجِّ وَالْعُمْرَةِ، أَوَّلَ مَا يَفْعَلُ،
فَإِنَّهُ يَسْعَى ثَلَاثَةَ أَطْوَافٍ بِالْبَيْتِ، ثُمَّ
يَمْشِي أَرْبَعَةَ، ثُمَّ يُصَلِّي سَجْدَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ
يَطُوفُ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ.

[٣٠٥٠] ٢٣٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى - قَالَ حَرَمَلَةُ:
أَخْبَرَنَا - ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ
ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّ سَالِمَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَخْبَرَهُ
أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ حِينَ يَفْعَلُ مَكَّةَ، إِذَا اسْتَلَمَ الرُّكْنَ
الْأَسْوَدَ، أَوَّلَ مَا يَطُوفُ حِينَ يَفْعَلُ،
يَخُبُّ ثَلَاثَةَ أَطْوَافٍ مِنَ السَّعَى.

[٣٠٥١] ٢٣٣ - (١٢٦٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا
عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ بْنِ أَبِيانٍ الْجُعْفِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا
ابْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ،
عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] قَالَ:
رَمَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنَ الْحَجَرِ إِلَى
الْحَجَرِ ثَلَاثًا، وَمَشَى أَرْبَعًا.

[٣٠٥٢] ٢٣٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمُ ابْنُ
أَخْضَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ عَنْ
نَافِعٍ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ رَمَلَ مِنَ الْحَجَرِ إِلَى

الْحَجَرِ، وَذَكَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
فَعَلَهُ.

[3053] 235 - (1263) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh [may Allâh be pleased with them] said: “I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ walking rapidly from the Black Stone until he came back to it in (the first) three circuits.”

وَحَدَّثَنَا [٣٠٥٣] ٢٣٥ - (١٢٦٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا
عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ فَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
مَالِكٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ
لَهُ - قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ جَعْفَرِ
بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ [رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا] أَنَّهُ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَمَلَ مِنَ الْحَجَرِ الْأَسْوَدِ
حَتَّى انْتَهَى إِلَيْهِ، ثَلَاثَةَ أَطْوَافٍ.

[3054] 236 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ walked rapidly in three circuits, from the Stone to the Stone.

[٣٠٥٤] ٢٣٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ:
أَخْبَرَنِي مَالِكٌ وَابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ
مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَمَلَ الثَّلَاثَةَ أَطْوَافٍ،
مِنَ الْحَجَرِ إِلَى الْحَجَرِ.

[3055] 237 - (1264) It was narrated that Abû Aṭ-Ṭufail said: “I said to Ibn ‘Abbâs: ‘Do you think that this walking rapidly around the House for (the first) three circuits and walking normally for four is *Sunnah*? For your people are saying that it is *Sunnah*.’ He said: ‘They are telling the truth and they are lying.’ I said: ‘What do you mean, they are telling the truth and they are lying?’ He said: ‘The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came

[٣٠٥٥] ٢٣٧ - (١٢٦٤) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
كَامِلٍ فَضِيلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنِ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا
عَبْدُ الْوَّاحِدِ بْنُ زِيَادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْجُرَيْرِيُّ
عَنْ أَبِي الطَّفَيْلِ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ:
أَرَأَيْتَ هَذَا الرَّمَلَ بِالثَّلَاثَةِ أَطْوَافٍ،
وَمَشَى أَرْبَعَةَ أَطْوَافٍ، أَسْنَهُ هُوَ؟ فَإِنَّ
قَوْمَكَ يَزْعُمُونَ أَنَّهُ سُنَّةٌ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ:
صَدَقُوا، وَكَذَبُوا. قَالَ: قُلْتُ: مَا

to Makkah and the idolators said: “Muhammad and his Companions will not be able to circumambulate the House because they are unfit.” They were jealous. So the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded them to walk rapidly in three circuits and to walk normally in four.’ I said to him: ‘Tell us about going between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah while riding - is it *Sunnah*? For your people are saying that it is *Sunnah*.’ He said: ‘They are telling the truth and they are lying.’ I said: ‘What do you mean, they are telling the truth and they are lying?’ He said: ‘The people had crowded around the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, saying: “This is Muhammad, this is Muhammad,” until even the adolescent girls came out of their houses. People were not beaten to make way for the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, so when they crowded around him too much, he rode, but walking and walking rapidly are better.”

[3056] (...) Al-Juraiirî narrated a similar report (as no. 3055) with this chain, except that he said: “The people of Makkah were jealous people,” and he did not say: “They were jealous of him.”

[3057] 238 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Aţ-Ṭufail said: “I said to Ibn ‘Abbâs: ‘Your people are saying that the Messenger of

قَوْلِكَ: صَدَقُوا وَكَذَّبُوا؟ قَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدِيمَ مَكَّةَ، فَقَالَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ: إِنَّ مُحَمَّدًا وَأَصْحَابَهُ لَا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ أَنْ يَطُوفُوا بِالْبَيْتِ مِنَ الْهَزْلِ، وَكَانُوا يُحَسِّدُونَهُ، قَالَ: فَأَمَرَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يَزْمُلُوا ثَلَاثًا، وَيَمْشُوا أَرْبَعًا، قَالَ: قُلْتُ لَهُ: أَخْبِرْنِي عَنِ الطَّوَافِ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ رَاكِبًا، أَسَنَّةٌ هُوَ؟ فَإِنَّ قَوْمَكَ يَزْعُمُونَ أَنَّهُ سَنَّةٌ، قَالَ: صَدَقُوا وَكَذَّبُوا، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: مَا قَوْلُكَ: صَدَقُوا وَكَذَّبُوا؟ قَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَثُرَ عَلَيْهِ النَّاسُ يَقُولُونَ: هَذَا مُحَمَّدٌ، هَذَا مُحَمَّدٌ، حَتَّى خَرَجَ الْعَوَاتِقُ مِنَ الْبُيُوتِ، قَالَ: وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَا يُضْرَبُ النَّاسُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ، فَلَمَّا كَثُرَ عَلَيْهِ رَكِبَ، وَالْمَشْيُ وَالسَّعْيُ أَفْضَلُ.

[٣٠٥٦] (...) [وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْجُرَيْرِيُّ بِهِذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: وَكَانَ أَهْلُ مَكَّةَ قَوْمًا حَسِدًا، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: يَحَسِّدُونَهُ.]

[٣٠٥٧] ٢٣٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي حُسَيْنٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الطَّفَيْلِ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِابْنِ

Allâh ﷺ walked rapidly around the House and between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah, and that it is *Sunnah*.' He said: 'They are telling the truth and they are lying.'"

[3058] 239 - (1265) It was narrated that Abû Aţ-Ṭufail said: "I said to Ibn 'Abbâs: 'I think I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.' He said: 'Describe him to me.' I said: 'I saw him at Al-Marwah on a camel, and the people had crowded around him.' Ibn 'Abbâs said: 'That was the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. No one pushed people aside from or turned them away from him.'"

Chapter 40. It Is Recommended To Touch The Two Yemeni Corners In *Tawâf* And Not The Other Two Corners

[3059] 240 - (1266) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and his Companions came to Makkah, and they had been weakened by the fever of Yathrib. The idolators said: 'Tomorrow there will come to you people who have been weakened by fever and they have suffered greatly because of it,' and they (the idolators) sat beside the

عَبَّاسٍ: إِنَّ قَوْمَكَ يَزْعُمُونَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَمَلَ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَهِيَ سُنَّةٌ، قَالَ: صَدَقُوا وَكَذَبُوا.

[٣٠٥٨] ٢٣٩ - (١٢٦٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْأَبَجْرِ، عَنْ أَبِي الطُّفَيْلِ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أُرَانِي قَدْ رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: فَصَفَّهُ لِي، قَالَ قُلْتُ: رَأَيْتُهُ عِنْدَ الْمَرْوَةِ عَلَى نَاقَةٍ، وَقَدْ كَثُرَ النَّاسُ عَلَيْهِ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: ذَاكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِنَّهُمْ كَانُوا لَا يُدْعُونَ عَنْهُ وَلَا يُكْهَرُونَ.

(المعجم ٤٠) - (باب استحباب استلام الركنين اليمانيين في الطواف، دون الركنين الآخرين) (التحفة ٤٠)

[٣٠٥٩] ٢٤٠ - (١٢٦٦) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زَيْدٍ عَنْ أَبِي ثَوْبٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَصْحَابُهُ مَكَّةَ، وَقَدْ وَهَنَتْهُمْ حُمَى يَثْرِبَ، قَالَ الْمُسْرِكُونَ: إِنَّهُ يَقْدَمُ عَلَيْكُمْ عَدَا قَوْمٌ قَدْ وَهَنَتْهُمْ الْحُمَى، وَلَقُوا مِنْهَا

Hijr. The Prophet ﷺ commanded them (the Companions) to walk rapidly in three circuits, and to walk normally between the two Corners, so that the idolators could see their endurance. The idolators said: ‘These people whom you said had been weakened by fever are stronger than such-and-such.’”

Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “Nothing prevented him from ordering them to walk rapidly in all the circuits except his kindness towards them.”

[3060] 241 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ walked rapidly and walked quickly around the House in order to show the idolators his strength.”

[3061] 242 - (1267) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar said: “I did not see the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ touch any part of the House, apart from the two Yemeni Corners.”

[3062] 243 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim that his father said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did

شِدَّةً، فَجَلَسُوا مِمَّا يَلِي الْحِجْرَ، وَأَمَرَهُمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنْ يَرْمُلُوا ثَلَاثَةَ أَشْوَاطٍ، وَيَمْشُوا مَا بَيْنَ الرُّكْنَيْنِ، لِيَرَى الْمُشْرِكِينَ جَلَدَهُمْ، فَقَالَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ: هَؤُلَاءِ الَّذِينَ زَعَمْتُمْ أَنَّ الْحُمَّى قَدْ وَهَتْهُمْ، هَؤُلَاءِ أَجْلَدُ مِنْ كَذَا وَكَذَا.

قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: وَلَمْ يَمْنَعُهُ أَنْ يَأْمُرَهُمْ أَنْ يَرْمُلُوا الْأَشْوَاطَ كُلَّهَا، إِلَّا الْإِبْقَاءَ عَلَيْهِمْ.

[٣٠٦٠] ٢٤١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ وَأَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِةَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ ابْنُ عَبْدِةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ - عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: إِنَّمَا سَعَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَرَمَلَ بِالْبَيْتِ، لِيُرِيَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ قُوَّتَهُ.

[٣٠٦١] ٢٤٢ - (١٢٦٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ، وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: لَمْ أَرِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَمَسُّحُ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ، إِلَّا الرُّكْنَيْنِ الْيَمَانِيِّينِ.

[٣٠٦٢] ٢٤٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ - قَالَ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ:

not touch any of the corners of the House except the Black Corner and that which is next to it, in the direction of the houses of the Jumahis.”

[3063] 244 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to touch only the (Black) Stone and the Yemeni Corner.”

[3064] 245 - (1268) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar said: “I did not stop touching these two Corners, the Yemeni and the Stone, since I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ touching them, in hardship and in ease.”

[3065] 246 - (...) It was narrated that Nâfi‘ said: “I saw Ibn ‘Umar touching the Stone with his hand, then he kissed his hand and said: ‘I did not stop this since I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ doing it.’”

أَخْبَرَنَا - عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: لَمْ يَكُنْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَسْتَلِمُ مِنْ أَرْكَانِ الْبَيْتِ إِلَّا الرُّكْنَ الْأَسْوَدَ وَالَّذِي يَلِيهِ، مِنْ نَحْوِ دُورِ الْجَمْحِينِ.

[٣٠٦٣] ٢٤٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ذَكَرَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ لَا يَسْتَلِمُ إِلَّا الْحَجَرَ وَالرُّكْنَ الْيَمَانِي.

[٣٠٦٤] ٢٤٥ - (١٢٦٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَحْيَى الْقَطَّانِ، - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى - عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: مَا تَرَكْتُ اسْتِیْلَامَ هَلْدَيْنِ الرُّكْنَيْنِ؛ الْيَمَانِي وَالْحَجَرَ، مُذْ رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَسْتَلِمُهُمَا، فِي شِدَّةٍ وَلَا رَخَاءٍ.

[٣٠٦٥] ٢٤٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي خَالِدٍ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ الْأَحْمَرُ - عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ يَسْتَلِمُ الْحَجَرَ بِيَدِهِ،

ثُمَّ قَبَّلَ يَدَهُ، وَقَالَ: مَا تَرَكَتَهُ مُنْذُ رَأَيْتُ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُفْعَلُهُ.

[3066] 247 - (1269) Ibn 'Abbâs said: "I did not see the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ touch any but the two Yemeni Corners."

[٣٠٦٦] ٢٤٧- (١٢٦٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي
أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا
عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ أَنَّ قَتَادَةَ بْنَ دِعَامَةَ
حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ أَبَا الطُّفَيْلِ الْبَكْرِيَّ حَدَّثَهُ،
أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: لَمْ أَرِ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَسْتَلِمُ غَيْرَ الرُّكْنَيْنِ
الْيَمَانِيِّينَ.

Chapter 41. It Is
Recommended To Kiss The
Black Stone During
Circumambulation (Tawâf)

(المعجم ٤١) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ تَقْبِيلِ
الحجر الأسود في الطواف)
(التحفة ٤١)

[3067] 248 - (1270) It was narrated from Sâlim that his father told him: "Umar bin Al-Khattâb kissed the (Black) Stone, then he said: 'By Allâh, I know that you are just a stone, and were it not that I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ kissing you I would not have kissed you.'"

Hârûn added in his report: "Amr said: 'And Zaid bin Aslam narrated a similar report to me from his father Aslam.'"

[٣٠٦٧] ٢٤٨- (١٢٧٠) وَحَدَّثَنِي
حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ:
أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ وَعَمْرُو؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ
ابْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ وَهْبٍ:
أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ
أَنَّ أَبَاهُ حَدَّثَهُ قَالَ: قَبَّلَ عَمْرُو بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ
الْحَجَرَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَمْ وَاللَّهِ! لَقَدْ عَلِمْتُ
أَنَّكَ حَجَرٌ، وَلَوْلَا أَنِّي رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ يُقَبِّلُكَ مَا قَبَّلْتُكَ.

زَادَ هَرُونَ فِي رَوَايَتِهِ: قَالَ عَمْرُو:
وَحَدَّثَنِي بِمِثْلِهَا زَيْدُ بْنُ أَسْلَمَ عَنِ أَبِيهِ
أَسْلَمَ.

[3068] 249 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that ‘Umar kissed the Stone and said: “I am kissing you, although I know that you are just a stone, but I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ kiss you.”

[٣٠٦٨] ٢٤٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ عُمَرَ قَبَلَ الْحَجَرَ، وَقَالَ: إِنِّي لَا قَبْلَكَ وَإِنِّي لَا أَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ حَجَرٌ، وَلِكَيْ رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُبَلِّغُكَ.

[3069] 250 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin Sarjis said: “I saw the bald one” - meaning ‘Umar bin Al-Khattâb - “kissing the Stone and saying: ‘By Allâh, I am kissing you, although I know that you are just a stone, and you can neither cause harm nor bring benefit. Were it not that I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ kiss you, I would not have kissed you.”

[٣٠٦٩] ٢٥٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا خَلْفُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ وَالْمُقَدَّمِيُّ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ حَمَادٍ، قَالَ خَلْفٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ عَاصِمِ الْأَحْوَلِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَرْجَسٍ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ الْأَصْلَعَ يَعْنِي عُمَرَ [بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ]، يُقَبِّلُ الْحَجَرَ وَيَقُولُ: وَاللَّهِ! إِنِّي لَا قَبْلَكَ، وَإِنِّي أَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ حَجَرٌ، وَأَنَّكَ لَا تَضُرُّ وَلَا تَنْفَعُ، وَلَوْلَا أَنِّي رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَبَّلَكَ مَا قَبَّلْتُكَ.

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ الْمُقَدَّمِيِّ وَأَبِي كَامِلٍ: رَأَيْتُ الْأَصْلَعَ.

[3070] 251 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Ābis bin Rabī‘ah said: “I saw ‘Umar kissing the Stone and saying: ‘I am kissing you although I know that you are just a stone. Were it not that I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ kissing you, I would not have kissed you.”

[٣٠٧٠] ٢٥١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ، - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ - عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَابِسِ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ عُمَرَ

يُقْبَلُ الْحَجَرَ وَيَقُولُ: إِنِّي لَأَقْبَلُكَ، وَأَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ حَجْرٌ، وَلَوْلَا أَنِّي رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُقْبَلُكَ لَمْ أَقْبَلُكَ.

[3071] 252 - (1271) It was narrated that Suwaid bin Ghafalah said: "I saw 'Umar kissing the Stone and clinging to it, and he said: 'I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ taking an interest in you.'"

[٣٠٧١] ٢٥٢ - (١٢٧١) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ وَكَيْعٍ، - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ - عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى، عَنْ سُؤَيْدِ بْنِ غَفَلَةَ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ عُمَرَ قَبَلَ الْحَجَرَ وَالتَّرَمَّهُ، وَقَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِكَ حَفِيًّا.

[3072] (...) 'Abdur-Rahmân narrated from Sufyân with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3071) . He said: "But I saw Abû Al-Qâsim ﷺ showing great interest in you," and he did not mention clinging to it.

[٣٠٧٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، - قَالَ - : وَلَكِنِّي رَأَيْتُ أَبَا الْقَاسِمِ ﷺ بِكَ حَفِيًّا، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: وَالتَّرَمَّهُ.

Chapter 42. It Is Permissible To Circumambulate The Ka'bah On A Camel And The Like, And For One Who Is Riding To Touch The (Black) Stone With A Crooked Staff And The Like

(المعجم ٤٢) - (باب جواز الطواف على بعير وغيره، واستلام الحجر بمحجن ونحوه للراكب) (التحفة ٤٢)

[3073] 253 - (1272) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ circumambulated (the Ka'bah) during the Farewell Pilgrimage on a camel, and he touched the Corner with a crooked staff.

[٣٠٧٣] ٢٥٣ - (١٢٧٢) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ

عُتْبَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ طَافَ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ عَلَى بَعِيرٍ، يَسْتَلِمُ الرُّكْنَ بِمَحَجِّنٍ .

[3074] 254 - (1273) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ circumambulated the House during the Farewell Pilgrimage, on his mount, touching the (Black) Stone with his crooked staff, so that the people could see him and so that he could see them, and so that they could ask him questions, for the people had crowded around him."

[٣٠٧٤] ٢٥٤ - (١٢٧٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنِ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: طَافَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالْبَيْتِ، فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، عَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ، يَسْتَلِمُ الْحَجَرَ بِمَحَجِّنِهِ، لِأَن يَرَاهُ النَّاسُ، وَلِيُشْرِفَ، وَلِيَسْأَلُوهُ، فَإِنَّ النَّاسَ غَشُوهُ.

[3075] 255 - (...) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "During the Farewell Pilgrimage, the Prophet ﷺ circumambulated the House and went between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah on his mount, so that the people could see him and so that he could see them, and so that they could ask him questions, for the people had crowded around him."

[٣٠٧٥] ٢٥٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حَشْرِمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ بَكْرِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: طَافَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ عَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ، بِالْبَيْتِ، وَبِالْصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، لِيَرَاهُ النَّاسُ، وَلِيُشْرِفَ، وَلِيَسْأَلُوهُ، فَإِنَّ النَّاسَ غَشُوهُ. وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ ابْنُ حَشْرِمٍ: وَلِيَسْأَلُوهُ، فَقَطَّ .

[3076] 256 - (1274) It was narrated that 'Aishah said: "During

[٣٠٧٦] ٢٥٦ - (١٢٧٤) وَحَدَّثَنِي الْحَكَمُ بْنُ مُوسَى الْقَنْطَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا

the Farewell Pilgrimage the Prophet ﷺ circumambulated the Ka'bah on his camel and touched the Corner, lest the people be beaten away from him.”

[3077] 257 - (1275) Ma'rûf bin Kharrabûdh said: “I heard Abû Aṭ-Ṭufail say: ‘I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ circumambulating the House and touching the Corner with a crooked staff that he had with him, and kissing the crooked staff.’”

[3078] 258 - (1276) It was narrated that Umm Salamah said: “I complained to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ that I was sick and he said: ‘Circumambulate behind the people riding.’” She said: “So I circumambulated (the Ka'bah), and at that time the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was praying beside the House, and reciting: By the *Ṭûr* (Mount). And by the Book Inscribed.”^[1]

شُعَيْبُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ،
عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: طَافَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ حَوْلَ الْكَعْبَةِ،
عَلَى بَعِيرِهِ، يَسْتَلِمُ الرُّكْنَ، كَرَاهِيَةً أَنْ
يُضْرَبَ عَنْهُ النَّاسُ.

[3077] 257 - (1275) وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ
دَاوُدَ أَبُو دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْرُوفُ بْنُ
خَرَّبُودَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا الطُّفَيْلِ يَقُولُ:
رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ،
وَيَسْتَلِمُ الرُّكْنَ بِمِجْحَنٍ مَعَهُ، وَيَقْبَلُ
الْمِجْحَنَ.

[3078] 258 - (1276) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ
عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ نَوْفَلٍ،
عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ زَيْنَبِ بِنْتِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ،
عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: شَكَّوْتُ إِلَى
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنِّي أَشْتَكِي، فَقَالَ:
«طُوفِي مِنْ وَرَاءِ النَّاسِ وَأَنْتِ رَاكِبَةٌ»
قَالَتْ: فَطُفْتُ، وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِينَئِذٍ
يُصَلِّي إِلَى جَنْبِ الْبَيْتِ، وَهُوَ يَقْرَأُ:
﴿وَالطُّورِ وَكِتَابٍ مَسْطُورٍ﴾.

[1] At-Ṭûr 52.

Chapter 43. Clarifying That *Sâ'i* Between Aş-Şafâ And Al-Marwah Is A Pillar Of *Hajj*, Without Which *Hajj* Is Not Valid

[3079] 259 - (1277) It was narrated from Hishâm bin 'Urwah that his father said: "I said to 'Āishah: 'I think that if a man does not go between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah, it does not matter.' She said: 'Why?' I said: 'Because Allâh, the Most High, says: "Verily, Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah are of the Symbols of Allâh. So it is not a sin on him who performs *Hajj* or '*Umrah* of the House to perform the going (*Tawâf*) between them (Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah). And whoever does good voluntarily, then verily, Allâh is All-Recogniser, All-Knower".'^[1] She said: 'A person's *Hajj* or '*Umrah* is not complete if he does not go between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah. If it was as you say, then it would be: "It is not a sin on him if he does not go between them." Do you know what that was revealed about? That was revealed about the *Anşâr* (the People of *Yathrib*) who during the *Jâhiliyyah* used to enter *Ihrâm* for two idols by the sea shore, which were called *Isâf* and *Nâ'ilah*. Then they would come and run between Aş-Şafâ

(المعجم ٤٣) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنَّ السَّمِيَّ
بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ رُكْنٌ لَا يَصِحُّ
الْحَجُّ إِلَّا بِهِ) (التحفة ٤٣)

[٣٠٧٩] ٢٥٩ - (١٢٧٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ
هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ
قَالَتْ قُلْتُ لَهَا: إِنِّي لَأَظُنُّ رَجُلًا، لَوْ لَمْ
يَطُفْ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، مَا ضَرَّهُ،
قَالَتْ: لِمَ؟ قُلْتُ: لِأَنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى يَقُولُ:
﴿إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنَ شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ﴾ [البقرة: ١٥٨]
إِلَى آخِرِ الْآيَةِ، فَقَالَتْ: مَا أْتَمَّ اللَّهُ
حَجَّ امْرِئٍ وَلَا عُمْرَتَهُ لَمْ يَطُفْ بَيْنَ
الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَلَوْ كَانَ كَمَا تَقُولُ
لَكَانَ: فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ لَا يَطُورَفَ
بِهِمَا، وَهَلْ تَدْرِي فِيمَا كَانَ ذَاكَ؟ إِنَّمَا
كَانَ ذَاكَ أَنَّ الْأَنْصَارَ كَانُوا يُهْلُونَ فِي
الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ لِصَنْمَيْنِ عَلَى شَطِّ الْبَحْرِ، يُقَالُ
لَهُمَا إِسَافٌ وَنَائِلَةٌ، ثُمَّ يَجْبُتُونَ فَيَطُوفُونَ
بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، ثُمَّ يَحْلِقُونَ، فَلَمَّا
جَاءَ الْإِسْلَامُ كَرِهُوا أَنْ يَطُوفُوا بَيْنَهُمَا،
لِلَّذِي كَانُوا يَصْنَعُونَ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ،
قَالَتْ: فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿إِنَّ الصَّفَا

^[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:158.

and Al-Marwah, then they would shave their heads. When Islam came, they did not like to go between them, because of what they used to do during the *Jâhiliyyah*. She said: 'Then Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, revealed: "Verily, Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah are of the Symbols of Allâh..."', then they went between them."

[3080] 260 - (...) Hishâm bin 'Urwah said: My father told me: I said to 'Aishah: "I do not think there is any sin on me if I do not go between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah." She said: "Why?" I said: "Because Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, says: "Verily, Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah are of the Symbols of Allâh..."^[1] -mentioning the verse. She said: "If it was as you say, then it would be: 'It is not a sin on him if he does not go between them.' This was revealed concerning some of the *Anşâr* who, when they entered *Ihrâm* during the *Jâhiliyyah*, they entered *Ihrâm* for Manât, and they thought that it was not permissible for them to go between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah. When they came with the Prophet ﷺ for *Hajj*, they mentioned that to him, and Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, revealed this verse. By Allâh, a person's *Hajj* is not complete if he does not go between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah."

وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ ﷻ، إِلَى آخِرِهَا،
قَالَتْ: فَطَافُوا.

[٣٠٨٠] ٢٦٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ:
حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي قَالَ:
قُلْتُ لِعَائِشَةَ: مَا أَرَى عَلَيَّ جُنَاحًا أَنْ لَا
أَتَطَوَّفَ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، قَالَتْ: لِمَ؟
قُلْتُ: لِأَنَّ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ يَقُولُ: ﴿إِنَّ
الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنَ شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ ﷻ الْآيَةَ،
فَقَالَتْ: لَوْ كَانَ كَمَا تَقُولُ، لَكَانَ: فَلَا
جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ لَا يَطَوَّفَ بِهِمَا، إِنَّمَا أَنْزَلَ
هَذَا فِي أَنَاسٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، كَانُوا إِذَا
أَهَلُّوا، أَهَلُّوا لِمَنَاةَ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَلَا
يَجِلُّ لَهُمْ أَنْ يَطَوَّفُوا بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ،
فَلَمَّا قَدِمُوا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لِلْحَجِّ ذَكَرُوا
ذَلِكَ لَهُ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ،
فَلَعَمْرِي مَا أَنْتُمْ إِلَّا اللَّهُ حَجَّ مَنْ لَمْ يَطْفِ بَيْنَ
الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ.

^[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:158.

[3081] 261 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Urwah bin Az-Zubair said: “I said to ‘Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: ‘I do not think it matters if someone does not go between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah, and I do not mind if I do not go between them.’ She said: ‘What a bad thing you have said, O son of my sister! The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went between them and so did the Muslims, and it became *Sunnah* (prescribed). Rather those who entered *Ihrâm* for the false goddess Manât who was in Al-Mushallal did not go between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah. When Islam came, we asked the Prophet ﷺ about that, and Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, revealed: “Verily, Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah are of the Symbols of Allâh. So it is not a sin on him who performs *Hajj* or ‘*Umrah* of the House to perform the going (*Tawâf*) between them (Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah)...”^[1] If it was as you say, it would be: ‘It is not a sin on him if he does not go between them.’”

Az-Zuhrî said: “I mentioned that to Abû Bakr bin ‘Abdur-Raḥmân bin Al-Ḥârith bin Hishâm, and he was impressed by it, and said: ‘This is knowledge. I heard some of the scholars say: “Those among the Arabs who did not go between Aş-Şafâ and Al-

الْبَاقِدُ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ - قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الزُّهْرِيَّ يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: مَا أَرَى عَلَى أَحَدٍ، لَمْ يَطُفَ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، شَيْئًا، وَمَا أَبَالِي أَنْ لَا أَطُوفَ بَيْنَهُمَا، قَالَتْ: بِشَسِّ مَا قُلْتَ، يَا ابْنَ أُخْتِي! طَافَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَطَافَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ، فَكَانَتْ سُنَّةً، وَإِنَّمَا كَانَ مِنْ أَهْلِ لِمَنَاةَ الطَّاعِيَةِ، الَّتِي بِالْمُشَلَّلِ، لَا يَطُوفُونَ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ الْإِسْلَامَ سَأَلْنَا النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عَنْ ذَلِكَ؟ فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ فَمَنْ حَجَّ الْبَيْتَ أَوْ اعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يَطُوفَ بِهِمَا﴾ وَلَوْ كَانَتْ كَمَا تَقُولُ، لَكَانَتْ: فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ لَا يَطُوفَ بِهِمَا.

قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ، فَأَعْجَبَهُ ذَلِكَ، وَقَالَ: إِنَّ هَذَا الْعِلْمُ، وَلَقَدْ سَمِعْتُ رِجَالًا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ يَقُولُونَ: إِنَّمَا كَانَ مَنْ لَا يَطُوفُ

^[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:158.

Marwah said that going between these two rocks was a matter of *Jâhiliyyah*. Others among the *Anṣâr* said: 'We are only commanded to circumambulate the House, and we are not commanded to go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah.' Then Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, revealed: "Verily, Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah are of the Symbols of Allâh..."^[1]

Abû Bakr bin 'Abdur-Raḥmân said: "I think that it was revealed concerning both groups."

[3082] 262 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn Shihâb said: "'Urwah bin Az-Zubair said: 'I asked 'Āishah...'" and he quoted a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 3081). He said in the *Hadîth*: "When they asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about that they said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, we used to feel reluctant to go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah.' Then Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, revealed: "Verily, Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah are of the Symbols of Allâh. So it is not a sin on him who performs *Hajj* or *Umrah* of the House to perform the going (*Tawâf*) between them (Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah)..."^[2] 'Āishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ established the going between them as *Sunnah*, so no one should forsake going between them."

بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ مِنَ الْعَرَبِ، يَقُولُونَ:
إِنَّ طَوَافَنَا بَيْنَ هَذَيْنِ الْحَجَرَيْنِ مِنْ أَمْرِ
الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرُونَ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ:
إِنَّمَا أَمْرُنَا بِالطَّوَافِ بِالْبَيْتِ، وَلَمْ نُؤْمَرْ بِهِ
بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ:
﴿إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ سَعَابِرِ اللَّهِ﴾.

قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: فَأَرَاهَا
قَدْ نَزَلَتْ فِي هَؤُلَاءِ وَهَؤُلَاءِ.

[٣٠٨٢] ٢٦٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ زَائِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُجَيْنُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى:
حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّهُ
قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ
عَائِشَةَ، وَسَأَقِ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِهِ، وَقَالَ فِي
الْحَدِيثِ: فَلَمَّا سَأَلُوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ
ذَلِكَ فَقَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّا كُنَّا نَتَحَرَّجُ
أَنْ نَطُوفَ بِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ
وَجَلَّ: ﴿إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ سَعَابِرِ اللَّهِ
فَمَنْ حَجَّ الْبَيْتَ أَوْ اعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ
عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يَطُوفَ بِهِمَا﴾.

قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: قَدْ سَأَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
الطَّوَافَ بَيْنَهُمَا، فَلَيْسَ لِأَحَدٍ أَنْ يَتْرَكَ
الطَّوَافَ بِهِمَا.

^[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:158.

^[2] *Al-Baqarah* 2:158.

[3083] 263 - (...) It was narrated from 'Urwah bin Az-Zubair that 'Aishah told him that before the *Anṣâr* became Muslim, they and (the tribe of) Ghassân used to enter *Ihrâm* for Manât, and they felt reluctant to go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah, because that had been the practice of their forefathers; the one who entered *Ihrâm* for Manât did not go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah. They asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about that when they accepted Islam, and Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, revealed: "Verily, Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah are of the Symbols of Allâh. So it is not a sin on him who performs *Hajj* or 'Umrah of the House to perform the going (*Tawâf*) between them (Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah). And whoever does good voluntarily, then verily, Allâh is All-Recogniser, All-Knower".^[1]

[3084] 264 - (1278) It was narrated that Anas said: "The *Anṣâr* did not like to go between Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah until Allâh revealed: "Verily, Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah are of the Symbols of Allâh. So it is not a sin on him who performs *Hajj* or 'Umrah of the House to perform the going (*Tawâf*) between them (Aṣ-Ṣafâ and Al-Marwah)."...^[2]

[٣٠٨٣] ٢٦٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ:
أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ بْنُ أَبِي شَهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ
ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّ الْأَنْصَارَ
كَانُوا قَبْلَ أَنْ يُسْلِمُوا، هُمْ وَعَسَّانُ،
يُهْلُونَ لِمَنَاةَ، فَتَحَرَّجُوا أَنْ يَطُوفُوا بَيْنَ
الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَكَانَ ذَلِكَ سُنَّةَ فِي
آبَائِهِمْ، مَنْ أَحْرَمَ لِمَنَاةَ لَمْ يَطُفْ بَيْنَ
الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَإِنَّهُمْ سَأَلُوا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ ذَلِكَ حِينَ أَسْلَمُوا، فَأَنْزَلَ
اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ فِي ذَلِكَ: ﴿إِنَّ الصَّفَا
وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ فَمَنْ حَجَّ الْبَيْتَ
أَوْ اعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يَطُوفَ
بِهِمَا وَمَنْ تَطَوَّعَ حَيْرًا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ شَاكِرٌ
عَلِيمٌ﴾.

[٣٠٨٤] ٢٦٤- (١٢٧٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ
عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ قَالَ: كَانَتْ الْأَنْصَارُ
يَكْرَهُونَ أَنْ يَطُوفُوا بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ،
حَتَّى نَزَلَتْ: ﴿إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ
شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ فَمَنْ حَجَّ الْبَيْتَ أَوْ اعْتَمَرَ
فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يَطُوفَ بِهِمَا﴾.

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:158.

[2] *Al-Baqarah* 2:158.

Chapter 44. Clarifying That *Sâ'î* Should Not Be Repeated

[3085] 265 - (1279) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and his Companions did not go between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah except once."

[3086] (...) Ibn Juraij narrated a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 3085) with this chain, and he said:... "except once; the first *Tawâf*."^[1]

Chapter 45. It Is Recommended For The Pilgrim To Continue Reciting The *Talbiyah* Until He Starts Stoning *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah* On The Day Of Sacrifice

[3087] 266 - (1280) It was narrated that Usâmah bin Zaid said: "I rode behind the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ from 'Arafât. When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ reached the left-hand pass that is before Al-Al-Muzdalifah, he dismounted and urinated, then he came, and I poured water for *Wuḍû'* for him, and he did a light

(المعجم ٤٤) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنَّ السَّعْيَ لَا يَكْرُرُ) (التحفة ٤٤)

[٣٠٨٥] ٢٦٥ - (١٢٧٩) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: لَمْ يَطْفِئِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَلَا أَصْحَابُهُ، بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، إِلَّا طَوَافًا وَاحِدًا.

[٣٠٨٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، وَقَالَ: إِلَّا طَوَافًا وَاحِدًا، طَوَافَهُ الْأَوَّلَ.

(المعجم ٤٥) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ إِدَامَةِ الْحَاجِّ التَّلْبِيَةَ حَتَّى يَشْرَعَ فِي رَمِي جَمْرَةِ الْعَقْبَةِ يَوْمَ النُّحْرِ) (التحفة ٤٥)

[٣٠٨٧] ٢٦٦ - (١٢٨٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي حَزْمَةَ، عَنْ كُرَيْبِ مَوْلَى ابْنِ

[1] The meaning is performing *Sa'î* as they call the going between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah *Tawâf* as well as *Sa'î*.

Wuḍû'. Then I said: 'The prayer, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'The prayer is still ahead of you.' Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ rode until he came to Al-Al-Muzdalifah, where he prayed. Then Al-Faḍl rode behind the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on the morning of *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah).

عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ أَسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ قَالَ: رَدِفْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ عَرَافَاتٍ، فَلَمَّا بَلَغَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الشَّعْبَ الْأَيْسَرَ الَّذِي دُونَ الْمُزْدَلِفَةِ، أَنَاخَ فَبَالَ، ثُمَّ جَاءَ فَصَبَّتْ عَلَيْهِ الْوُضُوءَ، فَتَوَضَّأَ وَضُوءًا خَفِيفًا، ثُمَّ قُلْتُ: الصَّلَاةُ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَقَالَ: «الصَّلَاةُ أَمَامَكَ» فَرَكِبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَتَّى أَتَى الْمُزْدَلِفَةَ، فَصَلَّى، ثُمَّ رَدِفَ الْفَضْلُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عِدَاةَ جَمْعٍ. [انظر:

[٣٠٩٩]

(1281) It was narrated from Al-Faḍl that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ continued reciting the *Talbiyah* until he reached the *Jamrah*.

(١٢٨١) قَالَ كُرَيْبٌ: فَأَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ الْفَضْلِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَمْ يَزَلْ يُلَبِّي حَتَّى بَلَغَ الْجَمْرَةَ.

[3088] 267 - (...) It was narrated from 'Aṭā': "Ibn 'Abbās informed me that Al-Faḍl rode behind the Prophet ﷺ from *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah)." He said: "And Ibn 'Abbās told me that Al-Faḍl told him, that the Prophet continued to recite the *Talbiyah* until he stoned *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah*."

[٣٠٨٨] ٢٦٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عَيْسَى بْنِ يُونُسَ، قَالَ ابْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَرَدَفَ الْفَضْلَ مِنْ جَمْعٍ - قَالَ: - فَأَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ؛ أَنَّ الْفَضْلَ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمْ يَزَلْ يُلَبِّي حَتَّى رَمَى جَمْرَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ.

[3089] 268 - (1282) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbās, from

[٣٠٨٩] ٢٦٨ - (١٢٨٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ

Al-Faql bin ‘Abbâs, who rode behind the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, that he (the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ) said - on the evening of ‘Arafat and the morning of Jam’ (Al-Muzdalifah) - to the people as they were moving on: “Keep calm.” He was restraining his she-camel, until he entered Muḥassir, which is part of Minâ. He said: “Pick up the pebbles the size of broad beans with which to stone the *Jamrah*.”

He said: And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ continued to recite the *Talbiyah* until he stoned the *Jamrah*.

[3090] (...) Abû Az-Zubair narrated it with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3089), except that he did not mention in the *Hadîth* that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ continued to recite the *Talbiyah* until he stoned the *Jamrah*. And he added in his *Hadîth*: “And the Prophet ﷺ demonstrated with his hand how to throw the pebbles.”

[3091] 269 - (1283) It was narrated that ‘Abdur-Raḥmân bin Yazîd said: “‘Abdullâh said, when we were in *Jam’* (Al-Muzdalifah): ‘I heard the one to whom *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed, saying in this place: “*Labbayk Allâhumma labbayk*.”

رُمِحَ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْبُدٍ، مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنِ الْفَضْلِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ وَكَانَ رَدِيفَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ فِي عَشِيَّتِهِ عَرَفَةَ وَغَدَاةَ جَمْعٍ، لِلنَّاسِ حِينَ دَفَعُوا: «عَلَيْكُمْ بِالسَّكِينَةِ» وَهُوَ كَأَنَّ نَاقَتَهُ، حَتَّى دَخَلَ مُحَسَّرًا - وَهُوَ مِنْ مَنَى - قَالَ: «عَلَيْكُمْ بِحَصَى الْخَذْفِ الَّذِي تُرْمَى بِهِ الْجَمْرَةَ».

وَقَالَ: لَمْ يَزَلْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُلَبِّي حَتَّى رَمَى الْجَمْرَةَ.

[٣٠٩٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ إِذَا الْإِسْنَادُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يَذْكَرْ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: لَمْ يَزَلْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُلَبِّي حَتَّى رَمَى الْجَمْرَةَ، وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: وَالنَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُبْشِرُ بِيَدِهِ كَمَا يَخْذِفُ الْإِنْسَانَ.

[٣٠٩١] ٢٦٩ - (١٢٨٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ كَثِيرِ بْنِ مُدْرِكٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ - وَنَحْنُ بِجَمْعٍ -: سَمِعْتُ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَتْ

عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ، يَقُولُ فِي هَذَا الْمَقَامِ
«لَيْتَكَ اللَّهُمَّ! لَيْتَكَ».

[3092] 270 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdur-Rahmân bin Yazîd that ‘Abdullâh recited the *Talbiyah* when he departed from *Jam’* (Al-Muzdalifah), and it was said: “Is he a Bedouin?” ‘Abdullâh said: “Have the people forgotten or gone astray? I heard the one to whom *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed, saying in this place: ‘*Labbayk Allâhumma labbayk*.’”

[٣٠٩٢] ٢٧٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
سُرَيْجُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا
حُصَيْنٌ عَنْ كَثِيرِ بْنِ مُدْرِكِ الْأَشْجَعِيِّ،
عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ لَبَّى
حِينَ أَقَاصَ مِنْ جَمْعٍ، فَقِيلَ: أَعْرَابِيٌّ
هَذَا؟ فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَنَسِيَ النَّاسُ أَمْ
صَلُّوْا؟ سَمِعْتُ الَّذِي أُنزِلَتْ عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ
الْبَقَرَةِ، يَقُولُ فِي هَذَا الْمَكَانِ: «لَيْتَكَ
اللَّهُمَّ! لَيْتَكَ».

[3093] (...) It was narrated from Ḥuṣayn with this chain (a similar *Hadīth* as no. 3092).

[٣٠٩٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ
الْحُلَوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا
سُفْيَانُ عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[3094] 271 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdur-Rahmân bin Yazîd and Al-Aswad bin Yazîd said: “We heard ‘Abdullâh bin Mas‘ûd say in *Jam’* (Al-Muzdalifah): ‘I heard the one to whom *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed, saying here: “*Labbayk Allâhumma labbayk*.’” Then he recited the *Talbiyah* and we recited it with him.”

[٣٠٩٤] ٢٧١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ
يُوسُفُ بْنُ حَمَّادِ الْمُعْنَبِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدٌ
يَعْنِي الْبَكَّائِيَّ عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ كَثِيرِ بْنِ
مُدْرِكِ الْأَشْجَعِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ
يَزِيدَ وَالْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ قَالَا: سَمِعْنَا عَبْدَ
اللَّهِ بْنَ مَسْعُودٍ يَقُولُ بِجَمْعٍ: سَمِعْتُ
الَّذِي أُنزِلَتْ عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ، هَهُنَا
يَقُولُ: «لَيْتَكَ اللَّهُمَّ! لَيْتَكَ» ثُمَّ لَبَّى وَلَبَّيْنَا
مَعَهُ.

Chapter 46. The Talbiyah and The Takbîr When Going From Minâ to ‘Arafât On The Day Of ‘Arafat

[3095] 272 - (1284) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar that his father said: “We set out in the morning with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ from Minâ to ‘Arafât, some of us reciting the *Talbiyah* and some of us saying the *Takbîr*.”

[3096] 273 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar that his father said: “We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on the morning of ‘Arafat, and some of us were saying the *Takbîr* and some were reciting the *Talbiyah*. As for us, we were reciting the *Takbîr*.” I (the narrator) said: “By Allâh, how strange it is that you did not ask him: ‘What did you see the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ doing?’”

[3097] 274 - (1285) It was

(المعجم ٤٦) - (بَابُ التَّلْبِيَةِ وَالتَّكْبِيرِ
فِي الذَّهَابِ مِنْ مَنَى إِلَى عَرَافَاتٍ فِي
يَوْمِ عَرَفَةَ) (التحفة ٤٦)

[٣٠٩٥] ٢٧٢ - (١٢٨٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا
أَحْمَدُ بْنُ حَنْبَلٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَا :
حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ
يَحْيَى الْأَمَوِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي قَالَا جَمِيعًا :
حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ
أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ
عُمَرَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: غَدَوْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ مَنَى إِلَى عَرَافَاتٍ، مِنَّا
الْمَلْبِيُّ، وَمِنَّا الْمُكْبِّرُ.

[٣٠٩٦] ٢٧٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَهَرُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
وَيَعْقُوبُ الدَّؤَرِيُّ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ
هَرُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ
عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي
سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ،
عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي
غَدَاةِ عَرَفَةَ، فَمِنَّا الْمُكْبِّرُ وَمِنَّا الْمُهَلِّلُ،
فَأَمَّا نَحْنُ فَنُكْبِرُ، قَالَ قُلْتُ: وَاللَّهِ! لَعَجَبًا
مِنْكُمْ، كَيْفَ لَمْ تَقُولُوا لَهُ: مَاذَا رَأَيْتَ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَصْنَعُ؟.

[٣٠٩٧] ٢٧٤ - (١٢٨٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا

narrated from Muḥammad bin Abî Bakr Ath-Thaqafî that he asked Anas bin Mâlik, when they were going from Minâ to ‘Arafat in the morning: ‘What did you do on this day with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?’ He said: ‘Some of us recited the *Talbiyah* and no one criticized them, and some of us recited the *Takbîr* and no one criticized them.’”

[3098] 275 - (...) Muḥammad bin Abî Bakr said: “I said to Anas bin Mâlik on the morning of ‘Arafat: ‘What do you say about reciting *Talbiyah* on this day?’ He said: ‘I traveled this road with the Prophet ﷺ and his Companions, and some of us recited the *Takbîr* and some of us recited the *Talbiyah*, and none of us criticized his Companion.’”

Chapter 47. Departing From ‘Arafât to Al-Muzdalifah. It is Recommended To Pray *Maghrib* and *Ishâ* Together In Al-Muzdalifah On This Night

[3099] 276 - (1280) It was narrated from Kuraib, the freed slave of Ibn ‘Abbâs, that he heard Usâmah bin Zaid say: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ set out from ‘Arafat, and when he was in the mountain pass he dismounted and urinated, then

يَحْيَىٰ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ
عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ التَّقْفِيِّ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ
أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ، وَهُمَا غَادِيَانِ مِنْ مِنَىٰ
إِلَىٰ عَرَفَةَ: كَيْفَ كُنْتُمْ تَصْنَعُونَ فِي هَذَا
الْيَوْمِ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ: كَانَ يَهْلُ
الْمُهَلُّ مِنَّا فَلَا يُنْكَرُ عَلَيْهِ، وَيُكَبَّرُ الْمُكَبَّرُ
مِنَّا فَلَا يُنْكَرُ عَلَيْهِ.

[٣٠٩٨] ٢٧٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
سُرَيْجُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ
رَجَاءٍ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِأَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ،
عَدَاةَ عَرَفَةَ: مَا تَقُولُ فِي التَّلْبِيَةِ هَذَا
الْيَوْمِ؟ قَالَ: سِرْتُ هَذَا الْمَسِيرَ مَعَ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَأَصْحَابِهِ، فَمِنَّا الْمُكَبَّرُ وَمِنَّا
الْمُهَلَّلُ، وَلَا يَعْيبُ أَحَدُنَا عَلَىٰ صَاحِبِهِ.

(المعجم ٤٧) - (بَابُ الْإِفَاضَةِ مِنْ

عَرَفَاتٍ إِلَى الْمَزْدَلِفَةِ، وَاسْتِحْبَابِ

صَلَاتِي الْمَغْرِبِ وَالْعِشَاءِ جَمِيعًا

بِالْمَزْدَلِفَةِ فِي هَذِهِ اللَّيْلَةِ) (التحفة ٤٧)

[٣٠٩٩] ٢٧٦ - (١٢٨٠) حَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ
عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ كُرَيْبِ مَوْلَىٰ
ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَهُ
يَقُولُ: دَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ عَرَفَةَ،

he performed *Wudû'*, but not thoroughly. I said to him: 'The prayer.' He said: 'The prayer is still ahead of you.' Then he rode, and when he came to Al-Muzdalifah he dismounted and performed *Wudû'* thoroughly. Then the *Iqamah* for prayer was called and he prayed *Maghrib*, then each person made his camel kneel down in his place, then the *Iqamah* for '*Ishâ*' was called, and he prayed it, and he did not offer any prayer in between."

حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ بِالشُّعْبِ نَزَلَ فَبَالَ، ثُمَّ تَوَضَّأَ وَلَمْ يُسَبِّحِ الوُضُوءَ فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: الصَّلَاةَ، قَالَ: «الصَّلَاةُ أَمَامَكَ» فَرَكِبَ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ الْمُزْدَلِفَةَ نَزَلَ فَتَوَضَّأَ، فَأَسْبَغَ الوُضُوءَ، ثُمَّ أُقِيمَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَصَلَّى الْمَغْرِبَ، ثُمَّ أَنَاخَ كُلَّ إِنْسَانٍ بَعِيرَهُ فِي مَنْزِلِهِ، ثُمَّ أُقِيمَتِ الْعِشَاءُ فَصَلَّاهَا، وَلَمْ يُصَلِّ بَيْنَهُمَا شَيْئًا. (راجع: ٣٠٨٧)

[3100] 277 - (...) It was narrated that Usâmah bin Zaid said: "After departing from 'Arafât, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went to one of these mountain passes and relieved himself, then I poured water for him, and I said: 'Are you going to pray?' He said: 'The prayer is still ahead of you.'"

[٣١٠٠] ٢٧٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يَحْيَى ابْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ مَوْلَى الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ كُرَيْبِ مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ قَالَ: انْصَرَفَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَعْدَ الدَّفْعَةِ مِنْ عَرَافَاتٍ إِلَى بَعْضِ تِلْكَ الشُّعَابِ، لِحَاجَتِهِ، فَصَبَبْتُ عَلَيْهِ مِنَ الْمَاءِ، فَقُلْتُ: أَتُصَلِّي؟ فَقَالَ «الْمُصَلَّى أَمَامَكَ».

[3101] 278 - (...) It was narrated that Kuraib, the freed slave of Ibn 'Abbâs, said: "I heard Usâmah bin Zaid say: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ departed from 'Arafât, and when he reached the pass he dismounted and urinated' - and Usâmah did not say that he passed water. He said: 'He called for water and performed *Wudû'*, but not

[٣١٠١] ٢٧٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ كُرَيْبِ مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أُسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ يَقُولُ: أَفَاضَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ عَرَافَاتٍ، فَلَمَّا انْتَهَى

thoroughly.’ I said: “O Messenger of Allâh, the prayer.” He said: “The prayer is still ahead of you.” Then he traveled on until he reached *Jam’* (Al-Muzdalifah), and he prayed *Maghrib* and ‘*Ishâ*’.”

[3102] 279 - (...) Kuraib narrated that he asked Usâmah bin Zaid: “What did you do when you rode behind the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on the night of ‘Arafat?” He said: “We came to the pass where the people halt their camels for *Maghrib*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ halted his camel and urinated”- and he did not say: “he passed water.” “Then he called for water for *Wudû*’, and he performed *Wudû*’, but not thoroughly. I said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, the prayer.’ He said: ‘The prayer is still ahead of you.’ Then he rode until we came to Al-Muzdalifah, and he prayed *Maghrib*. Then the people halted in their places, but they did not unload their camels until he prayed ‘*Ishâ*’. Then they unloaded them.” I said: “What did you do the next morning?” He said: “Al-Faḍl bin ‘Abbâs rode behind him, and I went on foot with those of the Quraish who went on ahead.”

إِلَى الشَّعْبِ نَزَلَ فَبَالَ - وَلَمْ يَقُلْ أَسَامَةُ :
أَرَأَقَ الْمَاءَ - قَالَ : فَدَعَا بِمَاءٍ فَتَوَضَّأَ
وُضُوءًا لَيْسَ بِالْبَالِغِ ، قَالَ فَقُلْتُ : يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ! الصَّلَاةَ ، قَالَ « الصَّلَاةُ
أَمَامَكَ » قَالَ : ثُمَّ سَارَ حَتَّى بَلَغَ جَمْعًا ،
فَصَلَّى الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ .

[٣١٠٢] [٢٧٩- (...)] وَحَدَّثَنَا
إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ : أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ
أَدَمَ : حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ أَبُو حَيْمَةَ : حَدَّثَنَا
إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ عُثْبَةَ : أَخْبَرَنِي كُرَيْبٌ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ
أَسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ : كَيْفَ صَنَعْتُمْ حِينَ رَدِفَتْ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَشِيَّةَ عَرَفَةَ ؟ فَقَالَ : جِئْنَا
الشَّعْبَ الَّذِي يُبِيحُ النَّاسُ فِيهِ لِلْمَغْرِبِ ،
فَأَنَاحَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَاقَتَهُ وَبَالَ - وَمَا
قَالَ : أَهْرَاقَ الْمَاءَ - ثُمَّ دَعَا بِالْوُضُوءِ
فَتَوَضَّأَ وَضُوءًا لَيْسَ بِالْبَالِغِ ، فَقُلْتُ : يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ! الصَّلَاةَ ، فَقَالَ : « الصَّلَاةُ
أَمَامَكَ » فَرَكِبَ حَتَّى جِئْنَا الْمُرْدَلِفَةَ ، فَأَقَامَ
الْمَغْرِبَ ، ثُمَّ أَنَاحَ النَّاسُ فِي مَنَازِلِهِمْ ،
وَلَمْ يَحْلُوا حَتَّى أَقَامَ الْعِشَاءَ الْآخِرَةَ ،
فَصَلَّى ، ثُمَّ حَلَاوَا ، قُلْتُ : فَكَيْفَ فَعَلْتُمْ
حِينَ أَصَبَحْتُمْ ؟ قَالَ : رَدِفَهُ الْفَضْلُ بْنُ
عَبَّاسٍ ، وَأَنْطَلَقْتُ أَنَا فِي سُبَاقِي قُرَيْشٍ
عَلَى رِجْلَيْ .

[3103] 280 - (...) It was narrated from Usâmah bin Zaid that when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to the mountain pass in which the leaders used to halt, he dismounted and urinated - and he did not say: he passed water. Then he called for water for *Wudû'* and he performed a light *Wudû'*. I said: "O Messenger of Allâh, the prayer." He said: "The prayer is still ahead of you."

[3104] 281 - (...) It was narrated from Usâmah bin Zaid that he was riding behind the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he departed from 'Arafat. When he came to the pass he halted his mount, then he went to relieve himself. When he came back, I poured water for him from the jug and he performed *Wudû'*, then he rode and came to Al-Muzdalifah, where he joined *Maghrib* and '*Ishâ'* (prayer).

[3105] 282 - (1286) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ moved on from 'Arafat, and Usâmah rode behind him. Usâmah said: "He kept travelling in this manner until he reached *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah)."

[٣١٠٣] ٢٨٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَكَيْعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُمَيَّانُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عُمَيْبَةَ، عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَمَّا أَتَى النَّقْبَ الَّذِي يَنْزِلُهُ الْأَمْرَاءُ نَزَلَ فَبَالَ - وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: أَهْرَاقَ - ثُمَّ دَعَا بِوَضُوءٍ فَتَوَضَّأَ وَضُوءًا خَفِيفًا، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! الصَّلَاةُ، فَقَالَ «الصَّلَاةُ أَمَامَكَ».

[٣١٠٤] ٢٨١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ مَوْلَى سِبَاعٍ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ أَنَّهُ كَانَ رَدِيفَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِينَ أَفَاضَ مِنْ عَرَفَةَ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ الشَّعْبَ أَنَاخَ رَاحِلَتَهُ، ثُمَّ ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْغَائِطِ، فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ صَبَبْتُ عَلَيْهِ مِنَ الْإِدَاوَةِ فَتَوَضَّأَ، ثُمَّ رَكِبَ، ثُمَّ أَتَى الْمُزْدَلِفَةَ، فَجَمَعَ بِهَا بَيْنَ الْمَغْرِبِ وَالْعِشَاءِ.

[٣١٠٥] ٢٨٢- (١٢٨٦) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَرُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ أَبِي سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَفَاضَ مِنْ عَرَفَةَ، وَأُسَامَةُ رَدِيفُهُ، قَالَ أُسَامَةُ: فَمَا زَالَ يَسِيرُ عَلَيَّ هَيْئَتِهِ حَتَّى أَتَى جَمْعًا.

[3106] 283 - (...) Hishâm narrated that his father said: "Usâmah was asked, when I was present" - or he said: "I asked Usâmah bin Zaid, whom the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had made ride behind him from 'Arafât: 'How did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ travel when he departed from 'Arafat?' He said: 'He made his camel trot, then when he found an open space he made it gallop.'"

[٣١٠٦] ٢٨٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَمَّادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، - قَالَ أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سُئِلَ أُسَامَةُ، وَأَنَا شَاهِدٌ، - أَوْ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أُسَامَةَ ابْنَ زَيْدٍ، - وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَرْدَفَهُ مِنْ عَرَافَاتٍ، [قُلْتُ]: كَيْفَ كَانَ يَسِيرُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِينَ أَفَاضَ مِنْ عَرَافَةَ؟ قَالَ: كَانَ يَسِيرُ الْعَتَقَ، فَإِذَا وَجَدَ فَجْوَةً نَصَّ.

[3107] 284 - (...) It was narrated from Hishâm bin 'Urwah with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3106). And in the *Hadîth* of Humaid, he added: "Hishâm said: 'Galloping is faster than trotting.'"

[٣١٠٧] ٢٨٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ ابْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَحُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ حُمَيْدٍ: قَالَ هِشَامٌ: وَالنَّصُّ فَوْقَ الْعَتَقِ.

[3108] 285 - (1287) Abû Ayyûb narrated that he prayed *Maghrib* and '*Ishâ*' at Al-Muzdalifah with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ during the Farewell Pilgrimage.

[٣١٠٨] ٢٨٥- (١٢٨٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ ابْنُ بِلَالٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَدِيُّ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ زَيْدَ الْخَطَمِيِّ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ أَبَا أَيُّوبَ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّهُ صَلَّى مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ بِالْمُزْدَلِفَةِ.

[3109] (...) It was narrated from Yahyâ bin Sa'eed with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3108). Ibn Rumh said in his report: "It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Yazîd Al-Khatmî, who was governor of Al-Kûfah during the time of Ibn Az-Zubair."

[3110] 286 - (703) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed *Maghrib* and '*Ishâ*' together in Al-Muzdalifah.

[3111] 287 - (1288) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that his father said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ joined *Maghrib* and '*Ishâ*' (prayers) in Al-Muzdalifah, with no prostration (meaning, no other prayer) between them. He prayed *Maghrib* with three *Ra'kah* and he prayed '*Ishâ*' with two *Ra'kah*."

'Abdullâh used to pray like that in *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah), until he met Allâh the Most High.

[3112] 288 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that he prayed like that (as in *Hadîth* no. 3111),

[١٠٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ رُمْحٍ عَنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، قَالَ ابْنُ رُمْحٍ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ الْخَطْمِيِّ، وَكَانَ أَمِيرًا عَلَى الْكُوفَةِ عَلَى عَهْدِ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ.

[٣١١٠] [٢٨٦- (٧٠٣)] وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَلَّى الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ بِالْمُزْدَلِفَةِ، جَمِيعًا. [راجع: ١٦٢١]

[٣١١١] [٢٨٧- (١٢٨٨)] وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ أَنَّ عُيَيْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ قَالَ: جَمَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْنَ الْمَغْرِبِ وَالْعِشَاءِ بِجَمْعٍ، لَيْسَ بَيْنَهُمَا سَجْدَةٌ، وَصَلَّى الْمَغْرِبَ ثَلَاثَ رَكَعَاتٍ، وَصَلَّى الْعِشَاءَ رَكَعَتَيْنِ.

فَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يُصَلِّي بِجَمْعٍ كَذَلِكَ، حَتَّى لَحِقَ بِاللَّهِ تَعَالَى.

[٣١١٢] [٢٨٨- (...)] وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنُ

and Ibn 'Umar narrated that the Prophet ﷺ did that.

مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ وَسَلَمَةَ بْنِ كُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ أَنَّهُ صَلَّى الْمَغْرِبَ بِجَمْعٍ، وَالْعِشَاءَ بِإِقَامَةٍ، ثُمَّ حَدَّثَ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّهُ صَلَّى مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، وَحَدَّثَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ صَنَعَ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ.

[3113] 289 - (...) *Shu'*'bah narrated it with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 3111) and said: He (ﷺ) prayed them with one *Iqâmah*.

[٣١١٣] ٢٨٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: صَلَّاهُمَا بِإِقَامَةٍ وَاحِدَةً.

[3114] 290 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ joined *Maghrib* and '*Ishâ*' in *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah); he prayed *Maghrib* with three *Ra'kah* and '*Ishâ*' with two *Ra'kah*, with one *Iqâmah*.

[٣١١٤] ٢٩٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا الثَّوْرِيُّ عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ كُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: جَمَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْنَ الْمَغْرِبِ وَالْعِشَاءِ بِجَمْعٍ، صَلَّى الْمَغْرِبَ ثَلَاثًا وَالْعِشَاءَ رَكْعَتَيْنِ، بِإِقَامَةٍ وَاحِدَةً.

[3115] 291 (...) Sa'eed bin Jubair said: "We moved on with Ibn 'Umar until we reached *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah), then he led us in praying *Maghrib* and '*Ishâ*', with one *Iqâmah*, then he finished (the prayer) and said: 'This is how the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ led us in prayer in this place.'"

[٣١١٥] ٢٩١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي خَالِدٍ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: قَالَ سَعِيدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ: أَفْضْنَا مَعَ ابْنِ عُمَرَ حَتَّى أَتَيْنَا جَمْعًا، فَصَلَّى بِنَا الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ بِإِقَامَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ، ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ، فَقَالَ: هَكَذَا صَلَّى بِنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي هَذَا الْمَكَانِ.

Chapter 48. It Is Recommended To Pray *Subh* When It Is Still Dark On The Day Of Sacrifice In Al-Muzdalifah, And To Do It Very Early After Ascertaining That Dawn Has Broken

[3116] 292 - (1289) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh said: “I did not see the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ offer any prayer except at the regular time, except in two cases: *Maghrib* and ‘*Ishâ*’ in *Jam’* (Al-Muzdalifah) and he prayed *Fajr* on that day before the time he regularly prayed it.”

[3117] (...) It was narrated from Al-A’mash with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3116) . He said: “Before the time (he regularly prayed it), when it was still dark.”

Chapter 49. It Is Recommended To Send The Weak Among Women And Others Ahead From Al-Muzdalifah To Minâ At The End Of The Night, Before It Gets Crowded, But It Is Recommended For Others To Stay There Until They Have Prayed *Subh* In Al-Muzdalifah

[3118] 293 - (1290) It was

(المعجم ٤٨) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ زِيَادَةِ التَّغْلِيسِ بِصَلَاةِ الصُّبْحِ يَوْمَ النُّحْرِ بِالْمُزْدَلِفَةِ، وَالْمُبَالَغَةِ فِيهِ بَعْدَ تَحَقُّقِ طُلُوعِ الْفَجْرِ) (التحفة ٤٨)

[٣١١٦] ٢٩٢ - (١٢٨٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ - عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: مَا رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَلَّى صَلَاةً إِلَّا لِمِيقَاتِهَا، إِلَّا صَلَاتَيْنِ: صَلَاةَ الْمَغْرِبِ وَالْعِشَاءِ بِجَمْعٍ، وَصَلَّى الْفَجْرَ يَوْمَئِذٍ قَبْلَ مِيقَاتِهَا.

[٣١١٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: قَبْلَ وَقْتِهَا يَغْلَسُ.

(المعجم ٤٩) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ تَقْدِيمِ دَفْعِ الضَّعِيفَةِ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ وَغَيْرِهِنَّ مِنَ مُزْدَلِفَةِ إِلَى مَنَى فِي أَوَاخِرِ اللَّيْلِ قَبْلَ زَحْمَةِ النَّاسِ، وَاسْتِحْبَابِ الْمَكْتَلِ لِغَيْرِهِمْ حَتَّى يَصَلُّوا الصُّبْحَ بِمُزْدَلِفَةِ) (التحفة ٤٩)

[٣١١٨] ٢٩٣ - (١٢٩٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا

narrated that ‘Aishah said: “On the night of Al-Muzdalifah, Sawdah asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for permission to move on ahead of him and ahead of the mass of people, as she was a heavy woman, and he gave her permission. She set out before he did, and we waited until dawn came, then we set out when he did. If I had asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for permission as Sawdah did, and had moved on with his permission, that would be dearer to me than anything else.”

عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَفْلَحُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ حُمَيْدٍ عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: اسْتَأْذَنْتُ سَوْدَةَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَيْلَةَ الْمُزْدَلِفَةِ، تَدْفَعُ قَبْلَهُ، وَقَبْلَ حَطْمَةِ النَّاسِ وَكَانَتْ امْرَأَةً ثَبِيَّةً، - يَقُولُ الْقَاسِمُ: وَالثَّبِيَّةُ: الثَّقِيلَةُ - قَالَ: فَأَذِنَ لَهَا، فَخَرَجَتْ قَبْلَ دَفْعِهِ، وَحَبَسْنَا حَتَّى أَصْبَحْنَا فَدَفَعْنَا بِدَفْعِهِ.

وَلَأَنْ أَكُونَ اسْتَأْذَنْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، كَمَا اسْتَأْذَنْتُهُ سَوْدَةَ، فَأَكُونَ أَدْفَعُ بِإِذْنِهِ، أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ مَفْرُوحٍ بِهِ.

[3119] 294 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Aishah said: “Sawdah was a large and heavy woman, so she asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for permission to depart from Jam’ (Al-Muzdalifah) at night, and he gave her permission.”

‘Aishah said: “Would that I had asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for permission as Sawdah did.” ‘Aishah used to depart only with the *Imâm*.

[3119] 294 - (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الثَّقَفِيِّ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ -: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَتْ سَوْدَةُ امْرَأَةً صَحْمَةً ثَبِيَّةً، فَاسْتَأْذَنْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ تُفِيضَ مِنْ جَمْعِ بَلِيلٍ، فَأَذِنَ لَهَا.

فَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَلَيْتَنِي كُنْتُ اسْتَأْذَنْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، كَمَا اسْتَأْذَنْتُهُ سَوْدَةُ، وَكَانَتْ عَائِشَةُ لَا تُفِيضُ إِلَّا مَعَ الْإِمَامِ.

[3120] 295 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: "I wish that I had asked the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ for permission as Sawdah did, then I would pray *Ṣubḥ* in Minā and stone the *Jamrah* before the people come."

It was said to 'Āishah: "Did Sawdah ask him for permission?" She said: "Yes. She was a large and heavy woman, so she asked the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ for permission, and he gave her permission."

[3121] 296 - (...) A similar report (as no. 3120) was narrated from 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin Al-Qāsim with this chain.

[3122] 297 - (1291) 'Abdullāh, the freed slave of Asmā', said: "Asmā' said to me, while she was in the area of Al-Muzdalifah: 'Has the moon set?' I said: 'No.' So she prayed for a while, then she said: 'O my son, has the moon set?' I said: 'Yes.' She said: 'Set out with me.' So we set out until she stoned the *Jamrah*, then

وَحَدَّثَنَا [٣١٢٠] ٢٩٥- (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُعْمِيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: وَدِدْتُ أَنِّي كُنْتُ اسْتَأْذَنْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، كَمَا اسْتَأْذَنْتَهُ سَوْدَةُ، فَأَصَلِّي الصُّبْحَ بِمَيْمَنِي، فَأَرْمِي الْجُمْرَةَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ النَّاسُ.

فَقِيلَ لِعَائِشَةَ: فَكَانَتْ سَوْدَةُ اسْتَأْذَنْتَهُ؟ قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، إِنَّهَا كَانَتْ امْرَأَةً ثَقِيلَةً بَطِيئَةً، فَاسْتَأْذَنْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَذِنَ لَهَا.

[٣١٢١] ٢٩٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ.

[٣١٢٢] ٢٩٧- (١٢٩١) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ مَوْلَى أَسْمَاءَ قَالَ: قَالَتْ لِي أَسْمَاءُ، وَهِيَ عِنْدَ دَارِ الْمُزْدَلِفَةِ: هَلْ غَابَ الْقَمَرُ؟ قُلْتُ: لَا.

she prayed where she had stopped. I said to her: 'O my lady, we set out when it was still dark.' She said: 'No, O my son. The Prophet ﷺ gave permission to the women.'"

[3123] (...) It was narrated from Ibn Juraij with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 3122). According to his report: she said: "No, O my son. The Prophet of Allāh ﷺ gave permission to his womenfolk."

[3124] 298 - (1292) It was narrated from Ibn Juraij: "Aḥā' informed me that Ibn Shawwāl informed him, that he entered upon Umm Ḥabībah, and she told him that the Prophet ﷺ sent her from *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah) at night."

[3125] 299 - (...) It was narrated that Umm Ḥabībah said: "We used to do that at the time of the Prophet ﷺ, we would set out from *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah) to Minā when it was still dark." In the narration of An-Nāqid: "From Al-Muzdalifah when it was still dark."

فَصَلَّتْ سَاعَةً، ثُمَّ قَالَتْ: يَا بُنَيَّ! هَلْ غَابَ الْقَمَرُ؟ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ. قَالَتْ: ارْحَلْ بِي، فَأَرْتَحِلْنَا حَتَّى رَمَتِ الْجَمْرَةَ، ثُمَّ صَلَّتْ فِي مَنْزِلِهَا، فَقُلْتُ لَهَا: أَيُّ هَتَاهَا! لَقَدْ غَلَسْنَا، قَالَتْ: كَلَّا، أَيُّ بُنَيَّ! إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَذِنَ لِلظُّعْنِ.

[3123] (...) حَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ يَهْدَا الْإِسْنَادَ، وَفِي رِوَايَتِهِ: قَالَتْ: لَا، أَيُّ بُنَيَّ! إِنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَذِنَ لَطُّعْنِهِ.

[3124] 298 - (1292) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ أَنَّ ابْنَ شَوَّالٍ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّهُ دَخَلَ عَلَى أُمِّ حَبِيبَةَ، فَأَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بَعَثَ بِهَا مِنْ جَمْعِ بَلْبَلٍ.

[3125] 299 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَمْرُو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ شَوَّالٍ، عَنْ أُمِّ حَبِيبَةَ

قَالَتْ: كُنَّا نَفْعَلُهُ عَلَى عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ،
نُعَلِّسُ مِنْ جَمْعٍ إِلَى مِنَى.
وَفِي رِوَايَةِ النَّاقِدِ: نُعَلِّسُ مِنْ مُزْدَلِفَةَ.

[3126] 300 - (1293) It was narrated that 'Ubaidullâh bin Abî Yazîd said: "I heard Ibn 'Abbâs say: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent me with the luggage' - or he said: 'with the weak ones' - from *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah) at night."

[3126] 300 - (1293) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ،
جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَمَّادٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى:
أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ - عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
بْنِ أَبِي يَزِيدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ
يَقُولُ: بَعَثَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي الثَّقَلِ
- أَوْ قَالَ فِي الضَّعْفَةِ - مِنْ جَمْعٍ
بِلَيْلٍ.

[3127] 301 - (...) Ibn 'Abbâs said: "I am one of those whom the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent on ahead with the weak ones of his family."

[3127] 301 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ
ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي
يَزِيدٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: أَنَا
مِمَّنْ قَدَّمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي ضَعْفَةِ
أَهْلِهِ.

[3128] 302 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "I was among those whom the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent on ahead with the weak ones of his family."

[3128] 302 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ
عُيَيْنَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ
عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: كُنْتُ فِيمَنْ قَدَّمَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي ضَعْفَةِ أَهْلِهِ.

[3129] 303 - (1294) It was narrated from 'Aṭâ that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The Messenger of

[3129] 303 - (1294) وَحَدَّثَنَا
عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

Allâh ﷺ sent me before dawn from *Jam'* (Al-Muzdalifah) with the luggage of the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ.”

I (one of the narrators) said: “Have you heard that Ibn ‘Abbâs said: ‘He sent me in the latter part of the night.’” He said: “No, it was just what I said: ‘before dawn.’” I said to him: “Ibn ‘Abbâs said: ‘We stoned the *Jamrah* before dawn.’ But where did he pray *Fajr*?” He said: “No, that’s all he told me.”

[3130] 304 - (1295) Sâlim bin ‘Abdullâh narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar used to send the weak ones among his family on ahead, and they would stay at *Al-Mash‘ar Al-Harâm* in Al-Muzdalifah at night, remembering Allâh as much as they wanted. Then they would move on before the *Imâm* stood and before he moved on. Some of them arrived in Minâ for *Fajr* prayer, and some arrived after that. When they arrived, they stoned the *Jamrah*. Ibn ‘Umar used to say: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ granted a concession for them.”

بَكَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: بَعَثَ بِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِسَحَرٍ مِنْ جَمْعٍ فِي ثَقَلِ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قُلْتُ: أَبْلَغَكَ أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: بَعَثَ بِي بِلَيْلٍ طَوِيلٍ؟ قَالَ: لَا، إِلَّا كَذَلِكَ، بِسَحَرٍ، قُلْتُ لَهُ: فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: رَمَيْنَا الْجَمْرَةَ قَبْلَ الْفَجْرِ، وَأَيْنَ صَلَّى الْفَجْرَ؟ قَالَ: لَا، إِلَّا كَذَلِكَ.

[3130] 304 - (1295) سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَحَدَّثَنِي

أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّ سَالِمَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ يُقَدِّمُ ضِعْفَةَ أَهْلِهِ، فَيَقِفُونَ عِنْدَ الْمَشْعَرِ الْحَرَامِ بِالْمُزْدَلِفَةِ بِاللَّيْلِ، فَيَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ مَا بَدَأَ لَهُمْ، ثُمَّ يَذْفَعُونَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَقِفَ الْإِمَامُ، وَقِيلَ أَنْ يَذْفَعُ، فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يُقَدِّمُ مِنِّي لِصَلَاةِ الْفَجْرِ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يُقَدِّمُ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ، فَإِذَا قَدِمُوا رَمَوْا الْجَمْرَةَ، وَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: أَرُخِّصَ فِي أَوْلَيْكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

Chapter 50. Stoning *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah* From The Bottom Of The Valley ; Makkah Should Be To On One's Left And One Should Say *Takbîr* With Each Throw

[3131] 305 (1296) It was narrated that 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Yazîd said: "'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd stoned *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah* from the bottom of the valley with seven pebbles, saying the *Takbîr* with each throw."

It was said to him: "Some people are stoning it from above." 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd said: 'By the One besides Whom there is none worthy of worship, this is where the one to whom *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed stood."

[3132] 306 - (...) It was narrated that Al-A'mash said: "I heard Al-Hajjâj bin Yûsuf say - while he was delivering a *Khutbah* on the *Minbar*: 'Observe the order of the *Qur'ân* as it was observed by Jibrîl: The *Sûrah* in which the cow is mentioned, the *Sûrah* in which women are mentioned, and the *Sûrah* in which the family of 'Imrân are mentioned."

"So I met Ibrâhîm and told him what he had said, so he criticized him, and he said: "Abdur-

(المعجم ٥٠) - (بَابُ رَمِي جَمْرَةَ الْعُقْبَةِ مِنْ بَطْنِ الْوَادِي، وَتَكُونُ مَكَّةَ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ، وَيَكْبِرُ مَعَ كُلِّ حَصَاةٍ) (التحفة ٥٠)

[٣١٣١] ٣٠٥ - (١٢٩٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ قَالَ: رَمَى عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْعُودٍ جَمْرَةَ الْعُقْبَةِ، مِنْ بَطْنِ الْوَادِي، بِسَبْعِ حَصَيَاتٍ، يُكْبِرُ مَعَ كُلِّ حَصَاةٍ.

قَالَ فَعِيلٌ لَهُ: إِنَّ أَنْاسًا يَرْمُونَهَا مِنْ فَوْقِهَا، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْعُودٍ: هَذَا وَالَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُهُ، مَقَامُ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَتْ عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ.

[٣١٣٢] ٣٠٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مِنْجَابُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ مُسَهَّرٍ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْحَجَّاجَ بْنَ يُونُسَ يَقُولُ، وَهُوَ يَخْطُبُ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ: أَلْفُوا الْقُرْآنَ كَمَا أَلَفَهُ جِبْرِيلُ: السُّورَةُ الَّتِي يُذَكَّرُ فِيهَا الْبَقَرَةُ، وَالسُّورَةُ الَّتِي يُذَكَّرُ فِيهَا النِّسَاءُ، وَالسُّورَةُ الَّتِي يُذَكَّرُ فِيهَا آلُ عِمْرَانَ. قَالَ: فَلَقِيتُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ فَأَخْبِرْتُهُ بِقَوْلِهِ،

Raḥmân bin Yazîd narrated to me that he was with ‘Abdullâh bin Mas‘ûd, and he came to the bottom of the valley and turned to face it, and he stoned it from the bottom of the valley with seven pebbles, saying the *Takbîr* with each throw. I said: “O Abû ‘Abdur-Raḥmân, the people are stoning it from above.” He said: “This, by the One beside Whom there is none worthy of worship, is the place where the one to whom *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed stood.”

[3133] (...) It was narrated that Al-A‘maṣh said: “I heard Al-Hajjâj say: ‘Do not say *Sûrat Al-Baqarah*...’” and he narrated a *Hadîth* like that of Ibn Mushir (no. 3132).

[3134] 307 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdur-Raḥmân bin Yazîd that he performed *Hajj* with ‘Abdullâh. He said: “He stoned the *Jamrah* with seven pebbles, putting the Ka‘bah at his left and Minâ at his right, and he said: ‘This is the place where the one to whom *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed stood.’”

فَسَبَّهُ وَقَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنُ
يَزِيدَ أَنَّهُ كَانَ مَعَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ،
فَأَتَى جَمْرَةَ الْعُقَيْبِ، فَاسْتَبَطَنَ الْوَادِي،
فَاسْتَعْرَضَهَا، فَرَمَاهَا مِنْ بَطْنِ الْوَادِي
بِسَبْعِ حَصِيَّاتٍ، يُكَبِّرُ مَعَ كُلِّ حَصَاةٍ، قَالَ
فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ! إِنَّ النَّاسَ
يَرْمُونَهَا مِنْ فَوْقِهَا، فَقَالَ: هَذَا، وَالَّذِي
لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُهُ! مَقَامَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَتْ عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ
الْبَقْرَةِ.

[٣١٣٣] وَحَدَّثَنِي يَعْقُوبُ الدُّورَقِيُّ:
حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي
عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ
قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْحَجَّاجَ يَقُولُ: لَا تَقُولُوا:
سُورَةُ الْبَقْرَةِ، وَاقْتَصَا الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ
حَدِيثِ ابْنِ مُسْهِرٍ.

[٣١٣٤] ٣٠٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُذْرٌ عَنْ
شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمَثْنِيِّ وَابْنُ
بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ،
عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ أَنَّهُ حَجَّ مَعَ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: فَرَمَى الْجَمْرَةَ بِسَبْعِ
حَصِيَّاتٍ، وَجَعَلَ الْبَيْتَ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ،

وَمَنَى عَنِ يَمِينِهِ، وَقَالَ: هَذَا مَقَامُ الَّذِي
أُنزِلَتْ عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ.

[3135] 308 - (...) Shu'bah narrated it with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3134), except that he said: "When he came to *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah*."

[٣١٣٥] ٣٠٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ
اللَّهِ بْنِ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ
بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: فَلَمَّا أَتَى
جَمْرَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ.

[3136] 309 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Yazîd said: "It was said to 'Abdullâh: 'Some people are stoning the *Jamrah* from above *Al-'Aqabah*. He said: "'Abdullâh stoned it from the bottom of the valley, then he said: 'From here, by the One beside Whom there is none worthy of worship, the one to whom *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed stoned it."

[٣١٣٦] ٣٠٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْمُحَيَّاءِ؛
وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -:
أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَعْلَى أَبُو الْمُحَيَّاءِ عَنْ
سَلَمَةَ بْنِ كُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ
يَزِيدٍ قَالَ: قِيلَ لِعَبْدِ اللَّهِ: إِنَّ أَنَا سَا يَرْمُونَ
الْجَمْرَةَ مِنْ فَوْقِ الْعَقَبَةِ، قَالَ: فَرَمَاهَا
عَبْدُ اللَّهِ مِنْ بَطْنِ الْوَادِي، ثُمَّ قَالَ: مِنْ
هَهُنَا، وَالَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُهُ! رَمَاهَا الَّذِي
أُنزِلَتْ عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ.

Chapter 51. It Is Recommended To Stone *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah*, On The Day Of Sacrifice, Riding. And The Prophet ﷺ Said: "Learn Your Rituals (Of *Hajj*) From Me"

(المعجم ٥١) - (باب استعجاب رمي
جمرة العقبة يوم النحر راكبا، وبيان
قوله ﷺ: «لتأخذوا عني مناسككم»
(التحفة ٥١))

[3137] 310 - (1297) Abû Az-Zubair narrated that he heard Jâbir say: "I saw the Prophet ﷺ stoning (the *Jamrah*) while riding on the Day of Sacrifice, and

[٣١٣٧] ٣١٠ - (١٢٩٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا
إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حَشْرَمٍ،
جَمِيعًا عَنْ عَيْسَى بْنِ يُونُسَ، قَالَ ابْنُ

saying, 'Learn your rituals (of Hajj) from me, for I do not know, perhaps I will not perform Hajj again after this Hajj of mine.'"

[3138] 311 - (1298) Yahyâ bin Ḥuṣain narrated from his grandmother Umm Al-Ḥuṣain, saying: "I performed the Farewell Pilgrimage with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and I saw him when he stoned *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah* on his mount and departed, accompanied by Bilâl and Usâmah. One of them leading his mount, and the other holding up his garment over the head of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ (to shield him) from the sun. And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said many things, then I heard him say: 'Even if a slave who is missing some limbs is appointed over you' - and I think he said: 'who is black' - 'but he leads you according to the Book of Allâh, then listen to him and obey.'"

[3139] 312 - (...) It was narrated from Yahyâ bin Ḥuṣain that his grandmother Umm Al-Ḥuṣain said: "I performed the Farewell

حَشْرَمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ:
أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرًا يَقُولُ:
رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَرْمِي عَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ يَوْمَ
النَّحْرِ، وَيَقُولُ: «لِتَأْخُذُوا مَنَاسِكَكُمْ،
فَإِنِّي لَا أَدْرِي لَعَلِّي لَا أَحُجُّ بَعْدَ حَجَّتِي
هَذِهِ».

[٣١٣٨] ٣١١ - (١٢٩٨) وَحَدَّثَنِي
سَلَمَةُ بْنُ شَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ ابْنُ
أَعْيَنَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَبِي
أُنَيْسَةَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ جَدِّتِهِ
أُمِّ الْحُصَيْنِ قَالَتْ: سَمِعْتَهَا تَقُولُ:
حَجَجْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَجَّةَ الْوَدَاعِ،
فَرَأَيْتُهُ حِينَ رَمَى جَمْرَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ وَأَنْصَرَفَ
وَهُوَ عَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ، وَمَعَهُ بِلَالٌ وَأَسَامَةُ،
أَحَدُهُمَا يَقُودُ بِهِ رَاحِلَتَهُ، وَالْآخَرُ رَافِعٌ
تَوْبَهُ عَلَى رَأْسِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ
السَّمْسِ قَالَتْ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَوْلًا
كَثِيرًا، ثُمَّ سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: «إِنْ أَمَرَ عَلَيْكُمْ
عَبْدٌ مُجَدِّعٌ - حَسِبْتُهَا قَالَتْ - أَسْوَدُ،
يَقُودُكُمْ بِكِتَابِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى، فَاسْمَعُوا لَهُ
وَاطِيعُوا».

[٣١٣٩] ٣١٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
أَحْمَدُ بْنُ حَنْبَلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ
عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَبِي

Pilgrimage with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and I saw Usâmah and Bilâl, one of them holding the reins of the Prophet's camel, and the other holding up his garment to shield him from the heat, until he stoned *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah*.

أُنَيْسَةَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ الْحُصَيْنِ، عَنْ أُمِّ الْحُصَيْنِ جَدَّتِهِ قَالَتْ: حَجَجْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حَجَّةَ الْوَدَاعِ، فَرَأَيْتُ أُسَامَةَ وَبِلَالَ وَأَحَدَهُمَا أَخَذُ بِحِطَامِ نَاقَةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَالْآخَرَ رَافِعُ ثَوْبَهُ يَسْتُرُهُ مِنَ الْحَرِّ، حَتَّى رَمَى جَمْرَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ.

قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ: وَاسْمُ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ خَالِدُ بْنُ أَبِي يَزِيدَ، وَهُوَ خَالَ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سَلَمَةَ، رَوَى عَنْهُ وَكِيعٌ وَالْحَجَّاجُ الْأَعْوَرُ.

Chapter 52. It Is Recommended For The Pebbles Used For Stoning To Be The Size Of Broad Beans

[3140] 313 - (1299) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "I saw the Prophet ﷺ stoning the *Jamrah* with something the size of broad beans."

(المعجم ٥٢) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ كَوْنِ حَصَى الْجَمَارِ بِقَدْرِ حَصَى الْخَذْفِ)
(التحفة ٥٢)

[٣١٤٠] ٣١٣ - (١٢٩٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، - قَالَ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَمَى الْجَمْرَةَ بِمِثْلِ حَصَى الْخَذْفِ.

Chapter 53. The Time When It Is Recommended To Stone The *Jamrah*

[3141] 314 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "The Messenger

(المعجم ٥٣) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ وَقْتِ اسْتِحْبَابِ الرَّمْيِ) (التحفة ٥٣)
[٣١٤١] ٣١٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

of Allâh ﷺ stoned the *Jamrah* in the forenoon on the Day of Sacrifice, but after that (he stoned it) after the sun had passed its zenith.”

بَكَرِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ الْأَحْمَرُ وَابْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: رَمَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْجَمْرَةَ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ ضُحَى، وَأَمَّا بَعْدُ، فَإِذَا زَالَتِ الشَّمْسُ.

[3142] (...) Abû Az-Zubair narrated that he heard Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh say:... a similar report (as no. 3141).

[٣١٤٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 54. The Number Of Pebbles For Stoning The *Jamrahs* Is Seven At A Time

(المعجم ٥٤) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنْ حَصَى الْجَمَارِ سَبْعَ سَبْعٍ)
(التحفة ٥٤)

[3143] 315 - (1300) It was narrated that Jâbir said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “The number of stones used for cleaning oneself (after defecating) is odd, and the number of stones used for stoning the *Jamrah* is odd, and the number of times for *Sa‘i* between Aş-Şafâ and Al-Marwah is odd, and the number of circuits around the Ka‘bah is odd, so when one of you cleans himself with stones, let him use an odd number.”

[٣١٤٣] ٣١٥ - (١٣٠٠) وَحَدَّثَنِي سَلْمَةُ بْنُ شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ أَعْيَنَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ الْجَزْرِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الاسْتِجْمَارُ تَوًّا، وَرَمَى الْجِمَارِ تَوًّا، وَالسَّعْيُ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ تَوًّا، وَالطَّوَّافُ تَوًّا، وَإِذَا اسْتَجْمَرَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَلْيَسْتَجْمِرْ بِتَوًّا».

Chapter 55. Shaving The Head Is Preferable To Cutting The Hair, Although Cutting The Hair Is Permissible

[3144] 316 - (1301) It was narrated from Nâfi' that 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ shaved his head, as did a number of his Companions, and some of them cut their hair."

'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'May Allâh have mercy on those who shaved their heads,' once or twice, then he said: 'And those who cut their hair.'"

[3145] 317 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "O Allâh, have mercy on those who shaved their heads." They said: "And those who cut their hair, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "May Allâh have mercy on those who shaved their heads." They said: "And those who cut their hair, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "And those who cut their hair."

[3146] 318 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "May Allâh have mercy on those who shaved their heads." They said: "And those who cut their

(المعجم ٥٥) - (بَابُ تَفْضِيلِ الْحَلْقِ عَلَى التَّقْصِيرِ وَجَوَازِ التَّقْصِيرِ) (التحفة ٥٥)

[٣١٤٤] ٣١٦ - (١٣٠١) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ، وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ نَافِعٍ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَلَقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَحَلَقَ طَائِفَةٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ، وَقَصَرَ بَعْضُهُمْ.

قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «رَحِمَ اللَّهُ الْمُحَلِّقِينَ» مَرَّةً أَوْ مَرَّتَيْنِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «وَالْمُقَصِّرِينَ».

[٣١٤٥] ٣١٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! ارْحَمِ الْمُحَلِّقِينَ» قَالُوا: وَالْمُقَصِّرِينَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! ارْحَمِ الْمُحَلِّقِينَ» قَالُوا: وَالْمُقَصِّرِينَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «وَالْمُقَصِّرِينَ».

[٣١٤٦] ٣١٨ - (...) أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سُفْيَانَ عَنْ مُسْلِمِ بْنِ الْحَجَّاجِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ عَنْ

that of Abû Zur'ah (no. 3148) was narrated from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[3150] 321 - (1303) It was narrated from Yaḥyâ bin Al-Ḥuşain from his grandmother, that she heard the Prophet ﷺ during the Farewell Pilgrimage, supplicate for those who shaved their heads three times, and for those who cut their hair once.

[3151] 322 - (1304) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ shaved his head during the Farewell Pilgrimage.

Chapter 56. The Sunnah On The Day Of Sacrifice Is To Stone The Jamrah Then Offer The Sacrifice Then Shave The Head, And Shaving Should Be Started On The Right Side Of The Head

[3152] 323 - (1305) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ

بِسْطَامَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ.

[3150] 321 - (1303) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ وَأَبُو دَاوُدَ الطَّلِبَالِيُّ عَنِ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ الْحُسَيْنِ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتْ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، دَعَا لِلْمُحَلِّقِينَ ثَلَاثًا، وَلِلْمُقَصِّرِينَ مَرَّةً، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ وَكَيْعٌ: [فِي] حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ.

[3151] 322 - (1304) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْقَارِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَلَقَ رَأْسَهُ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ.

(المعجم ٥٦) - (باب بيان أن السنة يوم النحر أن يرمي ثم ينحر ثم يحلق والابتداء في الحلق بالجانب الأيمن من رأس المخلوق) (التحفة ٥٦)

[3152] 323 - (1305) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ

came to Minâ, and he came to the *Jamrah* and stoned it, then he came to the place where he was staying in Minâ and offered his sacrifice, then he said to the barber: "Take," and he pointed to the right side (of his head) then the left side, then he started giving (the hair) to the people.

[3153] 324 - (...) It was narrated from Hishâm with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3152). Abû Bakr said in his report: "He (ﷺ) said to the barber: 'Here,' and pointed with his hand to the right side like this, and he distributed his hair among those who were near to him. Then he gestured to the barber and to the left side, and he shaved him and he gave it to Umm Sulaim."

In the report of Abû Kuraib it says: "He (ﷺ) started with the right side, and distributed it, one or two hairs at a time, among the people. Then he gestured to the left side and did likewise, then he said: 'Is Abû Ṭalḥah here?' and he gave it to Abû Ṭalḥah."

[3154] 325 - (...) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stoned *Jamrat Al-'Aqabah*, then he went to the sacrificial camels and slaughtered them, and the cupper

عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سَبْرِينَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَتَى مِنَى، فَأَتَى الْجَمْرَةَ فَرَمَاهَا، ثُمَّ أَتَى مَنْزِلَهُ بِمِنَى وَنَحَرَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ لِلْحَلَّاقِ: «خُذْ» وَأَشَارَ إِلَى جَانِبِهِ الْأَيْمَنِ، ثُمَّ الْأَيْسَرِ، ثُمَّ جَعَلَ يُعْطِيهِ النَّاسَ.

[٣١٥٣] ٣٢٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، أَمَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ فَقَالَ فِي رَوَايَتِهِ: قَالَ: لِلْحَلَّاقِ «هَا» وَأَشَارَ بِيَدِهِ إِلَى الْجَانِبِ الْأَيْمَنِ هَكَذَا، فَتَقَسَّمَ شَعْرَهُ بَيْنَ مَنْ يَلِيهِ - قَالَ: - ثُمَّ أَشَارَ إِلَى الْحَلَّاقِ وَإِلَى الْجَانِبِ الْأَيْسَرِ، فَحَلَقَهُ فَأَعْطَاهُ أُمَّ سُلَيْمٍ.

وَأَمَّا فِي رَوَايَةِ أَبِي كُرَيْبٍ قَالَ: فَبَدَأَ بِالسُّوقِ الْأَيْمَنِ، فَوَزَعَهُ الشَّعْرَةَ وَالشَّعْرَتَيْنِ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ بِالْأَيْسَرِ فَصَنَعَ [بِهِ] مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «هَهُنَا أَبُو طَلْحَةَ؟» فَدَفَعَهُ إِلَى أَبِي طَلْحَةَ.

[٣١٥٤] ٣٢٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَمَى جَمْرَةَ

was sitting there. He pointed to his head with his hand, and he shaved the right side and distributed it among those who were near him. Then he said: 'Shave the other side.' And he said: 'Where is Abû Ṭalḥah?' and he gave it to him."

[3155] 326 - (...) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stoned the *Jamrah* and offered his sacrifice and shaved his head, he showed his right side to the barber and he shaved it. Then he called Abû Ṭalḥah Al-Anṣârî and gave it to him. Then he showed him the left side and said: 'Shave it.' So he shaved it, and he gave it to Abû Ṭalḥah and said: 'Distribute it among the people.'"

Chapter 57. It Is Permissible To Offer The Sacrifice Before Stoning The *Jamrah*, Or To Shave Before Offering The Sacrifice Or Stoning The *Jamrah*, Or To Perform *Ṭawâf* Before Any Of Them

[3156] 327 - (1306) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ said: "During the Farewell Pilgrimage, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stopped in Minâ and the people asked him questions. A

الْعَقَبَةِ، ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ إِلَى الْبُذْنِ فَنَحَرَهَا، وَالْحِجَامَ جَالِسًا، وَقَالَ بِيَدِهِ عَنِ رَأْسِهِ، فَحَلَقَ شِقَّهُ الْأَيْمَنَ فَقَسَّمَهُ فِيمَنْ يَلِيهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَحْلِقِ الشَّقَّ الْآخَرَ» فَقَالَ: «أَيْنَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ؟» فَأَعْطَاهُ إِيَّاهُ.

[٣١٥٥] ٣٢٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: سَمِعْتُ هِشَامَ ابْنَ حَسَّانٍ يُخْبِرُ عَنِ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنِ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا رَمَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْجَمْرَةَ، وَنَحَرَ نُسْكُهُ وَحَلَقَ، نَآوَلَ الْحَالِقَ شِقَّهُ الْأَيْمَنَ فَحَلَقَهُ، ثُمَّ دَعَا أَبَا طَلْحَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيَّ فَأَعْطَاهُ إِيَّاهُ، ثُمَّ نَآوَلَهُ الشَّقَّ الْأَيْسَرَ فَقَالَ: «أَحْلِقِ» فَحَلَقَهُ، فَأَعْطَاهُ أَبَا طَلْحَةَ فَقَالَ: «أَقْسِمُ بِبَيْنِ النَّاسِ».

(المعجم ٥٧) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ تَقْدِيمِ الذَّبْحِ عَلَى الرَّمْيِ، وَالْحَلْقِ عَلَى الذَّبْحِ وَعَلَى الرَّمْيِ، وَتَقْدِيمِ الطَّوَافِ عَلَيْهَا كُلِّهَا) (التحفة ٥٧)

[٣١٥٦] ٣٢٧ - (١٣٠٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنِ عَيْسَى بْنِ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ عَبِيدِ اللَّهِ، عَنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ عَمْرٍو

man came and said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, I didn’t realize and I shaved my head before offering the sacrifice.’ He said: ‘Offer your sacrifice, it doesn’t matter.’ Then another man came and said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, I didn’t realize and I offered my sacrifice before stoning the *Jamrah*.’ He said: ‘Stone it, it doesn’t matter.’”

He said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was not asked about anything that was done sooner or later, but he said: ‘Do it, it doesn’t matter.’”

[3157] 328 - (...) ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Amr bin Al-‘Âş said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stopped on his mount, and the people started to ask him questions. One of them said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, I did not realize that the stoning comes before the sacrifice, and I offered my sacrifice before stoning the *Jamrah*.’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Stone it, it doesn’t matter.’ Another said: ‘I did not realize that the sacrifice comes before shaving, and I shaved (my head) before I offered my sacrifice.’ He said: ‘Offer your sacrifice, it doesn’t matter.’ I did not hear him being asked about anything that day where a man had forgotten or was unaware of

بْنِ الْعَاصِ قَالَ: وَقَفَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فِي حَجَّةِ الْوُدَاعِ، بِيَمْنَى، لِلنَّاسِ يَسْأَلُونَهُ، فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! لَمْ أَشْعُرْ، فَحَلَقْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَنْحَرَ، فَقَالَ: «اذْبَحْ وَلَا حَرَجَ» ثُمَّ جَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ آخَرَ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! لَمْ أَشْعُرْ فَنَحَرْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَرْمِي، فَقَالَ: «ارْمِ وَلَا حَرَجَ».

قَالَ: فَمَا سُئِلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ شَيْءٍ قُدِّمَ وَلَا أُخِّرَ، إِلَّا قَالَ: «افْعَلْ وَلَا حَرَجَ».

[٣١٥٧] ٣٢٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَيْسَى بْنُ طَلْحَةَ التَّمِيمِيُّ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ ابْنَ عَمْرٍو بْنَ الْعَاصِ يَقُولُ: وَقَفَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ، وَطَفِقَ نَاسٌ يَسْأَلُونَهُ، فَيَقُولُ الْقَائِلُ مِنْهُمْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي لَمْ أَكُنْ أَشْعُرُ أَنَّ الرَّمْيَ قَبْلَ النَّحْرِ، فَنَحَرْتُ قَبْلَ الرَّمْيِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَارْمِ وَلَا حَرَجَ» قَالَ: وَطَفِقَ آخَرُ يَقُولُ: إِنِّي لَمْ أَشْعُرُ أَنَّ النَّحْرَ قَبْلَ الْحَلْقِ، فَحَلَقْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَنْحَرَ، فَيَقُولُ: «انْحَرْ وَلَا حَرَجَ» قَالَ: فَمَا سَمِعْتُهُ سُئِلَ

which things came before which, and so on, but the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Do that, and it doesn’t matter.’”

[3158] (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Yûnus (no. 3157) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî.

[3159] 329 - (...) ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Amr bin Al-‘Âṣ narrated that while the Prophet was delivering the *Khuṭbah* on the Day of Sacrifice, a man stood up and said: “I did not know, O Messenger of Allâh, that such-and-such comes before such-and-such.” Then another came and said: “O Messenger of Allâh, I thought that such-and-such came before such-and-such” - referring to these three (stoning, sacrificing and shaving). He said: “Do it, and it doesn’t matter.”

[3160] 330 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn Jurajj with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3159). The report of Ibn Bakr is like the report of ‘Îsâ (no. 3159), apart from the phrase: “referring to these three,” which he does not mention. In the report of Yaḥyâ

يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنْ أَمْرٍ، وَمِمَّا يَنْسَى الْمَرْءُ وَيَجْهَلُ، مِنْ تَقْدِيمِ بَعْضِ الْأُمُورِ قَبْلَ بَعْضٍ، وَأَشْبَاهِهَا، إِلَّا قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «افْعَلُوا ذَلِكَ وَلَا حَرَجَ».

[٣١٥٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ. بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ يُونُسَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ إِلَى آخِرِهِ.

[٣١٥٩] ٣٢٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ نَخْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ شِهَابٍ يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي عَيْسَى بْنُ طَلْحَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ الْعَاصِ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بَيْنَا هُوَ يَخْطُبُ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ، فَقَامَ إِلَيْهِ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: مَا كُنْتُ أَحْسِبُ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَنَّ كَذَا وَكَذَا قَبْلَ كَذَا وَكَذَا، ثُمَّ جَاءَ آخَرَ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! كُنْتُ أَحْسِبُ أَنَّ كَذَا قَبْلَ كَذَا وَكَذَا - لَهُؤْلَاءِ الثَّلَاثِ - قَالَ: «افْعَلْ وَلَا حَرَجَ».

[٣١٦٠] ٣٣٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى الْأُمَوِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، جَمِيعًا عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، أَمَّا رَوَايَةُ ابْنِ بَكْرٍ فَكِرَوَايَةٌ

Al-Umawî it says: “I shaved my head before offering the sacrifice, and I offered the sacrifice before stoning (the *Jamrah*)” and so on.

[3161] 331 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Amr said: “A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: ‘I shaved (my head) before offering the sacrifice.’ He said: ‘Offer your sacrifice, it doesn’t matter.’ He said: ‘I offered the sacrifice before stoning (the *Jamrah*).’ He said: ‘Stone it, it doesn’t matter.’”

[3162] 332 - (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain: “I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on a camel in Minâ, and a man came to him...” a *Hadîth* like that of Ibn ‘Uyaynah (no. 3161).

[3163] 333 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Amr bin Al-‘Âs said: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, when a man came to him on the Day of Sacrifice, when he was standing by the *Jamrah* and said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, I shaved (my head) before stoning (the *Jamrah*).’ He said: ‘Stone it, and it doesn’t

عَيْسَى، إِلَّا قَوْلَهُ: لِهَوْلَاءِ الثَّلَاثِ، فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَذْكُرْ ذَلِكَ، وَأَمَّا يَحْيَى الْأَمَوِيُّ فَفِي رِوَايَتِهِ: حَلَقْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَنْحَرَ، نَحَرْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أُرْمِيَ، وَأَشْبَاهَ ذَلِكَ.

[٣١٦١] ٣٣١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَيْسَى بْنِ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو قَالَ: أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: حَلَقْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أُذْبِحَ، قَالَ: «فَاذْبِحْ وَلَا حَرَجَ» قَالَ: ذَبَحْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أُرْمِيَ، قَالَ «ارْمِ وَلَا حَرَجَ».

[٣١٦٢] ٣٣٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّزَّاقِ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَى نَاقَةٍ بِيَمْنَى، فَجَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ، بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ.

[٣١٦٣] ٣٣٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ قَهْرَآدَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْحَسَنِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْمُبَارَكِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي حَفْصَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَيْسَى بْنِ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ الْعَاصِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ

matter.’ Another man came to him and said: ‘I offered the sacrifice before stoning (the *Jamrah*).’ He said: ‘Stone it, it doesn’t matter.’ Another man came to him and said: ‘I went to the Ka’bah (and did *Tawâf Al-Ifâdah*) before stoning (the *Jamrah*).’ He said: ‘Stone it, it doesn’t matter.’”

He said: “I did not see him being asked about anything that day but he said: ‘Do it, it doesn’t matter.’”

[3164] 334 - (1307) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbâs that it was said to the Prophet ﷺ concerning the sacrifice, shaving, and stoning, that people had done one before the other, or, one after the other, and he said: ‘It doesn’t matter.’”

Chapter 58. It Is Recommended To Perform *Tawâf Al-Ifâdah* On The Day Of Sacrifice

[3165] 335 - (1308) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *Tawâf Al-Ifâdah* on the Day of Sacrifice, then he went back and prayed *Zuhr* in Minâ.

Nâfi‘ said: “Ibn ‘Umar used to perform *Tawâf Al-Ifâdah* on the

رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَأَتَاهُ رَجُلٌ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ، وَهُوَ وَقِفٌ عِنْدَ الْجَمْرَةِ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي حَلَفْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أُرْمِيَ، قَالَ: «أَرْمِ وَلَا حَرَجَ» وَأَتَاهُ آخَرُ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي ذَبَحْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أُرْمِيَ. قَالَ: «أَرْمِ وَلَا حَرَجَ» وَأَتَاهُ آخَرُ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي أَفْضْتُ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ قَبْلَ أَنْ أُرْمِيَ. قَالَ: «أَرْمِ وَلَا حَرَجَ».

قَالَ: فَمَا رَأَيْتَهُ سِئَلَ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنْ شَيْءٍ، إِلَّا قَالَ: «افْعَلُوا وَلَا حَرَجَ».

[٣١٦٤] ٣٣٤- (١٣٠٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْرُ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قِيلَ لَهُ فِي الذَّبْحِ، وَالْحَلْقِ، وَالرَّمْيِ، وَالتَّقْدِيمِ، وَالتَّأْخِيرِ، فَقَالَ: «لَا حَرَجَ».

(المعجم ٥٨) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ)

طَوَافِ الْإِفَادَةِ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ) (التحفة ٥٨)

[٣١٦٥] ٣٣٥- (١٣٠٨) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَفَاضَ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ، ثُمَّ رَجَعَ فَصَلَّى الظُّهْرَ بِيَمْنَى.

Day of Sacrifice, then he went back and prayed *Zuhr* in Minâ, and he said that the Prophet ﷺ had done that.”

Chapter 59. It Is Recommended To Halt At Al-Muḥaṣṣab On The Day Of Departing From Minâ And To Perform *Zuhr* And Subsequent Prayers There

[3166] 336 - (1309) It was narrated that ‘Abdul-‘Azîz bin Rufa’ said: “I asked Anas bin Mâlik: ‘Tell me something you know about the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: Where did he pray *Zuhr* on the day of *At-Tarwiyah*?’ He said: ‘In Minâ.’ I said: ‘And where did he pray *‘Asr* on the day of departure from Minâ?’ He said: ‘In Al-Abṭah.’ Then he said: ‘Do what your leaders do.’”

[3167] 337 - (1310) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Prophet ﷺ, Abû Bakr and ‘Umar used to stop in Al-Abṭah.

[3168] 338 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi’ that Ibn ‘Umar used to think that (stopping in) Al-Ḥaṣbah was *Sunnah*, and he used to pray *Zuhr* on the day of

قَالَ نَافِعٌ: فَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يُفِيضُ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ، ثُمَّ يَرْجِعُ فَيُصَلِّي الظُّهْرَ بِيَمِينِي، وَيَذْكُرُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَعَلَهُ.

(المعجم ٥٩) - (باب استحباب نزول المحصب يوم النفر، وصلاة الظهر وما بعدها به) (التحفة ٥٩)

[٣١٦٦] ٣٣٦ - (١٣٠٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ يُونُسَ الْأَزْرَقِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ رُفَيْعٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ، قُلْتُ: أَخْبِرْنِي بِشَيْءٍ عَقَلْتَهُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، أَيْنَ صَلَّى الظُّهْرَ يَوْمَ التَّرْوِيَةِ؟ قَالَ: بِيَمِينِي، قُلْتُ: فَأَيْنَ صَلَّى الْعَصْرَ يَوْمَ النَّفْرِ؟ قَالَ: بِالْأَبْطَحِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَفْعَلْ مَا يَفْعَلُ أُمْرَاؤُكَ.

[٣١٦٧] ٣٣٧ - (١٣١٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مِهْرَانَ الرَّازِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَأَبَا بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرَ كَانُوا يَنْزِلُونَ الْأَبْطَحَ.

[٣١٦٨] ٣٣٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمِ بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا صَخْرُ بْنُ جُوَيْرِيَةَ عَنْ

departure from Minâ in Al-Ḥaṣbah.

Nâfi' said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and the caliphs after him stopped in Al-Ḥaṣbah.

[3169] 339 - (1311) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: "Stopping in Al-Abṭah is not *Sunnah*, rather the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stopped there because it was easier for him to depart (for Al-Madīnah) from there."

[3170] (...) A similar report (as no. 3169) was narrated from Hishâm with this chain.

[3171] 340 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim that Abû Bakr, 'Umar and Ibn 'Umar used to halt in Al-Abṭah.

Az-Zuhrî said: "'Urwhah informed me from 'Āishah, that she did not do that, and she said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ only halted there because it was a place from which it was easy to depart.'"

نَافِعٍ؛ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ يَرَى التَّحْصِيبَ سُنَّةً، وَكَانَ يُصَلِّي الظُّهْرَ يَوْمَ التَّنْمِرِ بِالْحَصْبَةِ.

قَالَ نَافِعٌ: قَدْ حَصَّبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَالْخُلَفَاءُ بَعْدَهُ.

[٣١٦٩] ٣٣٩- (١٣١١) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: نَزُولُ الْأَبْطَحِ لَيْسَ بِسُنَّةٍ، إِنَّمَا نَزَلَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، لِأَنَّهُ كَانَ أَسْمَحَ لِخُرُوجِهِ إِذَا نَخَرَجَ.

[٣١٧٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَبِي

شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ [الرُّهْرَانِيُّ]: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زَيْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبِيبُ الْمَعْلَمِ كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

[٣١٧١] ٣٤٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ

ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرَ وَابْنَ عُمَرَ كَانُوا يَنْزِلُونَ الْأَبْطَحَ.

قَالَ الرَّهْرِيُّ: وَأَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: أَنَّهَا لَمْ تَكُنْ تَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ،

وَقَالَتْ: إِنَّمَا نَزَلَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ. لِأَنَّهُ كَانَ مَنَزِلًا أَسْمَحَ لِحُرُوجِهِ.

[3172] 341 - (1312) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "Stopping at Al-Muḥaṣṣab is not important, it is just a place where the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ halted."

[٣١٧٢] [٣٤١-١٣١٢] وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِبْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَدَدَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ - : حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عُمَرُو، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: لَيْسَ التَّحْصِيبُ بِشَيْءٍ، إِنَّمَا هُوَ مَنَزَلٌ نَزَلَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[3173] 342 - (1313) It was narrated that Sulaimân bin Yasâr said: "Abû Râfi' said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not tell me to stop in Al-Abṭaḥ when he departed from Minâ, but I went there and set up his tent, and he came and halted.'"

Abû Bakr said in the report of Şâliḥ: "I heard Sulaimân bin Yasâr (say)" - and in the report of Qutaibah it says: "From Abû Râfi' - and he was in charge of the luggage of the Prophet ﷺ."

[٣١٧٣] [٣٤٢-١٣١٣] وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو رَافِعٍ: لَمْ يَأْمُرْنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ أَنْزِلَ الْأَبْطَحَ حِينَ خَرَجَ مِنْ مَنَى، وَلَكِنِّي جِئْتُ فَضْرَبْتُ قُبَّةَهُ، فَجَاءَ فَتَنَزَلَ.

قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ فِي رِوَايَةِ صَالِحٍ: قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنَ يَسَارٍ؛ وَفِي رِوَايَةِ قُتَيْبَةَ قَالَ: عَنْ أَبِي رَافِعٍ: وَكَانَ عَلَى ثِقَلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

[3174] 343 - (1314) It was

[٣١٧٤] [٣٤٣-١٣١٤] حَدَّثَنِي

narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “We will halt tomorrow, if Allâh wills, in Khaif of Banû Kinânah, where they (the disbelievers) swore an oath of disbelief.”

[3175] 344 - (...) Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to us, while we were in Minâ- ‘Tomorrow we will halt at Khaif of Banû Kinânah, where they (the disbelievers) swore an oath of disbelief.”

That was when the Quraish and Banû Kinânah swore a pledge against Banû Hâshim and Banû Al-Muṭṭalib, vowing not to intermarry with them nor engage in any transactions with them until they handed the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ over to them.” What was meant by that was Al-Muḥaṣṣab.

[3176] 345 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “Our halting place, if Allâh grants us victory, will be Al-Khaif, where they (the disbelievers) swore an oath of disbelief.”

حَرَمَلُهُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنَ عَوْفٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «تَنْزِلُ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ، غَدًا بِخَيْفِ بَنِي كِنَانَةَ، حَيْثُ تَقَاسَمُوا عَلَى الْكُفْرِ».

[٣١٧٥] ٣٤٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنِي الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي الزُّهْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَنَحْنُ بِمِنَى: «نَارِلُونَ غَدًا بِخَيْفِ بَنِي كِنَانَةَ، حَيْثُ تَقَاسَمُوا عَلَى الْكُفْرِ».

وَذَلِكَ إِنْ قُرَيْشًا وَبَنِي كِنَانَةَ حَالَفَتْ عَلَى بَنِي هَاشِمٍ وَبَنِي الْمُطَلِبِ، أَنْ لَا يُنَاجِحُوهُمْ، وَلَا يُبَايِعُوهُمْ، حَتَّى يُسَلِّمُوا إِلَيْهِمْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ. يَعْنِي، بِذَلِكَ، الْمُحَصَّبَ.

[٣١٧٦] ٣٤٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَبَابَةُ: حَدَّثَنِي وَرْقَاءُ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْزِلُنَا، إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ، إِذَا فَتَحَ اللَّهُ، الْخَيْفَ، حَيْثُ تَقَاسَمُوا عَلَى الْكُفْرِ».

Chapter 60. It Is Obligatory To Stay Overnight In Minâ During The Nights Of The Days Of At-Tashrîq, And The Concession Allowing Those Who Supply Water To Leave

[3177] 346 - (1315) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar, that Al-'Abbâs bin 'Abdul-Muttalib asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for permission to stay overnight in Makkah during the days of Minâ, because he was a supplier of water, and he gave him permission.

[3178] (...) A similar report (as no. 3177) was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh bin 'Umar.

Chapter... The Virtue Of Supplying Water And Praise For Those Who Do That, And It Is Recommended To Drink From It

[3179] 347 - (1316) It was

(المعجم ٦٠) - (بَابُ وَجُوبِ الْمَبِيتِ
بِمَنْى لِيَالِي أَيَّامِ الشَّرِيقِ، وَالتَّرْخِصِ
فِي تَرْكِهِ لِأَهْلِ السَّقَايَةِ) (التَّحْفَةُ ٦٠)

[٣١٧٧] ٣٤٦ - (١٣١٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو
أَسَامَةَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ،
عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ -
وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ
اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ
الْعَبَّاسَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ اسْتَأْذَنَ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يَبِيتَ بِمَكَّةَ لِيَالِي مَنْى، مِنْ
أَجْلِ سَقَايَتِهِ، فَأُذِنَ لَهُ.

[٣١٧٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ؛
وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ،
جَمِيعًا عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ بَكْرٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا
ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ
بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

(المعجم ...) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ الْقِيَامِ
بِالسَّقَايَةِ وَالثَّنَاءِ عَلَى أَهْلِهَا وَاسْتِحْبَابِ
الشَّرْبِ مِنْهَا) (التَّحْفَةُ ...)

[٣١٧٩] ٣٤٧ - (١٣١٦) حَدَّثَنِي

narrated that Bakr bin ‘Abdullâh Al-Muzanî said: “I was sitting with Ibn ‘Abbâs at the Ka‘bah, and a Bedouin came to him and said: ‘Why do I see the sons of your paternal uncle supplying honey and milk, and you supply *Nabîdh*? Is it because of poverty on your part, or because of miserliness?’ Ibn ‘Abbâs said: ‘Praise be to Allâh, we are neither poor nor miserly. The Prophet ﷺ came on his mount, with Usâmah behind him, and asked for something to drink. We gave him a vessel of *Nabîdh*, and he drank it, and he gave his remaining to Usâmah to drink. And he said (to us): “You have done good and have done well. Carry on doing that.” And we do not want to change what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded us to do.”

Chapter 61. Giving The Meat, Skin And Blankets Of The *Hadî* In Charity; The Butcher Should Not Be Given Any Of It; It Is Permissible To Delegate Someone Else To Offer The Sacrifice

[3180] 348 - (1317) It was narrated that ‘Alî said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded me to take care of his sacrificial animals, and to give their meat, skins and blankets in charity, and not to give the butcher any of it (as wages). He said: ‘We will pay him ourselves.’”

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْوَيْهَالِ الصَّرِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ ابْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدُ الطَّوِيلُ عَنْ بَكْرِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْمُرَزِيِّ قَالَ: كُنْتُ جَالِسًا مَعَ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عِنْدَ الْكُعْبَةِ، فَأَتَاهُ أَعْرَابِي فَقَالَ: مَا لِي أَرَى بَنِي عَمِّكُمْ يَسْقُونَ الْعَسَلَ وَاللَّبَنَ وَأَنْتُمْ تَسْقُونَ النَّبِيذَ؟ أَمِنْ حَاجَةٍ بِكُمْ أَمْ مِنْ بُخْلِ؟ فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ مَا بِنَا [مِنْ] حَاجَةٍ وَلَا بُخْلِ، قَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَيَّ رَاحِلَتِهِ وَخَلْفَهُ أُسَامَةُ، فَاسْتَسْقَى فَأَتَيْنَاهُ بِإِنَاءٍ مِنْ نَبِيذٍ فَشَرِبَ، وَسَقَى فَضَلَهُ أُسَامَةُ، وَقَالَ: «أَحْسَنْتُمْ وَأَجْمَلْتُمْ، كَذَا فَاصْنَعُوا» فَلَا نُرِيدُ نَعْيَ مَا أَمَرَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

(المعجم ٦١) - (بابُ الصدقة بلحوم

الهدايا وجلودها وجلالها وأن لا

يعطي الجزار منها شيئاً وجواز

الاستنابة في القيام عليها) (التحفة ٦١)

[٣١٨٠] ٣٤٨ - (١٣١٧) حَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو خَيْمَةَ عَنْ

عَبْدِ الْكَرِيمِ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ

الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ قَالَ:

أَمَرَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ أَقُومَ عَلَيَّ بَدْنِي،

وَأَنْ أَتَصَدَّقَ بِلَحْمِهَا وَجُلُودِهَا وَأَجَلَّتْهَا،
وَأَنْ لَا أُعْطِيَ الْجَزَارَ مِنْهَا، وَقَالَ: «لَنْ نُعْطِيهِ مِنْ عِنْدِنَا».

[3181] (...) A similar report (as no. 3180) was narrated from 'Abdul-Karîm Al-Jazarî with this chain.

[٣١٨١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْكَرِيمِ الْجَزَرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

[3182] (...) It was narrated from 'Alî from the Prophet (a similar *Hadith* as no. 3180), but their *Hadith* made no mention of the butcher's wages.

[٣١٨٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ - وَقَالَ إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ - قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا أَجْرُ الْجَازِرِ.

[3183] 349 - (...) 'Alî bin Abî Ṭâlib narrated that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ told him to take care of his sacrificial camels. And he told him to distribute them all; their meat, skins and blankets, among the poor, but not to give anything of them to the butcher (as his wages).

[٣١٨٣] ٣٤٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ [بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ] وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مَرْزُوقٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَكْرِ أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ أَنَّ مُجَاهِدًا أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ أَبِي لَيْلَى أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَقُومَ عَلَى بُدْنِهِ، وَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَقْسِمَ بُدْنَهُ كُلَّهَا، لُحُومَهَا وَجُلُودَهَا

وَجَلَالَهَا، فِي الْمَسَاكِينِ، وَلَا يُعْطِي فِي
جَزَارَتِهَا مِنْهَا شَيْئًا.

[3184] (...) ‘Alî bin Abî Ṭâlib narrated that the Prophet ﷺ told him... a similar report.

[٣١٨٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ
جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الْكَرِيمِ بْنُ مَالِكِ
الْجَزْرِيُّ، أَنَّ مُجَاهِدًا أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ
الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ أَبِي لَيْلَى أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ عَلِيَّ بْنَ
أَبِي طَالِبٍ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَمَرَهُ،
بِمِثْلِهِ.

**Chapter 62. It Is Permissible
To Share In The Sacrifice, And
A Camel Or Cow Is Sufficient
For Seven People**

(المعجم ٦٢) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ الْإِشْتِرَاكِ
فِي الْهَدْيِ، وَإِجْزَاءِ الْبِدْنَةِ وَالْبَقَرَةِ كُلِّ
وَاحِدَةٍ مِنْهُمَا عَنْ سَبْعَةٍ) (التحفة ٦٢)

[3185] 350 - (1318) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “In the year of Al-Hudaybiyah we offered the sacrifice with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ; a camel on behalf of seven, and a cow on behalf of seven.”

[٣١٨٥] ٣٥٠ - (١٣١٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا
قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ:
قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ
جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: نَحَرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ عَامَ الْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ الْبِدَنَةَ عَنْ سَبْعَةٍ،
وَالْبَقَرَةَ عَنْ سَبْعَةٍ.

[3186] 351 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir said: “We set out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entering *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told us to share (in sacrificing) camels and cattle, every seven of us sharing an animal.”

[٣١٨٦] ٣٥١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو خَيْمَةَ عَنْ
أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ
يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ

عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مُهْلِينَ بِالْحَجِّ، فَأَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ نَشْتَرِكَ فِي الْإِبِلِ وَالْبَقَرِ، كُلُّ سَبْعَةٍ مِنَّا فِي بَدَنَةٍ.

[3187] 352 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “We performed *Hajj* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and we sacrificed a camel on behalf of seven, and a cow on behalf of seven.”

[٣١٨٧] ٣٥٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَزْرَةُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَجَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَنَحَرْنَا الْبَعِيرَ عَنْ سَبْعَةٍ، وَالْبَقَرَةَ عَنْ سَبْعَةٍ.

[3188] 353 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “We participated in *Hajj* and *Umrah* with the Prophet ﷺ, every seven sharing a camel (for sacrifice).”

Jâbir was present at Al-Hudaybiyah. He said: “On that day we sacrificed seventy camels, every seven of us sharing a camel.”

[٣١٨٨] ٣٥٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: اشْتَرَكْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي الْحَجِّ وَالْعُمْرَةِ، كُلُّ سَبْعَةٍ فِي بَدَنَةٍ، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ لِحَابِرٍ: أَيُّشْتَرِكُ فِي الْبَدَنَةِ مَا يُشْتَرِكُ فِي الْجَزْرِ؟ قَالَ: مَا هِيَ إِلَّا مِنَ الْبَدَنِ.

وَخَصَرَ جَابِرٌ الْحَدِيثَ قَالَ: نَحَرْنَا يَوْمَئِذٍ سَبْعِينَ بَدَنَةً، اشْتَرَكْنَا كُلُّ سَبْعَةٍ فِي بَدَنَةٍ.

[3189] 354 - (...) Abû Az-Zubair narrated that he heard Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh narrating about the *Hajj* of the Prophet ﷺ. He said:

[٣١٨٩] ٣٥٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ

“When we exited *Ihrâm* he told us to offer a sacrifice, and said that a group of us could share in a sacrifice.” That was when he told them to exit *Ihrâm* for *Hajj*.

[3190] 355 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “We did *Tamattu’* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for ‘*Umrah*, and we sacrificed a cow on behalf of seven, sharing it.”

[3191] 356 - (1319) It was narrated that Jâbir said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sacrificed a cow on behalf of ‘*Āishah* on the Day of Sacrifice.”

[3192] 357 - (...) Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sacrificed on behalf of his wives” - in the *Hadûth* of Ibn Bakr: “On behalf of ‘*Āishah* - a cow during his *Hajj*.”

سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ حَجَّةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: فَأَمَرْنَا إِذَا أَحْلَلْنَا أَنْ نُهْدِيَ، وَيَجْتَمِعَ النَّقَرُ مِنَّا فِي الْهَدْيَةِ، وَذَلِكَ حِينَ أَمَرَهُمْ أَنْ يَحْلُوا مِنْ حَجِّهِمْ، فِي هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ.

[٣١٩٠] ٣٥٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: كُنَّا نَتَمَتُّعُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالْعُمْرَةِ، فَتَدْبِئُ الْبَقْرَةَ عَنْ سَبْعَةٍ، نَشْتَرِكُ فِيهَا.

[٣١٩١] ٣٥٦ - (١٣١٩) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ زَكَرِيَاءَ بْنِ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: ذَبَحَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ بَقْرَةَ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ.

[٣١٩٢] ٣٥٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى الْأُمَوِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: نَحَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ نِسَائِهِ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ بَكْرٍ: عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، بَقْرَةَ فِي حَجَّتِهِ.

Chapter 63. It Is Recommended To Sacrifice The Camel When It Is Standing And Tied

[3193] 358 - (1320) It was narrated from Ziyâd bin Jubair that Ibn ‘Umar came to a man who was slaughtering his sacrificial camel as it was sitting. He said: “Make it stand up and tie it, the way of your Prophet ﷺ.”

(المعجم ٦٣) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ نَحْرِ الْإِبِلِ قِيَامًا مَعْقُولَةً) (التحفة ٦٣)

[٣١٩٣] ٣٥٨ - (١٣٢٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنْ زِيَادِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ؛ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ أَتَى عَلِيَّ رَجُلٍ وَهُوَ يَنْحَرُ بَدَنَتَهُ بَارِكَةً فَقَالَ: ابْعُثْهَا قِيَامًا مَقِيدَةً، سُنَّةَ نَبِيِّكَ ﷺ.

Chapter 64. It Is Recommended To Send The Sacrificial Animal To The Haram For One Who Does Not Intend To Go There Himself; It Is Recommended To Garland It And To Make The Garlands, But The One Who Sends It Does Not Enter A State Of *Ihrâm*, And Nothing Is Forbidden To Him Because Of That

[3194] 359 - (1321) It was narrated from ‘Urwah bin Az-Zubair and ‘Amrah bint ‘Abdur-Rahmân that ‘Āishah said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to send sacrificial animals from Al-Madīnah (to *Haram*), and I would twist the garlands for his sacrificial animals, then he would not avoid anything that the *Muḥrim* must avoid.”

(المعجم ٦٤) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ بَعثِ الْهَدْيِ إِلَى الْحَرَمِ لِمَنْ لَا يَرِيدُ الذَّهَابَ بِنَفْسِهِ، وَاسْتِحْبَابِ تَقْلِيدِهِ وَفَنَلِ الْقَلَائِدِ، وَأَنْ بَاعِثَهُ لَا يَصِيرُ مُحْرَمًا، وَلَا يَحْرَمُ عَلَيْهِ شَيْءٌ بِسَبَبِ ذَلِكَ) (التحفة ٦٤)

[٣١٩٤] ٣٥٩ - (١٣٢١) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمَحٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ وَعَمْرَةَ بِنْتِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُهْدِي مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ، فَأَقْبِلُ قَلَائِدَ هَدْيِهِ، ثُمَّ لَا يَجْتَنِبُ شَيْئًا مِمَّا يَجْتَنِبُ الْمُحْرِمُ.

[3195] (...) A similar report (as no. 3194) was narrated from Ibn Shihâb with this chain.

[3196] 360 - (...) It was narrated that 'Aishah said: "It is as if I can see myself twisting the garlands for the sacrificial animals of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ..." a similar report (as no. 3194).

[3197] 361 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Al-Qâsim that his father said: "I heard 'Aishah say: 'I used to twist the garlands for the sacrificial animals of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ with these two hands of mine, then he did not avoid anything or give up anything.'"

[3198] 362 - (...) It was narrated that 'Aishah said: "I twisted the garlands for the sacrificial animals of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ with my hands. Then he marked them, and garlanded them, then he sent them to the Ka'bah, and he stayed in Al-Madînah, and nothing became

[٣١٩٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

[٣١٩٦] ٣٦٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَخَلْفُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالُوا: أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَأَنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهِ، أَفْتِلُ فَلَا يَدَّ هَدْيٍ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، بِنَحْوِهِ.

[٣١٩٧] ٣٦١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ تَقُولُ: كُنْتُ أَفْتِلُ فَلَا يَدَّ هَدْيِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِيَدَيَّ هَاتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ لَا يَعْزِلُ شَيْئًا وَلَا يَتْرُكُهُ.

[٣١٩٨] ٣٦٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنُ قَعْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَفْلَحُ عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: فَتَلْتُ فَلَا يَدَّ بَدْنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِيَدَيَّ، ثُمَّ أَشَعَرَهَا وَقَلَّدَهَا، ثُمَّ بَعَثَ بِهَا إِلَى الْبَيْتِ، وَأَقَامَ بِالْمَدِينَةِ، فَمَا حَرَمَ عَلَيْهِ شَيْءٌ كَانَ لَهُ حِلًّا.

forbidden to him that had been permissible for him.”

[3199] 363 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to send the sacrificial animals, and I would twist their garlands with my own hands, then he would not abstain from anything that the non *Muḥrim* did not abstain from.”

[٣١٩٩] ٣٦٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ وَيَعْقُوبُ بْنُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ الدَّورَقِيُّ - قَالَ ابْنُ حُجْرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ،
عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ وَأَبِي قَلَابَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ
قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَبْعَثُ
بِالْهَدْيِ، أَفْتِلُ قَلَابَتَهَا بِيَدَيَّ، ثُمَّ لَا
يُمْسِكُ عَنْ شَيْءٍ، لَا يُمْسِكُ عَنْهُ
الْحَلَالُ.

[3200] 364 - (...) It was narrated that the Mother of the Believers said: “I twisted those garlands from colored wool that we had, and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ stayed among us as a non *Muḥrim*, doing all that the non *Muḥrim* does with his wife, or doing all that a man does with his wife.”

[٣٢٠٠] ٣٦٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ
الْحَسَنِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَوْنٍ عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ،
عَنْ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَالَتْ: أَنَا فَتَلْتُ تِلْكَ
الْقَلَابَتِ مِنْ عَيْنِ كَانَ عِنْدَنَا، فَأَصْبَحَ فِينَا
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَلَالًا، يَأْتِي مَا يَأْتِي
الْحَلَالُ مِنْ أَهْلِهِ، أَوْ يَأْتِي مَا يَأْتِي
الرَّجُلُ مِنْ أَهْلِهِ.

[3201] 365 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “I remember twisting the garlands for the sacrificial animals of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, which were sheep, then he sent them, and stayed among us as a non *Muḥrim*.”

[٣٢٠١] ٣٦٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ
ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ،
عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ
قَالَتْ: لَقَدْ رَأَيْتَنِي أَفْتِلُ الْقَلَابَتِ لِهَدْيِ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنَ الْعَنَمِ، فَيَبْعَثُ بِهِ، ثُمَّ
يَقِيمُ فِينَا حَلَالًا.

[3202] 366 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: "I often twisted the garlands for the sacrificial animals of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. And he garlanded his sacrificial animals, then sent them, then he remained (in Al-Madīnah), not avoiding anything that the *Muḥrim* must avoid."

[٣٢٠٢] ٣٦٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ
وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ
الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ
الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ،
عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: رُبَّمَا فَتَلْتُ الْقَلَائِدَ
لِهَدْيِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَيَقْلُدُ هَدْيَهُ ثُمَّ
يَبْعَثُ بِهِ ثُمَّ يُعِيمُ، لَا يَجْتَنِبُ شَيْئًا مِمَّا
يَجْتَنِبُ الْمُحْرِمُ.

[3203] 367 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: "On one occasion the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ sent sheep as sacrificial animals to the Ka'bah, and he garlanded them."

[٣٢٠٣] ٣٦٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ
وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا - أَبُو
مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ
الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: أَهْدَيْتُ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ مَرَّةً إِلَى الْبَيْتِ غَنَمًا، فَقَلَدَهَا.

[3204] 368 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: "We used to garland sheep and send them to Ka'bah, and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ was not in *Ihrām*, and nothing was forbidden to him."

[٣٢٠٤] ٣٦٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ:
حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جِحَادَةَ عَنِ
الْحَكَمِ، عَنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنِ
عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كُنَّا نَقْلُدُ الشَّاءَ فَنُرْسِلُ بِهَا،
وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَلَالٌ، لَمْ يَحْرُمْ مِنْهُ
شَيْءٌ.

[3205] 369 - (...) It was narrated from 'Amrah bint 'Abdur-Raḥmān that Ibn Ziyād wrote to

[٣٢٠٥] ٣٦٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ

‘Aishah, saying that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Abbâs said: “Whoever sends a *Hadî*, the same things are forbidden for him as are forbidden for the pilgrim on *Hajj*, until his *Hadî* is sacrificed. I have sent a sacrificial animal, so write to me and tell me what to do.” ‘Amrah said: “‘Aishah said: ‘It is not as Ibn ‘Abbâs says. I twisted the garlands for the sacrificial animals of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ with my own hands, then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ garlanded them with his own hands, then he sent them with my father (to Ka‘bah). And nothing was forbidden to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ that Allâh had permitted to him, until the *Hadî* was sacrificed.”

[3206] 370 - (...) It was narrated that Masrûq said: “I heard ‘Aishah from behind the screen, clapping and saying: ‘I used to twist the garlands for the sacrificial animals of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ with my own hands, then he would send them (to Ka‘bah). And he did not abstain from anything from which the *Muḥrim* must abstain, until his *Hadî* was sacrificed.”

[3207] (...) A similar report was narrated from Masrûq, from ‘Aishah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ بِنْتِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، أَنَّهَا أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّ ابْنَ زَيْدٍ كَتَبَ إِلَيَّ عَائِشَةَ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: مَنْ أَهْدَى هَدِيًّا حَرَّمَ عَلَيْهِ مَا يَحْرُمُ عَلَى الْحَاجِّ، حَتَّى يُنْحَرَ الْهَدْيُ، وَقَدْ بَعَثْتُ بِهِدْيٍ فَاتَّبَعَنِي إِلَيْهِ بِأَمْرِي، قَالَتْ عَمْرَةُ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: لَيْسَ كَمَا قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ، أَنَا فَتَلْتُ فَلَائِدَ هَدْيِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِيَدِي، ثُمَّ قَلَدَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِيَدِهِ، ثُمَّ بَعَثَ بِهَا مَعَ أَبِي، فَلَمْ يَحْرُمْ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ شَيْءٌ أَحَلَّهُ اللَّهُ لَهُ، حَتَّى نُحَرَ الْهَدْيُ.

[٣٢٠٦] ٣٧٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي خَالِدٍ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ، وَهِيَ مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْحِجَابِ تُصَفِّقُ وَتَقُولُ: كُنْتُ أَقْبِلُ فَلَائِدَ هَدْيِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِيَدِي، ثُمَّ يَبْعَثُ بِهَا، وَمَا يُمْسِكُ عَنْ شَيْءٍ مِمَّا يُمْسِكُ عَنْهُ الْمُحْرِمُ، حَتَّى يُنْحَرَ هَدْيُهُ.

[٣٢٠٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي:

حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَّا، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ
مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ بِمِثْلِهِ، عَنْ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

**Chapter 65. It Is Permissible
To Ride The Sacrificial Animal
If Necessary**

(المعجم ٦٥) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ رُكُوبِ
الْبَدَنَةِ الْمَهْدَاةِ لِمَنْ أَحْتَاجَ إِلَيْهَا)
(التحفة ٦٥)

[3208] 371 - (1322) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saw a man driving a camel and he said: "Ride it." He said: "O Messenger of Allâh, it is a sacrificial camel." He said: "Ride it, woe to you!" the second or third time.

[٣٢٠٨] ٣٧١ - (١٣٢٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ
عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَأَى رَجُلًا
يَسُوقُ بَدَنَةً فَقَالَ: «ارْكَبْهَا» قَالَ: يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّهَا بَدَنَةٌ، فَقَالَ: «ارْكَبْهَا،
وَيْلَكَ!» فِي الثَّانِيَةِ أَوْ فِي الثَّلَاثَةِ.

[3209] (...) It was narrated from Abû Az-Zinnâd (from Al-A'raj) with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3208), and he said: "While a man was driving a garlanded sacrificial camel."

[٣٢٠٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ
يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا الْمُعْبِرَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ
الْحِزَامِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ [عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ]
بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: بَيْنَا رَجُلٌ يَسُوقُ
بَدَنَةً مُقَلَّدَةً.

[3210] 372 - (...) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: "This is what Abû Hurairah narrated from Muḥammad, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ - and he quoted a number of *Aḥadîth*, including the following: "He said: 'While a man was driving a garlanded camel, the Messenger

[٣٢١٠] ٣٧٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ:
حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهِ قَالَ:
هَذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ - فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ مِنْهَا -

of Allāh ﷺ said to him: “Woe to you, ride it!” He said: “It is a sacrificial camel, O Messenger of Allāh.” He said: “Woe to you, ride it! Woe to you, ride it!”

[3211] 373 - (1323) It was narrated that Anas said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ passed by a man who was driving a camel, and he said: ‘Ride it.’ He said: ‘It is a sacrificial camel.’ He said: ‘Ride it,’ two or three times.”

[3212] 374 - (...) Bukair bin Al-Akhnas said that Anas said: “He passed by the Prophet ﷺ with a sacrificial camel, or a sacrificial animal. He said: ‘Ride it.’ He said: ‘It is a sacrificial camel,’ or ‘a sacrificial animal.’ He said: ‘Even so.’”

[3213] (...) Bukair bin Al-Akhnas said that Anas said: “He passed by the Prophet ﷺ with a sacrificial camel...” and he mentioned a similar report (as no. 3212).

وَقَالَ: بَيْنَا رَجُلٌ يَسُوقُ بَدَنَةً مُقَلَّدَةً، قَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «وَيْلَكَ! ارْكَبْهَا» فَقَالَ: بَدَنَةٌ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ «وَيْلَكَ! ارْكَبْهَا، وَيْلَكَ! ارْكَبْهَا».

[٣٢١١] ٣٧٣ - (١٣٢٣) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو التَّائِدُ وَسَرِيحُ بْنُ يُونُسَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا حُمَيْدٌ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: وَأَطَّنْتَنِي قَدْ سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ ثَابِتِ الْبُنَانِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: مَرَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِرَجُلٍ يَسُوقُ بَدَنَةً، فَقَالَ: «ارْكَبْهَا» فَقَالَ: إِنَّهَا بَدَنَةٌ، قَالَ: «ارْكَبْهَا» مَرَّتَيْنِ أَوْ ثَلَاثًا.

[٣٢١٢] ٣٧٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ مِسْعَرٍ، عَنْ بُكَيْرِ بْنِ الْأَخْنَسِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: مَرَّ عَلَيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِبَدَنَةٍ أَوْ هَدْيَةٍ، فَقَالَ: «ارْكَبْهَا» قَالَ: إِنَّهَا بَدَنَةٌ أَوْ هَدْيَةٌ، فَقَالَ: «وَأِنْ».

[٣٢١٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ بِشْرِ عَنْ مِسْعَرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي بُكَيْرُ ابْنِ الْأَخْنَسِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا يَقُولُ: مَرَّ عَلَيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِبَدَنَةٍ، فَذَكَرَ مِثْلَهُ.

[3214] 375 - (1324) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh was asked about riding the sacrificial animal. He said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: 'Ride it gently if you need to, until you find another mount.'"

[٣٢١٤] ٣٧٥ - (١٣٢٤) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ سُئِلَ عَنْ رُكُوبِ الْهَدْيِ؟ فَقَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «ارْكَبْهَا بِالْمَعْرُوفِ إِذَا أُلْجِئْتَ إِلَيْهَا، حَتَّى تَجِدَ ظَهْرًا».

[3215] 376 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Az-Zubair said: "I asked Jâbir about riding the sacrificial animal. He said: 'I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: "Ride it gently, until you find another mount.'"

[٣٢١٥] ٣٧٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي سَلَمَةُ بْنُ شَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ أَعْيَنَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ جَابِرًا عَنْ رُكُوبِ الْهَدْيِ؟ فَقَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «ارْكَبْهَا بِالْمَعْرُوفِ، حَتَّى تَجِدَ ظَهْرًا».

Chapter 66. What Should Be Done With The Sacrificial Animal If It Gets Injured On The Way?

(المعجم ٦٦) - (بَابُ مَا يَفْعَلُ بِالْهَدْيِ إِذَا عَطِبَ فِي الطَّرِيقِ) (التحفة ٦٦)

[3216] 377 - (1325) Mûsâ bin Salamah Al-Hudhali said: "Sinân bin Salamah and I set out for 'Umrah." He said: "Sinân set out with a sacrificial camel that he was driving, and it stopped on the road due to exhaustion. He was confused about what to do with it: If it was too exhausted to move, how could he bring it? He said: 'When I reach the city I shall certainly find out about it.'" He (Mûsâ) said: "The next morning

[٣٢١٦] ٣٧٧ - (١٣٢٥) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ الضُّبَعِيِّ: حَدَّثَنِي مُوسَى بْنُ سَلَمَةَ الْهُدَلِيُّ قَالَ: انْطَلَقْتُ أَنَا وَسِنَانُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ مَعْتَمِرِينَ، قَالَ: وَأَنْطَلَقَ سِنَانٌ مَعَهُ بَدَنَةٌ يَسُوقُهَا، فَأَرْحَفَتْ عَلَيْهِ بِالطَّرِيقِ، فَعَيِيَ بِسَانِهَا، إِنَّ هِيَ أَبْدَعَتْ كَيْفَ يَأْتِي بِهَا، فَقَالَ: لَئِنْ قَدِمْتُ الْبَلَدَ

we stopped at Al-Baṭḥâ' and he said: 'Go to Ibn 'Abbâs and speak to him.'" ("I went to him and) told him about his camel, and he said: 'You have come to one who is well informed. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent sixteen camels with a man, and put him in charge of them. He set out, then he came back and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what should I do if any of them becomes too exhausted to move?" He said: "Slaughter it, then dip the shoes (on the garland) in its blood, and put them on its hump, but neither you nor any of the people who are with you should eat from it."

[3217] (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent eighteen camels with a man... then he mentioned a *Hadith* similar to that of 'Abdul-Wârith, but he did not mention the beginning of the *Hadith*.

[3218] 378 - (1326) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that Dhū'ayb Abū Qabīṣah told him that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent the sacrificial camels with him, then he (ﷺ) said: "If any of

لَأَسْتَحْفِيزَنَّ عَنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: فَأُصْحِيْتُ، فَلَمَّا نَزَلْنَا الْبُطْحَاءَ قَالَ: انْطَلِقْ إِلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ نَحَدِّثْ إِلَيْهِ، قَالَ: فَذَكَرَ لَهُ شَأْنَ بَدَنَتِهِ، فَقَالَ: عَلَيَّ الْخَبِيرِ سَقَطَتْ، بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِسِتِّ عَشْرَةَ بَدَنَةً مَعَ رَجُلٍ وَأَمَرَهُ فِيهَا، قَالَ: مَضَى ثُمَّ رَجَعَ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! كَيْفَ أَصْنَعُ بِمَا أُبْدِعَ عَلَيَّ مِنْهَا؟ قَالَ: «انْحَرَهَا، ثُمَّ اصْبِغْ نَعْلَيْهَا فِي دَمِهَا، ثُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ عَلَى صَفْحَتَيْهَا، وَلَا تَأْكُلْ مِنْهَا أَنْتَ وَلَا أَحَدٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ رِفْقَتِكَ».

[٣٢١٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَلِيَّةَ عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَعَثَ بِثَمَانِ عَشْرَةَ بَدَنَةً مَعَ رَجُلٍ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ أَوَّلَ الْحَدِيثِ.

[٣٢١٨] ٣٧٨ - (١٣٢٦) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو عَسَانَ الْمِسْمَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ سِنَانِ بْنِ سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ ذُوَيْبًا أَبَا قَبِيصَةَ

them become exhausted and you fear that it may die, slaughter it, then dip the shoes (on the garland) in its blood and strike its hump with them, but neither you nor any of those who are with you should eat from it.”

حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَبْعَثُ مَعَهُ بِالْبَدْنِ ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: «إِنْ عَطِبَ مِنْهَا شَيْءٌ، فَخَشِيتَ عَلَيْهِ مَوْتًا، فَأَنْحَرَهَا، ثُمَّ اغْمِسْ نَعْلَهَا فِي دَمِهَا، ثُمَّ اضْرِبْ بِهِ صَفْحَتَهَا، وَلَا تَطْعَمَهَا أَنْتَ وَلَا أَحَدٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ رُفُقَتِكَ».

Chapter 67. The Farewell *Tawâf* Is Obligatory, But It Is Waived In The Case Of Menstruating Women

(المعجم ٦٧) - (بَابُ وَجوبِ طَوَافِ
الوداعِ وسقوطه عن الحائضِ)
(التحفة ٦٧)

[3219] 379 - (1327) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “The people used to depart from all points, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘No one should leave until the last thing he has done is to circumambulate the House.’”

حَدَّثَنَا [٣٢١٩] ٣٧٩ - (١٣٢٧) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ الْأَحْوَلِ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّاسُ يَنْصَرِفُونَ فِي كُلِّ وَجْهِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَنْفِرَنَّ أَحَدٌ حَتَّى يَكُونَ آخِرُ عَهْدِهِ بِالْبَيْتِ».

قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: يَنْصَرِفُونَ كُلِّ وَجْهِ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: فِي.

[3220] 380 - (1328) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “The people were commanded that the last thing they should do is to circumambulate the House, but an exception was made for menstruating women.”

حَدَّثَنَا [٣٢٢٠] ٣٨٠ - (١٣٢٨) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي سَيْبَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِسَعِيدٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ ابْنِ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: أَمَرَ النَّاسُ أَنْ يَكُونَ آخِرُ عَهْدِهِمُ بِالْبَيْتِ، إِلَّا أَنَّهُ حُفِّفَ عَنِ الْمَرْأَةِ الْحَائِضِ.

[3221] 381 - (...) It was narrated that Ṭāwûs said: "I was with Ibn 'Abbâs, when Zaid bin Thâbit said: 'Are you ruling that a menstruating woman may leave before the last thing she does is to circumambulate the House?' Ibn 'Abbâs said to him: 'If you want to be certain, ask so-and-so, the Anṣārî woman, whether the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ told her to do that?' Zaid bin Thâbit came back to Ibn 'Abbâs smiling and said: 'I see that you were telling the truth.'"

[3222] 382 - (1211) It was narrated from Abû Salamah and 'Urwah that 'Āishah said: "Ṣafiyah bint Ḥuyayy got her menses after she had done Ṭawâf Al-Ifâdah." 'Āishah said: "I mentioned her menses to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Is she going to detain us?'" She said: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, she has already departed (from Minâ) and circumambulated the House, then she got her menses after Ṭawâf Al-Ifâdah.' The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Then let her leave.'"

[3223] 383 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn Shihâb with this chain. She said: "Ṣafiyah bint Ḥuyayy,

[٣٢٢١] ٣٨١- (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ طَاوُسٍ قَالَ: كُنْتُ مَعَ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، إِذْ قَالَ زَيْدُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ: تُفْتِي أَنْ تَصُدَّرَ الْحَائِضُ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَكُونَ آخِرُ عَهْدِهَا بِالْبَيْتِ؟ فَقَالَ لَهُ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: إِمَّا لَا! فَسَلَ فُلَانَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيَّةَ؟ هَلْ أَمَرَهَا بِذَلِكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: فَرَجَعَ زَيْدُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ إِلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ يَضْحَكُ، وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: مَا أَرَاكَ إِلَّا قَدْ صَدَقْتَ.

[٣٢٢٢] ٣٨٢- (١٢١١) حَدَّثَنَا فُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ وَعُرْوَةَ؛ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: حَاصَتْ صَفِيَّةُ بِنْتُ حُمَيِّ بَعْدَمَا أَفَاضَتْ، قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَذَكَرْتُ حَيْضَتَهَا لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَحَاسِبْتَنَا هِيَ؟» قَالَتْ: فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّهَا قَدْ كَانَتْ أَفَاضَتْ وَطَافَتْ بِالْبَيْتِ، ثُمَّ حَاصَتْ بَعْدَ الْإِفَاضَةِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَلْتَنْهَرِي». [راجع: ٢٩١٠]

[٣٢٢٣] ٣٨٣- (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ

the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, got her menses during the Farewell Pilgrimage, after she had done *Tawâf Al-Ifâdah* in a state of purity..." a *Hadîth* like that of Al-Laiṭh (no. 3223).

[3224] (...) It was narrated from ‘Āishah that she told the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ that Ṣafīyah had got her menses... a *Hadîth* like that of (ibn Shihâb) Az-Zuhrî (no. 3222).

[3225] 384 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “We were afraid that Ṣafīyah would get her menses before she did *Tawâf Al-Ifâdah*.” She said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ came to us and said: ‘Is Ṣafīyah going to detain us?’ We said: ‘She has already done *Tawâf Al-Ifâdah*.’ He said: ‘No, then.’”

[3226] 385 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Āishah that she said to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ: “O Messenger of Allāh, Ṣafīyah bint Ḥuyayy has got her menses.” The

عِيسَى - قَالَ أَحْمَدُ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ
الْآخِرَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا - ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي
يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ،
قَالَتْ: طَمِثْتُ صَفِيَّةَ بِنْتُ حَبِيْبٍ، زَوْجِ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، بَعْدَمَا
أَفَاضْتُ طَاهِرًا، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ.

[٣٢٢٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ يَعْنِي
ابْنَ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ
حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْمُنْتَنَى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا
أَيُّوبُ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ
الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّهَا ذَكَرَتْ
لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّ صَفِيَّةَ قَدْ حَاضَتْ،
بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ الزُّهْرِيِّ.

[٣٢٢٥] ٣٨٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَفْلَحُ عَنِ
الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كُنَّا
نَتَخَوَّفُ أَنْ تَحِيْضَ صَفِيَّةَ قَبْلَ أَنْ تُفِيْضَ،
قَالَتْ: فَجَاءَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ:
«أَحَابِسْتُنَا صَفِيَّةُ؟» قُلْنَا: قَدْ أَفَاضَتْ،
قَالَ «فَلَا، إِذَا».

[٣٢٢٦] ٣٨٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ
عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Perhaps she is going to detain us. Did she not circumambulate the House with you?” They said: “Yes she did.” He said: “Then depart.”

[3227] 386 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Āishah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ wanted from Şafiyah bint Ḥuyayy what a man wants from his wife, and they said: “She is menstruating, O Messenger of Allâh.” He said: “Is she going to detain us?” They said: “O Messenger of Allâh, she visited (the Ka’bah or *Tawâf Al-Ifâdah*) on the Day of Sacrifice.” He said: “Then let her depart with you.”

[3228] 387 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “When the Prophet ﷺ wanted to depart, he saw Şafiyah at the door of her tent, looking sad and sorrowful. He said: ‘(May you become) barren and shaven-headed,^[1] you are going to detain us.’ Then he said to her: ‘Did you perform *Tawâf Al-Ifâdah* on the Day of

عَمْرَةَ بِنْتِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛
أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: يَا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ! إِنَّ صَفِيَّةَ بِنْتَ حُيَيِّ قَدْ حَاصَتْ،
فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَعَلَّهَا تَحْبِسُنَا، أَلَمْ
تَكُنْ [قَدْ] طَافَتْ مَعَكُمْ بِالْبَيْتِ؟» قَالُوا:
بَلَى. قَالَ: «فَاخْرُجِي».

[٣٢٢٧] ٣٨٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
الْحَكَمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ
حَمْرَةَ عَنِ الْأَوْزَاعِيِّ - لَعَلَّهُ قَالَ - عَنْ
يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ
عَائِشَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَرَادَ مِنْ صَفِيَّةَ
بَعْضَ مَا يُرِيدُ الرَّجُلُ مِنْ أَهْلِهِ، فَقَالُوا:
إِنَّهَا حَائِضٌ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «وَأَنَّهَا
لِحَابِسْتُنَا؟» قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّهَا قَدْ
زَارَتْ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ، قَالَ: «فَلْتَنْفِرْ مَعَكُمْ».

[٣٢٢٨] ٣٨٧- (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ
اللَّهِ بْنُ مَعَاذٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي:
حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ،
عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: لَمَّا أَرَادَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنْ يَنْفِرَ، إِذَا صَفِيَّةَ عَلَى بَابِ

[1] This is not meant in any literal sense, rather it is an expression indicating disapproval.

Sacrifice?’ She said: ‘Yes.’ He said: ‘Then depart.’”

[3229] (...) A *Hadīth* similar to that of Al-Ḥakam (no. 3228) was narrated from ‘Āishah, except that it does not mention that she looked sad and sorrowful.

Chapter 68. It Is Recommended For Pilgrims And Others To Enter The Ka’bah And Pray Therein, And Supplicate In All Its Corners

[3230] 388 - (1329) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ entered the Ka’bah, accompanied by Usāmah, Bilāl and ‘Uthmān bin Ṭalḥah Al-Ḥajabī. He closed the door and remained inside. Ibn ‘Umar said: “I asked Bilāl when he came out: ‘What did the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ do?’ He said: ‘He put two pillars on his left, one pillar on his right, and three pillars behind him’ - and at

خِبَائِهَا كَتَبِيَّةَ حَزِينَةَ، فَقَالَ: «عَفْرَى حَلَقَى إِنَّكَ لِحَابِسْتُنَا» ثُمَّ قَالَ لَهَا: «أَكُنْتِ أَفْضَتِ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ؟» قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَأَنْفِرِي».

[٣٢٢٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ الْحَكَمِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُمَا لَا يَذْكُرَانِ: كَتَبِيَّةَ حَزِينَةَ.

(المعجم ٦٨) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ دُخُولِ الْكَعْبَةِ لِلْحَاجِّ وَغَيْرِهِ، وَالصَّلَاةِ فِيهَا، وَالِدُعَاءِ فِي نَوَاحِيهَا كُلِّهَا) (التحفة ٦٨)

[٣٢٣٠] [٣٨٨-١٣٢٩] وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ الْكَعْبَةَ، هُوَ وَأَسَامَةُ وَبِلَالٌ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ الْحَجَبِيُّ، فَأَعْلَقَهَا عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ مَكَثَ فِيهَا، قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: فَسَأَلْتُ بِلَالَ بْنَ جَرِيٍّ خَرَجَ: مَا صَنَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: جَعَلَ عَمُودَيْنِ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ،

that time the House was built on six pillars - 'then he prayed.'”

[3231] 389 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ came on the Day of the Conquest and dismounted in the courtyard of the Ka’bah. He sent for ‘Uthmān bin Ṭalḥah, who brought the key and opened the door. Then the Prophet ﷺ, Bilāl, Usāmah bin Zaid and ‘Uthmān bin Ṭalḥah entered and he ordered that the door be closed. They stayed inside for a while, then he opened the door.” ‘Abdullāh (ibn ‘Umar) said: “I went ahead of the people and I met the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ coming out, with Bilāl right behind him. I said to Bilāl: ‘Did the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ pray inside?’ He said: ‘Yes.’ I said: ‘Where?’ He said: ‘Between the two pillars that were in front of him.’” He said: “And I forgot to ask him how many (*Ra’kah*) he prayed.”

[3232] 390 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar said: “In the Year of the Conquest, the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ came on a camel belonging to Usāmah bin Zaid, until he made it kneel in the

وَعَمُودًا عَنِ يَمِينِهِ، وَثَلَاثَةَ أَعْمِدَةٍ وَرَاءَهُ، وَكَانَ الْبَيْتُ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَلَى سِتَّةِ أَعْمِدَةٍ، ثُمَّ صَلَّى.

[٣٢٣١] ٣٨٩- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزُّهْرَانِيُّ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ حَمَادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ - قَالَ أَبُو كَامِلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ -: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ الْفَتْحِ، فَتَنَزَلَ بِبَنَاءِ الْكَعْبَةِ، وَأَرْسَلَ إِلَى عُثْمَانَ بْنِ طَلْحَةَ، فَجَاءَ بِالْمِفْتَاحِ، فَفَتَحَ الْبَابَ، - قَالَ -: ثُمَّ دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَبِلَالٌ وَأَسَامَةُ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ، وَأَمَرَ بِالْبَابِ فَأُغْلِقَ، فَلَبِثُوا فِيهِ مَلِيًّا ثُمَّ فَتَحَ الْبَابَ، قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: فَبَادَرْتُ النَّاسَ، فَتَلَقَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَارِجًا، وَبِلَالٌ عَلَى إِثْرِهِ، فَقُلْتُ لِبِلَالٍ: هَلْ صَلَّى فِيهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قُلْتُ: أَيْنَ؟ قَالَ: بَيْنَ الْعُمُودَيْنِ تَلْقَاءَ وَجْهِهِ، قَالَ: وَنَسِيتُ أَنْ أَسْأَلَهُ: كَمْ صَلَّى.

[٣٢٣٢] ٣٩٠- (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ السَّخْتِيَانِيِّ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: أَقْبَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ عَلَى

courtyard of the Ka'bah. Then he called 'Uthmân bin Ṭalḥah and said: 'Bring me the key.' He went to his mother, who refused to give it to him. He said: 'By Allâh, you will give it to me, or else this sword will come out through my back.' So she gave it to him, and he brought it to the Prophet ﷺ and gave it to him, and he opened the door..." then he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Ḥammâd bin Zaid (no. 3231).

[3233] 391 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered the House, accompanied by Usâmah, Bilâl and 'Uthmân bin Ṭalḥah. They kept the door closed for a long time, then it was opened. I was the first one to go in, and I met Bilâl. I said: 'Where did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ pray?' He said: 'Between the two front pillars.' But I forgot to ask him how many (*Ra'kah*) the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed."

[3234] 392 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that he went to the Ka'bah, where the Prophet ﷺ, Bilâl and Usâmah had entered it, and 'Uthmân bin

نَاقَةَ لِأَسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، حَتَّىٰ أَنَاخَ بِفِنَاءِ الْكَعْبَةِ، ثُمَّ دَعَا عُثْمَانَ ابْنَ طَلْحَةَ، فَقَالَ: «الْتَبِنِي بِالْمِفْتَاحِ» فَذَهَبَ إِلَىٰ أُمِّهِ، فَأَبَتْ أَنْ تُعْطِيَهُ فَقَالَ: وَاللَّهِ! لَتُعْطِيَنَّهُ أَوْ لَيَخْرُجَنَّ هَذَا السَّيْفُ مِنْ صُلْبِي، قَالَ: فَأَعْطَتْهُ إِيَّاهُ، فَجَاءَ بِهِ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَدَفَعَهُ إِلَيْهِ، فَفَتَحَ الْبَابَ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ حَمَّادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ.

[٣٢٣٣] ٣٩١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُهُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: دَخَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْبَيْتَ، وَمَعَهُ أُسَامَةُ وَبِلَالٌ وَعُثْمَانُ ابْنُ طَلْحَةَ، فَأَجَافُوا عَلَيْهِمُ الْبَابَ طَوِيلًا ثُمَّ فُتِحَ، فَكُنْتُ أَوَّلَ مَنْ دَخَلَ، فَلَقِيْتُ بِلَالًا فَقُلْتُ: أَيْنَ صَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ: بَيْنَ الْعَمُودَيْنِ الْمُقَدَّمَيْنِ، فَسَيِّتُ أَنْ أَسْأَلَهُ: كَمْ صَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟

[٣٢٣٤] ٣٩٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ مَسْعَدَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَوْنٍ عَنْ

Ṭalḥah had closed the door on them. He said: “They stayed inside for a while, then the door was opened and the Prophet ﷺ came out. I went up the stairs and entered the House, and said: ‘Where did the Prophet ﷺ pray?’ They said: ‘Here.’” He said: “But I forgot to ask them how many *Ra'kah* he prayed.”

نَافِعٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّهُ أَنْتَهَى إِلَى الْكَعْبَةِ، وَقَدْ دَخَلَهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَبِلَالٌ وَأَسَامَةُ، وَأَجَافَ عَلَيْهِمُ عُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ الْبَابَ، قَالَ: فَمَكُثُوا فِيهِ مَلِيًّا ثُمَّ فُتِحَ الْبَابُ، فَخَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَرَفِيتِ الدَّرَجَةُ، فَدَخَلْتُ الْبَيْتَ، فَقُلْتُ: أَيْنَ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ؟ قَالُوا: هَهُنَا، قَالَ: وَنَسِيتُ أَنْ أَسْأَلَهُمْ: كَمْ صَلَّى؟.

[3235] 393 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim that his father said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered the House, accompanied by Usâmah bin Zaid, Bilâl and ‘Uthmân bin Ṭalḥah. The door was closed on them, and when they opened it, I was the first one to go in. I met Bilâl and asked him: ‘Did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ pray inside?’ He said: ‘Yes, he prayed between the two Yemeni pillars.’”

[٣٢٣٥] ٣٩٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ، وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ رُمَيْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: دَخَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْبَيْتَ، هُوَ وَأَسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ وَبِلَالٌ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ، فَأَعْلَقُوا عَلَيْهِمُ الْبَابَ، فَلَمَّا فَتَحُوا كُنْتُ فِي أَوَّلِ مَنْ وُلِحَ، فَلَقِيتُ بِلَالًا فَسَأَلْتُهُ: هَلْ صَلَّى فِيهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، صَلَّى بَيْنَ الْعُمُودَيْنِ الْيَمَانِيَيْنِ.

[3236] 394 - (...) Sâlim bin ‘Abdullâh narrated that his father said: “I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ enter the Ka’bah, accompanied by Usâmah bin Zaid, Bilâl, and ‘Uthmân bin Ṭalḥah, and no one else entered with them. Then the door was locked behind them.”

[٣٢٣٦] ٣٩٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنِ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ الْكَعْبَةَ، هُوَ وَأَسَامَةُ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ وَبِلَالٌ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ، وَلَمْ

‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar said:

“Bilâl” - or “Uthmân bin Talhah” - “told me that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed inside the Ka’bah, between the two Yemeni pillars.”

[3237] 395 - (1330) Ibn Juraij said: “I said to ‘Atâ: ‘Did you hear Ibn ‘Abbâs say: “You have only been commanded to circumambulate it, you have not been commanded to enter it?” He said: “He did not forbid (people) to enter it, rather I heard him say: ‘Usâmah bin Zaid told me that when the Prophet ﷺ entered the House, he (ﷺ) supplicated on all its sides, but he did not pray therein, until he came out. When he came out, he prayed two *Ra’kah* in front of the House and said: ‘This is the *Qiblah*.’” I (Ibn Juraij) said to him (‘Atâ): “What are ‘its sides?’ Was that in its corners?” He said: “No, in every direction of the House.”

[3238] 396 - (1331) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbâs that the Prophet ﷺ entered the Ka’bah, in which there were six pillars. He stood by a pillar and supplicated, but he did not pray.

يَدْخُلُهَا مَعَهُمْ أَحَدٌ، ثُمَّ أُغْلِقَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ، قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ: فَأَخْبَرَنِي بِلَالُ - أَوْ عُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ - أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَلَّى فِي جَوْفِ الْكَعْبَةِ، بَيْنَ الْعَمُودَيْنِ الْيَمَانِيِّينَ.

[٣٢٣٧] ٣٩٥ - (١٣٣٠) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ بَكْرٍ، - قَالَ عَبْدُ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ-: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَطَاءٍ: أَسَمِعْتَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: إِنَّمَا أُمِرْتُمْ بِالطَّوَافِ وَلَمْ تُؤْمَرُوا بِدُخُولِهِ، قَالَ: لَمْ يَكُنْ يَنْهَى عَنْ دُخُولِهِ، وَلَكِنِّي سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَنِي أُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمَّا دَخَلَ الْبَيْتَ دَعَا فِي نَوَاحِيهِ كُلِّهَا، وَلَمْ يُصَلِّ فِيهِ، حَتَّى خَرَجَ، فَلَمَّا خَرَجَ رَكَعَ فِي قُبُلِ الْبَيْتِ رَكَعَتَيْنِ وَقَالَ: «هَذِهِ الْقِبْلَةُ»، قُلْتُ لَهُ: مَا نَوَاحِيهَا؟ أَفِي رَوَايَاهَا؟ قَالَ: بَلْ فِي كُلِّ قِبْلَةٍ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ.

[٣٢٣٨] ٣٩٦ - (١٣٣١) حَدَّثَنَا سَيِّانُ بْنُ قُرُوحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَطَاءٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ دَخَلَ الْكَعْبَةَ وَفِيهَا سِتُّ سَوَارٍ، فَقَامَ عِنْدَ سَارِيَةٍ فَدَعَا وَلَمْ يُصَلِّ.

[3239] 397 - (1332) Ismâ'il bin Abî Khâlid said: "I said to 'Abdullâh bin Abî Awfâ, the Companion of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: 'Did the Prophet ﷺ enter the House during his 'Umrah?' He said: 'No.'"

[٣٢٣٩] ٣٩٧ - (١٣٣٢) حَدَّثَنِي سُرَيْجُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُسَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي خَالِدٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي أَوْفَى، صَاحِبِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: أَدَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الْبَيْتَ فِي عُمْرَتِهِ؟ قَالَ: لَا.

Chapter 69. Demolishing The Ka'bah And Rebuilding It

(المعجم ٦٩) - (بَابُ نَقْضِ الْكَعْبَةِ وَبِنَائِهَا) (التحفة ٦٩)

[3240] 398 - (1333) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: 'Were it not that your people have only recently left disbelief behind, I would have demolished the Ka'bah and rebuilt it on the foundations of Ibrâhîm. For when the Quraish rebuilt the House, they reduced its size. And I would have given it a rear door.'"

[٣٢٤٠] ٣٩٨ - (١٣٣٣) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَوْلَا حَدَائِثُ عَهْدِ قَوْمِكَ بِالْكَفْرِ، لَنَقَضْتُ الْكَعْبَةَ، وَلَجَعَلْتُهَا عَلَى أُسَاسِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، فَإِنَّ قُرَيْشًا، حِينَ بَنَتِ الْبَيْتَ، اسْتَفْصَرَتْ، وَلَجَعَلَتْ لَهَا خَلْفًا».

[3241] (...) It was narrated from Hishâm with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 3240).

[٣٢٤١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[3242] 399 - (...) It was narrated from 'Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Do you not see that when your people rebuilt the Ka'bah, they made it smaller than the foundations of Ibrâhîm?" She

[٣٢٤٢] ٣٩٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ بْنَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الصَّدِيقِ أَخْبَرَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ

said: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, why don't you restore it or the foundations of Ibrāhīm?' The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Were it not that your people have only recently left disbelief behind, I would have done that.'"

'Abdullāh bin 'Umar said: "If 'Āishah heard this from the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, I would not think that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ stopped touching the two corners that are next to the Hġir, except that the House was not completed on the foundations of Ibrāhīm."

[3243] 400 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ said: "I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: 'Were it not that your people have only recently left *Jāhiliyyah* - or disbelief - behind, I would have spent the treasure of the Ka'bah in the cause of Allāh, and I would have put its door at ground level, and I would have incorporated the Hġir into it.'"

النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَلَمْ تَرَى أَنَّ قَوْمَكَ حِينَ بَنَوْا الْكَعْبَةَ، اِقْتَصَرُوا عَنْ قَوَاعِدِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ؟» قَالَتْ: فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَفَلَا تَرُدُّهَا عَلَيَّ قَوَاعِدِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ! فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَوْلَا جِدْتَانُ قَوْمِكَ بِالْكَفْرِ [لَفَعَلْتُ]».

فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ: لَئِنْ كَانَتْ عَائِشَةُ سَمِعَتْ هَذَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، مَا أَرَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ تَرَكَ اسْتِلَامَ الرُّكْنَيْنِ اللَّذَيْنِ يَلْبَانِ الْحِجْرَ، إِلَّا أَنَّ الْبَيْتَ لَمْ يَتِمَّ عَلَى قَوَاعِدِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ.

[٣٢٤٣] ٤٠٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ عَنْ مَحْرَمَةٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَحْرَمَةٌ بِنْتُ بَكَيْرٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ نَافِعًا مَوْلَى ابْنِ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ بْنَ أَبِي قُحَافَةَ، يُحَدِّثُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَوْلَا أَنَّ قَوْمَكَ حَدِيثُوا عَهْدِ بَجَاهِلِيَّةٍ - أَوْ قَالَ بِكُفْرٍ - لَأَنْفَعْتُ كَنْزَ الْكَعْبَةِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، وَلَجَعَلْتُ بَابَهَا بِالْأَرْضِ، وَلَا دَخَلْتُ فِيهَا مِنَ الْحِجْرِ».

[3244] 401 - (...) ‘Abdullâh bin Az-Zubair said: “My maternal aunt” - meaning ‘Āishah - “told me: ‘The Prophet ﷺ said: “O ‘Āishah, were it not that your people have only recently left Shirk behind, I would have demolished the Ka’bah and razed it to the ground (and rebuilt it). And I would have given it two doors; an eastern door and a western door, and I would have added six cubits of the Hġir to it, for Quraish reduced its size when they rebuilt the Ka’bah.”

[3245] 402 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Aṭā’ said: “When the Ka’bah was burned during the time of Yazîd bin Mu’âwiyah, while it was raided by the people of Ash-Shâm, and what happened, Ibn Az-Zubair left it until the people came for Hajj, seeking to exhort them - or incite them - to fight the people of Ash-Shâm. When the people arrived, he said: ‘O people, advise me with regard to the Ka’bah. Should I demolish it and then rebuild it, or should I repair the damage that has been done to it?’ Ibn ‘Abbâs said: ‘An idea has occurred to me concerning it. I think that you should repair the damage that has been done to it and leave it in the state it was when the people embraced Islam

[٣٢٤٤] ٤٠١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا سَلِيمُ بْنُ حَيَّانَ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي مِينَاءَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي خَالَتِي يَعْنِي عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «يَا عَائِشَةُ! لَوْلَا أَنَّ قَوْمَكَ حَدِيثُو عَهْدٍ بِشِرْكٍ، لَهَدَمْتُ الْكَعْبَةَ، فَأَلَزَقْتُهَا بِالْأَرْضِ، وَجَعَلْتُ لَهَا بَابَيْنِ بَابًا شَرْقِيًّا وَبَابًا غَرْبِيًّا، وَرَدَدْتُ فِيهَا سِتَّةَ أَذْرُعٍ مِنَ الْحِجْرِ، فَإِنَّ قُرَيْشًا اقْتَصَرْتَهَا حَيْثُ بَنَتْ الْكَعْبَةَ».

[٣٢٤٥] ٤٠٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا هَنَادُ ابْنُ السَّرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا احْتَرَقَ الْبَيْتُ زَمَنَ يَزِيدُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ، حِينَ غَزَاهُ أَهْلُ الشَّامِ، فَكَانَ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ مَا كَانَ، تَرَكَهُ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ، حَتَّى قَدِمَ النَّاسُ الْمَوْسِمَ، يُرِيدُ أَنْ يُجَرِّئَهُمْ - أَوْ يُحَرِّمَهُمْ - عَلَى أَهْلِ الشَّامِ، فَلَمَّا صَدَرَ النَّاسُ قَالَ: يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! أَشِيرُوا عَلَيَّ فِي الْكَعْبَةِ، أَنْقَضَهَا ثُمَّ أَنْبَيْتُهَا، أَوْ أَصْلِحْ مَا وَهَى مِنْهَا؟ قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: فَإِنِّي قَدْ فُرِقَ لِي رَأْيٌ فِيهَا، أَرَى أَنْ تُصْلِحَ مَا وَهَى مِنْهَا، وَتَدَعَّ بَيْنَنَا أَسْلَمَ

and the Prophet ﷺ was sent.' Ibn Az-Zubair said: 'If the house of one of you was burned, would he be happy unless he rebuilt it? Then what about the House of your Lord? I will pray for guidance to my Lord (*Istikhârah*) three times, then I will make up my mind."

"When he had prayed *Istikhârah* three times, he made up his mind to demolish it. The people were afraid that some punishment would come down from heaven upon the first one to climb up onto it (to start the demolition), until one man climbed up and threw down one stone. When the people saw that nothing happened to him, they followed suit and demolished it until it was razed to the ground. Then Ibn Az-Zubair set up pillars and hung curtains around them, until the construction was completed."

"Ibn Az-Zubair said: 'I heard 'Ā'ishah say: "The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Were it not that your people have only recently left disbelief behind, and that I do not have the means to rebuild it, I would have incorporated five cubits of the Hījr into it, and I would have given it a door through which the people could enter, and a door through which they could exit.'"

"He said: 'Today I have the means, and I do not fear the people.' So he added five cubits of

النَّاسُ عَلَيْهِ، وَأَحْجَارًا أَسْلَمَ النَّاسُ عَلَيْهَا، وَوُعِثَ عَلَيْهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ: لَوْ كَانَ أَحَدُكُمْ احْتَرَقَ بَيْتَهُ، مَا رَضِيَ حَتَّى يُجِدَّهُ، فَكَيْفَ بَيْتُ رَبِّكُمْ؟ إِنِّي مُسْتَحْخِرٌ رَبِّي ثَلَاثًا، ثُمَّ عَازِمٌ عَلَى أَمْرِي، فَلَمَّا مَضَى الثَّلَاثُ أَجْمَعَ رَأْيَهُ عَلَى أَنْ يَنْقُضَهَا، فَتَحَامَاهُ النَّاسُ أَنْ يَنْزِلَ، بِأَوَّلِ النَّاسِ - يَضَعُدُ فِيهِ - أَمْرٌ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ، حَتَّى صَعِدَهُ رَجُلٌ فَأَلْقَى مِنْهُ حِجَارَةً، فَلَمَّا لَمْ يَرَهُ النَّاسُ أَصَابَهُ شَيْءٌ تَتَابَعُوا، فَتَقَضَوْهُ حَتَّى بَلَّغُوا بِهِ الْأَرْضَ، فَجَعَلَ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ أَعْمِدَةً، فَسَتَّرَ عَلَيْهَا السُّتُورَ، حَتَّى ارْتَفَعَ بِنَاؤُهُ.

وَقَالَ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ: إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ تَقُولُ: إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَوْلَا أَنَّ النَّاسَ حَدِيثٌ عَهْدُهُمْ بِكُفْرٍ، وَلَيْسَ عِنْدِي مِنَ النَّفَقَةِ مَا يُقَوِّنِي عَلَى بِنَائِهِ، لَكُنْتُ أَدْخَلْتُ فِيهِ مِنَ الْحِجْرِ خَمْسَةَ أَذْرُعَ، وَلَجَعَلْتُ لَهَا بَابًا يَدْخُلُ النَّاسُ مِنْهُ، وَبَابًا يَخْرُجُونَ مِنْهُ».

قَالَ: فَأَنَا الْيَوْمَ أَجِدُ مَا أَنْفَقْتُ، وَلَسْتُ أَخَافُ النَّاسَ، قَالَ: فَزَادَ فِيهِ خَمْسَ أَذْرُعَ مِنَ الْحِجْرِ، حَتَّى أَبْدَى أَسَا نَظَرَ النَّاسُ إِلَيْهِ، فَبَنَى عَلَيْهِ الْبِنَاءَ، وَكَانَ طُولُ

the *Hijr* to it, and he excavated the (original) foundations of (the *Hijr*) and the people looked at them, and he built on top of them.”

The length of the Ka'bah was eighteen cubits, and he added ten cubits to its length, and he gave it two doors; one for entering, and one for exiting. When Ibn Az-Zubair was killed, Al-*Hajjāj* wrote to 'Abdul-Malik bin Marwān telling him of that, and telling him that Ibn Az-Zubair had built it on foundations that had been seen by witnesses of good character among the people of Makkah. 'Abdul-Malik wrote to him saying: 'We do not approve of what Ibn Az-Zubair did. As for what he added to its length, leave it as it is, and as for what he added to it of the *Hijr*, put it back as it was, and block up the door that he opened.' So he demolished it and rebuilt it.”

[3246] 403 - (...) 'Abdullāh bin 'Ubaid said: “Al-*Hārith* bin 'Abdullāh came to 'Abdul-Malik bin Marwān during his *Khilāfah* and 'Abdul-Malik said: 'I do not think that Abū *Khubaib*' - meaning Ibn Az-Zubair - 'heard from 'Aishah what he claimed to have heard from her.' Al-*Hārith* said: 'No, I heard it from her too.' He said: 'What did you hear her say?' He said: 'She said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Your people reduced its size

الكَعْبَةِ ثَمَانِي عَشْرَةَ ذِرَاعًا، فَلَمَّا زَادَ فِيهِ اسْتَمْتَصَرَهُ، فَرَادَ فِي طُولِهِ عَشْرَةَ أذْرُعٍ، وَجَعَلَ لَهُ بَابَيْنِ: أَحَدُهُمَا يُدْخَلُ مِنْهُ، وَالْآخَرُ يُخْرَجُ مِنْهُ، فَلَمَّا قُتِلَ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ كَتَبَ الْحَجَّاجُ إِلَى عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ مَرْوَانَ يُخْبِرُهُ بِذَلِكَ، وَيُخْبِرُهُ أَنَّ ابْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ قَدْ وَضَعَ الْبِنَاءَ عَلَى أَسْ نَظَرَ إِلَيْهِ الْعُدُولُ مِنْ أَهْلِ مَكَّةَ، فَكَتَبَ إِلَيْهِ عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ: إِنَّا لَسْنَا مِنْ تَلْطِيفِ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ فِي شَيْءٍ، أَمَا مَا زَادَ فِي طُولِهِ فَأَوْرَهُ، وَأَمَا مَا زَادَ فِيهِ مِنَ الْحِجْرِ فَرَدَّهُ إِلَى بِنَائِهِ، وَسُدَّ الْبَابَ الَّذِي فَتَحَهُ، فَتَقَضَّه وَأَعَادَهُ إِلَى بِنَائِهِ.

[٣٢٤٦] ٤٠٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ ابْنَ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ عَمِيرٍ وَالْوَلِيدَ بْنَ عَطَاءٍ يُحَدِّثَانِ عَنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي رَبِيعَةَ قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ: وَقَدْ الْحَارِثُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَلَى عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ مَرْوَانَ فِي خِلَافَتِهِ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ: مَا أَظُنُّ أَبَا حُبَيْبٍ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ سَمِعَ مِنْ

when they rebuilt the House. Were it not that they have only recently left *Shirk* behind, I would have re-incorporated into it what they left out. If, after I am gone, your people decide to rebuild it, come with me so that I can show you what they left out of it.” And he showed her nearly seven cubits. This is the *Hadith* of ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Ubaid.

Al-Walîd bin ‘Aṭâ’ added: “The Prophet ﷺ said: ‘And I would have given it two doors at ground level, on the east and west. Do you know why your people made its door so high?’ She said: I said: ‘No.’ He said: ‘Out of arrogance, so that no one could enter it except whomever they wanted. If a man wanted to enter it, they would let him climb up, then when he was about to enter, they would push him and he would fall.’”

‘Abdul-Malik said to Al-Hârith: “Did you hear her say that?” He said: “Yes.” He said: “He scratched the ground with his stick for a moment, then he said: ‘I wish that I had left him responsible for his action.’”

[3247] (...) A *Hadith* similar to that of (Muhammad) Ibn Bakr (no. 3246) was narrated from Ibn Jurajj with this chain.

عَائِشَةَ مَا كَانَ يُرْعَمُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَهُ مِنْهَا، قَالَ الْحَارِثُ: بَلَى! أَنَا سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْهَا، قَالَ: سَمِعْتَهَا تَقُولُ مَاذَا؟ قَالَ: قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ قَوْمَكَ اسْتَقْصَرُوا مِنْ بُيُوتِ النَّبِيِّ، وَلَوْ لَا حَدَاثُهُ عَهْدِهِمْ بِالشِّرْكِ أَعَدْتُ مَا تَرَكُوا مِنْهُ، فَإِنْ بَدَأَ لِقَوْمِكَ، مِنْ بَعْدِي، أَنْ يَبْنُوهُ فَهَلُمَّي لِأُرِيكَ مَا تَرَكُوا مِنْهُ». فَأَرَاهَا قَرِيبًا مِنْ سَبْعَةِ أذْرُعٍ، هَذَا حَدِيثُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُبَيْدٍ؛ وَزَادَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ عَطَاءٍ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «وَلَجَعَلْتُ لَهَا بَابَيْنِ مَوْضُوعَيْنِ فِي الْأَرْضِ شَرْقِيًّا وَعَرْبِيًّا، وَهَلْ تَدْرِينَ لِمَ كَانَ قَوْمُكَ رَفَعُوا بَابَهَا؟» قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: «تَعَزَّرَا أَنْ لَا يَدْخُلَهَا إِلَّا مَنْ أَرَادُوا، فَكَانَ الرَّجُلُ إِذَا هُوَ أَرَادَ أَنْ يَدْخُلَهَا يَدْعُوهُ يَرْتَقِي، حَتَّى إِذَا كَادَ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ دَفَعُوهُ فَسَقَطَ».

قَالَ عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ لِلْحَارِثِ: أَنْتَ سَمِعْتَهَا تَقُولُ هَذَا؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: فَنَكَتْ سَاعَةً بَعْصَاهُ ثُمَّ قَالَ: وَوَدِدْتُ أَنِّي تَرَكْتُهُ وَمَا تَحَمَّلَ.

[٣٢٤٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ جَبَلَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ

الرِّزَاقِ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ بِهَذَا
الإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ بَكْرٍ.

[3248] 404 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Qaza‘ah that while ‘Abdul-Malik bin Marwân was circumambulating the Ka‘bah, he said: “May Ibn Az-Zubair be doomed! For he told a lie about the Mother of the Believers when he said: ‘I heard her say: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘O ‘Āishah, were it not that your people have only recently left disbelief behind, I would have demolished the House and added part of the Hġjr to it, for your people reduced its size when they rebuilt it.”’ Al-Ĥârith bin ‘Abdullâh bin Abî Rabî‘ah said: “Do not say that, O Commander of the Believers, for I heard the Mother of the Believers narrating that.”

He said: “If I had heard it before I demolished it, I would have left it as Ibn Az-Zubair built it.”

Chapter 70. The Wall And Door Of The Ka‘bah

[3249] 405 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “I asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about the wall (meaning, the Hġjr), is it part of the Ka‘bah?” He said: “Yes.” I said: “Why did they not include it in the House?” He said: “Your

[٣٢٤٨] ٤٠٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ بَكْرٍ
السَّهْمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ أَبِي صَغِيرَةَ عَنْ
أَبِي قُرَعَةَ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ الْمَلِكِ بْنَ مَرْوَانَ،
بَيْنَمَا هُوَ يَطُوفُ بِالنَّبِيِّ إِذْ قَالَ: قَاتَلَ اللَّهُ
ابْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ! حَيْثُ يَكْذِبُ عَلَيَّ أُمَّ
الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُهَا تَقُولُ: قَالَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا عَائِشَةُ! لَوْلَا جِدَّتَانُ
قَوْمِكَ بِالْكَفْرِ لَتَقَضَّتْ النَّبِيَّتَ حَتَّى أَزِيدَ
فِيهِ مِنَ الْحَجَرِ، فَإِنَّ قَوْمَكَ فَصَّرُوا فِي
الْبِنَاءِ» فَقَالَ الْحَارِثُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ أَبِي
رَبِيعَةَ: لَا تَقُلْ هَذَا يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ!
فَأَنَا سَمِعْتُ أُمَّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ تُحَدِّثُ هَذَا.
قَالَ: لَوْ كُنْتُ سَمِعْتُهُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَهْدِمَهُ،
لَتَرَكْتُهُ عَلَيَّ مَا بَنَى ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ.

(المعجم ٧٠) - (بَابُ جِدْرِ الْكَعْبَةِ)

وبابها) (التحفة ٧٠)

[٣٢٤٩] ٤٠٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ:
حَدَّثَنَا أَشْعَثُ بْنُ أَبِي الشَّعْنَاءِ عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ
ابْنَ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: سَأَلْتُ

people ran short of funds.” I said: “Why is its door so high?” He said: “Your people did that so that they could admit whomever they wanted, and keep out whomever they wanted. Were it not that your people have only recently left *Jāhiliyyah* behind, and I am afraid that they would resent it, I was thinking of incorporating the wall into the House, and making its door at ground level.”

[3250] 406 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Aishah said: “I asked the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ about the Hijr...” and he quoted a *Hadīth* like that of Abū Al-Aḥwaṣ (no. 3249), and he said in it: “I (‘Aishah) said: ‘Why is its door so high that it can only be reached by a ladder?’ And he (ﷺ) said: ‘For fear of causing resentment in their hearts.’”

Chapter 71. Hajj On Behalf Of One Who Is Incapable Of Doing It Because Of Chronic Illness, Old Age And The Like, Or On Behalf Of One Who Has Died

[3251] 407 - (1334) It was narrated from ‘Abdullāh bin

رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، عَنِ الْجَدْرِ؟ أَمِنَ النَّبِيَّتِ هُوَ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ» قُلْتُ: فَلِمَ لَمْ يُدْخِلُوهُ النَّبِيَّتِ؟ قَالَ: «إِنَّ قَوْمَكَ فَصَّرَتْ بِهِمُ النَّفَقَةُ» قُلْتُ: فَمَا شَأْنُ بَابِهِ مُرْتَفِعٌ؟ قَالَ: «فَعَلَّ ذَلِكَ قَوْمُكَ لِيُدْخِلُوا مِنْ شَاءُوا وَيَمْنَعُوا مِنْ شَاءُوا، وَلَوْلَا أَنَّ قَوْمَكَ حَدِيثٌ عَهْدُهُمْ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَأَخَافُ أَنْ تُنَكِّرَ قُلُوبُهُمْ، لَنَظَرْتُ أَنْ أُدْخِلَ الْجَدْرَ فِي النَّبِيَّتِ، وَأَنْ أَلْزِقَ بَابَهُ بِالْأَرْضِ».

[٣٢٥٠] ٤٠٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ يَعْغِي ابْنَ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ عَنْ أَشْعَثَ بْنِ أَبِي الشَّعْثَاءِ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: سَأَلْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْجَدْرِ - وَسَأَقِ الْحَدِيثَ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ أَبِي الْأَحْوَصِ، وَقَالَ فِيهِ: [قُلْتُ فَلَمَّا شَأْنُ بَابِهِ مُرْتَفِعًا لَا يُضَعَدُ إِلَيْهِ إِلَّا بِسَلْمٍ؟ وَقَالَ: «مَخَافَةَ أَنْ تَنْفَرِ قُلُوبُهُمْ».

(المعجم ٧١) - (باب الحج عن

العاجز لزمانة وهم ونحوهما، أو

للموت) (التحفة ٧١)

[٣٢٥١] ٤٠٧ - (١٣٣٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا

‘Abbâs that he said: “Al-Faḍl bin ‘Abbâs was riding behind the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and a woman of Khath‘am came to him to ask him a question. Al-Faḍl started looking at her and she at him, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ turned Al-Faḍl’s face to the other side. She said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, the obligation of *Hajj* has come while my father is an old man who cannot sit firmly on his mount. Can I perform *Hajj* on his behalf?’ He said: ‘Yes.’ That was during the Farewell Pilgrimage.”

[3252] 408 - (1335) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbâs, from Al-Faḍl, that a woman from Khath‘am said: “O Messenger of Allâh, my father is an old man and he still has to perform the obligation of *Hajj*, but he cannot sit up straight on the back of his camel.” The Prophet ﷺ said: “Perform *Hajj* on his behalf.”

Chapter 72. Validity Of A Child’s *Hajj*, And The Reward Of The One Who Takes Him For *Hajj*

[3253] 409 - (1336) It was

يَحْيَىٰ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: كَانَ الْفَضْلُ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ رَدِيفَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَجَاءَتْهُ امْرَأَةٌ مِنْ خَثْعَمَ تَسْتَفْتِيهِ، فَجَعَلَ الْفَضْلُ يَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهَا وَتَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهِ، فَجَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَصْرِفُ وَجْهَ الْفَضْلِ إِلَى السَّقِّ الْأَخْرِ، قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ فَرِيضَةَ اللَّهِ عَلَىٰ عِبَادِهِ فِي الْحَجِّ أَدْرَكْتُ أَبِي شَيْخًا كَبِيرًا، لَا يَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ يَنْبُتَ عَلَى الرَّاحِلَةِ، أَفَأَحُجُّ عَنْهُ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ» وَذَلِكَ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ.

[٣٢٥٢] ٤٠٨ - (١٣٣٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَىٰ عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنِ الْفَضْلِ؛ أَنَّ امْرَأَةً مِنْ خَثْعَمَ قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ أَبِي شَيْخٌ كَبِيرٌ، عَلَيْهِ فَرِيضَةُ اللَّهِ فِي الْحَجِّ، وَهُوَ لَا يَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ يَسْتَوِيَ عَلَى ظَهْرِ بَعِيرِهِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «فَحُجِّي عَنْهُ».

(المعجم ٧٢) - (بَابُ صِحَّةِ حَجِّ الصَّبِيِّ، وَأَجْرٍ مِنْ حَجِّ بِهِ) (التحفة ٧٢)

[٣٢٥٣] ٤٠٩ - (١٣٣٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

narrated from Ibn ‘Abbâs that the Prophet ﷺ met some riders in Ar-Rawhâ’, and he said: “Who are these people?” They said: “Muslims.” They said: “Who are you?” He said: “The Messenger of Allâh.” A woman lifted up a child and said: “Is there Hajj for this one?” He said: “Yes, and you shall have a reward.”

[3254] 410 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “A woman lifted up a child of hers and said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, is there Hajj for this one?’ He said: ‘Yes, and you shall have a reward.’”

[3255] 411 - (...) It was narrated from Kuraib that a woman lifted up a child and said: “O Messenger of Allâh, is there Hajj for this one?” He said: “Yes, and you shall have a reward.”

[3256] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 3254) was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbâs.

بَكَرِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرِ بْنِ حَرْبٍ وَابْنِ أَبِي عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ كُرَيْبِ [مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ]، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لَقِيَ رَجُلًا بِالرَّوْحَاءِ، فَقَالَ: «مَنْ الْقَوْمُ؟» قَالُوا: الْمُسْلِمُونَ، فَقَالُوا: مَنْ أَنْتَ؟ قَالَ: «رَسُولُ اللَّهِ» فَرَفَعَتْ إِلَيْهِ امْرَأَةٌ صَبِيًّا فَقَالَتْ: أَلْهَذَا حَجٌّ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، وَلَكَ أَجْرٌ».

[٣٢٥٤] ٤١٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ كُرَيْبِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: رَفَعَتْ امْرَأَةٌ صَبِيًّا لَهَا، فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَلْهَذَا حَجٌّ؟ قَالَ «نَعَمْ، وَلَكَ أَجْرٌ».

[٣٢٥٥] ٤١١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ كُرَيْبِ؛ أَنَّ امْرَأَةً رَفَعَتْ صَبِيًّا فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَلْهَذَا حَجٌّ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، وَلَكَ أَجْرٌ».

[٣٢٥٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: حَدَّثَنَا

سُفْيَانُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ،
عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 73. *Hajj* Is Obligatory Once In A Lifetime

(المعجم ٧٣) - (بَابُ فِرْضِ الْحَجِّ مَرَّةً
فِي الْعَمْرِ) (التحفة ٧٣)

[3257] 412 - (1337) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ addressed us and said: 'O people, *Hajj* has been enjoined upon you, so perform *Hajj*.' A man said: 'Is it every year, O Messenger of Allâh?' He remained silent, until the man said it three times. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If I said yes, it would become obligatory, and you would not be able to do it.' Then he said: 'Leave me as I have left you; for those who came before you were doomed because of their questions and differences with their Prophets. If I command you to do something, then do as much of it as you can, and if I forbid you to do something, then refrain from it.'"

[٣٢٥٧] ٤١٢ - (١٣٣٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا
زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ
هَرُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الرَّبِيعُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ الْقُرَشِيُّ
عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ
قَالَ: خَطَبَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «أَيُّهَا
النَّاسُ! قَدْ فُرِضَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْحَجُّ فَحُجُّوا»
فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: أَكُلَّ عَامٍ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!
فَسَكَتَ، حَتَّى قَالَهَا ثَلَاثًا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَوْ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، لَوَجَبَتْ،
وَلَمَّا اسْتَطَعْتُمْ»، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «دَرُونِي مَا
تَرَكْتُمْ، فَإِنَّمَا هَلَكَ مَنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ
بِكثرة سؤَالِهِمْ وَاخْتِلَافِهِمْ عَلَى أَنْبِيَائِهِمْ،
فَإِذَا أَمَرْتُمْ بِشَيْءٍ فَأَتُوا مِنْهُ مَا
اسْتَطَعْتُمْ، وَإِذَا نَهَيْتُمْ عَنْ شَيْءٍ
فَدَعُوهُ». [انظر: ٦١١٣]

Chapter 74. A Woman Travelling With A *Mahram* For *Hajj* And Other Purposes

(المعجم ٧٤) - (بَابُ سَفَرِ الْمَرْأَةِ مَعَ
مَحْرَمٍ إِلَى حَجٍّ وَغَيْرِهِ) (التحفة ٧٤)

[3258] 413 - (1338) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "No

[٣٢٥٨] ٤١٣ - (١٣٣٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا
زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَا:

woman should travel for three (days) unless she has a *Maḥram* with her.”

[3259] (...) It was narrated from ‘Ubaidullāh with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 3258).

According to the report of Abū Bakr: “for more than three days.” Ibn Numair said in his report from his father: “Three days unless she has a *Maḥram* with her.”

[3260] 414 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar that the Prophet ﷺ said: “It is not permissible for a woman who believes in Allāh and the Last Day to travel for a distance of three nights, unless she has a *Maḥram* with her.”

[3261] 415 - (827) It was narrated that Qaza‘ah said: “I heard a *Hadīth* from Abū Sa‘eed that I liked, and I said to him: ‘Did you hear this from the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ?’ He said: ‘Would I attribute to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ something that I did not hear?’ Qaza‘ah said: ‘I heard him say: “The

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ: أَحْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تُسَافِرِ الْمَرْأَةُ ثَلَاثًا، إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا ذُو مَحْرَمٍ».

[٣٢٥٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

فِي رِوَايَةِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ: فَوْقَ ثَلَاثِ، وَقَالَ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ عَنْ أَبِيهِ: «ثَلَاثَةٌ إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا ذُو مَحْرَمٍ».

[٣٢٦٠] ٤١٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَحْبَرَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِمَرْأَةٍ، تُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، تُسَافِرُ مَسِيرَةَ ثَلَاثِ لَيَالٍ، إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا ذُو مَحْرَمٍ».

[٣٢٦١] ٤١٥ - (٨٢٧) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، قَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عُمَيْرٍ عَنْ قَزَعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مِنْهُ حَدِيثًا فَأَعْجَبَنِي، فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: أَنْتَ سَمِعْتَ هَذَا

Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Do not set out on a journey to visit any *Masjid* except three: This *Masjid* of mine, *Al-Masjid Al-Harām* and *Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa*.' And I heard him say: 'No woman should travel for two days time unless she has a *Mahram* with her, or her husband.'"

[3262] 416 - (...) Qaza'ah said: "I heard Abū Sa'eed Al-Khudrī say: 'I heard four things from the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ that I liked and which captivated me: He forbade a woman to travel two days' distance unless she had her husband or a *Mahram* with her,'" and he quoted the rest of the *Hadīth* (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 3267).

[3263] 417 - (...) It was narrated that Abū Sa'eed Al-Khudrī said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'No woman should travel for three days, unless she has a *Mahram* with her.'"

[3264] 418 - (...) It was narrated

مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: فَأَقُولُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَا لَمْ أَسْمَعْ؟ قَالَ سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تُسَدُّوا الرَّحَالَ إِلَّا إِلَى ثَلَاثَةِ مَسَاجِدَ: مَسْجِدِي هَذَا، وَالْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ، وَالْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى»، وَسَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: «لَا تُسَافِرِ الْمَرْأَةُ يَوْمَيْنِ مِنَ الدَّهْرِ إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا ذُو مَحْرَمٍ مِنْهَا، أَوْ زَوْجَهَا». [راجع: ١٩٢٣]

[٣٢٦٢] ٤١٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَرَعَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَرْبَعًا فَأَعْجَبَنِي [وَأَنْفَقَنِي]: نَهَى أَنْ تُسَافِرِ الْمَرْأَةُ مَسِيرَةَ يَوْمَيْنِ إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا زَوْجُهَا أَوْ ذُو مَحْرَمٍ، وَأَقْتَصَرَ بَاقِي الْحَدِيثِ.

[٣٢٦٣] ٤١٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مُعِينَةَ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ سَهْمِ بْنِ مَنجَابٍ، عَنْ قَرَعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تُسَافِرِ الْمَرْأَةُ ثَلَاثًا، إِلَّا مَعَ ذِي مَحْرَمٍ».

[٣٢٦٤] ٤١٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو

from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said: "No woman should travel for more than three nights, except with a *Mahram*."

[3265] (...) It was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3261). He said: "More than three, except with a *Mahram*."

[3266] 419 - (1339) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'It is not permissible for a Muslim woman to travel the distance of one night, unless she has with her a man who is her *Mahram*.'"

[3267] 420 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "It is not permissible for a woman who believes in Allâh and the Last Day to travel the distance of one day, except with a *Mahram*."

عَسَانَ الْمَسْمَعِيِّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ،
جَمِيعًا عَنْ مُعَاذِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ، - قَالَ أَبُو
عَسَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذٌ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ
قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ قَزَعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ
الْخُدْرِيِّ؛ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا
تُسَافِرُ امْرَأَةٌ فَوْقَ ثَلَاثِ لَيَالٍ، إِلَّا مَعَ ذِي
مَحْرَمٍ».

[٣٢٦٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى:
حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ
قَتَادَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ «أَكْثَرَ مِنْ
ثَلَاثٍ، إِلَّا مَعَ ذِي مَحْرَمٍ».

[٣٢٦٦] ٤١٩ - (١٣٣٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا
قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ
أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ:
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِمَرْأَةٍ
مُسْلِمَةٍ تُسَافِرُ مَسِيرَةَ لَيْلَةٍ، إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا
رَجُلٌ ذُو حُرْمَةٍ مِنْهَا».

[٣٢٦٧] ٤٢٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
رُهِيرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ
عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي ذَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي
سَعِيدٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِمَرْأَةٍ تُؤْمِنُ
بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، تُسَافِرُ مَسِيرَةَ يَوْمٍ،
إِلَّا مَعَ ذِي مَحْرَمٍ».

[3268] 421 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "It is not permissible for a woman who believes in Allâh and the Last Day to travel the distance of one day and one night, except with a *Mahram* of hers."

[3269] 422 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'It is not permissible for a woman to travel for three days, unless she has a *Mahram* of hers with her.'"

[3270] 423 - (1340) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'It is not permissible for a woman who believes in Allâh and the Last Day to travel a journey of three days or more, unless she has her father with her, or her son, her husband, her brother or a *Mahram* of hers.'"

[3271] (...) Wakî' narrated: "Al-

[٣٢٦٨] ٤٢١- (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِامْرَأَةٍ تُوْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، تُسَافِرُ مَسِيرَةَ يَوْمٍ وَلَيْلَةٍ، إِلَّا مَعَ ذِي مَحْرَمٍ عَلَيْهَا».

[٣٢٦٩] ٤٢٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْحَجْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مَفْضَلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَهَيْلُ بْنُ أَبِي صَالِحٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِامْرَأَةٍ أَنْ تُسَافِرَ ثَلَاثًا، إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا ذُو مَحْرَمٍ مِنْهَا».

[٣٢٧٠] ٤٢٣- (١٣٤٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ - قَالَ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ - عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِامْرَأَةٍ تُوْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، أَنْ تُسَافِرَ سَفَرًا يَكُونُ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ فَصَاعِدًا، إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا أَبُوهَا أَوْ ابْنُهَا أَوْ زَوْجُهَا أَوْ أَخُوهَا أَوْ ذُو مَحْرَمٍ مِنْهَا».

[٣٢٧١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ

A'mash narrated a similar (as no. 3270) report with this chain."

[3272] 424 - (1341) It was narrated from Abû Ma'bad: I heard Ibn 'Abbâs say: I heard the Prophet ﷺ delivering a *Khutbah* and saying: "No man should be alone with a woman without there being a *Mahram* present, and no woman should travel unless she has a *Mahram* with her." A man stood up and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, my wife has set out for *Hajj* and I have enlisted for such and such a campaign." He said: "Go and perform *Hajj* with your wife."

أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَسْحَجُ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

[٣٢٧٢] ٤٢٤ - (١٣٤١) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ سُفْيَانَ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ عَنْ أَبِي مَعْيَدٍ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَخْطُبُ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَخْلُونَ رَجُلٌ بِامْرَأَةٍ إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا ذُو مَحْرَمٍ، وَلَا تُسَافِرِ الْمَرْأَةُ إِلَّا مَعَ ذِي مَحْرَمٍ» فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ امْرَأَتِي خَرَجَتْ حَاجَّةً، وَإِنِّي اكْتَسَبْتُ فِي غَزْوَةٍ كَذَا وَكَذَا، قَالَ: «انْطَلِقْ فَحُجَّ مَعَ امْرَأَتِكَ».

[3273] (...) A similar report (as no. 3272) was narrated from 'Amr with this chain.

[٣٢٧٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزُّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ عَنْ عَمْرٍو بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ.

[3274] (...) A similar report (as no. 3272) was narrated from Ibn Jurajj with this chain, but he did not mention (the words): "No man should be alone with a woman without there being a *Mahram* present."

[٣٢٧٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَمْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ - يَعْنِي ابْنَ سُلَيْمَانَ - الْمَحْزُومِيُّ، عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ، وَلَمْ يَذْكَرْ «لَا يَخْلُونَ رَجُلٌ بِامْرَأَةٍ إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا ذُو مَحْرَمٍ».

Chapter 75. It Is Recommended To Recite Statements Of Remembrance When Setting Out For Hajj Or Any Other Purpose, And The Best Of This Remembrances

[3275] 425 - (1342) 'Alī Al-Azdī narrated that Ibn 'Umar taught them that when the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ mounted his camel and set out on a journey, he would say the *Takbīr* three times, then say: “*Subhān Allāh alladhī sakhkhara lanā hādhdhā wamā kunnā lahu muqrinīn, wa innā ilā rabbinnā l-munqalibūn Allāhumma [innā] nas'aluka fī safarinā hādhdhā al-birra wat-taqwa, wa min al-'amali mā tarḍā. Allāhumma hawwin 'alainā safaranā hādhdhā wātwi 'annā bu'dahu. Allāhumma antaṣ-ṣāhibu fīs-safari, wal-khalīfatu fil-ahli Allāhumma inni a'ūdhu bika min wa'thdhā'is-safari wa kābatil-manzari wa suw'il-munqalab fil-māli wal-ahli* (Glory be to Allāh Who has placed this (transport) at our service and we ourselves would not have been capable of that, and to our Lord is our final destiny. O Allāh, [we] ask You for righteousness and piety in this journey of ours, and we ask You for deeds which please You. O Allāh, make our journey easy and let us cover its distance quickly. O Allāh, You are the Companion on the journey and the Successor

(المعجم ٧٥) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ الذِّكْرِ إِذَا رَكِبَ دَابَّتَهُ مَتَوَجِّهًا لِسَفَرٍ حَجٍّ أَوْ غَيْرِهِ وَيَبَيِّنُ الْأَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ الذِّكْرِ) (التحفة ٧٥)

[٣٢٧٥] ٤٢٥ - (١٣٤٢) وَحَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا الْأَزْدِيَّ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ عَلَّمَهُمْ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا اسْتَوَى عَلَى بَعِيرِهِ خَارِجًا إِلَى سَفَرٍ، كَبَّرَ ثَلَاثًا، قَالَ: «سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ، وَإِنَّا إِلَى رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ، اللَّهُمَّ! [إِنَّا] نَسْأَلُكَ فِي سَفَرِنَا هَذَا الْبِرَّ وَالتَّقْوَى، وَمِنَ الْعَمَلِ مَا تَرْضَى، اللَّهُمَّ! هَوِّنْ عَلَيْنَا سَفَرَنَا هَذَا، وَاطْوِ عَنَّا بُعْدَهُ، اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ الصَّاحِبُ فِي السَّفَرِ، وَالْخَلِيفَةُ فِي الْأَهْلِ، اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ وَعْثَاءِ السَّفَرِ، وَكَآبَةِ الْمُنْتَظَرِ، وَسَوْءِ الْمُنْقَلَبِ فِي الْمَالِ وَالْأَهْلِ»، وَإِذَا رَجَعَ قَالَهُنَّ، وَزَادَ فِيهِنَّ: «إِيَّوْنَ، تَائِبُونَ، عَابِدُونَ، لِرَبِّنَا حَامِدُونَ».

(the One Who guards them in a person's absence) over the family. O Allâh, I seek refuge with You from the difficulties of travel, from becoming distressed and an ill-fated outcome with regard to wealth and family.)” And when he returned, he said the same words and added: “*‘Ā’ibûna tâ’ibûna ‘âbidûna lirabbinâ ḥâmidûn* (Returning, repenting, worshipping and praising our Lord.)”

[3276] 426 - (1343) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin Sarjis said: “When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ traveled, he would seek refuge with Allâh from the hardships of travel, from bad consequences, from a bad situation after a good situation, from the supplication of one who has been wronged, and from an ill-fated outcome with regard to family and wealth.”

[3277] 427 - (...) A similar report (as no. 3276) was narrated from ‘Āṣim with this chain, except that in the *Hadīth* of ‘Abdul-Wāḥid (a narrator) it says: “with regard to wealth and family.” In the report of Muḥammad bin Ḥâzim it says family first when he returns. And in the report of both it says: “*Allâhumma, innî a‘ūdhu bika min wa‘thâ’is-safar* (O Allâh, I seek refuge with You from the difficulties of travel.)”

[٣٢٧٦] ٤٢٦ - (١٣٤٣) وَحَدَّثَنِي

زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَلِيَّةَ عَنْ عَاصِمِ الْأَحْوَلِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ سَرْجِسَ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا سَافَرَ، يَتَعَوَّذُ مِنْ وَعْثَاءِ السَّفَرِ، وَكَآبَةِ الْمُتَقَلِّبِ، وَالْحَوْرِ بَعْدَ الْكُونِ، وَدَعْوَةِ الْمُظْلُومِ، وَسُوءِ الْمَنْظَرِ فِي الْأَهْلِ وَالْمَالِ.

[٣٢٧٧] ٤٢٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي حَامِدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عَاصِمٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ عَبْدِ الْوَاحِدِ: «فِي الْمَالِ وَالْأَهْلِ»، وَفِي رِوَايَةِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ حَازِمٍ قَالَ: يَبْدَأُ بِالْأَهْلِ إِذَا رَجَعَ، وَفِي

رَوَاتِيهِمَا جَمِيعًا: «اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ وَعْثَاءِ السَّفَرِ».

Chapter 76. What Should Be Said When Returning From *Hajj* And Other Journeys

(المعجم ٧٦) - (بَابُ مَا يَقُولُ إِذَا

رَجَعَ مِنْ سَفَرِ الْحَجِّ وَغَيْرِهِ)

(التحفة ٧٦)

[3278] 428 - (1344) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar said: “When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ returned from a battle or expedition, or from *Hajj* or ‘*Umrah*, when he reached the top of a hillock or high ground, he would say the *Takbîr* three times, then he would say: ‘*Lâ ilâha illâ Allahu waḥdah* *lâ sharîka lahu, lahul-mulku wa lahul-ḥamdu wa huwa ‘ala kulli shay’in qadîr, â’ibûna tâ’ibûna ‘âbidûna sâjidûna lirabbînâ ḥâmidûn, ṣadaq Allâhu wa’dahu wa naṣara ‘abdahu wa hazamal-aḥzâba waḥdah* (There is none worthy of worship but Allâh alone, with no partner or associate, His is the Dominion, to Him be praise, and He has power over all things. Returning, repenting, worshipping and prostrating to our Lord and praising Him. Allâh has fulfilled His promise, supported His slave and defeated the confederates alone.)”

[3279] (...) A similar report (as no. 3278) was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ, but

[٣٢٧٨] ٤٢٨ - (١٣٤٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

بَكْرِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ:

حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛

وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -:

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ،

عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ [عُمَرَ] قَالَ:

كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، إِذَا قَفَلَ مِنَ الْجِيُوشِ

أَوْ السَّرَايَا، أَوْ الْحَجِّ أَوْ الْعُمْرَةِ، إِذَا أَوْفَى

عَلَى نَبِيَّةٍ أَوْ فَدْفِدٍ، كَبَّرَ ثَلَاثًا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «لَا

إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ

وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، أَتَيْتُ

تَائِبُونَ عَابِدُونَ سَاجِدُونَ، لِرَبِّنَا حَامِدُونَ،

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ وَعَدَّهُ، وَنَصَرَ عَبْدَهُ، وَهَزَمَ

الْأَحْزَابَ وَحْدَهُ».

[٣٢٧٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ

حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَلِيَّةَ

in the *Hadîth* of Ayyûb (a narrator) it says that he said the *Takbîr* twice.

عَنْ أَيُّوبَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْنٌ عَنْ مَالِكٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، إِلَّا حَدِيثَ أَيُّوبَ، فَإِنَّ فِيهِ التَّكْبِيرَ مَرَّتَيْنِ.

[3280] 429 - (1345) Anas bin Mâlik said: "We came with the Prophet ﷺ, Abû Ṭalḥah and I, and Şafiyyah was riding behind him on his camel. Then when we were on the outskirts of Al-Madînah he said: 'Ā'ibûna tâ'ibûna 'âbidûna lirabbînâ ḥâmidûn (Returning, repenting, worshipping and praising our Lord,)' and he kept saying it until we entered Al-Madînah."

[٣٢٨٠] ٤٢٩ - (١٣٤٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ عَلِيَّةَ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: قَالَ أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: أَقْبَلْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، أَنَا وَأَبُو طَلْحَةَ، وَصَفِيَّةُ رَدِيفَتُهُ عَلَى نَاقَتِهِ، حَتَّى إِذَا كُنَّا بِظَهْرِ الْمَدِينَةِ قَالَ: «أَيُّونَ تَائِبُونَ عَابِدُونَ لِرَبِّنَا حَامِدُونَ» فَلَمْ يَزَلْ يَقُولُ ذَلِكَ حَتَّى قَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ.

[3281] (...) A similar report (as no. 3280) was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٢٨١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدُ بْنُ مَسْعَدَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا بَشْرُ بْنُ الْمُفَضَّلِ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 77. It Is Recommended To Stop In Baṭḥâ' Of Dhul-Hulaifah And Pray There When Departing From Hajj And 'Umrah, Or Any Time One Passes Through It

(المعجم ٧٧) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ

النزول ببطحاء ذي الحليفة والصلاة

بها إذا صدر من الحج والعمرة

وغيرهما فمر بها) (التحفة ٧٧)

[3282] 430 (1257) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin

[٣٢٨٢] ٤٣٠ - (١٢٥٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ

‘Umar that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ made his camel kneel down in Al-Baṭḥâ’ which is in Dhul-Hulaifah, and he prayed there. And ‘Abdullâh also used to do that.

[3283] 431 - (...) It was narrated that Nâfi‘ said: “Ibn ‘Umar used to stop in Al-Baṭḥâ’ which is in Dhul-Hulaifah, where the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to stop and pray.”

[3284] 432 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi‘ that whenever ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar came back from *Hajj* or ‘*Umrah*, he would stop in Al-Baṭḥâ’ which is in Dhul-Hulaifah, where the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to stop.

[3285] 433 - (1346) It was narrated from Sâlim, from his father, that someone came to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ when he stopped in Dhul-Hulaifah and it was said to him: “You are on blessed stony ground (*Baṭḥâ*).”

عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَاخَ بِالْبَطْحَاءِ الَّتِي بِيَدِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، فَصَلَّى بِهَا. قَالَ: وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ. [راجع: ٣٠٤٠]

[٣٢٨٣] ٤٣١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ بْنُ الْمُهَاجِرِ الْمِصْرِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: كَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يُنِيخُ بِالْبَطْحَاءِ الَّتِي بِيَدِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، الَّتِي كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُنِيخُ بِهَا وَيُصَلِّي بِهَا.

[٣٢٨٤] ٤٣٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ الْمُسَيْبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ عُبَيْنِ أَبِي صَمْرَةَ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ إِذَا صَدَرَ مِنَ الْحَجِّ أَوْ الْعُمْرَةِ، أَنَاخَ بِالْبَطْحَاءِ الَّتِي بِيَدِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، الَّتِي كَانَ يُنِيخُ بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[٣٢٨٥] ٤٣٣- (١٣٤٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ يَعْنِي ابْنِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنْ مُوسَى وَهُوَ ابْنُ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَتَى فِي مَعْرَسِهِ بِيَدِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، فَقِيلَ لَهُ: إِنَّكَ بِبَطْحَاءِ مُبَارَكَةٍ.

[3286] 434 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim bin ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar, from his father, that someone came to the Prophet ﷺ when he stopped in Dhul-Hulaifah at the bottom of the valley, and it was said: “You are on blessed stony ground (Baṭḥâ).”

Mûsâ said: “Sâlim made his camel kneel near the *Masjid* where ‘Abdullâh used to stop, seeking the place where the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stopped, which is lower than the *Masjid* in the bottom of the valley, between it and the *Qiblah*, in the middle.”

[٣٢٨٦] ٤٣٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكَّارِ بْنِ الرَّيَّانِ وَشَرِيحُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِشَرِيحٍ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَتَى، وَهُوَ فِي مَعْرَسِهِ مِنْ ذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ فِي بَطْنِ الْوَادِي، فَقِيلَ: إِنَّكَ بِبَطْحَاءَ مُبَارَكَةٍ.

قَالَ مُوسَى: وَقَدْ أَنَاخَ بِنَا سَالِمٌ بِالْمَنَاخِ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الَّذِي كَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يُنْشِئُ بِهِ، يَتَحَرَّى مَعْرَسَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَهُوَ أَسْفَلُ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الَّذِي بَطْنِ الْوَادِي، بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْقِبْلَةِ، وَسَطًا مِنْ ذَلِكَ.

Chapter 78. No Idolator May Circumambulate The House, And No One May Circumambulate The House Naked, And When The Greatest Day Of Hajj Is

[3287] 435 - (1347) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “During the Hajj that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ appointed him in charge of, before the Farewell Pilgrimage, Abû Bakr Aş-Şiddîq sent me among a group of people to announce to the people on the Day of

(المعجم ٧٨) - (بَابُ لَا يَحْجُ الْبَيْتَ مُشْرِكًا، وَلَا يَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ عَرِيَانًا، وَبَيَانُ يَوْمِ الْحَجِّ الْأَكْبَرِ) (التحفة ٧٨)

[٣٢٨٧] ٤٣٥ - (١٣٤٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي هُرَيْرُ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ حَمِيدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى

Sacrifice: ‘After this year, no idolator may perform Hajj, and no naked person may circumambulate the House.’”

Ibn Shihâb said: “Ḥumaid bin ‘Abdur-Rahmân used to say: ‘The Day of Sacrifice is the greatest day of Hajj, according to the *Hadîth* of Abû Hurairah.’”

التَّجِيبِيُّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ أَنَّ ابْنَ شِهَابٍ أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: بَعَثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصَّدِيقُ فِي الْحَجَّةِ الَّتِي أَمَرَهُ عَلَيْهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَبْلَ حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، فِي رَهْطٍ، يُؤَدُّونَ فِي النَّاسِ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ: لَا يَحُجُّ بَعْدَ الْعَامِ مُشْرِكًا، وَلَا يَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ عُرْيَانًا.

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: فَكَانَ حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ يَقُولُ: يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ يَوْمُ الْحَجِّ الْأَكْبَرِ، مِنْ أَجْلِ حَدِيثِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ.

Chapter 79. The Virtue Of The Day Of ‘Arafat

(المعجم ٧٩) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ يَوْمِ عَرَفَةَ)

(التحفة ٧٩)

[3288] 436 - (1348) It was narrated that Ibn Al-Mûsâyyab said: “‘Āishah said: ‘The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “There is no day when Allāh ransoms more slaves from the Fire than the day of ‘Arafat. He draws near, then He boasts about them before the Angels and says: ‘What do these people want?’”

حَدَّثَنَا [٣٢٨٨] ٤٣٦ - (١٣٤٨) حَدَّثَنَا هَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عِيسَى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَخْرَمَةُ ابْنُ بُكَيْرٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يُونُسَ بْنَ يُوْسُفَ يَقُولُ عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ قَالَ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا مِنْ يَوْمٍ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ أَنْ يُعْتِقَ اللَّهُ عَرَّ وَجَلَّ فِيهِ عَبْدًا مِنَ النَّارِ، مِنْ يَوْمِ عَرَفَةَ، وَإِنَّهُ لَيَدْنُو ثُمَّ يُبَاهِي بِهِمُ الْمَلَائِكَةَ، فَيَقُولُ: مَا أَرَادَ هَؤُلَاءِ؟».

Chapter... The Virtue Of *Hajj* And '*Umrah*

[3289] 437 - (1349) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "From one '*Umrah* to the next is an expiation for whatever (of sin) comes in between, and an accepted *Hajj* (*Al-Hajjul-Mabrûr*) brings no reward but Paradise."

[3290] (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Mâlik bin Anas (no. 3298) was narrated from Abû Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ.

[3291] 438 - (1350) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

(المعجم ...) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ الْحَجِّ
وَالْعُمْرَةِ) (التحفة ...)

[٣٢٨٩] ٤٣٧ - (١٣٤٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ
عَنْ سُمَيِّ مَوْلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ بْنِ عَبْدِ
الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحِ السَّمَّانِ، عَنْ
أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ:
«الْعُمْرَةُ إِلَى الْعُمْرَةِ كَفَّارَةٌ لِمَا بَيْنَهُمَا،
وَالْحَجُّ الْمَبْرُورُ، لَيْسَ لَهُ جَزَاءٌ إِلَّا
الْجَنَّةُ».

[٣٢٩٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ
مَنْصُورٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو
النَّافِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا
سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ
الْمَلِكِ الْأَمْوِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ
الْمُخْتَارِ عَنْ شَهِيلٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
كُرَيْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ، جَمِيعًا
عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ عَنْ سُمَيِّ، عَنْ
أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ.

[٣٢٩١] ٤٣٨ - (١٣٥٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - قَالَ

‘Whoever comes to this House and does not utter any obscene speech or do any evil deed, will go back (sinless) as his mother bore him.’”

[3292] (...) It was narrated from Maṣūf (and other) with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 3291). And in all their *Aḥadīth* it says: “Whoever performs *Hajj* and does not utter any obscene speech or do any evil deed...”

[3293] (...) A similar report (as no. 3291) was narrated from Abū Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

Chapter 80. Pilgrims Staying In Makkah, And Inheriting Its Houses

[3294] 439 - (1351) It was narrated from Usāmah bin Zaid bin Hārīthah that he said: “O Messenger of Allāh, will you stay in your house in Makkah?” He said: “Did ‘Aqīl leave us any house?”

يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَتَى هَذَا الْبَيْتَ فَلَمْ يَرْفُثْ وَلَمْ يَفْسُقْ، رَجَعَ كَمَا وَلَدَتْهُ أُمُّهُ».

[٣٢٩٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ عَنْ أَبِي عَوَانَةَ وَأَبِي الْأَحْوَصِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ مِسْعَرٍ وَسُفْيَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَفِي حَدِيثِهِمْ جَمِيعًا: «مَنْ حَجَّ فَلَمْ يَرْفُثْ وَلَمْ يَفْسُقْ».

[٣٢٩٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ سَيَّارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِثْلَهُ.

(المعجم ٨٠) - (بابُ نزولِ الحاج
بمكة وتوريثِ دورها) (التحفة ٨٠)

[٣٢٩٤] ٤٣٩- (١٣٥١) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ بْنُ بَزِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، أَنَّ عَلِيَّ بْنَ حُسَيْنٍ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ عَمْرُو بْنَ عُثْمَانَ بْنَ عَفَّانَ، أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ

‘Aqîl and Tâlib had inherited from Abû Tâlib, and Ja’far and ‘Alî did not inherit anything, because they were Muslims and ‘Aqîl and Tâlib were disbelievers.

أَسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ بْنِ حَارِثَةَ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَتَنْزِلُ فِي دَارِكَ بِمَكَّةَ؟ قَالَ: «وَهَلْ تَرَكَ لَنَا عَقِيلٌ مِنْ رِبَاعٍ أَوْ دُورٍ». وَكَانَ عَقِيلٌ وَرِثَ أَبَا طَالِبٍ هُوَ وَطَالِبٌ، وَلَمْ يَرِثْهُ جَعْفَرٌ وَلَا عَلِيٌّ شَيْئًا، لِأَنَّهُمَا كَانَا مُسْلِمَيْنِ، وَكَانَ عَقِيلٌ وَطَالِبٌ كَافِرَيْنِ.

[3295] 440 - (...) It was narrated from Usâmah bin Zaid: “I said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, where will you stay tomorrow?’ That was during his pilgrimage, when we drew close to Makkah. He said: ‘Has ‘Aqîl left any house for us?’”

[٣٢٩٥] ٤٤٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مِهْرَانَ الرَّازِيُّ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّزَّاقِ، قَالَ ابْنُ مِهْرَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ أَسَامَةَ ابْنِ زَيْدٍ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَيَّنَ تَنْزِلُ غَدًا؟ وَذَلِكَ فِي حَجَّتِهِ، حِينَ دَنَوْنَا مِنْ مَكَّةَ، فَقَالَ: «وَهَلْ تَرَكَ لَنَا عَقِيلٌ مَنْزِلًا؟».

[3296] (...) It was narrated from Usâmah bin Zaid that he said: “O Messenger of Allâh, where will you stay tomorrow, if Allâh wills?” That was at the time of the Conquest. He said: “Has ‘Aqîl left any house for us?”

[٣٢٩٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي حَفْصَةَ وَزَمَعَهُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ أَسَامَةَ ابْنِ زَيْدٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَيَّنَ تَنْزِلُ غَدًا، إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى؟ وَذَلِكَ زَمَنَ

الْفَتْحِ، قَالَ: «وَهَلْ تَرَكَ لَنَا عَقِيلٌ مِنْ
مَنْزِلٍ؟». [انظر: ٤٨٢٩]

**Chapter 81. It Is Permissible
For The One Who Emigrated
From Makkah To Stay There
For Three Days After
Completing Hajj And 'Umrah,
And No More Than That**

(المعجم ٨١) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ الْإِقَامَةِ
بِمَكَّةَ، لِلْمُهَاجِرِ مِنْهَا بَعْدَ فِرَاقِ الْحَجِّ
وَالْعُمْرَةِ، ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ بِلَا زِيَادَةٍ)
(التحفة ٨١)

[3297] 441 - (1352) Al-'Alâ' bin Al-Ḥaḍramî said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'The *Muhâjir* may stay in Makkah for three (days) after completing *Hajj*,' and it is as if he said: 'and no more than that.'"

[٣٢٩٧] ٤٤١ - (١٣٥٢) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ
بِعْنِي ابْنُ بِلَالٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ
حُمَيْدٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ يَسْأَلُ
السَّائِبَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ يَقُولُ: هَلْ سَمِعْتَ فِي
الْإِقَامَةِ بِمَكَّةَ شَيْئًا؟ فَقَالَ السَّائِبُ:
سَمِعْتُ الْعَلَاءَ بْنَ الْحَضْرَمِيِّ يَقُولُ:
سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لِلْمُهَاجِرِ
إِقَامَةٌ ثَلَاثَ، بَعْدَ الصَّدْرِ، بِمَكَّةَ» كَأَنَّهُ
يَقُولُ: لَا يَزِيدُ عَلَيْهَا.

[3298] 442 - (...) Al-'Alâ' bin Al-Ḥaḍramî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The *Muhâjir* may stay in Makkah, after completing his *Hajj* rituals, for three (days).'"

[٣٢٩٨] ٤٤٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
بِخَيْي بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ
عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ يَقُولُ لِجُلَسَائِهِ: مَا
سَمِعْتُمْ فِي سُكْنَى مَكَّةَ؟ فَقَالَ السَّائِبُ بْنُ
يَزِيدَ: سَمِعْتُ الْعَلَاءَ - أَوْ قَالَ: الْعَلَاءُ
ابْنَ الْحَضْرَمِيِّ - قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:

«يُقِيمُ الْمُهَاجِرُ بِمَكَّةَ، بَعْدَ قَضَاءِ نُسُكِهِ، ثَلَاثًا».

[3299] 443 - (...) Al-'Alâ' bin Al-Ḥaḍramî said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: 'Three nights the *Muhâjir* may stay in Makkah, after completing *Hajj*.'"

[٣٢٩٩] ٤٤٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ الْخُلَوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَعْقُوبَ بْنِ إِبرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ حُمَيْدٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ يَسْأَلُ السَّائِبَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ، فَقَالَ السَّائِبُ: سَمِعْتُ الْعَلَاءَ بْنَ الْحَضْرَمِيِّ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «ثَلَاثَ لَيَالٍ يُمْكُثُهُنَّ الْمُهَاجِرُ بِمَكَّةَ، بَعْدَ الصَّدْرِ».

[3300] 444 - (...) Al-'Alâ' bin Al-Ḥaḍramî narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The *Muhâjir* may stay in Makkah, after completing his *Hajj* rituals, for three (days)."

[٣٣٠٠] ٤٤٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، وَأَمْلَاهُ عَلَيْنَا إِمْلَاءً: أَخْبَرَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، أَنَّ حُمَيْدَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ السَّائِبَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ الْعَلَاءَ بْنَ الْحَضْرَمِيِّ أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مُكَّتُ الْمُهَاجِرُ بِمَكَّةَ، بَعْدَ قَضَاءِ نُسُكِهِ، ثَلَاثًا».

[3301] (...) A similar *Hadîth* (as no. 3300) was narrated by Ibn Juraj with this chain.

[٣٣٠١] (...) حَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ وَمِثْلَهُ.

Chapter 82. The Sanctity Of Makkah And The Sanctity Of Its Game, Grasses, Trees And Lost Property, Except For The One Who Announces It, Is Forever

[3302] 445 - (1353) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbās said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said on the Day of the Conquest of Makkah: ‘There is no *Hijrah* (emigration), but there is *Jihād* and intention. And if you are mobilized, then go forth.’ And he said on the day of the Conquest of Makkah: ‘This land was made sacred by Allāh the Day He created the heavens and the earth, so it is sacred by the sanctity decreed by Allāh until the Day of Resurrection. It was not permitted for anyone before me to fight therein and it was only permitted to me for part of a day, and it is sacred by the sanctity decreed by Allāh until the Day of Resurrection. Its thorns are not to be cut, and its game is not to be disturbed, and its lost property is not to be picked up, except by the one who announces it, and its grasses are not to be cut.’ Al-‘Abbās said: ‘O Messenger of Allāh, except *Idhkhir* (a kind of grass), for it is used by their blacksmiths and in their houses.’ He said: ‘Except *Idhkhir*.’”

[3303] (...) A similar report (as no. 3302) was narrated by

(المعجم ٨٢) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ مَكَّةَ وَتَحْرِيمِ صَيْدِهَا وَخَلَاهَا وَشَجَرِهَا وَلِقَطَّتْهَا، إِلَّا لِمَنْشُدٍ، عَلَى الدَّوَامِ)
(التحفة ٨٢)

[٣٣٠٢] ٤٤٥ - (١٣٥٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَوْمَ الْفَتْحِ، فَتَحَ مَكَّةَ: لَا هِجْرَةَ. وَلَكِنْ جِهَادٌ وَبَيْتَةٌ، وَإِذَا اسْتَنْقَرْتُمْ فَأَنْفِرُوا»، وَقَالَ يَوْمَ الْفَتْحِ، فَتَحَ مَكَّةَ، «إِنَّ هَذَا الْبَلَدَ حَرَمُهُ اللَّهُ يَوْمَ خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ، فَهُوَ حَرَامٌ بِحُرْمَةِ اللَّهِ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ، وَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَجَلِّ الْقِتَالَ فِيهِ لِأَحَدٍ قَبْلِي، وَلَمْ يَجَلِّ لِي إِلَّا سَاعَةً مِنْ نَهَارٍ، فَهُوَ حَرَامٌ بِحُرْمَةِ اللَّهِ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ، لَا يُعْضَدُ شَوْكُهُ، وَلَا يُنْفَرُ صَيْدُهُ، وَلَا يَلْتَقِطُ لِقَطَّتُهُ إِلَّا مَنْ عَرَفَهَا، وَلَا يُخْتَلَى خَلَاهَا» فَقَالَ الْعَبَّاسُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِلَّا الْإِذْخِرَ، فَإِنَّهُ لَقَيْبِهِمْ وَلَيْبُوتِهِمْ، فَقَالَ: «إِلَّا الْإِذْخِرَ». [انظر: [٤٨١٩]

[٣٣٠٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

Manşûr with this chain, but he did not mention: “The day He created the heavens [and the earth].” And instead of fighting, he said: “killing”. And he said: “No one should pick up its lost property except the one who announces it.”

[3304] 446 - (1354) It was narrated from Abû Shuraih Al-‘Adawî that he said to ‘Amr bin Sa‘eed - while he was sending troops to Makkah: “O commander, let me tell the people of something that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said on the day following the Conquest (of Makkah), that my ears heard and my heart understood, and my eyes saw him as he said it. He praised and extolled Allâh, then he said: ‘Makkah was declared sacred by Allâh and not by people. It is not permissible for any man who believes in Allâh and the Last Day to shed blood therein or to cut down its trees. If anyone seeks a concession based on the fact that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ fought therein, tell him that Allâh granted permission to His Messenger ﷺ but He did not grant you permission. Rather I was only given permission for part of one day, and today its sanctity has been restored as it was before. Let those who are present convey it to those who are absent.’” It was said to Abû

رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُفَضَّلٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ بِمِثْلِهِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكَرْ «يَوْمَ خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ» وَقَالَ: «بَدَلَ الْقِتَالِ الْقَتْلَ» وَقَالَ: «لَا يَلْتَقِطُ لِقَطْتَهُ إِلَّا مَنْ عَرَفَهَا».

[٣٣٠٤] ٤٤٦ - (١٣٥٤) حَدَّثَنَا فَتْيَبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي شُرَيْحِ الْعَدَوِيِّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ لِعَمْرٍو بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، وَهُوَ يَبْعُثُ الْبُعُوثَ إِلَى مَكَّةَ: «إِذْ ذُنَّ لِي، أَيُّهَا الْأَمِيرُ! أُحَدِّثُكَ قَوْلًا قَامَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْعَدَّ مِنْ يَوْمِ الْفَتْحِ، سَمِعْتُهُ أُذُنَايَ وَوَعَاهُ قَلْبِي، وَأَبْصَرْتُهُ عَيْنَايَ حِينَ تَكَلَّمَ بِهِ، أَنَّهُ حَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّ مَكَّةَ حَرَّمَهَا اللَّهُ وَلَمْ يُحَرِّمْهَا النَّاسُ، فَلَا يَحِلُّ لِأَمْرِيءٍ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ أَنْ يَسْفِكَ بِهَا دَمًا وَلَا يَعْضِدَ بِهَا شَجَرَةً، فَإِنْ أَحَدٌ تَرَخَّصَ بِقِتَالِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِيهَا فَقُولُوا لَهُ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ أَذِنَ لِرَسُولِهِ ﷺ وَلَمْ يَأْذَنْ لَكُمْ، وَإِنَّمَا أَذِنَ لِي فِيهَا سَاعَةً مِنْ نَهَارٍ، وَقَدْ عَادَتْ حُرْمَتُهَا الْيَوْمَ كَحُرْمَتِهَا بِالْأَمْسِ، وَلْيَبْلُغِ الشَّاهِدُ الْغَائِبَ» فَقِيلَ لِأَبِي شُرَيْحٍ: مَا قَالَ لَكَ عَمْرٍو؟ قَالَ: «أَنَا أَعْلَمُ بِذَلِكَ مِنْكَ، يَا أَبَا

Shuraih: “What did ‘Amr say to you?” He said: “I know more about that than you, O Abū Shuraih. The sanctuary does not give protection to one who is disobedient, or to one who is fleeing after shedding blood, or one who is fleeing after committing a theft.”

شُرَيْحُ! إِنَّ الْحَرَمَ لَا يُعِيدُ عَاصِيًا وَلَا فَارًا
بِدَمٍ وَلَا فَارًا بِخَرْبَةٍ.

[3305] 447 - (1355) Abū Hurairah said: “When Allāh enabled His Messenger to conquer Makkah, he (ﷺ) stood before the people and praised and extolled Allāh, then he said: ‘Allāh held the elephant back from Makkah, and He caused His Messenger and the believers to prevail over it. It was not permissible (to shed blood therein) for anyone before me, and it was only made permissible to me for part of a day, and it will never be permissible for anyone after me. Its game is not to be disturbed, its thorns are not to be cut, and its lost property is not permissible for anyone (to be picked up) but the one who announces it. If a person is killed he (relative) has a choice: Either to be given the blood money or to have the killer killed in retaliation.’ Al-‘Abbās said: ‘Except *Idhkhir*, O Messenger of Allāh, for we use it in our graves and in our houses.’ The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘Except *Idhkhir*.’ Abū Shāh, a man from Yemen, stood up and said:

[٣٣٠٥] [٤٤٧- (١٣٥٥)] حَدَّثَنِي
زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ،
جَمِيعًا عَنِ الْوَلِيدِ، - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا
الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: - حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ:
حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
سَلَمَةَ - هُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: حَدَّثَنِي
أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: لَمَّا فَتَحَ اللَّهُ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ]
عَلَى رَسُولِهِ ﷺ مَكَّةَ، قَامَ فِي النَّاسِ
فَحَمَدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ
حَبَسَ عَنِ مَكَّةَ الْفِيلَ، وَسَلَطَ عَلَيْهَا
رَسُولَهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ، وَإِنَّهَا لَنْ تَحِلَّ لِأَحَدٍ
كَانَ قَبْلِي، وَإِنَّهَا أُجِلَّتْ لِي سَاعَةً مِنْ
نَهَارٍ، وَإِنَّهَا لَنْ تَحِلَّ لِأَحَدٍ بَعْدِي، فَلَا
يُنْفَرُ صَيْدُهَا، وَلَا يُخْتَلَى شَوْكُهَا، وَلَا
تَحِلُّ سَاقِطَتُهَا إِلَّا لِمُنْشِدٍ، وَمَنْ قُتِلَ لَهُ
قَتِيلٌ فَهُوَ بِخَيْرِ النَّظَرَيْنِ، إِمَّا أَنْ يُمَدَى
وَإِمَّا أَنْ يُقْتَلَ» فَقَالَ الْعَبَّاسُ: إِلَّا الْإِدْخِرَ
يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَإِنَّا نَجْعَلُهُ فِي قُبُورِنَا

‘Write it for me, O Messenger of Allâh.’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Write it for Abû Shâh.’”

Al-Walîd said: “I said to Al-Awzâ’î: ‘What did he mean: “Write it for me, O Messenger of Allâh?”’ He said: ‘This speech that he heard from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.’”

[3306] 448 - (...) Abû Hurairah said: “(The tribe of) **Khuza’ah** killed a man from Banû Laith in the year when Makkah was conquered, in retaliation for one of their people whom they had killed. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was told about that, then he rode on his mount and addressed them, saying: ‘Allâh held the elephant back from Makkah, and He caused His Messengers and the believers to prevail over it. It was not permissible (to shed blood therein) for anyone before me and it is not permissible for anyone after me; it was only permitted to me for part of a day. Now, at this very hour, it is sacred; its thorns are not to be cut, its trees are not to be cut down and its lost property is not to be picked up except by the one who announces it. Anyone whose (relative) has been killed has one of two choices: Either he may be given the *Diyah* or he may retaliate.’ A man from Yemen,

وَبِئَاتِنَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِلَّا الْإِدْحِيرَ»، فَقَامَ أَبُو شَاهٍ، رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْيَمَنِ، فَقَالَ: اكْتُبُوا لِي يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اَكْتُبُوا لِأَبِي شَاهٍ». قَالَ الْوَلِيدُ: فَقُلْتُ لِلْأَوْزَاعِيِّ: مَا قَوْلُهُ: اَكْتُبُوا لِي يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!؟ قَالَ: هَذِهِ الْخُطْبَةُ الَّتِي سَمِعَهَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[٣٣٠٦] [٤٤٨- (...)] حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ مُوسَى عَنْ شَيْبَانَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ خُرَاعَةَ قَتَلُوا رَجُلًا مِنْ بَنِي لَيْثٍ عَامَ فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ، بِقَتِيلٍ مِنْهُمْ قَتَلُوهُ، فَأَخْبَرَ بِذَلِكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَرَكِبَ رَاجِلَتَهُ فَخَطَبَ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ] حَبَسَ عَنْ مَكَّةَ الْفِيلَ، وَسَلَطَ عَلَيْهَا رَسُولَهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ، أَلَا! وَإِنَّهَا لَمْ تَحِلَّ لِأَحَدٍ قَبْلِي وَلَمْ تَحِلَّ لِأَحَدٍ بَعْدِي، أَلَا وَإِنَّهَا أُحِلَّتْ لِي سَاعَةً مِنْ النَّهَارِ، أَلَا وَإِنَّهَا، سَاعَتِي هَذِهِ، حَرَامٌ، لَا يُخْبِطُ شَوْكُهَا، وَلَا يُعْضَدُ شَجَرُهَا، وَلَا يُلْقَطُ سَائِطَتَهَا إِلَّا مُنْشِدٌ، وَمَنْ قُتِلَ لَهُ قَتِيلٌ فَهُوَ بِخَيْرِ النَّظَرَيْنِ، إِمَّا أَنْ يُعْطَى - يَعْنِي الدِّيَةَ - وَإِمَّا أَنْ يَفَادَ - أَهْلُ الْقَتِيلِ - قَالَ: فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ

who was called Abû Shâh, came to him and said: 'Write it for me, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'Write it for Abû Shâh.' A man of the Quraish said: 'Except *Idhkhir*, for we use it in our houses and in our graves.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Except *Idhkhir*.'"

الْيَمِّنُ يُقَالُ لَهُ أَبُو شَاهٍ، فَقَالَ: اكْتُبْ لِي يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَقَالَ: «اَكْتُبُوا لِأَبِي شَاهٍ»، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ: إِلَّا الْإِدْخِرَ، فَإِنَّا نَجْعَلُهُ فِي بُيُوتِنَا وَقُبُورِنَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِلَّا الْإِدْخِرَ».

Chapter 83. The Prohibition Of Carrying Weapons In Makkah When There Is No Need For That

(المعجم ٨٣) - (بَابُ النَّهْيِ عَنِ حَمْلِ السَّلَاحِ بِمَكَّةَ، مِنْ غَيْرِ حَاجَةٍ) (التحفة ٨٣)

[3307] 449 - (1356) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: 'It is not permissible for any one of you to carry a weapon in Makkah.'"

[٣٣٠٧] ٤٤٩ - (١٣٥٦) وَحَدَّثَنِي سَلَمَةُ بْنُ شَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَعْيَنَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِأَحَدِكُمْ أَنْ يَحْمِلَ بِمَكَّةَ السَّلَاحَ».

Chapter 84. It Is Permissible To Enter Makkah Without *Ihrâm*

(المعجم ٨٤) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ دُخُولِ مَكَّةَ بِغَيْرِ إِحْرَامٍ) (التحفة ٨٤)

[3308] 450 - (1357) It was narrated from Yahyâ - and this is his wording: "I said to Mâlik: 'Did Ibn Shihâb narrate to you from Anas bin Mâlik that the Prophet ﷺ entered Makkah in the Year of the Conquest with a helmet on his head, and when he took it off, a man came to him and said: "Ibn Khatâl is clinging to the cover of the Ka'bah." He said: "Kill him." - ? [Mâlik] said: "Yes.'"

[٣٣٠٨] ٤٥٠ - (١٣٥٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ الْقَعْنَبِيُّ وَيَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَثُمَّ يَهُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ - أَمَّا الْقَعْنَبِيُّ فَقَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ؛ وَأَمَّا قُتَيْبَةُ فَقَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ وَقَالَ يَحْيَى: - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قُلْتُ لِمَالِكٍ: أَحَدَّثَكَ ابْنُ شَهَابٍ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ

دَخَلَ مَكَّةَ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ وَعَلَى رَأْسِهِ مِعْفَرٌ،
فَلَمَّا نَزَعَهُ جَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: ابْنُ حَظَلٍ
مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِأَسْتَارِ الْكَعْبَةِ، فَقَالَ: «اقْتُلُوهُ»؟
فَقَالَ [مَالِكٌ]: نَعَمْ.

[3309] 451 - (1358) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh Al-Anṣârî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered Makkah - Qutaibah said: he entered on the Day of the Conquest of Makkah - wearing a black turban and not in *Ihrâm*.

[٣٣٠٩] ٤٥١ - (١٣٥٨) حَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ
التَّقْفِيُّ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا وَقَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ:
حَدَّثَنَا - مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ عَمَّارٍ الدُّهْنِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي
الرُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ
أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ مَكَّةَ - وَقَالَ
قُتَيْبَةُ: دَخَلَ يَوْمَ فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ - وَعَلَيْهِ عِمَامَةٌ
سَوْدَاءٌ بِغَيْرِ إِحْرَامٍ.
وَفِي رِوَايَةٍ قُتَيْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرُّبَيْرِ
عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ.

[3310] (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that the Prophet ﷺ entered Makkah on the Day of the Conquest wearing a black turban.

[٣٣١٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حَكِيمٍ
الْأَوْدِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا شَرِيكٌ عَنْ عَمَّارِ
الدُّهْنِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي الرُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ دَخَلَ يَوْمَ فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ
وَعَلَيْهِ عِمَامَةٌ سَوْدَاءٌ.

[3311] 452 - (1359) It was narrated from Ja'far bin 'Amr bin Huraiṭh, from his father, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ addressed the people wearing a black turban.

[٣٣١١] ٤٥٢ - (١٣٥٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ. قَالَا:
أَخْبَرَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ مُسَاوِرِ الْوَرَّاقِ، عَنْ جَعْفَرِ
ابْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ حُرَيْثٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ خَطَبَ النَّاسَ وَعَلَيْهِ عِمَامَةٌ سَوْدَاءٌ.

[3312] 453 - (...) Ja'far bin 'Amr bin Huraiṭh narrated that his father said: "It is as if I can see the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ on the *Minbar*, wearing a black turban with its edges hanging between his shoulders." (In his narration) Abū Bakr did not say: "On the *Minbar*."

[٣٣١٢] ٤٥٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَالْحَسَنُ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ مُسَاوِرِ الْوَرَّاقِ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي - وَفِي رِوَايَةِ الْحُلَوَانِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَعْفَرَ بْنَ عَمْرٍو بْنِ حُرَيْثٍ - عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كَأَنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ، وَعَلَيْهِ عِمَامَةٌ سَوْدَاءُ قَدْ أَرْحَى طَرَفَيْهَا بَيْنَ كَتِفَيْهِ. وَلَمْ يَقُلْ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ.

Chapter 85. The Virtue Of Al-Madīnah And The Prophet's Prayer For It To Be Blessed. Its Sanctity And The Sanctity Of Its Game And Trees. The Boundaries Of Its Sanctuary

(المعجم ٨٥) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ، ودعاء النبي ﷺ فيها بالبركة، وبيان تحريمها وتحريم صيدها وشجرها، وبيان حدود حرمها) (التحفة ٨٥)

[3313] 454 - (1360) It was narrated from 'Abdullāh bin Zaid bin 'Āṣim that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "(Prophet) Ibrāhīm declared Makkah sacred and supplicated for its people, and I declare Al-Madīnah sacred as Ibrāhīm declared Makkah sacred, and I supplicated concerning its *Ṣā'* and *Mudd* (units of measurement) twice (the blessings) Ibrāhīm supplicated for the people of Makkah."

[٣٣١٣] ٤٥٤- (١٣٦٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ الدَّرَّاورِدِيَّ عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ يَحْيَى الْمَازِنِيِّ، عَنْ عَبَادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ زَيْدِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ حَرَّمَ مَكَّةَ وَدَعَا لِأَهْلِهَا، وَإِنِّي حَرَّمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ كَمَا حَرَّمَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ مَكَّةَ، وَإِنِّي دَعَوْتُ فِي صَاعِهَا وَمُدَّهَا بِمِثْلِي مَا دَلَّهَا بِهِ إِبْرَاهِيمُ لِأَهْلِ مَكَّةَ».

[3314] 455 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Amr bin Yaḥyâ - Al-Mâzinî - with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3313). As for the *Hadîth* of Wuhaib, it is like the report of Ad-Darâwardî: “Twice the supplication of Ibrâhîm, peace and blessings be upon him.” As for Sulaimân bin Bilâl and ‘Abdul-‘Azîz bin Al-Mukhtâr, in their report it says: “Like that for which Ibrâhîm supplicated.”

[3315] 456 - (1361) It was narrated that Râfi‘ bin Khadîj said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Ibrâhîm, peace and blessings be upon him, declared Makkah sacred, and I declare what is between the two lava fields sacred’ - meaning Al-Madinah.

[3316] 457 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi‘ bin Jubair that Marwân bin Al-Ḥakam addressed the people, and he mentioned Makkah and its people and its

[٣٣١٤] ٤٥٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْمُخْتَارِ؛ قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْمُخْزُومِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ يَحْيَى - [هُوَ الْمَازِنِيُّ] - بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ؛ أَمَا حَدِيثُ وَهَيْبٍ فَكِرْوَايَةُ الدَّرَاوَزِيِّ: «[بِإِثْمَلِي مَا دَعَا بِهِ] إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ»؛ وَأَمَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ وَعَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ الْمُخْتَارِ، فَفِي رَوَايَتَيْهِمَا: «مِثْلُ مَا دَعَا بِهِ إِبْرَاهِيمُ».

[٣٣١٥] ٤٥٦ - (١٣٦١) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَكْرٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُضَرَ عَنِ ابْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو ابْنِ عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ رَافِعِ بْنِ خَدِيجٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ حَرَّمَ مَكَّةَ، وَإِنِّي أُحَرِّمُ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا» - يُرِيدُ الْمَدِينَةَ - .

[٣٣١٦] ٤٥٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ عَنْ عَثْبَةَ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ،

sanctity, but he did not mention Al-Madīnah and its people and its sanctity. Rāfi' bin Khadīj called out to him and said: "Why do I hear you mention Makkah and its people and its sanctity, but you do not mention Al-Madīnah and its people and its sanctity, when the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ declared what is between its two lava fields sacred? That is (recorded) with us on a piece of Khawlānī leather, if you wish I will read it to you." He said: "Marwān remained silent, then he said: 'I heard some of that.'"

عَنْ نَافِعِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ؛ أَنَّ مَرْوَانَ بْنَ الْحَكَمِ خَطَبَ النَّاسَ، فَذَكَرَ مَكَّةَ وَأَهْلَهَا وَحُرْمَتَهَا [وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ الْمَدِينَةَ وَأَهْلَهَا وَحُرْمَتَهَا] فَنَادَاهُ رَافِعُ بْنُ خَدِيجٍ فَقَالَ: مَا لِي أَسْمَعُكَ ذَكَرْتَ مَكَّةَ وَأَهْلَهَا وَحُرْمَتَهَا، وَلَمْ تَذْكُرِ الْمَدِينَةَ وَأَهْلَهَا وَحُرْمَتَهَا، [وَأَفَدَ حَرَمَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا، وَذَلِكَ عِنْدَنَا فِي أُدِيمِ حَوْلَانِي إِنْ شِئْتَ أَفْرَأْتُكَهُ، قَالَ: فَسَكَتَ مَرْوَانُ ثُمَّ قَالَ: قَدْ سَمِعْتُ بَعْضَ ذَلِكَ.

[3317] 458 - (1362) It was narrated that Jābir said: "The Prophet ﷺ said: '(Prophet) Ibrāhīm declared Makkah sacred, and I declare Al-Madīnah between the two lava fields to be sacred; its thorny shrubs are not to be cut down and its game is not to be hunted.'"

[۳۳۱۷] ۴۵۸ - (۱۳۶۲) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ، كِلَاهِمَا عَنْ أَبِي أَحْمَدَ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْأَسَدِيُّ -: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ حَرَّمَ مَكَّةَ، وَإِنِّي حَرَّمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا، لَا يُقَطَّعُ عِضَاهُهَا وَلَا يُصَادُ صَيْدُهَا».

[3318] 459 - (1363) 'Āmir bin Sa'd narrated that his father said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'I declare sacred what is between the two lava fields of Al-Madīnah, (and I forbid) cutting of its thorny shrubs or killing of its game.' And he said: 'Al-

[۳۳۱۸] ۴۵۹ - (۱۳۶۳) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ حَكِيمٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَامِرُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:

Madīnah is better for them, if only they knew. No one leaves it out of dislike for it but Allāh will put someone better than him in his place, and no one stands firm despite its hardships and difficulties, but I will intercede for him, or be a witness for him, on the Day of Resurrection.”

[3319] 460 - (...) ‘Āmir bin Sa’d bin Abī Waqqāṣ narrated from his father that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said... then he mentioned a *Ḥadīth* like that of Ibn Numair (no. 3318), and he added: “No one intends ill towards the people of Al-Madīnah but Allāh will melt him in the Fire like lead, or like salt, dissolving in water.”

[3320] 461 - (1346) It was narrated from ‘Āmir bin Sa’d that Sa’d rode to his fortress in Al-‘Aqīq, where he found a slave cutting down a tree or hitting it to make its leaves fall, and he stripped him of his belongings. When Sa’d came back, the owners of that slave came to him and asked him to return to their slave, or to them, what he had taken from him. He said: “Allāh forbid that I should return

«إِنِّي أُحْرِمُ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتِي الْمَدِينَةِ، أَنْ يُقَطَعَ عِضَاهُهَا، أَوْ يُقْتَلَ صَيْدُهَا» وَقَالَ: «الْمَدِينَةُ خَيْرٌ لَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ، لَا يَدْعُهَا أَحَدٌ رَغْبَةً عَنْهَا إِلَّا أَبَدَلَ اللَّهُ فِيهَا مَنْ هُوَ خَيْرٌ مِنْهُ، وَلَا يُثَبِّتُ أَحَدٌ عَلَيَّ لِأَوَائِهَا وَجْهَهَا، إِلَّا كُنْتُ لَهُ شَفِيعًا، أَوْ شَهِيدًا، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[٣٣١٩] ٤٦٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ حَكِيمٍ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَامِرُ بْنُ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ، وَزَادَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: «وَلَا يُرِيدُ أَحَدٌ أَهْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ بِسُوءٍ إِلَّا أَذَابَهُ اللَّهُ فِي النَّارِ ذُوبَ الرِّصَاصِ، أَوْ ذُوبَ الْمِلْحِ فِي الْمَاءِ».

[٣٣٢٠] ٤٦١ - (١٣٦٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الْعَقَدِيِّ - قَالَ عَبْدُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَامِرِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، أَنَّ سَعْدًا رَكِبَ إِلَى قَصْرِهِ بِالْعَقِيقِ، فَوَجَدَ عَبْدًا يَقْطَعُ شَجْرًا أَوْ يَخِيطُ، فَسَلَبَهُ، فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ سَعْدٌ، جَاءَهُ

something that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ granted to me as booty” and he refused to return it to them.

[3321] 462 - (1365) Anas bin Mâlik said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to Abû Ṭalḥah: ‘Find me one of your boys serve me.’ So Abû Ṭalḥah took to me with him and made me sit behind him, and I served the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ every time he dismounted.” And he said in the *Hadith*: “Then he came, and when he could see Uḥud, he said: ‘This mountain loves us and we love it.’ When he came close to Al-Madînah he said: ‘O Allâh, I declare sacred what is between its two mountains as (Prophet) Ibrâhîm, peace and blessings be upon him, declared Makkah sacred. O Allâh, bless them in their *Mudd* and *Ṣâ’*.”

[3322] (...) A similar report (as no. 3321) was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik, from the

أَهْلُ الْعَبْدِ فَكَلَّمُوهُ أَنْ يَرُدَّ عَلَيَّ غُلَامِيهِمْ،
أَوْ عَلَيْهِمْ، مَا أَخَذَ مِنْ غُلَامِيهِمْ، فَقَالَ:
مَعَاذَ اللَّهِ! أَنْ أَرُدَّ شَيْئًا نَفَلَنِيهِ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَأَبَى أَنْ يَرُدَّ عَلَيْهِمْ.

[٣٣٢١] ٤٦٢ - (١٣٦٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي وَثِيئَةَ [بْنُ سَعِيدٍ] وَأَبْنُ
حُجْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ - قَالَ ابْنُ
أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ -
أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ أَبِي عَمْرٍو مَوْلَى
الْمُطَلِّبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ حَنْطَلٍ، أَنَّهُ
سَمِعَ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ لِأَبِي طَلْحَةَ «الْتِمَسْ لِي غُلَامًا
مِنْ غُلَامَانِكُمْ يَخْدُمُنِي»، فَخَرَجَ بِي أَبُو
طَلْحَةَ يُرِدُّنِي وَرَاءَهُ، فَكُنْتُ أُخْدِمُ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ كُلَّمَا نَزَلَ، وَقَالَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ:
ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ، حَتَّى إِذَا بَدَأَ لَهُ أُخِذَ قَالَ:
«هَذَا جَبَلٌ يُحِبُّنَا وَنُحِبُّهُ» فَلَمَّا أَشْرَفَ عَلَيَّ
الْمَدِينَةَ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَحْرَمُ مَا بَيْنَ
جَبَلَيْهَا مِثْلَ مَا حَرَّمَ بِهِ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ
الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ مَكَّةَ، اللَّهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لَهُمْ
فِي مَدَّهِمْ وَصَاعِهِمْ». [انظر: ٣٤٩٧،

[٤٦٦٥، ٣٥٠٠]

[٣٣٢٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ
مَنْصُورٍ وَوَثِيئَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا

Prophet ﷺ, except that he said: "I declare sacred what is between the two lava fields."

[3323] 463 - (1366) 'Āṣim said: "I said to Anas bin Mālik: 'Did the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ declare Al-Madīnah sacred?' He said: 'Yes, what is between such-and-such, and such-and-such. And whoever introduces any *Hadath*^[1] in it' - He said: "Then he said to me: 'This is a serious matter: "Whoever introduces any *Hadath* in it, upon him be the curse of Allāh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection Allāh will not accept from him any *Ṣarf* nor '*Adl*.'"^[2] Ibn Anas said: "Or (anyone) who grants refuge to a *Muḥdith*."^[3]

[3324] 464 - (1367) 'Āṣim Al-Aḥwal said: "I asked Anas: 'Did the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ declare Al-Madīnah sacred?' He said: 'Yes, it is sacred and its grass is not to be cut. Whoever does that, upon him be the curse of Allāh, the Angels and all the people.'"

يَعْقُوبُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْقَارِي عَنِ
عَمْرِو بْنِ أَبِي عَمْرٍو، عَنِ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ
عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِنِّي
أُحْرَمُ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا».

[٣٣٢٣] ٤٦٣ - (١٣٦٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا
حَامِدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمٌ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِأَنَسِ بْنِ
مَالِكٍ: أَحْرَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ؟
قَالَ: نَعَمْ، مَا بَيْنَ كَذَا إِلَى كَذَا. فَمَنْ
أَحَدَتْ فِيهَا حَدَثًا، قَالَ: ثُمَّ قَالَ لِي:
هَذِهِ شَدِيدَةٌ: «مَنْ أَحَدَتْ فِيهَا حَدَثًا فَعَلَيْهِ
لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا
يَقْبَلُ اللَّهُ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ صَرْفًا وَلَا عَدْلًا»
قَالَ فَقَالَ ابْنُ أَنَسٍ: أَوْ أَوْى مُحَدِّثًا.

[٣٣٢٤] ٤٦٤ - (١٣٦٧) حَدَّثَنِي
رُهِيرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَرُونَ:
أَخْبَرَنَا عَاصِمٌ الْأَحْوَلُ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ
أَنَسًا، أَحْرَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ؟
قَالَ: نَعَمْ، هِيَ حَرَامٌ، لَا يُحْتَلَى
خَلَاهَا، فَمَنْ فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ
وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ.

[1] Meaning any evil or any innovation, be it in custom, practice or religion.

[2] They say that these two words mean the obligatory and voluntary; or the voluntary and the obligatory; or repentance and just behavior.

[3] The one who does the *Hadath*.

[3325] 465 - (1368) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "O Allâh, bless them in their weights and measures, bless them in their *Ṣâ'*, bless them in their *Mudd*."

[٣٣٢٥] ٤٦٥ - (١٣٦٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ، فِيمَا قُرِئَ عَلَيْهِ عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِي مَكْيَالِهِمْ، وَبَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِي صَاعِهِمْ، وَبَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِي مُدِّهِمْ».

[3326] 466 - (1269) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'O Allâh, give Al-Madīnah twice the blessings of Makkah.'"

[٣٣٢٦] ٤٦٦ - (١٣٦٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ السَّامِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يُوسُفَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْ بِالْمَدِينَةِ ضِعْفَيْنِ مَا بِمَكَّةَ مِنَ الْبَرَكَاتِ».

[3327] 467 - (1370) It was narrated from Ibrâhîm At-Taimî that his father said: "Alî bin Abî Tâlib addressed us and said: 'Whoever claims that we have something that we recite apart from the Book of Allâh and this *Sahîfah*' - a document that was hanging from the sheath of his sword - 'is lying. In it are the ages of camels and rulings concerning (the compensation for) injuries, and in it the Prophet ﷺ said: Al-Madīnah is sacred, the area between 'Ayr and Thawr. Whoever introduces any *Hadath*

[٣٣٢٧] ٤٦٧ - (١٣٧٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ - قَالَ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ -: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: حَاطَبْنَا عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ فَقَالَ: مَنْ زَعَمَ أَنَّ عِنْدَنَا شَيْئًا نَقْرَأُ إِلَّا كِتَابَ اللَّهِ وَهَذِهِ الصَّحِيفَةُ - قَالَ: وَصَحِيفَةٌ مُعَلَّقَةٌ فِي قِرَابِ سَيْفِهِ - فَقَدْ كَذَبَ، فِيهَا أَسْنَانُ الْإِبِلِ، وَأَشْيَاءُ مِنَ الْجِرَاحَاتِ،

or gives refuge to a *Muḥdith*, upon him will be the curse of Allâh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection Allâh will not accept any *Ṣarf* nor *ʿAdl* from him. Protection granted by one Muslim is binding upon all of them, and may be given by the humblest of them. Whoever claims to belong to someone other than his father or to belong to someone other than his *Mawla*, upon him be the curse of Allâh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection Allâh will not accept any *Ṣarf* nor *ʿAdl* from him.”

The *Hadīth* of Abû Bakr and Zuhair ends with the words, “and may be given by the humblest of them” and in their *Hadīth* it does not mention: “hanging from the sheath of his sword.”

[3328] 468 - (...) A *Hadīth* similar to that of Abû Kuraib (no. 3327) from Abû Muʿāwiyah, was narrated by Al-Aʿmash until its end, with this chain, and he added: (The Prophet ﷺ said:) “Whoever breaks the covenant of a Muslim, upon him be the curse of Allâh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection Allâh will not accept any *Ṣarf* nor *ʿAdl* from him.” But in their *Hadīth* it does not mention: “Whoever claims to

وَفِيهَا قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ [تَعَالَى] عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: «الْمَدِينَةُ حَرَمٌ مَا بَيْنَ غَيْرِ إِلَى ثَوْرٍ، فَمَنْ أَحَدَّثَ فِيهَا حَدَّثًا، أَوْ أَوَى مُحَدِّثًا، فَعَلَيْهِ نَعْنُهُ اللَّهُ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ وَالنَّاسُ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يَقْبَلُ اللَّهُ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ صَرْفًا وَلَا عَدْلًا، وَذِمَّةُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَاحِدَةٌ يَسْعَى بِهَا أَذْنَاهُمْ، وَمَنْ ادَّعَى إِلَى غَيْرِ أَبِيهِ، أَوْ انْتَمَى إِلَى غَيْرِ مَوَالِيهِ، فَعَلَيْهِ نَعْنُهُ اللَّهُ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ وَالنَّاسُ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يَقْبَلُ اللَّهُ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ صَرْفًا وَلَا عَدْلًا».

وَأَنْتَهَى حَدِيثُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَزُهَيْرٍ عِنْدَ قَوْلِهِ: «يَسْعَى بِهَا أَذْنَاهُمْ» [وَأَلَمْ يَذْكُرَا مَا بَعْدَهُ، وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا: مُعَلَّقَةٌ فِي قِرَابِ سَيْفِهِ. [انظر: ٣٧٩٤]

[٣٣٢٨] ٤٦٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشْجَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ أَبِي كُرَيْبٍ عَنِ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ إِلَى آخِرِهِ، وَزَادَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: «فَمَنْ أَحْفَرَ مُسْلِمًا فَعَلَيْهِ نَعْنُهُ اللَّهُ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ وَالنَّاسُ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يَقْبَلُ اللَّهُ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ صَرْفٌ وَلَا عَدْلٌ» وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا:

belong to anyone other than his father.” And in the *Hadith* of Waki’ it does not mention the Day of Resurrection.

[3329] (...) A *Hadith* similar to that of Ibn Mushir and Waki’ (no. 3328) was narrated by Al-A’mash with this chain, except the phrase “Whoever claims to belong to someone other than his *Mawla*” and the mention of the curse that is upon him.

[3330] 469 - (1371) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “Al-Madînah is sacred, and whoever introduces any *Hadath* in it or grants refuge to *Muḥdith*, upon him be the curse of Allâh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection Allâh will not accept any *‘Adl* nor *Ṣarf* from him.”

[3331] 470 - (...) A similar report (as no. 3330) was narrated from Al-A’mash with this chain, but he did not say “the Day of Resurrection.” And he added: (The Prophet ﷺ said:) “Protection granted by one Muslim is binding upon all of them, and may be given by the humblest of them. Whoever breaks the covenant of a Muslim,

«مَنْ ادَّعَىٰ إِلَىٰ غَيْرِ أَبِيهِ» وَلَيْسَ فِي رِوَايَةِ وَكَيْعٍ ذِكْرُ يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ.

[٣٣٢٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدِّبِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ مُسْهِرٍ وَوَكَيْعٍ، إِلَّا قَوْلَهُ: «مَنْ تَوَلَّىٰ غَيْرَ مَوَالِيهِ» وَذَكَرَ اللَّعْنَةَ لَهُ.

[٣٣٣٠] ٤٦٩ - (١٣٧١) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجُعْفِيُّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْمَدِينَةُ حَرَمٌ، فَمَنْ أَحَدَّثَ فِيهَا حَدَّثًا، أَوْ آوَىٰ مُحَدِّثًا فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ عَدْلٌ وَلَا صَرْفٌ».

[٣٣٣١] ٤٧٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ النَّضْرِ بْنِ أَبِي النَّضْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النَّضْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ الْأَشْجَعِيُّ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: «يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ» وَزَادَ: «وَذِمَّةُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَاحِدَةٌ، يَسْعَىٰ بِهَا أَذْنَاهُمْ، فَمَنْ أَخْفَرَ مُسْلِمًا فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ

upon him be the curse of Allāh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection Allāh will not accept any *ʿAdl* nor *Ṣarf* from him.”

[3332] 471 - (1372) It was narrated that Abū Hurairah used to say: “If I saw gazelles grazing in Al-Madīnah I would not disturb them. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘The area between its two lava fields is a sanctuary.’”

[3333] 472 - (...) It was narrated that Abū Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ declared what is between the two lava fields of Al-Madīnah sacred.” Abū Hurairah said: “If I found gazelles between the two lava fields, I would not disturb them.” And he made twelve miles around Al-Madīnah a *Hima* (sanctuary).

[3334] 473 - (1373) It was narrated from Abū Hurairah that he said: “When the people saw the first fruits (of the season), they would bring them to the Prophet ﷺ, and when the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ took them he said: ‘O Allāh, bless us in our produce, bless us in our city, bless us in our *Ṣāʿ* and bless us in

وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ عَدْلٌ وَلَا صَرْفٌ».

[٣٣٣٢] ٤٧١ - (١٣٧٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَقُولُ: لَوْ رَأَيْتُ الطَّبَّاءَ تَزَعُّ بِالْمَدِينَةِ مَا دَعَرْتُهَا، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا حَرَامٌ».

[٣٣٣٣] ٤٧٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: حَرَّمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْ الْمَدِينَةِ، قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: فَلَوْ وَجَدْتُ الطَّبَّاءَ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا مَا دَعَرْتُهَا، وَجَعَلَ اثْنِي عَشَرَ مِيلًا حَوْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ، جَمَى.

[٣٣٣٤] ٤٧٣ - (١٣٧٣) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ - فِيمَا قُرِئَ عَلَيْهِ - عَنْ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّاسُ إِذَا رَأَوْا أَوَّلَ الثَّمَرِ جَاءُوا بِهِ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَإِذَا أَخَذَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

our *Mudd*. O Allâh, Ibrâhîm, peace and blessings be upon him, was Your slave, Your Close Friend and Your Prophet, and I am Your slave and Your Prophet. He supplicated to You for Makkah and I supplicate to You for Al-Madînah as he supplicated to You for Makkah, and the same again.' Then he would call the youngest child and give him that fruit."

[3335] 474 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that (the season's) the first fruit would be brought to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he would say: "O Allâh, bless us in our city and in our produce, and in our *Mudd* and in our *Şa'*, blessing upon blessing." Then he would give it to the youngest of the children present.

Chapter 86. Encouragement To Live In Al-Madînah And To Be Patient In Bearing Its Distress And Hardships

[3336] 475 - (1374) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed, the freed slave of Al-Mahrî, that he experienced distress and hardship in Al-Madînah. He came to Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî and said to him: "I have many dependents and we are experiencing

قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي ثَمَرِنَا، وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مَدِينَتِنَا، وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي صَاعِنَا، وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مُدَّنَا، اللَّهُمَّ! إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَبْدُكَ وَخَلِيلُكَ وَنَبِيُّكَ، وَإِنِّي عَبْدُكَ وَنَبِيُّكَ، وَإِنَّهُ دَعَاكَ لِمَكَّةَ، وَإِنِّي أَدْعُوكَ لِلْمَدِينَةِ بِمِثْلِ مَا دَعَاكَ لِمَكَّةَ، وَمِثْلِهِ مَعَهُ» - قَالَ: ثُمَّ يَدْعُو أَصْغَرَ وَلِيِّدٍ لَهُ فَيُعْطِيهِ ذَلِكَ الثَّمَرَ.

[٣٣٣٥] ٤٧٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ ابْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْمَدِينِيُّ عَنْ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يُؤْتِي بِأَوَّلِ الثَّمَرِ فَيَقُولُ: «اللَّهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مَدِينَتِنَا وَفِي ثَمَارِنَا، وَفِي مُدَّنَا وَفِي صَاعِنَا بَرَكَتَةً مَعَ بَرَكَتِهِ». ثُمَّ يُعْطِيهِ أَصْغَرَ مَنْ يَحْضُرُهُ مِنَ الْوَالِدَانِ.

(المعجم ٨٦) - (بَابُ التَّرْغِيبِ فِي

سَكْنَى الْمَدِينَةِ، وَالصَّبْرِ عَلَى لَأْوَائِهَا

وَشِدَّتِهَا) (التحفة ٨٦)

[٣٣٣٦] ٤٧٥ - (١٣٧٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا

حَمَّادُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ عَلِيَّةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ وَهَيْبٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، أَنَّهُ حَدَّثَ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ مَوْلَى الْمُهَرَّبِيِّ، أَنَّهُ أَصَابَهُمْ بِالْمَدِينَةِ جَهْدٌ وَشِدَّةٌ، وَأَنَّ

hardship, so I want to move my family to a rural area.” Abū Sa‘eed said: “Do not do that; stay in Al-Madīnah, for we went out with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ” - I think he said - “until we reached ‘Uṣfān, where he stayed for several nights. The people said: ‘By Allāh, we are not doing anything here, and our families are left behind with no protection.’ News of that reached the Prophet ﷺ and he said: ‘What is this that I have heard of what you are saying?’” - I do not know how he said it: “by the One by Whom I swear,” or “by the One in Whose Hand is my soul” - “I was thinking,” or “if you wish” - I am not sure which of them he said - “I will order that my she-camel be prepared and I would let her keep going until I come to Al-Madīnah.’ And he said: ‘O Allāh! Ibrāhīm, peace and blessings be upon him, declared Makkah sacred and made it a sanctuary. I declare Al-Madīnah sacred, the area between its two mountains is a sanctuary. No blood is to be shed therein and no weapons are to be carried for fighting, and the leaves are not to be shaken from its trees, except for fodder. O Allāh, bless us in our city. O Allāh, bless us in our Ṣā‘. O Allāh, bless us in our Mudd. O Allāh, bless us in our Ṣā‘. O Allāh, bless us in our Mudd. O

أتى أبا سعيد الخُدري، فقال له: إني كثيرُ العيال، وقد أصابتنا شدة، فأردت أن أنقل عيالي إلى بعضِ الرِّيف، فقال أبو سعيد: لا تفعل، الزم المدينة، فإننا خرجنا مع نبي الله ﷺ - أظن أنه قال - حتى قدمنا عُسفان، فأقام بها ليالي، فقال الناس: واللَّهِ! ما نحن ههنا في شيء، وإن عيالتنا لخُلوفاً ما نأمنُ عليهم، فبلغ ذلك النبي ﷺ فقال: «ما هذا الذي بلغني من حديثكم؟ - ما أدري كيف قال - : والذي أخلف به، أو والذي نفسي بيده! لقد هممت، أو إن شئتم - لا أدري أيتهما قال - : لا أمرن بناقتي تُرحل، ثم لا أحل لها عُقده حتى أقدم المدينة»، وقال: «اللهم! إن إبراهيم - عليه الصلاة والسلام - حرم مكة فجعلها حرماً، وإني حرمت المدينة حرماً ما بين ما زمتها، أن لا يُهراق فيها دم، ولا يُحمل فيها سلاح لِقِتال، ولا يُخبط فيها شجرة إلا لعلف، اللهم! بارك لنا في مدينتنا، اللهم! بارك لنا في صاعنا، اللهم! بارك لنا في مَدُّنا، اللهم! بارك لنا في صاعنا، اللهم! بارك لنا في

Allâh, bless us in our city. To each blessing add two more. By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, there is no mountain pass nor road around Al-Madīnah but there are two Angels standing guard over it, until you return to it.' Then he said to the people: 'Move on,' so we moved on and we came to Al-Madīnah. By the One by Whom we swear," or "by Whom oaths are sworn" - Hammâd (a narrator) was not sure - "hardly had we put down our saddles after entering Al-Madīnah but Banû 'Abdullâh bin 'Ghaṭafân attacked us, and they had no reason to have attacked before that."

[3337] 476 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "O Allâh, bless us in our *Mudd* and *Ŝa'*, and to each blessing add two more."

[3338] (...) A similar report (as no. 3337) was narrated from Yaḥyâ bin Abî Kathîr with this chain.

مُدَّنَا، اللَّهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مَدِينَتِنَا، اللَّهُمَّ! اجْعَلْ مَعَ الْبَرَكَةِ بَرَكَتَيْنِ، وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! مَا مِنْ الْمَدِينَةِ شِعْبٌ وَلَا نَقْبٌ إِلَّا عَلَيْهِ مَلَكَانِ يَحْرُسَانِهَا حَتَّى تَقْدَمُوا إِلَيْهَا». - ثُمَّ قَالَ لِلنَّاسِ - «ارْتَحِلُوا» فَارْتَحَلْنَا، فَأَقْبَلْنَا إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ، فَوَالَّذِي نَحْلِفُ بِهِ أَوْ يُحْلَفُ بِهِ - الشُّكُّ مِنْ حَمَّادٍ - مَا وَضَعْنَا رِحَالَنَا حِينَ دَخَلْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ حَتَّى أَعَارَ عَلَيْنَا بَنُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ غَطَفَانَ، وَمَا يَهِيجُهُمْ قَبْلَ ذَلِكَ شَيْءٌ.

[٣٣٣٧] ٤٧٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عُثَيْبٍ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ الْمُبَارَكِ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سَعِيدٍ مَوْلَى الْمَهْرِيِّ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مُدَّنَا وَصَاعِنَا وَاجْعَلْ مَعَ الْبَرَكَةِ بَرَكَتَيْنِ».

[٣٣٣٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا شَيْبَانُ؛ قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَرْبُ بْنُ يَعْنَى ابْنَ شَدَّادٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ يَحْيَى ابْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

[3339] 477 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed, the freed slave of Al-Mahrî, that he came to Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî during the nights of Al-Harrah, when he consulted him about leaving Al-Madînah, complaining to him about its prices and his large number of dependents, and telling him that he could not bear the hardships and difficulties of Al-Madînah. He said to him: "Woe to you! I do not advise you to do that. I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'No one bears its hardships with patience and dies, but I will intercede for him, or, I will be a witness for him, on the Day of Resurrection, if he is Muslim.'"

[3340] 478 - (...) 'Abdur-Rahmân narrated from his father Abû Sa'eed, that he heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "I declare sacred what is between the two lava fields of Al-Madînah as (Prophet) Ibrâhîm declared Makkah sacred."

[٣٣٣٩] ٤٧٧- (. . .) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ
ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي
سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ مَوْلَى الْمَهْرِيِّ؛ أَنَّهُ
جَاءَ أَبَا سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ، لِيَأْتِيَ الْحَرَّةَ
فَاسْتَشَارَهُ فِي الْجَلَاءِ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ، وَشَكَا
إِلَيْهِ أَسْعَارَهَا وَكَثْرَةَ عِيَالِهِ، وَأَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ لَأ
صَبَرَ لَهُ عَلَى جَهْدِ الْمَدِينَةِ وَالْأَوَائِهَا، فَقَالَ
لَهُ: وَيْحَكَ! لَا آمُرُكَ بِذَلِكَ، إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَصْبِرُ أَحَدٌ عَلَى
لَأَوَائِهَا فَيَمُوتَ، إِلَّا كُنْتُ لَهُ شَفِيعًا، أَوْ
شَهِيدًا، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، إِذَا كَانَ مُسْلِمًا».

[٣٣٤٠] ٤٧٨- (. . .) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ
نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ -
وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ وَابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا
أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنِ الْوَلِيدِ بْنِ كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي
سَعِيدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدِ
الْخُدْرِيِّ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ
أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ:
«إِنِّي حَرَّمْتُ مَا بَيْنَ لَأَتَيْ الْمَدِينَةِ، كَمَا
حَرَّمَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ مَكَّةَ» - قَالَ: - ثُمَّ كَانَ أَبُو
سَعِيدٍ يَأْخُذُ - وَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: يَجِدُ - أَحَدَنَا
فِي يَدِهِ الطَّيْرُ، فَيَفْكُكُهُ مِنْ يَدِهِ، ثُمَّ يُرْسِلُهُ.

[3341] 479 - (1375) It was narrated that Sahl bin Hunaif said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ pointed with his hand towards Al-Madīnah and said: ‘It is a secure sanctuary.’”

[٣٣٤١] ٤٧٩ - (١٣٧٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنْ يُسَيْرِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ حُنَيْفٍ قَالَ: أَهْوَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدَهُ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّهَا حَرَمٌ آمِنٌ».

[3342] 480 - (1376) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “We came to Al-Madīnah and it was filled with an epidemic. Abū Bakr fell sick and Bilāl fell sick. When the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ saw that his Companions were getting sick, he said: ‘O Allāh, make Al-Madīnah dear to us as you made Makkah dear, and more so. Make it healthy and bless us in its *Sā‘* and *Mudd*, and transfer its fever to Al-Juhfah.’”

[٣٣٤٢] ٤٨٠ - (١٣٧٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُهُ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ وَهِيَ وَبَيْتُهُ، فَاشْتَكَى أَبُو بَكْرٍ وَاشْتَكَى بِلَالٌ، فَلَمَّا رَأَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ شَكْوَى أَصْحَابِهِ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! حَبِّبْ إِلَيْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ كَمَا حَبَبْتَ مَكَّةَ أَوْ أَشَدَّ، وَصَحِّحْهَا، وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي صَاعِهَا وَمُدَّهَا، وَحَوِّلْ حُمَاهَا إِلَى الْجُحْفَةِ».

[3343] (...) A similar report (as no. 3342) was narrated from Hishām bin ‘Urwah with this chain.

[٣٣٤٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ.

[3344] 481 - (1377) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar said: “I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: ‘Whoever bears its Madīnah’s hardship with patience, I will intercede for him, or will be a witness for him, on the Day of Resurrection.’”

[٣٣٤٤] ٤٨١ - (١٣٧٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عَمَرَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَيْسَى بْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عَمَرَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ صَبَرَ عَلَى لَأْوَائِهَا، كُنْتُ لَهُ شَفِيعًا، أَوْ شَهِيدًا، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[3345] 482 - (...) It was narrated from Yuḥannis, the freed slave of Az-Zubair, that he was sitting with ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar during the *Fitnah* (turmoil), and a freed slave woman of his came to him and greeted him with *Salām*, then she said: “I want to leave, O Abū ‘Abdur-Raḥmān, for times are too hard for us.” ‘Abdullāh said: “Stay here, O foolish one!”^[1] I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: ‘No one bears its hardship and difficulties with patience but I will be a witness, or will intercede, for him on the Day of Resurrection.’”

[٣٣٤٥] ٤٨٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ قَطَنِ بْنِ وَهْبِ بْنِ عُويَيْرِ بْنِ الْأَجْدَعِ، عَنْ يُحْنَسَ مَوْلَى الرَّبِيِّ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّهُ كَانَ جَالِسًا عِنْدَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ فِي الْفِتْنَةِ، فَأَتَتْهُ مَوْلَاةٌ لَهُ تُسَلِّمُ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَالَتْ: إِنِّي أَرَدْتُ الْخُرُوجَ، يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ! اسْتَدَّ عَلَيْنَا الرَّمَانُ، فَقَالَ لَهَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَفْعِدِي، لِكَأَعِ! فَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَصْبِرُ عَلَى لَأَوَائِهَا وَشِدَّتِهَا [أَحَدٌ]، إِلَّا كُنْتُ لَهُ شَهِيدًا، أَوْ شَفِيعًا، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[3346] 483 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar said: “I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: ‘Whoever bears its (Madīnah’s) hardship and difficulties with patience, I will be a witness for him, or will intercede for him, on the Day of Resurrection,’” referring to Al-Madīnah.

[٣٣٤٦] ٤٨٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْمُضَحَّاكُ عَنْ قَطَنِ الْخُرَاعِيِّ، عَنْ يُحْنَسَ مَوْلَى مُضَعَبٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ صَبَرَ عَلَى لَأَوَائِهَا وَشِدَّتِهَا، كُنْتُ لَهُ شَهِيدًا، أَوْ شَفِيعًا، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ» يَعْنِي الْمَدِينَةَ.

[3347] 484 - (1378) It was narrated from Abū Hurairah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “No one of my *Ummah* bears the hardship and distress of Al-Madīnah with patience, but I will

[٣٣٤٧] ٤٨٤- (١٣٧٨) وَحَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي يُوسُفَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ

^[1] The word *Lakā* is used to show love and affection and not its apparent meaning. His advice to her is one of what comes from a person of goodwill to the other.

intercede for him on the Day of Resurrection,” or “I will bear witness.”

[3348] (...) Abû ‘Abdullâh Al-Qarrâz said: “I heard Abû Hurairah say: ‘The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:...” a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 3347).

[3349] (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘No one bears the hardships of Al-Madînah with patience...” a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 3347).

Chapter 87. Al-Madînah Is Protected Against The Plague And The *Dajjâl* Entering It

[3350] 485 - (1379) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘On the roads leading to Al-Madînah there are Angels and neither the plague nor the *Dajjâl* will enter it.”

أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: لَا يَضِيرُ عَلَيَّ لَأَوَاءِ الْمَدِينَةِ وَشِدَّتِهَا أَحَدٌ مِنْ أُمَّتِي، إِلَّا كُنْتُ لَهُ شَفِيعًا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ أَوْ شَهِيدًا.

[٣٣٤٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ مُوسَى بْنِ أَبِي عَيْسَى؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْقُرَاطِيَّ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[٣٣٤٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يُوسُفُ بْنُ عَيْسَى: حَدَّثَنَا الْفَضْلُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَضِيرُ أَحَدٌ عَلَيَّ لَأَوَاءِ الْمَدِينَةِ» بِمِثْلِهِ.

(المعجم ٨٧) - (بَابُ صِيَانَةِ الْمَدِينَةِ

مِنْ دُخُولِ الطَّاعُونَ وَالِدَجَّالِ إِلَيْهَا)

(التحفة ٨٧)

[٣٣٥٠] ٤٨٥ - (١٣٧٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَعِيمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «عَلَى أَنْقَابِ الْمَدِينَةِ مَلَائِكَةٌ لَا يَدْخُلُهَا الطَّاعُونَ وَلَا الدَّجَّالُ».

[3351] 486 - (1380) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The *Dajjâl* will come from the east, heading for Al-Madînah, until he camps behind Uḥud. Then the Angels will turn his face towards *Ash-Shâm*, and there he will perish."

[٣٣٥١] ٤٨٦ - (١٣٨٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي حَبْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي الْعَلَاءُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَأْتِي الْمَسِيحُ مِنْ قِبَلِ الْمَشْرِقِ، هِمَّتُهُ الْمَدِينَةُ، حَتَّى يَنْزِلَ دُبُرَ أُحُدٍ، ثُمَّ تَصْرِفُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَجْهَهُ قِبَلِ الشَّامِ، وَهُنَالِكَ يَهْلِكُ».

Chapter 88. Al-Madînah Eliminates Its Dross And It Is Also Called Tâbah, And Taibah

[3352] 487 - (1381) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "There will come a time when a man will call his paternal cousin and his relative, saying: 'Come to a life of ease, come to a life of ease,' but Al-Madînah is better for them, if only they knew. By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, no one of them departs out of dislike for it, but Allâh will replace him therein with one who is better than him. Verily Al-Madînah is like a bellows: It eliminates dross. The Hour will not begin until Al-Madînah eliminates its evil ones as the bellows eliminate the impurities of iron."

(المعجم ٨٨) - (بَابُ الْمَدِينَةِ تَنْفِي خَبْثِهَا وَتَسْمَى طَابَةً وَطَيِّبَةً) (التحفة ٨٨)
[٣٣٥٢] ٤٨٧ - (١٣٨١) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي الدَّرَاوَزْدِيَّ عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَأْتِي عَلَى النَّاسِ زَمَانٌ يَدْعُو الرَّجُلُ ابْنَ عَمِّهِ وَقَرِيْبَهُ: هَلُمَّ إِلَى الرَّحَاءِ! هَلُمَّ إِلَى الرَّحَاءِ! وَالْمَدِينَةُ خَيْرٌ لَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ، وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! لَا يَخْرُجُ مِنْهُمْ أَحَدٌ رَغْبَةً عَنْهَا إِلَّا أَخْلَفَ اللَّهُ فِيهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهُ، أَلَا! إِنَّ الْمَدِينَةَ كَالْكَبِيرِ، تُخْرَجُ الْخَبِيْثَ، لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّى تَنْفِيَ الْمَدِينَةُ شِرَارَهَا، كَمَا يَنْفِي الْكَبِيرُ خَبْثَ الْحَدِيدِ».

[3353] 488 - (1382) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'I have been enjoined (to go to) a town which supercedes other towns. They say "Yathrib," but it is Al-Madînah. It purifies people as the bellows eliminate the impurities of iron.'"

[٣٣٥٣] ٤٨٨ - (١٣٨٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا
فُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ -
فِيمَا قُرِئَ عَلَيْهِ - عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ
قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا الْحُبَابِ سَعِيدَ بْنَ
يَسَارٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ:
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أُمِرْتُ بِقَرْيَةٍ تَأْكُلُ
الْقُرَى، يَقُولُونَ يَثْرِبَ، وَهِيَ الْمَدِينَةُ،
تَنْفِي النَّاسَ كَمَا يَنْفِي الْكَبِيرُ خَبَثَ
الْحَدِيدِ».

[3354] (...) It was narrated from Yahyâ bin Sa'eed with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3353), and they [the narrators] said: "as the bellows eliminate impurities," but they did not mention iron.

[٣٣٥٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ
وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛
قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
الْوَهَّابِ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ
بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ وَقَالَا: «كَمَا يَنْفِي الْكَبِيرُ
الْخَبَثَ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرَا الْحَدِيدَ.

[3355] 489 - (1383) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that a Bedouin pledged allegiance to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, then the Bedouin suffered a severe fever in Al-Madînah. He came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: "O Muḥammad, cancel my oath of allegiance," but the Prophet ﷺ refused to do so. He came (a second time and) said: "O Muḥammad, cancel my oath of allegiance," but the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ refused to do so. Then he came to him (a third time) and

[٣٣٥٥] ٤٨٩ - (١٣٨٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ
عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُتَكْدِرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ أَنَّ أَعْرَابِيًّا بَايَعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ،
فَأَصَابَ الْأَعْرَابِيَّ وَعَكٌ بِالْمَدِينَةِ، فَأَتَى
النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ! أَقْلِنِي بَيْعَتِي،
فَأَبَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ جَاءَهُ فَقَالَ:
أَقْلِنِي بَيْعَتِي فَأَبَى، ثُمَّ جَاءَهُ فَقَالَ: يَا
مُحَمَّدُ! أَقْلِنِي بَيْعَتِي فَأَبَى، فَخَرَجَ

said: "Cancel my oath of allegiance," but he refused. Then he came to him (another time) and said: "O Muḥammad, cancel my oath of allegiance," but he refused. The Bedouin departed (left Al-Madīnah) and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "Al-Madīnah is like a bellows, it eliminates its impurities and purifies what is good."

[3356] 490 - (1384) It was narrated from Zaid bin Thābit that the Prophet ﷺ said: "It - meaning Al-Madīnah - is Ṭaibah and it eliminates impurities as fire eliminates the impurities of silver."

[3357] 491 - (1385) It was narrated that Jābir bin Samurah said: "I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: 'Allāh [Most High] called Al-Madīnah Ṭābah.'"

Chapter 89. The Prohibition Of Wishing Ill Towards The People Of Al-Madīnah, And That The One Who Wishes Them Ill Will Be Caused To Melt By Allāh

[3358] 492 - (1386) It was

الأعرابي، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّمَا الْمَدِينَةُ كَالْكَبِيرِ، تَنْفِي حَبَّتَهَا وَيَنْصَعُ طَيْبَهَا».

[٣٣٥٦] ٤٩٠ - (١٣٨٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذِ الْعَبْرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَدِيِّ - وَهُوَ ابْنُ ثَابِتٍ - سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ يَزِيدَ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّهَا طَيْبَةٌ - يُعْنِي الْمَدِينَةَ - وَإِنَّهَا تَنْفِي الْحَبَّتِ كَمَا تَنْفِي النَّارُ حَبَّتَ الْفِضَّةِ».

[٣٣٥٧] ٤٩١ - (١٣٨٥) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَهَنَادُ بْنُ السَّرِيِّ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنْ سِمَاكٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ ابْنِ سَمْرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى سَمَّى الْمَدِينَةَ طَابَةً».

(المعجم ٨٩) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ إِرَادَةِ أَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ بِسُوءٍ وَأَنْ مِنْ أَرَادَهُمْ بِهِ أَذَابَهُ اللَّهُ) (التحفة ٨٩)

[٣٣٥٨] ٤٩٢ - (١٣٨٦) حَدَّثَنِي

narrated that Abû ‘Abdullâh Al-Qarrâz said: “I bear witness that Abû Hurairah said: ‘Abû Al-Qâsim ﷺ said: “Whoever wishes ill towards the people of this city” - meaning Al-Madînah - “Allâh will cause him to melt like salt dissolving in water.”

[3359] 493 - (...) ‘Amr bin Yahyâ bin ‘Umârah narrated that he heard Al-Qarrâz - who was one of the companions of Abû Hurairah - say that he heard Abû Hurairah say: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever wishes ill towards its people’ - meaning Al-Madînah - ‘Allâh will cause him to melt like salt dissolving in water.”

[3360] (...) A similar report (as no. 3359) was narrated from Abû ‘Abdullâh Al-Qarrâz (He said) that Abû Hurairah heard it from the Prophet ﷺ.

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ دِينَارٍ قَالَا : حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ : حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ : أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يُحْيَى عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْقُرَاطِيِّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ : أَشْهَدُ عَلَى أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ : قَالَ أَبُو الْقَاسِمِ ﷺ : «مَنْ أَرَادَ أَهْلَ هَذِهِ الْبَلَدِ بِسُوءٍ - يَعْنِي الْمَدِينَةَ - أَذَابَهُ اللَّهُ كَمَا يَذُوبُ الْمَلْحُ فِي الْمَاءِ» .

[٣٣٥٩] ٤٩٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ دِينَارٍ قَالَا : حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ [مُحَمَّدُ] بْنُ رَافِعٍ : حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ : أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ يَحْيَى ابْنِ عُمَارَةَ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ الْقُرَاطِيَّ - وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ - يَزْعُمُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ : قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ : «مَنْ أَرَادَ أَهْلَهَا بِسُوءٍ - يُرِيدُ الْمَدِينَةَ - أَذَابَهُ اللَّهُ كَمَا يَذُوبُ الْمَلْحُ فِي الْمَاءِ» .

قَالَ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ - فِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ يُحْيَى - بَدَلَ قَوْلِهِ بِسُوءٍ : شَرًّا .

[٣٣٦٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَمَرَ : حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ أَبِي عَمَرَ : حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَيْسَى؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَمَرَ : حَدَّثَنَا

الدَّرَاوَزْدِيُّ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، جَمِيعًا
سَمِعَا أَبَا عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْقَرَّاطَ، سَمِعَ أَبَا
هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِثْلَهُ.

[3361] 494 - (1387) Dînâr Al-Qarrâz said: "I heard Sa'd bin Abî Waqqâs say: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: Whoever wishes ill towards the people of Al-Madînah, Allâh will cause him to melt like salt dissolving in water.'"

[٣٣٦١] ٤٩٤ - (١٣٨٧) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ
ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ
إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ نُبَيْهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي دِينَارُ
الْقَرَّاطُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَعْدَ ابْنَ أَبِي
وَقَّاصٍ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ
أَرَادَ أَهْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ بِسُوءٍ، أَذَابَهُ اللَّهُ كَمَا
يَذُوبُ الْمِلْحُ فِي الْمَاءِ».

[3362] (...) It was narrated from Abû 'Abdullâh Al-Qarrâz that he heard Sa'd bin Mâlik say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said..." a similar report (as no. 3361), except that he said: "Whoever wishes a calamity or wishes ill to the people of Al-Madînah."

[٣٣٦٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ [بْنُ
سَعِيدٍ]: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنِي بْنَ جَعْفَرٍ
عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ نُبَيْهِ الْكَعْبِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ الْقَرَّاطِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ سَعْدَ ابْنَ مَالِكٍ
يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ
قَالَ: «بِدَهُمْ أَوْ بِسُوءٍ».

[3363] 495 - (...) It was narrated that Abû 'Abdullâh Al-Qarrâz said: I heard Abû Hurairah and Sa'd say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'O Allâh, bless the people of Al-Madînah in their *Mudd*,'" and he quoted the *Hadîth*, in which he said: "Whoever wishes ill towards its people, Allâh will melt him like salt dissolving in water."

[٣٣٦٣] ٤٩٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ
بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى:
حَدَّثَنَا أُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْقَرَّاطِ
قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ وَسَعْدًا
يَقُولَانِ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ! بَارِكْ
لِأَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ فِي مَدَّهِمْ»، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ،
وَفِيهِ: «مَنْ أَرَادَ أَهْلَهَا بِسُوءٍ، أَذَابَهُ اللَّهُ كَمَا
يَذُوبُ الْمِلْحُ فِي الْمَاءِ».

Chapter 90. Encouraging People To Stay In Al-Madīnah When The Regions Were Conquered

[3364] 496 - (1388) It was narrated that Sufyān bin Abī Zuhair said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘*Ash-Shām* will be conquered and some people will go out from Al-Madīnah with their families, driving their livestock, but Al-Madīnah is better for them, if only they knew. Then Yemen will be conquered, and some people will go out from Al-Madīnah with their families, driving their livestock, but Al-Madīnah is better for them, if only they knew. Then Al-‘Irāq will be conquered, and some people will go out from Al-Madīnah with their families, driving their livestock, but Al-Madīnah is better for them, if only they knew.’”

[3365] 497 - (...) It was narrated that Sufyān bin Abī Zuhair said: “I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: ‘Yemen will be conquered and some people will come, driving their livestock; they will bring their families and those who obey them, but Al-Madīnah is better for them, if only they knew. Then *Ash-Shām* will be conquered and some people will come, driving their livestock; they will bring their families and those who obey them, but Al-Madīnah

(المعجم ٩٠) - (بَابُ تَرْغِيبِ النَّاسِ فِي الْمَدِينَةِ عِنْدَ فَتْحِ الْأَمْصَارِ)
(التحفة ٩٠)

[٣٣٦٤] ٤٩٦ - (١٣٨٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ بْنِ أَبِي زُهَيْرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يُفْتَحُ الشَّامُ، فَيَخْرُجُ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ قَوْمٌ بِأَهْلِيهِمْ يَسُونُ، وَالْمَدِينَةُ خَيْرٌ لَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ، ثُمَّ يُفْتَحُ الْيَمَنُ، فَيَخْرُجُ [مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ] قَوْمٌ بِأَهْلِيهِمْ يَسُونُ، وَالْمَدِينَةُ خَيْرٌ لَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ، ثُمَّ يُفْتَحُ الْعِرَاقُ فَيَخْرُجُ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ قَوْمٌ بِأَهْلِيهِمْ يَسُونُ، وَالْمَدِينَةُ خَيْرٌ لَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ».

[٣٣٦٥] ٤٩٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ بْنِ أَبِي زُهَيْرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «يُفْتَحُ الْيَمَنُ فَيَأْتِي قَوْمٌ يَسُونُ، فَيَتَحَمَّلُونَ بِأَهْلِيهِمْ وَمَنْ أَطَاعَهُمْ، وَالْمَدِينَةُ خَيْرٌ لَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ، ثُمَّ يُفْتَحُ الشَّامُ فَيَأْتِي قَوْمٌ يَسُونُ فَيَتَحَمَّلُونَ بِأَهْلِيهِمْ وَمَنْ أَطَاعَهُمْ،

is better for them, if only they knew. Then Al-‘Irâq will be conquered and some people will come, driving their livestock; they will bring their families and those who obey them, but Al-Madīnah is better for them, if only they knew.”

Chapter 91. The Prophet ﷺ Foretold That The People Will Abandon Al-Madīnah When It Is The Best It Ever Was

[3366] 498 - (1389) It was narrated from Sa‘eed bin Al-Mûsâyyab that he heard Abû Hurairah say: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said of Al-Madīnah: ‘Its people will abandon it when it is the best it ever was, and it will be taken over by wild animals and birds.’”

Muslim said: This Abû Şafwân (one of the narrators) is ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Abdul-Malik, an orphan who lived under the care of Ibn Juraij for ten years.

[3367] 499 - (...) Sa‘eed bin Al-Mûsâyyab narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘They will leave Al-Madīnah when it is the best it ever was, and nothing will live there but wild animals

وَالْمَدِينَةَ خَيْرٌ لَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ، ثُمَّ يُفْتَحُ الْعِرَاقُ فَيَأْتِي قَوْمٌ يَبْسُونَ، فَيَتَحَمَّلُونَ بِأَهْلِيهِمْ وَمَنْ أَطَاعَهُمْ، وَالْمَدِينَةَ خَيْرٌ لَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ».

(المعجم ٩١) - (بَابُ إِخْبَارِهِ ﷺ بِتَرْكِ النَّاسِ الْمَدِينَةَ عَلَى خَيْرِ مَا كَانَتْ) (التحفة ٩١)

[٣٣٦٦] ٤٩٨ - (١٣٨٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو صَفْوَانَ يَعْنِي عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ الْأَمْوِيُّ عَنْ يُونُسَ بْنِ يَزِيدَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِلْمَدِينَةِ: «لَيَتْرُكَنَّهَا أَهْلُهَا عَلَيَّ خَيْرٌ مَا كَانَتْ مُدَلَّلَةً لِّلْعَوَافِي» يَعْنِي السَّبَاعَ وَالطَّيْرَ.

قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ: أَبُو صَفْوَانَ [هَذَا، هُوَ] عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ، بَيْتُهُ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ عَشْرَ سِنِينَ، كَانَ فِي حَجْرِهِ.

[٣٣٦٧] ٤٩٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبِ بْنِ اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ

and birds. Then two shepherds will come from Muzainah, heading for Al-Madînah, tending their flocks, and they will find it desolate, then when they reach *Thaniyyat Al-Wadâ'*, they will fall down on their faces."

Chapter 92. The Virtue Of The Area Between The Prophet's Grave And His *Minbar*, And The Virtue Of The Spot Where His *Minbar* Is

[3368] 500 - (1390) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Zaid Al-Mâzinî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The area between my house and my *Minbar* is one of the gardens of Paradise."

[3369] 501 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Zaid Al-Ansârî that he heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "The area between my *Minbar* and my house is one of the gardens of Paradise."

[3370] 501 - (1391) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that

يَقُولُ: «يَتْرُكُونَ الْمَدِينَةَ عَلَى خَيْرِ مَا كَانَتْ، لَا يَعْشَاهَا إِلَّا الْعَوَافِي - يُرِيدُ عَوَافِي السَّبَاعِ وَالطَّيْرِ - ثُمَّ يَخْرُجُ رَاعِيَانِ مِنْ مَزِينَةَ، يُرِيدَانِ الْمَدِينَةَ، يَنْعَقَانِ بَعْتِمَهُمَا، فَيَجِدَانِهَا وَحْشًا، حَتَّى إِذَا بَلَغَا نَبِيَّةَ الْوُدَاعِ، حَرَّأَ عَلَى وُجُوهِمَا».

(المعجم ٩٢) - (باب فضل ما بين قبره ﷺ ومنبره وفضل موضع منبره)
(التحفة ٩٢)

[٣٣٦٨] ٥٠٠ - (١٣٩٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ - فِيمَا قُرِئَ عَلَيْهِ - عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ عَبَادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ زَيْدِ الْمَازِنِيِّ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا بَيْنَ بَيْتِي وَمِنْبَرِي رَوْضَةٌ مِنْ رِيَاضِ الْجَنَّةِ».

[٣٣٦٩] ٥٠١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ ابْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْمَدْنِيُّ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ عَبَادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ زَيْدِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَا بَيْنَ مِنْبَرِي وَبَيْتِي رَوْضَةٌ مِنْ رِيَاضِ الْجَنَّةِ».

[٣٣٧٠] ٥٠٢ - (١٣٩١) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَا:

the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “The area between my house and my *Minbar* is one of the gardens of Paradise, and my *Minbar* is upon my cistern (*Hawd*).”

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ حُبَيْبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا بَيْنَ بَيْتِي وَمِثْبَرِي رَوْضَةٌ مِنْ رِيَاضِ الْجَنَّةِ، وَمِثْبَرِي عَلَيَّ حَوْضِي».

Chapter 93. The Virtue Of Uḥud

(المعجم ٩٣) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ أَحَدٍ)

(التحفة ٩٣)

[3371] 503 - (1392) It was narrated that Abū Ḥumaid said: “We set out with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ on the campaign of Tâbûk...” and he quoted the *Ḥadīth*, in which he said: “Then we came to the valley of Al-Qura, and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “I am hastening, so whoever among you wants to, let him hasten with me, and whoever among you wants to, let him proceed slowly.” Then we went out until we looked over Al-Madīnah and he said: “This is Tâbah, and this is Uḥud; it is a mountain that loves us and we love it.”

[٣٣٧١] ٥٠٣ - (١٣٩٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ الْقَعْنَبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ يَحْيَى، عَنْ عَبَّاسِ بْنِ سَهْلٍ السَّاعِدِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي حُمَيْدٍ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ [فِي] غَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ، وَفِيهِ: ثُمَّ أَقْبَلْنَا حَتَّى قَدِمْنَا وَادِي الْقُرَى، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنِّي مُسْرِعٌ، فَمَنْ شَاءَ مِنْكُمْ فَلْيُسْرِعْ مَعِي، وَمَنْ شَاءَ فَلْيَمْكُثْ»، فَخَرَجْنَا حَتَّى أَشْرَفْنَا عَلَى الْمَدِينَةِ، فَقَالَ: «هَذِهِ طَابَةٌ، وَهَذَا أُحُدٌ، وَهُوَ جَبَلٌ يُحِبُّنَا وَنُحِبُّهُ». [انظر: ٥٩٤٨]

[3372] 504 - (1393) Anas bin Mâlik said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘Uḥud is a mountain that loves us and we love it.’”

[٣٣٧٢] ٥٠٤ - (١٣٩٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ أُحُدًا جَبَلٌ يُحِبُّنَا وَنُحِبُّهُ».

[3373] (...) It was narrated that Anas said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ looked towards Uḥud and said: ‘Uḥud is a mountain that loves us and we love it.’”

[٣٣٧٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي حَرْمِيُّ ابْنُ عُمَارَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: نَظَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى أُحُدٍ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ أُحُدًا جَبَلٌ يُحِبُّنَا وَنُحِبُّهُ».

Chapter 94. The Virtue Of Praying In The *Masâjid* Of Makkah And Al-Madīnah

(المعجم ٩٤) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ الصَّلَاةِ بِمَسْجِدِي مَكَّةَ وَالْمَدِينَةَ) (التحفة ٩٤)

[3374] 505 - (1394) It was narrated from Abū Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “One prayer in this *Masjid* of mine is better than a thousand prayers anywhere else, except *Al-Masjid Al-Harâm*.”

[٣٣٧٤] ٥٠٥ - (١٣٩٤) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعَمْرٍو - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيْبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ يَبْلُغُ بِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ. قَالَ: «صَلَاةٌ فِي مَسْجِدِي هَذَا، أَفْضَلُ مِنْ أَلْفِ صَلَاةٍ فِيمَا سِوَاهُ، إِلَّا الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ».

[3375] 506 - (...) It was narrated that Abū Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘One prayer in this *Masjid* of mine is better than a thousand prayers in any other *Masjid*, except *Al-Masjid Al-Harâm*.’”

[٣٣٧٥] ٥٠٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدُ أَحْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ [سَعِيدِ] بْنِ الْمُسَيْبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «صَلَاةٌ فِي مَسْجِدِي هَذَا، خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَلْفِ صَلَاةٍ فِي غَيْرِهِ مِنْ الْمَسَاجِدِ، إِلَّا الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ».

[3376] 507 - (...) It was narrated from Abū Salamah bin ‘Abdur-Rahmân and Abū ‘Abdullāh Al-

[٣٣٧٦] ٥٠٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَيْسَى ابْنُ

Agharr, the freed slave of the Juhanis - who were companions of Abû Hurairah - that they heard Abû Hurairah say: "One prayer in the *Masjid* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ is better than a thousand prayers, in any other *Masjid*, except *Al-Masjid Al-Harâm*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ is the last of the Prophets, and his *Masjid* is the last of the *Masâjid*."

Abû Salamah and Abû 'Abdur-Rahmân said: "We did not doubt that Abû Hurairah was narrating the words of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and this kept us from asking him for proof of that *Hadîth*. Then when Abû Hurairah died, we discussed that and blamed one another for not speaking to Abû Hurairah about that, so that he could have attributed it to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ if he heard it from him. While we were like that, 'Abdullâh bin Ibrâhîm bin Qâriz sat down with us and we told him this *Hadîth* and how we had neglected to ascertain whether Abû Hurairah was narrating it directly from the Prophet ﷺ. 'Abdullâh bin Ibrâhîm bin Qâriz said to us: 'I bear witness that I heard Abû Hurairah say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'I am the last of the Prophets and my *Masjid* is the last of the *Masâjid*.'"

الْمُنْدِرِ الْجَمِصِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الزُّبَيْدِيُّ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، وَأَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْأَعْرَجِ مَوْلَى الْجُهَيْنِيِّ - وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ - أَنَّهُمَا سَمِعَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: «صَلَاةٌ فِي مَسْجِدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَفْضَلُ مِنْ أَلْفِ صَلَاةٍ فِيَمَا سِوَاهُ مِنَ الْمَسَاجِدِ، إِلَّا الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ، فَإِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ آخِرُ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ، وَإِنَّ مَسْجِدَهُ آخِرُ الْمَسَاجِدِ».

قَالَ أَبُو سَلَمَةَ وَأَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: لَمْ نَشُكَّ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ كَانَ يَقُولُ عَنْ حَدِيثِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَمَنْعَنَا ذَلِكَ أَنْ نَسْتَنْتِ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ ذَلِكَ الْحَدِيثِ، حَتَّى إِذَا تُوَفِّي أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ، تَذَاكُرْنَا ذَلِكَ، وَتَلَاوَمْنَا أَنْ لَا نَكُونَ كَلَّمْنَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ فِي ذَلِكَ، حَتَّى يُسْنِدَهُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، إِنْ كَانَ سَمِعَهُ مِنْهُ، فَبَيْنَا نَحْنُ عَلَى ذَلِكَ، جَالَسْنَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ قَارِظٍ، فَذَكَّرْنَا ذَلِكَ الْحَدِيثَ، وَالَّذِي فَرَطْنَا فِيهِ مِنْ نَصِّ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْهُ، فَقَالَ لَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ابْنِ قَارِظٍ: أَشْهَدُ أَنِّي سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَأَنَا آخِرُ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ، وَإِنَّ مَسْجِدِي آخِرُ الْمَسَاجِدِ».

[3377] 508 - (...) Yaḥyâ bin Sa'eed said: "I asked Abû Şâlih: 'Did you hear Abû Hurairah mention the virtue of praying in the *Masjid* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?' He said: 'No, but 'Abdullâh bin Ibrâhîm bin Qârîz told me that he heard Abû Hurairah narrating that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "One prayer in this *Masjid* of mine is better than a thousand prayers" - or "it is like a thousand prayers - in any other *Masjid*, unless it is *Al-Masjid Al-Ḥarâm*."

[3378] (...) It was narrated from Yaḥyâ bin Sa'eed with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3377).

[3379] 509 - (1395) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar, may Allâh be pleased with them, that the Prophet ﷺ said: "One prayer in this *Masjid* of mine is better than a thousand prayers offered anywhere else except *Al-Masjid Al-Ḥarâm*."

[3380] (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3379).

[٣٣٧٧] ٥٠٨- (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ التَّفَيْيِّ قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ - قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ يَقُولُ: سَأَلْتُ أَبَا صَالِحٍ: هَلْ سَمِعْتَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَذْكُرُ فَضْلَ الصَّلَاةِ فِي مَسْجِدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ: لَا، وَلَكِنْ أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ قَارِظٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يُحَدِّثُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «صَلَاةٌ فِي مَسْجِدِي هَذَا خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَلْفِ صَلَاةٍ - أَوْ كَأَلْفِ صَلَاةٍ - فِيمَا سِوَاهُ مِنَ الْمَسَاجِدِ، إِلَّا أَنْ يَكُونَ الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ».

[٣٣٧٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعَبِيدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[٣٣٧٩] ٥٠٩- (١٣٩٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ عَبِيدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «صَلَاةٌ فِي مَسْجِدِي هَذَا، أَفْضَلُ مِنْ أَلْفِ صَلَاةٍ فِيمَا سِوَاهُ إِلَّا الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ».

[٣٣٨٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ مُنِيرٍ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛

وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُؤْمِرٍ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ، كُتْلَهُمْ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[3381] (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say something similar (to *Hadīth* no 3379)."

[٣٣٨١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِبرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ عَنْ مُوسَى الْجُهَنِيِّ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[3382] (...) A similar report (as no. 3379) was narrated from Ibn 'Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٣٨٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[3383] 510 - (1396) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbās said: "A woman fell sick and said: 'If Allāh heals me, I will certainly go and pray in *Bayt Al-Maqdis* (Jerusalem).' She recovered, then she made preparations to set out. She came to Maimûnah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, to greet her, and told her about that. Maimûnah said to her: 'Stay here and eat what you have prepared,^[1] and pray in the *Masjid* of the Messenger ﷺ, for I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: One prayer therein is better than a thousand prayers offered in any other *Masjid*, except the *Masjid* of the Ka'bah.'"

[٣٣٨٣] ٥١٠ - (١٣٩٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، قَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ إِبرَاهِيمَ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ مَعْبُدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: إِنَّ امْرَأَةً اشْتَكَّتْ سُكُوتِي، فَقَالَتْ: إِنَّ شَفَانِي اللَّهُ لَأَخْرُجَنَّ فَلَأُصَلِّيَنَّ فِي بَيْتِ الْمَقْدِسِ، فَبَرَأْتُ، ثُمَّ تَجَهَّزْتُ تَرْيِدُ الْخُرُوجَ، فَجَاءَتْ مَيْمُونَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ تَسَلِّمُ عَلَيْهَا، فَأَخْبَرْتَهَا ذَلِكَ، فَقَالَتْ [لَهَا مَيْمُونَةُ]: اجلسي فكلّي ما صنعْت، وَصَلِّي فِي مَسْجِدِ الرَّسُولِ ﷺ، فَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «صَلَاةٌ فِيهِ أَفْضَلُ مِنْ أَلْفِ صَلَاةٍ فِيمَا سِوَاهُ مِنَ الْمَسَاجِدِ، إِلَّا مَسْجِدَ الْكَعْبَةِ».

[1] For the journey.

Chapter 95. The Virtue Of The Three *Masâjid*

[3384] 511 - (1397) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "No journey should be undertaken to visit any *Masjid* but three: This *Masjid* of mine, *Al-Masjid Al-Harâm* and *Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa*."

[3385] 512 - (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 3384), except that he said: "Undertake journeys to visit three *Masâjid*."

[3386] 513 - (...) Abû Hurairah narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Journeys should only be made to three *Masâjid*: The *Masjid* of the Ka'bah, my *Masjid* and the *Masjid* of İliyâ' (Jerusalem)."

(المعجم ٩٥) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ الْمَسَاجِدِ
الثَّلَاثَةِ) (التحفة ٩٥)

[٣٣٨٤] ٥١١ - (١٣٩٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي
عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا
عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ عَمْرُو: حَدَّثَنَا
سُفْيَانُ - عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ
أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ يُبَلِّغُ بِهِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ: «لَا تُسَدُّ
الرَّحَالَ إِلَّا إِلَى ثَلَاثَةِ مَسَاجِدَ: مَسْجِدِي
هَذَا، وَمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ وَمَسْجِدِ
الْأَقْصَى».

[٣٣٨٥] ٥١٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى عَنْ
مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ
أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «تُسَدُّ الرَّحَالَ إِلَى ثَلَاثَةِ
مَسَاجِدَ».

[٣٣٨٦] ٥١٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
هَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْحَمِيدِ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ؛
أَنَّ عِمْرَانَ بْنَ أَبِي أَنَسٍ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ سَلْمَانَ
الْأَعْرَجَ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يُخْبِرُ أَنَّ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّمَا يُسَافَرُ إِلَى
ثَلَاثَةِ مَسَاجِدَ: مَسْجِدِي الْكَعْبَةِ،
وَمَسْجِدِي، وَمَسْجِدِ إِبِلِيَاءَ».

Chapter 96. The Masjid Whose Foundation Was Founded Upon Piety Is The Masjid Of The Prophet ﷺ In Al-Madīnah

[3387] 514 - (1398) Abû Salamah bin ‘Abdur-Rahmân said: “Abdur-Rahmân bin Abî Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî passed by me, and I said to him: What did your father say about the Masjid whose foundation was laid upon piety? He said: My father said: “I entered upon the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in the house of one of his wives and I said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, which of the two Masâjid is the Masjid whose foundation was laid upon piety?’ He picked up a handful of pebbles then he threw them on the ground and said: ‘It is this Masjid of yours’ - referring to the Masjid of Al-Madīnah. I said: ‘I bear witness that I heard your father saying that.’”

[3388] (...) A similar report (as no. 3387) was narrated from Abû Sa‘eed from the Prophet ﷺ, but ‘Abdur-Rahmân bin Abî Sa‘eed is not mentioned in the chain.

(المعجم ٩٦) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ الْمَسْجِدِ
الَّذِي أُسِّسَ عَلَى التَّقْوَى هُوَ مَسْجِدُ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِالْمَدِينَةِ) (التحفة ٩٦)

[٣٣٨٧] ٥١٤ - (١٣٩٨) وَحَدَّثَنِي

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ
عَنْ حُمَيْدِ الْخُرَّاطِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا
سَلَمَةَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ قَالَ: مَرَّ بِي عَبْدُ
الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ:
قُلْتُ لَهُ: كَيْفَ سَمِعْتَ أَبَاكَ يَذْكُرُ فِي
الْمَسْجِدِ الَّذِي أُسِّسَ عَلَى التَّقْوَى؟ قَالَ:
قَالَ أَبِي: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي
بَيْتِ بَعْضِ نِسَائِهِ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!
أَيُّ الْمَسْجِدَيْنِ الَّذِي أُسِّسَ عَلَى التَّقْوَى؟
قَالَ: فَأَخَذَ كَفًّا مِنْ حَصْبَاءَ فَضَرَبَ بِهِ
الْأَرْضَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «هُوَ مَسْجِدُكُمْ هَذَا»
- لِمَسْجِدِ الْمَدِينَةِ - قَالَ فَقُلْتُ: أَشْهَدُ
أَنِّي سَمِعْتُ أَبَاكَ هَكَذَا يَذْكُرُهُ.

[٣٣٨٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ

أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَسَعِيدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو الْأَشْعَثِيُّ -
قَالَ سَعِيدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا - حَاتِمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ،
عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ عَنِ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ
ابْنَ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ فِي الْإِسْنَادِ.

Chapter 97. The Virtue Of The Masjid Of Qubâ', And The Virtue Of Praying Therein And Visiting It

[3389] 515 - (1399) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to visit Qubâ', riding and walking.

[3390] 516 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to go to the Masjid of Qubâ', riding and walking, and pray two Rak'ah there."

Abû Bakr said in his report: "Ibn Numair said: 'And he would pray two Rak'ah there.'"

[3391] 517 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to go to Qubâ', riding and walking.

[3392] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Yahyâ Al-Qaṭṭân (no. 3391) was narrated from Nâfi', from Ibn 'Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ.

(المعجم ٩٧) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ مَسْجِدِ قُبَاءَ، وَفَضْلِ الصَّلَاةِ فِيهِ وَزِيَارَتِهِ)
(التحفة ٩٧)

[٣٣٨٩] ٥١٥ - (١٣٩٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو جَعْفَرٍ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ مَنِيعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَرٍّ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَزُورُ قُبَاءَ، رَاكِبًا وَمَاشِيًا.

[٣٣٩٠] ٥١٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا [مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ] ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَأْتِي مَسْجِدَ قُبَاءَ، رَاكِبًا وَمَاشِيًا، فَيُصَلِّي فِيهِ رَكْعَتَيْنِ.

قال أبو بكر في روايته، قال ابن نمير: فَيُصَلِّي فِيهِ رَكْعَتَيْنِ.

[٣٣٩١] ٥١٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَأْتِي قُبَاءَ، رَاكِبًا وَمَاشِيًا.

[٣٣٩٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو مَعْنٍ الرَّقَاشِيُّ زَيْدُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ الْقَفَّيُّ - بَصْرِيٌّ ثِقَّةٌ - : حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ عَنِ ابْنِ عَجَلَانَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ يَحْيَى الْقَطَّانِ.

[3393] 518 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to go to Qubâ’, riding and walking.

[٣٣٩٣] ٥١٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَأْتِي قُبَاءَ، رَاكِبًا وَمَاشِيًا.

[3394] 519 - (...) ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to go to Qubâ’, riding and walking.”

[٣٣٩٤] ٥١٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي يُوسُفَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ، قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي يُوْسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ دِينَارٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَأْتِي قُبَاءَ، رَاكِبًا وَمَاشِيًا.

[3395] 520 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin Dînâr that Ibn ‘Umar used to go to Qubâ’ every Saturday and he used to say: “I saw the Prophet ﷺ going there every Saturday.”

[٣٣٩٥] ٥٢٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ يَأْتِي قُبَاءَ كُلَّ سَبْتٍ، وَكَانَ يَقُولُ: رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَأْتِيهِ كُلَّ سَبْتٍ.

[3396] 521 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to go to Qubâ’, meaning every Saturday. He used to go riding and walking.

[٣٣٩٦] ٥٢١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَأْتِي قُبَاءَ، يَعْنِي كُلَّ سَبْتٍ، كَانَ يَأْتِيهِ رَاكِبًا وَمَاشِيًا.

Ibn Dînâr said: “And Ibn ‘Umar used to do that.”

قَالَ ابْنُ دِينَارٍ: وَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يَفْعَلُهُ.

[3397] 522 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn Dînâr with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3396), but he did not mention every Saturday.

[٣٣٩٧] ٥٢٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ هَاشِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنِ ابْنِ دِينَارٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ؛ وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ كُلَّ سَبْتٍ.