

English Translation of

**Sahîh
Muslim**

English
Translation of

**Sahîh
Muslim**

Compiled by:

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

Volume 4

From Hadith No. 3398 to 4518

Ahâdith edited & referenced by:

Hâfiz Abu Tâhir Zubair 'Ali Za'i

Translated by:

Nasiruddin al-Khattab (Canada)

Final review by:

Abu Khaliyl (USA)



ALL RIGHTS RESERVED © جميع حقوق الطبع محفوظة

No part of this book may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the written permission of the publisher.

First Edition: August 2007

Supervised by:

Abdul Malik Mujahid

HEAD OFFICE

P.O. Box: 22743, Riyadh 11416 K.S.A. Tel: 0096 -1-4033962/4043432 Fax: 4021659
E-mail: darussalam@awalnet.net.sa, riyadh@dar-us-salam.com Website: www.dar-us-salam.com

K.S.A. Darussalam Showrooms:

Riyadh

Olaya branch: Tel 00966-1-4614483 Fax: 4644945

Malaz branch: Tel 00966-1-4735220 Fax: 4735221

Suwaitam branch: Tel & Fax-1-2860422

- **Jeddah**
Tel: 00966-2-6879254 Fax: 6336270
- **Madinah**
Tel: 00966-04-8234446, 8230038
Fax: 04-8151121
- **Al-Khobar**
Tel: 00966-3-8692900 Fax: 8691551
- **Khamis Mushayt**
Tel & Fax: 00966-072207055
- **Yanbu Al-Bahr** Tel: 0500887341 Fax: 04-3908027
- **Al-Buraida** Tel: 0503417156 Fax: 06-3696124

U.A.E

- **Darussalam, Sharjah U.A.E**
Tel: 00971-6-5632623 Fax: 5632624
Sharjah@dar-us-salam.com.

PAKISTAN

- **Darussalam, 36 B Lower Mall, Lahore**
Tel: 0092-42-724 0024 Fax: 7354072
- **Rahman Market, Ghazni Street, Urdu Bazar Lahore**
Tel: 0092-42-7120054 Fax: 7320703
- **Karachi, Tel:** 0092-21-4393936 Fax: 4393937
- **Islamabad, Tel:** 0092-51-2500237 Fax: 512281513

U.S.A

- **Darussalam, Houston**
P.O Box: 79194 Tx 77279
Tel: 001-713-722 0419 Fax: 001-713-722 0431
E-mail: houston@dar-us-salam.com
- **Darussalam, New York** 486 Atlantic Ave, Brooklyn
New York-11217, Tel: 001-718-625 5925
Fax: 718-625 1511
E-mail: darussalamny@hotmail.com

U.K

- **Darussalam International Publications Ltd.**
Leyton Business Centre
Unit-17, Etloe Road, Leyton, London, E10 7BT
Tel: 0044 20 8539 4885 Fax: 0044 20 8539 4889
Website: www.darussalam.com
Email: info@darussalam.com
- **Darussalam International Publications Limited**
Regents Park Mosque, 146 Park Road
London NW8 7RG Tel: 0044- 207 725 2246
Fax: 0044 20 8539 4889

AUSTRALIA

- **Darussalam:** 153, Haldon St, Lakemba (Sydney)
NSW 2195, Australia
Tel: 0061-2-97407188 Fax: 0061-2-97407199
Mobile: 0061-414580813 Res: 0061-2-97580190
Email: abumuaaz@hotmail.com

CANADA

- **Islamic Book Service**
2200 South Sheridan way Mississauga, On
L5J 2M4
Tel: 001-905-403-8406 Ext. 218 Fax: 905-8409

HONG KONG

- **Peacetech**
A2, 4/F Tsim Sha Mansion
83-87 Nathan Road Tsimbatsui
Kowloon, Hong Kong
Tel: 00852 2369 2722 Fax: 00852-23692944
Mobile: 00852 97123624

MALAYSIA

- **Darussalam International Publication Ltd.**
No.109A, Jalan SS 21/1A, Damansara Utama,
47400, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
Tel: 00603 7710 9750 Fax: 7710 0749
E-mail: darussalm@streamyx.com

FRANCE

- **Editions & Librairie Essalam**
135, Bd de Ménilmontant- 75011 Paris
Tél: 0033-01- 43 38 19 56/ 44 83
Fax: 0033-01-4357 44 31
E-mail: essalam@essalam.com.

SINGAPORE

- **Muslim Converts Association of Singapore**
32 Onan Road The Galaxy
Singapore- 424484
Tel: 0065-440 6924, 348 8344 Fax: 440 6724

SRI LANKA

- **Darul Kitab 6, Nimal Road, Colombo-4**
Tel: 0094 115 358712 Fax: 115-358713

INDIA

- **Islamic Books International**
54, Tandel Street (North)
Dongri, Mumbai 4000 09, INDIA
Tel: 0091-22-2373 6875, 2373 0689
E-mail: ibi@irf.net

SOUTH AFRICA

- **Islamic Da'wah Movement (IDM)**
48009 Qualbert 4078 Durban, South Africa
Tel: 0027-31-304-6883 Fax: 0027-31-305-1292
E-mail: idm@ion.co.za

صحيح مسلم

English Translation of
Sahîh Muslim

Volume 4

Compiled by:

Imâm Abul Hussain Muslim bin al-Hajjaj

Ahâdith edited and referenced by:

Hâfiz Abu Tâhir Zubair ‘Ali Za’i

Translated by:

Nasiruddin al-Khattab (Canada)

Edited by:

Huda Khattab (Canada)

Final review by:

Abu Khaliyl (USA)



DARUSSALAM

GLOBAL LEADER IN ISLAMIC BOOKS

Riyadh • Jeddah • Al-Khobar • Sharjah
Lahore • London • Houston • New York

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

© **Maktaba Dar-us-Salam, 2007**

King Fahd National Library Catalog-in-Publication Data
Al-Imam Muslim

Sahih muslim./ Al-Imam muslim- Riyadh-2007

512p, 14x21 cm

ISBN: 9960-9919-0-3 (set) 9960-9927-1-3 (Vol. 4)

1-Al-Hadith

II-Title

235.1dc

1428/2360

Legal Deposit no.1428/2360

ISBN: 9960-9919-03 (set)

9960-9919-1-3 (vol. 4)

Contents

16. The Book Of Marriage

Chapter 1.	Marriage Is Recommended For The One Who Desires It And Can Afford It, And The One Who Cannot Afford It Should Distract Himself By Fasting	15
Chapter 2.	Recommendation To The One Who Sees A Woman And Is Attracted To Her, To Go To His Wife Or Slave Woman And Have Intercourse With Her	19
Chapter 3.	<i>Mut'ah</i> Marriage: It Was Permitted Then Abrogated, Then Permitted Then Abrogated, And It Will Remain Forbidden Until The Day Of Resurrection.....	20
Chapter 4.	The Prohibition Of Being Married To A Woman And Her Paternal Aunt Or Maternal Aunt At The Same Time	30
Chapter 5.	The Prohibition Of Marriage For One Who Is In <i>Ihrâm</i> , And It Is Disliked For Him To Propose Marriage	33
Chapter 6.	The Prohibition Of Proposing Marriage When One's Brother Has Already Proposed, Unless He Gives Permission Or Gives Up The Idea	37
Chapter 7.	Prohibition And Invalidity Of <i>Shighâr</i> Marriage	40
Chapter 8.	Fulfilling The Conditions Stipulated In The Marriage	42
Chapter 9.	Seeking Permission Of A Previously-Married Woman In Words, And Of A Virgin By Silence.....	42
Chapter 10.	It Is Permissible For A Father To Arrange The Marriage Of A Young Virgin	45
Chapter 11.	It Is Recommended To Get Married And Arrange Marriages In <i>Shawwâl</i> , And It Is Recommended To Consummate The Marriage In That Month	47
Chapter 12.	It Is Recommended For The One Who Wants To Marry A Woman To Look At Her Face And Hands Before Proposing Marriage To Her	47

Chapter 13.	The Dowry. It Is Permissible For The Dowry To Be Teaching Qur'ân, A Ring Of Iron Or Anything Else, A Small Or Large Amount, And It Is Recommended For It To Be Five Hundred <i>Dirham</i>	48
Chapter 14.	The Virtue Of Manumitting One's Slave Girl Then Marrying Her.....	53
Chapter 15.	The Marriage Of Zainab Bint Jahsh, The Revelation Of (The Verse Of) <i>Hijâb</i> , And Confirmation Of The Importance Of The Wedding Feast.....	60
Chapter 16.	The Command To Accept Invitations.....	67
Chapter 17.	It Is Not Permissible For A Woman Who Has Been Thrice-Divorced To Return To The One Who Divorced Her Until She Marries Another Husband Who Has Intercourse With Her, Then Divorces Her, And She Completes The <i>'Iddah</i>	72
Chapter 18.	What It Is Recommended To Say When Having Intercourse.....	75
Chapter 19.	It Is Permissible For A Man To Have Intercourse With His Wife From The Front Or From The Back, Without Entering The Behind.....	76
Chapter 20.	It Is Unlawful For The Wife To Refuse To Come To Her Husband's Bed	78
Chapter 21.	The Prohibition Of Disclosing A Woman's Secrets	79
Chapter 22.	The Ruling On Coitus Interruptus (<i>'Azl</i>).....	80
Chapter 23.	The Prohibition Of Intercourse With A Pregnant Captive Woman	87
Chapter 24.	It Is Permissible To Have Intercourse With A Breastfeeding Woman (<i>Ghîlah</i>), And <i>'Azl</i> Is Disliked	87

17. The Book Of Breastfeeding

Chapter 1.	"Breastfeeding Makes Unlawful What Birth Makes Unlawful"..	90
Chapter 2.	The Prohibition That Results From Breastfeeding Is Related To The Issue Of The Male.....	91
Chapter 3.	The Daughter Of One's Brother Through Breastfeeding Is Forbidden In Marriage.....	95
Chapter 4.	The Prohibition Of Marriage To One's Stepdaughter And The Sister Of One's Wife	97
Chapter 5.	One Or Two Sucks.....	99
Chapter 6.	Becoming <i>Mahram</i> Is Established By Five Breastfeedings	102
Chapter 7.	Breastfeeding An Adult.....	103
Chapter 8.	Breastfeeding Is Because Of Hunger (Meaning, During Infancy) ..	107

Chapter 9.	It Is Permissible To Have Intercourse With A Female Captive After It Is Established That She Is Not Pregnant, And If She Has A Husband Then Her Marriage Is Annulled When She Is Captured.....	108
Chapter 10.	The Child Is For The Bed And Suspicion Must Be Avoided	110
Chapter 11.	Detecting Relationships From Physical Features	112
Chapter 12.	How Long A Virgin And A Previously-Married Woman Are Entitled To Have The Husband Stay With Them After Marriage.	113
Chapter 13.	Dividing One's Time Among Co-Wives; The <i>Sunnah</i> Is For Each One To Have One Night And One Day.....	115
Chapter 14.	It Is Permissible For A Wife To Give Her Turn To A Co-Wife.	116
Chapter 15.	It Is Recommended To Marry One Who Is Religiously Committed ..	119
Chapter 16.	It Is Recommended To Marry Virgins.....	120
Chapter 17.	Advice With Regard To Women	124
Chapter 18.	Were It Not For Hawâ', No Female Would Ever Betray Her Husband.....	126
Chapter 19.	The Best Temporary Joy Of This World Is A Righteous Woman .	127
Chapter 20.	Advice With Regard To Women	127

18. The Book Of Divorce

Chapter 1.	The Prohibition Of Divorcing A Menstruating Woman Without Her Consent; If A Man Breaks This Rule It Still Counts As A Divorce, And He Should Be Ordered To Take Her Back.....	128
Chapter 2.	Threefold Divorce.....	137
Chapter 3.	Expiation Must Be Offered By One Who Declares His Wife To Be Unlawful For Him But Does Not Intend Divorce Thereby... ..	139
Chapter 4.	Giving One's Wife The Choice Does Not Count As A Divorce, Unless It Is Intended As Such.....	142
Chapter 5.	<i>Îlâ'</i> , Keeping Away From One's Wives And Giving Them The Choice, And The Saying Of Allâh, The Most High: "But If You Help One Another Against Him...".....	147
Chapter 6.	The Woman Who Has Been Irrevocably Divorced Is Not Entitled To Spending.....	161
Chapter 7.	It Is Permissible For A Women Who Is Observing <i>'Iddah</i> After An Irrevocable Divorce Or The Death Of Her Husband To Go Out During The Day If She Needs To.....	174
Chapter 8.	The <i>'Iddah</i> Of A Woman Whose Husband Had Died, And The Like, Ends When She Gives Birth.....	174

- Chapter 9. The Obligation To Mourn During The *'Iddah* Following The Death Of One's Husband, But It Is Forbidden To Mourn For More Than Three Days In Other Cases..... 177

19. The Book Of *Li'ân*

20. The Book Of Manumission

- Chapter: One Who Frees His Share Of A Slave..... 199
- Chapter 1. A Slave Working To Pay Off The Other Half..... 200
- Chapter 2. *Al-Walâ'* (Right Of Inheritance) Belongs To The One Who Manumits The Slave..... 201
- Chapter 3. The Prohibition Of Selling Or Giving Away The *Walâ'*..... 208
- Chapter 4. The Prohibition Of A Manumitted Slave Taking Anyone As A *Mawla* Except The One Who Manumitted Him 209
- Chapter 5. The Virtue Of Manumitting Slaves 211
- Chapter 6. The Virtue Of Manumitting One's Father 213

21. The Book Of Financial Transactions

- Chapter 1. The Invalidity Of *Mulâmasah* And *Munâbadhah* Transactions ... 214
- Chapter 2. The Invalidity Of *Hasâh* Transactions And Transactions Involving Ambiguity..... 216
- Chapter 3. The Prohibition Of Selling *Habl Al-Habalah*..... 217
- Chapter 4. The Prohibition Of Urging A Buyer To Cancel A Purchase In Order To Sell Him One's Own Goods And Urging A Seller To Cancel A Sale Already Agreed Upon So That One Can Buy The Goods Oneself; And The Prohibition Of Artificially Inflating Prices; And The Prohibition Of Letting Milk Accumulate In The Udder In Order To Deceive The Purchaser 217
- Chapter 5. The Prohibition Of Intercepting Traders..... 220
- Chapter 6. The Prohibition Of The Town-Dweller Selling On Behalf Of A Bedouin..... 222
- Chapter 7. Ruling On Selling *Al-Muṣarrâh* (An Animal In Whose Udder Milk Has Been Allowed To Accumulate)..... 223
- Chapter 8. It Is Invalid To Sell Goods Before Taking Possession Of Them. 225
- Chapter 9. The Prohibition Of Selling A Heap Of Dates The Weight Of Which Is Unknown..... 230
- Chapter 10. Affirming That Both Parties To A Transaction Have The Option (Of Canceling It) While They Are Still Together..... 231
- Chapter 11. Honesty In Selling And Disclosure Of Defects..... 233

Chapter 12. One Who Is Deceived In Transactions	234
Chapter 13. The Prohibition Of Selling Produce Before It Its Goodness Appears.....	235
Chapter 14. The Prohibition Of Selling Fresh Dates In Exchange For Dry Dates Except In The Case Of 'Arâyâ	238
Chapter 15. One Who Sells Date Palms On Which There Are Dates	246
Chapter 16. The Prohibition Of <i>Muḥâqalah</i> And <i>Muzâbanah</i> , And <i>Mukhâbarah</i> ; And Selling Produce Before Its Goodness Appears, And <i>Mu'âwamah</i> ; Which Is Selling Years In Advance	248
Chapter 17. <i>Kirâ'</i> (Leasing Land).....	251
Chapter 18. Leasing Out Land (<i>Kirâ'</i>) In Return For Food.....	260
Chapter 19. Leasing Out Land (<i>Kirâ'</i>) For Gold And Silver	262
Chapter 20. <i>Muzâra'ah</i> (Sharecropping) And <i>Mu'âjarah</i>	264
Chapter 21. Lending Land.....	265

22. The Book Of *Musâqâ* And *Mu'âmalah*

Chapter 1. <i>Musâqâh</i> And <i>Mu'âmalah</i> In Return For A Share Of The Fruit And Crops	267
Chapter 2. The Virtue Of Planting And Cultivating	270
Chapter 3. Waiving Payment In The Case Of Blight.....	273
Chapter 4. It Is Recommended To Waive Debts.....	274
Chapter 5. If A Man Finds What He Sold With The Purchaser, Who Has Become Bankrupt, Then He Has The Right To Take It Back) ..	277
Chapter 6. The Virtue Of Giving More Time To One Who Is Suffering Difficulty, And Letting Those Go Who Are Suffering Difficulty And Those Who Are Well Off.....	280
Chapter 7. The Prohibition Of A Rich Man Delaying Repayment. The Validity Of <i>Hawâlah</i> (Transferral Of Debts) And It Is Recommended To Accept Transferral Of A Debt If It Is Transferred To A Rich Man.....	284
Chapter 8. The Prohibition Of Selling Surplus Water Which Is In The Wilderness And Is Needed To Take Care Of The Pasture. The Prohibition Of Not Allowing Others To Use It. The Prohibition Of Stud fees.....	284
Chapter 9. The Prohibition Of The Price Of A Dog, The Fee Of A Fortuneteller And The Payment Of A Prostitute, And The Prohibition Of Selling Cats	286

Chapter 10. The Command To Kill Dogs, And Its Abrogation. The Prohibition Of Keeping Dogs, Except For Hunting, Farming, (Herding) Livestock And The Like	288
Chapter 11. The Permissibility Of A Cupper's Earnings.....	295
Chapter 12. The Prohibition Of Selling Wine)	297
Chapter 13. The Prohibition Of Selling Wine, Dead Meat, Pork And Idols ..	299
Chapter 14. <i>Ribâ</i> (Usury, Interest)	301
Chapter 15. Exchange And Selling Gold For Silver On The Spot.....	303
Chapter 16. The Prohibition Of Selling Silver For Gold To Be Paid At A Later Date	308
Chapter 17. Selling A Necklace In Which There Are Pearls And Gold.....	310
Chapter 18. Selling Food Like For Like.....	312
Chapter 19. Cursing The One Who Consumes <i>Ribâ</i> And The One Who Pays It.....	319
Chapter 20. Taking That Which Is Lawful And Leaving That Which Is Unclear	320
Chapter 21. Selling Camels And Stipulating That One May Ride Them.....	321
Chapter 22. It Is Permissible To Lend Animals And It Is Recommended To Pay In Full, Giving Something Better Than That Which Is Owed	326
Chapter 23. The Permissibility Of Selling Animals For Animals Of The Same Kind And Of Different Quality.....	328
Chapter 24. Pawning (<i>Rahn</i>) And Its Permissibility Whether One Is Travelling Or Not	329
Chapter 25. <i>Salam</i> (Payment In Advance).....	330
Chapter 26. The Prohibition Of Hoarding Staple Foods	331
Chapter 27. The Prohibition Of Swearing Oaths When Selling	332
Chapter 28. Pre-Emption.....	333
Chapter 29. Fixing A Piece Of Wood To A Neighbor's Wall.....	334
Chapter 30. The Prohibition Of Wrongdoing, Seizing Land Unlawfully, Etc)	335
Chapter 31. The Width Of The Road If There Is A Dispute About It.....	338

23. The Book Of The Shares Of Inheritance

Chapter... A Muslim Does Not Inherit From A Disbeliever And A Disbeliever Does Not Inherit From A Muslim	339
Chapter 1. Give The Shares Of Inheritance To Those Who Are Entitled To Them, And Whatever Is Left Goes To The Closest Male Relative.....	339

Chapter 2.	Inheritance Of The <i>Kalâlah</i>	340
Chapter 3.	The Last Verse To Be Revealed Was The Verse Of <i>Kalâlah</i>	344
Chapter 4.	Whoever Leaves Behind Wealth, It Is For His Heirs	345

24. The Book Of Gifts

Chapter 1.	It Is Disliked For A Man To Buy What He Gave In Charity From The One To Whom He Gave It.....	348
Chapter 2.	The Prohibition Of Taking Back One's Charity After It Has Been Accepted, Except In The Case Of What A Father Gives To A Son Or Grandson	350
Chapter 3.	It Is Disliked To Favor Some Of One's Children Over Others In Gift-Giving.....	352
Chapter 4.	The ' <i>Umra</i> (Lifelong Gift)	357

25. The Book Of Wills

Chapter...	A Man's Will Should Be Written With Him	363
Chapter 1.	Bequeathing One-Third.....	365
Chapter 2.	The Reward For Charity Reaches The Deceased	369
Chapter 3.	What Reward Reaches A Man After His Death.....	371
Chapter 4.	<i>Waqf</i> (Endowment)	371
Chapter 5.	Not Making A Will For One Who Has Nothing To Be Bequeathed	373

26. The Book Of Vows

Chapter 1.	The Command To Fulfil Vows.....	378
Chapter 2.	The Prohibition Of Vows, And Confirmation That They Do Not Avert Anything).....	379
Chapter 3.	There Is No Fulfillment Of A Vow That Involves Disobedience Towards Allâh, Or A Vow Concerning That Which A Person Does Not Own	381
Chapter 4.	One Who Vows To Walk To The Ka'bah	384
Chapter 5.	Expiation For Breaking A Vow	386

27. The Book Of Oaths

Chapter 1.	The Prohibition Of Swearing By Something Other Than Allâh..	387
Chapter 2.	Whoever Swears By Al-Lât And Al-'Uzza, Let Him Say <i>Lâ Ilâha Illallâh</i>	389
Chapter 3.	It Is Recommended For The One Who Swears An Oath Then Sees That Something Else Is Better Than It, To Do That Which Is Better And Offer Expiation For His Oath.....	391

Chapter 4.	An Oath Is Judged On The Intention Of The One Who Asks For It To Be Sworn.....	401
Chapter 5.	Saying: "If Allâh wills" When Swearing Oaths And At Other Times.....	401
Chapter 6.	The Prohibition Of Persisting In An Oath That Will Harm The Family Of The One Who Swears It, So Long As Not Persisting In It Does Not Involve Anything Unlawful.....	404
Chapter 7.	The Vow Of A Disbeliever, And What He Should Do About It If He Becomes A Muslim.....	404
Chapter 8.	Treatment Of Slaves, And The Expiation Of One Who Slaps His Slave	407
Chapter 9.	Stern Warning Against Accusing A Slave Of Fornication.....	412
Chapter 10.	Feeding A Slave What One Eats And Clothing Him As One Clothes Oneself, And Not Burdening Him With More Than He Can Bear.....	413
Chapter 11.	The Reward Of A Slave Who Is Sincere Towards His Master And Worships Allâh Properly.....	416
Chapter 12.	One Who Frees His Share In A Slave	418
Chapter 13.	Permissibility Of Selling A <i>Mudabbar</i>	423

28. The Book Of Oaths (*Qasâmah*), *Muhâribîn*, *Qasâş* (Retaliation) And *Diyât* (Blood Money)

Chapter 1.	<i>Qasâmah</i> (Oaths).....	425
Chapter 2.	The Ruling On <i>Muhâribîn</i> And Apostates	431
Chapter 3.	Confirmation Of <i>Qisâş</i> In The Case Of Killing With A Rock and Other Sharp Or Heavy Objects, And The Killing Of A Man For A Woman.....	436
Chapter 4.	If A Person Attacks Another Person's Life And Limb, And The Other Defends Himself And Kills Him Or Injures Him, There Is No Penalty On Him	437
Chapter 5.	The Validity Of <i>Qisâş</i> For Teeth And The Like.....	440
Chapter 6.	When It Is Permissible To Shed The Blood Of A Muslim	441
Chapter 7.	The Sin Of The One Who Set The Precedent Of Killing.....	442
Chapter 8.	The Punishment For Bloodshed In The Hereafter, And Bloodshed Will Be The First Thing Concerning Which Judgement Is Passed Among The People On The Day Of Resurrection.....	443
Chapter 9.	Emphasis On The Sanctity Of Blood, Honor And Wealth	444

- Chapter 10. A Confession To Murder Is Valid And The Heir Of The Victim Is Entitled To *Qīṣaṣ*, But It Is Recommended To Ask Him To Let Him Go 448
- Chapter 11. The *Dīyah* For A Fetus; And The *Dīyah* For Accidental Killing And The Ambiguous Killing Must Be Paid By The *shahqilah* Of The Killer 450

29. The Book Of *Hudūd* (Legal Punishments)

- Chapter 1. The *Hadd* For Stealing And The Minimum Threshold 454
- Chapter 2. Cutting off the hand of a thief from the nobility and others; The Prohibition Of interceding with regard to *Hudūd* punishments 458
- Chapter 3. The *Hadd* punishment for *Zinā* (fornication, adultery) 461
- Chapter 4. Stoning of a married person for *Zinā* 462
- Chapter 5. One who confesses to *Zinā* 463
- Chapter 6. Stoning Jews and *Ahl Adh-Dhimmah* for *Zinā* 474
- Chapter 7. Delaying the *Hadd* punishment in the case of women who have just given birth 481
- Chapter 8. *Hadd* punishment for drinking alcohol 482
- Chapter 9. Number of lashes in the case of ta'zeer 485
- Chapter 10. The *Hadd* punishments are an expiation for those on whom they are carried out 485
- Chapter 11. There is no *Dīyah* for injuries caused by animals or by falling into a mine or well 487

30. The Book Of Judicial Decisions

- Chapter 1. Oath should be sworn by the defendant 489
- Chapter 2. The obligation of judging on the basis of a witness and an oath 489
- Chapter 3. So the judgement of the judge does not change what happened 490
- Chapter 4. The case of Hind 491
- Chapter 5. The Prohibition Of asking too much with no need. The Prohibition Of withholding the rights of others and asking of them, which means refusing to give others their rights and asking for that to which one is not entitled 493
- Chapter 6. The reward of the judge if he strives to reach a decision, whether he gets it right or wrong 495
- Chapter 7. It is Disliked for a judge to pass a judgement when he is angry 496
- Chapter 8. Rejection of wrong rulings and of newly-invented matters 497

Chapter 9.	The best of witnesses	498
Chapter 10.	Differences between mujtahids	499
Chapter 11.	It is Recommended for a judge to reconcile between disputants..	500

31. The Book Of Lost Property

Chapter...	[sic]. Memorizing the features of the bag and strap, and the ruling on lost sheep and camels	501
Chapter 1.	Picking up property lost by a pilgrim	507
Chapter 2.	Milking animals is unlawful if the owner has not given permission	508
Chapter 3.	Hospitality etc.	509
Chapter 4.	It is Recommended to spend surplus wealth	511
Chapter 5.	It is Recommended to mix provisions if they are few, and to share them out	511

*In the Name of Allāh, the Most
Beneficent, the Most Merciful*

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

16. The Book Of Marriage

١ - (المعجم ١٦) - كتاب النكاح
(التحفة ٨)

Chapter 1. Marriage Is Recommended For The One Who Desires It And Can Afford It, And The One Who Cannot Afford It Should Distract Himself By Fasting

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ النِّكَاحِ
لِمَنْ تَأَقَّتْ نَفْسُهُ إِلَيْهِ وَوَجَدَ مَوْتَهُ،
وَاسْتِغْفَالَ مِنْ عَجْزٍ عَنِ الْمَوْنِ بِالصَّوْمِ)
(التحفة ١)

[3398] 1 - (1400) It was narrated that 'Alqamah said: "I was walking with 'Abdullāh in Minā when he was met by 'Uthmān. He stood and talked with him and 'Uthmān said to him: 'O Abū 'Abdur-Rahmān, shall we not marry you to a young girl who can remind you of times past?' 'Abdullāh said: 'If that is what you are telling me, (let me tell you that) the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to us: O young men, whoever among you can afford it, let him get married, for it is more effective in lowering the gaze and guarding one's chastity. And whoever cannot afford it should fast, for it will be a shield for him.'"

[٣٣٩٨] ١ - (١٤٠٠) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ
وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ. جَمِيعًا عَنْ
أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى - أَخْبَرَنَا
أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ،
عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ أَمْشِي مَعَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
بِمِنَى، فَلَقِيَهُ عُثْمَانُ، فَقَامَ مَعَهُ يُحَدِّثُهُ.
فَقَالَ لَهُ عُثْمَانُ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ! أَلَا
نُزَوِّجُكَ جَارِيَةً شَابَةً، لَعَلَّهَا تُذَكِّرُكَ بَعْضَ
مَا مَضَى مِنْ زَمَانِكَ. - قَالَ - فَقَالَ عَبْدُ
اللَّهِ: لَيْسَ قُلْتُ ذَلِكَ، لَقَدْ قَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا مَعْشَرَ الشَّبَابِ! مَنْ اسْتَطَاعَ
مِنْكُمُ الْبَاءَةَ فَلْيَتَزَوَّجْ، فَإِنَّهُ أَغْضُ لِلْبَصْرِ،
وَأَخْصَنُ لِلْفَرْجِ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ فَعَلَيْهِ
بِالصَّوْمِ، فَإِنَّهُ لَهُ وِجَاءٌ».

[3399] 2 - (...) It was narrated that 'Alqamah said: "I was walking with 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd in Minâ when he was met by 'Uthmân bin 'Affân who said: 'Come here, O Abû 'Abdur-Rahmân.' He took him aside, and when 'Abdullâh saw that there was no need for that, he said to me: 'Come here, O 'Alqamah.' So I came. 'Uthmân said to him: 'Shall we not marry you, O Abû 'Abdur-Rahmân, to a young virgin hoping that you might regain some of that which you had in the past?' 'Abdullâh said: 'If you are telling me that...' and he mentioned a *Hadîth* similar to that of Abû Mu'âwiyah (no. 3398).

[3400] 3 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to us: "O young men, whoever among you can afford it, let him get married, for it is more effective in lowering the gaze and guarding one's chastity. And whoever cannot afford it, let him fast, for it will be a shield for him."

[3401] 4 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Yazîd said: "My paternal uncle

[٣٣٩٩] ٢- (...). حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ قَالَ: إِنِّي لَأُمْسِي مَعَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ بِيَمَى، إِذْ لَقِيَهُ عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عَفَّانَ قَالَ، فَقَالَ، هَلُمَّ! يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ! قَالَ: فَاسْتَخْلَاهُ، فَلَمَّا رَأَى عَبْدُ اللَّهِ أَنْ لَيْسَتْ لَهُ حَاجَةٌ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي: تَعَالَ يَا عَلْقَمَةُ! قَالَ: فَحِجْتُ. فَقَالَ لَهُ عُثْمَانُ: أَلَا نَزَوُّجُكَ، يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ! جَارِيَةٌ بِكْرًا، لَعَلَّهُ يَرْجِعُ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ نَفْسِكَ مَا كُنْتَ تَعْهَدُ؟ فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: لَيْنَ قُلْتُ ذَلِكَ، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ.

[٣٤٠٠] ٣- (...). حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا مَعْشَرَ الشَّبَابِ! مَنْ اسْتَطَاعَ مِنْكُمْ الْبَاءَةَ فَلْيَتَزَوَّجْ، فَإِنَّهُ أَغْضُ لِلْبَصْرِ، وَأَخْصَنُ لِلْفَرْجِ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ، فَعَلَيْهِ بِالصَّوْمِ، فَإِنَّهُ لَهُ وَجَاءٌ».

[٣٤٠١] ٤- (...). حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ

‘Alqamah, Al-Aswad and I entered upon ‘Abdullâh bin Mas‘ûd who said: ‘I was a young man in those days,’ and he narrated a *Hadîth* which he seemed to narrate for my sake. He said: ‘The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said...’ a *Hadîth* like that of Abû Mu‘âwiyah (no. 3398), and he added: “It was not long before I got married.”

[3402] (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh said: “We entered upon him and I was the youngest of the people...” a *Hadîth* like theirs (no. 3401), but he did not mention (the phrase): “It was not long before I got married.”

[3403] 5 - (1401) It was narrated from Anas that a group of Companions of the Prophet asked the wives of the Prophet ﷺ about what he did in private. One of them said: “I will not marry women.” Another said: “I will not eat meat.” Another said: “I will not sleep in a bed.” He (the Prophet ﷺ) praised and extolled Allâh, then he said: ‘What is the matter with people who say such and such? I pray and I sleep, I fast and I break the fast, and I marry women.

عُمَارَةَ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدٍ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ أَنَا وَعَمِّي عَلَقَمَةَ وَالْأَسْوَدَ، عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ. قَالَ: وَأَنَا شَابٌّ يَوْمَيْدٍ. فَذَكَرَ حَدِيثًا رَأَيْتُ أَنَّهُ حَدَّثَ بِهِ مِنْ أَجْلِي. قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ. بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ. وَزَادَ: قَالَ: فَلَمْ أَلْبَثْ حَتَّى تَزَوَّجْتُ.

[٣٤٠٢] (...) حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَسْحَجُ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: دَخَلْنَا عَلَيْهِ وَأَنَا أَحَدُ الْقَوْمِ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِهِمْ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: فَلَمْ أَلْبَثْ حَتَّى تَزَوَّجْتُ.

[٣٤٠٣] ٥ - (١٤٠١) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرٍ بْنُ نَافِعِ الْعَبْدِيُّ حَدَّثَنَا بِهِزٌ حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ أَنَّ نَفَرًا مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ سَأَلُوا أَرْوَاحَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَنْ عَمَلِهِ فِي السَّرِّ؟ فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: لَا أَتَزَوَّجُ النِّسَاءَ. وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: لَا أَكُلُ اللَّحْمَ. وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: لَا أَنَامُ عَلَى فِرَاشِي، فَحَمِدَ اللَّهُ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ فَقَالَ: «مَا بَالُ أَقْوَامٍ قَالُوا كَذَا وَكَذَا؟

Whoever turns away from my *Sunnah* is not of me.”

[3404] 6 - (1402) It was narrated that Sa'd bin Abî Waqqâs said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade 'Uthmân bin Maz'ûn to be celibate. If he had given him permission, we would have gotten ourselves castrated.”

[3405] 7 - (...) It was narrated that Sa'eed bin Al-Mûsâyyab said: “I heard Sa'd say: ‘He forbade 'Uthmân bin Maz'ûn to be celibate. If he had given him permission, we would have gotten ourselves castrated.’”

[3406] 8 - (...) Sa'îd bin Al-Mûsâyyab narrated that he heard Sa'd bin Abî Waqqâs say: “'Uthmân bin Maz'ûn wanted to be celibate, but the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told him not to. If he had allowed him to do that, we would have gotten ourselves castrated.”

لِكَيْ أَصْلِي وَأَنَا، وَأَصُومُ وَأُفْطِرُ،
وَأَتَزَوَّجُ النِّسَاءَ، فَمَنْ رَغِبَ عَن سُنَّتِي
فَلَيْسَ مِنِّي».

[٣٤٠٤] ٦ - (١٤٠٢) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ
الْمُبَارَكِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْعَلَاءِ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ
الْمُبَارَكِ عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ
سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيْبِ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي
وَقَّاصٍ قَالَ: رَدَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَيَّ
عُثْمَانَ بْنَ مَطْعُونِ التَّبْتَلِ، وَلَوْ أَدِنَ لَهُ،
لَاخْتَصَيْنَا.

[٣٤٠٥] ٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
عِمْرَانَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدِ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابِ
الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيْبِ قَالَ:
سَمِعْتُ سَعْدًا يَقُولُ: رَدَّ عَلَيَّ عُثْمَانَ بْنَ
مَطْعُونِ التَّبْتَلِ، وَلَوْ أَدِنَ لَهُ لَخْتَصَيْنَا.

[٣٤٠٦] ٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
رَافِعٍ. حَدَّثَنَا حُجَيْنُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى. حَدَّثَنَا
لَيْثٌ عَنْ عَقِيلِ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ؛ أَنَّهُ
قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ ابْنُ الْمُسَيْبِ؛ أَنَّهُ
سَمِعَ سَعْدَ بْنَ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ يَقُولُ: أَرَادَ
عُثْمَانُ بْنُ مَطْعُونِ [أَنْ] يَتَّبَلَ. فَهَاهُ

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ. وَلَوْ أَجَازَ لَهُ ذَلِكَ،
لَاخْتَصَمْنَا.

**Chapter 2. Recommendation
To The One Who Sees A
Woman And Is Attracted To
Her, To Go To His Wife Or
Slave Woman And Have
Intercourse With Her**

[3407] 9 - (1403) It was narrated from Jâbir that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saw a woman, then he came to his wife Zainab who was tanning a leather, and fulfilled his desire, then he went out to his Companions and said: "A woman comes in the form of a devil and goes in the form of a devil. If one of you sees a woman, let him go to his wife, for that will repel what he feels in his heart."

[3408] (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that the Prophet ﷺ saw a woman... and he mentioned a similar report (as no. 3407), except that he said: "He came to his wife Zainab who was tanning a leather," and he did not mention (the phrase): "And goes in the form of a devil."

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ نَدْبٍ مِنْ رَأَى
امْرَأَةً، فَوَقَعَتْ فِي نَفْسِهِ، إِلَى أَنْ يَأْتِيَ
امْرَأَتَهُ أَوْ جَارِيَتَهُ فَيُوقِعُهَا) (التحفة ٢)

[٣٤٠٧] ٩ - (١٤٠٣) حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو
ابْنُ عَلِيٍّ حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا
هِشَامُ ابْنُ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ،
عَنْ جَابِرٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَأَى امْرَأَةً،
فَأَتَى امْرَأَتَهُ زَيْنَبَ، وَهِيَ تَمْعَسُ مَبِينَةً
لَهَا، فَقَضَى حَاجَتَهُ، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ إِلَى
أَصْحَابِهِ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ الْمَرْأَةَ تُقْبَلُ فِي
صُورَةِ شَيْطَانٍ، وَتُدْبِرُ فِي صُورَةِ شَيْطَانٍ،
فَإِذَا أَبْصَرَ أَحَدُكُمْ امْرَأَةً فَلْيَأْتِ أَهْلَهُ، فَإِنَّ
ذَلِكَ يَرُدُّ مَا فِي نَفْسِهِ».

[٣٤٠٨] (...) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ
حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ بْنُ عَبْدِ
الْوَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَرْبُ بْنُ أَبِي الْعَالِيَةِ:
حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ أَنَّ
النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَأَى امْرَأَةً. فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِهِ. غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ
قَالَ: فَأَتَى امْرَأَتَهُ زَيْنَبَ وَهِيَ تَمْعَسُ مَبِينَةً،
وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: تُدْبِرُ فِي صُورَةِ شَيْطَانٍ.

[3409] 10 - (...) Jâbir said: “I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: ‘If one of you likes a woman and feels attracted to her, let him go to his wife and have intercourse with her, for that will repel what is in his heart.’”

[٣٤٠٩] ١٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي سَلَمَةُ
ابْنُ شَيْبٍ: الْحَسَنُ بْنُ أَعْيَنَ: حَدَّثَنَا
مَعْقِلٌ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: قَالَ جَابِرٌ:
سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِذَا أَحَدُكُمْ
أَعْجَبَتْهُ الْمَرْأَةُ، فَوَقَعَتْ فِي قَلْبِهِ فَلْيَعْمِدْ
إِلَى امْرَأَتِهِ فَلْيُؤَاقِعْهَا؟ فَإِنَّ ذَلِكَ يَرُدُّ مَا فِي
نَفْسِهِ».

Chapter 3. Mut'ah Marriage: It Was Permitted Then Abrogated, Then Permitted Then Abrogated, And It Will Remain Forbidden Until The Day Of Resurrection

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ نِكَاحِ الْمُتَمَعَةِ)
وبيان أنه أبيع ثم نسخ ثم أبيع ثم
نسخ، واستقر تحريمه إلى يوم
القيامة (التحفة ٣)

[3410] 11 - (1404) ‘Abdullâh said: “We were on a campaign with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and we had no women with us. We said: ‘Why don’t we get ourselves castrated?’ But he forbade us to do that, then he granted us a concession allowing us to marry women in return for a garment, for a set period of time.” Then ‘Abdullâh recited the verse: “O you who believe! Make not unlawful the *Tayyibât* (all that is good as regards foods, things, deeds, beliefs, persons) which Allâh has made lawful to you, and transgress not. Verily, Allâh does not like the transgressors.”^[1]

[٣٤١٠] ١١ - (١٤٠٤) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا
أَبِي وَوَكَيْعٌ وَابْنُ بَشْرِ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ
قَيْسٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: كُنَّا
نَعُزُّو مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، لَيْسَ لَنَا نِسَاءٌ.
فَقُلْنَا: أَلَا نَسْتَحْصِي؟ فَهَنَانَا عَنْ ذَلِكَ،
ثُمَّ رَخَّصَ لَنَا أَنْ نَنكِحَ الْمَرْأَةَ بِالنَّوْبِ إِلَى
أَجَلٍ، ثُمَّ قَرَأَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: «يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ
آمَنُوا لَا تَحْرِمُوا طَيِّبَاتِ مَا أَحَلَّ اللَّهُ
لَكُمْ وَلَا تَعْتَدُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُّ
الْمُعْتَدِينَ» [المائدة: ٨٧]

[1] Al-Mâ'idah 5:87.

[3411] (...) A similar report (as no. 3410) narrated from Ismâ'il bin Abî Khâlid with this chain, and he said: "Then he recited this verse to us," and he did not say: "Abdullâh recited."

[3412] 12 - (...) It was narrated from Ismâ'il with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3410). He said: "When we were young men, we said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, should we not get ourselves castrated?'" And he did not mention: "We were on a campaign."

[3413] 13 - (1405) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh and Salamah bin Al-Akwâ' said: "The caller of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came out to us and said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ has given you permission to enter into *Mut'ah* marriages with women.'"

[3414] 14 - (...) It was narrated from Salamah bin Al-Akwâ' and Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to us and gave us permission for *Mut'ah*.

[٣٤١١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ. وَقَالَ: ثُمَّ قَرَأَ عَلَيْنَا هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ. وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: قَرَأَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ.

[٣٤١٢] ١٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، قَالَ: كُنَّا، وَنَحْنُ شَبَابٌ، فَقُلْنَا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَلَا نَسْتَحْصِي؟ وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: نَعْرُو.

[٣٤١٣] ١٣- (١٤٠٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْحَسَنَ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَسَلْمَةَ بْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ، قَالَا: خَرَجَ عَلَيْنَا مُنَادِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ أَدِنَ لَكُمْ أَنْ تَسْتَمْتِعُوا. يَعْنِي مَتْعَةَ النِّسَاءِ.

[٣٤١٤] ١٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أُمِّيَّةُ ابْنُ بِسْطَامٍ الْعَيْشِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ سَلْمَةَ بْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ وَجَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَتَانَا، فَأَدِنَ لَنَا فِي الْمَتْعَةِ.

[3415] 15 - (...) ‘Aṭā’ said: “Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh came for ‘Umrah and we went to him where he was staying, and the people asked him about various things. Then they mentioned *Mut’ah* and he said: ‘Yes, we engaged in *Mut’ah* at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, Abû Bakr and ‘Umar.’”

[3416] 16 - (...) Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “We used to engage in *Mut’ah* in exchange for a handful of dates or flour, for several days, at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and Abû Bakr, until ‘Umar forbade it in the case of ‘Amr bin Huraiṭh.”

[3417] 17 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Naḍrah said: “I was with Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh when someone came to him and said: ‘Ibn ‘Abbâs and Ibn Az-Zubair disagreed concerning the two *Mut’ah*.’^[1] Jâbir said: ‘We did them both at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, then ‘Umar forbade us to do them, and we did not do them again.’”

[٣٤١٥] ١٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ
الْحُلَوَائِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا
ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: قَالَ عَطَاءٌ: قَدِمَ جَابِرُ
ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ مُعْتَمِرًا، فَجِئْنَا فِي مَنْزِلِهِ،
فَسَأَلَهُ الْقَوْمُ عَنِ أَشْيَاءَ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرُوا
الْمُتْعَةَ. فَقَالَ: نَعَمْ، اسْتَمْتَعْنَا عَلَى عَهْدِ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرَ.

[٣٤١٦] ١٦- (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ
جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: كُنَّا نَسْتَمْتَعُ
بِالْقُبْضَةِ مِنَ التَّمْرِ وَالذَّقِيقِ، الْأَيَّامَ، عَلَى
عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ، حَتَّى
نَهَى عَنْهُ عُمَرُ، فِي شَأْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ
حُرَيْثٍ.

[٣٤١٧] ١٧- (...) حَدَّثَنَا حَامِدُ
ابْنُ عُمَرَ الْبَكْرَاوِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ
يَعْنِي ابْنَ زِيَادٍ، عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي
نُصْرَةَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ عِنْدَ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
فَاتَاهُ آتٍ فَقَالَ: ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ وَابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ
اِخْتَلَفَا فِي الْمُتْعَتَيْنِ. فَقَالَ جَابِرٌ:
فَعَلْنَاهُمَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ نَهَانَا
عَنْهُمَا عُمَرُ، فَلَمْ نَعُدْ لَهُمَا.

[1] Meaning, *Tamattu'* in Hajj and *Mut'ah* marriage.

[3418] 18 - (...) It was narrated from Iyâs bin Salamah that his father said: "During the year of Awṭâs, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ granted a concession allowing *Mut'ah* three,^[1] then he forbade it."

[٣٤١٨] ١٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يُوسُفُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ بْنُ زِيَادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
أَبُو عَمِيْسٍ، عَنْ إِيسَى ابْنِ سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ
أَبِيهِ قَالَ: رَخَّصَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، عَامَ
أَوْطَاسٍ، فِي الْمُتْعَةِ ثَلَاثًا، ثُمَّ نَهَى
عَنْهَا.

[3419] 19 - (1406) It was narrated from Ar-Rabî' bin Sabrah Al-Juhanî that his father said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave us permission for *Mut'ah*, so I went with another man to a woman of Banû 'Âmir, who was like a young long-necked camel, and we proposed to her. She said: 'What will you give me?' I said: 'My *Ridâ*.' My companion said: 'My *Ridâ*.' My companion's *Ridâ* was better than mine, but I was younger than him. When she looked at my companion's *Ridâ* she liked it, and when she looked at me she liked me. Then she said: 'You and your *Ridâ*' are sufficient for me.' I stayed with her for three (days), then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever has any of these women with him, with whom he has engaged in *Mut'ah*, he should let her go.'"

[٣٤١٩] ١٩ - (١٤٠٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ
ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ، عَنِ الرَّبِيعِ بْنِ
سَبْرَةَ الْجُهَنِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ سَبْرَةَ؛ أَنَّهُ قَالَ:
أَذِنَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالْمُتْعَةِ، فَأَنْطَلَقْتُ
أَنَا وَرَجُلٌ إِلَى امْرَأَةٍ مِنْ بَنِي عَامِرٍ، كَانَتْهَا
بَكْرَةٌ عَيْطَاءُ، فَعَرَضْنَا عَلَيْهَا أَنْفُسَنَا،
فَقَالَتْ: مَا تُعْطِينِي؟ فَقُلْتُ: رِدَائِي. وَقَالَ
صَاحِبِي: رِدَائِي. وَكَانَ رِدَاءُ صَاحِبِي
أَجْوَدَ مِنْ رِدَائِي، وَكُنْتُ أَشَبَّ مِنْهُ، فَإِذَا
نَظَرْتُ إِلَى رِدَاءِ صَاحِبِي أَعْجَبَهَا، وَإِذَا
نَظَرْتُ إِلَيَّ أَعْجَبْتُهُا، ثُمَّ قَالَتْ: أَنْتَ
وَرِدَاؤُكَ يَكْفِينِي، فَمَكَثْتُ مَعَهَا ثَلَاثًا، ثُمَّ
إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ كَانَ عِنْدَهُ
شَيْءٌ مِنْ هَذِهِ النِّسَاءِ الَّتِي يَتَمَتَّعُ، فَلْيُخَلِّ
سَبِيلَهَا».

[1] Times or days.

[3420] 20 - (...) It was narrated from Ar-Rabi' bin Sabrah that his father went out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to conquer Makkah. He said: "We stayed there for fifteen - thirty between night and day - and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave us permission to engage in *Mut'ah* marriages with women. I went out with a man from among my people, and I had an advantage over him in terms of good looks, as he was almost ugly. Each of us had a *Burd*. But my *Burd* was worn out whereas the *Burd* of my cousin was quite new. When we reached the lower part of Makkah, or the upper part, we were met by a girl like a long-necked young camel. We said: 'Will you let one of us engage in *Mut'ah* with you?' She said: 'What will you give me?' Each of us spread out his *Burd* and she started looking at the two men, and my companion saw her turning away from him. He said: 'This man's cloak is worn out but my cloak is quite new.' She said: 'There is nothing wrong with his cloak,' (she said this) three times or two times. Then I engaged in *Mut'ah* with her, and I did not come out until the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade it."

[3421] (...) Ar-Rabi' bin Sabrah Al-Juhanî narrated that his father said: "We went out with the

[٣٤٢٠] ٢٠- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ فَضِيلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنِ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَشْرُ بْنُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مَفْضَلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَارَةُ بْنُ غَزِيَّةَ، عَنِ الرَّبِيعِ بْنِ سَبْرَةَ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ غَزَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَتَحَّ مَكَّةَ. قَالَ: فَأَقَمْنَا بِهَا خَمْسَ عَشْرَةَ - ثَلَاثِينَ بَيْنَ لَيْلَةٍ وَيَوْمٍ - فَأَذِنَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي مُتْعَةِ النِّسَاءِ، فَحَرَجْتُ أَنَا وَرَجُلٌ مِنْ قَوْمِي، وَوَلِيَ عَلَيْهِ فَضْلٌ فِي الْجَمَالِ، وَهُوَ قَرِيبٌ مِنَ الدَّمَامَةِ، مَعَ كُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِثْلُ بُرْدٍ، فَبُرِدِي خَلَقٌ. وَأَمَّا بُرْدُ ابْنِ عَمِّي فَبُرْدٌ جَدِيدٌ، غَضٌّ، حَتَّى إِذَا كُنَّا بِأَسْفَلِ مَكَّةَ، أَوْ بِأَعْلَاهَا، فَتَلَقَّئْنَا فِتَاءً مِثْلَ الْبَكْرَةِ الْعَنْطَنَطَةِ، فَقُلْنَا: هَلْ لَكَ أَنْ يَسْتَمْتِعَ مِنْكَ أَحَدُنَا؟ قَالَتْ: وَمَاذَا تَبْذُلَانِ؟ فَنَشَرَ كُلُّ وَاحِدٍ مِثْلَ بُرْدِهِ، فَجَعَلَتْ تَنْظُرُ إِلَى الرَّجُلَيْنِ، وَبَرَّاهَا صَاحِبِي يُنْظِرُ إِلَى عَطْفِهَا، فَقَالَ: إِنَّ بُرْدَ هَذَا خَلَقٌ وَبُرْدِي جَدِيدٌ غَضٌّ. فَتَمَوَّلُ: بُرْدُ هَذَا لَا بَأْسَ بِهِ، ثَلَاثَ مِرَارٍ أَوْ مَرَّتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ اسْتَمْتَعْتُ مِنْهَا، فَلَمْ أَخْرُجْ حَتَّى حَرَمَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[٣٤٢١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ [بْنِ صَخْرِ الدَّارِمِيِّ]: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to Makkah during the Year of the Conquest..." and he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Bishr (no. 3420), but he added: "She said: 'Can that be possible?'" And in (the report) it says: "He said: 'This man's *Burd* is old and worn out.'"

[3422] 21 - (...) Ar-Rabî' bin Sabrah Al-Juhanî narrated that his father told him that he was with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: "O people, I had given you permission to engage in *Mut'ah* marriages with women, but now Allâh has forbidden that until the Day of Resurrection, so whoever has any of them with him, he should let her go, and do not take back anything that you gave to them."

[3423] (...) It was narrated from 'Abdul-'Azîz bin 'Umar, with this chain. He said: "I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ standing between the Corner and the door, saying..." a *Hadîth* like that of Ibn Numair (no. 3422).

[3424] 22 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdul-Malik bin Sabrah Al-Juhanî, from his father, that

التُّعْمَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمَارَةُ بْنُ غَزِيَّةَ: حَدَّثَنِي الرَّبِيعُ بْنُ سَبْرَةَ الْجُهَنِيُّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ إِلَى مَكَّةَ، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ بَشْرِ. وَزَادَ: قَالَتْ: وَهَلْ يَصْلُحُ ذَلِكَ؟ وَفِيهِ: قَالَ: إِنَّ بُرْدَ هَذَا خَلَقَ مَحًّا.

[٣٤٢٢] ٢١ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنِي الرَّبِيعُ بْنُ سَبْرَةَ الْجُهَنِيُّ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ كَانَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! إِنِّي قَدْ كُنْتُ أَذِنْتُ لَكُمْ فِي الْإِسْتِمْتَاعِ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ، وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ حَرَّمَ ذَلِكَ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ، فَمَنْ كَانَ عِنْدَهُ مِنْهُنَّ شَيْءٌ فَلْيُخَلِّ سَبِيلَهُ، وَلَا تَأْخُذُوا مِمَّا آتَيْتُمُوهُنَّ سَبِيلًا».

[٣٤٢٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَائِمًا بَيْنَ الرُّكْنِ وَالْبَابِ، وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ.

[٣٤٢٤] ٢٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ:

his grandfather said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ permitted us to engage in *Mut'ah* during the Year of the Conquest, when we entered Makkah, then we did not leave Makkah before he forbade us to do that."

[3425] 23 - (...) It was narrated from Sabrah bin Ma'bad that during the year of the conquest of Makkah, the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ permitted his Companions to engage in *Mut'ah* marriage with women. He said: "I went out with a companion of mine from Banû Sulaim, and we found a girl from Banû 'Âmir who was like a long-necked young camel. We proposed marriage to her, and showed her our *Burd*, and she started looking. She found me more handsome than my companion, but she saw that my companion's *Burd* was better than mine. She thought for a while, then she chose me over my companion. They were with us for three days, then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ordered us to part company with them."

[3426] 24 - (...) It was narrated from Ar-Rabi' bin Sabrah, from his father, that the Prophet ﷺ forbade *Mut'ah* marriage.

حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ الرَّبِيعِ بْنِ سَبْرَةَ الْجُهَنِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ قَالَ: أَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، بِالْمُتْعَةِ، عَامَ الْفَتْحِ، حِينَ دَخَلْنَا مَكَّةَ، ثُمَّ لَمْ نَخْرُجْ مِنْهَا حَتَّى نَهَانَا عَنْهَا.

[٣٤٢٥] ٢٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ الرَّبِيعِ ابْنُ سَبْرَةَ بْنِ مَعْبَدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي، رَبِيعَ بْنِ سَبْرَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ سَبْرَةَ بْنِ مَعْبَدٍ: أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ، عَامَ فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ، أَمَرَ أَصْحَابَهُ بِالْمُتْعِ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ. قَالَ: فَخَرَجْتُ أَنَا وَصَاحِبٌ لِي مِنْ بَنِي سُلَيْمٍ؛ حَتَّى وَجَدْنَا جَارِيَةً مِنْ بَنِي عَامِرٍ، كَأَنَّهَا بَكْرَةٌ عَيْطَاءٌ؛ فَخَطَبْنَاهَا إِلَى نَفْسِهَا، وَعَرَضْنَا عَلَيْهَا بُرْدَيْنَا، فَجَعَلَتْ تَنْظُرُ فَتَرَانِي أَحْمَلُ مِنْ صَاحِبِي، وَتَرَى بُرْدَ صَاحِبِي أَحْسَنَ مِنْ بُرْدِي، فَأَمَرَتْ نَفْسَهَا سَاعَةً ثُمَّ اخْتَارَتْنِي عَلَى صَاحِبِي، فَكُنَّ مَعَنَا ثَلَاثًا، ثُمَّ أَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِفِرَاقِهِنَّ.

[٣٤٢٦] ٢٤ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ الرَّبِيعِ بْنِ سَبْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ نِكَاحِ الْمُتْعَةِ.

[3427] 25 - (...) It was narrated from Ar-Rabi' bin Sabrah, from his father, that on the day of the conquest of Makkah, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Mut'ah* marriage with women.

[3428] 26 - (...) It was narrated from Ar-Rabi' bin Sabrah Al-Juhanî that his father told him that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Mut'ah* at the time of the Conquest, i.e., *Mut'ah* with women, and that his father had engaged in a *Mut'ah* marriage in exchange for two red *Burd*.

[3429] 27 - (...) 'Urwah bin Az-Zubair narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Az-Zubair stood up in Makkah and said: "Allâh has made some people's hearts blind as He has made their eyes blind; they issue *Fatwa* in favor of *Mut'ah*." He was referring to a man who called him and said: "You are uncouth and lacking in manners. By Allâh, *Mut'ah* was done during the time of the leader of the pious" - meaning the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. Ibn Az-Zubair said to him: "Just try to do it yourself. By Allâh, if you do it, I will stone you."

Ibn Shihâb said: "Khâlid bin Al-

[٣٤٢٧] ٢٥- (...) [و] حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَلِيَّةَ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ الرَّبِيعِ بْنِ سَبْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى، يَوْمَ الْفَتْحِ، عَنِ مُتْعَةِ النِّسَاءِ.

[٣٤٢٨] ٢٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ حَسَنُ الْحُلَوَائِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ يَعْقُوبَ ابْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ عَنِ الرَّبِيعِ بْنِ سَبْرَةَ الْجُهَنِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى، عَنِ الْمُتْعَةِ زَمَانَ الْفَتْحِ، مُتْعَةَ النِّسَاءِ، وَأَنَّ أَبَاهُ كَانَ تَمَتَّعَ بِبُرْدَيْنِ أَحْمَرَيْنِ.

[٣٤٢٩] ٢٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ، قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ قَامَ بِمَكَّةَ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ نَاسًا، أَعْمَى اللَّهُ قُلُوبَهُمْ، كَمَا أَعْمَى أَبْصَارَهُمْ، يُتَمَتُّونَ بِالْمُتْعَةِ، يُعْرَضُ بِرَجُلٍ. فَنَادَاهُ فَقَالَ: إِنَّكَ لَجِلْفٌ جَافٍ، فَلَعَمْرِي لَقَدْ كَانَتْ الْمُتْعَةُ تُفْعَلُ فِي عَهْدِ إِمَامِ الْمُتَّقِينَ - يُرِيدُ بِهِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ - فَقَالَ لَهُ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ: فَجَرِّبْ بِنَفْسِكَ. فَوَاللَّهِ! لَئِنْ فَعَلْتَهَا لَأَرْجُمَنَّكَ بِأَحْجَارِكَ.

Muhâjir bin Şaifullâh told me that while he was sitting with a man, another man came to him and asked him about *Mut'ah*, and he gave him permission for that. Ibn Abî 'Amrah Al-Anşârî said to him: 'Wait a minute!' He said: 'What is it? By Allâh, I did that at the time of the leader of the pious.' Ibn Abî 'Amrah said: 'It was permitted in the early days of Islam, in cases of necessity, like dead meat, blood and pork, then Allâh completed His religion and forbade it.'"

Ibn Şihâb said: "Rabî' bin Sabrah Al-Juhanî told me that his father said: 'At the time of the Prophet ﷺ, I engaged in *Mut'ah* with a woman from Banû 'Âmir, in return for two red *Burd*, then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Mut'ah* to us.'"

Ibn Şihâb said: "And I heard Rabî' bin Sabrah narrating that to 'Umar bin 'Abdul-'Azîz when I was sitting there."

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: فَأَخْبَرَنِي خَالِدُ بْنُ الْمُهَاجِرِ بْنِ سَنَبِ اللَّهِ: أَنَّهُ بَيْنَا هُوَ جَالِسٌ عِنْدَ رَجُلٍ جَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ فَاسْتَفْتَاهُ فِي الْمُتْعَةِ، فَأَمَرَهُ بِهَا. فَقَالَ لَهُ ابْنُ أَبِي عَمْرَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ: مَهْلًا! قَالَ: مَا هِيَ؟ وَاللَّهِ! لَقَدْ فَعَلْتُ فِي عَهْدِ إِمَامِ الْمُتَّقِينَ.

قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي عَمْرَةَ: إِنَّهَا كَانَتْ رُخْصَةً فِي أَوَّلِ الْإِسْلَامِ لِمَنْ اضْطُرَّ إِلَيْهَا، كَأَلْمِيَّةِ وَالِدٍ وَلَحْمِ الْخِنْزِيرِ، ثُمَّ أَحْكَمَ اللَّهُ الدِّينَ وَنَهَى عَنْهَا.

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: وَأَخْبَرَنِي رِبِيعُ بْنُ سَبْرَةَ الْجُهَنِيُّ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ قَالَ: قَدْ كُنْتُ اسْتَمْتَعْتُ فِي عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ امْرَأَةً مِنْ بَنِي عَامِرٍ، بِبُرْدَيْنِ أَحْمَرَيْنِ، ثُمَّ نَهَاَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْمُتْعَةِ.

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: وَسَمِعْتُ رِبِيعَ بْنَ سَبْرَةَ يُحَدِّثُ ذَلِكَ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، وَأَنَا جَالِسٌ.

[٣٤٣٠] ٢٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي سَلَمَةُ

ابْنُ شَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ أَعْيَنَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي عَبْلَةَ، عَنْ عُمَرَ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي الرَّبِيعُ بْنُ سَبْرَةَ الْجُهَنِيُّ عَنْ أَبِيهِ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ

[3430] 28 - (...) It was narrated that 'Umar bin 'Abdul-'Azîz said: "Ar-Rabî' bin Sabrah Al-Juhanî told me, from his father, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Mut'ah*, and said: 'It is unlawful from this day of yours until the Day of Resurrection, and

whoever had given them something, he should not take it back.”

[3431] 29 - (1407) It was narrated from ‘Alī bin Abī Ṭālib that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ forbade *Mut‘ah* marriage with women on the Day of Khaibar, and (he forbade) the meat of domestic donkeys.

[3432] (...) It was narrated from Mālik with this chain, and he said: “He heard ‘Alī bin Abī Ṭālib say to so-and-so: ‘You are a man who has been led astray. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ forbade...’” a *Hadīth* like that of Yahyā bin Yahyā, from Mālik (no. 3431).

[3433] 30 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Alī that the Prophet ﷺ forbade *Mut‘ah* marriage on the Day of Khaibar, and (he forbade) the meat of domestic donkeys.

نَهَى عَنِ الْمُتْعَةِ. وَقَالَ «أَلَا إِنَّهَا حَرَامٌ مِنْ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ. وَمَنْ كَانَ أَعْطَى شَيْئًا فَلَا يَأْخُذْهُ».

[٣٤٣١] ٢٩ - (١٤٠٧) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَالْحَسَنِ ابْنِي مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِمَا، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ مُتْعَةِ النِّسَاءِ، يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ؛ وَعَنْ أَكْلِ لُحُومِ الْحُمْرِ الْإِنْسِيَّةِ. [انظر: ٥٠٠٥]

[٣٤٣٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَسْمَاءِ الضُّبَيْعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا جُوَيْرِيَةُ عَنْ مَالِكٍ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. وَقَالَ: سَمِعَ عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ يَقُولُ لِفُلَانٍ: إِنَّكَ رَجُلٌ تَأْتَهُ، نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ يَحْيَى بْنِ يَحْيَى، عَنْ مَالِكٍ.

[٣٤٣٣] ٣٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَزُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ وَعَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِي مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِمَا، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ نِكَاحِ الْمُتْعَةِ يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ، وَعَنْ لُحُومِ الْحُمْرِ الْأَهْلِيَّةِ

[3434] 31 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Alī that he heard Ibn ‘Abbās being lenient about *Mut’ah* marriage with women. He said: “Wait a minute, O Ibn ‘Abbās! The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ forbade it on the Day of Khaibar and (he forbade) the meat of domestic donkeys.”

[3435] 32 - (...) ‘Alī bin Abī Ṭālib said to Ibn ‘Abbās: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ forbade *Mut’ah* marriage with women on the Day of Khaibar, and (he forbade) the meat of domestic donkeys.”

Chapter 4. The Prohibition Of Being Married To A Woman And Her Paternal Aunt Or Maternal Aunt At The Same Time

[3436] 33 - (1408) It was narrated that Abū Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘One should not be married to a woman and her paternal aunt, or

[٣٤٣٤] ٣١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ وَعَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنَيْ مُحَمَّدِ ابْنِ عَلِيٍّ؛ عَنْ أَبِيهِمَا، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يُلَيِّنُ فِي مُتْعَةِ النِّسَاءِ. فَقَالَ: مَهْلًا، يَا ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ! فَإِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْهَا يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ. وَعَنْ لُحُومِ الْحُمْرِ الْإِنْسِيَّةِ.

[٣٤٣٥] ٣٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ [بْنُ يَحْيَى] قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ وَعَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنَيْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِمَا أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ يَقُولُ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، عَنْ مُتْعَةِ النِّسَاءِ، يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ، وَعَنْ أَكْلِ لُحُومِ الْحُمْرِ الْإِنْسِيَّةِ.

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ الْجَمْعِ بَيْنَ الْمَرْأَةِ وَعَمَّتِهَا أَوْ خَالَتِهَا فِي النِّكَاحِ) (التحفة ٤)

[٣٤٣٦] ٣٣- (١٤٠٨) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ الْقَعْنَبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنِ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ

a woman and her maternal aunt, at the same time.”

[3437] 34 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade being married to four women at the same time: A woman and her paternal aunt, and a woman and her maternal aunt.

[3438] 35 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘Do not marry a paternal aunt when you are already married to her brother’s daughter, and do not marry the sister’s daughter when you are already married to the maternal aunt.’”

[3439] 36 - (...) Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade a man to be married to a woman and her paternal aunt, or to a woman and her maternal aunt.”

Ibn Shihâb said: “We think that the maternal aunt of her father

قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يُجْمَعُ بَيْنَ الْمَرْأَةِ وَعَمَّتَيْهَا، وَلَا بَيْنَ الْمَرْأَةِ وَخَالَتَيْهَا».

[٣٤٣٧] ٣٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رُمْحِ بْنِ الْمُهَاجِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ عِرَاكِ [بْنِ مَالِكٍ]، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ أَرْبَعِ نِسْوَةٍ، أَنْ يُجْمَعَ بَيْنَهُنَّ: الْمَرْأَةَ وَعَمَّتَيْهَا، وَالْمَرْأَةَ وَخَالَتَيْهَا.

[٣٤٣٨] ٣٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ - قَالَ: ابْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ مَدَنِيٌّ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ مِنْ وَلَدِ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ بْنِ سَهْلِ بْنِ حُنَيْفٍ - عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ قَبِيصَةَ بِنْتِ دُوَيْبٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا تُنْكَحُ الْعَمَّةُ عَلَى بِنْتِ الْأَخِ، وَلَا ابْنَةُ الْأَخْتِ عَلَى الْخَالَةِ».

[٣٤٣٩] ٣٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ [بْنُ يَحْيَى]: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي قَبِيصَةُ بِنْتُ دُوَيْبِ بْنِ الْكَعْبِيِّ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ

and the paternal aunt of her father come under the same ruling.”

[3440] 37 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘A man should not be married to a woman and her paternal aunt or maternal aunt at the same time.’”

[3441] (...) Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said...” a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 3440).

[3442] 38 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “A man should not propose marriage to a woman to whom his brother has already proposed, and he should not outbid his brother. A man should not marry a woman if he is already married to her paternal aunt or maternal aunt. A woman should not ask for her sister to be divorced so as to deprive her of what is rightfully hers, and so that she may be married in her stead; rather she will have what Allâh has decreed for her.”

يَجْمَعُ الرَّجُلُ بَيْنَ الْمَرْأَةِ وَعَمَّتَيْهَا، وَبَيْنَ الْمَرْأَةِ وَخَالَتَيْهَا.

قَالَ ابْنُ شَهَابٍ: فَتُرَى خَالَهَ أَبِيهَا وَعَمَّةَ أَبِيهَا بِتِلْكَ الْمَنْزِلَةِ.

[٣٤٤٠] ٣٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو مَعْنٍ الرَّقَاشِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ يَحْيَى؛ أَنَّهُ كَتَبَ إِلَيْهِ عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «لَا تُنْكَحُ الْمَرْأَةُ عَلَى عَمَّتَيْهَا وَلَا عَلَى خَالَتَيْهَا».

[٣٤٤١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى عَنْ شَيْبَانَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

[٣٤٤٢] ٣٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَخْطُبُ الرَّجُلُ عَلَى خِطْبَةِ أُخِيهِ، وَلَا يَسُومُ عَلَى سَوْمِ أُخِيهِ، وَلَا تُنْكَحُ الْمَرْأَةُ عَلَى عَمَّتَيْهَا وَلَا عَلَى خَالَتَيْهَا، وَلَا تَسْأَلُ الْمَرْأَةُ طَلَاقَ أُخْتِهَا لِتُكْتَفَىءَ صَحْفَتَيْهَا، وَتُنْكَحَ، فَإِنَّمَا لَهَا مَا كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَهَا».

[3443] 39 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade marrying a woman when one is already married to her paternal aunt or maternal aunt, (and he forbade) a woman asking for her sister to be divorced so as to deprive her of what is rightfully hers and take it for herself, for Allâh [the Mighty and Sublime] is her Sustainer."

[3444] 40 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade being married to a woman and her paternal aunt or maternal aunt at the same time."

[3445]... - (...) A similar report (as no. 3444) was narrated from 'Amr bin Dinâr with this chain.

Chapter 5. The Prohibition Of Marriage For One Who Is In *Ihrâm*, And It Is Disliked For Him To Propose Marriage

[3446] 41 - (1409) It was narrated from Nubaih bin Wahb

[٣٤٤٣] ٣٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحْرَزُ ابْنُ عَوْنٍ بْنِ أَبِي عَوْنٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنْ دَاوُدَ بْنِ أَبِي هِنْدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ تُنكَحَ الْمَرْأَةُ عَلَى عَمَّتَيْهَا أَوْ خَالَئِهَا، أَوْ [أَنْ] تَسْأَلَ الْمَرْأَةُ طَلَاقَ أُخْتِهَا لِتُكْتَفِيَءَ مَا فِي صَحْفَتَيْهَا، فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ [رَازِقُهَا].

[٣٤٤٤] ٤٠- (...) حَدَّثَنَا [مُحَمَّدُ] ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ: - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنِ نَافِعٍ - قَالُوا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يُجْمَعَ بَيْنَ الْمَرْأَةِ وَعَمَّتَيْهَا، وَبَيْنَ الْمَرْأَةِ وَخَالَئِهَا.

[٣٤٤٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ: حَدَّثَنِي وَرْقَاءُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

(المعجم ٥) - (بابُ تحريمِ نكاحِ المحرم، وكرهه خطبته) (التحفة ٥)

[٣٤٤٦] ٤١- (١٤٠٩) حَدَّثَنَا بَيْحِيُّ

that ‘Umar bin ‘Ubaidullâh wanted to marry Talhah bin ‘Umar to the daughter of Shaibah bin Jubair, and he sent for Abân bin ‘Uthmân, who was the Commander of Hajj, to attend the wedding. Abân said: “I heard ‘Uthmân bin ‘Affân say: ‘The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: The *Muḥrim* should not get married, have a marriage arranged for him, nor propose marriage.”

ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ نُبَيْهِ بْنِ وَهَبٍ: أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُرَوِّجَ طَلْحَةَ بِنْتُ عُمَرَ، بِنْتَ شَيْبَةَ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَى أَبَانَ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ فَحَضَرَ ذَلِكَ وَهُوَ أَمِيرُ الْحَجِّ. فَقَالَ أَبَانُ: سَمِعْتُ عُثْمَانَ بْنَ عَفَّانَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يُنْكَحُ الْمُحْرِمُ وَلَا يُنْكَحُ وَلَا يَخْطُبُ».

[3447] 42 - (...) Nubaiḥ bin Wahb said: “‘Umar bin ‘Ubaidullâh bin Ma‘mar, who had proposed the marriage of his son to the daughter of Shaibah bin ‘Uthmân, sent me to Abân bin ‘Uthmân who was in charge of the Hajj. He said: ‘I regard him as no more than a Bedouin, for; “The *Muḥrim* should not get married nor have a marriage arranged for him.” ‘Uthmân narrated that to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.”

[٣٤٤٧] ٤٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنِي نُبَيْهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ قَالَ: بَعَثَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَعْمَرٍ، وَكَانَ يَخْطُبُ بِنْتَ شَيْبَةَ بِنِّ عُثْمَانَ عَلَى ابْنِهِ، فَأَرْسَلَنِي إِلَى أَبَانَ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ وَهُوَ عَلَى الْمُوسِمِ. فَقَالَ: أَلَا أَرَاهُ أَعْرَابِيًّا «إِنَّ الْمُحْرِمَ لَا يُنْكَحُ وَلَا يُنْكَحُ». أَخْبَرَنَا بِذَلِكَ عُثْمَانُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[3448] 43 - (...) It was narrated from Nubaiḥ bin Wahb, from Abân bin ‘Uthmân, from ‘Uthmân bin ‘Affân, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “The *Muḥrim* should not get married, have a marriage arranged for him, nor propose marriage.”

[٣٤٤٨] ٤٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو عَسَانَ الْمُسَمَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى؛ قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الْخَطَّابِ زَيْدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ سَوَاءٍ. قَالََا جَمِيعًا: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ عَنْ مَطَرٍ وَيَعْلَى بْنِ حَكِيمٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ نُبَيْهِ بْنِ وَهَبٍ، عَنْ أَبَانَ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ

[3449] 44 - (...) It was narrated from Nubaih bin Wahb, from Abân bin 'Uthmân, from 'Uthmân, that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The *Muḥrim* should not get married nor have a marriage arranged for him."

[3450] 45 - (...) It was narrated from Nubaih bin Wahb, that 'Umar bin 'Ubaidullâh bin Ma'mar wanted to marry his son Ṭalḥah to the daughter of Shaibah bin Jubair during the *Hajj*. At that time Abân bin 'Uthmân was the Commander of *Hajj*. He sent word to Abân saying: "I would like to arrange the marriage of Ṭalḥah bin 'Umar and I would like you to attend." Abân said to him: "I think you are no more than an ill-mannered 'Irâqî. I heard 'Uthmân bin 'Affân say: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: The *Muḥrim* should not get married.'"

[3451] 46 - (1410) It was

عَفَانَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يُنْكَحُ الْمُحْرِمُ وَلَا يُنْكَحُ وَلَا يَخْطُبُ».

[٣٤٤٩] ٤٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ جَمِيعًا عَنْ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنْ أَيُّوبَ بْنِ مُوسَى، عَنْ نُبَيْهِ بْنِ وَهَبٍ، عَنْ أَبِيَانَ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ عُثْمَانَ يُبْلَغُ بِهِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ. قَالَ: «الْمُحْرِمُ لَا يُنْكَحُ وَلَا يَخْطُبُ».

[٣٤٥٠] ٤٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبِ بْنِ اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي خَالِدُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ: حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي هَلَالٍ عَنْ نُبَيْهِ بْنِ وَهَبٍ؛ أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَعْمَرٍ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُنْكَحَ ابْنَةُ طَلْحَةَ، بِنْتُ شَيْبَةَ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، فِي الْحَجِّ، وَأَبَانُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ يَوْمئِذٍ أَمِيرُ الْحَاجِّ، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَى أَبِيَانَ: إِنِّي قَدْ أَرَدْتُ أَنْ أُنْكَحَ طَلْحَةَ بْنَ عُمَرَ، فَأَجِبْ أَنْ تَحْضُرَ ذَلِكَ. فَقَالَ لَهُ أَبِيَانَ: أَلَا أَرَاكَ عِرَاقِيًّا جَافِيًّا، إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ عُثْمَانَ بْنَ عَفَانَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يُنْكَحُ الْمُحْرِمُ».

[٣٤٥١] ٤٦- (١٤١٠) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

narrated from Abû Ash-Sha'thâ that Ibn 'Abbâs told him, that the Prophet ﷺ married Maimûnah while he was in *Ihrâm*.

Ibn Numair added: "I narrated that to Az-Zuhrî and he said: 'Yazîd bin Al-Aṣamm told me that he married her when he was not in *Ihrâm*.'"

[3452] 47 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ married Maimûnah when he was in *Ihrâm*."

[3453] 48 - (1411) It was narrated from Yazîd bin Al-Aṣamm: "Maimûnah bint Al-Ḥârith told me that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ married her when he was not in *Ihrâm*." He said: "She was my maternal aunt and the maternal aunt of Ibn 'Abbâs."

بَكَرِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَإِسْحَاقَ
الْحَنْظَلِيَّ: جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ
ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ [ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ] -
عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الشَّعْثَاءِ أَنَّ
ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ تَزَوَّجَ
[مَيْمُونَةَ] وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ.

زَادَ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: فَحَدَّثْتُ بِهِ الزُّهْرِيَّ
فَقَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي يَزِيدُ بْنُ الْأَصَمِّ؛ أَنَّهُ
نَكَحَهَا وَهُوَ حَلَالٌ.

[٣٤٥٢] ٤٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا دَاوُدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ
الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ
بْنِ زَيْدٍ أَبِي الشَّعْثَاءِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ؛
أَنَّهُ قَالَ: تَزَوَّجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَيْمُونَةَ
وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ.

[٣٤٥٣] ٤٨ - (١٤١١) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكَرِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ آدَمَ:
حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرُ بْنُ حَازِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو فَرَاةَ
عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ الْأَصَمِّ: حَدَّثَنِي مَيْمُونَةُ بِنْتُ
الْحَارِثِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ تَزَوَّجَهَا وَهُوَ
حَلَالٌ.

قَالَ: وَكَانَتْ خَالَتِي وَخَالَةَ ابْنِ
عَبَّاسٍ.

Chapter 6. The Prohibition Of Proposing Marriage When One's Brother Has Already Proposed, Unless He Gives Permission Or Gives Up The Idea

[3454] 49 - (1412) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Do not outbid one another, and do not propose marriage when someone else has already proposed."

[3455] 50 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Prophet ﷺ said: "No man should outbid his brother, nor should he propose marriage when his brother has already proposed, unless he gives him permission."

[3456] (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullāh with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 3455).

[3457] (...) It was narrated from Nāfi' with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 3455).

(المعجم ٦) - (باب تحريم الخطبة على خطبة أخيه حتى يأذن أو يترك)
(التحفة ٦)

[٣٤٥٤] ٤٩ - (١٤١٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَبِيعُ بَعْضُكُمْ عَلَى بَيْعِ بَعْضٍ، وَلَا يَخْطُبُ بَعْضُكُمْ عَلَى خِطْبَةِ بَعْضٍ». [انظر: ٣٨١١]

[٣٤٥٥] ٥٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى، جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَحْيَى الْقَطَّانِ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ -: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، قَالَ: «لَا يَبِيعُ الرَّجُلُ عَلَى بَيْعِ أَخِيهِ، وَلَا يَخْطُبُ عَلَى خِطْبَةِ أَخِيهِ، إِلَّا أَنْ يَأْذَنَ لَهُ».

[٣٤٥٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[٣٤٥٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو كَامِلٍ [الْجَحْدَرِيُّ]: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[3458] 51 - (1413) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ forbade a town-dweller to sell on behalf of a Bedouin, or artificially inflating prices, or a man to propose when his brother has already proposed, or outbidding one's brother, or a woman to ask for her sister to be divorced so as to deprive her of what is rightfully hers and take it for herself.

[3459] 52 - (...) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Do not artificially inflate prices; no man should outbid his brother, and no town dweller should sell on behalf of a Bedouin, and no man should propose marriage when his brother has already proposed, and no woman should ask for her sister to be divorced so as to deprive her of what is rightfully hers and take it for herself.'"

[3460] 53 - (...) A similar report (as no. 3459) was narrated from Az-Zuhri with this chain, except that in the *Hadîth* of Ma'mar it says: "And no man should outbid his brother."

[٣٤٥٨] ٥١ - (١٤١٣) وَحَدَّثَنِي
عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي
عُمَرَ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ بْنُ
عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ نَهَى أَنْ يَبِيعَ حَاضِرٌ
لِبَادٍ، أَوْ يَتَنَاجَشُوا، أَوْ يَخْطُبَ الرَّجُلُ
عَلَى خِطْبَةِ أَخِيهِ، أَوْ يَبِيعَ عَلَى بَيْعِ أَخِيهِ،
وَلَا تَسْأَلِ الْمَرْأَةُ طَلَاقَ أُخِيهَا لِتَكْتَفِيَءَ مَا
فِي إِنَائِهَا، أَوْ مَا فِي صَحْفَتَيْهَا .
زَادَ عَمْرُو فِي حَدِيثِهِ: وَلَا يَسْمِ الرَّجُلُ
عَلَى سَوْمِ أَخِيهِ .

[٣٤٥٩] ٥٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ:
أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي
سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ:
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَتَنَاجَشُوا، وَلَا
يَبِيعُ الْمَرْءُ عَلَى بَيْعِ أَخِيهِ، وَلَا يَبِيعُ حَاضِرٌ
لِبَادٍ، وَلَا يَخْطُبُ الْمَرْءُ عَلَى خِطْبَةِ
أَخِيهِ، وَلَا تَسْأَلِ الْمَرْأَةُ طَلَاقَ الْأُخْرَى
لِتَكْتَفِيَءَ مَا فِي إِنَائِهَا» .

[٣٤٦٠] ٥٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى؛
وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
الرَّزَّاقِ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ،

بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ. غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ مَعْمَرٍ «وَلَا يَزِدُ الرَّجُلُ عَلَى بَيْعِ أَخِيهِ».

[3461] 54 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "No Muslim should offer a higher price than his brother or propose marriage when another Muslim has already proposed marriage."

[٣٤٦١] ٥٤ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ - : أَخْبَرَنِي الْعَلَاءُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَسُمُّ الْمُسْلِمُ عَلَى سَوْمِ الْمُسْلِمِ، وَلَا يَخْطُبُ عَلَى خِطْبَتِهِ».

[3462] 55 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3461).

[٣٤٦٢] ٥٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الدَّورَقِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ وَسُهَيْلِ عَنْ أَبِيهِمَا، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ [٣٤٦٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ إِلَّا أَنَّهُمْ قَالُوا: «عَلَى سَوْمِ أَخِيهِ، وَخِطْبَةِ أَخِيهِ».

[3463]... - (...) It was narrated from Shu'bah and others from Abû Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3461), except that they said: "... offer a higher price than his brother, or propose marriage when his brother has already proposed."

[3464] 56 - (1414) It was narrated from 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Shumâsah that he heard 'Uqbah bin 'Âmir on the *Minbar* saying: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The believer is the brother of another believer, and it is not permissible for a believer to outbid his brother or propose

[٣٤٦٤] ٥٦ - (١٤١٤) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ عَنْ اللَّيْثِ وَعَافِيَةَ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ شُمَّاسَةَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُقْبَةَ بْنَ عَامِرٍ عَلَى الْمُبَرِّ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْمُؤْمِنُ أَخُو

marriage when his brother has already proposed, unless the latter gives up the idea.”

الْمُؤْمِنِ، فَلَا يَحِلُّ لِلْمُؤْمِنِ أَنْ يَتَتَعَ عَلَى
بَيْعِ أَخِيهِ، وَلَا يَخْطُبَ عَلَى خِطْبَةِ أَخِيهِ
حَتَّى يَذَرَ» .

Chapter 7. Prohibition And Invalidity Of *Shighâr* Marriage

(المعجم ٧) - (بابُ تحريم نكاح

الشغار وبطلانه) (التحفة ٧)

[3465] 57 - (1415) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Shighâr* marriage.

[٣٤٦٥] ٥٧- (١٤١٥) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ
نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
نَهَى عَنِ الشَّغَارِ.

Shighâr is when a man gives his daughter in marriage to another man in return for marrying the latter’s daughter, with no dowry given.

وَالشَّغَارُ أَنْ يُزَوِّجَ الرَّجُلُ ابْنَتَهُ، عَلَى
أَنْ يُزَوِّجَهُ ابْنَتَهُ، وَلَيْسَ بَيْنَهُمَا صَدَاقٌ .

[3466] 58 - (...) A similar report (as no. 3465) was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar from the Prophet ﷺ, except that in the *Hadîth* of ‘Ubaidullâh it says: “I said to Nâfi: ‘What is *Shighâr*?’”

[٣٤٦٦] ٥٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ
ابْنِ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَعَبِيدُ اللَّهِ
ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى عَنْ عُبَيْدِ
اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ. غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ عُبَيْدِ
اللَّهِ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِنَافِعٍ: مَا الشَّغَارُ؟

[3467] 59 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Shighâr*.

[٣٤٦٧] ٥٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ
الرَّحْمَنِ السَّرَّاجِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ
عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ
الشَّغَارِ.

[3468] 60 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Prophet

[٣٤٦٨] ٦٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ

ﷺ said: "There is no *Shighâr* in Islam."

[3469] 61 - (1416) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Shighâr*."

Ibn Numair added: "*Shighâr* is when a man says to another: 'Give me your daughter in marriage and I will give you my daughter in marriage, or give me your sister in marriage and I will give you my sister in marriage.'"

[3470] (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh [who is the son of 'Umar] with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 3469), but he did not mention the addition of Ibn Numair.

[3471] 62 - (1417) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Shighâr*."

ابن رافع: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ أَبِي أُيُوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا شِغَارَ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ».

[٣٤٦٩] ٦١ - (١٤١٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الشَّغَارِ.

زَادَ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: وَالشَّغَارُ أَنْ يَقُولَ الرَّجُلُ لِلرَّجُلِ: زَوِّجْنِي ابْنَتَكَ وَأَزْوَجْكَ ابْنَتِي، وَزَوِّجْنِي أُخْتَكَ وَأَزْوَجْكَ أُخْتِي.

[٣٤٧٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [وَهُوَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ] بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ زِيَادَةَ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ.

[٣٤٧١] ٦٢ - (١٤١٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الشَّغَارِ.

Chapter 8. Fulfilling The Conditions Stipulated In The Marriage

[3472] 63 - (1418) It was narrated that ‘Uqbah bin ‘Âmir said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘The condition which most deserves to be fulfilled is that by means of which intimacy becomes permissible for you.’”

This is the wording of the *Hadîth* of Abû Bakr and Ibn Al-Muthanna, except that Ibn Al-Muthanna said: “conditions”.

Chapter 9. Seeking Permission Of A Previously-Married Woman In Words, And Of A Virgin By Silence

[3473] 64 - (1419) Abû Hurairah narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “A previously-married woman should not be married until she has been consulted, and a virgin should not be married until her permission has been sought.” They said: “O Messenger of Allâh, what is her permission?” He said: “If she remains silent.”

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابُ الْوَفَاءِ بِالشَّرْطِ فِي النِّكَاحِ) (التحفة ٨)

[٣٤٧٢] ٦٣ - (١٤١٨) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ الْأَحْمَرُ؛ قَالَ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ مَرْثَدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْبَزْزِيِّ، عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ عَامِرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ أَحَقَّ الشَّرْطِ أَنْ يُوفَى بِهِ، مَا اسْتَحْلَلْتُمْ بِهِ الْفُرُوجَ». هَذَا لَفْظُ حَدِيثِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى، غَيْرَ أَنَّ ابْنَ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَ: «الشَّرْطُ».

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابُ اسْتِئْذَانِ الثَّيْبِ فِي النِّكَاحِ بِالنُّطْقِ، وَالْبَكْرِ بِالسُّكُوتِ) (التحفة ٩)

[٣٤٧٣] ٦٤ - (١٤١٩) حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ بْنِ مَيْسَرَةَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سَلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تُنْكَحُ الْأَيْمُ حَتَّى تُسْتَأْمَرَ، وَلَا

تُنَكِّحُ الْبِكْرَ حَتَّى تُسْتَأْذَنَ» قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! وَكَيْفَ إِذْنُهَا؟ قَالَ: «أَنْ تَسْكُتَ».

[3474] (...) A *Hadīth* similar to that of Hishām (no. 3473) with its chain was narrated from Ibn Abī Kathīr. The wording of the *Aḥadīth* of Hishām, Shaibān and Mu‘āwiyah bin Salām are all the same.

[٣٤٧٤] (...) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَجَّاجُ بْنُ أَبِي عُمَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى يَعْنِي ابْنَ يُونُسَ، عَنِ الْأَوْزَاعِيِّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ؛ قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَسَّانَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ. بِمِثْلِ مَعْنَى حَدِيثِ هِشَامٍ وَإِسْنَادِهِ. وَاتَّفَقَ لَفْظُ حَدِيثِ هِشَامٍ وَشَيْبَانَ وَمُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ سَلَامٍ فِي هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ.

[3475] 65 - (1420) Zakwān, the freed slave of ‘Āishah, said: “I heard ‘Āishah say: ‘I asked the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ about a virgin whose family arranges her marriage: “Should she be consulted or not?” The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to her: “Yes, she should be consulted.” ‘Āishah said: ‘I said

[٣٤٧٥] ٦٥- (١٤٢٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّزَّاقِ: - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ رَافِعٍ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ

to him: "She will feel too shy."
The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:
"That is her permission, if she
remains silent."

قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ
ذُكْوَانُ مَوْلَى عَائِشَةَ: سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ
تَقُولُ: سَأَلْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْجَارِيَةِ
يُنكِحُهَا أَهْلُهَا، أَسْتَأْمَرُ أَمْ لَا؟ فَقَالَ لَهَا
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «نَعَمْ، تُسْتَأْمَرُ» فَقَالَتْ
عَائِشَةُ: فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: فَإِنِّي تَسْتَحْيِي. فَقَالَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَذَلِكَ إِذْنُهَا إِذَا هِيَ
سَكَتَتْ».

[3476] 66 - (1421) It was
narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that
the Prophet ﷺ said: "The
previously-married woman has
more right concerning herself
than her guardian does, and the
virgin should be asked for
permission, and her permission is
her silence."

[٣٤٧٦] ٦٦ - (١٤٢١) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ
ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا
مَالِكٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ
لَهُ - قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِمَالِكٍ: حَدَّثَكَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
ابْنُ الْفَضْلِ، عَنْ نَافِعِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ
عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْأَيِّمُ أَحَقُّ
بِنَفْسِهَا مِنْ وَلِيِّهَا، وَالْبِكْرُ تُسْتَأْذَنُ فِي
نَفْسِهَا، وَإِذْنُهَا صُمَاتُهَا» قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

[3477] 67 - (...) It was
narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that
the Prophet ﷺ said: "The
previously-married woman has
more right concerning herself
than her guardian does, and the
virgin should be consulted, and her
permission is her silence."

[٣٤٧٧] ٦٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ
ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ زِيَادِ بْنِ
سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْفَضْلِ: سَمِعَ
نَافِعَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ يُخْبِرُ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ؛ أَنَّ
النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْثَيِّبُ أَحَقُّ بِنَفْسِهَا مِنْ
وَلِيِّهَا، وَالْبِكْرُ تُسْتَأْمَرُ، وَإِذْنُهَا سُكُوتُهَا».

[3478] 68 - (...) Sufyân
narrated it with this chain and he
said:
(The Prophet ﷺ said:) "The

[٣٤٧٨] ٦٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

previously-married woman has more right concerning herself than her guardian does, and the father of a virgin should ask her permission, and her permission is her silence.” Or perhaps he said: “Her silence is her approval.”

Chapter 10. It Is Permissible For A Father To Arrange The Marriage Of A Young Virgin

[3479] 69 - (1422) It was narrated that ‘Aishah said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ married me when I was six years old and he lived with me when I was nine years old.”

She said: “We came to Al-Madīnah and I fell sick for a month and my hair came down to my neck. Umm Rûmân came to me when I was on a swing and some of my friends were with me. She called me loudly and I went to her, and I did not know what she wanted of me. She took me by the hand and made me stand at the door. I said: ‘Hâh, Hâh’ (as if gasping for breath) until I had calmed down, then she took me into a house where there were some women of the *Anṣâr* who said: ‘With good wishes, and blessings, and good fortune.’ She handed me over to them and they washed my hair and adorned me, and then suddenly the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ was there, and they handed me over to him.”

وَقَالَ: «الَّتِي أَحَقُّ بِنَفْسِهَا مِنْ وَلِيِّهَا، وَالْبِكْرُ يَسْتَأْذِنُهَا أَبُوهَا فِي نَفْسِهَا، وَإِذْنُهَا صُمَاتُهَا» وَرَبِّمَا قَالَ: «وَصَمْتُهَا إِفْرَارُهَا».

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ تَرْوِيجِ الْأَبِ الْبَكْرِ الصَّغِيرَةِ) (التحفة ١٠)

[٣٤٧٩] ٦٩ - (١٤٢٢) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَرِيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَ: وَجَدْتُ فِي كِتَابِي، عَنْ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ. قَالَتْ: تَزَوَّجَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَيْسَتْ سِنِينَ، وَبَنَى بِي وَأَنَا ابْنَةُ تِسْعِ سِنِينَ.

قَالَتْ: فَقَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ فَوُعِدْتُ شَهْرًا، فَوَفَى شِعْرِي جَمِيمَةً، فَأَتَنِي أُمُّ رُومَانَ، وَأَنَا عَلَى أَرْجُوْحَةٍ، وَمَعِيَ صَوَاحِبِي، فَصَرَخْتُ بِي فَأَتَيْتُهَا، وَمَا أَدْرِي مَا تُرِيدُ بِي، فَأَخَذَتْ بِيْدِي، فَأَوْفَقْتَنِي عَلَى الْبَابِ. فَقُلْتُ: هَهُ هَهُ، حَتَّى ذَهَبَ نَفْسِي، فَأَدْخَلْتَنِي بَيْتًا، فَإِذَا نِسْوَةٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، فَقُلْنَ: عَلَى الْخَيْرِ وَالْبَرَكََةِ، وَعَلَى خَيْرِ طَائِرٍ، فَأَسْلَمْتَنِي إِلَيْهِنَّ،

فَعَسَلَنَ رَأْسِي وَأَصْلَحَنِي، فَلَمْ يُرْغَبِي إِلَّا
وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ ضُحَى، فَأَسْلَمَنِي إِلَيْهِ.

[3480] 70 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: "The Prophet ﷺ married me when I was six years old, and consummated the marriage with me when I was nine years old."

[٣٤٨٠] ٧٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ هِشَامِ
ابْنِ عُرْوَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ
لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُهُ [هُوَ ابْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ] عَنْ
هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ:
تَزَوَّجَنِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَنَا بِنْتُ سِتِّ سِنِينَ،
وَبَنَى بِي وَأَنَا بِنْتُ تِسْعٍ.

[3481] 71 - (...) It was narrated from 'Āishah that the Prophet ﷺ married her when she was seven years old and she was taken to him as a bride when she was nine years old, and she took her dolls with her. He died when she was eighteen years old.

[٣٤٨١] ٧١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنِ
حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا
مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛
أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ تَزَوَّجَهَا وَهِيَ بِنْتُ سَبْعِ سِنِينَ،
وَرَفَّتْ إِلَيْهِ وَهِيَ بِنْتُ تِسْعِ سِنِينَ، وَلَعِبَهَا
مَعَهَا، وَمَاتَ عَنْهَا وَهِيَ بِنْتُ ثَمَانَ عَشْرَةَ.

[3482] 72 - (...) It was narrated from 'Āishah that: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ married her when she was six years old and consummated the marriage with her when she was nine years old, and he died when she was eighteen years old."

[٣٤٨٢] ٧٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى
وَإِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا
- أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ:
تَزَوَّجَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهِيَ بِنْتُ سِتِّ،
وَبَنَى بِهَا وَهِيَ بِنْتُ تِسْعٍ، وَمَاتَ عَنْهَا
وَهِيَ بِنْتُ ثَمَانَ عَشْرَةَ.

Chapter 11. It Is Recommended To Get Married And Arrange Marriages In Shawwâl, And It Is Recommended To Consummate The Marriage In That Month

[3483] 73 - (1423) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ married me in Shawwâl and consummated the marriage with me in Shawwâl, and which of the wives of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ was dearer to him than me?" And 'Āishah liked for marriages with her women folk to be consummated in Shawwâl.

[3484] (...) Sufyân narrated with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 348^o), but he did not mention what 'Āishah did (liked).

Chapter 12. It Is Recommended For The One Who Wants To Marry A Woman To Look At Her Face And Hands Before Proposing Marriage To Her

[3485] 74 - (1424) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: I was with the Prophet ﷺ when a man came to him and told him that he had gotten married to a woman from among the *Anṣār*. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said:

(المعجم ١١) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ

التزوج والتزويج في شوال،

واستحباب الدخول فيه) (التحفة ١١)

[٣٤٨٣] ٧٣ - (١٤٢٣) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَرُهَيْبُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِرُهَيْبٍ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: تَزَوَّجَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي شَوَّالٍ، وَبَنَى بِي فِي شَوَّالٍ، فَأَيُّ نِسَاءِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ أَحْظَى عِنْدَهُ مِنِّي؟ قَالَ: وَكَانَتْ عَائِشَةُ تَسْتَحِبُّ أَنْ تُدْخَلَ نِسَاءَهَا فِي شَوَّالٍ.

[٣٤٨٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ:

حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. وَلَمْ يَذْكَرْ فَعَلَ عَائِشَةَ.

(المعجم ١٢) - (بَابُ نَدْبٍ مِنْ أَرَادَ

نكاح امرأة إلى أن ينظر إلى وجهها

وكفيها قبل خطبتها) (التحفة ١٢)

[٣٤٨٥] ٧٤ - (١٤٢٤) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ

أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَارِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. فَأَتَاهُ رَجُلٌ

“Did you look at her?” He said: “No.” He said: “Go and look at her, for there is something in the eyes of the *Anṣâr*.”

[3486] 75 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: ‘I have married a woman from among the *Anṣâr*.’ The Prophet ﷺ said to him: ‘Did you look at her? For there is something in the eyes of the *Anṣâr*.’ He said: ‘I looked at her.’ He said: ‘For how much did you marry her?’ He said: ‘For four *Uqiyah*.’ The Prophet ﷺ said to him: ‘For four *Uqiyah*? It is as if you are going to dig the silver out from the side of this mountain. We do not have anything to give you, but perhaps we will send you on an expedition and you will get something from it.’ And he sent an expedition to Banû ‘Abs, and he sent that man with them.”

Chapter 13. The Dowry. It Is Permissible For The Dowry To Be Teaching Qur’ân, A Ring Of Iron Or Anything Else, A Small Or Large Amount, And It Is Recommended For It To Be Five Hundred *Dirham*

[3487] 76 - (1425) It was

فَأَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ تَزَوَّجَ امْرَأَةً مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ .
فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَنْظَرْتَ إِلَيْهَا؟»
قَالَ: لَا . قَالَ: «فَاذْهَبْ فَانظُرْ إِلَيْهَا،
فَإِنَّ فِي أَعْيُنِ الْأَنْصَارِ شَيْئًا» .

[٣٤٨٦] ٧٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى
ابْنُ مَعِينٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ
الْفَرَارِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ كَيْسَانَ عَنْ أَبِي
حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي تَزَوَّجْتُ امْرَأَةً مِنَ
الْأَنْصَارِ . فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «هَلْ نَظَرْتَ
إِلَيْهَا؟ فَإِنَّ فِي عْيُونِ الْأَنْصَارِ شَيْئًا» قَالَ: قَدْ
نَظَرْتُ إِلَيْهَا . قَالَ: «عَلَى كَمْ تَزَوَّجْتَهَا؟»
قَالَ: عَلَى أَرْبَعِ أَوَاقٍ . فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ:
«عَلَى أَرْبَعِ أَوَاقٍ؟ كَأَنَّمَا تَنْجِثُونَ الْفِضَّةَ مِنْ
عَرْضِ هَذَا الْجَبَلِ، مَا عِنْدَنَا مَا نُعْطِيكَ،
وَلَكِنْ عَسَى أَنْ نَبْعَثَكَ فِي بَعْثٍ تَصِيبُ مِنْهُ»
قَالَ: فَبَعَثْتُ بَعْثًا إِلَى بَنِي عَبْسٍ، بَعَثْتُ ذَلِكَ
الرَّجُلَ فِيهِمْ .

(المعجم ١٣) - (بَابُ الصَّدَاقِ وَجَوَازِ
كُونِهِ تَعْلِيمَ قُرْآنٍ وَخَاتَمِ حَدِيدٍ، وَغَيْرِ
ذَلِكَ مِنْ قَلِيلٍ وَكَثِيرٍ وَاسْتِحْبَابِ كُونِهِ
خَمْسَمِائَةَ دِرْهَمٍ لِمَنْ لَا يَجْحَفُ بِهِ)
(التحفة ١٣)

[٣٤٨٧] ٧٦ - (١٤٢٥) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ

narrated that Sahl bin Sa'd As-Sâ'idî said: "A woman came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, I have come to give myself to you (in marriage).' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ looked her up and down, then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ lowered his head. When the woman saw that he had not made any decision about her, she sat down. A man among his Companions stood up and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, if you have no need of her then marry her to me.' He said: 'Do you have anything?' He said: 'No, by Allâh, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'Go to your family and see if you can find something.' So he went, then he came back and said: 'No, by Allâh, O Messenger of Allâh, not even a ring of iron, only this *Izâr* (lower garment) of mine'" - Sahl said: "He did not have a *Ridâ'* (upper garment) - 'and she may have half of it.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'What will she do with your *Izâr*? If you wear it she will not have anything of it and if she wears it you will not have anything of it.' The man sat down, and after he had sat for a long time, he got up (to leave). The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saw him turning away, and he ordered that he be called to him. When he came, he said: 'What do you know of the Qur'ân?' He said: 'I know *Sûrah*

ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْقُفَيْيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْقَارِيَّ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدِ السَّاعِدِيِّ قَالَ: جَاءَتْ امْرَأَةٌ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ جِئْتُ أَهْبُ لَكَ نَفْسِي، فَتَنْظُرْ إِلَيْهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَصَعَدَ النَّظَرَ فِيهَا وَصَوَّبَهُ، ثُمَّ طَاطَأَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَأْسَهُ، فَلَمَّا رَأَتْ الْمَرْأَةُ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يَقْضِ فِيهَا شَيْئًا، جَلَسَتْ. فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ لَكَ بِهَا حَاجَةٌ فَرَوِّجْنِيهَا. فَقَالَ: «فَهَلْ عِنْدَكَ مِنْ شَيْءٍ؟» فَقَالَ: لَا، وَاللَّهِ! يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَقَالَ: «اذْهَبِي إِلَى أَهْلِكَ، فَانظُرِي هَلْ تَجِدِي شَيْئًا؟» فَذَهَبَتْ ثُمَّ رَجَعَتْ. فَقَالَ: لَا، وَاللَّهِ! مَا وَجَدْتُ شَيْئًا. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «انظُرِي وَلَوْ خَاتِمٌ مِنْ حَدِيدٍ، فَذَهَبَتْ ثُمَّ رَجَعَتْ. فَقَالَ: لَا، وَاللَّهِ! يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! وَلَا خَاتِمٌ مِنْ حَدِيدٍ، وَلَكِنْ هَذَا إِزَارِي - قَالَ سَهْلٌ مَا لَهُ رِذَاءٌ - فَلَهَا نِصْفُهُ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: « مَا تَصْنَعُ بِإِزَارِكَ؟ إِنْ لَبِسْتَهُ

such-and-such and *Sûrah* such-and-such' - and he listed them. He said: 'Do you recite them by heart?' He said: 'Yes.' He said: 'Go. You have been given her (in marriage) for what you know of the Qur'an.'" This is the *Hadîth* of Ibn Abî Hâzim (a narrator), and the *Hadîth* of Ya'qûb (another narrator) is very similar in wording.

لَمْ يَكُنْ عَلَيْهَا مِنْهُ شَيْءٌ، وَإِنْ لَيْسَتْهُ لَمْ يَكُنْ عَلَيْكَ مِنْهُ شَيْءٌ» فَجَلَسَ الرَّجُلُ، حَتَّى إِذَا طَالَ مَجْلِسُهُ قَامَ، فَرَأَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مُوَلِّيًّا، فَأَمَرَ بِهِ فَدَعِيَ لَهُ. فَلَمَّا جَاءَ قَالَ: «مَاذَا مَعَكَ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ؟» قَالَ: مَعِيَ سُورَةٌ كَذَا وَسُورَةٌ كَذَا - عَدَدَهَا - فَقَالَ: «تَقْرَأُهُنَّ عَنْ ظَهْرِ قَلْبِكَ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: «أَذْهَبَ فَقَدْ مُلِّكْتَهَا بِمَا مَعَكَ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ» هَذَا حَدِيثُ ابْنِ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، وَحَدِيثُ يَعْقُوبَ يَقَارِبُهُ فِي اللَّفْظِ.

[3488] 77 - (...) This *Hadîth* was narrated from Sahl bin Sa'd (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3487); some of them added material to one another's reports, but in the *Hadîth* there is an addition which says: "Go, for I have married her to you, so teach her Qur'an."

[٣٤٨٨] ٧٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا خَلْفُ ابْنِ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنِ الدَّرَاوَرْدِيِّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ، عَنِ زَائِدَةَ. كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ. يَزِيدُ بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ زَائِدَةَ قَالَ: «انْطَلَقَ فَقَدْ زَوَّجْتَكِهَا، فَعَلِمْتَهَا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ».

[3489] 78 - (1426) It was narrated that Abû Salamah bin 'Abdur-Rahmân said: "I asked

[٣٤٨٩] ٧٨- (١٤٢٦) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ

‘Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: ‘How much was the dowry of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ?’ She said: ‘The dowry that he gave to his wives was twelve *Uqiyah* and a *Nashsh*.’ She said: ‘Do you know what a *Nashsh* is?’ I said: ‘No.’ She said: ‘Half an *Uqiyah*; and that (the whole amount) was equal to five hundred *Dirham*. That was the dowry of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ to his wives.’”

الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي يَزِيدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ الْهَادِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ الْمَكِّيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ عَنْ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: كَمْ كَانَ صَدَاقُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَتْ: كَانَ صَدَاقُهُ لِأَزْوَاجِهِ ثِنْتِي عَشْرَةَ أُوقِيَّةً وَنَشًّا. قَالَتْ: أَتَدْرِي مَا النَّشُّ؟ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَا. قَالَتْ: يَضْفُ أُوقِيَّةً. فَتِلْكَ خَمْسُمِائَةِ دِرْهَمٍ، فَهَذَا صَدَاقُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِأَزْوَاجِهِ.

[3490] 79 - (1427) It was narrated from Anas bin Mālik that the Prophet ﷺ saw on ‘Abdur-Rahmān bin ‘Awf traces of *Sufrah* and he said: “What is this?” He said: “O Messenger of Allāh, I got married to a woman for a date-stone’s weight of gold.” He said: “May Allāh bless you. Give a wedding feast, even if it is with a sheep.”

[٣٤٩٠] ٧٩ - (١٤٢٧) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ وَأَبُو الرَّبِيعِ سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ دَاوُدَ الْعَتَكِيُّ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا. وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ - عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَأَى عَلَى عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ أَثَرَ صُفْرَةٍ. قَالَ: «مَا هَذَا؟» قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي تَزَوَّجْتُ امْرَأَةً عَلَى وَزْنِ نَوَاةٍ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ. قَالَ: «فَبَارَكَ اللَّهُ لَكَ، أَوْلِمُ وَلَوْ بِشَاةٍ».

[3491] 80 - (...) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that ‘Abdur-Raḥmân bin ‘Awf got married at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, for a date-stone’s weight of gold. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: “Give a feast, even if it is with a sheep.”

[3492] 81 - (...) It was narrated from Anas that ‘Abdur-Raḥmân bin ‘Awf married a woman for a date-stone’s weight of gold, and the Prophet ﷺ said to him: “Give a feast, even if it is with a sheep.”

[3493] (...) It was narrated from Ḥumaid with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 3492), except that in the *Hadīth* of Wahb it says: “‘Abdur-Raḥmân said: ‘I got married to a woman.’”

[3494] 82 - (...) Anas said: ‘Abdur-Raḥmân bin ‘Awf said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saw on me the signs of happiness of a bridegroom. I said: ‘I have got married to a woman from among

[٣٤٩١] ٨٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عُبَيْدِ الْغُبَرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ عَوْفٍ تَزَوَّجَ عَلِيَّ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، عَلَى وَزْنِ نَوَاقِ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ. فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَوْلِمَ وَلَوْ بِشَاةٍ».

[٣٤٩٢] ٨١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَحْبَرَنَا وَكَيْعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ وَحُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ عَوْفٍ تَزَوَّجَ امْرَأَةً عَلَى وَزْنِ نَوَاقِ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ وَأَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لَهُ: «أَوْلِمَ وَلَوْ بِشَاةٍ».

[٣٤٩٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ وَهَرُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ خِرَاشٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ، كُلُّهُمُ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: تَزَوَّجْتُ امْرَأَةً.

[٣٤٩٤] ٨٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ قَدَامَةَ قَالَا: أَحْبَرَنَا النَّضْرُ بْنُ شُمَيْلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ صُهَيْبٍ قَالَ:

the *Anṣâr*.’ He said: “How much did you give her as a dowry?” He said: “A date-stone.” In the *Hadīth* of Iṣhâq (another narrator) it says: “Of gold.”

[3495] 83 - (...) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that ‘Abdur-Raḥmân married a woman for a date-stone’s weight of gold.

[3496] (...) Shu’bah narrated it with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 3495), except that he said: “One of the sons of Abdur-Raḥmân bin ‘Awf said: ‘Of gold.’”

Chapter 14. The Virtue Of Manumitting One’s Slave Girl Then Marrying Her

[3497] 84 - (1365) It was narrated from Anas that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ launched a campaign against Khaibar. “We prayed *Al-Ghadâh* (*Fajr*) there when it was still dark, then the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ rode and Abû Ṭalḥah rode, and I was seated behind Abû Ṭalḥah (on his mount). The Prophet ﷺ let

سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا يَقُولُ: قَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَوْفٍ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَعَلَيَّ بِشَاشَةٌ الْعُرْسِ فَقُلْتُ: تَزَوَّجْتُ امْرَأَةً مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ. فَقَالَ «كَمْ أَضَدَفْتَهَا؟» فَقُلْتُ: نَوَآةً. [وَأَفِي حَدِيثِ إِسْحَاقَ: مِنْ ذَهَبٍ.

[٣٤٩٥] ٨٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي حَمْرَةَ - قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: وَاسْمُهُ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ - عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ تَزَوَّجَ امْرَأَةً عَلَيَّ وَزَنَ نَوَآةً مِنْ ذَهَبٍ.

[٣٤٩٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ [مُحَمَّدُ] ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهِذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ وَلَدِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ: مِنْ ذَهَبٍ.

(المعجم ١٤) - (بَابُ فَضِيلَةِ إِعْتَاقِهِ

أُمَّتِهِ ثُمَّ يَتَزَوَّجُهَا) (التحفة ١٤)

[٣٤٩٧] ٨٤ - (١٣٦٥) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ يَعْنَى ابْنُ عُثَيْبٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ غَزَا حَبِيبَةَ. قَالَ: فَصَلَّيْنَا عِنْدَهَا صَلَاةَ الْغَدَاةِ بِعَلَسٍ، فَرَكِبَ نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَرَكِبَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ وَأَنَا رَدِيفُ أَبِي

his mount run through the narrow streets of Khaibar, and my knee was touching the thigh of the Prophet of Allāh ﷺ. The *Izâr* slipped from the thigh of the Prophet of Allāh ﷺ and I could see the whiteness of the thigh of the Prophet of Allāh ﷺ. When he entered the town, he said: 'Allāhu Akbar! Khaibar is destroyed! Then, when we descend in their courtyard (near to them), evil will be the morning for those who had been warned!'^[1] He said it three times. The people had come out to their work and they said: 'Muḥammad! [by Allāh!]' - (one of the narrators) 'Abdul-'Aziz said: 'Some of our companions said: 'Muḥammad and the army!' - "We seized Khaibar by force, and the prisoners were gathered together. Dihyah came to him and said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, give me a woman from among the prisoners.' He said: 'Go and take a woman.' He chose Ṣafiyyah bint Ḥuyayy, then a man came to the Prophet of Allāh ﷺ and said: 'O Prophet of Allāh, you have given Dihyah Ṣafiyyah bint Ḥuyayy, the first lady of Quraizah and An-Naḍîr? She is fit only for you.' He said: 'Call him to bring her here.' So he brought her, and when the Prophet ﷺ saw her, he said:

طَلَحَتْ، فَأَجْرَى نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي رُقَاقِ
خَيْبَرَ، وَإِنَّ رُكْبَتِي لَتَمَسُّ فِخْدَ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ ﷺ
وَأَنْحَسَرَ الْإِزَارُ عَنِ فِخْدِ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ ﷺ،
وَإِنِّي لَأَرَى بَيَاضَ فِخْدِ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ ﷺ،
فَلَمَّا دَخَلَ الْقَرْيَةَ قَالَ: «اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ خَرِبَتْ
خَيْبَرُ، إِنَّا إِذَا نَزَلْنَا بِسَاحَةِ قَوْمٍ، فَسَاءَ
صَبَاحَ الْمُتَدْرِينِ» قَالَهَا ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ.
قَالَ: وَقَدْ خَرَجَ الْقَوْمُ إِلَى أَعْمَالِهِمْ.
فَقَالُوا: مُحَمَّدٌ - [وَاللَّهُ!] قَالَ عَبْدُ
الْعَزِيزِ: وَقَالَ بَعْضُ أَصْحَابِنَا: [مُحَمَّدٌ]،
- وَالْحَمِيسُ . قَالَ: وَأَصْبَنَاهَا عَنُوءَةً،
وَجُمِعَ السَّبِيُّ، فَجَاءَهُ دِحْيَةُ فَقَالَ: يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَعْطِنِي جَارِيَةً مِنَ السَّبِيِّ.
فَقَالَ: «أَذْهَبُ فَخُذْ جَارِيَةً» فَأَخَذَ صَفِيَّةَ
بِنْتِ حُبَيْبٍ. فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ ﷺ
فَقَالَ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! أَعْطَيْتَ دِحْيَةَ، صَفِيَّةَ
بِنْتِ حُبَيْبٍ، سَيِّدَةَ قُرَيْظَةَ وَالنَّضِيرِ؟ مَا
تَصْلُحُ إِلَّا لَكَ. قَالَ: «ادْعُوهُ بِهَا» قَالَ:
فَجَاءَ بِهَا، فَلَمَّا نَظَرَ إِلَيْهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ قَالَ:
«خُذْ جَارِيَةً مِنَ السَّبِيِّ غَيْرَهَا» قَالَ:
وَأَعْتَمَهَا وَتَرَوَّجَهَا.
فَقَالَ لَهُ ثَابِتٌ: يَا أَبَا حَمْرَةَ! مَا
أَصْدَقَهَا؟ قَالَ: نَفْسَهَا، أَعْتَمَهَا

^[1] Similar to Allāh's saying in *Sûrat Aş-Saffât* (37:177).

‘Take another woman from among the prisoners.’ And he set her free and married her.”

Thâbit said to him: “O Abû Ḥamzah, what dowry did he give her?” He said: “Herself; he set her free then married her. Then when he was on the road, Umm Sulaim prepared her for him and gave her to him at night, and the following morning the Prophet ﷺ was a bridegroom, and he said: ‘Whoever has anything (of food) let him bring it.’ He spread out a cloth and men started bringing cottage cheese, dates and cooking fat. They made *Hais*, and that was the wedding feast of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.”

[3498] 85 - (...) It was narrated from Anas that the Prophet ﷺ manumitted Şafiyah and made her manumission her dowry. In the *Hadîth* of Mu‘âdh from his father it says: “He married Şafiyah and her manumission was her dowry.”

وَتَزَوَّجَهَا، حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ بِالطَّرِيقِ جَهَّرَتْهَا لَهُ أُمُّ سُلَيْمٍ، فَأَهْدَتْهَا لَهُ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ، فَأَصْبَحَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَرُوسًا. فَقَالَ: «مَنْ كَانَ عِنْدَهُ شَيْءٌ فَلْيَجِئْ بِهِ» قَالَ: وَبَسَطَ نِطْعًا. قَالَ: فَجَعَلَ الرَّجُلُ يَجِئُ بِالْأَفِطِ، وَجَعَلَ الرَّجُلُ يَجِئُ بِالتَّمْرِ، وَجَعَلَ الرَّجُلُ يَجِئُ بِالسَّمْنِ، فَحَاسُوا حَيْسًا، فَكَانَتْ وَلِيمَةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[راجع: ٣٣٢١]

[٣٤٩٨] ٨٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزُّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ وَعَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ صُهَيْبٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا فُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ وَشُعَيْبِ بْنِ جَبْحَابٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا فُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ وَعَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ الْعُبَيْرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ شُعَيْبِ بْنِ الْجُبْحَابِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛

وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ
 آدَمَ وَعُمَرُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ وَعَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، جَمِيعًا
 عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ يُونُسَ بْنِ عُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ
 شُعَيْبِ بْنِ الْحَبَّابِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ. كُلُّهُمْ
 عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ أَعْتَقَ صَفِيَّةَ وَجَعَلَ
 عِنَقَهَا صَدَاقَهَا. وَفِي حَدِيثٍ مُعَاذٍ عَنْ
 أَبِيهِ: تَزَوَّجَ صَفِيَّةَ وَأَصْدَقَهَا عِنَقَهَا.

[3499] 86 - (154) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said concerning the one who frees his slave woman then marries her: 'He will have two rewards.'"

[٣٤٩٩] ٨٦ - (١٥٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
 ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ،
 عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ، عَنْ عَامِرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ،
 عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ
 اللَّهِ ﷺ، فِي الَّذِي يُعْتِقُ جَارِيَتَهُ ثُمَّ
 يَتَزَوَّجُهَا: «لَهُ أَجْرَانِ». [راجع: ٣٨٧]

[3500] 87 - (1365) It was narrated that Anas said: "I was riding behind Abû Ṭalḥah on the Day of Khaibar, and my foot was touching the foot of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. We came to them (the people of Khaibar) when the sun had risen, and they had brought out their livestock and their axes, large baskets and hatchets. They said: 'Muḥammad and the army!' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Khaibar is destroyed! When we descend in their courtyard (near to them), evil will be the morning for those who had been warned!' Allâh, [the Mighty and Sublime],

[٣٥٠٠] ٨٧ - (١٣٦٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
 بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا
 حَمَادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ثَابِتٌ عَنْ أَنَسٍ
 قَالَ: كُنْتُ رَدَفَ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ،
 وَقَدِمِي تَمَسُّ قَدَمَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. قَالَ:
 فَأَتَيْنَاهُمْ حِينَ بَزَعَتِ الشَّمْسُ، وَقَدْ
 أَخْرَجُوا مَوَاشِيَهُمْ وَأَخْرَجُوا بِفُؤُوسِهِمْ
 وَمَكَاتِلِهِمْ وَمُرُورِهِمْ. فَقَالُوا: مُحَمَّدٌ
 وَالْحَمِيسُ قَالَ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
 «تَحْرِبَتْ خَيْبَرُ إِنَّا إِذَا نَزَلْنَا بِسَاحَةِ قَوْمٍ
 فَسَاءَ صَبَاحُ الْمُنْذَرِينَ» قَالَ: وَهَزَمَهُمُ اللَّهُ

defeated them. There fell to the lot of Dihyah a beautiful slave woman, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ bought her for seven slaves, then he gave her to Umm Sulaim to prepare her and adorn her for him” - he (the narrator) said: “I think he said: ‘And so that she could observe her *Iddah* in her house.’”

“That was Safiyyah bint Huyayy. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ made her wedding feast dates, cottage cheese, and cooking fat. Shallow pits were dug in the ground and leather mats were placed in them, and cottage cheese and cooking fat were brought and the people ate their fill. The people said: ‘We do not know if he has married her or taken her as a concubine.’ They said: ‘If he veils her then she is his wife, and if he does not veil her then she is a concubine.’ When he wanted to ride, he veiled her, and she sat on the back of the camel, so they knew that he had married her. When they drew near Al-Madinah, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sped up and we sped up too. The she-camel Al-Aḍbâ’ stumbled and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ fell, and she (Safiyyah) fell too, then he got up and screend her. The women were looking on and they said: ‘May Allâh keep the Jewess away from us!’”

I (the narrator) said: “O Abû

[عَزَّ وَجَلَّ] وَوَقَعَتْ فِي سَهْمِ دِحْيَةَ جَارِيَةَ جَمِيلَةً، فَاشْتَرَاهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِسَبْعَةِ أَرْوَاسٍ، ثُمَّ دَفَعَهَا إِلَى أُمِّ سُلَيْمٍ تُصَنِّعُهَا لَهُ وَتُهَيِّئُهَا - قَالَ: وَأَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ - وَعَتَدْتُ فِي بَيْتِهَا، وَهِيَ صَفِيَّةُ بِنْتُ حُيَيٍّ. قَالَ: وَجَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلِيْمَتَهَا التَّمْرَ وَالْأَقِطَ وَالسَّمْنَ، فَحَصَبَتِ الْأَرْضُ أَفَاحِيسَ، وَجِيءَ بِالْأَنْطَاعِ، فَوُضِعَتْ فِيهَا، وَجِيءَ بِالْأَقِطِ وَالسَّمَنِ فَسَبِعَ النَّاسُ. قَالَ: وَقَالَ النَّاسُ: لَا نَدْرِي أَتَزَوَّجَهَا أَمْ اتَّخَذَهَا أُمَّ وَوَلَدٍ، قَالُوا: إِنْ حَجَبَهَا فَهِيَ امْرَأَتُهُ، وَإِنْ لَمْ يَحْجُبْهَا فَهِيَ أُمَّ وَوَلَدٍ، فَلَمَّا أَرَادَ أَنْ يَرْكَبَ حَجَبَهَا، فَفَعَدَّتْ عَلَيَّ عَجْزَ الْبَعِيرِ فَعَرَفُوا أَنَّهُ قَدْ تَزَوَّجَهَا، فَلَمَّا دَنَوْا مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ دَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَدَفَعْنَا. قَالَ: فَعَثَرَتِ النَّاقَةُ الْعُضْبَاءُ، وَنَدَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَنَدَرْتُ، فَقَامَ فَسْتَرَهَا، وَقَدْ أَشْرَفَتِ النِّسَاءُ. يَقُلْنَ: أَبْعَدَ اللَّهُ الْيَهُودِيَّةَ.

قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا أَبَا حَمْرَةَ! أَوْقَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: إِي وَاللَّهِ! لَقَدْ وَقَعَ. قَالَ أَنَسٌ: وَشَهَدْتُ وَلِيْمَةَ زَيْنَبَ، فَاشْبَعَ النَّاسُ حُجْرًا وَلَحْمًا، وَكَانَ يَبْعَثُنِي

Hamzah, did the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ fall?" He said: "Yes, by Allāh, he fell."

Anas said: "And I attended the *Walimah* (wedding feast) of Zainab. The people ate their fill of bread and meat, and he used to send me to invite the people. When he had finished (eating), he got up and I followed him. Two men stayed behind, talking, and they did not leave. He went around to his wives and greeted each one of them, saying: 'Peace be upon you, how are you, O members of the household?' And they would say: 'We are fine, O Messenger of Allāh. How did you find your wife?' And he said: 'Fine.' When he had finished, he went back and I went back with him. When he reached the door, those two men were still there, talking. When they saw that he had come back, they got up and left. By Allāh, I do not know whether I told him or whether it was revealed to him that they had left. So he went back, and I went back with him, and when he put his foot on the threshold of the door he drew the curtain between myself and himself, and Allāh [the Most High] revealed this verse:

"O you who believe! Enter not the Prophet's houses, unless permission is given to you for a meal, (and then) not (so early as) to wait for its preparation. But when you are invited, enter, and

فَأَدْعُوا النَّاسَ، فَلَمَّا فَرَغَ قَامَ وَتَبِعْتُهُ،
فَتَخَلَّفَ رَجُلَانِ اسْتَأْنَسَ بِهِمَا الْحَدِيثُ،
لَمْ يَخْرُجَا، فَجَعَلَ يُمُرُّ عَلَى نِسَائِهِ،
فَيَسْلُمُ عَلَى كُلِّ وَاحِدَةٍ مِنْهُنَّ: «سَلَامٌ
عَلَيْكُمْ، كَيْفَ أَنْتُمْ يَا أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ؟»
فَيَقُولُونَ: بِخَيْرٍ. يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! كَيْفَ
وَجَدْتَ أَهْلَكَ؟ فَيَقُولُ: «بِخَيْرٍ» فَلَمَّا فَرَغَ
رَجَعَ وَرَجَعْتُ مَعَهُ، فَلَمَّا بَلَغَ الْبَابَ إِذَا
هُوَ بِالرَّجُلَيْنِ قَدْ اسْتَأْنَسَ بِهِمَا الْحَدِيثُ،
فَلَمَّا رَأَى أَنَّهُ قَدْ رَجَعَ قَامَا فَخَرَجَا، فَوَاللَّهِ!
مَا أَذْرِي أَنَا أَخْبِرْتُهُ أَمْ أُتِرِلَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَحْيُ
بِأَنْهُمَا قَدْ خَرَجَا، فَجَعَلَ وَرَجَعْتُ مَعَهُ،
فَلَمَّا وَضَعَ رِجْلَهُ فِي أُسْكُفَةِ الْبَابِ أَرَحَى
الْحِجَابَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ، وَأُنزِلَ اللَّهُ [تَعَالَى]
هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ: ﴿لَا تَدْخُلُوا بُيُوتَ النَّبِيِّ إِلَّا
أَن يُؤْذَنَ لَكُمْ﴾ [الأحزاب: ٥٣]

الآيَةَ. [راجع: ٣٣٢١، ٣٤٩٧]

when you have taken your meal, disperse without sitting for a talk. Verily, such (behavior) annoys the Prophet, and he is shy of (asking) you (to go); but Allâh is not shy of (telling you) the truth. And when you ask (his wives) for anything you want, ask them from behind a screen, that is purer for your hearts and for their hearts. And it is not (right) for you that you should annoy Allâh's Messenger, nor that you should ever marry his wives after him (his death). Verily, with Allâh that shall be an enormity.”^[1]

[3501] 88 - (1365) Anas said: “Safiyah fell to the lot of Dihyah and they started praising her before the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. They said: ‘We have never seen any captive like her.’ He sent word to Dihyah and gave him whatever he wanted, then he gave her to my mother, and said: ‘Prepare her.’ Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ left Khaibar, and when it was behind him, he halted and put up a tent for her. The next morning the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever has any surplus provisions, let him bring it.’ Men started bringing surplus dates and surplus *Sawîq* until they made a pile of *Hais*. They started eating from that *Hais* and drinking from a cistern of rainwater that was beside them.” Anas said: “And that was the wedding feast of the

[٣٥٠١] ٨٨ - (١٣٦٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ هَاشِمٍ، بْنُ حَيَّانَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا بِهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ الْمُغِيرَةِ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسٌ قَالَ: صَارَتْ صَفِيَّةٌ لِدِخْيَةَ فِي مَقْسَمِهِ، وَجَعَلُوا يَمْدَحُونَهَا عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. قَالَ: وَيَقُولُونَ: مَا رَأَيْنَا فِي السَّبْيِ مِثْلَهَا. قَالَ: فَبَعَثَ إِلَى دِخْيَةَ فَأَعْطَاهُ بِهَا مَا أَرَادَ، ثُمَّ دَفَعَهَا إِلَى أُمِّي فَقَالَ «أَصْلِحِيهَا» قَالَ: ثُمَّ خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ خَيْبَرَ، حَتَّى إِذَا جَعَلَهَا فِي ظَهْرِهِ نَزَلَ، ثُمَّ صَرَبَ عَلَيْهَا الْقُبَّةَ، فَلَمَّا أَصْبَحَ قَالَ رَسُولُ

[1] *Al-Ahzâb* 33:53.

Messenger of Allāh ﷺ when he married her. Then we set out, and when we saw the walls of Al-Madīnah we were excited and made our mounts go faster. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ also made his mount go faster. Şafiyah was riding behind the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and the mount of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ stumbled and he fell, and she fell too. No one among the people looked at him or her until the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ got up and screened her. Then we came to him, and he said: 'We are not hurt.' Then we entered Al-Madīnah, and the young ones among his wives came out to have a look at her, and they expressed joy at her fall."

اللَّهُ ﷺ «مَنْ كَانَ عِنْدَهُ فَضْلٌ زَادَ فَلْيَأْتِنَا بِهِ» قَالَ: فَجَعَلَ الرَّجُلُ يَجِيءُ بِفَضْلِ التَّمْرِ وَفَضْلِ السَّوِيقِ، حَتَّى جَعَلُوا مِنْ ذَلِكَ سَوَادًا حَيْسًا، فَجَعَلُوا يَأْكُلُونَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ الْحَيْسِ، وَيَشْرَبُونَ مِنْ حِيَاضِ إِلَى جَنِبِهِمْ مِنْ مَاءِ السَّمَاءِ. قَالَ: فَقَالَ أَنَسٌ: فَكَانَتْ تِلْكَ وَليمة رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَيْهَا. قَالَ: فَأَنْطَلَقْنَا، حَتَّى إِذَا رَأَيْنَا جُدْرَ الْمَدِينَةِ هَشْنَا إِلَيْهَا، فَرَفَعْنَا مَطِيئَنَا، وَرَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَطِيئَهُ. قَالَ: وَصَفِيَّةُ خَلْفَهُ قَدْ أَرْدَفَهَا [رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ]. قَالَ: فَعَثَرَتْ مَطِيئَةُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فَضُرِعَ وَضُرِعَتْ. قَالَ: فَلَيْسَ أَحَدٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ يَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهِ وَلَا إِلَيْهَا، حَتَّى قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَسَتَرَهَا. قَالَ: فَأَتَيْنَاهُ فَقَالَ «لَمْ نُضْرَ» قَالَ: فَدَخَلْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ، فَخَرَجَ جَوَارِي نِسَائِهِ يَتَرَاءَيْنَهَا وَيُسْمَعْنَ بِصُرْعِهَا. [راجع: ٣٣٢١، ٣٤٩٧، ٣٥٠٠]

Chapter 15. The Marriage Of Zainab Bint Jahsh, The Revelation Of (The Verse Of) *Hijab*, And Confirmation Of The Importance Of The Wedding Feast

[3502] 89 - (1428) It was narrated, and this is the *Hadīth* of Bahz, that, Anas said: "When the

(المعجم ١٥) - (بَابُ زَوَاجِ زَيْنَبِ

بِنْتِ جَحْشٍ، وَنَزُولِ الْحِجَابِ،

وَإثْبَاتِ وَليمة العرس) (التحفة ١٥)

[٣٥٠٢] ٨٩ - (١٤٢٨) حَدَّثَنِي

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بِهِزٌ؛

'Iddah of Zainab was over, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to Zaid: 'Make mention of me to her (for marriage).' Zaid set out, and came to her when she was adding yeast to her dough. He said: When I saw her, I felt a great deal of respect for her, and I could not look at her, because the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had mentioned her. So I turned my back on her and stepped backwards, and I said: "O Zainab, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ has sent a proposal of marriage to you." She said: "I will not do anything until I consult my Lord." Then she went to her prayer place. Then Qur'ân was revealed, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came and entered upon her without permission." He said: "And I remember the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave us bread and meat to eat when it was daylight, then the people left, but some men stayed behind in the house, talking after the meal. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went out and I followed him. He started going around to the apartments of his wives, greeting them, and they said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, how did you find your wife?' I do not know whether I told him that those people had left or he told me. He went and entered the house, and I went to enter with him, but he drew the curtain between myself

وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النَّضْرِ هَاشِمُ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ، قَالَ جَمِيعًا: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ الْمُغِيرَةِ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ وَهَذَا حَدِيثٌ بِهِزٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا انْقَضَتْ عِدَّةُ زَيْنَبَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِرَزِيدٍ: «فَاذْكُرْهَا عَلَيَّ» قَالَ: فَانْطَلَقَ رَيْدٌ حَتَّى أَتَاهَا وَهِيَ تُحَمِّرُ عَجِينَهَا. قَالَ: فَلَمَّا رَأَيْتُهَا عَظَمْتُ فِي صَدْرِي، حَتَّى مَا أَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ أَنْظُرَ إِلَيْهَا أَنْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ ذَكَرَهَا، فَوَلَّيْتُهَا ظَهْرِي وَنَكَصْتُ عَلَيَّ عَقْبِي. فَقُلْتُ: يَا زَيْنَبُ! أُرْسَلُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَذْكُرُكَ. قَالَتْ: مَا أَنَا بِصَانِعَةٍ شَيْئًا حَتَّى أُوَامِرَ رَبِّي، فَقَامَتْ إِلَى مَسْجِدِهَا، وَنَزَلَ الْقُرْآنُ، وَجَاءَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَدَخَلَ عَلَيْهَا بِغَيْرِ إِذْنٍ. قَالَ: فَقَالَ: وَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُنَا أَنْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَطْعَمَنَا الْخُبْزَ وَاللَّحْمَ حِينَ امْتَدَّ النَّهَارُ، فَخَرَجَ النَّاسُ وَبَقِيَ رِجَالٌ يَتَحَدَّثُونَ فِي الْبَيْتِ بَعْدَ الطَّعَامِ، فَخَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَابْتَعَتْهُ، فَجَعَلَ يَتَّبِعُ حُجْرَةَ نِسَائِهِ يُسَلِّمُ عَلَيْهِنَّ. وَيَقُلْنَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! كَيْفَ وَجَدْتَ أَهْلَكَ؟ قَالَ: فَمَا أَدْرِي أَنَا أَخْبَرْتُهُ أَنَّ الْقَوْمَ قَدْ خَرَجُوا أَوْ أَخْبَرَنِي. قَالَ: فَانْطَلَقَ حَتَّى دَخَلَ الْبَيْتَ، فَذَهَبْتُ

and himself, and the verse of *Hijâb* was revealed, and the people were exhorted with what they were exhorted.”

Ibn Râfi‘ added in his *Hadîth*: “Enter not the Prophet’s houses, unless permission is given to you for a meal, (and then) not (so early as) to wait for its preparation” up to His saying: “Allâh is not shy of (telling you) the truth.”

[3503] 90 - (...) It was narrated that Anas said: “I did not see the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ give a wedding feast for any of his wives like the feast he gave for Zainab, for which he slaughtered a sheep.”

[3504] 91 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdul-‘Azîz bin Suhaib said: “I heard Anas bin Mâlik say: ‘The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not give a wedding feast for any of his wives greater or better than the feast he gave for Zainab.’” Thâbit Al-Bunânî said: “What did he give them?” He said: “He gave them bread and meat, until they had eaten their fill.”

أَدْخُلَ مَعَهُ فَأَلْقَى السُّرَّ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ، وَنَزَلَ الْحِجَابُ. قَالَ: وَوُعِظَ الْقَوْمُ بِمَا وُعِظُوا بِهِ.

زَادَ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: ﴿لَا نَدْخُلُوا بِيُوتِ النَّبِيِّ إِلَّا أَنْ يُؤْذَنَ لَكُمْ إِلَى طَعَامٍ غَيْرَ نَظِيرِ بْنِ إِدْنَةَ﴾ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿وَاللَّهُ لَا يَسْتَحْيِي مِنَ الْحَقِّ﴾.

[٣٥٠٣] ٩٠- (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزُّهْرَانِيُّ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ فَضِيلُ ابْنِ حُسَيْنٍ وَفَتْيَبَةُ [بْنُ سَعِيدٍ] قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ - وَفِي رِوَايَةِ أَبِي كَامِلٍ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا - قَالَ: مَا رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَوْلَمَ عَلَى امْرَأَةٍ - وَقَالَ أَبُو كَامِلٍ: عَلَى شَيْءٍ - مِنْ نِسَائِهِ، مَا أَوْلَمَ عَلَى زَيْنَبَ، فَإِنَّهُ ذَبَحَ شَاةً.

[٣٥٠٤] ٩١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ عَبَّادِ بْنِ جَبَلَةَ بْنِ أَبِي رَوَّادٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ. قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ صُهَيْبٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ يَقُولُ: مَا أَوْلَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَى امْرَأَةٍ مِنْ نِسَائِهِ أَكْثَرَ أَوْ أَفْضَلَ مِمَّا أَوْلَمَ

عَلَى زَيْنَبَ. فَقَالَ ثَابِتُ الْبُنَانِيُّ: بِمَا
أَوْلَمَ؟ قَالَ: أَطْعَمَهُمْ خُبْرًا وَلَحْمًا حَتَّى
تَرَكَوهُ.

[3505] 92 - (...) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "When the Prophet ﷺ married Zainab bint Jahsh, he invited the people and they ate, then they sat and talked. He made a move as if to stand up, but they did not get up. When he saw that, he got up, and when he got up, some of the people got up and left."

‘Āsim and Ibn ‘Abdul-A‘la added in their *Hadîth*: "Three men remained sitting, and when the Prophet ﷺ came to enter the apartment, they were still sitting there, then they got up and left. I came and told the Prophet ﷺ that they had left, so he came and went in. I went to go in as well, but he drew the curtain between myself and himself, and Allâh, [the Mighty and Sublime] revealed: O you who believe! Enter not the Prophet's houses, unless permission is given to you for a meal, (and then) not (so early as) to wait for its preparation. up to His saying: Verily, with Allâh that shall be an enormity."^[1]

[٣٥٠٥] - ٩٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ حَبِيبٍ الْحَارِثِيُّ وَعَاصِمُ بْنُ النَّضْرِ
التَّمِيمِيُّ، وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى، كُلُّهُمْ
عَنْ مُعْتَمِرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ حَبِيبٍ - :
حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مِجَلَزٍ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ
مَالِكٍ. قَالَ: لَمَّا تَزَوَّجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ زَيْنَبَ
بِنْتَ جَحْشٍ، دَعَا الْقَوْمَ فَطَعِمُوا، ثُمَّ
جَلَسُوا يَتَحَدَّثُونَ. قَالَ: فَأَخَذَ كَأَنَّهُ يَتَهَيَّأُ
لِلْقِيَامِ فَلَمْ يَقُومُوا، فَلَمَّا رَأَى ذَلِكَ قَامَ،
فَلَمَّا قَامَ، قَامَ مَنْ قَامَ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ.

زَادَ عَاصِمٌ وَابْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى فِي
حَدِيثِهِمَا قَالَ: فَفَعَدَ ثَلَاثَةَ، وَإِنَّ
النَّبِيَّ ﷺ جَاءَ لِيَدْخُلَ فَإِذَا الْقَوْمُ جُلُوسٌ،
ثُمَّ إِنَّهُمْ قَامُوا فَانْطَلَقُوا. قَالَ: فَجِئْتُ
فَأَخْبَرْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَنَّهُمْ قَدِ انْطَلَقُوا.
قَالَ: فَجَاءَ حَتَّى دَخَلَ، فَدَهَبَتْ أَدْخُلُ
فَأَلْقَى الْحِجَابَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ. قَالَ: وَأَنْزَلَ
اللَّهُ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ]: ﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا
لَا تَدْخُلُوا بُيُوتَ النَّبِيِّ إِلَّا أَنْ يُؤَدَّكَ

[1] *Al-Ahzâb* 33:53.

لَكُمْ إِلَى طَعَامٍ غَيْرَ نَظِيرِينَ إِنَّهُ﴾ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿إِنَّ ذَلِكَ كَانَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ عَظِيمًا﴾.

[3506] 93 - (...) Anas bin Mâlik said: "I am the most knowledgeable of the people concerning *Hijâb*. Ubayy bin Ka'b used to ask me about it." Anas said: "The day after the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ married Zainab bint Jahsh, whom he married in Al-Madînah, he invited the people to come and eat in the mid-morning. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sat and some men sat with him after the people had left. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ got up and walked, and I walked with him, until he reached the door of 'Aishah's apartment. Then he thought that they had left, so he went back, and I went back with him, and they were still sitting there. Then he went back to 'Aishah's door a second time, and I went with him, then he went back and I went back, and they had left. Then he drew the curtain between myself and himself, and the verse of *Hijâb* was revealed."

[3507] 94 - (...) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ got married, then entered with his wife. My mother Umm Sulaim

[٣٥٠٦] ٩٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ. قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: إِنَّ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: أَنَا أَعْلَمُ النَّاسِ بِالْحِجَابِ، لَقَدْ كَانَ أَبِيُّ بْنُ كَعْبٍ يَسْأَلُنِي عَنْهُ. قَالَ أَنَسٌ: أَصْبَحَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَرُوسًا بِرَازِنَةَ بِنْتِ جَحْشٍ. قَالَ: وَكَانَ تَزَوَّجَهَا بِالْمَدِينَةِ، فَدَعَا النَّاسَ لِلطَّعَامِ بَعْدَ ارْتِفَاعِ النَّهَارِ، فَجَلَسَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَجَلَسَ مَعَهُ رِجَالٌ بَعْدَمَا قَامَ الْقَوْمُ، حَتَّى قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَمَشَى فَمَشَيْتُ مَعَهُ حَتَّى بَلَغَ بَابَ حُجْرَةِ عَائِشَةَ، ثُمَّ ظَنَّ أَنَّهُمْ قَدْ خَرَجُوا فَارْجَعَ وَرَجَعْتُ مَعَهُ، فَإِذَا هُمْ جُلُوسٌ مَكَانَهُمْ، فَارْجَعَ فَارْجَعْتُ الثَّانِيَةَ، حَتَّى بَلَغَ حُجْرَةَ عَائِشَةَ، فَارْجَعَ فَارْجَعْتُ، فَإِذَا هُمْ قَدْ قَامُوا، فَضَرَبَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ السَّتْرَ، وَأَنْزَلَ آيَةَ الْحِجَابِ.

[٣٥٠٧] ٩٤- (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَعْفَرُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنِ الْمَجْدِيِّ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ:

made some *Hais* and put it in a stone vessel, then she said: ‘O Anas, take this to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and say: “My mother has sent this to you, and she sends greetings of *Salâm* to you,” and tell him she says: “This is a small gift to you from us, O Messenger of Allâh.”’ So I took it to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: ‘My mother sends greetings of *Salâm* to you and she says: “This is a small gift to you from us, O Messenger of Allâh.”’ He said: ‘Put it down.’ Then he said: ‘Go and invite so-and-so for me, and whomever you meet,’ and he mentioned some men by name. I invited those whom he had named, and whoever else I met.” He (the narrator) said: “I said to Anas: ‘How many were they?’ He said: ‘Around three hundred.’”

And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: “O Anas, bring the stone vessel.” They came in until they filled the courtyard and the apartment. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Let them make circles of ten, and let each man eat from what is nearest to him.” Groups came one after another and they all ate until they were full, then he said to me: “O Anas, clear it away.” I picked it up, and I do not know whether it held more when I put it down or when I picked it up. Some of them sat talking in the house of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and the

تَزَوَّجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَدَخَلَ بِأَهْلِيهِ. قَالَ: فَصَنَعَتْ أُمِّي أُمَّ سُلَيْمٍ حَيْسًا فَجَعَلْتُهُ فِي تَوْرٍ. فَقَالَتْ: يَا أَنَسُ! أَذْهَبُ بِهَذَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فَقُلْتُ بَعَثْتُ بِهَذَا إِلَيْكَ أُمِّي، وَهِيَ تُقْرِئُكَ السَّلَامَ. وَتَقُولُ: إِنَّ هَذَا لَكَ مِنَّا قَلِيلٌ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: فَذَهَبْتُ بِهَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّ أُمِّي تُقْرِئُكَ السَّلَامَ وَتَقُولُ: إِنَّ هَذَا لَكَ مِنَّا قَلِيلٌ، [يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!] فَقَالَ: «ضَعْنِي» ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَذْهَبُ فَادْعُ لِي فُلَانًا وَفُلَانًا وَفُلَانًا، وَمَنْ لَقَيْتَ وَسَمِّي رَجَالًا. قَالَ: فَدَعَوْتُ مَنْ سَمِّي وَمَنْ لَقَيْتُ. قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِأَنَسٍ: عَدَدَ كَمْ كَانُوا؟ قَالَ: زُهَاءٌ ثَلَاثِمِائَةٍ.

وَقَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا أَنَسُ! هَاتِ التَّوْرَ» قَالَ: فَدَخَلُوا حَتَّى امْتَلَأَتِ الصُّفَّةُ وَالْحُجْرَةُ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لِيَتَحَنَّنَ عَشْرَةَ عَشْرَةَ وَلْيَأْكُلْ كُلُّ إِنْسَانٍ مِمَّا يَلِيهِ» قَالَ: فَأَكَلُوا حَتَّى شَبِعُوا. قَالَ: فَحَرَجَتْ طَائِفَةٌ وَدَخَلَتْ طَائِفَةٌ حَتَّى أَكَلُوا كُلُّهُمْ. فَقَالَ لِي: «يَا أَنَسُ! ارْفَعْ» قَالَ: فَرَفَعْتُ، فَمَا أَذْرِي حِينَ وَضَعْتُ كَانَ أَكْثَرَ أُمَّ حِينَ رَفَعْتُ. قَالَ: وَجَلَسَ طَوَائِفٌ مِنْهُمْ يَتَحَدَّثُونَ فِي بَيْتِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ جَالِسٌ،

Messenger of Allāh ﷺ was sitting there, and his wife had her face turned towards the wall. They were bothering the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, so the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ went out and greeted his wives, then he came back. When they saw that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ had come back, they realized that they were bothering him. So they all rushed to the door and left. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ came and hung up a curtain and went in, and I was sitting in the apartment. It was not long before he came out to me, and this verse had been revealed. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ went out and recited it to the people: "O you who believe! Enter not the Prophet's houses, unless permission is given to you for a meal, (and then) not (so early as) to wait for its preparation. But when you are invited, enter, and when you have taken your meal, disperse without sitting for a talk. Verily, such (behaviour) annoys the Prophet"^[1]

Al-Ja'd said: "Anas bin Mālik said: 'I was the first among the people to hear these verses, and the wives of the Prophet ﷺ observed *Hijāb*.'"

[3508] 95 - (...) It was narrated that Anas said: "When the Prophet ﷺ married Zainab, Umm Sulaim gave him a gift of some *Hais* in a stone vessel."

وَرَزَوَجَتُهُ مُوَلِّيَةً وَجَهَهَا إِلَى الْحَائِطِ، فَتَقَلُّوا عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَخَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ [فَسَلَّمَ] عَلَى نِسَائِهِ، ثُمَّ رَجَعَ، فَلَمَّا رَأَوْا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ رَجَعَ ظَنُّوا أَنَّهُمْ قَدْ تَقَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ. قَالَ: فَابْتَدَرُوا الْبَابَ فَخَرَجُوا كُلُّهُمْ، وَجَاءَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَتَّى أَرَخَى السُّرَّ وَدَخَلَ، وَأَنَا جَالِسٌ فِي الْحُجْرَةِ، فَلَمْ يَلْبَثْ إِلَّا يَسِيرًا حَتَّى خَرَجَ عَلَيَّ، وَأُنزِلَتْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ، فَخَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَقَرَأَهُنَّ عَلَى النَّاسِ: ﴿يَتَأْتِيهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا يَدْخُلُونَ بُيُوتَ النَّبِيِّ إِلَّا أَنْ يُؤْذَنَ لَكُمْ إِلَى طَعَامٍ غَيْرَ نَظِيرِينَ إِنَّهُ وَلَكِنْ إِذَا دُعِيتُمْ فَادْخُلُوا فَإِذَا طَعِمْتُمْ فَانْتَشِرُوا وَلَا مُسْتَقْسِمِينَ لِحَدِيثٍ إِنَّ ذَٰلِكُمْ كَانَ يُؤْذَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ إِلَى آخِرِ الْآيَةِ.

قَالَ الْجَعْدُ: قَالَ أَنَسٌ [بْنُ مَالِكٍ]: أَنَا أَحَدُ النَّاسِ عِنْدَ هَذِهِ الْآيَاتِ، وَحُجِبْنَ نِسَاءَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

[٣٥٠٨] ٩٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا تَزَوَّجَ

[1] *Al-Ahḏāb* 33:53.

Anas said: “The Prophet ﷺ said: ‘Go and invite for me whoever you meet of the Muslims.’ So I invited for him whomever I met. They started coming in, eating, and leaving, and the Prophet ﷺ kept his hand on that food and prayed for blessing for it, saying whatever Allâh willed he should say. I did not leave anyone whom I met but I invited him, and they ate their fill and left, but a few of them stayed behind and chatted at length. The Prophet ﷺ felt too shy to say anything to them, so he went out and left them in the house. Then Allâh [Most High] revealed the words: “O you who believe! Enter not the Prophet’s houses, unless permission is given to you for a meal, (and then) not (so early as) to wait for its preparation.” - Qatâdah said: “Not waiting for the time for food.” - “But when you are invited, enter” until he reached “that is purer for your hearts and for their hearts.”^[1]

النَّبِيُّ ﷺ زَيْنَبَ أَهْدَتْ لَهُ أُمُّ سَلِيمٍ حَيْسًا فِي تَوْرٍ مِنْ حِجَارَةٍ. فَقَالَ أَنَسٌ: فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَذْهَبْ فَادْعُ لِي مَنْ لَقَيْتَ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ» فَدَعَوْتُ لَهُ مَنْ لَقَيْتُ، فَجَعَلُوا يَدْخُلُونَ عَلَيْهِ فَيَأْكُلُونَ وَيَخْرُجُونَ، وَوَضَعَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَدَهُ عَلَى الطَّعَامِ فَدَعَا فِيهِ، وَقَالَ فِيهِ مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَقُولَ، وَلَمْ أَدْعُ أَحَدًا لَقَيْتُهُ إِلَّا دَعْوَتُهُ، فَأَكَلُوا حَتَّى شَبِعُوا، وَخَرَجُوا، وَبَقِيَ طَائِفَةٌ مِنْهُمْ فَأَطَالُوا عَلَيْهِ الْحَدِيثَ، فَجَعَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَسْتَحْيِي مِنْهُمْ أَنْ يَقُولَ لَهُمْ شَيْئًا، فَخَرَجَ وَتَرَكَهُمْ فِي الْبَيْتِ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿يَتَأْتِيهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا يَدْخُلُوا بُيُوتَ النَّبِيِّ إِلَّا أَنْ يُؤْذَنَ لَكُمْ إِلَى طَعَامٍ غَيْرِ نَظِيرِ بْنِ إِدْنَةَ﴾ - قَالَ قَتَادَةُ: غَيْرِ مُتَحَيِّينَ طَعَامًا - ﴿وَلَكِنْ إِذَا دُعِيتُمْ فَادْخُلُوا﴾ حَتَّى بَلَغَ: ﴿لِقُلُوبِكُمْ وَقُلُوبِهِمْ﴾.

Chapter 16. The Command To Accept Invitations

(المعجم ١٦) - (باب الأمر بإجابة الداعي إلى دعوة) (التحفة ١٦)

[3509] 96 - (1429) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘If one of you is invited to a feast, let him accept.’”

[٣٥٠٩] ٩٦ - (١٤٢٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ

^[1] Al-Ahẓâb 33:53.

اللَّهُ ﷺ: «إِذَا دُعِيَ أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَى الْوَلِيمَةِ فَلْيَأْتِهَا».

[3510] 97 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Prophet ﷺ said: "If one of you is invited to a feast, let him accept."

[٣٥١٠] ٩٧- (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا دُعِيَ أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَى الْوَلِيمَةِ فَلْيُجِبْ».

قَالَ خَالِدٌ: فَإِذَا عُبِيدُ اللَّهُ يُنْزَلُهُ عَلَى الْعُرْسِ.

[3511] 98 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "If one of you is invited to a wedding feast, let him accept."

[٣٥١١] ٩٨- (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا دُعِيَ أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَى وَلِيمَةٍ عُرْسٍ فَلْيُجِبْ».

[3512] 99 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Accept the invitation when you are invited.'"

[٣٥١٢] ٩٩- (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «اتُّسُوا الدَّعْوَةَ إِذَا دُعِيتُمْ».

[3513] 100 - (...) It was narrated from Nāfi' that Ibn 'Umar used to say, narrating from the Prophet ﷺ: "If one of you invites his brother, let him accept, whether it is for a wedding or something similar."

[٣٥١٣] ١٠٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ يَقُولُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ «إِذَا دَعَا أَحَدُكُمْ أَخَاهُ فَلْيُجِبْ، عُرْسًا كَانَ أَوْ نَحْوَهُ».

[3514] 101 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever is invited to a wedding and the like, let him accept.’”

[٣٥١٤] ١٠١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَقُ
بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَيْسَى ابْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا
بَقِيَّةُ: حَدَّثَنَا الزُّبَيْدِيُّ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ
قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «مَنْ دُعِيَ إِلَى عُرْسٍ
أَوْ نَحْوِهِ فَلْيُجِبْ».

[3515] 102 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Accept invitations if you are invited.’”

[٣٥١٥] ١٠٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي
حُمَيْدُ بْنُ مَسْعَدَةَ الْبَاهِلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ
الْمُقْضَلِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ، عَنْ
نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [بْنِ عُمَرَ] قَالَ: قَالَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «اِثْمُوا الدَّعْوَةَ إِذَا دُعِيتُمْ».

[3516] 103 - (...) It was narrated that Nâfi‘ said: ‘I heard ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar say: ‘Accept this invitation if you are invited.’”

He said: “And ‘Abdullâh used to accept invitations to weddings and other events, and he would come even if he was fasting.”

[٣٥١٦] ١٠٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
هُرُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ ابْنِ
مُحَمَّدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُوسَى بْنُ
عُقْبَةَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ
عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «أَجِيبُوا
هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةَ إِذَا دُعِيتُمْ لَهَا»

قَالَ: وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ [بْنُ عُمَرَ] يَأْتِي
الدَّعْوَةَ فِي الْعُرْسِ وَعَنْبَرِ الْعُرْسِ، وَيَأْتِيهَا
وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ.

[3517] 104 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Prophet ﷺ said: “If you are invited to (a meal of) a sheep’s foot, accept it.”

[٣٥١٧] ١٠٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
حَزْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ:
حَدَّثَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ
عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ «إِذَا دُعِيتُمْ إِلَى
كُرَاعٍ فَأَجِيبُوا».

[3518] 105 - (1430) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If one of you is invited to a feast, let him respond, then if he wishes he may eat and if he wishes he may refrain.'" And Ibn Al-Muthanna (a narrator) did not mention the words "to a feast."

[3519] (...) A similar report (as no. 3518) was narrated from Abû Az-Zubair with this chain.

[3520] 106 - (1431) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If one of you is invited let him respond; if he is fasting let him pray (for the people), and if he is not fasting let him eat.'"

[3521] 107 - (1432) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that he used to say: "The worst of food is the food of a (wedding) feast to which the rich are invited and the poor are ignored. Whoever does not accept an invitation has disobeyed Allâh and His Messenger."

[٣٥١٨] ١٠٥ - (١٤٣٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا دُعِيَ أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَى طَعَامٍ فَلْيُجِبْ فَإِنْ شَاءَ طَعِمَ، وَإِنْ شَاءَ تَرَكَ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى «إِلَى طَعَامٍ».

[٣٥١٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. مِثْلُهُ.

[٣٥٢٠] ١٠٦ - (١٤٣١) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ عَنْ هِشَامِ، عَنِ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا دُعِيَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَلْيُجِبْ، فَإِنْ كَانَ صَائِمًا فَلْيُصَلِّ، وَإِنْ كَانَ مُفْطِرًا فَلْيُطْعَمْ».

[٣٥٢١] ١٠٧ - (١٤٣٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَقُولُ: بِسْمِ الطَّعَامِ طَعَامُ الْوَلِيمَةِ يُدْعَى إِلَيْهِ الْأَغْنِيَاءُ وَيُتْرَكُ الْمَسَاكِينُ، فَمَنْ لَمْ يَأْتِ الدَّعْوَةَ، فَقَدْ عَصَى اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ.

[3522] 108 - (...) Sufyân said: "I said to Az-Zuhrî: 'O Abû Bakr, what does this *Hadîth* mean - 'The worst of food is the food of the rich?'" He laughed and said: It is not: 'The worst of food is the food of the rich.'"

Sufyân said: "My father was rich, and this *Hadîth* troubled me when I heard it, so I asked Az-Zuhrî about it. He said: 'Abdur-Rahmân Al-A'raj told me that he heard Abû Hurairah say: "The worst of food is the food of a (wedding) feast..." then he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of Mâlik (no. 3521)."

[٣٥٢٢] ١٠٨- (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِلزُّهْرِيِّ: يَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ! كَيْفَ هَذَا الْحَدِيثُ: شَرُّ الطَّعَامِ طَعَامُ الْأَغْنِيَاءِ؟ فَصَحَّكَ فَقَالَ: لَيْسَ هُوَ: شَرُّ الطَّعَامِ طَعَامُ الْأَغْنِيَاءِ.

قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: وَكَانَ أَبِي غَنِيًّا، فَأَفْرَعَنِي هَذَا الْحَدِيثُ حِينَ سَمِعْتُ بِهِ، فَسَأَلْتُ عَنْهُ الزُّهْرِيَّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ الْأَعْرَجُ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: شَرُّ الطَّعَامِ طَعَامُ الْوَلِيمَةِ. ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ.

[3523] 109 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The worst of food is the food of a (wedding) feast..." a *Hadîth* like that of Mâlik (no. 3521).

[٣٥٢٣] ١٠٩- (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، وَعَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: شَرُّ الطَّعَامِ طَعَامُ الْوَلِيمَةِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ.

[3524] (...) A similar report (as no. 3521) was narrated from Abû Hurairah.

[٣٥٢٤] حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، نَحْوَ ذَلِكَ.

[3525] 110 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The worst of food is the food of a feast from which those who come to it are

[٣٥٢٥] ١١٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ زِيَادَ بْنَ سَعْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ثَابِتًا الْأَعْرَجِ

turned away and those who refuse to come are invited to it. Whoever does not accept an invitation has disobeyed Allâh and His Messenger.”

Chapter 17. It Is Not Permissible For A Woman Who Has Been Thrice-Divorced To Return To The One Who Divorced Her Until She Marries Another Husband Who Has Intercourse With Her, Then Divorces Her, And She Completes The 'Iddah

[3526] 111 - (1433) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: “The wife of Rifâ'ah came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: ‘I was married to Rifâ'ah, then he divorced me and made the divorce irrevocable. Then I married 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Az-Zubair, and what he has is like the edge of a garment.’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ smiled and said: ‘Do you want to go back to Rifâ'ah? No, not until you taste his ('Abdur-Rahmân's) sweetness and he tastes your sweetness.”

She said: “And Abû Bakr was with him, and Khâlid was at the door, waiting to be given permission to enter. He called out: ‘O Abû Bakr, do you not

يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «شَرُّ الطَّعَامِ طَعَامُ الْوَالِيمَةِ، يُمْنَعُهَا مَنْ يَأْتِيهَا وَيُدْعَى إِلَيْهَا مِنْ أَبَائِهَا، وَمَنْ لَمْ يُجِبِ الدَّعْوَةَ، فَقَدْ عَصَى اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَرَسُولَهُ».

(المعجم ١٧) - (باب لا تحل المطلقة ثلاثاً لمطلقها حتى تنكح زوجاً غيره ويطأها، ثم يفارقها، وتنقضي عدتها) (التحفة ١٧)

[٣٥٢٦] ١١١ - (١٤٣٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعَمْرٍو - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: جَاءَتِ امْرَأَةٌ رِفَاعَةَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: كُنْتُ عِنْدَ رِفَاعَةَ، فَطَلَّقَنِي فَبَتَّ طَلَاقِي، فَتَزَوَّجْتُ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ الزَّيْبِرِ، وَإِنَّمَا مَعَهُ مِثْلُ هُدْيَةِ الثَّوْبِ، فَتَسَمَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فَقَالَ: «أَتُرِيدِينَ أَنْ تَرْجِعِي إِلَيَّ رِفَاعَةَ؟ لَا. حَتَّى تَذُوقِي عُسَيْلَتَهُ وَيَذُوقَ عُسَيْلَتِكَ».

قَالَتْ: وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ عِنْدَهُ، وَخَالِدٌ بِالْبَابِ يَنْتَظِرُ أَنْ يُؤَدَّنَ لَهُ، فَتَادَى: يَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ!

hear what this woman dares to say in the presence of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ?"

[3527] 112 - (...) 'Urwah bin Az-Zubair narrated that 'Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, told him that Rifā'ah Al-Qurazī divorced his wife and made the divorce irrevocable, then after that she married 'Abdur-Rahmān bin Az-Zubair. She came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, I was married to Rifā'ah, then he issued the last of three divorces to me. Then after that I married 'Abdur-Rahmān bin Az-Zubair, and by Allāh all he has is like the edge (of a garment)' - and she held up the edge of her *Jilbāb*. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ smiled and said: 'Perhaps you want to go back to Rifā'ah? No, not until he ('Abdur-Rahmān) tastes your sweetness and you taste his sweetness.' Abū Bakr Aṣ-Ṣiddīq was sitting with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and Khālid bin Sa'eed bin Al-'Ās was sitting at the door of the apartment, and had not been given permission to enter. Khālid called out to Abū Bakr: 'Will you not rebuke this woman for what she dares to say in the presence of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ?'"

أَلَا تَسْمَعُ هَذِهِ مَا تَجْهَرُ بِهِ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[٣٥٢٧] ١١٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَزْمَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لِحَزْمَةَ، قَالَ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ حَزْمَةُ: أَخْبَرَنَا - ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ، أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ رَوَّجَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَخْبَرْتُهُ أَنَّ رِفَاعَةَ الْقُرْظِيَّ طَلَّقَ امْرَأَتَهُ فَبَتَّ طَلَاقَهَا، فَتَزَوَّجَتْ بَعْدَهُ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ، فَجَاءَتِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّهَا كَانَتْ تَحْتِ رِفَاعَةَ، فَطَلَّقَهَا آخِرَ ثَلَاثِ تَطْلِيقَاتٍ، فَتَزَوَّجَتْ بَعْدَهُ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ، وَإِنَّهُ، وَاللَّهِ! مَا مَعَهُ إِلَّا مِثْلُ الْهَدْيَةِ، فَأَخَذْتُ بِهَدْيَةٍ مِنْ جِلْبَابِهَا. قَالَ: فَتَسَمَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَاحِكًا. فَقَالَ: «لَعَلَّكَ تُرِيدِينَ أَنْ تَرْجِعِي إِلَيَّ رِفَاعَةَ، لَا، حَتَّى يَذُوقَ عُسَيْلَتِكَ وَتَذُوقِي عُسَيْلَتَهُ». وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقُ جَالِسٌ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَخَالِدُ بْنُ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْعَاصِ جَالِسٌ بِبَابِ الْحُجْرَةِ لَمْ يُؤْذَنْ لَهُ. قَالَ: فَطَفِقَ خَالِدٌ يُنَادِي أَبَا بَكْرٍ: أَلَا تَرُجِّرُ هَذِهِ عَمَّا تَجْهَرُ بِهِ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟

[3528] 113 - (...) It was narrated from 'Āishah that Rifā'ah Al-Qurazī divorced his wife, then she married 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin Az-Zubair. She came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, Rifā'ah issued the last of three divorces...' a *Hadīth* like that of Yūnus (no. 3527).

[٣٥٢٨] ١١٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا
مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ
عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّ رِفَاعَةَ الْقُرْظِيِّ طَلَّقَ امْرَأَتَهُ
فَتَزَوَّجَهَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ. فَجَاءَتْ
النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ
رِفَاعَةَ طَلَّقَهَا آخِرَ ثَلَاثِ تَطْلِيقَاتٍ، بِمِثْلِ
حَدِيثِ يُونُسَ.

[3529] 114 - (...) It was narrated from 'Āishah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ was asked about a woman who got married to a man, then he divorced her, then another man married her, and divorced her before consummating the marriage - is it permissible for her to go back to her first husband? He said: 'No, not until he (the second husband) has tasted her sweetness.'

[٣٥٢٩] ١١٤- (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ الْعَلَاءِ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ
عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ سُئِلَ عَنِ الْمَرْأَةِ يَتَزَوَّجُهَا
الرَّجُلُ، فَيُطَلِّقُهَا، فَتَزَوَّجَ رَجُلًا، فَيُطَلِّقُهَا
قَبْلَ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ بِهَا، أَتَحِلُّ لِرِزْوَجِهَا
الْأَوَّلِ؟ قَالَ: «لَا، حَتَّى يَذُوقَ
عُسَيْلَتَهَا».

[3530] (...) It was narrated from Hishām with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 3529).

[٣٥٣٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ
أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فَضِيلٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ
هِشَامٍ، بِهِذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[3531] 115 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: "A man divorced his wife three times, then another man married her and divorced her before consummating the marriage with her. Her first husband wanted

[٣٥٣١] ١١٥- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ
مُسَهِّرٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ
الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ:

to remarry her, and the Prophet ﷺ was asked about that. He said: 'No, not until the second husband tastes of her sweetness what the first one tasted.'

طَلَّقَ رَجُلٌ امْرَأَتَهُ ثَلَاثًا، فَتَزَوَّجَهَا رَجُلٌ
ثُمَّ طَلَّقَهَا قَبْلَ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ بِهَا، فَأَرَادَ
رَزْوُجَهَا الْأَوَّلَ أَنْ يَتَزَوَّجَهَا، فَسُئِلَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ ذَلِكَ. فَقَالَ: «لَا،
حَتَّى يَذُوقَ الْآخِرُ مِنَ عُسَلَيْتِهَا، مَا
ذَاقَ الْأَوَّلُ».

[3532] (...) A similar report (as no. 3531) was narrated with this *Hadīth* from 'Ubaidullāh.

[٣٥٣٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى يَعْنِي ابْنَ
سَعِيدٍ. جَمِيعًا عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، بِهَذَا
الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ. وَفِي حَدِيثِ يَحْيَى، عَنْ
عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْقَاسِمُ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ.

Chapter 18. What It Is Recommended To Say When Having Intercourse

[3533] 116 - (1434) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbās said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'If one of you says, when he wants to have intercourse with his wife, "*Bismillāh, Allāhumma! Jannibnāsh-Shaiṭān; wa jannibish-Shaiṭāna mā razaqtanā.* (In the name of Allāh, O Allāh, keep the *Shaiṭān* away from us and keep the *Shaiṭān* away from that with which You provide us,' then if it is decreed that they should have a child from that, the *Shaiṭān* will never harm him."

(المعجم ١٨) - (بَابُ مَا يَسْتَحَبُّ أَنْ
يَقُولَهُ عِنْدَ الْجَمَاعِ) (التحفة ١٨)

[٣٥٣٣] ١١٦ - (١٤٣٤) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
بْنُ يَحْيَى وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ
لِيَحْيَى - قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنُصُورٍ،
عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ
قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَوْ أَنَّ
أَحَدَهُمْ، إِذَا أَرَادَ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ أَهْلَهُ، قَالَ:
بِاسْمِ اللَّهِ، اللَّهُمَّ! جَنِّبْنَا الشَّيْطَانَ، وَجَنِّبِ
الشَّيْطَانَ مَا رَزَقْتَنَا، فَإِنَّهُ، إِنْ يَدَّرَ بَيْنَهُمَا
وَلَدٌ فِي ذَلِكَ، لَمْ يَضُرَّهُ شَيْطَانٌ أَبَدًا».

[3534] (...) A *Ḥadīth* similar to that of Jarīr (no. 3533) was narrated from Maṣṣūr, except that in the *Ḥadīth* of Shu'bah it does not mention the words "In the name of Allāh." In the report of 'Abdur-Razzāq from Ath-Thawrī it does say "In the name of Allāh." In the report of Ibn Numair, Maṣṣūr said: "I think he said: 'In the name of Allāh.'"

[٣٥٣٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ. جَمِيعًا، عَنِ الثَّوْرِيِّ. كِلَاهُمَا، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ شُعْبَةَ لَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ ذِكْرُ «بِاسْمِ اللَّهِ». وَفِي رِوَايَةِ عَبْدِ الرَّزَّاقِ عَنِ الثَّوْرِيِّ «بِاسْمِ اللَّهِ». وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: قَالَ مَنْصُورٌ: أَرَاهُ قَالَ «بِاسْمِ اللَّهِ».

Chapter 19. It Is Permissible For A Man To Have Intercourse With His Wife From The Front Or From The Back, Without Entering The Behind

(المعجم ١٩) - (باب جواز جماعه امرأته في قبلها، من قدامها ومن ورائها، من غير تعرض للدبر) (التحفة ١٩)

[3535] 117 - (1435) Jâbir said: "The Jews used to say that if a man had intercourse with a woman from the back, in the vagina, the child would have a squint. Then the following was revealed: 'Your wives are a tilth for you, so go to your tilth, when or how you will...'"^[1]

[٣٥٣٥] ١١٧ - (١٤٣٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى سَمِعَ جَابِرًا يَقُولُ: كَانَتْ الْيَهُودُ تَقُولُ: إِذَا أَتَى الرَّجُلُ امْرَأَتَهُ، مِنْ دُبْرِهَا، فِي قُبْلِهَا، كَانَ الْوَلَدُ أَحْوَلَ. فَنَزَلَتْ: ﴿نِسَاؤُكُمْ حَرْثٌ لَكُمْ فَأَتُوا حَرْثَكُمْ أَنَّى شِئْتُمْ﴾ [البقرة: ٢٢٣].

[1] Al-Baqarah 2:223.

[3536] 118 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that the Jews used to say: "If a man has intercourse with a woman in her vagina from the back, then she gets pregnant, her child will have a squint." Then the following was revealed: "Your wives are a tilth for you, so go to your tilth, when or how you will..."^[1]

[3537] 119 - (...) This *Hadîth* was narrated from Jâbir (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3536). The *Hadîth* of An-Nu'mân from Az-Zuhrî adds: "...if he wishes, while she is lying on her front, and if he wishes while she is not lying on her front, so long as that is in only one opening."

[٣٥٣٦] ١١٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنِ ابْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُنْكَدِرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّ يَهُودَ كَانَتْ تَقُولُ: إِذَا أُتِيَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ مِنْ دُبْرِهَا، فِي قُبْلِهَا، ثُمَّ حَمَلَتْ كَانَتْ وَلَدَهَا أَحْوَلَ. قَالَ: فَأَنْزَلَتْ: ﴿نِسَاؤُكُمْ حَرْثٌ لَكُمْ فَأَتُوا حَرْثَكُمْ أَنَّى شِئْتُمْ﴾.

[٣٥٣٧] ١١٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنِي وَهْبُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَهَرُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَأَبُو مَعْنٍ الرَّقَاشِيُّ. قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ التُّعْمَانَ بْنَ رَاشِدٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ مَعْبُدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَلَّى بْنُ أَسَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْمُخْتَارِ، عَنْ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ،

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:223.

كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ عَنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُكَدِّرِ،
عَنْ جَابِرٍ، بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ. وَزَادَ فِي
حَدِيثِ التُّعْمَانِ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: إِنَّ شَاءَ
مُجَبِّئَهُ، وَإِنْ شَاءَ غَيْرَ مُجَبِّئِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ
ذَلِكَ فِي صِمَامٍ وَاجِدٍ.

Chapter 20. It Is Unlawful For The Wife To Refuse To Come To Her Husband's Bed

[3538] 120 - (1436) It was narrated from Abû Zuhrah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "If a woman spends the night forsaking her husband's bed, the Angels will curse her until morning."

[3539] (...) Shu'bah narrated it with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3538) and said: "...until she goes back."

[3540] 121 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, there is no man who calls his wife to his bed and she refuses, but the One Who is in

(المعجم ٢٠) - (باب تحريم امتناعها
من فراش زوجها) (التحفة ٢٠)

[٣٥٣٨] ١٢٠ - (١٤٣٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ
لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ
يُحَدِّثُ، عَنْ زُرَّارَةَ بْنِ أَوْفَى، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا بَاتَتْ
الْمَرْأَةُ هَاجِرَةً فِرَاشَ زَوْجِهَا، لَعَنَتَهَا
الْمَلَائِكَةُ حَتَّى تُصْبِحَ».

[٣٥٣٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ
حَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ:
حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. وَقَالَ «حَتَّى
تَرْجِعَ».

[٣٥٤٠] ١٢١ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ عَنْ يَزِيدَ يَعْنِي
ابْنَ كَيْسَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَالَّذِي

heaven will be angry with her, until he is pleased with her.”

نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! مَا مِنْ رَجُلٍ يَدْعُو امْرَأَتَهُ إِلَى فِرَاشِهَا، فَتَأْتِي عَلَيْهِ، إِلَّا كَانَ الَّذِي فِي السَّمَاءِ سَاحِطًا عَلَيْهَا، حَتَّى يَرْضَى عَنْهَا».

[3541] 122 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘If a man calls his wife to his bed and she does not come to him, and he spends the night angry with her, the Angels will curse her until morning.’”

[٣٥٤١] ١٢٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشْجِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، كُلُّهُمُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا دَعَا الرَّجُلُ امْرَأَتَهُ إِلَى فِرَاشِهِ، فَلَمْ تَأْتِهِ، قَبَاتَ غَضَبَانَ عَلَيْهَا، لَعَنَتَهَا الْمَلَائِكَةُ حَتَّى تُصْبِحَ».

Chapter 21. The Prohibition Of Disclosing A Woman's Secrets

(المعجم ٢١) - (بابُ تحريم إفشاء سر المرأة) (التحفة ٢١)

[3542] 123 - (1437) Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘One of the most evil people before Allâh on the Day of Resurrection will be a man who is intimate with his wife and she is intimate with him, then he publicizes her secrets.’”

[٣٥٤٢] ١٢٣ - (١٤٣٧) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ عَمْرِ بْنِ حَمْرَةَ الْعَمَرِيِّ حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ سَعْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ مِنْ أَسْرِّ النَّاسِ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ مَنْزِلَةً يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، الرَّجُلُ

يُنْفِضِي إِلَى امْرَأَتِهِ، وَتُنْفِضِي إِلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ يَنْشُرُ سِرَّهَا».

[3543] 124 - (...) Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The most serious breach of trust before Allâh on the Day of Resurrection will be a man who is intimate with his wife and she is intimate with him, then he publicizes her secrets.'"

[٣٥٤٣] ١٢٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ حَمْرَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ مِنْ أَعْظَمِ الْأَمَانَةِ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، الرَّجُلَ يُنْفِضِي إِلَى امْرَأَتِهِ وَتُنْفِضِي إِلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ يَنْشُرُ سِرَّهَا» وَقَالَ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: «إِنَّ أَعْظَمَ».

Chapter 22. The Ruling On Coitus Interruptus ('Azl)

(المعجم ٢٢) - (باب حكم العزل)

(التحفة ٢٢)

[3544] 125 - (1438) It was narrated from Ibn Muḥairiz that he said: "Abû Şirmah and I entered upon Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî, and Abû Şirmah asked him: 'Did you hear the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ speak about 'Azl?' He said: 'Yes. We went on a campaign with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to Banû Al-Muṣṭaliq, and we captured some noble Arab women. We had been away from our wives for too long, but we also wanted the ransom, so we wanted to have intercourse with them then withdraw (coitus interruptus). Then we said: "How could we do

[٣٥٤٤] ١٢٥- (١٤٣٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي يَتِيمَةَ وَفُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي رَبِيعَةُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ يَحْيَى بْنِ حَبَّانَ، عَنِ ابْنِ مُخَيْرِزٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ أَنَا وَأَبُو صِرْمَةَ عَلَى أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ، فَسَأَلَهُ أَبُو صِرْمَةَ فَقَالَ: يَا أَبَا سَعِيدٍ! هَلْ سَمِعْتَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَذْكُرُ الْعَزْلَ؟ فَقَالَ: نَعَمْ، غَزَوْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ غَزْوَةَ بَلْمُصْطَلِقِ، فَسَبَّيْنَا كَرَائِمَ الْعَرَبِ، فَطَالَتْ عَلَيْنَا الْعَزْبَةُ

this when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ is among us, and we have not asked him?" So we asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: It does not matter if you do not do it, for Allâh has not decreed that any soul will exist, until the Day of Resurrection, but it will come into being."

[3545] 126 - (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Rabî'ah (no. 3554) was narrated from Muḥammad bin Yahyâ bin Ḥabbân with this chain, except that he said: "For Allâh has decreed whom He is going to create until the Day of Resurrection."

[3546] 127 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "We captured some female prisoners and we engaged in coitus interruptus, then we asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about that, and he said to us: 'Do you do that? Do you do that? Do you do that? There is no soul that is to exist, until the Day of Resurrection, but it will come into being.'"

[3547] 128 - (...) It was narrated from Anas bin Sirîn, from Ma'bad bin Sirîn, from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî. He (one of the narrators) said: "I said to him: 'Did you hear

وَرَعْبْنَا فِي الْفِدَاءِ، فَأَرَدْنَا أَنْ نَسْتَمْتِعَ
وَنَعْرِزَ. فَقُلْنَا: نَفْعَلُ وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
بَيْنَ أَظْهُرِنَا لَا نَسْأَلُهُ فَسَأَلْنَا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «لَا عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْ لَا
تَفْعَلُوا، مَا كَتَبَ اللَّهُ خَلْقَ نَسَمَةٍ هِيَ
كَائِنَةٌ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ، إِلَّا سَتَكُونُ».

[٣٥٤٥] ١٢٦- (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ
بْنُ الْفَرَجِ مَوْلَى بَنِي هَاشِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الرَّبْرِقَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ
بْنِ يَحْيَى بْنِ حَبَّانَ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، فِي
مَعْنَى حَدِيثِ رَبِيعَةَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ
كَتَبَ مَنْ هُوَ خَالِقٌ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[٣٥٤٦] ١٢٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ
اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَسْمَاءِ الضُّبَيْعِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا
جُوَيْرِيَةُ عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ ابْنِ
مُحَيْرِيزٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ، أَنَّهُ
أَخْبَرَهُ قَالَ: أَصَبْنَا سَبَابًا فَكُنَّا نَعْرِزُ، ثُمَّ
سَأَلْنَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ ذَلِكَ؟ فَقَالَ لَنَا:
«وَأَنْتُمْ لَتَفْعَلُونَ؟ وَأَنْتُمْ لَتَفْعَلُونَ؟ وَأَنْتُمْ
لَتَفْعَلُونَ؟ مَا مِنْ نَسَمَةٍ كَائِنَةٌ إِلَى يَوْمِ
الْقِيَامَةِ إِلَّا هِيَ كَائِنَةٌ».

[٣٥٤٧] ١٢٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا نَصْرُ
ابْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجَهْضِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ
الْمُقْضَلِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ،

it from Abû Sa‘eed?’ He said: ‘Yes, from the Prophet ﷺ who said: It does not matter if you do not do it, for it is only the Divine Decree (that decides).’”

[3548] 129 - (...) A similar report (as no. 3546) was narrated from Anas bin Sîrîn with this chain, except that in their *Hadîth* it says: “From the Prophet ﷺ who said concerning *‘Azl*: ‘It does not matter if you do not do it, for it is only the Divine Decree (that decides).’”

According to the report of Bahz, Shu‘bah said: “I said to him: ‘Did you hear it from Abû Sa‘eed?’ He said: ‘Yes.’”

[3549] 130 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdur-Rahmân bin Bishr bin Mas‘ûd who attributed it to Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî, who said: “The Prophet ﷺ was asked about *‘Azl* and he said: ‘It does not matter if you do not do it, for it is only the Divine Decree (that decides).’”

(One of the narrators) Muḥammad said: “The words: ‘It does not matter’ are more likely to mean that it is not allowed.”

عَنْ مَعْبُدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لَهُ: سَمِعْتَهُ مِنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْ لَا تَفْعَلُوا، فَإِنَّمَا هُوَ الْقَدَرُ».

[٣٥٤٨] ١٢٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ [بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ] وَبَهْزٌ، قَالُوا جَمِيعًا: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِهِمْ: عَنْ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، قَالَ فِي الْعَزْلِ؟ «لَا عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْ لَا تَفْعَلُوا ذَلِكَ، فَإِنَّمَا هُوَ الْقَدَرُ».

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ بَهْزٍ قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: قُلْتُ لَهُ: سَمِعْتَهُ مِنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

[٣٥٤٩] ١٣٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الرَّهْرَانِيُّ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي كَامِلٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ بَشْرِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَدَّهُ إِلَى أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ، قَالَ: سُئِلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَنِ الْعَزْلِ؟ فَقَالَ: «لَا عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْ لَا تَفْعَلُوا ذَلِكَ، فَإِنَّمَا هُوَ الْقَدَرُ».

قَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ: وَقَوْلُهُ «لَا عَلَيْكُمْ» أَقْرَبَ إِلَى النَّهْيِ.

[3550] 131 - (...) Abū Sa‘eed Al-Khudrī said: “Mention of ‘Azl was made in the presence of the Prophet ﷺ and he said: ‘Why do you do that?’ They said: ‘A man may have a wife who is breast-feeding and he has intercourse with her, but he does not want her to become pregnant. And a man may have a slave woman and he has intercourse with her, but he does not want her to become pregnant.’ He said: ‘It does not matter if you do not do it, for it is only the Divine Decree (that decides).”

Ibn ‘Awn said: “I narrated this to Al-Ḥasan, and he said: ‘By Allāh, it is as if it is a rebuke.”

[٣٥٥٠] ١٣١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَوْنٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ قَالَ: فَرَدَّ الْحَدِيثَ حَتَّى رَدَّهُ إِلَى أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ. قَالَ: ذُكِرَ الْعَزْلُ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «وَمَا دَأَكُمُ؟» قَالُوا: الرَّجُلُ تَكُونُ لَهُ الْمَرْأَةُ تُرْضِعُ فَيُصِيبُ مِنْهَا، وَيَكْرَهُ أَنْ تَحْمِلَ مِنْهُ، وَالرَّجُلُ تَكُونُ لَهُ الْأَمَةُ فَيُصِيبُ مِنْهَا، وَيَكْرَهُ أَنْ تَحْمِلَ مِنْهُ. قَالَ: «فَلَا عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْ لَا تَفْعَلُوا دَأَكُمُ، فَإِنَّمَا هُوَ الْقَدَرُ».

قَالَ ابْنُ عَوْنٍ: فَحَدَّثْتُ بِهِ الْحَسَنَ فَقَالَ: وَاللَّهِ! لَكَأَنَّ هَذَا زَجْرٌ.

[3551] (...) The *Hadīth* of ‘Abdur-Raḥmān bin Bishr (no. 3550) was narrated from Ibrāhīm, meaning, the *Hadīth* about ‘Azl. He said: “It was to me that ‘Abdur-Raḥmān bin Bishr narrated it.”

[٣٥٥١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثْتُ مُحَمَّدًا عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بِحَدِيثِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ. يَعْنِي حَدِيثَ الْعَزْلِ، فَقَالَ: إِيَّايَ حَدَّثَهُ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ.

[3552] (...) It was narrated that Mab‘ad bin Sîrīn said: “We said to Abū Sa‘eed: ‘Did you hear the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ mention anything about ‘Azl?’ He said:

[٣٥٥٢] (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ مَعْبَدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ قَالَ:

‘Yes...’” and he quoted a *Hadīth* like that of Ibn ‘Awn (no. 3550), as far as the words: “Divine Decree.”

[3553] 132 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî said: “Mention of ‘*Azl* was made to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: ‘Why would one of you do that?’ - but he did not say, one of you should not do that - ‘There is no soul that is meant to be created but Allâh will definitely create it.”

[3554] 133 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was asked about ‘*Azl* and he said: ‘The child does not come from all the water; if Allâh wants to create something nothing can prevent it.”

[3555] (...) A similar report (as no. 3554) was narrated from Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî, from the Prophet ﷺ.

قُلْنَا لِأَبِي سَعِيدٍ: هَلْ سَمِعْتَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَذْكُرُ فِي الْعَزْلِ شَيْئًا؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ. وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، إِلَى قَوْلِهِ «الْقَدْرُ».

[٣٥٥٣] ١٣٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْفَوَارِسِيُّ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ - قَالَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ، عَنِ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنِ قَزَعَةَ، عَنِ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: ذَكَرَ الْعَزْلُ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فَقَالَ: «وَلِمَ يَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ أَحَدُكُمْ؟ - وَلِمَ يَقُلْ: فَلَا يَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ أَحَدُكُمْ - فَإِنَّهُ لَيَسْتَنْفَسُ نَفْسَ مَخْلُوقَةٍ إِلَّا اللَّهُ خَالِقُهَا».

[٣٥٥٤] ١٣٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي هُرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُعَاوِيَةُ يُعْنِي ابْنَ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ عَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنِ أَبِي الْوَدَّاءِ، عَنِ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ سَمِعَهُ يَقُولُ: سُئِلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْعَزْلِ؟ فَقَالَ «مَا مِنْ كُلِّ الْمَاءِ يَكُونُ الْوَلَدُ، وَإِذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ خَلْقَ شَيْءٍ لَمْ يَمْنَعُهُ شَيْءٌ».

[٣٥٥٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ الْبَصْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ الْحُبَابِ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي

طَلَحَةَ الْهَاشِمِيَّ، عَنْ أَبِي الْوَدَّاعِ، عَنْ
أَبِي سَعِيدٍ [الْخُدْرِيِّ] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
بِمِثْلِهِ.

[3556] 134 - (1439) It was narrated from Jâbir that a man came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: "I have a slave woman who is our servant and brings water for us. I have intercourse with her, but I do not want her to become pregnant." He said: "Withdraw from her (Azl) if you wish, but what has been decreed for her will come to her." Some time passed, then the man came to him and said that the slave woman had become pregnant. He said: "I told you that what had been decreed for her would come to her."

[٣٥٥٦] ١٣٤ - (١٤٣٩) حَدَّثَنَا
أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا
زُهَيْرٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرِ أَنَّ
رَجُلًا أَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ لِي
جَارِيَةً هِيَ خَادِمَتُنَا وَسَائِرَتُنَا، وَأَنَا أَطُوفُ
عَلَيْهَا وَأَنَا أَكْرَهُ أَنْ تَحْمِلَ. فَقَالَ: «اغْزِلْ
عَنْهَا إِنْ شِئْتَ، فَإِنَّهُ سَيَأْتِيهَا مَا قُدِّرَ لَهَا»
فَلَبِثَ الرَّجُلُ، ثُمَّ أَتَاهُ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ الْجَارِيَةَ
قَدْ حَمَلَتْ. فَقَالَ «قَدْ أَخْبَرْتُكَ أَنَّهُ سَيَأْتِيهَا
مَا قُدِّرَ لَهَا».

[3557] 135 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "A man asked the Prophet ﷺ: 'I have a slave woman and I withdraw from her (Azl).' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'That does not prevent anything that Allâh wills.' The man came (a second time) and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, the slave woman whom I mentioned to you has become pregnant.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'I am the slave of Allâh and His Messenger.'"

[٣٥٥٧] ١٣٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ
ابْنِ عَمْرٍو الْأَشْعَثِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ
عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ حَسَّانَ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ
عِيَّاضٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: سَأَلَ
رَجُلٌ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ عِنْدِي جَارِيَةً
لِي، وَأَنَا أَعْزِلُ عَنْهَا. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ ذَلِكَ لَمْ يَمْنَعْ شَيْئًا أَرَادَهُ
اللَّهُ» قَالَ: فَجَاءَ الرَّجُلُ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ! إِنَّ الْجَارِيَةَ الَّتِي كُنْتُ ذَكَرْتُهَا لَكَ
حَمَلَتْ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَنَا عَبْدُ
اللَّهِ وَرَسُولُهُ».

[3558] (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “A man came to the Prophet ﷺ...” a *Hadîth* like that of Sufyân (no. 3557).

[٣٥٥٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَحْمَدَ الزُّبَيْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ حَسَّانَ، قَاصُّ أَهْلِ مَكَّةَ، قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ عِيَّاضِ بْنِ عَدِيٍّ ابْنِ الْحِجَارِ التَّوْفَلِيِّ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ سُفْيَانَ.

[3559] 136 - (1440) It was narrated that Jâbir said: “We used to engage in ‘Azl (and) the Qur’ân was being revealed.” Ishâq added: “Sufyân said: ‘If anything were to have forbidden it, we would have been forbidden it by the Qur’ân.’”

[٣٥٥٩] ١٣٦ - (١٤٤٠) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا نَعْرَلُ وَالْقُرْآنُ يَنْزَلُ. زَادَ إِسْحَاقُ: قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: لَوْ كَانَ شَيْئًا يُنْهَى عَنْهُ، لَنَهَانَا عَنْهُ الْقُرْآنُ.

[3560] 137 - (...) Jâbir said: “We used to engage in ‘Azl at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.”

[٣٥٦٠] ١٣٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي سَلْمَةُ بْنُ شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ أَعْيَنَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرًا يَقُولُ: لَقَدْ كُنَّا نَعْرَلُ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[3561] 138 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir said: “We used to engage in ‘Azl at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. News of that reached the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he did not forbid us to do it.”

[٣٥٦١] ١٣٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو غَسَّانَ الْمِسْمَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا نَعْرَلُ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَلَمَّا قَبَلَ ذَلِكَ نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَلَمْ يَنْهَنَا عَنْهُ.

Chapter 23. The Prohibition Of Intercourse With A Pregnant Captive Woman

[3562] 139 - (1441) It was narrated from Abû Ad-Dardâ' that the Prophet ﷺ passed by a heavily pregnant (captive) woman, at the door of a tent and he said: "Perhaps he (the owner) wants to have intercourse with her?" They said: "Yes." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "I was thinking of cursing him with a curse that would go to his grave with him. How can he make him his heir when that is not permissible for him? How can he make him his slave when that is not permissible for him?"

[3563] (...) It was narrated from Shu'bah with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3562).

Chapter 24. It Is Permissible To Have Intercourse With A Breastfeeding Woman (*Ghilah*), And 'Azl Is Disliked

[3564] 140 - (1442) It was narrated from Judâmah bint Wahb Al-Asadiyyah that she heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "I was thinking of forbidding

(المعجم ٢٣) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ وَطْئِ
الْحَامِلِ الْمَسِيْبَةِ) (التحفة ٢٣)

[٣٥٦٢] ١٣٩ - (١٤٤١) حَدَّثَنِي
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ
حُمَيْرٍ. قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ
جُبَيْرٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي الدَّرْدَاءِ عَنِ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ أَتَى بِامْرَأَةٍ مُجْحَجٍ عَلَى بَابِ
فُسْطَاطٍ، فَقَالَ: «لَعَلَّهُ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يُلِمَّ بِهَا؟»
فَقَالُوا: نَعَمْ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَقَدْ
هَمَمْتُ أَنْ أَلْعَنَهُ لَعْنًا يَدْخُلُ مَعَهُ قَبْرُهُ،
كَيْفَ يُورَثُهُ وَهُوَ لَا يَجِلُّ لَهُ؟ كَيْفَ
يَسْتَحْدِمُهُ وَهُوَ لَا يَجِلُّ لَهُ؟».

[٣٥٦٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ
أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هُرُونَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ، جَمِيعًا
عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

(المعجم ٢٤) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ الْغِيلَةِ
وَهِيَ وَطْئُ الْمَرْضِعِ، وَكِرَاهَةُ الْعَزْلِ)
(التحفة ٢٤)

[٣٥٦٤] ١٤٠ - (١٤٤٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا
خَلْفُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ؛
وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ:

intercourse with a breastfeeding woman, until it occurred to me that the Romans and Persians do that and it does not harm their children.”

قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ نَوْفَلٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، عَنْ جُدَامَةَ بِنْتِ وَهَبِ الْأَسَدِيَّةِ؛ أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَقَدْ هَمَمْتُ أَنْ أَنْهَى عَنِ الْغَيْلَةِ، حَتَّى ذَكَرْتُ أَنَّ الرُّومَ وَفَارِسَ يَضْنَعُونَ ذَلِكَ فَلَا يَضُرُّ أَوْلَادَهُمْ». وَأَمَّا خَلْفٌ فَقَالَ: عَنْ جُدَامَةَ الْأَسَدِيَّةِ، قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ: وَالصَّحِيحُ مَا قَالَهُ يَحْيَى: بِالذَّلَالِ غَيْرِ مَقْطُوعَةٍ.

[3565] 141 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Āishah that Judāmah bint Wahb, the sister of ‘Ukāshah, said: “I came to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ along with some other people and he was saying: ‘I was thinking of forbidding intercourse with a breastfeeding woman, then I looked at the Romans and Persians; they have intercourse with their wives during the breastfeeding period and their children are not harmed by that at all.’ Then they asked him about ‘Azl and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘It is a hidden form of burying alive.’” Ubaidullāh added in his *Hadīth* from Al-Muqri’: This is a reference to (the verse): “And when the female (infant) buried alive is questioned.”^[1]

[٣٥٦٥] ١٤١- (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُقْرِيءُ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الْأَسْوَدِ عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، عَنْ جُدَامَةَ بِنْتِ وَهَبِ، أُخْتِ عُكَّاشَةَ قَالَتْ: حَضَرْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي أَنْاسٍ، وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: «لَقَدْ هَمَمْتُ أَنْ أَنْهَى عَنِ الْغَيْلَةِ، فَنَظَرْتُ فِي الرُّومِ وَفَارِسَ، فَإِذَا هُمْ يُغِيلُونَ أَوْلَادَهُمْ، فَلَا يَضُرُّ أَوْلَادَهُمْ ذَلِكَ شَيْئًا». ثُمَّ سَأَلُوهُ عَنِ الْعَزْلِ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «ذَلِكَ الْوَأْدُ الْحَقِيءُ». زَادَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ فِي حَدِيثِهِ عَنِ الْمُقْرِيءِ [وَهِيَ]: «وَإِذَا أَلْمَوْدَةُ سِيلَتْ» [التكوير: ٨].

[1] At-Takwīr 81:6.

[3566] 142 - (...) It was narrated from 'Āishah that Judāmah bint Wahb Al-Asadiyyah said: "I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say:..." and he (the narrator) mentioned a *Hadīth* like that of Sa'eed bin Abī Ayyūb (no. 3565) about 'Azl and *Ghīlah*.

[٣٥٦٦] ١٤٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي أُيُوبَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ نَوْفَلِ الْقُرَشِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، عَنْ جُدَامَةَ بِنْتِ وَهْبِ الْأَسَدِيَّةِ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي أُيُوبَ، فِي الْعَزْلِ وَالْغِيَالِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «الْغِيَالِ».

[3567] 143 - (1443) It was narrated from 'Āmir bin Sa'd bin Abī Waqqāsh that Usāmah bin Zaid told his father Sa'd bin Abī Waqqāsh that a man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: "I withdraw ('Azl) from my wife." The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to him: "Why do you do that?" The man said: "Out of compassion towards her child, or, her children." The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "If that was harmful, it would have harmed the Persians and Romans."

[٣٥٦٧] ١٤٣ - (١٤٤٣) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يَزِيدَ [الْمَقْبُرِيُّ]: حَدَّثَنَا حَيُّوَةُ: حَدَّثَنِي عِيَّاشُ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا النَّضْرِ حَدَّثَهُ، عَنْ عَامِرِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، أَنَّ أُسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ أَخْبَرَ وَالِدَهُ سَعْدَ بْنَ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا جَاءَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي أَعَزَلُ عَنِ امْرَأَتِي، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لِمَ تَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ؟» فَقَالَ الرَّجُلُ: «أَشْفَقْتُ عَلَى وَلَدِهَا، أَوْ عَلَى أَوْلَادِهَا. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «لَوْ كَانَ ذَلِكَ ضَارًّا، ضَرَّ فَارِسَ وَالرُّومَ».

Zuhair said in his report: "If it is because of that, then no (do not do it), for that does not harm the Persians and Romans."

وَقَالَ زُهَيْرٌ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ «إِنْ كَانَ لِذَلِكَ فَلَا، مَا ضَارَّ ذَلِكَ فَارِسَ وَلَا الرُّومَ».

17. The Book Of Breastfeeding

Chapter 1. "Breastfeeding Makes Unlawful What Birth Makes Unlawful."

[3568] 1 - (1444) It was narrated from 'Amrah that 'Āishah told her, that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ was with her, and she heard the voice of a man asking permission to enter Ḥafṣah's house. 'Āishah said: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, there is a man asking permission to enter your house.' The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'I think it is so-and-so' - Ḥafṣah's paternal uncle through breastfeeding. 'Āishah said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, if so-and-so' - her paternal uncle through breastfeeding - were still alive, 'could he enter upon me?' The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Yes, for breastfeeding makes unlawful what birth makes unlawful.'"

[3569] 2 - (...) It was narrated from 'Amrah that 'Āishah said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to me: 'What becomes unlawful through breastfeeding is that which becomes unlawful through birth.'"

٢ - (المعجم ١٧) - كتاب الرضاع (التحفة ...)

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ يَحْرَمُ مِنَ
الرِّضَاعَةِ مَا يَحْرَمُ مِنَ الْوِلَادَةِ)
(التحفة ٢٥)

[٣٥٦٨] ١ - (١٤٤٤) حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ
عَائِشَةَ أَخْبَرَتْهَا؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ
عِنْدَهَا، وَإِنِّهَا سَمِعَتْ صَوْتَ رَجُلٍ
يَسْتَأْذِنُ فِي بَيْتِ حَفْصَةَ. قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ
فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! هَذَا رَجُلٌ يَسْتَأْذِنُ
فِي بَيْتِكَ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «أَرَاهُ
فُلَانًا» - لَعَمَّ حَفْصَةَ مِنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ -
قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! لَوْ كَانَ
فُلَانٌ حَيًّا - لَعَمَّهَا مِنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ - دَخَلَ
عَلَيَّ؟ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «نَعَمْ، إِنَّ
الرِّضَاعَةَ تُحَرِّمُ مَا تُحَرِّمُ الْوِلَادَةُ».

[٣٥٦٩] ٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
مَعْمَرٍ إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْهُدَلِيُّ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ هَاشِمٍ بْنِ الْبَرِيدِ،

جَمِيعًا عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ، عَنْ
عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ [لِي] رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَحْرُمُ مِنَ الرَّضَاعَةِ مَا يَحْرُمُ
مِنَ الْوِلَادَةِ».

[3570] (...) ‘Abdullâh bin Abî
Bakr narrated a *Hadîth* similar to
that of Hishâm bin ‘Urwah (no.
3569), with this chain.

[٣٥٧٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ
مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ
جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ،
بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ هِشَامِ بْنِ
عُرْوَةَ.

Chapter 2. The Prohibition That Results From Breastfeeding Is Related To The Issue Of The Male

[3571] 3 - (1445) It was
narrated from ‘Aishah that Aflah,
the brother of Abû Al-Qu‘ais, came
and asked for permission to enter
upon her, who was her paternal
uncle through breastfeeding, after
(the command of) *Hijâb* had been
revealed. She said: “I refused to let
him in, and when the Messenger of
Allâh ﷺ came, I told him what I
had done, and he told me to let
him in.”

[3572] 4 - (...) It was narrated
that ‘Aishah said: “My paternal
uncle through breastfeeding,

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ الرِّضَاعَةِ
مِنَ مَاءِ الْفَحْلِ) (التحفة ٢٦)

[٣٥٧١] ٣- (١٤٤٥) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ
ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ
عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّهَا أَخْبَرَتْهُ؛ أَنَّ أَفْلَحَ، أَخَا أَبِي
الْقُعَيْسِ، جَاءَ يَسْتَأْذِنُ عَلَيْهَا، وَهُوَ عَمُّهَا
مِنَ الرَّضَاعَةِ، بَعْدَ أَنْ أَنْزَلَ الْحِجَابَ،
قَالَتْ: فَأَبَيْتُ أَنْ أَدْنَ لَهُ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَخْبَرْتُهُ بِالَّذِي صَنَعْتُ،
فَأَمَرَنِي أَنْ أَدْنَ لَهُ عَلَيَّ.

[٣٥٧٢] ٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ

Aflah bin Abû Al-Qu'ais, came to me..." and he mentioned a *Hadîth* similar to that of Mâlik (no. 3571) and added: "I said: 'It is the woman who breastfed me, not the man.' He ﷺ said: 'May your hands' - or 'your right hand - be rubbed with dust.'"

[3573] 5 - (...) It was narrated from 'Urwah that 'Aishah told him that Aflah, the brother of Abû Al-Qu'ais, came and asked for permission to enter upon her, after the (command of) *Hijab* had been revealed. Abû Al-Qu'ais was 'Aishah's father through breastfeeding. 'Aishah said: "I said: 'By Allâh, I will not give permission to Aflah until I seek permission from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, for Abû Al-Qu'ais is not the one who breastfed me, rather his wife breastfed me.'" 'Aishah said: "When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came in, I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, Aflah, the brother of Abû Al-Qu'ais, came to me and asked permission to enter upon me, but I did not want to give him permission until I asked your permission.' The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Give him permission.'"

'Urwah said: "Because of that, 'Aishah used to say: 'Regard as unlawful through breastfeeding that which you regard as unlawful through lineage.'"

الرُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: أَنَا بِي عَمِّي مِنَ الرُّضَاعَةِ، أَفْلَحُ بْنُ أَبِي قُعَيْسٍ، فَذَكَرَ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ. وَزَادَ: قُلْتُ: إِنَّمَا أَرْضَعْتَنِي الْمَرْأَةُ وَلَمْ يُرْضِعْنِي الرَّجُلُ، قَالَ: «تَرَبَّتْ يَدَاكِ، أَوْ يَمِينِكَ».

[٣٥٧٣] ٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ أَخْبَرَتْهُ؛ أَنَّهُ جَاءَ أَفْلَحُ أَخُو أَبِي الْقُعَيْسِ يَسْتَأْذِنُ عَلَيْهَا، بَعْدَ مَا نَزَلَ الْحِجَابُ، وَكَانَ أَبُو الْقُعَيْسِ أَبَا عَائِشَةَ مِنَ الرُّضَاعَةِ، قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَقُلْتُ: وَاللَّهِ! لَا أَدْنُ لِأَفْلَحَ، حَتَّى أَسْتَأْذِنَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَإِنَّ أَبَا الْقُعَيْسِ لَيْسَ هُوَ أَرْضَعَنِي، وَلَكِنْ أَرْضَعْتَنِي امْرَأَتُهُ، قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَلَمَّا دَخَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ أَفْلَحَ أَخَا أَبِي الْقُعَيْسِ جَاءَنِي يَسْتَأْذِنُ عَلَيَّ فَكَرِهْتُ أَنْ أَدْنَ لَهُ حَتَّى أَسْتَأْذِنَكَ، قَالَ: قَالَتْ: فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «الَّذِي لَه».

قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: فَبِذَلِكَ كَانَتْ عَائِشَةُ تَقُولُ: حَرَّمُوا مِنَ الرُّضَاعَةِ مَا تُحَرِّمُونَ مِنَ النَّسَبِ.

[3574] 6 - (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain: "Aflah, the brother of Abû Al-Qu'ais, came and asked permission to enter upon her..." a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 3572), in which it says: "He is your paternal uncle, may your right hand be rubbed with dust." Abû Al-Qu'ais was the husband of the woman who breastfed 'Āishah.

[3575] 7 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: "My paternal uncle through breastfeeding came and asked permission to enter upon me, and I refused to give him permission until I consulted the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. When the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ came, I said: 'My paternal uncle through breastfeeding came and asked for permission to enter upon me, but I refused to give him permission.' The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Let your uncle enter upon you.' I said: 'But it is the woman who breastfed me; the man did not breastfeed me.' He said: 'He is your uncle, let him enter upon you.'"

[3576] (...) Hishâm narrated with this chain that the brother of Abû Qu'ais asked for permission to enter upon her... a similar report (as no. 3575).

[3577] (...) A similar report (as no. 3575) was narrated from

[٣٥٧٤] ٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بَنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، جَاءَ أَفْلَحُ أَخُو أَبِي الْقُعَيْسِ يَسْتَأْذِنُ عَلَيْهَا، يَنْحُو حَدِيثَهُمْ، وَفِيهِ «فَإِنَّهُ عَمَّكَ تَرَبَّتْ يَمِينُكَ». وَكَانَ أَبُو الْقُعَيْسِ زَوْجَ الْمَرْأَةِ الَّتِي أَرْضَعَتْ عَائِشَةَ.

[٣٥٧٥] ٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: جَاءَ عَمِّي مِنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ يَسْتَأْذِنُ عَلَيَّ، فَأَبَيْتُ أَنْ أَدْنَ لَهُ حَتَّى أَشْتَأَمِرَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قُلْتُ: إِنَّ عَمِّي مِنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ اسْتَأْذَنَ عَلَيَّ فَأَبَيْتُ أَنْ أَدْنَ لَهُ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَلْيَلِجْ عَلَيْكَ عَمُّكَ» قُلْتُ: إِنَّمَا أَرْضَعْتَنِي الْمَرْأَةُ وَلَمْ يُرْضِعْنِي الرَّجُلُ، قَالَ: «إِنَّهُ عَمُّكَ، فَلْيَلِجْ عَلَيْكَ».

[٣٥٧٦] (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزُّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ يَحْيَى ابْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ أَنَّ أَخَا أَبِي قُعَيْسِ اسْتَأْذَنَ عَلَيْهَا. فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَهُ.

[٣٥٧٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ

Hishâm, with this chain, except that he said: “Abû Al-Qu’ais asked for permission to enter upon her.”

[3578] 8 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn Juraij from ‘Atâ’, who said: “‘Urwah bin Az-Zubair informed me that ‘Āishah told him: ‘My paternal uncle through breastfeeding, Abû Al-Ja’d, asked for permission to enter upon me, and I refused.’” - Hishâm said to me: “In fact it was Abû Al-Qu’ais.” - “When the Prophet ﷺ came, I told him about that and he said: ‘Why didn’t you let him in, may your right hand - or your hand - be rubbed with dust?’”

[3579] 9 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Āishah that her paternal uncle through breastfeeding, who was called Aflah, asked for permission to enter upon her, and she did not give him permission to enter until she had put on *Hijâb*. She told the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and he said to her: “Do not observe *Hijâb* before him, for what becomes unlawful through breastfeeding is that which becomes unlawful through lineage.”

[3580] 10 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “Aflah bin Qu’ais asked for permission to enter upon me, and I refused to let him in. He sent word saying:

يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ،
بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ. غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ:
اسْتَأْذَنَ عَلَيْهَا أَبُو الْقُعَيْسِ.

[٣٥٧٨] ٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي الْحَسَنُ
ابْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ، قَالَ:
أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ عَنْ
عَطَاءٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ
أَخْبَرَتْهُ قَالَتْ: اسْتَأْذَنَ عَلَيَّ عَمِّي مِنَ
الرِّضَاعَةِ، أَبُو الْجَعْدِ، فَرَدَدْتُهُ - قَالَ لِي
هِشَامٌ: إِنَّمَا هُوَ أَبُو الْقُعَيْسِ - فَلَمَّا جَاءَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَخْبَرْتُهُ ذَلِكَ. قَالَ «فَهَلَّا أَذِنْتَ
لَهُ؟ تَرَبَّتْ يَمِينُكَ أَوْ يَدُكَ».

[٣٥٧٩] ٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ
سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي
حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ عِرَاكِ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ
عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّهَا أَخْبَرَتْهُ؛ أَنَّ عَمَّهَا مِنَ
الرِّضَاعَةِ يُسَمَّى أَفْلَحَ، اسْتَأْذَنَ عَلَيْهَا
فَحَجَبَتْهُ، فَأَخْبَرَتْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فَقَالَ
لَهَا: «لَا تَحْتَجِي مِنْهُ، فَإِنَّهُ يَحْرُمُ مِنَ
الرِّضَاعَةِ مَا يَحْرُمُ مِنَ النَّسَبِ».

[٣٥٨٠] ١٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ
اللَّهِ بْنُ مَعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا
شُعْبَةُ عَنْ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ عِرَاكِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ،

'I am your paternal uncle, my brother's wife breastfed you.' But she refused to let him in. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came, and she told him about that, and he said: 'Let him enter upon you, for he is your paternal uncle.'"

عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: اسْتَأْذَنَ عَلِيَّ أَفْلَحُ بْنُ قُعَيْسٍ، فَأَبَيْتُ أَنْ أَدْنَ لَهُ، فَأَرْسَلَ: إِنِّي عَمَّكَ، أَرْضَعْتِكِ امْرَأَةٌ أُخِي، فَأَبَيْتُ أَنْ أَدْنَ لَهُ، فَجَاءَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لَهُ. فَقَالَ: «لِيَدْخُلْ عَلَيْكَ، فَإِنَّهُ عَمُّكَ».

Chapter 3. The Daughter Of One's Brother Through Breastfeeding Is Forbidden In Marriage

[3581] 11 - (1446) It was narrated that 'Alî said: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, why do you insist on choosing a wife from among the Quraish and you ignore us?' He said: 'Have you anything to suggest?' I said: 'Yes, the daughter of Hamzah.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'She is not permissible for me (to marry), for she is the daughter of my brother through breastfeeding.'"

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ ابْنَةِ الْأَخِ مِنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ) (التحفة ٢٧)

[٣٥٨١] ١١ - (١٤٤٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرِ - قَالُوا: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ عُبَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي عُبَيْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! مَا لَكَ تَنَوَّقُ فِي فُرَيْشٍ وَتَدْعُنَا؟ فَقَالَ: «وَعِنْدَكُمْ شَيْءٌ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، بِنْتُ حَمْرَةَ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّهَا لَا تَحِلُّ لِي، إِنَّهَا ابْنَةُ أُخِي مِنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ».

[3582] (...) A similar report (as no. 3581) was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain.

[٣٥٨٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرِ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ

[3583] 12 - (1447) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that it was suggested that the Prophet ﷺ marry the daughter of Hamzah. He said: "She is not permissible for me (to marry), for she is the daughter of my brother through breastfeeding, and what becomes unlawful through breastfeeding is that which becomes unlawful through ties of kinship."

[3584] 13 - (...) The same report (no. 3583) was narrated from Qatâdah with the chain of Hammâm, except that the *Hadîth* of Shu'bah ends with the words "...the daughter of my brother through breastfeeding." In the *Hadîth* of Sa'eed it says: "Verily what becomes unlawful through breastfeeding is that which becomes unlawful through blood ties"

[3585] 14 - (1448) Umm Salamah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ said: "It was said to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: 'What do you think, O Messenger of Allâh,

الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ مَهْدِيٍّ عَنِ سُفْيَانَ، كُلَّهُمْ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[٣٥٨٣] ١٢ - (١٤٤٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أُرِيدَ عَلَى ابْنَةِ حَمْزَةَ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّهَا لَا تَحِلُّ لِي، إِنَّهَا ابْنَةُ أَخِي مِنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ، وَيَحْرُمُ مِنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ مَا يَحْرُمُ مِنَ الرَّحِمِ».

[٣٥٨٤] ١٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى بْنِ مِهْرَانَ الْقَطَّاعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ، كِلَيْهِمَا عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِإِسْنَادِ هَمَّامٍ سِوَاءَ غَيْرِ أَنَّ حَدِيثَ شُعْبَةَ انْتَهَى عِنْدَ قَوْلِهِ «ابْنَةُ أَخِي مِنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ». وَفِي حَدِيثِ سَعِيدٍ «وَإِنَّهُ يَحْرُمُ مِنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ مَا يَحْرُمُ مِنَ النَّسَبِ». وَفِي رِوَايَةِ بِشْرِ بْنِ عُمَرَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ.

[٣٥٨٥] ١٤ - (١٤٤٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا هُرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَيْسَى، قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي

about the daughter of Ḥamzah?
Or it was said: ‘Why don’t you propose marriage to the daughter of Ḥamzah bin ‘Abdul-Muṭṭalib?’ He said: ‘Ḥamzah is my brother through breastfeeding.’”

مَحْرَمَةٌ بِنُ بُكَيْرٍ عَنِ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ مُسْلِمٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ مُحَمَّدَ ابْنَ مُسْلِمٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ حُمَيْدَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ تَقُولُ: قِيلَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: أَيِنَّ أَنْتَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! عَنِ ابْنَةِ حَمْزَةَ؟ أَوْ قِيلَ: أَلَا تَخْطُبُ بِنْتَ حَمْزَةَ بِنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ؟ قَالَ: «إِنَّ حَمْزَةَ أَخِي مِنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ».

Chapter 4. The Prohibition Of Marriage To One’s Stepdaughter And The Sister Of One’s Wife

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ الرَّبِيبَةِ

وَأَخْتِ الْمَرْأَةِ) (التحفة ٢٨)

[3586] 15 - (1449) It was narrated that Umm Ḥabībah bint Abī Sufyān said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ entered upon me and I said to him: ‘What about my sister, the daughter of Abū Sufyān?’ He said: ‘What should I do?’ I said: ‘Marry her.’ He said: ‘Would you like that?’ I said: ‘I am not your only wife, and I would like my sister to share with me in this goodness.’ He said: ‘She is not permissible for me (to marry).’ I said: ‘I have been told that you proposed marriage to Durrah bint Abī Salamah.’ He said: ‘The daughter of Umm Salamah?’ I said: ‘Yes.’ He said: ‘Even if she was not my stepdaughter under my care, she

أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي عَنْ زَيْنَبِ بِنْتِ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ حَبِيبَةَ بِنْتِ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: هَلْ لَكَ فِي أُخْتِي بِنْتِ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ؟ فَقَالَ: «أَفْعَلُ مَاذَا؟» قُلْتُ: تَنْكِحُهَا. قَالَ: «أَوْ تُحَيِّنُ ذَلِكَ؟» قُلْتُ: لَسْتُ لَكَ بِمُخْلِيةٍ، وَأَحَبُّ مِنْ شَرِكْتِي فِي الْخَيْرِ أُخْتِي. قَالَ: «فَإِنَّهَا لَا تَجِلُّ لِي» قُلْتُ: فَإِنِّي أَخْبِرُكَ أَنَّكَ تَخْطُبُ دُرَّةَ بِنْتَ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ. قَالَ: «بِنْتُ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ؟»

would not be permissible for me (to marry); her father and I were both breastfed by Thuwaibah. Do not offer your daughters or sisters to me in marriage.”

[3587] (...) A similar report (as no. 3586) was narrated from Hishâm bin ‘Urwah with this chain.

[3588] 16 - (...) Umm Habîbah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, narrated that she said to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: “O Messenger of Allâh, marry my sister ‘Azzah.” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Would you like that?” She said: “Yes, O Messenger of Allâh. I am not your only wife, and I would like my sister to share with me in the goodness.” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “That is not permissible for me.” I said: “O Messenger of Allâh, we have been told that you want to marry Durrah bint Abî Salamah.” He said: “The daughter of Abû Salamah?” She said: “Yes.” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Even if she were not my stepdaughter under my care, she would not be permissible for me (to marry), for she is the

قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: «لَوْ أَنَّهَا لَمْ تَكُنْ رَبِيبِي فِي حِجْرِي، مَا حَلَّتْ لِي. إِنَّهَا ابْنَةُ أَخِي مِنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ، أَرْضَعْتَنِي وَأَبَاهَا تُوَيْبَةً، فَلَا تَعْرِضُنْ عَلَيَّ بَنَاتِكُنَّ وَلَا أَخَوَاتِكُنَّ».

[٣٥٨٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ سُؤَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ زَكَرِيَاءَ بْنِ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَسْوَدُ بْنُ عَامِرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا زُهَيْرٌ، كِلَاهُمَا، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، سَوَاءً.

[٣٥٨٨] ١٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رُمْحِ بْنِ الْمُهَاجِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ؛ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ شَهَابٍ كَتَبَ يَذْكُرُ؛ أَنَّ عُرْوَةَ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتَ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ حَدَّثَتْهُ؛ أَنَّ أُمَّ حَبِيبَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حَدَّثَتْهَا؛ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! انكح أختي عَزَّةَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَتُحِبِّينَ ذَلِكَ» فَقَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! لَسْتُ لَكَ بِمُخْلِطِيَّةٍ، وَأَحَبُّ مَنْ شَرَكْتَنِي فِي حَيْرٍ، أُخْتِي. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَإِنَّ ذَلِكَ لَا يَجِلُّ لِي». قَالَتْ: فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَإِنَّا نَكْتَحِدُ أَنَّكَ تُرِيدُ أَنْ تَنْكِحَ دُرَّةَ بِنْتَ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ. قَالَ «أَبْنَتْ

daughter of my brother through breastfeeding. Her father Abū Salamah and I were both breastfed by Thuwaibah. Do not offer your daughters or sisters to me in marriage.”

[3589] (...) A similar *Hadīth* (as no. 3588) was narrated from Az-Zuhrī with the chain of Ibn Abī Ḥabībah, but none of them mentioned ‘Azzah by name except Yazīd bin Abī Ḥabībah.

Chapter 5. One Or Two Sucks

[3590] 17 - (1450) It was narrated that ‘Aishah said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘One or two sucks do not make anything forbidden.’”

أَبِي سَلَمَةَ؟» قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «لَوْ أَنَّهَا لَمْ تَكُنْ رَبِيبَتِي فِي حَجْرِي مَا حَلَّتْ لِي، إِنَّهَا ابْنَةُ أَخِي مِنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ، أَرْضَعْتَنِي وَأَبَاهَا أَبَا سَلَمَةَ ثَوْبِي، فَلَا تَعْرِضْنِ عَلَيَّ بَنَاتِيكَنَّ وَلَا أَخَوَاتِيكَنَّ».

[٣٥٨٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ ابْنُ شُعَيْبٍ بِنِ اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، كِلَاهُمَا، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِإِسْنَادِ ابْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ عَنْهُ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِ، وَلَمْ يُسَمِّ أَحَدٌ مِنْهُمْ فِي حَدِيثِهِ، عَزَّةً، غَيْرُ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ.

(المعجم ٥) - (باب في المصّة

والمصتان) (التحفة ٢٩)

[٣٥٩٠] ١٧ - (١٤٥٠) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي سُؤَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: - وَقَالَ سُؤَيْدٌ وَرُهَيْبٌ:
إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ -: «لَا تُحْرَمُ الْمَصَّةُ
وَالْمَصَّتَانِ» .

[3591] 18 - (1451) It was narrated that Umm Al-Faḍl said: “A Bedouin entered upon the Prophet of Allāh ﷺ when he was in my house, and said: ‘O Prophet of Allāh, I have a wife and I took another wife. My first wife claims that she breastfed my new wife once or twice.’ The Prophet of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘One or two sucks do not make anything forbidden.’” ‘Amr said in his report: “It was narrated from ‘Abdullāh bin Al-Hārith bin Nawfal.”

[٣٥٩١] ١٨ - (١٤٥١) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ كُلُّهُمْ، عَنِ الْمُعْتَمِرِ - وَاللَّفْظُ
لِيَحْيَى - أَخْبَرَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ
أَيُّوبَ، يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي الْخَلِيلِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ أُمِّ الْفَضْلِ قَالَتْ:
دَخَلَ أَغْرَابِيُّ عَلَى نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ فِي
بَيْتِي. فَقَالَ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي كَانَتْ لِي
امْرَأَةٌ فَتَزَوَّجْتُ عَلَيْهَا أُخْرَى، فَزَعَمَتِ
امْرَأَتِي الْأُولَى أَنَّهَا أَرْضَعَتِ امْرَأَتِي
الْحَدَّثَتْنِي رَضْعَةً أَوْ رَضْعَتَيْنِ، فَقَالَ نَبِيُّ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تُحْرَمُ الْإِمْلَاجَةُ
وَالْإِمْلَاجَتَانِ» قَالَ عَمْرُو فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: عَنْ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ نَوْفَلٍ.

[3592] 19 - (...) It was narrated from Umm Al-Faḍl that a man from Banū ‘Āmir bin Ṣa‘ṣa‘ah said: “O Prophet of Allāh, does a single breastfeeding make anything forbidden?” He said: “No.”

[٣٥٩٢] ١٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
غَسَّانَ الْمُسَمَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا
ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذٌ
ابْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ
صَالِحِ ابْنِ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ، أَبِي الْخَلِيلِ، عَنْ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ أُمِّ الْفَضْلِ؛ أَنَّ
رَجُلًا مِنْ بَنِي عَامِرِ بْنِ صَعْصَعَةَ قَالَ: يَا

نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ! هَلْ تُحْرَمُ الرَّضْعَةُ الْوَاحِدَةُ؟
قَالَ: «لَا».

[3593] 20 - (...) Umm Al-Faḍl narrated that the Prophet of Allāh ﷺ said: “One or two breastfeedings, or one or two sucks, do not make anything forbidden.”

[٣٥٩٣] ٢٠- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ،
عَنْ أَبِي الْخَلِيلِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ
الْحَارِثِ؛ أَنَّ أُمَّ الْفَضْلِ حَدَّثَتْ؛ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ
اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تُحْرَمُ الرَّضْعَةُ أَوْ
الرَّضْعَتَانِ، أَوْ الْمَصَّةُ أَوْ الْمَصَّتَانِ».

[3594] 21 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Abī ‘Arūbah, with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 3593). As for Ishāq, he said, as in the report of Ibn Bishr: “...or two breastfeedings or two sucks.” As for Ibn Abī Shābah, he said: “...and two breastfeedings and two sucks.”

[٣٥٩٤] ٢١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ،
جَمِيعًا عَنْ عَبْدِ بْنِ سَلِيمَانَ، عَنْ ابْنِ
أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. أَمَّا إِسْحَاقُ
فَقَالَ كَرِوَايَةَ ابْنِ بَشِيرٍ: «أَوْ الرَّضْعَتَانِ أَوْ
الْمَصَّتَانِ» وَأَمَّا ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ فَقَالَ:
«وَالرَّضْعَتَانِ وَالْمَصَّتَانِ».

[3595] 22 - (...) It was narrated from Umm Al-Faḍl that the Prophet ﷺ said: “One or two sucks do not make anything forbidden.”

[٣٥٩٥] ٢٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا بَشْرُ بْنُ السَّرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا
حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي
الْخَلِيلِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ
نَوْفَلٍ، عَنْ أُمَّ الْفَضْلِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ:
«لَا تُحْرَمُ الْإِمْلَاجَةُ وَالْإِمْلَاجَتَانِ».

[3596] 23 - (...) It was narrated from Umm Al-Faḍl that a man asked the Prophet ﷺ: “Does one

[٣٥٩٦] ٢٣- (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ
ابْنُ سَعِيدِ الدَّارِمِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا

suck make anything forbidden?”
He said: “No.”

هَمَامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ أَبِي الْخَلِيلِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ أُمِّ الْفَضْلِ سَأَلَ رَجُلٌ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ: أَنْحَرَمَ الْمَصَّةُ؟ فَقَالَ: «لَا».

Chapter 6. Becoming *Mahram* Is Established By Five Breastfeedings

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ التَّحْرِيمِ بِخَمْسِ رَضَعَاتٍ) (التحفة ٣٠)

[3597] 24 - (1452) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “Among the things that were revealed of the Qur’ān was that ten definite breastfeedings make a person a *Mahram*, then that was abrogated and replaced with five definite breastfeedings, and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ passed away when this was among the things that were recited of the Qur’ān.”

[٣٥٩٧] ٢٤ - (١٤٥٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ فِيمَا أَنْزَلَ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ: عَشْرُ رَضَعَاتٍ مَعْلُومَاتٍ يُحْرَمْنَ، ثُمَّ نُسِخْنَ: بِخَمْسِ مَعْلُومَاتٍ، فَتُوْفِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهِيَ فِيمَا يُقْرَأُ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ.

[3598] 25 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Amrah that she heard ‘Āishah say - when she was mentioning what kind of breastfeeding makes a person a *Mahram* - Ten definite breastfeedings were revealed in the Qur’ān, then five definite breastfeedings were revealed too.

[٣٥٩٨] ٢٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ الْفُعَيْبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى وَهُوَ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ - عَنْ عَمْرَةَ؛ أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتْ عَائِشَةَ تَقُولُ - وَهِيَ تَذْكُرُ الَّذِي يُحْرَمُ مِنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ - قَالَتْ عَمْرَةُ: فَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: نَزَلَ فِي الْقُرْآنِ: عَشْرُ رَضَعَاتٍ مَعْلُومَاتٍ، ثُمَّ نَزَلَ أَيْضًا: خَمْسٌ مَعْلُومَاتٌ.

[3599] (...) ‘Amrah narrated that she heard ‘Āishah say... a similar report (as no. 3597).

[٣٥٩٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ

يَحْيَىٰ بِنَ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرْتَنِي عَمْرَةَ؛
أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتْ عَائِشَةَ تَقُولُ بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 7. Breastfeeding An Adult

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابُ رِضَاعَةِ الْكَبِيرِ)

(التحفة ٣١)

[3600] 26 - (1453) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: "Sahlah bint Suhail came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, I see (signs of displeasure) on the face of Abū Ḥudhaifah when Sālim - who was his ally^[1] - comes in. The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Breastfeed him.' She said: 'How can I breastfeed him? He is a grown man.' The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ smiled and said: 'I know that he is a grown man.'"

'Amr added in his *Ḥadīth*: "He was one of those who had been present at Badr." In the report of Ibn Abī 'Umar: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ laughed."

[٣٦٠٠] ٢٦ - (١٤٥٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا

عَمْرُو النَّاقِدِ وَابْنُ أَبِي عَمَرَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا
سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ
الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ:
جَاءَتْ سَهْلَةَ بِنْتُ سَهَيْلٍ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي أَرَى فِي وَجْهِ
أَبِي حُذَيْفَةَ مِنْ دُخُولِ سَالِمٍ - وَهُوَ
حَلِيفُهُ - فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَرْضِعِيهِ»

قَالَتْ: وَكَيْفَ أَرْضِعُهُ؟ وَهُوَ رَجُلٌ كَبِيرٌ،
فَبَسَّمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَقَالَ: «قَدْ عَلِمْتُ
أَنَّهُ رَجُلٌ كَبِيرٌ».

زَادَ عَمْرُو فِي حَدِيثِهِ: وَكَانَ قَدْ شَهِدَ
بَدْرًا. وَفِي رَوَايَةِ ابْنِ أَبِي عَمَرَ: فَضَحِكَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[3601] 27 - (...) It was narrated from 'Āishah that Sālim, the freed slave of Abū Ḥudhaifah,

[٣٦٠١] ٢٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ

ابْنَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيَّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي

[1] Sālim bin 'Ubad bin Rab'ah was adopted by Abū Ḥudhaifah, as was the custom of the Arabs, and he was brought up under the care of Abū Ḥudhaifah and his wife as if he was their son. When the verse: "Call them (adopted sons) by (the names of) their fathers." [Al-Ahzāb 33:5] was revealed, the idea of adoption was abolished and it became hard on them to prevent him from entering upon them because he was like a son to them. So Sahlah asked him about that.

was with Abû Hudhaifah and his family in their house. She - meaning the daughter of Suhail (ans wife od Abû Hudhaifah)- came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: "Sâlim has attained what men attain (puberty) and he understands what they understand. He enters upon us and I think that Abû Hudhaifah feels some (discomfort) in his heart because of that." The Prophet ﷺ said to her: "Breastfeed him and he will be unlawful for you, and what Abû Hudhaifah feels in his heart will disappear." She came back to him and said: "I breastfed him, and what Abû Hudhaifah felt in his heart has disappeared."

[3602] 28 - (...) It was narrated from 'Āishah that Sahlah bint Suhail bin 'Amr came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: "O Messenger of Allāh, Sâlim - meaning Sâlim, the freed slave of Abû Hudhaifah - is with us in our house, and he has attained what men attain and knows what men know." He said: "Breastfeed him and he will be unlawful for you." He (Ibn Abî Mulaikah, a narrator) said: "For a year or so I did not narrate this out of fear, then I met Al-Qâsim and said to him: 'You told me a *Hadîth* that I have not narrated yet.' He said: 'What is it?' And I told him. He

عَمَرَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الثَّقَفِيِّ، - قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي
عَمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ الثَّقَفِيُّ - عَنْ
أَيُّوبَ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ،
عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّ سَالِمًا مَوْلَى أَبِي حُدَيْفَةَ
كَانَ مَعَ أَبِي حُدَيْفَةَ وَأَهْلِهِ فِي بَيْتِهِمْ. فَأَتَتْ
يَعْنِي بِنْتُ سَهْلٍ، النَّبِيَّ ﷺ. فَقَالَتْ: إِنَّ
سَالِمًا قَدْ بَلَغَ مَا يَبْلُغُ الرِّجَالُ، وَعَقَلَ مَا
عَقَلُوا، وَإِنَّهُ يَدْخُلُ عَلَيْنَا، وَإِنِّي أَظُنُّ أَنَّ
فِي نَفْسِ أَبِي حُدَيْفَةَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ شَيْئًا. فَقَالَ
لَهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ «أَرْضِعِيهِ تَحْرِمِي عَلَيْهِ،
وَيَذْهَبَ الَّذِي فِي نَفْسِ أَبِي حُدَيْفَةَ»
فَرَجَعَتْ إِلَيْهِ فَقَالَتْ: إِنِّي قَدْ أَرْضَعْتُهُ،
فَذَهَبَ الَّذِي فِي نَفْسِ أَبِي حُدَيْفَةَ.

[٣٦٠٢] ٢٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا

إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ -
وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ رَافِعٍ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا
ابْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ؛ أَنَّ الْقَاسِمَ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ
بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ أَخْبَرَتْهُ؛
أَنَّ سَهْلَةَ بِنْتَ سَهْلٍ بِنْتُ عَمْرِو جَاءَتْ
النَّبِيَّ ﷺ. فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ
سَالِمًا - لِمَسَالِمٍ مَوْلَى أَبِي حُدَيْفَةَ -
مَعَنَا فِي بَيْتِنَا، وَقَدْ بَلَغَ مَا يَبْلُغُ الرِّجَالُ
وَعَلِمَ مَا يَعْلَمُ الرِّجَالُ قَالَ: «أَرْضِعِيهِ

said: 'Narrate from me that 'Aishah told me that.'

تَحْرُمِي عَلَيْهِ» قَالَ: فَمَكَثْتُ سَنَةً أَوْ قَرِيبًا مِنْهَا لَا أَحَدْتُ بِهِ رَهْبَتَهُ، ثُمَّ لَقِيتُ الْقَاسِمَ فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: لَقَدْ حَدَّثَنِي حَدِيثًا مَا حَدَّثْتُهُ بَعْدُ. قَالَ: مَا هُوَ؟ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ. قَالَ: فَحَدَّثْتُهُ عَنِّي أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ أَخْبَرْتَنِيهِ.

[3603] 29 - (...) It was narrated that Zainab bint Umm Salamah said: Umm Salamah said to 'Aishah: 'There enters upon you a slave boy who is close to puberty, and I would not like him to enter upon me. 'Aishah said: Do you not have a good example in the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ? She said: The wife of Abū Hudhaifah said: "O Messenger of Allāh, Sālim enters upon me and he is a man, and there is some (discomfort) in the heart of Abū Hudhaifah about that." The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "Breastfeed him so that he may enter upon you."

[٣٦٠٣] ٢٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ حَمِيدِ بْنِ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ زَيْنَبِ بِنْتِ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَتْ أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ لِعَائِشَةَ: إِنَّهُ يَدْخُلُ عَلَيْكَ الْغُلَامُ الْأَيْفَعُ الَّذِي مَا أَحَبُّ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ عَلَيَّ. قَالَ: فَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: أَمَا لَكَ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَسْوَأَ حَسَنَةٍ؟ قَالَتْ: إِنَّ امْرَأَةَ أَبِي حُدَيْفَةَ قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ سَالِمًا يَدْخُلُ عَلَيَّ وَهُوَ رَجُلٌ، وَفِي نَفْسِ أَبِي حُدَيْفَةَ مِنْهُ شَيْءٌ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَرْضِعِيهِ حَتَّى يَدْخُلَ عَلَيْكَ».

[3604] 30 - (...) Zainab bint Abi Salamah said: I heard Umm Salamah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ say to 'Aishah: By Allāh, I do not like a boy who has passed the age of breastfeeding to see me. She said: Why? Sahlah bint Sa'd came to the Messenger of Allāh

[٣٦٠٤] ٣٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَهْرُونَ وَهَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِهَرُونَ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَحْرَمَةٌ بِنْتُ بُكَيْرٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ حَمِيدَ بْنَ نَافِعٍ يَقُولُ:

ﷺ and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, by Allâh, I see some (discomfort) in the face of Abû Hudhaifah when Sâlim comes in." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Breastfeed him." She said: "He has a beard." He said: "Breastfeed him, and that which is in the face of Abû Hudhaifah will disappear." She said: "By Allâh, I did not see it in the face of Abû Hudhaifah (after that)."

سَمِعْتُ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتَ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ تَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ تَقُولُ لِعَائِشَةَ: وَاللَّهِ! مَا تَطِيبُ نَفْسِي أَنْ يَرَانِي الْغُلَامُ قَدْ اسْتَعْنَى عَنِ الرَّضَاعَةِ. فَقَالَتْ: لِمَ؟ قَدْ جَاءَتْ سَهْلَةَ بِنْتُ سُهَيْلٍ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! وَاللَّهِ! إِنِّي لَأَرَى فِي وَجْهِ أَبِي حُدَيْفَةَ مِنْ دُخُولِ سَالِمٍ. قَالَتْ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَرْضِعِيهِ». فَقَالَتْ: إِنَّهُ دُو لِحْيَةٍ. فَقَالَ: «أَرْضِعِيهِ يَذْهَبُ مَا فِي وَجْهِ أَبِي حُدَيْفَةَ». فَقَالَتْ: وَاللَّهِ! مَا عَرَفْتُهُ فِي وَجْهِ أَبِي حُدَيْفَةَ.

[3605] 31 - (1454) Zainab bint Abî Salamah narrated that her mother Umm Salamah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, used to say: "The other wives of the Prophet ﷺ used to refuse to admit anyone on the basis of that breastfeeding (of a grown-up). They said to 'Aishah, 'By Allâh, we think that this is a concession which the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ granted only in the case of Sâlim. No one will enter upon us or see us on the basis of this type of breastfeeding."

[٣٦٠٥] ٣١ - (١٤٥٤) حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبِ بْنِ اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي عَقِيلُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ زَمْعَةَ؛ أَنَّ أُمَّهُ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتَ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ أَخْبَرَتْهُ؛ أَنَّ أُمَّهَا أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ كَانَتْ تَقُولُ: أَبِي سَائِرِ أَزْوَاجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنْ يُدْخِلْنَ عَلَيْنَ أَحَدًا مِنْكَ الرَّضَاعَةَ، وَقُلْنَ لِعَائِشَةَ: وَاللَّهِ! مَا نَرَى هَذَا إِلَّا رُخْصَةً أَرْخَصَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِسَالِمٍ خَاصَّةً، فَمَا هُوَ بِدَاخِلٍ عَلَيْنَا أَحَدٌ بِهَذِهِ الرَّضَاعَةِ، وَلَا رَأَيْنَا.

Chapter 8. Breastfeeding Is Because Of Hunger (Meaning, During Infancy)

[3606] 32 - (1455) It was narrated that Masrûq said: "Āishah said: The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ entered upon me and there was a man sitting in my house. He felt upset because of that and I saw signs of anger in his face. I said: "O Messenger of Allāh, he is my brother through breastfeeding." He said: "Consider who are your brothers through breastfeeding,^[1] for breastfeeding is only through hunger."

[3607] (...) A similar *Hadīth* (as no. 3606) was narrated from Ash'ath bin Abî Ash-Sha'thâ' with the chain of Abû Al-Aḥwas.

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابُ إِنَّمَا الرِّضَاعَةُ مِنَ
المَجَاعَةِ) (التحفة ٣٢)

[٣٦٠٦] ٣٢ - (١٤٥٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي هَذَا
ابْنُ السَّرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنْ
أَشْعَثَ بْنِ أَبِي الشَّعْثَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ
مَسْرُوقٍ قَالَ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَعِنْدِي رَجُلٌ قَاعِدٌ،
فَاسْتَدَّ ذَلِكَ عَلَيَّ، وَرَأَيْتُ الْعُضْبَ فِي
وَجْهِهِ قَالَتْ: فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّهُ
أَخِي مِنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ. قَالَتْ: فَقَالَ:
«انظُرْنَ إِخْوَتِكُنَّ مِنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ، فَإِنَّمَا
الرِّضَاعَةُ مِنَ الْمَجَاعَةِ».

[٣٦٠٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْمُنْثَرِيِّ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
جَعْفَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
أَبِي قَالَا جَمِيعًا: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا
أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ؛
وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ سُفْيَانَ؛
وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ
الْجُعْفِيُّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ أَشْعَثَ بْنِ
أَبِي الشَّعْثَاءِ بِإِسْنَادِ أَبِي الْأَحْوَصِ،

[1] Meaning, verify what really happened and whether the breastfeeding met the conditions such as there having been five full feedings within the first two years of life, etc.

كَمَعْنَى حَدِيثِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُمْ قَالُوا «مِنْ
الْمَجَاعَةِ».

Chapter 9. It Is Permissible To Have Intercourse With A Female Captive After It Is Established That She Is Not Pregnant, And If She Has A Husband Then Her Marriage Is Annulled When She Is Captured

[3608] 33 - (1456) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that on the Day of Hunain, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent an army to Awtâs, where they met the enemy, fought them and prevailed over them. They captured some female prisoners, and it was as if the Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ felt reluctant to have intercourse with them because of their idolator husbands. Then Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, revealed: "Also (forbidden are) women already married, except those (slaves) whom your right hands possess",^[1] meaning, they are permissible for you once their 'Iddah has ended.

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ وَطْئِ
الْمَسِيئَةِ بَعْدَ الْاِسْتِبْرَاءِ، وَإِنْ كَانَ لَهَا
زَوْجٌ اِنْفُسَخَ نِكَاحُهُ بِالسَّبْيِ)
(التحفة ٣٣)

[٣٦٠٨] ٣٣- (١٤٥٦) وَحَدَّثَنِي
عَبِيدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ بْنِ مَيْسَرَةَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ:
حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ
أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ صَالِحِ، أَبِي
الْحَلِيلِ، عَنْ أَبِي عُلْقَمَةَ الْهَاشِمِيِّ، عَنْ
أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ، يَوْمَ حُنَيْنٍ، بَعَثَ جَيْشًا إِلَى
أَوْطَاسٍ، فَلَقُوا عَدُوًّا، فَقَاتَلُوهُمْ،
فَطَهَرُوا عَلَيْهِمْ، وَأَصَابُوا لَهُمْ سَبَايَا،
فَكَانَ نَاسًا مِنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ
تَحَرَّجُوا مِنْ غَسْبِيَانِهِنَّ مِنْ أَجْلِ
أَزْوَاجِهِنَّ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ
وَجَلَّ فِي ذَلِكَ: ﴿وَالْمُحْصَنَاتُ مِنَ
النِّسَاءِ إِلَّا مَا مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُكُمْ﴾
[النساء: ٢٤]. أَيُّ فَهِنَّ لَكُمْ حَلَالٌ إِذَا
انْقَضَتْ عِدَّتُهُنَّ.

[1] An-Nisâ' 4:24.

[3609] 34 - (...) Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî narrated that on the Day of Hunain the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ sent out a party... a *Hadîth* like that of Yazîd bin Zuray', (no. 3608) except that he said: "Except those whom your right hands possess" for they are permissible for you. And he did not mention: "When their 'Iddah is over."

[3610] (...) A similar report (as no. 3609) was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain.

[3611] 35 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed said: 'They captured some female prisoners on the Day of Awâtâs, who had husbands, so they were worried, then this verse was revealed: "Also (forbidden are) women already married, except those (slaves) whom your right hands possess..."^[1]

[3612] (...) A similar report (as no. 3611) was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain.

[٣٦٠٩] ٣٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْخَلِيلِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا عَلْقَمَةَ الْهَاشِمِيَّ حَدَّثَ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ حَدَّثَهُمْ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَعَثَ يَوْمَ حُنَيْنٍ سَرِيَّةً. بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ يَزِيدَ بْنِ زُرَيْعٍ غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: إِلَّا مَا مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُكُمْ مِنْهُنَّ فَحَلَالٌ لَكُمْ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: إِذَا انْقَضَتْ عِدَّتُهُنَّ.

[٣٦١٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبٍ [الْحَارِثِيُّ]: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[٣٦١١] ٣٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبٍ [الْحَارِثِيُّ]: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْخَلِيلِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: أَصَابُوا سَبِيًّا يَوْمَ أَوْطَاسٍ لِهِنَّ أَزْوَاجٌ، فَتَخَوُّوهُنَّ، فَأَنْزَلَتْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿وَالْمُحْصَنَاتُ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ إِلَّا مَا مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُكُمْ﴾ [النساء: ٢٤].

[٣٦١٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ:

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:24.

حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ،
نَحْوَهُ.

Chapter 10. The Child Belongs / To (The Owner Of) The Bed And Suspicion Must Be Avoided

[3613] 36 - (1457) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “Sa’d bin Abī Waqqâs and ‘Abd bin Zam‘ah disputed concerning a boy. Sa’d said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, this is the son of my brother, ‘Utbah bin Abī Waqqâs, who stated to me that he is his child. See how he resembles him.’ ‘Abd bin Zam‘ah said: ‘This is my brother, O Messenger of Allâh, he was born on my father’s bed of his slave woman.’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ looked to see who he resembled, and he saw a clear resemblance to ‘Utbah. But he said: ‘He is yours, O ‘Abd. The child is for the (owner of the) bed and the fornicator gets the *Hajar*.^[1] Observe *Hijâb* from him, O Sawdah bint Zam‘ah.’” She said: “And he never saw Sawdah.” Muḥammad bin Rumḥ did not mention the words: “O ‘Abd.”

[3614] (...) A similar report (as no. 3613) was narrated from Az-Zuhrī with this chain, except that Ma‘mar and Ibn ‘Uyaynah said in their *Hadīth*: “The child is for the

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابُ الْوَلَدِ لِلْفِرَاشِ،
وَتَوْقِي الشُّبُهَاتِ) (التحفة ٣٤)

[٣٦١٣] ٣٦ - (١٤٥٧) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ
ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ
عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: اخْتَصَمَ
سَعْدُ بْنُ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ زَمْعَةَ فِي
غُلَامٍ، فَقَالَ سَعْدٌ: هَذَا، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!
ابْنُ أُخِي، عُتْبَةُ بْنُ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ، عَهْدَ إِلَيَّ
أَنَّهُ ابْنُهُ، انظُرْ إِلَيَّ شَبِيهِ. وَقَالَ عَبْدُ بْنُ
زَمْعَةَ: هَذَا أُخِي، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! وُلِدَ عَلَيَّ
فِرَاشِ أَبِي، مِنْ وِلْدَتِيهِ، فَنَظَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
إِلَى شَبِيهِ، فَرَأَى شَبَهَا بَيْنًا بَعْتَبَةً، فَقَالَ:
«هُوَ لَكَ يَا عَبْدُ! الْوَلَدُ لِلْفِرَاشِ وَلِلْعَاهِرِ
الْحَجَرِ، وَاحْتَجِي مِنْهُ يَا سَوْدَةَ بِنْتُ
زَمْعَةَ». قَالَتْ: فَلَمْ يَرَ سَوْدَةَ قَطُّ، وَلَمْ
يَذْكُرْ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ قَوْلَهُ «يَا عَبْدُ».

[٣٦١٤] (...) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ
مَنْصُورٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو
الْتَّاقِدُ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ؛

[1] “The stone” and they say that its meaning is “nothing.”

(owner of the) bed,” and they did not mention “and the fornicator gets the *Hajar*.”

وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ. غَيْرَ أَنَّ مَعْمَرًا وَابْنَ عُيَيْنَةَ، فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا «الْوَلَدُ لِلْفِرَاشِ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرَا «لِلْعَاهِرِ الْحَجَرُ».

[3615] 37 - (1458) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “The child is for the (owner of the) bed and the fornicator gets the *Hajar*.”

[٣٦١٥] ٣٧- (١٤٥٨) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ وَأَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْوَلَدُ لِلْفِرَاشِ وَلِلْعَاهِرِ الْحَجَرُ».

[3616] (...) A *Hadith* like that of Ma'mar (no. 3615) was narrated from Abû Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٦١٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ، وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، وَعَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى ابْنُ حَمَادٍ، وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ قَالُوا: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ - أَمَا ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ فَقَالَ: عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ. وَأَمَّا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى فَقَالَ: عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، أَوْ عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ. وَقَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: عَنْ سَعِيدٍ أَوْ عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ. أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ كِلَاهُمَا، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ. وَقَالَ عَمْرُو: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ مَرَّةً، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبِي سَلَمَةَ. وَمَرَّةً عَنْ سَعِيدٍ أَوْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ. وَمَرَّةً عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مَعْمَرٍ.

Chapter 11. Detecting Relationships From Physical Features

[3617] 38 - (1459) It was narrated from 'Āishah that she said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ entered upon me one day happily, with his face shining. He said: 'Did you not see that Mujazziz looked at Zaid bin Hārithah and Usāmah bin Zaid just now, and he said: These feet belong to one another.'"

[3618] 39 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ entered upon me happy one day and said: 'O 'Āishah, did you not see that Mujazziz Al-Mudlaji entered upon me and he saw Usāmah and Zaid with a piece of velvet cloth over them that was covering their heads, but their feet were showing, and he said: These feet belong to one another.'"

[3619] 40 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: "A *Qā'if* (one who detects family resemblance) entered when the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ was present, and Usāmah bin Zaid and Zaid bin

(المعجم ١١) - (بَابُ الْعَمَلِ بِالْحَاقِ)

القائف الولد) (التحفة ٣٥)

[٣٦١٧] ٣٨ - (١٤٥٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ قَالَا أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ مَسْرُورًا، تَبْرُقُ أَسَارِيرُ وَجْهِهِ. فَقَالَ: «أَلَمْ تَرَيَّ أَنْ مُجَزَّزًا نَظَرَ آتِمًا إِلَى زَيْدِ بْنِ حَارِثَةَ وَأَسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ. فَقَالَ: إِنَّ بَعْضَ هَذِهِ الْأَقْدَامِ لِمِنْ بَعْضٍ».

[٣٦١٨] ٣٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعَمْرٍو - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ مَسْرُورًا. فَقَالَ: «يَا عَائِشَةُ! أَلَمْ تَرَيَّ أَنْ مُجَزَّزًا الْمُدَلِجِيَّ دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ، فَرَأَى أُسَامَةَ وَزَيْدًا وَعَلَيْهِمَا قَطِيفَةٌ قَدْ غَطَبَا رُءُوسَهُمَا، وَبَدَّتْ أَقْدَامُهُمَا. فَقَالَ: إِنَّ هَذِهِ الْأَقْدَامَ بَعْضُهَا مِنْ بَعْضٍ».

[٣٦١٩] ٤٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا

مَنْصُورُ بْنُ أَبِي مُرَاجِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ قَائِفٌ وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

Hârithah were lying down. He said: 'These feet belong to one another.' The Prophet ﷺ was pleased by this and liked it, and he told 'Aishah about it."

شَاهِدٌ، وَأَسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ وَزَيْدُ بْنُ حَارِثَةَ مُضْطَجِعَانِ. فَقَالَ: إِنَّ هَذِهِ الْأَقْدَامَ بَعْضُهَا مِنْ بَعْضٍ، فَسَرَّ بِذَلِكَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَعْجَبَهُ، وَأَخْبَرَ بِهِ عَائِشَةَ.

[3620] (...) A similar *Hadîth* (as no. 3619) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain, and in the *Hadîth* of Yûnus it adds: "And Mujazziz was a *Qâ'if*."

[٣٦٢٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ وَابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، كُلُّهُمُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِهِمْ. وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ يُونُسَ: وَكَانَ مُجَزَّزٌ قَائِفًا.

Chapter 12. How Long A Virgin And A Previously-Married Woman Are Entitled To Have The Husband Stay With Them After Marriage

[3621] 41 - (1460) It was narrated from Umm Salamah that when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ married Umm Salamah, he stayed with her for three days, and he said: "There is no lack of esteem on the part of your husband towards you. If you wish, I will stay with you for seven days, but if I stay with you for seven days, then I will have to stay with each of my wives for seven days."

(المعجم ١٢) - (بَابُ قَدْرِ مَا تَسْتَحِقُّهُ الْبَكْرُ وَالثَّيْبُ مِنْ إِقَامَةِ الزَّوْجِ عِنْدَهَا عِقب الزفاف) (التحفة ٣٦)

[٣٦٢١] ٤١ - (١٤٦٠) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَيَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَمَّا تَزَوَّجَ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ أَقَامَ عِنْدَهَا ثَلَاثًا، وَقَالَ: «إِنَّهُ لَيْسَ بِكَ عَلَى أَهْلِكَ هَوَانٌ، إِنْ شِئْتَ سَبَعْتُ لَكَ، وَإِنْ سَبَعْتُ لَكَ سَبَعْتُ لِنِسَائِي».

[3622] 42 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Bakr bin ‘Abdur-Raḥmân that when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ married Umm Salamah, the following morning he said to her: “There is no lack of esteem on the part of your husband towards you. If you wish, I will stay with you for seven days, or if you wish I will stay with you for three, then I will visit (each of you) in turn.” She said: “Make it three.”

[3623] (...) It was narrated from Abû Bakr bin ‘Abdur-Raḥmân that when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ married Umm Salamah, he went to stay with her, then he wanted to leave and she took hold of his garment. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “If you wish, I will stay longer and count it. For a virgin seven days, and for a previously-married woman, three.”

[3624] (...) A similar report (as no. 3623) was narrated from ‘Abdur-Raḥmân bin Ḥumaid with this chain.

[3625] 43 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Bakr bin ‘Abdur-Raḥmân bin Al-Ḥârith bin Hishâm, from Umm Salamah. He (ﷺ) said that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ married her, and he mentioned some things, including this: He said: “If you wish, I will stay with

ابنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِينَ تَزَوَّجَ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ، وَأَصْبَحَتْ عِنْدَهُ فَقَالَ لَهَا: «لَيْسَ بِكَ عَلَيَّ أَهْلِكَ هَوَانٌ، إِنْ شِئْتَ سَبَعْتُ عِنْدَكَ، وَإِنْ شِئْتَ ثَلَاثُ ثُمَّ دُرْتُ» قَالَتْ: ثَلَاثُ.

[3623] (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ [الْقَعْنَبِيُّ]: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ يَلَالٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِينَ تَزَوَّجَ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ فَدَخَلَ عَلَيْهَا، فَأَرَادَ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ أَخَذَتْ بِنُؤَيْبِهِ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنْ شِئْتَ زِدْتِكِ وَحَاسِبْتِكِ بِهِ، لِلْبِكْرِ سَبْعٌ وَلِلنَّيْبِ ثَلَاثٌ».

[3624] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو ضَمْرَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ حُمَيْدٍ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَمِثْلَهُ.

[3625] ٤٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ غِيَاثٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْوَاحِدِ بْنِ أَيْمَنَ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ؛ ذَكَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ

you (to Umm Salamah) for seven days, and then spend seven days with each of my wives, for if I spend seven days with you I will spend seven days with each of my wives.”

[3626] 44 - (1461) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: “If (a man) marries a virgin in addition to a previously-married woman, he should stay with her for seven days, and if he marries a previously-married woman in addition to a virgin, he should stay with her for three.” *Khâlid* (a narrator) said: “If I were to say that he attributed it to the Prophet ﷺ I would be speaking the truth, but he said: “That is the *Sunnah*.””

[3627] 45 - (...) It was narrated that Anas said: “It is *Sunnah* to stay with a virgin for seven days.”

Khâlid (a narrator) said: “If you wish, I will say that he attributed it to the Prophet ﷺ.”

Chapter 13. Dividing One's Time Among Wives; The *Sunnah* Is For Each One To Have One Night And One Day

[3628] 46 - (1462) It was narrated that Anas said: “The Prophet ﷺ had nine wives, and when he divided his time among

الله ﷺ تَزَوَّجَهَا، وَذَكَرَ أَشْيَاءَ، هَذَا فِيهِ. قَالَ «إِنْ شِئْتَ أَنْ أُسَبِّحَ لَكَ وَأُسَبِّحَ لِنِسَائِي، وَإِنْ سَبَعْتَ لَكَ سَبَعْتُ لِنِسَائِي».

[٣٦٢٦] ٤٤ - (١٤٦١) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: إِذَا تَزَوَّجَ الْبِكْرَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ أَقَامَ عِنْدَهَا سَبْعًا، وَإِذَا تَزَوَّجَ النَّبِيَّ عَلَى الْبِكْرِ أَقَامَ عِنْدَهَا ثَلَاثًا. قَالَ خَالِدٌ: وَلَوْ قُلْتُ: إِنَّهُ رَفَعَهُ لَصَدَقْتُ، وَلَكِنَّهُ قَالَ: السُّنَّةُ كَذَلِكَ.

[٣٦٢٧] ٤٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَبِي بَرٍّ وَخَالِدِ الْحَدَّاءِ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ قَالَ: مِنَ السُّنَّةِ أَنْ يُقِيمَ عِنْدَ الْبِكْرِ سَبْعًا. قَالَ خَالِدٌ: وَلَوْ شِئْتُ قُلْتُ: رَفَعَهُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

(المعجم ١٣) - (باب القسم بين الزوجات، وبيان أن السنة أن تكون لكل واحدة ليلة مع يومها) (التحفة ٣٧)

[٣٦٢٨] ٤٦ - (١٤٦٢) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ بْنُ سَوَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

them, he did not come back to the first one until the ninth day. Every night they used to gather in the house of the one whose night it was. He was in 'Āishah's house, and Zainab came and he reached out his hand towards her. 'Āishah said: 'This is Zainab, and the Prophet ﷺ withdrew his hand.' They argued and raised their voices, and the *Iqamah* was called for prayer. Abū Bakr came past at that point and heard their voices, so he said: 'Come out for the prayer, O Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and throw dust in their mouths.' The Prophet ﷺ came out, and 'Āishah said: 'Now the Prophet ﷺ will finish his prayer and come, and Abū Bakr will come and do such-and-such to me.' When the Prophet ﷺ had finished his prayer, Abū Bakr came to her and spoke sternly to her, and said: 'Do you behave like this?'"

Chapter 14. It Is Permissible For A Wife To Give Her Turn To A Co-Wife

[3629] 47 - (1463) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: "I never saw a woman whose position I wished I could be in more than Sawdah bint Zam'ah, a woman of strong character." When she grew old, she gave her day with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ to 'Āishah. She said: "O Messenger of Allāh, I

سَلِمَانَ بْنِ الْمُغِيرَةَ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: كَانَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ تِسْعُ نِسْوَةٍ، فَكَانَ إِذَا قَسَمَ بَيْنَهُنَّ لَا يَنْتَهِي إِلَى الْمَرْأَةِ الْأُولَى إِلَّا فِي تِسْعٍ، فَكُنَّ يَجْتَمِعْنَ كُلَّ لَيْلَةٍ فِي بَيْتِ النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا، فَكَانَ فِي بَيْتِ عَائِشَةَ، فَجَاءَتْ زَيْنَبُ، فَمَدَّ يَدَهُ إِلَيْهَا، فَقَالَتْ: هَذِهِ زَيْنَبُ، فَكَفَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَدَهُ، فَتَقَاوَلْنَا حَتَّى اسْتَحَبْنَا، وَأَقِيمَتِ الصَّلَاةُ، فَمَرَّ أَبُو بَكْرٍ عَلَى ذَلِكَ، فَسَمِعَ أَصْوَاتَهُمَا، فَقَالَ: اخْرُجْ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ، وَاحْتُ فِي أَفْوَاهِهِنَّ التُّرَابَ. فَخَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: الْآنَ يَقْضِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ صَلَاتَهُ فَيَجِيءُ أَبُو بَكْرٍ فَيَفْعَلُ لِي وَيَفْعَلُ، فَلَمَّا قَضَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ صَلَاتَهُ أَتَاهَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ، فَقَالَ لَهَا قَوْلًا شَدِيدًا، وَقَالَ: أَنْصَنَعِينَ هَذَا؟.

(المعجم ١٤) - (باب جواز هبتها)

نوبتها لضررتها) (التحفة ٣٨)

[٣٦٢٩] ٤٧ - (١٤٦٣) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ

ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: مَا رَأَيْتُ امْرَأَةً أَحَبَّ إِلَيَّ أَنْ أَكُونَ فِي مَسَاحِهَا مِنْ سَوْدَةَ بِنْتِ زَمْعَةَ، مِنْ امْرَأَةٍ فِيهَا حِدَّةٌ، قَالَتْ: فَلَمَّا كَبُرَتْ جَعَلْتُ

have given my day with you to 'Āishah." So the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ gave 'Āishah two days, her day, and Sawdah's day.

[3630] 48 - (...) It was narrated from Hishām with this chain, that when Sawdah grew old... a *Hadīth* like that of Jarīr (no. 3629). In the *Hadīth* of Sharīk it adds: "She was the first woman whom he married after me."

يَوْمَهَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِعَائِشَةَ، قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَدْ جَعَلْتُ يَوْمِي مِنْكَ لِعَائِشَةَ، فَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقْسِمُ لِعَائِشَةَ يَوْمَيْنِ: يَوْمَهَا، وَيَوْمَ سَوْدَةَ.

[٣٦٣٠] ٤٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

بَكْرِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْبَةُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَسْوَدُ بْنُ عَامِرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُجَاهِدُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَرِيكٌ، كُلُّهُمْ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ؛ أَنَّ سَوْدَةَ لَمَّا كَبِرَتْ، بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ، وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ شَرِيكٍ قَالَتْ: وَكَانَتْ أَوَّلَ امْرَأَةٍ تَزَوَّجَهَا بَعْدِي.

[3631] 49 - (1464) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: "I used to feel jealous of the women who offered themselves (in marriage) to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and I would say: 'Would a woman offer herself?' When Allāh, the Most High, revealed the words: "You can postpone (the turn of) whom you will of them (your wives), and you may receive whom you will. And whomsoever you desire of those whom you have set aside (her turn temporarily), ..., [1] I said: 'By Allāh, I see that your

[٣٦٣١] ٤٩- (١٤٦٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كُنْتُ أَغَارُ عَلَى اللَّاتِي وَهَبَنَ أَنْفُسَهُنَّ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. وَأَقُولُ: أَوْتَهَبُ الْمَرْأَةَ نَفْسَهَا؟ فَلَمَّا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿تُرْجَى مَنْ تَشَاءُ مِنْهُنَّ وَتَقْوَى إِلَيْكَ مَنْ تَشَاءُ وَمِنْ أَبْنَعَيْتَ مِمَّنْ عَرَلْتَ﴾ [الأحزاب: ٥١] قَالَتْ قُلْتُ: وَاللَّهِ! مَا أَرَى رَبِّكَ إِلَّا يُسَارِعُ لَكَ فِي هَوَاكَ.

[1] *Al-Ahẓāb* 33:51.

Lord is quick to respond to your wishes.”

[3632] 50 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Āishah that she used to say: “Wouldn’t a woman feel too shy to offer herself to a man?” Until Allāh [the Mighty and Sublime] revealed: “You can postpone (the turn of) whom you will of them (your wives), and you may receive whom you will”^[1] Then she said: “Your Lord is quick to respond to your wishes.”

[3633] 51 - (1465) ‘Aṭā’ said: “We attended the funeral of Maimūnah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, in Sarif with Ibn ‘Abbās. Ibn ‘Abbās said: ‘This is the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, so when you lift her, do not shake her nor disturb her; be gentle with her. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ had nine wives, and he used to divide his time between eight of them, and he did not allot a share of his time to one of them. The one to whom he did not allot a share of his time was Ṣafīyyah bint Ḥuyayy bin Akḥṭab.”

[3634] 52 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn Juraij with this chain (a *Ḥadīth* similar to no. 3633), and

[٣٦٣٢] ٥٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّهَا كَانَتْ تَقُولُ: أَمَا تَسْتَحْيِي امْرَأَةً تَهَبُ نَفْسَهَا لِرَجُلٍ؟ حَتَّى أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ]: «تُرْجَى مِنْ نَشَاءٍ مِنْهُنَّ وَتَقْوَى إِلَيْكَ مِنْ نَشَاءٍ» [الأحزاب: ٥١]. فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّ رَبَّكَ لَيْسَارٌ لَكَ فِي هَوَاكَ.

[٣٦٣٣] ٥١ - (١٤٦٥) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ، - قَالَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ قَالَ: حَضَرْنَا، مَعَ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، جَنَازَةَ مَيْمُونَةَ، زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِسَرِفٍ. فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: هَذِهِ زَوْجُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَإِذَا رَفَعْتُمْ نَعْسَهَا فَلَا تَزْعُرُوهُا، وَلَا تُزْلِزُوهُا، وَارْفُقُوا، فَإِنَّهُ كَانَ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ تِسْعَ، فَكَانَ يُقْسِمُ لِئِمَانٍ وَلَا يُقْسِمُ لِوَاحِدَةٍ. قَالَ عَطَاءٌ: الَّتِي لَا يُقْسِمُ لَهَا صَفِيَّةُ بِنْتُ حُيَيِّ بْنِ أَخْطَبٍ.

[٣٦٣٤] ٥٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، جَمِيعًا، عَنْ

[1] *Al-Aḥzāb* 33:51.

he added: 'Aṭâ' said: "...She was the last of them to die, and she died in Al-Madīnah."

Chapter 15. It Is Recommended To Marry One Who Is Religiously Committed

[3635] 53 - (1466) It was narrated from Abū Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Women are married for four things: Their wealth, their lineage, their beauty and their religion. Choose the one with religion, may your hands be rubbed with dust."^[1]

[3636] 54 - (715) Jābir bin 'Abdullāh said: "I married a woman at the time of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and I met the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'O Jābir, have you gotten married?' I said: 'Yes.' He said: 'A virgin or a previously-married woman?' I said: 'A previously-married woman.' He said: 'Why not a virgin so you could play with her?' I said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, I have sisters, and I was afraid that she might cause trouble between myself and them.' He said: 'That's fine then. A woman is

عَبْدُ الرَّزَاقِ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، بِهَذَا
الإِسْنَادِ. وَزَادَ: قَالَ عَطَاءٌ: كَانَتْ
آخِرُهُنَّ مَوْتًا. مَاتَتْ بِالْمَدِينَةِ.

(المعجم ١٥) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ نِكَاحِ
ذَاتِ الدِّينِ) (التحفة ٣٩)

[٣٦٣٥] ٥٣ - (١٤٦٦) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ
ابْنِ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَعَبِيدُ اللَّهِ
ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ
عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي
سَعِيدٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «تُنْكَحُ الْمَرْأَةُ لِأَرْبَعٍ:
لِمَالِهَا، وَلِحَسَبِهَا، وَلِجَمَالِهَا، وَلِدِينِهَا
فَاطْفُرْ بِذَاتِ الدِّينِ تَرَبَّتْ يَدَاكَ».

[٣٦٣٦] ٥٤ - (٧١٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا
عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ أَبِي سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ:
أَخْبَرَنِي جَابِرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: تَزَوَّجْتُ
امْرَأَةً فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَلَقِيتُ
النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «يَا جَابِرُ! تَزَوَّجْتَ؟»
قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: «بِكْرٌ أَمْ نَيْبٌ؟» قُلْتُ:
نَيْبٌ. قَالَ: «فَهَلَّا بِكْرًا تُلَاعِبُهَا؟» قُلْتُ:
يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ لِي أَخَوَاتٍ، فَخَشِيتُ

[1] Meaning, may you prosper.

married for her religion, her wealth or her beauty. Choose the one with religion, may your hands be rubbed with dust.”

Chapter 16. It Is Recommended To Marry Virgins

[3637] 55 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “I married a woman and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: ‘Have you gotten married?’ I said: ‘Yes.’ He said: ‘A virgin or a previously-married woman?’ I said: ‘A previously-married woman.’ He said: ‘What about virgins and playing with them?’”

Shu‘bah said: “I mentioned this to ‘Amr bin Dinâr and he said: ‘I heard it from Jâbir, but he said: ‘Why not a young virgin, so you could play with her and she could play with you?’”

[3638] 56 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh, that ‘Abdullâh (his father) died and left behind nine - or seven - daughters, and I married a previously-married woman. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: “O Jâbir, have you gotten married?” I said: “Yes.” He said: “A virgin or a previously-married woman?” I said: “A previously-

أَنْ تَدْخُلَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُنَّ، قَالَ: «فَذَاكَ إِذَا، إِنَّ الْمَرْأَةَ تُنْكَحُ عَلَى دِينِهَا، وَمَالِهَا، وَجَمَالِهَا، فَعَلَيْكَ بِذَاتِ الدِّينِ تَرَبُّتَ يَدَاكَ». [راجع: ١٦٥٦]

(المعجم ١٦) - (باب استحباب نكاح البكر) (التحفة ٤٠)

[٣٦٣٧] ٥٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مُحَارِبٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: تَزَوَّجْتُ امْرَأَةً، فَقَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «هَلْ تَزَوَّجْتَ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «أَبْكَرًا أَمْ نَيْسًا؟» قُلْتُ: نَيْسًا، قَالَ: «فَأَيْنَ أَنْتَ مِنَ الْعَذَارَى وَلِعَابِهَا؟».

قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: فَذَكَرْتُهُ لِعَمْرُو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، فَقَالَ: قَدْ سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ جَابِرٍ، وَإِنَّمَا قَالَ: «فَهَلَّا جَارِيَةً تُلَاعِبُهَا وَتُلَاعِبُكَ؟».

[راجع: ١٦٥٦، ٣٦٣٦]

[٣٦٣٨] ٥٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزُّهْرَانِيُّ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ عَمْرُو ابْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ هَلَكَ وَتَرَكَ تِسْعَ بَنَاتٍ - أَوْ قَالَ تِسْعَ - فَتَزَوَّجْتُ امْرَأَةً نَيْسًا، فَقَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «يَا جَابِرُ! تَزَوَّجْتَ؟»:

married woman, O Messenger of Allâh.” He said: “Why not a young virgin whom you could play with, and she could play with you?” - or he said: “Whom you could make laugh, and she could make you laugh?” - I said to him: “‘Abdullâh died and left behind nine - or seven - daughters, and I did not like to bring to them one who was like them. I wanted to bring a woman who could look after them and take care of them.” He said: “Then may Allâh bless you,” or he said good words to me.

قَالَ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَبِكْرٌ أَمْ نَيْبٌ؟»
 قَالَ قُلْتُ: بَلْ نَيْبٌ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ:
 «فَهَلَّا جَارِيَةٌ تَلَاعِبُهَا وَتَلَاعِبُكَ» - أَوْ
 قَالَ: «تُضَاحِكُهَا وَتُضَاحِكُكَ» - قَالَ:
 قُلْتُ لَهُ: إِنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ هَلَكَ وَتَرَكَ تِسْعَ
 بَنَاتٍ - أَوْ سَبْعَ - وَإِنِّي كَرِهْتُ أَنْ أَتِيَهُنَّ
 أَوْ أَجِيَهُنَّ بِمِثْلِهِنَّ، فَأَحْبَبْتُ أَنْ أَجِيءَ
 بِامْرَأَةٍ تَقُومُ عَلَيْهِنَّ وَتُضْلِحُهُنَّ. قَالَ:
 «فَبَارَكَ اللَّهُ لَكَ» أَوْ قَالَ لِي خَيْرًا.

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ أَبِي الرَّبِيعِ «تَلَاعِبُهَا
 وَتَلَاعِبُكَ وَتُضَاحِكُهَا وَتُضَاحِكُكَ».

[راجع: ١٦٥٦، ٣٦٣٦، ٣٦٣٧]

[3639] (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: ‘Did you get married, O Jâbir?’”... and he quoted the *Hadîth* (similar to no. 3638) as far as the words: “A woman who would look after them and comb their hair.” He said: “You have done well,” and he did not mention the words that come after that.

[٣٦٣٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ
 سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ
 جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ
 اللَّهِ ﷺ: «هَلْ نَكَحْتَ يَا جَابِرُ؟» وَسَاقَ
 الْحَدِيثَ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: امْرَأَةٌ تَقُومُ عَلَيْهِنَّ
 وَتَمْسُطُهُنَّ. قَالَ: «أَصَبْتُ» وَلَمْ يَذْكَرْ مَا
 بَعْدَهُ. [راجع: ١٦٥٦، ٣٦٣٦]

[3640] 57 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on a campaign, and when we were heading back I urged my camel on because it was slow. A rider behind me caught up with me and prodded

[٣٦٤٠] ٥٧- (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
 ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ سَيَّارِ، عَنِ
 الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: كُنَّا
 مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي غَزَاةٍ، فَلَمَّا أَقْبَلْنَا
 تَعَجَّلْتُ عَلَى بَعِيرِ لِي قَطُوفٍ، فَلَحِقَنِي

my camel with an 'Anazah^[1] that he had with him, and my camel moved forward like the best camel you have ever seen. I turned around and there was the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. He said: 'Why are you in such a hurry, O Jâbir?' I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I have recently got married.' He said: 'Did you marry a virgin or a previously-married woman?' I said: 'A previously-married woman.' He said: 'Why not a young virgin who you could play with and she could play with you?'"

"When we came to Al-Madînah, we wanted to enter but he said: 'Slow down so we can enter at night, so that the women whose hair is disheveled may comb their hair, and the women whose husbands have been away may shave their pubes.' And he said: 'When you arrive, be smart, be smart.'"^[2]

[3641] (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "I went out on a campaign with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and my camel held me back. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to me and said: 'O Jâbir.' I said: 'Yes.' He said: 'What is the matter with you?' I said: 'My camel is holding me back; it is tired and I fell behind.' He dismounted and

رَاكِبٌ خَلْفِي، فَنَحَسَ بَعِيرِي بِعَنْزَةٍ كَانَتْ مَعَهُ، فَانطَلَقَ بَعِيرِي كَأَجْوَدِ مَا أَنْتَ رَأَيْتَ مِنَ الْإِبِلِ، فَالْتَقَيْتُ فَإِذَا أَنَا بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ «مَا يُعْجِلُكَ يَا جَابِرُ؟» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي حَدِيثٌ عَهْدٌ بِعُرْسٍ. فَقَالَ: «أَبِكْرًا تَزَوَّجْتَهَا أَمْ نَيْبًا؟» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: بَلْ نَيْبًا. قَالَ: «هَلَّا جَارِيَةٌ تُلَاعِبُهَا وَتُلَاعِبُكَ؟».

قَالَ: فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ ذَهَبْنَا لِنَدْخُلَ. فَقَالَ: «أَمْهَلُوا حَتَّى نَدْخُلَ لَيْلًا - أَيَّ عِشَاءٍ، - كَيْ تَمْتَشِطَ الشَّعِثَةُ وَتَسْتَحِدَّ الْمُغْيِبَةَ». قَالَ: وَقَالَ: «إِذَا قَدِمْتَ فَالْكَيْسَ! الْكَيْسَ!». [راجع:

[١٦٥٦، ٣٦٣٦]

[٣٦٤١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ يُعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ الثَّقَفِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبِيدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ وَهْبِ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: خَرَجْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي غَزَاةٍ. فَأَبْطَأَ بِي جَمَلِي، فَأَتَى عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ لِي: «يَا جَابِرُ»

[1] A short, iron-tipped spear.

[2] Be smart: This may mean either "be smart and have intercourse with your wife (for the purpose of having children)" or "be smart and do not rush to have intercourse with your wife until you are sure that she is not menstruating etc."

prodded it with a crooked stick, then he said: 'Ride.' So I rode, and I remember that I had to restrain it from passing the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. He said: 'Have you gotten married?' I said: 'Yes.' He said: 'A virgin or a previously-married woman?' I said: 'A previously-married woman.' He said: 'Why not a girl whom you could play with and she could play with you?' I said: 'I have sisters and I wanted to marry a woman who could keep them together and comb their hair and take care of them.' He said: 'You are going home, and when you arrive, be smart, be smart.' Then he said: 'Will you sell your camel?' I said: 'Yes.' So he bought it from me for an *Uqiyah*, then the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ arrived and I arrived in the morning. I came to the *Masjid* and found him at the door of the *Masjid*. He said: 'Have you just arrived now?' I said: 'Yes.' He said: 'Leave your camel and go inside and pray two *Rak'ah*.' So I went inside and prayed, then I came back. He told Bilāl to weigh out an *Uqiyah* for me and Bilāl did that, and added a little more. Then I left, then when I was on my way he said: 'Call Jābir for me.' I was called and I said: 'Now he will return the camel to me, and there was nothing I disliked more than it.' He said: 'Take your camel, and keep its price for yourself.'"

قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: «مَا شَأْنُكَ؟» قُلْتُ: أَبْطَأَ بِي عَلَيَّ جَمَلِي وَأَعْيَا فَتَحَلَّفْتُ، فَنَزَلَ فَحَجَّنَهُ بِمِحْجِنِهِ. ثُمَّ قَالَ: «ارْكَبْ» فَرَكِبْتُ، فَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتَنِي أَكْفُهُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فَقَالَ: «[أَأْتَرَوِّجْتِ؟]» فَقُلْتُ: نَعَمْ. فَقَالَ: «أَبِكْرًا أَمْ مَيْيَا؟» فَقُلْتُ: بَلْ نَيْبٌ. قَالَ: «فَهَلَّا جَارِيَةٌ تُلَاعِبُهَا وَتُلَاعِبُكَ؟» قُلْتُ: إِنَّ لِي أَخَوَاتٍ، فَأَحْبَبْتُ أَنْ أَتَزَوَّجَ امْرَأَةً تَجْمَعُهُنَّ وَتَمْسُطُهُنَّ وَتَقُومَ عَلَيْهِنَّ. قَالَ: «أَمَا إِنَّكَ قَادِمٌ، فَإِذَا قَدِمْتَ فَالْكَيْسَ! الْكَيْسَ!» ثُمَّ قَالَ «أَتَبِيعُ جَمَلَكَ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، فَاشْتَرَاهُ مِنِّي بِأَوْقِيَّةٍ، ثُمَّ قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَقَدِمْتُ بِالْعَدَاةِ، فَجِئْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ فَوَجَدْتُهُ عَلَى بَابِ الْمَسْجِدِ. فَقَالَ: «الآنَ حِينَ قَدِمْتِ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَدَعِ جَمَلَكَ وَادْخُلِي فَصَلِّي رَكْعَتَيْنِ» قَالَ: فَدَخَلْتُ فَصَلَّيْتُ ثُمَّ رَجَعْتُ، فَأَمَرَ بِلَالَ أَنْ يَزِينَنِي لِأَوْقِيَّةٍ، فَوَزَّنَ لِي بِلَالٌ، فَأَرْجَحَ فِي الْمِيزَانِ. قَالَ: «فَانْطَلَقِي. فَلَمَّا وَائْتِي قَالَ: «ادْعِي لِي جَابِرًا» فَدَعَيْتُ. فَقُلْتُ: الْآنَ يَرُدُّ عَلَيَّ الْجَمَلَ، وَلَمْ يَكُنْ شَيْءٌ أَبْغَضُ إِلَيَّ مِنْهُ. فَقَالَ: «خُذْ جَمَلَكَ، وَلَكَ ثَمَنُهُ». [راجع: ١٦٥٦، ٣٦٣٦]

[3642] 58 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “We were on a journey with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and I was on a camel that lagged behind the people. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ struck it,” or prodded it - I think he said, “with something that he had with him. After that it started going ahead of the people and I was struggling to restrain it. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Will you sell it to me for such-and-such, may Allâh forgive you?’ I said: ‘It is yours, O Prophet of Allâh.’ He said: ‘Will you sell it to me for such-and-such, may Allâh forgive you?’ I said: ‘It is yours, O Prophet of Allâh.’ He said to me: ‘Did you get married after your father died?’ I said: ‘Yes.’ He said: ‘A previously-married woman or a virgin?’ I said: ‘A previously-married woman.’ He said: ‘Why didn’t you marry a virgin who could make you laugh and you could make her laugh, and she could play with you and you could play with her?’”

Abû Naḍrah said: “That was a phrase that the Muslims used to say: ‘Do such and such; may Allâh forgive you.’”

Chapter 17. Advice With Regard To Women

[3643] 59 - (...) It was narrated

[٣٦٤٢] ٥٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نَضْرَةَ عَنْ جَابِرِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: كُنَّا فِي مَسِيرٍ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَنَا عَلَى نَاضِحٍ، إِنَّمَا هُوَ فِي أُخْرِيَاتِ النَّاسِ. قَالَ فَضْرَبَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ. أَوْ قَالَ نَحَسَهُ - أَرَاهُ قَالَ بِشَيْءٍ كَانَ مَعَهُ. قَالَ: فَجَعَلَ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ يَتَقَدَّمُ النَّاسَ يَبْتَازِعُنِي حَتَّى إِنِّي لَأَكْفُهُ. قَالَ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَتَبِيعُنِي بِكَذَا وَكَذَا؟ وَاللَّهِ يَغْفِرُ لَكَ» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: هُوَ لَكَ، يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «أَتَبِيعُنِي بِكَذَا وَكَذَا؟ وَاللَّهِ يَغْفِرُ لَكَ». قَالَ: قُلْتُ: هُوَ لَكَ. [يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ!] قَالَ: وَقَالَ لِي: «أَتَزَوَّجْتَ بَعْدَ أَبِيكَ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: «يَبْنِي أُمِّ بَكْرًا؟» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: نَبِيًّا. قَالَ: «فَهَلَّا تَزَوَّجْتَ بِكْرًا تُضَاحِكُكَ وَتُضَاحِكُهَا، وَتَلَاعِبُكَ وَتَلَاعِبُهَا؟».

قَالَ أَبُو نَضْرَةَ: وَكَانَتْ كَلِمَةً يَقُولُهَا الْمُسْلِمُونَ، افْعَلْ كَذَا وَكَذَا، وَاللَّهِ يَغْفِرُ لَكَ. [راجع: ١٦٥٦، ٣٦٣٦]

(المعجم ١٧) - (بَابُ الْوَصِيَّةِ بِالنِّسَاءِ)
(التحفة ٤٢)

[٣٦٤٣] ٥٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو

that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Woman was created from a rib, it will never become straight for you in any way. If you wish to benefit from her then you may benefit from her, along with her crookedness, but if you try to straighten her you will break her, and breaking her is divorcing her.'"

[3644] 60 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever believes in Allâh and the Last Day, if he witnesses something let him speak good or else keep silent. Deal kindly with women, for woman was created from a rib, and the most crooked part of a rib is its upper part. If you try to straighten it you will break it, and if you leave it alone it will remain crooked. Deal (kindly) with women."

[3645] 61 - (1467) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'No believing man should hate a believing woman. If he dislikes one of her characteristics, he may be pleased with another.'"

النَّافِدُ وَابْنُ أَبِي عَمْرٍ: - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ
أَبِي عَمْرٍ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَبِي
الرُّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ
قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ الْمَرْأَةَ
خُلِقَتْ مِنْ ضِلْعٍ، لَنْ تَسْتَقِيمَ لَكَ عَلَى
طَرِيقَةٍ، فَإِنْ اسْتَمْتَعْتَ بِهَا اسْتَمْتَعْتَ بِهَا،
وَبِهَا عِوَجٌ، وَإِنْ ذَهَبَتْ تَقِيمُهَا كَسَرْتَهَا،
وَكَسَرْتَهَا طَلَّقُهَا».

[٣٦٤٤] ٦٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ
بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ عَنِ
زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ مَيْسَرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ
أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ كَانَ
يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، فَإِذَا شَهِدَ امْرَأًا
فَلْيَتَكَلَّمْ بِخَيْرٍ أَوْ لِيَسْكُتْ، وَاسْتَوْضُوا
بِالنِّسَاءِ خَيْرًا فَإِنَّ الْمَرْأَةَ خُلِقَتْ مِنْ ضِلْعٍ،
وَإِنَّ أَعْوَجَ شَيْءٍ فِي الضِّلْعِ أَغْلَاهُ، إِنْ
ذَهَبَتْ تَقِيمُهُ كَسَرْتَهُ، وَإِنْ تَرَكْتَهُ لَمْ يَزَلْ
أَعْوَجَ، اسْتَوْضُوا بِالنِّسَاءِ [خَيْرًا]».

[٣٦٤٥] ٦١ - (١٤٦٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي
إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى الرَّازِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَيْسَى
ابْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْحَمِيدِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ
جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ أَبِي أَنَسٍ، عَنْ
عَمْرِ بْنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ:
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَفْرُقُ مُؤْمِنٌ

مُؤْمِنَةٌ، إِنْ كَرِهَ مِنْهَا خُلُقًا رَضِيَ مِنْهَا
آخَرَ» أَوْ قَالَ: «غَيْرَهُ».

[3646] (...) A similar report (as no. 3645) was narrated from Abû Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٦٤٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْمُنْتَنِي: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
الْحَمِيدِ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عِمْرَانُ بْنُ أَبِي
أَنَسٍ، عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 18. Were It Not For Ḥawwâ', No Female Would Ever Betray Her Husband

[3647] 62 - (1468) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Were it not for Ḥawwâ', no female would ever have betrayed her husband."

(المعجم ١٨) - (باب لولا حواء لم
تخن أنثى زوجها الدهر) (التحفة ٤٣)

[3648] 63 - (...) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: This is what Abû Hurairah narrated from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. He mentioned a number of *Aḥadīth*, including the following: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Were it not for the Children of Israel, no food would go bad and no meat would turn rotten, and were it not for Ḥawwâ' no female would ever betray her husband.'"

[٣٦٤٧] ٦٢ - (١٤٦٨) حَدَّثَنَا هَرُونَ
ابْنُ مَعْرُوفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بِهِ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ: أَنَّ
أَبَا يُوسُفَ، مَوْلَى أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ
أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَوْلَا
حَوَاءُ، لَمْ تَخُنْ أَنْثَى زَوْجَهَا الدَّهْرَ».

[٣٦٤٨] ٦٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا
مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هَذَا مَا
حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ:
فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ. مِنْهَا: وَقَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَوْلَا بَنُو إِسْرَائِيلَ، لَمْ يَخْبُثِ
الطَّعَامُ، وَلَمْ يَخْنَزِ اللَّحْمُ، وَلَوْلَا حَوَاءُ،
لَمْ تَخُنْ أَنْثَى زَوْجَهَا الدَّهْرَ».

Chapter 19. The Best Temporary Joy Of This World Is The Righteous Woman

[3649] 64 - (1469) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Amr that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “This world is no more than temporary joys, and there is no temporary joy of this world that is better than the righteous wife.”

Chapter 20. Advice With Regard To Women

[3650] 65 - (1470) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Woman is like a rib. If you try to straighten her you will break her, but if you leave her alone you will benefit from her even though there is some crookedness in her.’”

[3651] (...) A similar report (as no. 3650) was narrated from the nephew of Az-Zuhrî, from his paternal uncle, with this chain.

(المعجم ١٩) - (باب خير متاع الدنيا
المرأة الصالحة) (التحفة ٤١)

[٣٦٤٩] ٦٤ - (١٤٦٩) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ بَرِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَيَوَةُ: أَخْبَرَنِي شُرْحَيْلُ بْنُ شَرِيكٍ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْحُلَيْيَّ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ عَمْرٍو؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الدُّنْيَا مَتَاعٌ وَخَيْرُ مَتَاعِ الدُّنْيَا الْمَرْأَةُ الصَّالِحَةُ».

(المعجم ٢٠) - (باب الوصية بالنساء)
(التحفة ٤٢)

[٣٦٥٠] ٦٥ - (١٤٧٠) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ الْمَرْأَةَ كَالضَّلْعِ. إِذَا ذَهَبَتْ تَقِيمُهَا كَسَرْتَهَا، وَإِنْ تَرَكْتَهَا اسْتَمْتَعْتَ بِهَا وَفِيهَا عَوْجٌ».

[٣٦٥١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، كِلَيْهِمَا عَنْ يَعْقُوبَ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَخِي الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ سِوَاءً.

18. The Book Of Divorce

٣ - (المعجم ١٨) - كتاب الطلاق
(التحفة ٩)

Chapter 1. The Prohibition Of Divorcing A Menstruating Woman Without Her Consent; If A Man Breaks This Rule It Still Counts As A Divorce, And He Should Be Ordered To Take Her Back

[3652] 1 - (1471) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that he divorced his wife while she was menstruating, at the time of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. 'Umar bin Al-Khattāb asked the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ about that and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to him: "Tell him to take her back, then wait until she has become pure, then menstruated again, then become pure again. Then if he wishes he may keep her, or if he wishes he may divorce her before he has intercourse with her. That is the 'Iddah (prescribed periods) for which Allāh has enjoined the divorce of women."

[3653] (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullāh that he divorced one of his wives while she was menstruating, with a single divorce. The Messenger

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ طَلَاقِ
الْحَائِضِ بِغَيْرِ رِضَائِهَا، وَأَنَّهُ لَوْ خَالَفَ
وَقَعَ الطَّلَاقُ وَيُؤْمَرُ بِرَجْعَتِهَا) (التحفة ١)

[٣٦٥٢] ١ - (١٤٧١) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى
مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛
أَنَّهُ طَلَّقَ امْرَأَتَهُ وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ فِي عَهْدِ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَسَأَلَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ ذَلِكَ؟ فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مُرُهُ فَلْيَرَا جَعَهَا، ثُمَّ لِيَتْرُكْهَا
حَتَّى تَطْهَرَ، ثُمَّ تَحِيضَ، ثُمَّ تَطْهَرَ، ثُمَّ إِنْ
شَاءَ أَمْسَكَ بَعْدَ، وَإِنْ شَاءَ طَلَّقَ قَبْلَ أَنْ
يَمَسَّ، فِتْلِكَ الْعِدَّةُ الَّتِي أَمَرَ اللَّهُ [عَزَّ
وَجَلَّ] أَنْ يُطْلَقَ لَهَا النِّسَاءَ».

[٣٦٥٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ
يَحْيَى وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَابْنُ رُمَحٍ -
وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى - قَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثُ:

of Allâh ﷺ ordered him to take her back and keep her until she had become pure then menstruated again in his house. Then he should wait until she became pure again, then if he wished he could divorce her when she became pure, before having intercourse with her. That is the *'Iddah* (prescribed periods) for which Allâh has enjoined the divorce of women.

Ibn Rumh added in his report: "When 'Abdullâh was asked about that, he said to one of them: 'But if you have divorced your wife once or twice, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told me to do that (i.e., take her back), but if you have divorced her three times, then she becomes unlawful to you until she marries another husband; and you have disobeyed Allâh with regard to His commands about divorcing your wife."

Muslim said: Al-Laith did well with his saying: "A single divorce (a narrator)."

[3654] 2 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "I divorced my wife at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ while she was menstruating. 'Umar mentioned that to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: 'Tell him to take her back, then let him wait until she becomes pure, then menstruates again, then when she becomes

وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: أَخْبِرْنَا - اللَّيْثُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ
عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ أَنَّهُ طَلَّقَ امْرَأَةً لَهُ
وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ تَطْلِيْقَةً وَاحِدَةً، فَأَمَرَهُ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يُرَاجِعَهَا ثُمَّ يُمَسِّكَهَا حَتَّى
تَطْهُرَ، ثُمَّ تَحِيْضَ عِنْدَهُ حَيْضَةً أُخْرَى، ثُمَّ
يُمَهِّلَهَا حَتَّى تَطْهُرَ مِنْ حَيْضَتِهَا، فَإِنْ أَرَادَ
أَنْ يُطَلِّقَهَا فَلْيُطَلِّقْهَا حِينَ تَطْهُرُ مِنْ قَبْلِ
أَنْ يُجَامِعَهَا، فَبَلَغَ الْعِدَّةَ الَّتِي أَمَرَ اللَّهُ أَنْ
يُطَلِّقَ لَهَا النِّسَاءَ.

وَزَادَ ابْنُ رُمَيْحٍ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: وَكَانَ عَبْدُ
اللَّهِ إِذَا سُئِلَ عَنْ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ لِأَحَدِهِمْ:
أَمَّا أَنْتَ طَلَّقْتَ امْرَأَتَكَ مَرَّةً أَوْ مَرَّتَيْنِ،
فَإِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَمَرَنِي بِهَذَا، وَإِنْ
كُنْتَ طَلَّقْتَهَا ثَلَاثًا فَقَدْ حُرِّمَتْ عَلَيْكَ حَتَّى
تَنْكِحَ زَوْجًا غَيْرَكَ وَعَصَيْتَ اللَّهَ فِيمَا أَمَرَكَ
مِنْ طَلَاقِ امْرَأَتِكَ.

قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ: جَوَدَ اللَّيْثُ فِي قَوْلِهِ:
تَطْلِيْقَةً وَاحِدَةً.

[٣٦٥٤] ٢- (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا
عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ:
طَلَّقْتُ امْرَأَتِي عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ
وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ، فَذَكَرَ ذَلِكَ عُمَرُ لِرَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «مَرَّةً فَلْيُرَاجِعَهَا، ثُمَّ

pure again, let him divorce her before having intercourse with her, or let him keep her. That is the *'Iddah* (prescribed periods) for which Allâh has enjoined the divorce of women.”

‘Ubaidullâh said: “I said to Nâfi‘: ‘What happened to that divorce?’ He said: ‘It was one divorce that was counted as such.’”

[3655] (...) A similar report (as no. 3654) was narrated from ‘Ubaidullâh with this chain, but he did not mention what ‘Ubaidullâh said to Nâfi‘.

[3656] 3 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi‘ that Ibn ‘Umar divorced his wife while she was menstruating, and ‘Umar asked the Prophet ﷺ about that. He (ﷺ) ordered him to take her back, then wait until she had menstruated again, then wait until she became pure, then he could divorce her before having intercourse with her. That is the *'Iddah* (prescribed periods) for which Allâh has enjoined the divorce of women. He said: “When Ibn ‘Umar was asked about a man who divorces his wife while she is menstruating, he

لِدَعْوِهَا حَتَّى تَطْهَرُ، ثُمَّ تَحِيضَ حَيْضَةً أُخْرَى، فَإِذَا طَهَّرْتَ فَلْيُطَلِّقْهَا قَبْلَ أَنْ يُجَامِعَهَا، أَوْ يُمَسِّكَهَا، فَإِنَّهَا الْعِدَّةُ الَّتِي أَمَرَ اللَّهُ أَنْ يُطَلَّقَ لَهَا النِّسَاءُ.»

قَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ: قُلْتُ لِنَافِعٍ: مَا صُنِعَتْ التَّطْلِيقَةُ؟ قَالَ: وَاحِدَةٌ اعْتُدَّ بِهَا.

[٣٦٥٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بِهِذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ. وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ قَوْلَ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ لِنَافِعٍ.

قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: فَلْيُرْجِعْهَا، وَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: فَلْيُرَاجِعْهَا.

[٣٦٥٦] ٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ؛ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ طَلَّقَ امْرَأَتَهُ وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ، فَسَأَلَ عُمَرَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يُرَاجِعَهَا ثُمَّ يُمَهِّلَهَا حَتَّى تَحِيضَ حَيْضَةً أُخْرَى، ثُمَّ يُمَهِّلَهَا حَتَّى تَطْهَرُ، ثُمَّ يُطَلِّقَهَا قَبْلَ أَنْ يَمَسَّهَا، فَبَلَغَ الْعِدَّةَ الَّتِي أَمَرَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ أَنْ يُطَلَّقَ لَهَا النِّسَاءُ، قَالَ: فَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ إِذَا سُئِلَ عَنِ الرَّجُلِ يُطَلِّقُ امْرَأَتَهُ وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ يَقُولُ: أَمَا أَنْتَ

would say: 'If you have divorced her once or twice, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told him to take her back, then wait until she menstruated again, then wait until she became pure, then divorce her before having intercourse with her. If you divorced her three times, then you have disobeyed your Lord with regard to the manner in which He commanded you to divorce your wife, and the divorce is irrevocable.'

[3657] 4 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "I divorced my wife while she was menstruating. 'Umar mentioned that to the Prophet ﷺ and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ got angry and said: 'Tell him to take her back until she has menstruated again, a menses other than that in which he divorced her. Then if he wants to divorce her, let him divorce her when she is pure of menses and before he has intercourse with her. That is divorce at the time prescribed by Allâh.'" 'Abdullâh had divorced her once, and that was counted as one divorce. And 'Abdullâh took her back as the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded him.

[3658] (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhri with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 3657), except that he

طَلَّقَهَا وَاحِدَةً أَوْ اثْنَتَيْنِ، إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَمَرَهُ أَنْ يُرَاجِعَهَا، ثُمَّ يُمَهِّلَهَا حَتَّى تَحِيضَ حَيْضَةً أُخْرَى، ثُمَّ يُمَهِّلَهَا حَتَّى تَطْهُرَ، ثُمَّ يُطَلِّقَهَا قَبْلَ أَنْ يَمَسَّهَا، وَأَمَّا أَنْتَ طَلَّقْتَهَا ثَلَاثًا، فَقَدْ عَصَيْتَ رَبَّكَ فِيمَا أَمَرَكَ بِهِ مِنْ طَلَاقِ امْرَأَتِكَ، وَبَانَتْ مِنْكَ.

[٣٦٥٧] ٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ أُخِي الزُّهْرِيُّ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: طَلَّقْتُ امْرَأَتِي وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ، فَذَكَرَ ذَلِكَ عُمَرُ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَتَعَيَّظَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «مُرُّهُ فَلْيُرَاجِعَهَا، حَتَّى تَحِيضَ حَيْضَةً [أُخْرَى] مُسْتَقْبَلَةً، سِوَى حَيْضَتِهَا الَّتِي طَلَّقَهَا فِيهَا، فَإِنْ بَدَأَ لَهُ أَنْ يُطَلِّقَهَا، فَلْيُطَلِّقَهَا طَاهِرًا مِنْ حَيْضَتِهَا قَبْلَ أَنْ يَمَسَّهَا، فَذَلِكَ الطَّلَاقُ لِلْعِدَّةِ كَمَا أَمَرَ اللَّهُ» وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ طَلَّقَهَا تَطْلِيقَةً [وَاحِدَةً]، فَحَسِبْتُ مِنْ طَلَاقِهَا، وَرَاجِعَهَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ كَمَا أَمَرَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[٣٦٥٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ رَبِّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا

said: "...Ibn 'Umar said: 'So I took her back, and that was counted as one divorce that I had given her.'"

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي الرَّبِيعِيُّ عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْتِثْنَاءِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: فَرَأَجَعْتُهَا، وَحَسِبْتُ لَهَا التَّطْلِيقَ الَّذِي طَلَّقْتُهَا.

[3659] 5 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that he divorced his wife while she was menstruating. 'Umar mentioned that to the Prophet ﷺ who said: "Tell him to take her back, then divorce her when she is pure or pregnant."

[٣٦٥٩] ٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، مَوْلَى آلِ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّهُ طَلَّقَ امْرَأَتَهُ وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ، فَذَكَرَ ذَلِكَ عُمَرُ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «مُرْهُ فَلْيُرَاجِعْهَا، ثُمَّ لِيُطَلِّقْهَا طَاهِرًا أَوْ حَامِلًا».

[3660] 6 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that he divorced his wife while she was menstruating. 'Umar asked the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ about that and he said: "Tell him to take her back until she becomes pure, then menstruates again, then becomes pure, then he may divorce her after that or keep her."

[٣٦٦٠] ٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ حَكِيمٍ الْأَوْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ بِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ دِينَارٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّهُ طَلَّقَ امْرَأَتَهُ وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ، فَسَأَلَ عُمَرَ عَنِ ذَلِكَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «مُرْهُ فَلْيُرَاجِعْهَا حَتَّى تَطْهَرَ، ثُمَّ تَحِيضَ حَيْضَةً أُخْرَى، ثُمَّ تَطْهَرَ ثُمَّ يُطَلِّقَ بَعْدُ، أَوْ يُمْسِكَ».

[3661] 7 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn Sīrīn said: For twenty years those whom I trust narrated

[٣٦٦١] ٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ

to me that Ibn ‘Umar divorced his wife thrice while she was menstruating and he was told to take her back. I did not doubt them, but I did not hear the *Hadith* from anyone else either, until I met Abû Ghallâb, Yûnus bin Jubair Al-Bâhili, who was very reliable. He told me that he asked Ibn ‘Umar, who told him that he had divorced his wife with one divorce while she was menstruating, and he was commanded to take her back. He said: I said: “Was that counted as a divorce?” He said: ‘Of course; it must be counted even if he failed and acted foolishly.’^[1]

إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنِ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ قَالَ: مَكَثْتُ عِشْرِينَ سَنَةً يُحَدِّثُنِي مَنْ لَا أَتَيْهِمْ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ طَلَّقَ امْرَأَتَهُ ثَلَاثًا وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ. فَأَمَرَ أَنْ يُرَاجِعَهَا، فَجَعَلْتُ لَا أَتَيْهِمْ، وَلَا أَعْرِفُ الْحَدِيثَ، حَتَّى لَقَيْتُ أَبَا غَلَّابٍ، يُونُسَ بْنَ جُبَيْرِ الْبَاهِلِيِّ، وَكَانَ ذَا نَبْتٍ، فَحَدَّثَنِي أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ، فَحَدَّثَهُ أَنَّهُ طَلَّقَ امْرَأَتَهُ تَطْلِيقَةً وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ، فَأَمَرَ أَنْ يُرَاجِعَهَا قَالَ: قُلْتُ: أَفْحَسِبْتُ عَلَيْهِ؟ قَالَ: فَمَهُ، أَوْ إِنْ عَجَزَ وَاسْتَحَمَقَ؟.

[3662] (...) A similar report (as no. 3661) was narrated from Ayyûb with this chain, except that he said: “Umar asked the Prophet ﷺ and he told him...”

[٣٦٦٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ وَقُتَيْبَةُ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: فَسَأَلَ عُمَرَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَأَمَرَهُ.

[3663] 8 - (...) It was narrated from Ayyûb with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 3661), and he said in the *Hadith*: “Umar asked the Prophet ﷺ about that, and he told him to take her back, until he could divorce her when she was pure, without having had intercourse with her. And he said: ‘Divorce her at the beginning of her *Iddah*.’”

[٣٦٦٣] ٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. وَقَالَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: فَسَأَلَ عُمَرَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عَنْ ذَلِكَ؟ فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يُرَاجِعَهَا حَتَّى يُطَلِّقَهَا طَاهِرًا مِنْ غَيْرِ جِمَاعٍ، وَقَالَ: «يُطَلِّقَهَا فِي قُبُلِ عِدَّتِهَا».

[1] These are the words of Ibn ‘Umar himself, referring to himself in the third person, as is clear in subsequent narrations.

[3664] 9 - (...) It was narrated that Yûnus bin Jubair said: "I said to Ibn 'Umar: 'A man divorced his wife while she was menstruating.' He said: 'Do you know 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar? He divorced his wife while she was menstruating, and 'Umar went to the Prophet ﷺ and asked him (about that), and he told him to take her back, so that she might start her 'Iddah.'"^[1] He said: "I said to him: 'If a man divorces his wife while she is menstruating, does that count as a divorce?' He said: 'Of course; it must be counted even if he failed and acted foolishly.'"

[3665] 10 - (...) Ibn 'Umar said: "I divorced my wife while she was menstruating, and 'Umar went to the Prophet ﷺ and told him about that. The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Let him take her back, then when she becomes pure, if he wishes he may divorce her.' He (the narrator) said: "I said to Ibn 'Umar: 'Was that counted (as a divorce)?' He said: 'Why wouldn't it be? It must be counted even if he failed and acted foolishly.'"

[٣٦٦٤] ٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي يَعْقُوبُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الدُّورَقِيُّ عَنِ ابْنِ عَلِيَّةَ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ يُونُسَ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِابْنِ عُمَرَ: رَجُلٌ طَلَّقَ امْرَأَتَهُ وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ، فَقَالَ: أَتَعْرِفُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ؟ فَإِنَّهُ طَلَّقَ امْرَأَتَهُ وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ، فَأَتَى عُمَرَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَسَأَلَهُ؟ فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَرْجِعَهَا، ثُمَّ تَسْتَقْبِلُ عِدَّتَهَا، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: إِذَا طَلَّقَ الرَّجُلُ امْرَأَتَهُ وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ، أَيُعْتَدُ بِتِلْكَ التَّطْلِيقِ؟ فَقَالَ: فَمَهْ أَوْ إِنْ عَجَزَ وَاسْتَحَمَقَ؟.

[٣٦٦٥] ١٠- (...) حَدَّثَنَا [مُحَمَّدُ] ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ، - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يُونُسَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: طَلَّقْتُ امْرَأَتِي وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ، فَأَتَى عُمَرَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَذَكَرَ ذَلِكَ لَهُ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لِيَرْجِعَهَا، فَإِذَا طَهَّرْتَ، فَإِنْ شَاءَ فَلْيُطَلِّقْهَا» قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِابْنِ عُمَرَ: أَفَتَحْتَسِبُ بِهَا؟ فَقَالَ: مَا يَمْنَعُهُ، أَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ عَجَزَ وَاسْتَحَمَقَ؟.

[1] Meaning, her 'Iddah starts when he divorces her while she is not menstruating.

[3666] 11 - (...) It was narrated that Anas bin Sîrîn said: “I asked Ibn ‘Umar about his wife whom he divorced. He said: ‘I divorced her while she was menstruating, and I told ‘Umar about that, and he told the Prophet ﷺ, who said: “Tell him to take her back, then when she becomes pure, he may divorce her when she is pure.” He said: ‘So I took her back, then I divorced her when she was pure.’ I said: ‘Was that divorce that you gave her while she was menstruating counted as such? He said: ‘Why wouldn’t I count it? It must be counted even if I failed and acted foolishly.’”

[3667] 12 - (...) It was narrated from Anas bin Sîrîn that he heard Ibn ‘Umar said: “I divorced my wife while she was menstruating. ‘Umar went to the Prophet ﷺ and told him about that, and he said: ‘Tell him to take her back, then when she becomes pure, let him divorce her.’ I said to Ibn ‘Umar: ‘Did you count that divorce as such?’ He said: ‘Of course.’”

[3668] (...) Shu‘bah narrated with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3667), except that in their *Hadîth* it says: “...Let him take her back.” And in their *Hadîth* (it

[٣٦٦٦] ١١- (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ عَنْ امْرَأَتِهِ الَّتِي طَلَّقَ؟ قَالَ: طَلَّقْتُهَا وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِعُمَرَ، فَذَكَرَهُ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «مَرَّةٌ فَلْيُرَاجِعْهَا، فَإِذَا طَهَّرَتْ فَلْيُطَلِّقْهَا لِطَهْرِهَا» قَالَ: فَرَاجَعْتُهَا ثُمَّ طَلَّقْتُهَا لِطَهْرِهَا، قُلْتُ: فَأَعْتَدْتُ بِتِلْكَ التَّطْلِيقَةِ الَّتِي طَلَّقْتُ وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ؟ قَالَ: مَا لِي لَا أَعْتَدُ بِهَا؟ وَإِنْ كُنْتُ عَجَزْتُ وَاسْتَحَمْتُ.

[٣٦٦٧] ١٢- (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: طَلَّقْتُ امْرَأَتِي وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ، فَأَتَى عُمَرَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَأَخْبَرَهُ، فَقَالَ: «مَرَّةٌ فَلْيُرَاجِعْهَا، ثُمَّ إِذَا طَهَّرَتْ فَلْيُطَلِّقْهَا» قُلْتُ لِابْنِ عُمَرَ: أَفَحَسِبْتَ بِتِلْكَ التَّطْلِيقَةِ؟ قَالَ: فَمَهْ.

[٣٦٦٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ بَشْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

says): He said: "I said to him: 'Did you count it as such?' He said: 'Of course.'"

[3669] 13 - (...) Ibn Ṭawûs narrated from his father that he heard Ibn 'Umar being asked about a man who divorced his wife while she was menstruating. He said: "Do you know 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar?" He said: "Yes." He said: "He divorced his wife while she was menstruating, and 'Umar went to the Prophet ﷺ and told him the news. He told him to take her back." He (Ibn Ṭawûs) said: "I did not hear him - his father - say any more than that."

[3670] 14 - (...) Abû Az-Zubair narrated that he heard 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Ayman, the freed slave of 'Azzah, asking Ibn 'Umar, and Abû Az-Zubair heard that: "What do you think of a man who divorces his wife when she is menstruating?" He said: "Ibn 'Umar divorced his wife while she was menstruating, at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ." 'Umar asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ (about it), saying: "'Abdullâh bin 'Umar has divorced his wife when she is menstruating.' The Prophet ﷺ said to him: 'Let him take her back.' So he took her back. And

بَهْرُ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ،
غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا «لِيَرْجِعَهَا»، وَفِي
حَدِيثِهِمَا: قَالَ: قُلْتُ لَهُ: أَتَحْتَسِبُ بِهَا؟
قَالَ: فَمَهُ.

[٣٦٦٩] ١٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ
ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا
ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ طَاوُسٍ: عَنْ
أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ يُسْأَلُ عَنْ رَجُلٍ
طَلَّقَ امْرَأَتَهُ حَائِضًا؟ فَقَالَ: أَتَعْرِفُ عَبْدَ
اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: فَإِنَّهُ طَلَّقَ
امْرَأَتَهُ حَائِضًا، فَذَهَبَ عُمَرُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
فَأَخْبَرَهُ الْخَبَرَ، فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يُرَاجِعَهَا. قَالَ:
لَمْ أَسْمَعُهُ يَزِيدُ عَلَيَّ ذَلِكَ - لِأَبِيهِ - .

[٣٦٧٠] ١٤- (...) حَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ
ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ
قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو
الزُّبَيْرِ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ أَيْمَنَ
مَوْلَى عَزَّةَ، يَسْأَلُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ؟ وَأَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ
يَسْمَعُ [ذَلِكَ]، كَيْفَ تَرَى فِي رَجُلٍ طَلَّقَ
امْرَأَتَهُ حَائِضًا؟ فَقَالَ: طَلَّقَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ
امْرَأَتَهُ وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَسَأَلَ عُمَرَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟
فَقَالَ: إِنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ طَلَّقَ امْرَأَتَهُ
وَهِيَ حَائِضٌ، فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ:

he said: ‘When she becomes pure, let him divorce her or let him keep her.’”

Ibn ‘Umar said: “And the Prophet ﷺ recited the words: O Prophet! When you divorce women, divorce them at their ‘*Iddah* (prescribed periods)...”^[1]

[3671] (...) A similar story (as no. 3670) was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar.

[3672] (...) Abû Az-Zubair narrated that he heard ‘Abdur-Rahmân bin Ayman, the freed slave of ‘Urwah, asking Ibn ‘Umar, when Abû Az-Zubair was listening... a *Hadîth* like that of Hâjjâj (no. 3670), with some additions.

Muslim said: He made a mistake when he said “...the freed slave of ‘Urwah”; he was the freed slave of ‘Azzah.

Chapter 2. Threefold Divorce

[3673] 15 - (1472) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “During the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, Abû Bakr and the first two years of ‘Umar’s *Khilâfah*, a threefold^[2] divorce was counted

﴿لِيرَاجِعَهَا﴾ فَرَدَّهَا، وَقَالَ: «إِذَا طَهَّرْتَ فَلْيُطَلَّقْ أَوْ لِيُْمْسِكْ».

قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: وَقَرَأَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: ﴿يَأْتِيهَا النَّبِيُّ إِذَا طَلَّقْتُمُ النِّسَاءَ فَطَلَّقُوهُنَّ لِعَدَّتِهِنَّ﴾ [الطلاق: ١].

[٣٦٧١] (...) حَدَّثَنِي هُرُونُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنِ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ نَحْوَ هَذِهِ الْقِصَّةِ،

[٣٦٧٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ أَيْمَانَ مَوْلَى عُرْوَةَ، يَسْأَلُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ؟ وَأَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ يَسْمَعُ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ حَجَّاجٍ، وَفِيهِ بَعْضُ الزِّيَادَةِ.

قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ: أَخْطَأَ حَيْثُ قَالَ: مَوْلَى عُرْوَةَ، إِنَّمَا هُوَ مَوْلَى عَزَّةَ.

(المعجم ٢) - (باب طلاق الثلاث)

(التحفة ٢)

[٣٦٧٣] ١٥ - (١٤٧٢) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ رَافِعٍ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَقَالَ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا

[1] *At-Talâq* 65:1.

[2] Giving divorce thrice in one sitting.

as one. Then ‘Umar bin Al-Khattâb said: ‘People have become hasty in a matter in which they should take their time. I am thinking of holding them to it.’ So he made it binding upon them.”

مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ ابْنِ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: كَانَ الطَّلَاقُ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ وَسَتَيْتَيْنِ مِنْ خِلَافَةِ عُمَرَ، طَلَاقُ الثَّلَاثِ وَاحِدَةً، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ: إِنَّ النَّاسَ قَدْ اسْتَعْجَلُوا فِي أَمْرِ [قَدْ] كَانَتْ لَهُمْ فِيهِ آنَاءٌ، فَلَوْ أَمْضَيْنَاهُ عَلَيْهِمْ فَأَمْضَاهُ عَلَيْهِمْ.

[3674] 16 - (...) Ibn Ṭawûs narrated from his father that Abû Aş-Şahbâ’ said to Ibn ‘Abbâs: “Do you know that the threefold divorce was regarded as one at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and Abû Bakr, and for three years of ‘Umar’s leadership?” He said: “Yes.”

[٣٦٧٤] ١٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ رَافِعٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا الصُّهْبَاءِ قَالَ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَتَعْلَمُ أَنَّ مَا كَانَتْ الثَّلَاثُ تُجْعَلُ وَاحِدَةً عَلَى عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ، وَثَلَاثًا مِنْ إِمَارَةِ عُمَرَ فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: نَعَمْ.

[3675] 17 - (...) It was narrated from Ṭawûs that Abû Aş-Şahbâ’ said to Ibn ‘Abbâs: “Tell us of something interesting that you know. Wasn’t the threefold divorce counted as one at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and Abû Bakr?” He said: “That was so, then at the time of ‘Umar the people began to issue divorces frequently, so he made it binding upon them.”

[٣٦٧٥] ١٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: عَنْ حَمَّادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ السَّخْتِيَّانِيِّ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ مَيْسَرَةَ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا الصُّهْبَاءِ قَالَ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: هَاتِ مِنْ هَنَاتِكَ! أَلَمْ يَكُنِ الطَّلَاقُ الثَّلَاثَ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ

وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ وَاحِدَةً؟ فَقَالَ: قَدْ كَانَ ذَلِكَ،
فَلَمَّا كَانَ فِي عَهْدِ عُمَرَ تَتَابَعَ النَّاسُ فِي
الطَّلَاقِ، فَأَجَازَهُ عَلَيْهِمْ.

Chapter 3. Expiation Must Be Offered By One Who Declares His Wife To Be Unlawful For Him But Does Not Intend Divorce Thereby

[3676] 18 - (1473) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbâs that he used to say concerning declaring one’s wife to be unlawful: “It is an oath for which expiation must be offered.”

Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “Indeed in the Messenger of Allâh you have a good example to follow for him...”^[1]

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ وَجوبِ الكفارة
على من حرّم امرأته ولم ينوِ الطلاق)
(التحفة ٣)

[٣٦٧٦] ١٨ - (١٤٧٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ
ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبرَاهِيمَ،
عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ الدُّسْتَوَائِيِّ قَالَ: كَتَبَ
إِلَيَّ يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ يَعْلَى
ابْنِ حَكِيمٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ
ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ؛ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَقُولُ فِي الْحَرَامِ:
يَمِينٌ يُكْفَرُهَا.

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: ﴿لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ
فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ﴾
[الأحزاب: ٢١].

[3677] 19 - (...) Sa‘eed bin Jubair narrated that he heard Ibn ‘Abbâs say: “If a man declares his wife to be unlawful for him, this is an oath for which expiation must be offered.” And he said: “Indeed in the Messenger of Allâh you have a good example to follow for him...”^[2]

[٣٦٧٧] ١٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ بَشْرِ الحَرِيرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ [يَعْنِي]
ابْنَ سَلَامٍ: عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ؛ أَنَّ
يَعْلَى بْنَ حَكِيمٍ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ سَعِيدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ
أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: إِذَا
حَرَّمَ الرَّجُلُ عَلَيْهِ امْرَأَتَهُ فَهِيَ يَمِينٌ

^[1] *Al-Ahẓāb* 33:21.

^[2] *Al-Ahẓāb* 33:21.

يَكْفُرُهَا وَقَالَ: ﴿لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ﴾.

[3678] 20 - (1474) ‘Āishah narrated that the Prophet ﷺ used to stay with Zainab bint Jahsh and drink honey in her house. She said: “Ḥafṣah and I agreed that whichever of us the Prophet ﷺ entered upon first, she should say: ‘I can smell *Maghâfir* on you; have you eaten *Maghâfir*?’^[1] He entered upon one of them and she said that to him. He said: ‘No, I drank honey at the house of Zainab bint Jahsh, but I will never do it again.’ Then the following verses were revealed: “Why do you forbid (for yourself) that which Allâh has allowed to you” up to the words, “If you two turn in repentance to Allh”^[2] - addressing ‘Āishah and Ḥafṣah - The phrase “And (remember) when the Prophet disclosed a matter in confidence to one of his wives” (in verse 3) refers to him saying: ‘No, I drank honey.’”

[3679] 21 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ liked sweets and honey, and when he had prayed *‘Asr*, he would go around to his wives and get close to them. He entered upon Ḥafṣah and stayed there longer than he usually did. I

[٣٦٧٨] ٢٠ - (١٤٧٤) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبِيدَ بْنَ عَمِيرٍ يُخْبِرُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَائِشَةَ تُخْبِرُ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَمْكُثُ عِنْدَ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتِ جَحْشٍ فَيَشْرِبُ عِنْدَهَا عَسَلًا، قَالَتْ: فَتَوَاطَيْتُ أَنَا وَحَفْصَةَ أَنَّ آيَتَنَا مَا دَخَلَ عَلَيْهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَلْتَقُلْ: إِنِّي أَجِدُ مِنْكَ رِيحَ مَغَافِيرٍ، أَكَلْتُ مَغَافِيرًا؟ فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ إِحْدَاهُمَا فَقَالَتْ ذَلِكَ لَهَا. فَقَالَتْ: «بَلْ شَرِبْتُ عَسَلًا عِنْدَ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتِ جَحْشٍ وَلَنْ أَعُودَ لَهُ» فَتَزَلْ: ﴿لَيْدُ تَحْرِمُ مَا أَحَلَّ اللَّهُ لَكَ﴾ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ ﴿إِنْ نُوْبًا﴾ - لِعَائِشَةَ وَحَفْصَةَ - [التَّحْرِيمِ ٤-١] ﴿وَإِذْ أَسْرَ النَّبِيُّ إِلَى بَعْضِ أَزْوَاجِهِ حَدِيثًا﴾ - لِقَوْلِهِ: بَلْ شَرِبْتُ عَسَلًا.

[٣٦٧٩] ٢١ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ وَهَرُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُحِبُّ الْحُلُوءَ وَالْعَسَلَ، فَكَانَ إِذَا

[1] A sweet resin with a bad smell which comes out of a tree or thorny shrub called *‘Urfūt*.

[2] *At-Tahrīm* 66:1-4.

asked about that and I was told that a woman from among her people had given her a small vessel of honey as a gift, and she had poured some for the Prophet ﷺ to drink. I said: 'By Allâh, we will play a trick on him.' I mentioned that to Sawdah and said: 'When he enters upon you, he will get close to you, so say to him: "O Messenger of Allâh, have you eaten *Maghâfir*?"' He will say to you: "No." So say to him: "What is this smell?" - for the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ hated to have any smell coming from him - He will tell you: "Ḥafṣah poured me a drink of honey." Say to him: "The bees must have sipped the nectar of *Al-Urfut*." I will say that to him too, and you say it as well, O Ṣafiyah.' Then he entered upon Sawdah." She said: "Sawdah used to say: 'By the One besides Whom there is none worthy of worship, I nearly decided to tell him what you had told me to say, when he was at the door, but I was afraid of you.' When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ drew close, she said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, have you eaten *Maghâfir*?' He said: 'No.' She said: 'Then what is this smell?' He said: 'Ḥafṣah poured me a drink of honey.' She said: 'The bees must have sipped the nectar of *Al-Urfut*.' When he entered upon me, I said the same thing, then he entered upon Ṣafiyah and she said the same thing. When he

صَلَّى الْعَصْرَ، دَارَ عَلَى نِسَائِهِ، فَيَدْنُو مِنْهُنَّ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَى حَفْصَةَ فَاحْتَسَبَ عِنْدَهَا أَكْثَرَ مَا كَانَ يَحْتَسِبُ، فَسَأَلَتْ عَنْ ذَلِكَ، فَقِيلَ لِي: أَهَدَتْ لَهَا امْرَأَةٌ مِنْ قَوْمِهَا عُكَّةً مِنْ عَسَلٍ، فَسَمِعَتْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْهُ شَرْبَةً، فَقُلْتُ: أَمَا وَاللَّهِ! لَتَحْتَالَزَ لَهُ، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِسَوْدَةَ، وَقُلْتُ: إِذَا دَخَلَ عَلَيْكَ فَإِنَّهُ سَيَدْنُو مِنْكَ، فَقُولِي لَهُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَكَلْتُ مَغَافِيرَ؟ فَإِنَّهُ سَيَقُولُ لَكَ: لَا. فَقُولِي لَهُ: مَا هَذِهِ الرَّيْحُ؟ وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَسْتَدُّ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يُوجَدَ مِنْهُ الرَّيْحُ - فَإِنَّهُ سَيَقُولُ لَكَ: سَمِعْتِي حَفْصَةُ شَرْبَةَ عَسَلٍ، فَقُولِي لَهُ: جَرَسَتْ نَحْلُهُ الْعُرْفُطَ، وَسَأَفُوقُ ذَلِكَ لَهُ، وَقُولِيهِ أَنْتِ يَا صَفِيَّةُ! فَلَمَّا دَخَلَ عَلَى سَوْدَةَ، قَالَتْ: تَقُولُ سَوْدَةُ: وَالَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ! لَقَدْ كِدْتُ أَنْ أُبَادِيَهُ بِالَّذِي قُلْتَ لِي - وَإِنَّهُ لَعَلَى الْبَابِ - فَرَقًا مِنْكَ، فَلَمَّا دَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَكَلْتُ مَغَافِيرَ؟ قَالَ: «لَا». قَالَتْ: فَمَا هَذِهِ الرَّيْحُ؟ قَالَ: «سَمِعْتِي حَفْصَةُ شَرْبَةَ عَسَلٍ»، قَالَتْ: جَرَسَتْ نَحْلُهُ الْعُرْفُطَ. فَلَمَّا دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ قُلْتُ لَهُ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، ثُمَّ دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ صَفِيَّةٌ فَقَالَتْ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، فَلَمَّا

entered upon Ḥafṣah she said: ‘O Messenger of Allāh, shall I pour you some?’ He said: ‘I have no need of it.’”

“Sawdah said: ‘*Subhān-Allāh*, we have deprived him of it.’ I said to her: ‘Be quiet!’”

[3680] (...) A similar report (as no. 3679) was narrated from Hishām bin ‘Urwah with this chain.

Chapter 4. Giving One’s Wife The Choice Does Not Count As A Divorce, Unless It Is Intended As Such

[3681] 22 - (1475) ‘Āishah said: “When the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ was commanded to give his wives the choice, he started with me. He said: ‘I am going to tell you something, and you must not hasten to decide until you consult your parents.’ He knew that my parents would never tell me to leave him. Then he said: ‘Allāh [the Mighty and Sublime] says: O Prophet! Say to your wives: “If you desire the life of this world, and its glitter, then come! I will make a provision for you and set you free in a handsome manner (divorce). But if you desire Allāh

دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ حَفْصَةَ قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَلَا أَسْقِيكَ مِنْهُ؟ قَالَ: «لَا حَاجَةَ لِي بِهِ».

قَالَتْ تَقُولُ سَوْدَةً: سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ! وَاللَّهِ! لَقَدْ حَرَمْنَا، قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ لَهَا: اسْكُتِي.

- قَالَ أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ بِشْرِ [بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ]: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ بِهَذَا سَوَاءً.

[٣٦٨٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ سُؤَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ.

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنْ تَخْيِيرُهُ
امْرَأَتَهُ لَا يَكُونُ طَلَاقًا إِلَّا بِالنِّيَّةِ)
(التحفة ٤)

[٣٦٨١] ٢٢ - (١٤٧٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ؛ قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى التَّجِيبِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي يُونُسُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَوْفٍ؛ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: لَمَّا أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِتَخْيِيرِ أَرْوَاجِهِ بَدَأَ بِي فَقَالَ: «إِنِّي ذَاكِرٌ لِكَ أَمْرًا، فَلَا عَلَيْكَ أَنْ لَا تَعْجَلِي حَتَّى تَسْتَأْمِرِي أَبِيكَ». قَالَتْ:

and His Messenger, and the Home of the Hereafter, then verily, Allâh has prepared for *Al-Muhsinât* (good-doers) amongst you an enormous reward.”^[1] She said: I told him: ‘Why would I need to consult my parents about this? For surely I desire Allâh and His Messenger and the Home of the Hereafter.’ Then the wives of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ all did the same as I had done.”

قَدْ عَلِمَ أَنَّ أَبَوَيَّ لَمْ يَكُونَا لِيَأْمُرَانِي بِفِرَاقِهِ، قَالَتْ: ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ] قَالَ: ﴿بِأَتْهَا النَّبِيُّ قُلْ لِأَزْوَاجِكَ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُرِيدُونَ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا وَزِينَتَهَا فَنَعَّا بَيْنَكُمُ امْتَعَنَكُمُ وَأَسْرَحَكُمُ سَرَاحًا جَمِيلًا وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُرِيدُونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَالذَّارَ الْآخِرَةَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ أَعَدَّ لِلْمُحْسِنَاتِ مِنْكُمُ أَجْرًا عَظِيمًا﴾ [الأحزاب: ٢٨ و ٢٩] قَالَتْ قُلْتُ: فِي أَيِّ هَذَا أَسْتَأْمِرُ أَبَوَيَّ؟ فَإِنِّي أُرِيدُ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَالذَّارَ الْآخِرَةَ، قَالَتْ: ثُمَّ فَعَلَ أَزْوَاجُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِثْلَ مَا فَعَلْتُ. [انظر: ٣٦٩٦]

[3682] 23 - (1476) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to ask us for permission - if it was the day of one of us - after the verse “You can postpone (the turn of) whom you will of them (your wives), and you may receive whom you will.”^[2] was revealed. Mu’adhah said to her: ‘What did you say to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he asked you for permission?’ She said: ‘If it had been up to me I would not have shown preference to anyone over myself.’”

[٣٦٨٢] ٢٣ - (١٤٧٦) حَدَّثَنَا سَرِيحُ ابْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبَادُ بْنُ عَبَادٍ عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ مُعَاذَةَ الْعَدَوِيَّةِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَسْتَأْذِنُنَا - إِذَا كَانَ فِي يَوْمِ الْمَرْأَةِ مِنَّا - بَعْدَ مَا نَزَلَتْ: ﴿تُرْجَى مَنْ نَشَاءُ مِنْهُنَّ وَتُتَوَى إِلَيْكَ مَنْ نَشَاءُ﴾ [الأحزاب: ٥١] فَقَالَتْ لَهَا مُعَاذَةُ: فَمَا كُنْتِ تَقُولِينَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا اسْتَأْذَنَكَ؟ قَالَتْ كُنْتُ أَقُولُ: إِنْ كَانَ ذَلِكَ إِلَيَّ لَمْ أُؤَيِّرْ أَحَدًا عَلَيَّ نَفْسِي.

[1] *Al-Ahzâb* 33:28, 29.

[2] *Al-Ahzâb* 33:51.

[3683] (...) A similar report (as no. 3682) was narrated by ‘Āshim.

[٣٦٨٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَيْسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَاصِمٌ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ،

[3684] 24 - (1477) It was narrated that Masrûq said: “‘Āishah said: ‘The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ gave us the choice but we did not count it as a divorce.’”

[٣٦٨٤] ٢٤ - (١٤٧٧) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبَّزٌ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ قَالَ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: قَدْ خَيْرَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَلَمْ نَعُدَّهُ طَلَاقًا.

[3685] 25 - (...) It was narrated that Masrûq said: “I would not care if I gave my wife the choice once or a hundred times or a thousand times, after she has chosen me. I asked ‘Āishah and she said: ‘The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ gave us the choice - was that a divorce?’”

[٣٦٨٥] ٢٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ قَالَ: مَا أَبَالِي خَيْرْتُ امْرَأَتِي وَاحِدَةً أَوْ مِائَةً أَوْ أَلْفًا، بَعْدَ أَنْ تَخْتَارَنِي، وَلَقَدْ سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ فَقَالَتْ: قَدْ خَيْرَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، أَفَكَانَ طَلَاقًا؟!.

[3686] 26 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Āishah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ gave his wives the choice, and that was not a divorce.

[٣٦٨٦] ٢٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ خَيْرَ نِسَاءَهُ، فَلَمْ يَكُنْ طَلَاقًا.

[3687] 27 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ gave us the choice and

[٣٦٨٧] ٢٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ

we chose him, and he did not count that as a divorce.”

[3688] 28 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ gave us the choice and we chose him, and he did not count that as anything against us.”

[3689] (...) A similar report (as no. 3688) was narrated from ‘Āishah.

[3690] 29 - (1478) It was narrated that Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh said: “Abū Bakr came in, seeking permission to enter upon the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and he found the people sitting at his door, and they were not given permission to enter. Permission was given to Abū Bakr and he entered. Then ‘Umar came and asked for permission, and

شَفِيَّانَ، عَنْ عَاصِمِ الْأَخْوَلِ وَإِسْمَاعِيلِ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: خَيَّرَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَخْتَرْنَاهُ، فَلَمْ يَعُدَّهُ طَلَاقًا.

[٣٦٨٨] ٢٨- (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: خَيَّرَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَخْتَرْنَاهُ، فَلَمْ يَعُدَّهَا عَلَيْنَا شَيْئًا.

[٣٦٨٩] (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزُّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ زَكَرِيَاءَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ - وَعَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[٣٦٩٠] ٢٩- (١٤٧٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَاءُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: دَخَلَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ يَسْتَأْذِنُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَوَجَدَ النَّاسَ جُلُوسًا بِبَابِهِ، لَمْ يُؤْذَنَ لِأَحَدٍ مِنْهُمْ - قَالَ -: فَأُذِنَ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ فَدَخَلَ،

permission was granted. He found the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sitting silently, with his wives around him. He said: 'I am going to say something to you which will make the Prophet ﷺ smile.' He said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, if you had seen the daughter of Khârijah asking me for (more) maintenance, and I got up and poked her on the neck.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ smiled and said: 'They are around me, as you can see, asking me for (more) maintenance.' Abû Bakr got up and poked 'Âishah on the neck, and 'Umar got up and poked Hafshah on the neck, and both of them said: 'Are you asking the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for that which he does not have?' They said: 'By Allâh, we will never ask the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for something that he does not have.' Then he (ﷺ) stayed away from them for a month or twenty-nine days, then this verse was revealed to him: O Prophet! Say to your wives: "If you desire the life of this world, and its glitter, then come! I will make a provision for you and set you free in a handsome manner (divorce). But if you desire Allâh and His Messenger, and the Home of the Hereafter, then verily, Allâh has prepared for *Al-Muhsinât*^[1] (good doers) amongst you an enormous reward." He started with 'Âishah.

ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ عُمَرَ فَاسْتَأْذَنَ فَأُذِنَ لَهُ، فَوَجَدَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ جَالِسًا - حَوْلَهُ نِسَاؤُهُ - وَاجْمًا سَاكِتًا - قَالَ - : فَقَالَ: لَأَقُولَنَّ شَيْئًا أَضْحِكُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! لَوْ رَأَيْتَ بِنْتَ خَارِجَةَ سَأَلْتَنِي التَّقَةَ فَقُمْتُ إِلَيْهَا فَوَجَّأْتُ عُنُقَهَا، فَضَحِكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَقَالَ: «هِنَّ حَوْلِي كَمَا تَرَى، يَسْأَلْنِي التَّقَةَ، فَقَامَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ إِلَى عَائِشَةَ يَجَأُ عُنُقَهَا، وَقَامَ عُمَرُ إِلَى حَفْصَةَ يَجَأُ عُنُقَهَا، كِلَاهُمَا يَقُولُ: تَسْأَلَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَا لَيْسَ عِنْدَهُ. قُلْنَ: وَاللَّهِ! لَا نَسْأَلُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ شَيْئًا أَبَدًا لَيْسَ عِنْدَهُ، ثُمَّ اعْتَزَلَهُنَّ شَهْرًا أَوْ تِسْعًا وَعِشْرِينَ، ثُمَّ نَزَلَتْ عَلَيْهِ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ قُلْ لِيَازُوجِكَ﴾ - حَتَّى بَلَغَ - ﴿لِلْمُحْسِنَاتِ مِنْكُنَّ أَجْرًا عَظِيمًا﴾ قَالَ: فَبَدَأَ بِعَائِشَةَ فَقَالَ: «يَا عَائِشَةُ! إِنِّي أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَعْرِضَ عَلَيْكَ أَمْرًا أَحِبُّ أَنْ لَا تَعْجَلِي فِيهِ حَتَّى تَسْتَشِيرِي أَبُوبَكْرٍ» قَالَتْ: وَمَا هُوَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَتَلَا عَلَيْهَا هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ. قَالَتْ: أَفِيكَ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَشْتَشِيرُ أَبِيي؟ بَلْ أَخْتَارُ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَالْدارَ الْآخِرَةَ، وَأَسْأَلُكَ أَنْ لَا تُخَيِّرَ

[1] *Al-Ahzâb* 33:28-29.

He said: 'O 'Āishah, I want to suggest something to you, but I want you not to rush to answer until you consult your parents.' She said: 'What is it, O Messenger of Allāh?' He recited this verse to her and she said: 'Do I need to consult my parents (concerning you), O Messenger of Allāh? No, I choose Allāh and His Messenger and the Home of the Hereafter. But I ask you not to tell any of your wives what I have said.' He said: 'None of them will ask, but I will tell her. Allāh did not send me to make things hard for people in the hope that they would make mistakes, rather He sent me to teach and make things easy.'"

امْرَأَةٌ مِنْ نِسَائِكَ بِالَّذِي قُلْتَ. قَالَ: «لَا تَسْأَلْنِي امْرَأَةً مِنْهُنَّ إِلَّا أَخْبَرْتُهَا، إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى لَمْ يَبْعَثْنِي مُعْتَبًا وَلَا مُتَعَتِّبًا، وَلَكِنْ بَعَثَنِي مُعَلِّمًا مُيسِّرًا».

Chapter 5. *Īlâ*,^[1] **Keeping Away From One's Wives And Giving Them The Choice, And The Saying Of Allāh, The Most High: "But If You Help One Another Against Him..."**^[2]

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ فِي الْإِيلَاءِ
واعترال النساء وتخييرهن، وقوله
تعالى: وإن تظاهرا عليه) (التحفة ٥)

[3691] 30 - (1479) 'Abdullāh bin 'Abbās narrated: "Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb told me: 'When the Prophet of Allāh ﷺ stayed away from his wives, I entered the Masjid and saw the people striking the ground with pebbles and saying: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ has divorced his wives." That was before *Hijāb* had been enjoined upon them.' 'Umar said:

[٣٦٩١] ٣٠ - (١٤٧٩) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ
ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ يُونُسَ
الْحَقِيقِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عِكْرِمَةُ بْنُ عَمَّارٍ عَنْ
سِمَاكِ أَبِي زُمَيْلٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
عَبَّاسٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ قَالَ:
لَمَّا اعْتَرَلَ نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ نِسَاءَهُ قَالَ:
دَخَلْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ، فَإِذَا النَّاسُ يَنْكُتُونَ

[1] Vowing to stay away from one's wife for a certain period of time.

[2] *At-Tahrīm* 66:4.

‘I said: “I must find out about this today.” So I entered upon ‘Āishah and said: “O daughter of Abū Bakr, have you gone so far that you annoy the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ?” She said: “What have I to do with you, O son of Al-Khattāb? You should pay attention to your own daughter.” So I entered upon Ḥafṣah bint ‘Umar and said to her: “O Ḥafṣah, have you gone so far that you annoy the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ? By Allāh you know that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ does not love you, and were it not for me the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ would have divorced you.” She began to weep bitterly, and I said to her: “Where is the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ?” She said: “He is in his store room in the loft.”

I went in and I saw Rabāḥ, the slave of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, sitting at the threshold of the loft, with his legs dangling on the hollow wood of the tree trunk on which the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to climb up and down. I called out: “O Rabāḥ, ask the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ for permission for me to enter.” Rabāḥ looked into the room, then he looked at me and did not say anything. Then I said: “O Rabāḥ, ask the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ for permission for me to enter.” Rabāḥ looked into the room, then he looked at me and

بِالْحَصَى وَيَقُولُونَ: طَلَّقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ نِسَاءَهُ، وَذَلِكَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُؤْمَرَ بِالْحِجَابِ - قَالَ عُمَرُ - فَقُلْتُ: لَا أَعْلَمَنَّ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمَ - قَالَ -: فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَى عَائِشَةَ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا بِنْتَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ! أَقَدْ بَلَغَ مِنْ شَأْنِكَ أَنْ تُؤْذِيَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَتْ: مَا لِي وَمَا لَكَ يَا ابْنَ الْخَطَّابِ؟ عَلَيْكَ بِعَيْبَتِكَ. قَالَ: فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَى حَفْصَةَ بِنْتِ عُمَرَ، فَقُلْتُ لَهَا: يَا حَفْصَةُ! أَقَدْ بَلَغَ مِنْ شَأْنِكَ أَنْ تُؤْذِيَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ وَاللَّهِ! لَقَدْ عَلِمْتِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَا يُحِبُّكَ، وَلَوْلَا أَنَا لَطَلَّفْتُكَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَبَكَتِ أَشَدَّ الْبُكَاءِ، فَقُلْتُ لَهَا: أَيْنَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَتْ: هُوَ فِي خِزَانَتِهِ فِي الْمَشْرُبَةِ، فَدَخَلْتُ فَإِذَا أَنَا بِرَبَاحٍ غَلَامٍ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَاعِدًا عَلَى أُسْكُفَةٍ الْمَشْرُبَةِ، مَدُّ رِجْلَيْهِ عَلَى نَقِيرٍ مِنْ خَشَبٍ، وَهُوَ جِدْعٌ يَرْقَى عَلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَيَتَحَدَّرُ، فَتَادَيْتُ: يَا رَبَاحُ! اسْتَأْذِنِ لِي عِنْدَكَ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَتَطَّرَ رَبَاحٌ إِلَى الْغُرْفَةِ ثُمَّ نَظَرَ إِلَيَّ فَلَمْ يَقُلْ شَيْئًا، ثُمَّ قُلْتُ: يَا رَبَاحُ! اسْتَأْذِنِ لِي عِنْدَكَ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَتَطَّرَ رَبَاحٌ إِلَى الْغُرْفَةِ ثُمَّ نَظَرَ إِلَيَّ فَلَمْ يَقُلْ شَيْئًا، ثُمَّ

did not say anything. Then I raised my voice and said: "O Rabâh! Ask for the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for permission for me to enter, for I think that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ thinks that I have come because of Hafṣah, but by Allâh, if the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ tells me to strike her neck, I will certainly do it." I raised my voice, then he gestured to me to climb up. I entered upon the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and found him lying on a reed mat. I sat down, and he drew his *Izâr* up over him. He was not wearing anything else and I could see that the reed mat had left marks on his side. I looked around the store room of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and all I saw was a handful of barley, about a *Ŝâ'*, and an equal amount of *Qaraz*^[1] in the corner of the room, and I saw a half-tanned piece of leather hanging up. My eyes filled with tears and he said: "Why are you weeping, O son of Al-Khaṭṭâb?" I said: "O Prophet of Allâh, why shouldn't I weep when this reed mat has left marks on your side, and this is your store room, and all I see in it is what I see, when this Caesar and this Kisra are living lives of plenty, but you are the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and His chosen one, and this is your store

رَفَعْتُ صَوْتِي فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَبَّاحُ! اسْتَأْذِنْ لِي عِنْدَكَ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَإِنِّي أَطُرُّ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ ظَنَّ أَنِّي جِئْتُ مِنْ أَجْلِ حَفْصَةَ، وَاللَّهِ! لَئِن أَمَرَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِضَرْبِ عُنُقِهَا لِأَضْرِبَنَّ عُنُقَهَا، وَرَفَعْتُ صَوْتِي، فَأَوْمَأَ إِلَيَّ أَنْ ارْقَهُ، فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ مُضْطَجِعٌ عَلَى حَصِيرٍ فَجَلَسْتُ، فَأَذْنَى عَلَيْهِ إِزَارَهُ، وَوَيْسَ عَلَيْهِ غَيْرُهُ، وَإِذَا الْحَصِيرُ قَدْ أَثَّرَ فِي جَنْبِهِ، فَتَطَرْتُ بِبَصْرِي فِي خِرَانَةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَإِذَا أَنَا بِقَبْضَةٍ مِنْ شَعِيرِ نَحْوِ الصَّاعِ، وَمِثْلِهَا قَرَطًا فِي نَاحِيَةِ الْغُرْفَةِ، وَإِذَا أَفِيقٌ مُعَلَّقٌ، - قَالَ - : فَاثْبَدَرْتُ عَيْنَيَّ. قَالَ: «مَا يُبْكِيكَ؟ يَا ابْنَ الْخَطَّابِ!» قُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! وَمَا لِي لَا أَبْكِي؟ وَهَذَا الْحَصِيرُ قَدْ أَثَّرَ فِي جَنْبِكَ، وَهَذِهِ خِرَانَتُكَ لَا أَرَى فِيهَا إِلَّا مَا أَرَى، وَذَاكَ فَيْصَرٌ وَكِسْرَى فِي السَّمَارِ وَالْأَنْهَارِ، وَأَنْتَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَصَفْوَتُهُ، وَهَذِهِ خِرَانَتُكَ. فَقَالَ: «يَا ابْنَ الْخَطَّابِ! أَلَا تَرْضَى أَنْ تَكُونَ لَنَا الْآخِرَةُ وَلَهُمُ الدُّنْيَا؟» قُلْتُ: بَلَى. قَالَ: وَدَخَلْتُ عَلَيْهِ حِينَ دَخَلْتُ وَأَنَا أَرَى فِي وَجْهِهِ

[1] Leaves of *mimosa flava* used for dyeing.

room?" He said: "O son of Al-Khaṭṭāb, does it not please you that the Hereafter is for us and this world is for them?" I said: "Yes." And when I entered upon him I saw signs of anger on his face. I said: "O Messenger of Allāh, why are you so upset about these women? If you divorce them, Allāh is with you, and the Angels and Jibrīl and Mikā'īl, and myself and Abū Bakr and the believers will be with you." Seldom did I speak words - praise be to Allāh - but I hoped that Allah would confirm what I said. Then this verse, the verse of choice, was revealed: "It may be if he divorced you (all) that his Lord will give him instead of you, wives better than you..."^[1] "...But if you help one another against him, then verily, Allāh is his *Maulā* (Lord, or Master, or Protector), and Jibrīl (Gabriel), and the righteous among the believers; and furthermore, the Angels are his helpers".^[2] 'Āishah bint Abī Bakr and Ḥaḥṣah had helped one another against the other wives of the Prophet ﷺ.

I said: "O Messenger of Allāh, have you divorced them?" He said: "No." I said: "O Messenger of Allāh, I entered the *Masjid* and the Muslims were striking the ground with the pebbles and

الْغَضَبِ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! مَا يَشُقُّ عَلَيْكَ مِنْ شَأْنِ النِّسَاءِ؟ فَإِنْ كُنْتَ طَلَّقْتَهُنَّ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَكَ وَمَلَائِكَتُهُ وَجِبْرِيْلَ وَمِيكَائِيْلَ، وَأَنَا وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ مَعَكَ، وَقَلَّمَا تَكَلَّمْتُ - وَأَحْمَدُ اللَّهُ - بِكَلَامٍ إِلَّا رَجَوْتُ أَنْ يَكُونَ اللَّهُ يُصَدِّقُ قَوْلِي الَّذِي أَقُولُ. وَنَزَلَتْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ آيَةُ التَّخْيِيرِ: ﴿عَسَى رَبُّهُ إِنْ طَلَّقَنَّ أَنْ يُبَدِّلَهُ أَزْوَاجًا خَيْرًا مِنْكَ﴾ [التحریم : ٥] ﴿وَإِنْ تَطَاهَرَا عَلَيْهِ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ مَوْلَاهُ وَجِبْرِيْلُ وَصَلِيْحُ الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ وَالْمَلَكُكُمْ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ ظَهِيْرٌ﴾ [التحریم : ٤] وَكَانَتْ عَائِشَةُ بِنْتُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَحَفْصَةُ تَطَاهَرَانِ عَلَى سَائِرِ نِسَاءِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَطَلَّقْتَهُنَّ؟ قَالَ: «لَا» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي دَخَلْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ يَنْكُتُونَ بِالْحَصَى، يَقُولُونَ: طَلَّقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ نِسَاءَهُ، أَفَأَنْزَلَ فَأُخْبِرُهُمْ أَنَّكَ لَمْ تُطَلِّقْتَهُنَّ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، إِنْ شِئْتَ» فَلَمْ أَزَلْ أُحَدِّثُهُ حَتَّى تَحَسَّرَ الْغَضَبَ عَن وَجْهِهِ، وَحَتَّى كَثُرَ فَضْحُكَ، وَكَانَ مِنْ أَحْسَنِ النَّاسِ ثَغْرًا، ثُمَّ نَزَلَ نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَتَرَلْتُ

[1] *At-Tahrīm* 66:5.

[2] *At-Tahrīm* 66:4.

saying that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ has divorced his wives. Shall I go down and tell them that you have not divorced them?" He said: "Yes, if you wish." I kept on talking to him until the signs of anger disappeared from his face, and until he began to smile, and he had the most handsome teeth of any people. Then the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ went down and I went down clinging to the tree trunk, while the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went down as if he was walking on the ground, not holding on with his hand. I said: "O Messenger of Allâh, you were in that room for twenty-nine days."

He said: "The month may be twenty-nine days." I stood at the door of the *Masjid* and called out at the top of my voice: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ has not divorced his wives, and this verse has been revealed: When there comes to them some matter touching (public) safety or fear, they make it known (among the people); if only they had referred it to the Messenger or to those charged with authority among them, the proper investigators would have understood it from them (directly)..."^[1] I understood this matter, and Allâh [the Mighty and Sublime] revealed the verse of choice.

[3692] 31 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin 'Abbâs narrated: "For one year I

أَتَشَبَّتُ بِالْجِدْعِ، وَنَزَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
كَأَنَّمَا يَمْشِي عَلَى الْأَرْضِ مَا يَمْسُهُ بِيَدِهِ،
فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّمَا كُنْتُ فِي
الْعُرْفَةِ تِسْعَةً وَعِشْرِينَ. قَالَ: «إِنَّ الشَّهْرَ
يَكُونُ تِسْعًا وَعِشْرِينَ» فَقُمْتُ عَلَى بَابِ
الْمَسْجِدِ، فَتَادَيْتُ بِأَعْلَى صَوْتِي: لَمْ
يُطَلَّقْ [رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ] نِسَاءَهُ، وَنَزَلْتُ
هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ: «وَإِذَا جَاءَهُمْ أَمْرٌ مِّنَ
الْأَمْنِ أَوْ الْخَوْفِ أَذَاعُوا بِهِ وَلَوْ رَدُّوهُ
إِلَى الرَّسُولِ وَالِىَّ الْأَمْرِ مِنْهُمْ
لَعَلِمَهُ الَّذِينَ يَسْتَنْبِطُونَهُ مِنْهُمْ»
[النساء: ٨٣] فَكُنْتُ أَنَا اسْتَنْبَطْتُ ذَلِكَ
الْأَمْرَ، وَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ] آيَةَ
التَّخْيِيرِ.

[3692] 31 - (...) حَدَّثَنَا هَرُونَ

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 83.

wanted to ask ‘Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb about a verse, but I could not ask him out of respect for him, until he went out for *Hajj*, and I went with him. When he came back, while we were partway along the road, he went aside to an *Arāk* tree to relieve himself. I waited until he had finished, then I walked with him and said: ‘O Commander of the Believers, who are the two wives who helped one another against the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ?’ He said: ‘That was Ḥaṣṣah and ‘Āishah.’ I said to him: ‘By Allāh, I wanted to ask you about that for a year but I could not, out of respect for you.’ He said: ‘Do not do that. If you think that I have any knowledge, then ask me about it, and if I know I will tell you.’

And ‘Umar said: ‘By Allāh, during the *Jāhiliyyah* we had no regard for woman, until Allāh revealed what He revealed concerning them, and allotted to them what He allotted to them. While I was thinking about some matter, my wife said to me: I wish that you had done such-and-such. I said to her: What does it have to do with you? Why are you worried about what I want to do? She said to me: How strange it is, O son of Al-Khaṭṭāb, that you do not want me to argue with you! Your daughter argues with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ until he spends the whole day angry.’”

“Umar said: ‘I picked up my

ابن سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ بِلَالٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ بْنُ حُنَيْنٍ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يُحَدِّثُ قَالَ: مَكَثْتُ سَنَةً وَأَنَا أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَسْأَلَ عَمْرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ عَنْ آيَةٍ، فَمَا اسْتَطِيعَ أَنْ أَسْأَلَهُ هَيْبَةً لَهُ، حَتَّى خَرَجَ حَاجًّا فَخَرَجْتُ مَعَهُ، فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ، فَكُنَّا بِنَعِصِ الطَّرِيقِ، عَدَلُ إِلَى الْأَرَاكِ لِحَاجَةِ لَهُ، فَوَقَفْتُ لَهُ حَتَّى فَرَّغَ ثُمَّ سِرْتُ مَعَهُ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ! مِنَ اللَّتَانِ تَظَاهَرَتَا عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ أَرْوَاجِهِ؟ فَقَالَ: تِلْكَ حَفْصَةُ وَعَائِشَةُ - قَالَ - فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: وَاللَّهِ! إِنْ كُنْتُ لِأُرِيدُ أَنْ أَسْأَلَكَ عَنْ هَذَا مُنْذُ سَنَةٍ فَمَا اسْتَطِيعَ هَيْبَةً لَكَ. قَالَ: فَلَا تَفْعَلِ، مَا ظَنَنْتُ أَنْ عِنْدِي مِنْ عِلْمٍ فَسَلْنِي عَنْهُ، فَإِنْ كُنْتُ أَعْلَمُهُ أَخْبَرْتُكَ - قَالَ -: وَقَالَ عَمْرُ: وَاللَّهِ! إِنْ كُنَّا فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ مَا نَعُدُّ لِلنِّسَاءِ أَمْرًا، حَتَّى أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ [تَعَالَى] فِيهِنَّ مَا أَنْزَلَ، وَقَسَمَ لَهُنَّ مَا قَسَمَ - قَالَ -: فَبَيْنَمَا أَنَا فِي أَمْرِ أَتَمِرُهُ، إِذْ قَالَتْ لِي امْرَأَتِي: لَوْ صَنَعْتَ كَذَا وَكَذَا! فَقُلْتُ لَهَا: وَمَا لَكَ أَنْتِ وَلِمَا هُمُنَا؟ وَمَا تَكَلَّفُكِ فِي أَمْرِ أُرِيدُهُ؟ فَقَالَتْ لِي: عَجَبًا

Ridâ' (cloak) and came out of my house, and I went to Ḥaḥṣah. I said to her: "O my daughter, do you argue with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ until he spends the whole day angry?" Ḥaḥṣah said: "By Allâh, we argue with him." I said: "I am warning you of the punishment of Allâh and the wrath of His Messenger. Do not be misled by this one is amazed with her beauty, and the love of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for her." Then I went and entered upon Umm Salamah, because I was related to her, and I spoke to her. Umm Salamah said to me: "How strange it is, O son of Al-Khaṭṭâb, that you interfere with everything to such an extent that now you want to intervene between the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and his wives." That astonished me so much that my anger subsided, and I left. I had a friend among the *Anṣâr*; if I was absent he would bring me the news, and if he was absent, I would bring him the news. At that time we were worried about one of the kings of Ghassân, as we had been told that he wanted to attack us, and our hearts were filled with that (worry).

"The *Anṣârî* came and knocked at the door, saying: "Open up, open up!" I said: "Has the Ghassânî come?" He said: "It is worse than that. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ has decided to stay away from his wives." I said:

لَكَ، يَا ابْنَ الْخَطَّابِ! مَا تُرِيدُ أَنْ تُرَاجِعَ
أَنْتَ، وَإِنَّ ابْتِنَكَ لَتُرَاجِعُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
حَتَّى يَظَلَّ يَوْمَهُ غَضَبَانَ، قَالَ عُمَرُ: فَأَحْذُ
رِدَائِي ثُمَّ أَخْرَجُ مَكَانِي، حَتَّى أَدْخَلَ عَلَيَّ
حَفْصَةَ، فَقُلْتُ لَهَا يَا بِنْتِ! إِنَّكَ لَتُرَاجِعِينَ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَتَّى يَظَلَّ يَوْمَهُ غَضَبَانَ،
فَقَالَتْ حَفْصَةُ: وَاللَّهِ! إِنَّا لَنُرَاجِعُهُ،
فَقُلْتُ: تَعْلِمِينَ أَنِّي أَحْذَرُكَ عُقُوبَةَ اللَّهِ
وَعَضَبَ رَسُولِهِ، يَا بِنْتِ! لَا يُعْرَنُكَ هَذِهِ
الَّتِي قَدْ أَعْجَبَهَا حُسْنُهَا وَحُبُّ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ إِيَّاهَا، ثُمَّ خَرَجْتُ حَتَّى أَدْخَلُ
عَلَيَّ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ، لِقَرَابَتِي مِنْهَا، فَكَلَّمْتُهَا،
فَقَالَتْ لِي أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ: عَجَبًا لَكَ يَا ابْنَ
الْخَطَّابِ! قَدْ دَخَلْتَ فِي كُلِّ شَيْءٍ حَتَّى
تَبْتَغِي أَنْ تَدْخُلَ بَيْنَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَبَيْنَ
أَزْوَاجِهِ قَالَ: فَأَحْذَرْتَنِي أَخْذًا كَسَرْتَنِي عَنْ
بَعْضِ مَا كُنْتُ أَجِدُ، فَخَرَجْتُ مِنْ
عِنْدِهَا، وَكَانَ لِي صَاحِبٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ،
إِذَا غِبْتُ أَتَانِي بِالْخَبَرِ، وَإِذَا غَابَ كُنْتُ
أَنَا آتِيَهُ بِالْخَبَرِ، وَنَحْنُ حَيْثُ نَتَخَوَّفُ
مَلَكًا مِنْ مَلُوكِ غَسَّانَ، ذَكَرَ لَنَا أَنَّهُ يُرِيدُ
أَنْ يَسِيرَ إِلَيْنَا، فَقَدِ امْتَلَأَتْ صُدُورُنَا مِنْهُ
فَأَتَى صَاحِبِي الْأَنْصَارِيُّ يَدُقُ الْبَابَ،
وَقَالَ: افْتَحْ، افْتَحْ. فَقُلْتُ جَاءَ

“May the noses of Ḥafṣah and ‘Āishah be rubbed with dust!” Then I picked up my garment and went out. I came and found the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ was in his loft, to which he climbed up via a ladder made of date palm. A black slave of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ was at the top of the ladder, and I said: “This is ‘Umar.” I was given permission (to enter) and I told the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ what had happened. When I reached the words of Umm Salamah the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ smiled. He was lying on a reed mat with nothing between him and it, and beneath his head was a pillow of leather, stuffed with palm fibers. At his feet was a pile of *Qaraz* and by his head there was a hide hanging. I saw the marks of the reed mat on the side of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and I wept. He said: “Why are you weeping?” I said: “O Messenger of Allāh, Kisra and Caesar are living the lives they live, but you are the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ.” The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “Does it not please you that this world is for them and the Hereafter is for you?”

[3693] 32 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbās said: I came with ‘Umar, then when we were in Marr Az-Zahrân... and he quoted the complete *Ḥadīth*, like the *Ḥadīth* of Sulaimān bin Bilāl (no. 3692), except that he said: “I said: ‘What about the two women?’ He

العَسَانِي؟ فَقَالَ: أَشَدُّ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، اعْتَزَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَرْوَاجَهُ. فَقُلْتُ: رَغِمَ أَنْفُ حَفْصَةَ وَعَائِشَةَ، ثُمَّ أَخَذُ نَوْبِي فَأَخْرُجُ، حَتَّى جِئْتُ، فَإِذَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي مَشْرَبَةٍ لَهُ يُرْتَقَى إِلَيْهَا بِعَجَلِهَا، وَغُلَامٌ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَسْوَدٌ عَلَى رَأْسِ الدَّرَجَةِ، فَقُلْتُ: هَذَا عُمَرُ. فَأُذِنَ لِي - قَالَ عُمَرُ -: فَكَصَّصْتُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ، فَلَمَّا بَلَغْتُ حَدِيثَ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ تَبَسَّمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَإِنَّهُ لَعَلَى حَصِيرٍ مَا بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَهُ شَيْءٌ، وَتَحْتَ رَأْسِهِ وَسَادَةٌ مِنْ أَدَمٍ حَشُوهَا لَيْفٌ، وَإِنَّ عِنْدَ رِجْلَيْهِ قَرَطًا مَضْبُورًا، وَعِنْدَ رَأْسِهِ أَهْبَاءٌ مُعَلَّقَةٌ، فَرَأَيْتُ أَثَرَ الْحَصِيرِ فِي جَنْبِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَبَكَيْتُ، فَقَالَ: «مَا يُبْكِيكَ؟» فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ كِسْرَى وَقَيْصَرَ فِيمَا هُمَا فِيهِ، وَأَنْتَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَمَا تَرْضَى أَنْ تَكُونَ لَهُمُ الدُّنْيَا وَلَكَ الآخِرَةُ؟» .

[٣٦٩٣] ٣٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: عَنْ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ حُنَيْنٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: أَقْبَلْتُ مَعَ عُمَرَ، حَتَّى إِذَا كُنَّا بِمَرِّ

said: ‘Ḥafṣah and Umm Salamah.’” And he added: “And I came to the apartments and in every house there was some weeping.” And he also added: “He had vowed to stay away from them for a month, then when it was the twenty-ninth day, he came to them.”

[3694] 33 - (...) Ibn ‘Abbās said: “I wanted to ask ‘Umar about the two women who helped one another at the time of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, but for one year I could not find any opportunity, until I accompanied him to Makkah. When he was in Marr Az-Zahrân, he went to relieve himself, and he said: ‘Bring me a jug of water.’ So I brought it to him, and when he had relieved himself and came back, I went to pour water for him, then I remembered and said to him: ‘O Commander of the Believers, who were the two women?’ And I did not finish what I was saying before he said: “‘Āishah and Ḥafṣah.”

[3695] 34 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbās said: “I was eager to ask ‘Umar about the two wives of the Prophet ﷺ concerning whom Allāh, the Most High said:

الظَّهْرَانِ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِطَوِيلِهِ، كَنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ بِلَالٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ قُلْتُ: شَأْنُ الْمَرَأَتَيْنِ؟ قَالَ: حَفْصَةُ وَأُمُّ سَلَمَةَ. وَزَادَ فِيهِ: فَأَتَيْتُ الْحَجَرَ فِإِذَا فِي كُلِّ بَيْتٍ بُكَاءٌ. وَزَادَ أَيضًا: وَكَانَ أَلَى مِنْهُنَّ شَهْرًا، فَلَمَّا كَانَ تِسْعًا وَعِشْرِينَ نَزَلَ إِلَيْهِنَّ.

[3694] 33 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَرُهَيْبُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، سَمِعَ عُبَيْدَ ابْنَ حُنَيْنٍ وَهُوَ مَوْلَى الْعَبَّاسِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: كُنْتُ أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَسْأَلَ عُمَرَ عَنِ الْمَرَأَتَيْنِ اللَّتَيْنِ تَظَاهَرَتَا عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَلَبِثْتُ سَنَةً مَا أَجِدُ لَهُ مَوْضِعًا حَتَّى صَحِبْتُهُ إِلَى مَكَّةَ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ بِمَرِّ الظَّهْرَانِ [ذَهَبَ] يَقْضِي حَاجَتَهُ، فَقَالَ: أَدْرِكْنِي بِإِدَاوَةٍ مِنْ مَاءٍ، فَأَتَيْتُهُ بِهَا، فَلَمَّا قَضَى حَاجَتَهُ وَرَجَعَ ذَهَبْتُ أَصْبُ عَلَيْهِ، وَذَكَرْتُ فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ! مَنْ الْمَرَأَتَانِ؟ فَمَا قَضَيْتُ بِكَلَامِي حَتَّى قَالَ: عَائِشَةُ وَحَفْصَةُ.

[3695] 34 - (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ - وَتَقَارَبَا فِي لَفْظِ الْحَدِيثِ قَالَ ابْنُ

“If you two turn in repentance to Allâh, (it will be better for you), your hearts are indeed so inclined...,”^[1] until ‘Umar went for *Hajj* and I went with him. When we were partway there, ‘Umar turned aside, and I turned aside with him, bringing the jug. He relieved himself, then he came to me and I poured water onto his hands, and he performed *Wuḍû’*.

I said: ‘O Commander of the Believers, who are the two wives of the Prophet ﷺ, about whom Allâh the Mighty and Sublime said: “If you two turn in repentance to Allâh, (it will be better for you), your hearts are indeed so inclined...”?’^[2] ‘Umar said: ‘How strange of you, O Ibn ‘Abbâs!’” - Az-Zuhrî (a narrator) said: “By Allâh, he did not like the question, but he did not conceal anything” - “He said: ‘They were Ḥafṣah and ‘Āishah.’ Then he started to narrate the *Ḥadīth* and said: ‘We people of the Quraish were a people who dominated women, but when we came to Al-Madīnah we found a people who were dominated by their women, and our women started to learn from their women. My house was among Banû Umayyah bin Zaid in Al-‘Awâfī. One day I got angry with my wife, and she argued with me. I did not like her to argue with me. But she said: “Do you not like me to argue

أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ إِسْحَقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي نَوْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: لَمْ أَزَلْ حَرِيصًا أَنْ أَسْأَلَ عُمَرَ عَنِ الْمُرَاتَيْنِ مِنْ أَزْوَاجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ اللَّتَيْنِ قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿إِنْ نُنُوبَا إِلَى اللَّهِ فَقَدْ صَعَتْ قُلُوبُكُمَا﴾ [التحریم: ٤]، حَتَّى حَجَّ عُمَرُ وَحَجَّجْتُ مَعَهُ، فَلَمَّا كُنَّا بِنَعْصِ الطَّرِيقِ عَدَلَ عُمَرُ وَعَدَلْتُ مَعَهُ بِالْإِدَاوَةِ، فَتَبَرَّرَ، ثُمَّ أَتَانِي فَسَكَبْتُ عَلَى يَدَيْهِ، فَتَوَضَّأَ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ! مِنَ الْمُرَاتَانِ مِنْ أَزْوَاجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ اللَّتَانِ قَالَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ [لَهُمَا] ﴿إِنْ نُنُوبَا إِلَى اللَّهِ فَقَدْ صَعَتْ قُلُوبُكُمَا﴾؟ قَالَ عُمَرُ: وَاعْجَبَا لَكَ يَا ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ! - قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: كَرِهَ، وَاللَّهِ! مَا سَأَلُهُ عَنْهُ وَلَمْ يَكُنْهُ - قَالَ: هِيَ حَفْصَةُ وَعَائِشَةُ، ثُمَّ أَخَذَ يَسُوقُ الْحَدِيثَ قَالَ: كُنَّا، مَعْشَرَ قُرَيْشٍ، قَوْمًا نَغْلِبُ النِّسَاءَ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ وَجَدْنَا قَوْمًا تَغْلِبُهُمْ نِسَاؤُهُمْ، فَطَفِقَ نِسَاؤُنَا يَتَعَلَّمْنَ مِنْ نِسَائِهِمْ - قَالَ -: وَكَانَ مَنْرِلِي فِي

[1] *At-Tahrīm* 66:4.

[2] *At-Tahrīm* 66:4.

with you? By Allâh, the wives of the Prophet ﷺ argue with him, and one of them will forsake him all day until night comes.” I went and entered upon Hafṣah, and I said: “Do you argue with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?” She said: “Yes.” I said: “Does one of you forsake him all day until night comes?” She said: “Yes.” I said: “Any one of you who does that is doomed and lost. Does any one of you feel assured that Allâh will not be angry with her because of the anger of His Messenger ﷺ, for then she will be doomed? Do not argue with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and do not ask him for anything. Ask me for whatever you want. And do not be misled by the fact that your neighbor is more beautiful than you and more beloved to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ than you” - referring to ‘Aishah.

“And ‘Umar said: ‘I had a neighbor among the *Anṣâr*. We used to take turns going down to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. He would go down one day and I would go down the next. He would bring me the news of the Revelation and other things, and I would do likewise. We were saying that Ghassân were shoeing their horses to attack us. My friend went to visit, then he came to me at night and knocked on my door, then he called out to me. I went out to him and he said: “Something terrible has

بَنِي أُمَيَّةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ بِالْعَوَالِي، فَتَغَضَّبْتُ يَوْمًا عَلَى امْرَأَتِي، فَإِذَا هِيَ تُرَاجِعُنِي، فَأَنْكَرْتُ أَنْ تُرَاجِعَنِي، فَقَالَتْ: مَا تُنْكِرُ أَنْ أُرَاجِعَكَ؟ فَوَاللَّهِ! إِنَّ أَرْوَاجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لَيُرَاجِعُهُ، وَنَهَجْرُهُ إِحْدَاهُنَّ الْيَوْمَ إِلَى اللَّيْلِ، فَاظْلَمْتُ فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَى حَفْصَةَ فَقُلْتُ: أَتُرَاجِعِينَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَتْ: نَعَمْ. فَقُلْتُ: أَتَهْجِرُهُ إِحْدَاكُنَّ الْيَوْمَ إِلَى اللَّيْلِ؟ قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ. قُلْتُ: قَدْ خَابَ مَنْ فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ مِنْكُمْ وَخَسِرَ، أَفَتَأْمُرُنَّ إِحْدَاكُنَّ أَنْ يَغْضَبَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهَا لِيَغْضَبَ رَسُولَهُ ﷺ، فَإِذَا هِيَ قَدْ هَلَكْتُ، لَا تُرَاجِعِي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلَا تَسْأَلِيهِ شَيْئًا، وَسَلِّبِي مَا بَدَا لَكَ وَلَا يَغُرَّنَكَ أَنْ كَانَتْ جَارَتُكَ هِيَ أَوْسَمُ وَأَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْكَ - يُرِيدُ عَائِشَةَ، قَالَ: - وَكَانَ لِي جَارٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ - قَالَ - فَكُنَّا نَنْتَابُ التُّزُولَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَيَنْزِلُ يَوْمًا وَأَنْزِلُ يَوْمًا، فَيَأْتِينِي بِخَبَرِ الْوَحْيِ وَغَيْرِهِ، وَآتِيهِ بِمِثْلِ ذَلِكَ، فَكُنَّا نَتَحَدَّثُ أَنَّ عَسَانَ تُنْعَلُ الْخَيْلَ لِتَغْرُونَا، فَتَزَلُ صَاحِبِي، ثُمَّ أَتَانِي عِشَاءً فَضْرَبَ بَابِي ثُمَّ نَادَانِي، فَخَرَجْتُ إِلَيْهِ فَقَالَ: حَدَّثَ أَمْرٌ عَظِيمٌ، قُلْتُ: مَاذَا؟ أَجَاءَتْ عَسَانُ؟

happened!” I said: “What? Have the Ghassân come?” He said: “No, it is more terrible than that, and worse. The Prophet ﷺ has divorced his wives.” I said: “Ḥafṣah is doomed and lost. I thought that this would happen.” Then when I had prayed *Ṣubḥ*, I got dressed, then I went down and entered upon Ḥafṣah, who was weeping. I said: “Has the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ divorced you?” She said: “I do not know. He has secluded himself in this loft.” I went to a black slave of his, and I said: “Ask for permission for ‘Umar to enter.” He went in, then he came out to me and said: “I mentioned you to him but he did not say anything.”

“I went away and came to the *Minbar*, where I sat down. By it was a group of people, some of whom were weeping. I sat for a little while, then I could not bear it any longer, so I went to the slave and said: “Ask for permission for ‘Umar to enter.” He went in. Then he came out to me. He said: “I mentioned you to him but he did not say anything.” I turned to leave. Then the slave called me, and he said: “Go in, he has given you permission.” So I went in and greeted the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ with *Salām*. He was resting on a reed mat that had left marks on his side. I said: “O Messenger of Allāh, have you divorced your

قَالَ: لَا، بَلْ أَعْظَمُ مِنْ ذَلِكَ وَأَطْوَلُ، طَلَّقَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ نِسَاءَهُ. فَقُلْتُ: قَدْ حَابَتِ حَفْصَةُ وَحَسِرْتُ، وَقَدْ كُنْتُ أَظُنُّ هَذَا كَاتِنًا، حَتَّى إِذَا صَلَّيْتُ الصُّبْحَ شَدَدْتُ عَلَيَّ نِيَابِي، ثُمَّ نَزَلْتُ فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَى حَفْصَةَ وَهِيَ تَبْكِي، فَقُلْتُ: أَطَلَّقَكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَتْ: لَا أَدْرِي، هَا هُوَ ذَا مُعْتَرِلٌ فِي هَذِهِ الْمَشْرُبَةِ، فَأَتَيْتُ غَلَامًا لَهُ أَسْوَدٌ، فَقُلْتُ: اسْتَأْذِنْ لِعُمَرَ، فَدَخَلَ ثُمَّ خَرَجَ إِلَيَّ، فَقَالَ: فَذَكَرْتُكَ لَهُ فَصَمَّتْ. فَأَنْطَلَقْتُ حَتَّى انْتَهَيْتُ إِلَى الْمِنْبَرِ فَجَلَسْتُ، فَإِذَا عِنْدَهُ رَهْطٌ جُلُوسٌ يَبْكِي بَعْضُهُمْ، فَجَلَسْتُ قَلِيلًا، ثُمَّ غَلَبَنِي مَا أَجِدُ، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُ الْغَلَامَ فَقُلْتُ: اسْتَأْذِنْ لِعُمَرَ، فَدَخَلَ ثُمَّ خَرَجَ إِلَيَّ فَقَالَ: قَدْ ذَكَرْتُكَ لَهُ فَصَمَّتْ، قَوْلَيْتُ مُدْبِرًا، فَإِذَا الْغَلَامُ يَدْعُونِي فَقَالَ: ادْخُلْ، فَقَدْ أَدِنَ لَكَ. فَدَخَلْتُ فَسَلَّمْتُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَإِذَا هُوَ مُتَّكِيٌّ عَلَى رَمْلِ حَصِيرٍ قَدْ أَثَرَ فِي جَنْبِهِ، فَقُلْتُ: أَطَلَّقْتَ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ نِسَاءَكَ؟ فَرَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ إِلَيَّ فَقَالَ «لَا» فَقُلْتُ: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ! لَوْ رَأَيْتَنَا، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! وَكُنَّا مَعْشَرَ قُرَيْشٍ، قَوْمًا نَغْلِبُ النِّسَاءَ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ وَحَدَّنَا

wives?" He looked up at me and said: "No." I said: "*Allāhu Akbar!* If you had seen us, O Messenger of Allāh, we the Quraysh, were a people who dominated women, but when we came to Al-Madīnah we found a people who were dominated by their women, and our women started to learn from their women. I got angry with my wife one day, and she started to argue with me. I did not like her to argue with me, but she said: "Do you not like me to argue with you? By Allāh, the wives of the Prophet ﷺ argue with him, and one of them will forsake him all day until night comes." I said: "Any one of them who does that is doomed and lost. Does one of them feel assured that Allāh will not be angry with her because of the anger of His Messenger ﷺ, then she will be doomed?" The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ smiled. I said: "O Messenger of Allāh, I entered upon Ḥafṣah and I said: 'Do not be misled by the fact that your neighbor is more beautiful than you and more beloved to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ than you.'" The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ smiled again."

"I said: "O Messenger of Allāh, may I talk to you freely?" He said: "Yes." So I sat down and looked around the room, and by Allāh, I did not see anything in it to please the eye except three

قَوْمًا تَغْلِبُهُمْ نِسَاؤُهُمْ، فَطَفِقَ نِسَاؤُنَا يَتَعَلَّمْنَ مِنْ نِسَائِهِمْ، فَتَغَضَّبْتُ عَلَى امْرَأَتِي يَوْمًا، فَإِذَا هِيَ تُرَاجِعُنِي، فَأَنْكَرْتُ أَنْ تُرَاجِعَنِي. فَقَالَتْ: مَا تُنْكِرُ أَنْ أُرَاجِعَكَ؟ فَوَاللَّهِ! إِنَّ أَزْوَاجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لَيُرَاجِعُنَّهُ، وَتَهْجُرُ[ه] إِحْدَاهُنَّ الْيَوْمَ إِلَى اللَّيْلِ. فَقُلْتُ: قَدْ خَابَ مَنْ فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ مِنْهُنَّ وَخَسِرَ، أَفَتَأْمَنُ إِحْدَاهُنَّ أَنْ يَغْضَبَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهَا لِيَغْضَبَ رَسُولَهُ ﷺ، فَإِذَا هِيَ قَدْ هَلَكَتْ؟ فَتَبَسَّمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَدْ دَخَلْتُ عَلَى حَفْصَةَ فَقُلْتُ: لَا يَعْرَنُكَ أَنْ كَانَتْ جَارَتِكَ هِيَ أَوْسَمَ مِنْكَ وَأَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْكَ فَتَبَسَّمَ أُخْرَى فَقُلْتُ: أَسْتَأْسِنُ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «نَعَمْ» فَجَلَسْتُ، فَرَفَعْتُ رَأْسِي فِي الْبَيْتِ فَوَاللَّهِ! مَا رَأَيْتُ فِيهِ شَيْئًا يَرُدُّ الْبَصَرَ، إِلَّا أَهْبَأَ ثَلَاثَةً، فَقُلْتُ: ادْعُ اللَّهَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَنْ يُوسِّعَ عَلَيَّ أُمَّيْكَ، فَقَدْ وَسَّعَ عَلَيَّ فَارِسَ وَالرُّومَ، وَهُمْ لَا يَعْبُدُونَ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ - فَاسْتَوَى جَالِسًا ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَفِي شِكِّ أَنْتِ؟ يَا ابْنَ الْخَطَابِ! أَوْلَيْكَ قَوْمٌ عَجَلَتْ لَهُمْ طَيِّبَاتُهُمْ فِي الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا» فَقُلْتُ: اسْتَغْفِرُ لِي يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! وَكَانَ أَقْسَمَ أَنْ لَا

hides. I said: "Pray to Allâh, O Messenger of Allâh, to make life prosperous for your *Ummah*, for He has made life prosperous for the Persians and Romans, but they do not worship Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime." He sat up straight and said: "Are you doubting, O son of Al-Khaffâb? Their good things have been granted to them in this world." I said: "Pray for forgiveness for me, O Messenger of Allâh." He had sworn that he would not enter upon them for a month, because he was so annoyed with them, until Allâh [the Mighty and Sublime] rebuked him."

[3696] 35 - (1475) Az-Zuhrî said: 'Urwah told me that 'Âishah said: "When twenty-nine nights had passed, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon me; he started with me. I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, you swore that you would not enter upon us for a month, but now you have entered on the twenty-ninth day; I have been counting them.' He said: 'The month may be twenty-nine days.' Then he said: 'O 'Âishah, I am going to tell you something, but you do not have to hasten to decide until you consult your parents.'"

"Then he recited to me the verse: O Prophet! Say to your wives: If you desire the life of this world, and its glitter, then come! I will make a provision for you

يَدْخُلُ عَلَيْهِنَّ شَهْرًا مِنْ شِدَّةِ مُوجِدَتِهِ
عَلَيْهِنَّ حَتَّىٰ عَاتَبَهُ اللَّهُ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ].

[٣٦٩٦] ٣٥ - (١٤٧٥) قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ :

فَأَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ : لَمَّا مَضَى
تِسْعَ وَعِشْرُونَ لَيْلَةً ، دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ ، بَدَأَ بِي ، فَقُلْتُ : يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ !
إِنَّكَ أَقْسَمْتَ أَنْ لَا تَدْخُلَ عَلَيْنَا شَهْرًا ،
وَإِنَّكَ دَخَلْتَ مِنْ تِسْعَ وَعِشْرِينَ ، أَعْدُهُنَّ .
فَقَالَ : « إِنَّ الشَّهْرَ تِسْعَ وَعِشْرُونَ » ثُمَّ قَالَ :
« يَا عَائِشَةُ ! إِنِّي ذَاكِرٌ لَكَ أَمْرًا فَلَا عَلَيْكَ أَنْ
لَا تَعْجَلِي فِيهِ حَتَّى تَسْتَأْمِرِي أَبَوَيْكَ . » ثُمَّ
قَرَأَ عَلَيَّ الْآيَةَ : « بِنَاءِهَا النَّوِيُّ قُلْ
لِأَزْوَاجِكَ حَتَّىٰ بَلَغَ « أَجْرًا عَظِيمًا » . قَالَتْ
عَائِشَةُ : قَدْ عَلِمَ ، وَاللَّهِ ! أَنْ أَبَوَيَّ لَمْ يَكُونَا
لِيَأْمُرَانِي بِفِرَاقِهِ - قَالَتْ - فَقُلْتُ : أَوْ فِي

and set you free in a handsome manner (divorce). But if you desire Allâh and His Messenger, and the Home of the Hereafter, then verily, Allâh has prepared for *Al-Muhsinât* (good-doers) amongst you an enormous reward.”^[1] ‘Āishah said: “He knew, by Allâh, that my parents would never tell me to leave him. I said: ‘Do I need to consult my parents about this? I desire Allâh and His Messenger and the Home of the Hereafter.’”

Ma‘mar said: “Ayyûb told me that ‘Āishah said: ‘Do not tell your wives that I have chosen you.’ The Prophet ﷺ said to her: ‘Allâh has sent me to convey (the message); He did not send me to make things hard for people in the hope that they would make mistakes.’”

Chapter 6. The Woman Who Has Been Irrevocably Divorced Is Not Entitled To Maintenance

[3697] 36 - (1480) It was narrated from Fāṭimah bint Qais that Abû ‘Amr bin Ḥaḥḥ divorced her irrevocably when he was absent. He sent some barley to her via his agent, and she was angry with that.

He said: “By Allâh, you are not entitled to anything from us.” She came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and told him about that, and he said: “You are not

هَذَا اسْتَأْمِرُ أَبِي؟ فَإِنِّي أُرِيدُ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ
وَالدَّارَ الْآخِرَةَ.

قَالَ مَعْمَرٌ: فَأَخْبَرَنِي أَيُّوبُ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ
قَالَتْ: لَا تُخْبِرُ نِسَاءَكَ أَنِّي اخْتَرْتُكَ.
فَقَالَ لَهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ أَرْسَلَنِي
مُبَلِّغًا وَلَمْ يُرْسَلَنِي مُتَعْتًا».

• قَالَ قَتَادَةُ: «صَغَتْ قُلُوبُكُمْ» قَالَ:
مَالَتْ قُلُوبُكُمْ. [راجع: ٣٦٨١]

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ الْمَطْلُوقَةِ الْبَائِسَةِ لَا نَفَقَةَ لَهَا) (التحفة ٦)

[٣٦٩٧] ٣٦ - (١٤٨٠) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ مَوْلَى الْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ
سُهَيْبَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ،
عَنْ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا عَمْرٍو بْنَ
حَنْصِلٍ طَلَّقَهَا الْبَتَّةَ وَهُوَ غَائِبٌ، فَأَرْسَلَ
إِلَيْهَا وَكَيْلُهُ بِشَعِيرٍ، فَسَخَطَتْهُ، فَقَالَ:

[1] *Al-Ahzâb* 33:28, 29.

entitled to maintenance from him.” He told her to observe her *Iddah* in the house of Umm Sharîk, then he said: “She is a woman whom my Companions visit. Observe your *Iddah* in the house of Ibn Umm Maktûm, for he is a blind man and you can take off your garments. And when your *Iddah* is over, let me know.”

She said: “When my *Iddah* ended, I told him that Mu’âwiyah bin Abî Sufyân and Abû Jahm had proposed marriage to me. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘As for Abû Jahm, his stick never leaves his shoulder.’^[1] As for Mu’âwiyah, he is very poor and has no wealth. Marry Usâmah bin Zaid.’ I did not like that, but he said: ‘Marry Usâmah bin Zaid.’ So I married him, and Allâh caused it to be good and I was envied for that.”

[3698] 37 - (...) It was narrated from Fâtimah bint Qais that her husband divorced her at the time of the Prophet ﷺ, and the maintenance he gave her was very little. When she saw that she said: “By Allâh, I am going to tell the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. If I am entitled to maintenance I will take what is enough for me, and if I am not entitled to maintenance I will not take anything from him.” She said: “I told the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about that and he said:

وَاللَّهِ! مَا لَكَ عَلَيْنَا مِنْ شَيْءٍ؛ فَجَاءَتْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَذَكَرَتْ ذَلِكَ لَهُ، فَقَالَ: «لَيْسَ لَكَ عَلَيْهِ نَفَقَةٌ». فَأَمَرَهَا أَنْ تَعْتَدَ فِي بَيْتِ أُمِّ شَرِيكٍ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «تِلْكَ امْرَأَةٌ يَغْشَاهَا أَصْحَابِي، اعْتَدِي عِنْدَ ابْنِ أُمِّ مَكْتُومٍ، فَإِنَّهُ رَجُلٌ أَعْمَى، تَضَعِينَ ثِيَابِكَ، فَإِذَا حَلَلْتَ فَأَذِينِي» - قَالَتْ -: فَلَمَّا حَلَلْتُ ذَكَرْتُ لَهُ، أَنَّ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنَ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ وَأَبَا جَهْمٍ خَطَبَانِي، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَمَّا أَبُو جَهْمٍ فَلَا يَضَعُ عِضَّهُ عَنْ عَاتِقِهِ، وَأَمَّا مُعَاوِيَةُ فَضُعْلُوكَ لَا مَالَ لَهُ، أَنْكِحِي أُسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ فَكْرِهْتُهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَنْكِحِي أُسَامَةَ» فَكَرِهْتُهُ، فَجَعَلَ اللَّهُ فِيهِ خَيْرًا وَاعْتَبِطُ [بِهِ].

[3698] 37 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ أَبِي حَازِمٍ. وَقَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ أَيضًا: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْقَارِيَّ، - كِلَيْهِمَا - عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ؛ أَنَّهُ طَلَّقَهَا زَوْجَهَا فِي عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَكَانَ أَنْفَقَ عَلَيْهَا نَفَقَةً دُونَ، فَلَمَّا رَأَتْ ذَلِكَ قَالَتْ: وَاللَّهِ! لِأَعْلَمَنَّ

[1] See no. 3712.

‘You are not entitled to maintenance or accommodation.’”

[3699] (...) It was narrated that Abû Salamah said: “I asked Fâtimah bint Qais, and she told me that her Makhzûmî husband divorced her and refused to give her any maintenance. She went to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and told him, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘You are not entitled to any maintenance. Go and stay with Ibn Umm Maktûm, for he is a blind man and you can take off your garments there.’”

[3700] 38 - (...) Abû Salamah narrated that Fâtimah bint Qais, the sister of Aḍ-Ḍaḥḥâk bin Qais, told him, that Abû Ḥaḥṣ bin Al-Mughîrah Al-Makhzûmî divorced her three times, then he went to Yemen. His people said to her: “You are not entitled to maintenance from us.” Khâlid bin Al-Walîd came with a group of people to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in the house of Maimûnah and said: “Abû Ḥaḥṣ has divorced his wife three times; is she entitled to

رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَإِنْ كَانَتْ لِي نَفَقَةٌ أَخَذْتُ الَّذِي يُصْلِحُنِي، وَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ لِي نَفَقَةٌ لَمْ أَخْذُ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا، قَالَتْ: فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «لَا نَفَقَةَ لَكَ، وَلَا سُكْنَى».

[٣٦٩٩] (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ أَبِي أَنَسٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتَ قَيْسٍ، فَأَخْبَرْتَنِي أَنَّ زَوْجَهَا الْمَخْزُومِيَّ طَلَّقَهَا، فَأَبَى أَنْ يُنْفِقَ عَلَيْهَا، فَجَاءَتْ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَخْبَرَتْهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا نَفَقَةَ لَكَ، فَانْتَقِلِي، فَادْهَبِي إِلَى ابْنِ أُمِّ مَكْتُومٍ، فَكُونِي عِنْدَهُ، فَإِنَّهُ رَجُلٌ أَعْمَى، تَصْعِقَنَ ثِيَابَكَ عِنْدَهُ».

[٣٧٠٠] ٣٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ عَنْ يَحْيَى وَهُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ؛ أَنَّ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتَ قَيْسٍ أُخْتِ الصَّحَّاحِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ أَخْبَرَتْهُ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا حَفْصِ بْنِ الْمُغْبِرَةَ الْمَخْزُومِيَّ طَلَّقَهَا ثَلَاثًا، ثُمَّ انْطَلَقَ إِلَى الْيَمَنِ، فَقَالَ لَهَا أَهْلُهُ: لَيْسَ لِكَ عَلَيْنَا نَفَقَةٌ، فَانْطَلَقَ خَالِدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ فِي نَفَرٍ،

maintenance?" The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "She is not entitled to maintenance, but she has to observe the 'Iddah." And he sent word to her, saying: "Do not be hasty in making a decision concerning yourself (without consulting me)." He told her to move to (the house of) Umm Sharîk, then he sent word saying: "Umm Sharîk is visited by the first Muhâjirîn. Go to Ibn Umm Maktûm, the blind man, for if you take off your *Khimâr* (head cover) he will not see you." So she went and stayed there, and when her 'Iddah was over, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ married her to Usâmah bin Zaid bin Hârithah.

[3701] 39 - (...) Abû Salamah narrated that he wrote down what Fâtimah bint Qais said: "I was married to a man from Banû Makhzûm, and he divorced me irrevocably. I sent word to his people asking for maintenance..." and they quoted a *Hadîth* like that of Yahyâ bin Abî Kathîr from Abû Salamah (no. 3700), except that in the *Hadîth* of Muḥammad bin 'Amr (a narrator) it says: "Do not hasten to make a decision without letting us know."

فَأَتَوْا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي بَيْتِ مَيْمُونَةَ، فَقَالُوا: إِنَّ أَبَا حَفْصٍ طَلَّقَ امْرَأَتَهُ ثَلَاثًا، فَهَلْ لَهَا مِنْ نَفَقَةٍ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَيْسَتْ لَهَا نَفَقَةٌ، وَعَلَيْهَا الْعِدَّةُ». وَأُرْسِلَ إِلَيْهَا: «أَنْ لَا تَسْبِقِنِي بِنَفْسِكَ»، وَأَمَرَهَا أَنْ تَنْتَقِلَ إِلَى أُمِّ شَرِيكٍ، ثُمَّ أُرْسِلَ إِلَيْهَا «أَنْ أُمَّ شَرِيكٍ يَأْتِيهَا الْمَهَاجِرُونَ الْأَوْلُونَ، فَاَنْطَلِقِي إِلَى ابْنِ أُمِّ مَكْتُومِ الْأَعْمَى، فَإِنَّكَ إِذَا وَضَعْتَ خِمَارَكَ، لَمْ يَرَكَ» فَاَنْطَلَقَتْ إِلَيْهِ، فَلَمَّا مَضَتْ عِدَّتَهَا أَنْكَحَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أُسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدِ بْنِ حَارِثَةَ.

[٣٧٠١] ٣٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَفُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنُونَ بِنَ جَعْفَرٍ عَنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، عَنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنِ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بِشْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سَلَمَةَ عَنِ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ قَالَ: كَتَبْتُ ذَلِكَ مِنْ فِيهَا كِتَابًا. قَالَتْ: كُنْتُ عِنْدَ رَجُلٍ مِنْ بَنِي مَخْزُومٍ فَطَلَّقَنِي الْبَتَّةَ، فَأَرْسَلْتُ إِلَى أَهْلِهِ أَهْتَعِي النَّفَقَةَ، وَاقْتَصُوا الْحَدِيثَ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ عَنِ أَبِي

سَلَمَةَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ
عَمْرٍو: «لَا تَفُوتِينَا بِنَفْسِكَ».

[3702] 40 - (...) Fâṭimah bint Qais narrated that she was married to Abû ‘Amr bin Ḥafṣ bin Al-Mughîrah, and he issued the last of three divorces to her. She said that she came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to consult him about leaving her house, and he told her to go to Ibn Umm Maktûm, the blind man. Marwân refused to believe him about a divorced woman leaving her house, and ‘Urwah said: “‘Aishah objected to that regarding Fâṭimah bint Qais.”^[1]

[٣٧٠٢] ٤٠- (...) حَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ
ابْنِ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ،
جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَعْقُوبَ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ
شِهَابٍ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا سَلَمَةَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ
ابْنَ عَوْفٍ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتَ قَيْسِ
أَخْبَرَتْهُ؛ أَنَّهَا كَانَتْ تَحْتَ أَبِي عَمْرٍو بْنِ
حَفْصِ بْنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ، فَطَلَّقَهَا آخِرَ ثَلَاثِ
تَطْلِيقَاتٍ، فَزَعَمَتْ أَنَّهَا جَاءَتْ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ تَسْتَفْتِيهِ فِي خُرُوجِهَا مِنْ بَيْتِهَا،
فَأَمَرَهَا أَنْ تَنْتَقِلَ إِلَى ابْنِ أُمِّ مَكْتُومٍ
الْأَعْمَى، فَأَبَى مَرْوَانُ أَنْ يُصَدِّقَهُ فِي
خُرُوجِ الْمُطَلَّقَةِ مِنْ بَيْتِهَا، وَقَالَ عُرْوَةُ:
إِنَّ عَائِشَةَ أَنْكَرَتْ ذَلِكَ عَلَى فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتَ
قَيْسٍ.

[3703] (...) A similar report (as no. 3702) was narrated from Shihâb with this chain, as well of the comment of ‘Urwah about ‘Aishah’s objection to Fâṭimah bint Qais.

[٣٧٠٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُجَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ
عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ
مِثْلَهُ، مَعَ قَوْلِ عُرْوَةَ: إِنَّ عَائِشَةَ أَنْكَرَتْ
ذَلِكَ عَلَى فَاطِمَةَ.

^[1] Meaning, later after the death of the Prophet ﷺ, when she heard that Fâṭimah narrated this about a woman observing her *‘iddah* in other than her husband’s house.

[3704] 41 - (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Utbah that Abû 'Amr bin Hafṣ bin Al-Mughîrah set out with 'Alî bin Abî Tâlib for Yemen, and he sent word to his wife Fâtimah bint Qais with her final divorce, and told Al-Hârith bin Hishâm and 'Ayyâsh bin Abî Rabî'ah to give her some maintenance. They said to her: "By Allâh, you will not have any maintenance unless you are pregnant." She came to the Prophet ﷺ and told him what they had said, and he said: "There is no maintenance for you." She asked him for permission to move, and he gave her permission. She said: "Where, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "To Ibn Umm Maktûm." He was blind, so she could take off her garments in his house and he would not see her. When her 'Iddah was over, the Prophet ﷺ married her to Usâmah bin Zaid. Marwân sent Qabîshah bin Dhuwaib to her to ask her about this *Hadîth*, and she narrated it to him. Marwân said: "We have only heard this *Hadîth* from a woman, so we will follow what we are certain of, which is what we found the people following." When news of what Marwân said reached Fâtimah she said: "Between you and I is the Qur'ân. Allâh, Most High, says: "...And turn them

[٣٧٠٤] ٤١ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعَبْدٍ - قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ: أَنَّ أَبَا عَمْرٍو بْنَ حَفْصِ بْنِ الْمُغِيرَةَ خَرَجَ مَعَ عَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ إِلَى الْيَمَنِ، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَى امْرَأَتِهِ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ بِتَطْلِيقَةٍ كَانَتْ بَقِيَّتٍ مِنْ طَلَاقِهَا، وَأَمَرَ لَهَا الْحَارِثَ بْنَ هِشَامٍ وَعَيَّاشَ بْنَ أَبِي رَبِيعَةَ بِنَفَقَةٍ فَقَالَا لَهَا: وَاللَّهِ! مَا لَكَ نَفَقَةٌ إِلَّا أَنْ تَكُونِي حَامِلًا، فَأَتَتْ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَذَكَرَتْ لَهُ قَوْلَهُمَا، فَقَالَ: «لَا نَفَقَةَ لَكَ» فَاسْتَأْذَنَتْهُ فِي الْإِنْتِقَالِ فَأَذِنَ لَهَا، فَقَالَتْ: أَيْنَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «إِلَى ابْنِ أُمِّ مَكْتُومٍ» وَكَانَ أَعْمَى، تَضَعُ رِثَابَهَا عِنْدَهُ وَلَا يَرَاهَا، فَلَمَّا مَضَتْ عِدَّتُهَا أَنْكَحَهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أُسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَيْهَا مَرْوَانَ قَيْصَةَ بْنَ ذُوَيْبٍ يَسْأَلُهَا عَنِ الْحَدِيثِ، فَحَدَّثَتْهُ بِهِ، فَقَالَ مَرْوَانُ: لَمْ نَسْمَعْ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ إِلَّا مِنْ امْرَأَةٍ، سَنَأْخُذُ بِالْعِصْمَةِ الَّتِي وَجَدْنَا النَّاسَ عَلَيْهَا، فَقَالَتْ فَاطِمَةُ - حِينَ بَلَغَهَا قَوْلُ مَرْوَانَ -: قَبِيئِي وَبَيْنَكُمْ الْقُرْآنُ، قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿لَا تُخْرِجُوهُنَّ مِنْ بُيُوتِهِنَّ﴾

not out of their (husband's) homes...".^[1] She said: "This is for one whose divorce is revocable, so what new thing will Allâh bring to pass after the third (irrevocable divorce)? How can you say that she is not entitled to maintenance if she is not pregnant? On what grounds do you detain her?"

[3705] 42 - (...) It was narrated that Ash-Sha'bî said: "I entered upon Fâtimah bint Qais, and I asked her about the ruling of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ concerning her. She said: 'My husband divorced me irrevocably, and I referred my dispute with him about maintenance and accommodation to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. He did not grant me any accommodation nor maintenance, and he told me to observe my 'Iddah in the house of Ibn Umm Maktûm.'"

[3706] (...) It was narrated from Ash-Sha'bî that he said: "I entered upon Fâtimah bint Qais..." a Hadîth like that of Zuhair from Hushaim (no. 3705).

[الطلاق : ١] الآية. قَالَتْ: هَذَا لِمَنْ كَانَتْ لَهُ مُرَاجَعَةٌ، فَأَيُّ أَمْرٍ يَحْدُثُ بَعْدَ الثَّلَاثِ؟ فَكَيْفَ تَقُولُونَ: لَا نَفَقَةَ لَهَا إِذَا لَمْ تَكُنْ حَامِلًا؟ فَعَلَامَ تَحْبِسُونَهَا؟.

[٣٧٠٥] ٤٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا سَيَّارٌ وَحُصَيْنٌ وَمُغِيرَةُ وَأَشْعَثُ وَمُجَالِدٌ وَإِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي خَالِدٍ وَدَاوُدُ - قَالَ دَاوُدُ حَدَّثَنَا - كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ، فَسَأَلْتُهَا عَنْ قَضَاءِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَيْهَا، قَالَتْ: طَلَّقَهَا زَوْجَهَا الْبَتَّةَ، فَقَالَتْ: فَخَاصَمْتُهُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي السُّكْنَى وَالنَّفَقَةِ، قَالَتْ: فَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ لِي سَكْنَى وَلَا نَفَقَةَ، وَأَمَرَنِي أَنْ أَعْتَدَ فِي بَيْتِ ابْنِ أُمِّ مَكْتُومٍ.

[٣٧٠٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ وَدَاوُدَ وَمُغِيرَةَ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ وَأَشْعَثَ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ؛ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ زُهَيْرٍ عَنْ هُشَيْمٍ.

[1] *At-Ṭalâq* 65:1.

[3707] 43 - (...) Ash-Sha'bî said: "We entered upon Fâtimah bint Qais and she offered us fresh dates and *Sawîq*. We asked her about the woman who has been thrice divorced - where should she observe her *Iddah*? She said: 'My husband divorced me three times, and the Prophet ﷺ gave me permission to observe my *Iddah* among my family.'"

[3708] 44 - (...) It was narrated from Ash-Sha'bî, from Fâtimah bint Qais, that concerning a woman who has been thrice divorced, the Prophet ﷺ said: "She is not entitled to accommodation nor maintenance."

[3709] 45 - (...) It was narrated from Ash-Sha'bî that Fâtimah bint Qais said: "My husband divorced me three times, and I wanted to move. I went to the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'Move to the house of your cousin 'Amr bin Umm Maktûm, and observe your *Iddah* there.'"

[٣٧٠٧] ٤٣- (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ الْهَجَمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةُ: حَدَّثَنَا سَيَّارُ أَبُو الْحَكَمِ: حَدَّثَنَا الشَّعْبِيُّ قَالَ: دَخَلْنَا عَلَى فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ فَأَتَّحَفْتَنَا بِرُطْبِ ابْنِ طَابٍ، وَسَقْتَنَا سَوِيقَ سُلْتٍ، فَسَأَلْتَهَا عَنِ الْمُطَلَّاقَةِ ثَلَاثًا أَيْنَ تَعْتَدُ؟ قَالَتْ: طَلَّقَنِي بَعْلِي ثَلَاثًا، فَأَذِنَ لِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنْ أَعْتَدَ فِي أَهْلِي.

[٣٧٠٨] ٤٤- (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ كُهَيْلٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي الْمُطَلَّاقَةِ ثَلَاثًا، قَالَ: «لَيْسَ لَهَا سُكْنَى وَلَا نَفَقَةٌ».

[٣٧٠٩] ٤٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمَّارُ بْنُ زُرَيْقٍ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ قَالَتْ: طَلَّقَنِي زَوْجِي ثَلَاثًا، فَأَرَدْتُ الثُّمَلَةَ، فَأَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «انْتَقِلِي إِلَى بَيْتِ ابْنِ عَمِّكَ عَمْرٍو بْنِ أُمِّ مَكْتُومٍ، فَأَعْتَدِي عِنْدَهُ».

[3710] 46 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Ishâq said: "I was with Al-Aswad bin Yazîd, sitting in the grand *Masjid*,^[1] and Ash-Sha'bi was with us. Ash-Sha'bi narrated the *Hadîth* of Fâtimah bint Qais, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not grant to her any accommodation nor maintenance. Then Al-Aswad took a handful of pebbles and threw them at him, and said: 'Woe to you for narrating such a thing. 'Umar said: We will not leave the Book of Allâh and the *Sunnah* of our Prophet ﷺ for the words of a woman when we do not know whether she remembered or forgot. She is entitled to accommodation and maintenance. And he recited the verse: "...And turn them not out of their (husband's) homes nor shall they (themselves) leave, except in case they are guilty of some open *Fâhishah*..."^[2]

[3711] (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Abû Aḥmad from 'Ammâr bin Ruzaiq (no. 3710) was narrated from Abû Ishâq with this chain.

[٣٧١٠] ٤٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ جَبَلَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو أَحْمَدَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمَّارُ بْنُ رَزِيْقٍ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ مَعَ الْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ جَالِسًا فِي الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَعْظَمِ، وَمَعَنَا الشَّعْبِيُّ، فَحَدَّثَ الشَّعْبِيُّ بِحَدِيثِ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَمْ يَجْعَلْ لَهَا سُكْنَى وَلَا نَفَقَةً، ثُمَّ أَخَذَ الْأَسْوَدُ كَفًّا مِنْ حَصَى فَحَصَبَهُ بِهِ، فَقَالَ: وَيْلَكَ! تُحَدِّثُ بِمِثْلِ هَذَا، قَالَ عُمَرُ: لَا تَتْرُكْ كِتَابَ اللَّهِ وَسُنَّةَ نَبِيِّنا ﷺ لِقَوْلِ امْرَأَةٍ، لَا نَدْرِي لَعَلَّهَا حَفِظَتْ أَوْ نَسِيَتْ لَهَا السُّكْنَى وَالنَّفَقَةَ، [وَتَلَا آيَةَ] قَالَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿لَا تُخْرِجُوهُنَّ مِنْ بُيُوتِهِنَّ وَلَا يُخْرِجْنَ إِلَّا أَنْ يَأْتِيَنَّ بِفَحِشَةٍ مُبَيَّنَةٍ﴾ [الطلاق: ١].

[٣٧١١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الصَّبِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَلِيمَانُ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ أَبِي أَحْمَدَ عَنْ عَمَّارِ بْنِ رَزِيْقٍ بِقِصَّتِهِ.

[1] Meaning the grand *Masjid* of Al-Kûfah, for Abû Ishâq, Al-Aswad, and Ash-Sha'bi were all in Al-Kûfah.

[2] *At-Talâq* 65:1.

[3712] 47 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Bakr bin Abî Al-Jahm bin Şukhâir Al-'Adawî said: "I heard Fâṭimah bint Qais say that her husband divorced her thrice, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not grant her any accommodation or maintenance. She said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: "When your 'Iddah is over, let me know." So she let him know, and Mu'âwiyah, Abû Jahm and Usâmah bin Zaid proposed to her. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "As for Mu'âwiyah, he is a poor man who has no wealth. As for Abû Jahm, he is a man who beats women. But (choose) Usâmah bin Zaid." She gestured with her hand like this, (as if expressing disapproval), saying said: "Usâmah!? Usâmah!?" But the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to her: "Obedience to Allâh and obedience to His Messenger is better for you." She said: "So I married him and I was envied."

[3713] 48 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Bakr bin Abî Al-Jahm said: "I heard Fâṭimah bint Qais say: 'My husband Abû 'Amr bin Ḥafş bin Al-Mughîrah sent 'Ayyâsh bin Abî Rabî'ah to me with word of my divorce, and he sent with him five Şâ's of dates and five Şâ's of barley. I said: "Do I get no maintenance other than this? And am I not to observe my 'Iddah in your home?" He said: "No." She said:

[٣٧١٢] ٤٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرِ بْنِ أَبِي الْجَهْمِ بْنِ صُخَيْرِ الْعَدَوِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتَ قَيْسٍ تَقُولُ: إِنَّ زَوْجَهَا طَلَّقَهَا ثَلَاثًا، فَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ لَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ سُكْنَى وَلَا نَفَقَةً - قَالَتْ - : قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «إِذَا حَلَلْتَ فَأَذِينِي» فَأَذَنْتُهُ، فَخَطَبَهَا مُعَاوِيَةُ وَأَبُو جَهْمٍ وَأُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «أَمَّا مُعَاوِيَةُ فَرَجُلٌ تَرَبُّبٌ لَا مَالَ لَهُ، وَأَمَّا أَبُو جَهْمٍ فَرَجُلٌ صَرَّابُ النِّسَاءِ، وَلَكِنْ أُسَامَةُ [بْنُ زَيْدٍ]» فَقَالَتْ يَبِيدُهَا هَكَذَا: أُسَامَةُ! أُسَامَةُ! فَقَالَ لَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «طَاعَةُ اللَّهِ وَطَاعَةُ رَسُولِهِ خَيْرٌ لَكَ» قَالَتْ: فَتَزَوَّجْتُهُ فَأَعْتَبْتُ.

[٣٧١٣] ٤٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَثُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرِ بْنِ أَبِي الْجَهْمِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتَ قَيْسٍ تَقُولُ: أُرْسِلَ إِلَيَّ زَوْجِي أَبُو عَمْرٍو بْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ الْمُغْبِرَةِ، عَيَّاسَ بْنَ أَبِي رَبِيعَةَ بَطْلَاقِي: [وَ] أُرْسِلَ مَعَهُ بِخَمْسَةِ أَصْعِ تَمْرٍ، وَخَمْسَةِ أَصْعِ شَعِيرٍ، فَقُلْتُ: أَمَّا لِي نَفَقَةٌ

“I got dressed and went to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. He said: ‘How many times has he divorced you?’ I said: ‘Three.’ He said: ‘He is right, you are not entitled to maintenance. Observe your *Iddah* in the house of your cousin ‘Amr bin Umm Maktûm, for he is blind and you can take off your garments there. When your *Iddah* is over, let me know.’ Some men proposed to me, including Mu‘âwiyah and Abû Al-Jahm. The Prophet ﷺ said to me: ‘Mu‘âwiyah is poor and destitute, and Abû Al-Jahm is harsh towards women’ - or ‘he beats women,’ or words to that effect - ‘but you should marry Usâmah bin Zaid.’”

[3714] 49 - (...) Abû Bakr bin Abî Al-Jahm said: “Abû Salamah bin ‘Abdur-Raḥmân and I entered upon Fâtimah bint Qais. We asked her and she said: ‘I was married to Abû ‘Amr bin Ḥaḥḥ bin Al-Mughîrah. He went out on the campaign to Najrân...’” and he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of Ibn Mahdî (no. 3713), and added: “She said: ‘So I married him and Allāh honored me with Abû Zaid and Allāh blessed me with Abû Zaid.’”

إِلَّا هَذَا؟ وَلَا أَعْتَدُ فِي مَنَزِلِكُمْ؟ قَالَ: لَا، قَالَتْ: فَشَدَدْتُ عَلَيَّ ثِيَابِي، وَأَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «كَمْ طَلَقَكَ؟» قُلْتُ: ثَلَاثًا. قَالَ: «صَدَقَ، لَيْسَ لَكَ نَفَقَةٌ، اعْدُدِي فِي بَيْتِ ابْنِ عَمِّكَ [عَمْرُو] ابْنِ أُمِّ مَكْتُومٍ، فَإِنَّهُ صَرِيرُ الْبَصَرِ، تُلْقِي تَوْبِكَ عِنْدَهُ، فَإِذَا انْقَضَتْ عِدَّتُكَ فَأَذِنِي» قَالَتْ: فَخَطَبَنِي خُطَابٌ، مِنْهُمْ مُعَاوِيَةُ وَأَبُو الْجَهْمِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ مُعَاوِيَةَ تَرَبُّ خَفِيفُ الْحَالِ، وَأَبُو الْجَهْمِ مِنْهُ شِدَّةٌ عَلَى النِّسَاءِ - أَوْ يَضْرِبُ النِّسَاءَ، أَوْ نَحْوَ هَذَا - وَلَكِنْ عَلَيْكَ بِأَسَمَةَ ابْنِ زَيْدٍ».

[٣٧١٤] ٤٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ الثَّوْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرٍ ابْنُ أَبِي الْجَهْمِ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ أَنَا وَأَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ عَلَى فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ، فَسَأَلْنَاهَا فَقَالَتْ: كُنْتُ عِنْدَ أَبِي عَمْرٍو بْنِ حَفْصِ بْنِ الْمُعْبِرَةِ، فَخَرَجَ فِي غَزْوَةِ نَجْرَانَ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ مَهْدِيٍّ، وَزَادَ: قَالَتْ: فَتَزَوَّجْتُهُ فَشَرَّفَنِي اللَّهُ بِأَبِي زَيْدٍ، وَكَرَّمَنِي اللَّهُ بِأَبِي زَيْدٍ.

[3715] 50 - (...) Abû Bakr said: "Abû Salamah and I entered upon Fâṭimah bint Qais during the time of Ibn Az-Zubair, and she told us that her husband had divorced her irrevocably..." a *Hadīth* like that of Sufyân (no. 3714).

[3716] 51 - (...) It was narrated that Fâṭimah bint Qais said: "My husband divorced me three times, and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ did not grant me any accommodation nor maintenance."

[3717] 52 - (1481) It was narrated from Hishâm: "My father told me: 'Yaḥyâ bin Sa'eed bin Al-'Aṣ married the daughter of 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Al-Ḥakam, then he divorced her and expelled her out of his house. 'Urwah criticized them for that, and they said: "Fâṭimah went out (of her husband's house)."' 'Urwah said: "I went to 'Āishah and told her about that. She said: 'There is nothing good for Fâṭimah bint Qais in narrating this *Hadīth*.'"

[٣٧١٥] ٥٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذِ الْعَبْرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرٍ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ أَنَا وَأَبُو سَلَمَةَ عَلَى فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ، زَمَنَ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، فَحَدَّثْتَنَا أَنَّ زَوْجَهَا طَلَّقَهَا طَلَاقًا بَاتًا، بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ سُفْيَانَ.

[٣٧١٦] ٥١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ عَنِ السُّدِّيِّ، عَنِ الْبَهِيِّ، عَنِ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ قَالَتْ: طَلَّقَنِي زَوْجِي ثَلَاثًا، فَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ سُكْنَى وَلَا نَفَقَةً.

[٣٧١٧] ٥٢- (١٤٨١) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي قَالَ: تَزَوَّجَ يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْعَاصِ بِنْتَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْحَكَمِ، فَطَلَّقَهَا فَأَخْرَجَهَا مِنْ عِنْدِهِ، فَعَابَ ذَلِكَ عَلَيْهِمْ عُرْوَةُ، فَقَالُوا: إِنَّ فَاطِمَةَ قَدْ خَرَجَتْ. قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: فَأَتَيْتُ عَائِشَةَ فَأَخْبَرْتُهَا بِذَلِكَ فَقَالَتْ: مَا لِفَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ خَيْرٌ [فِي] أَنْ تَذْكَرَ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ. [انظر: ٣٧١٩]

[3718] 53 - (1482) It was narrated that Fâtimah bint Qais said: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, my husband has divorced me three times, and I am afraid that someone may break in.' So he told her to move."

[٣٧١٨] ٥٣ - (١٤٨٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! زَوْجِي طَلَّقَنِي ثَلَاثًا، وَأَخَافُ أَنْ يُفْتَحَمَ عَلَيَّ. قَالَ: فَأَمَرَهَا فَتَحَوَّلَتْ.

[3719] 54 - (1481)^[1] It was narrated from 'Āishah that she said: "There is nothing good for Fâtimah in narrating this" (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 3717)- meaning, that she had no accommodation or maintenance.

[٣٧١٩] ٥٤ - (١٤٨١) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: مَا لِفَاطِمَةَ خَيْرٌ أَنْ تَذْكَرَ هَذَا- تَعْنِي قَوْلَهَا: لَا سُكْنَى وَلَا نَفَقَةَ. [راجع: ٣٧١٧]

[3720]... - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Al-Qâsim that his father said: "Urwah bin Az-Zubair said to 'Āishah: 'Do you not see so-and-so the daughter of Al-Hakam? Her husband divorced her three times and she left.' She said: 'It is a bad thing that she has done.' He said: 'Have you not heard what Fâtimah says?' She said: 'There is nothing good for her in mentioning that.'"

[٣٧٢٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَ عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ لِعَائِشَةَ: أَلَمْ تَرِي إِلَى فُلَانَةَ بِنْتِ الْحَكَمِ؟ طَلَّقَهَا زَوْجَهَا الْبَيْتَةَ فَخَرَجَتْ، فَقَالَتْ: بِسْمَا صَنَعْتُ، فَقَالَ: أَلَمْ تَسْمَعِي إِلَى قَوْلِ فَاطِمَةَ؟ فَقَالَتْ: أَمَا إِنَّهُ لَا خَيْرَ لَهَا فِي ذِكْرِ ذَلِكَ.

[1] The sequence is like this in the text.

Chapter 7. It Is Permissible For A Women Who Is Observing 'Iddah After An Irrevocable Divorce Or The Death Of Her Husband To Go Out During The Day If She Needs To

[3721] 55 - (1483) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "My maternal aunt was divorced and she wanted to harvest her date palms. A man rebuked her for going out, so she went to the Prophet ﷺ (inquiring about going out during 'Iddah) and he said: 'No, go and harvest your date palms, for perhaps you will give charity or do an act of kindness.'"

Chapter 8. The 'Iddah Of A Woman Whose Husband Had Died, And The Like, Ends When She Gives Birth

[3722] 56 - (1484) 'Ubaidullâh bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Utbah bin Mas'ûd narrated that his father wrote to 'Umar bin 'Abdullâh bin Al-Arqam Az-Zuhrî, telling him to go to Subai'ah bint Al-Hâriṭh Al-Aslamiyyah to ask her about

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ خُرُوجِ
الْمَعْتَدَةِ الْبَائِنِ وَالْمَتَوَفَى عَنْهَا زَوْجِهَا
فِي النَّهَارِ لِحَاجَتِهَا) (التحفة ٧)

[٣٧٢١] ٥٥ - (١٤٨٣) وَحَدَّثَنِي
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنِي
ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ؛ قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ
قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ
أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: طَلَّقَتْ
حَالَتِي، فَأَرَادَتْ أَنْ تَجِدَ نَخْلَهَا، فَوَجَرَهَا
رَجُلٌ أَنْ تَخْرُجَ، فَأَتَتِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ:
«بَلَى، فَجُدِّي نَخْلِكَ، فَإِنَّكَ عَسَى أَنْ
تَصَدَّقِي أَوْ تَفْعَلِي مَعْرُوفًا».

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابُ انْقِضَاءِ عِدَّةِ
الْمَتَوَفَى عَنْهَا وَغَيْرِهَا، بَوْضِعِ الْحَمْلِ)
(التحفة ٨)

[٣٧٢٢] ٥٦ - (١٤٨٤) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَتَقَارَبًا فِي
اللَّفْظِ قَالَ حَرَمَلَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ أَبُو
الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا - ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي

her *Hadith*, and what the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to her when she consulted him. ‘Umar bin ‘Abdullāh wrote back to ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Utbah telling him that Subai‘ah told him that she was married to Sa‘d bin Khawlah, one of Banū ‘Amir bin Lu‘ayy, who was one of those who had been present at (the Battle of) Badr. He died during the Farewell Pilgrimage while she was pregnant, and she gave birth shortly after he died. When her *Nifās* ended, she adorned herself to receive offers of marriage. Abū As-Sanābil bin Ba‘kak - a man from Banū ‘Abd Ad-Dār - entered upon her and said to her: “Why do I see you beautified? Perhaps you are hoping to get married? By Allāh, you will not get married until four months and ten days have passed!” Subai‘ah said: “When he said that to me, I got dressed that evening and went to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and asked him about that. He advised me that my *Iddah* had ended when I gave birth, and he told me to get married if I wanted to.”

Ibn Shihāb said: “I do not see anything wrong with (a woman) getting married after she has given birth, even if she is still bleeding, but her husband should not come close to her until she becomes pure.”

يُونُسُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي
عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُثْبَةَ [بْنِ
مَسْعُودٍ]؛ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ كَتَبَ إِلَى عُمَرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ بْنِ الْأَرْقَمِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، يَأْمُرُهُ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ
عَلَى سُبَيْعَةَ بِنْتِ الْحَارِثِ الْأَسْلَمِيَّةِ،
فَيَسْأَلَهَا عَنْ حَدِيثِهَا وَعَمَّا قَالَ لَهَا رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ، حِينَ اسْتَفْتَتْهُ، فَكَتَبَ عُمَرُ بْنُ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ إِلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُثْبَةَ يُخْبِرُهُ أَنَّ
سُبَيْعَةَ أَخْبَرَتْهُ؛ أَنَّهَا كَانَتْ تَحْتَ سَعْدِ بْنِ
خَوْلَةَ، وَهُوَ فِي بَيْتِ عَامِرِ بْنِ لُؤَيٍّ، وَكَانَ
مِمَّنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا، فَتَوَوَّيْتُ عَنْهَا فِي حَجَّةِ
الْوَدَاعِ وَهِيَ حَامِلٌ، فَلَمْ تَنْشُبْ أَنْ
وَضَعَتْ حَمْلَهَا بَعْدَ وَفَاتِهِ، فَلَمَّا تَعَلَّتْ
مِنْ نَفَاسِهَا تَجَمَّلَتْ لِلْخُطَّابِ، فَدَخَلَ
عَلَيْهَا أَبُو السَّنَابِلِ بْنُ بَعْكَكِ - رَجُلٌ مِنْ
بَنِي عَبْدِ الدَّارِ - فَقَالَ لَهَا: مَا لِي أَرَاكِ
مُتَّجِمَّةً؟ لَعَلَّكَ تَرْجِينَ النِّكَاحَ، إِنَّكَ
وَاللَّهِ! مَا أَنْتِ بِنَائِحٍ حَتَّى تَمُرَّ عَلَيْكَ
أَرْبَعَةُ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرٌ. قَالَتْ سُبَيْعَةُ: فَلَمَّا
قَالَ لِي ذَلِكَ، جَمَعْتُ عَلَيَّ نِسَائِي حِينَ
أَمْسَيْتُ، فَأَنْبَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَسَأَلْتُهُ
عَنْ ذَلِكَ؟ فَأَقْتَانِي بِأَنِّي قَدْ حَلَلْتُ حِينَ
وَضَعْتُ حَمْلِي، وَأَمَرَنِي بِالتَّرْجُوحِ إِنْ بَدَا

لي .

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: فَلَا أَرَى بَأْسًا أَنْ
تَتَزَوَّجَ حِينَ وَضَعْتَ، وَإِنْ كَانَتْ فِي
دِمْهَاهَا، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ لَا يَقْرُبُهَا زَوْجُهَا حَتَّى
تَطْهَرَ.

[3723] 57 - (1485) Sulaimân bin Yasâr narrated that Abû Salamah bin 'Abdur-Raḥmân and Ibn 'Abbâs met in the house of Abû Hurairah, and they were talking about a woman who gives birth a few days after her husband has died. Ibn 'Abbâs said: "Her 'Iddah is the longer of the two periods." Abû Salamah said: "Her 'Iddah is over." They started to dispute about that. Then Abû Hurairah said: "I am with my nephew" - meaning Abû Salamah. So they sent Kuraib, the freed slave of Ibn 'Abbâs, to Umm Salamah to ask her about that. He came to them and told them that Umm Salamah said: "Subai'ah Al-Aslamiyyah gave birth a few days after her husband died, and she mentioned that to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, who told her to get married."

[٣٧٢٣] ٥٧ - (١٤٨٥) حَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّبِيِّ الْعَنْزِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ:
أَخْبَرَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا سَلَمَةَ
ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ وَابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ اجْتَمَعَا
عِنْدَ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، وَهُمَا يَذْكُرَانِ الْمَرْأَةَ
تُنْفَسُ بَعْدَ وَقَاةِ زَوْجِهَا بِلَيَالٍ، فَقَالَ ابْنُ
عَبَّاسٍ: عِدَّتُهَا آخِرُ الْأَجَلَيْنِ، وَقَالَ أَبُو
سَلَمَةَ: قَدْ حَلَّتْ، فَجَعَلَا يَتَنَازَعَانِ ذَلِكَ
- قَالَ - فَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَا مَعَ ابْنِ
أَخِي - يَعْنِي أَبَا سَلَمَةَ - فَبَعَثُوا كُرَيْبًا
مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ إِلَى أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ يَسْأَلُهَا
عَنْ ذَلِكَ؟ فَجَاءَهُمْ فَأَخْبَرَهُمْ أَنَّ أُمَّ
سَلَمَةَ قَالَتْ: إِنَّ سُبَيْعَةَ الْأَسْلَمِيَّةَ نَفَسَتْ
بَعْدَ وَقَاةِ زَوْجِهَا بِلَيَالٍ، وَإِنَّهَا ذَكَرَتْ
ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَأَمَرَهَا أَنْ
تَتَزَوَّجَ.

[3724] (...) It was narrated from Yaḥyâ bin Sa'eed with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3723), except that Al-Laiṭh said in his *Hadîth*: "They sent word to Umm

[٣٧٢٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
رُمِحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ
أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ

Salamah,” and he did not mention Kuraib by name.

Chapter 9. The Obligation To Mourn During The *'Iddah* Following The Death Of One's Husband, But It Is Forbidden To Mourn For More Than Three Days In Other Cases

[3725] 58 - (1486) It was narrated from Ḥumaid bin Nâfi', from Zainab bint Abi Salamah, that she told him these three *Aḥādīth*. He said: "Zainab said: 'I entered upon Umm Ḥabībah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, when her father Abū Sufyān died. Umm Ḥabībah called for some perfume that had a yellowish color, *Khalūq* or something else, and she put some of it on a girl, then she wiped her cheeks with it and said: "By Allāh, I have no need of perfume, but I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ saying on the *Minbar*: 'It is not permissible for a women who believes in Allāh and the Last Day to mourn for more than three days for anyone who dies, except for a husband; four months and ten days.'"

هَرُونَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ بِهَذَا
الإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ اللَّيْثَ قَالَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ:
فَأَرْسَلُوا إِلَى أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ، وَلَمْ يُسَمَّ كُرَيْبًا.

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابُ وَجوب الإِحْدَادِ

في عدة الوفاة، وتحريمه في غير
ذلك، إلا ثلاثة أيام) (التحفة ٩)

وَحَدَّثَنَا [٣٧٢٥] ٥٨ - (١٤٨٦)

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ
عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ
نَافِعٍ، عَنْ زَيْنَبِ بِنْتِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ أَنَّهَا
أَخْبَرَتْهُ هَلْ فِيهِ الْأَحَادِيثُ الثَّلَاثَةُ قَالَ:
قَالَتْ زَيْنَبُ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى أُمِّ حَبِيبَةَ زَوْجِ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، حِينَ تُوُفِّيَ أَبُوهَا أَبُو سُفْيَانَ،
فَدَعَتْ أُمَّ حَبِيبَةَ بِطِيبٍ فِيهِ صُفْرَةٌ، خَلُوقٌ
أَوْ غَيْرُهُ، فَدَهَنْتُ مِنْهُ جَارِيَةً، ثُمَّ مَسَّتْ
بِعَارِضِهَا ثُمَّ قَالَتْ: وَاللَّهِ! مَا لِي بِالطِّيبِ
[مِنْ] حَاجَةٍ، غَيْرَ أَنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ: «لَا يَحِلُّ
لِامْرَأَةٍ تُوَمِّنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، تُحَدُّ
عَلَى مَيِّتٍ فَوْقَ ثَلَاثٍ، إِلَّا عَلَى زَوْجٍ،
أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرًا». [انظر: ٣٧٢٩ و

[3726] (1487) Zainab said: “Then I entered upon Zainab bint Jahsh when her brother died. She called for some perfume and put on some of it, then she said: ‘By Allâh, I have no need of perfume, but I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saying on the *Minbar*: “It is not permissible for a woman who believes in Allâh and the Last Day to mourn for more than three days for anyone who dies, except for a husband; four months and ten days.”

[٣٧٢٦] (١٤٨٧) قَالَتْ زَيْنَبُ : ثُمَّ دَخَلْتُ عَلَى زَيْنَبِ بِنْتِ جَحْشِ بْنِ تُوفِيِّ أَخُوهَا، فَدَعَتْ بِطَيْبٍ فَمَسَّتْ مِنْهُ ثُمَّ قَالَتْ: وَاللَّهِ! مَا لِي بِالطَّيْبِ مِنْ حَاجَةٍ، غَيْرَ أَنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ عَلَى الْمَنْبَرِ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِمَرْأَةٍ تُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، تُحَدُّ عَلَى مَيِّتٍ فَوْقَ ثَلَاثٍ، إِلَّا عَلَى زَوْجٍ، أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرًا». [انظر: ٣٧٣٠]

[3727] (1488) Zainab said: “I heard my mother Umm Salamah say: A woman came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: “O Messenger of Allâh, my daughter’s husband has died, and she has trouble in her eye; can we apply kohl for her?” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “No,” two or three times, then he said: “It is only four months and ten days. During the *Jâhiliyyah* one of you would throw a piece of dung at the end of one year.”

[٣٧٢٧] (١٤٨٨) قَالَتْ زَيْنَبُ : سَمِعْتُ أُمِّي أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ تَقُولُ: جَاءَتْ امْرَأَةٌ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ ابْنَتِي تُؤْفِي عَيْنَهَا زَوْجَهَا، وَقَدْ اسْتَكْتَّ عَيْنُهَا، أَفَنَكْحُلُهَا؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا» - مَرَّتَيْنِ أَوْ ثَلَاثًا، كُلُّ ذَلِكَ يَقُولُ: «لَا» -، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّمَا هِيَ أَرْبَعَةُ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرٌ، وَقَدْ كَانَتْ إِحْدَاكُنَّ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ تَرْمِي بِالْبَعْرَةِ عَلَى رَأْسِ الْحَوْلِ».

[3728] (1489) Humaid said: “I said to Zainab: ‘What is this throwing a piece of dung at the end of one year?’^[1] Zainab said: ‘If a woman’s husband died, she would go into a hut and wear her worst clothes, and she would not put on perfume or anything until

[٣٧٢٨] (١٤٨٩) قَالَ حُمَيْدٌ : فَقُلْتُ لِرَئِبَةَ: وَمَا تَرْمِي بِالْبَعْرَةِ عَلَى رَأْسِ الْحَوْلِ؟ فَقَالَتْ زَيْنَبُ: كَانَتْ الْمَرْأَةُ، إِذَا تُوفِي عَنْهَا زَوْجُهَا دَخَلَتْ حِفْشًا، وَكَبَسَتْ شَرَّ ثِيَابِهَا، وَلَمْ تَمَسَّ طَيْبًا وَلَا شَيْئًا حَتَّى

[1] See *Hadith* no. 3727.

one year had passed. Then an animal would be brought - a donkey or a sheep or a bird - she would rub her hands over it, and rarely did (such a woman) rub her hands over anything but it died. Then she would be given a piece of dung which she would throw, then she would go back to whatever she wanted to of perfume and other things.”

[3729] 59 - (1486) It was narrated that Ḥumaid bin Nāfi‘ said: I heard Zainab, the daughter of Umm Salamah, say: A close relative of Umm Ḥabībah died, and she called for some yellow perfume and put it on her forearms, and she said: “I only did this because I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: ‘It is not permissible for a woman who believes in Allāh and the Last Day to mourn for more than three days, except for a husband, four months and ten days.’”

[3730] (1487/1488) Zainab narrated it from her mother, and from Zainab the wife of the Prophet ﷺ - or from one of the wives of the Prophet ﷺ (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 3729).

[3731] 60 - (1488) It was narrated that Ḥumaid bin Nāfi‘ said: “I heard Zainab, the daughter of Umm Salamah, narrating from her mother, that a woman’s husband died, and they

تَيَمَّرَ بِهَا سَنَةً، ثُمَّ تَوَتَّى بِدَابَّةٍ - جِمَارٍ أَوْ شَاةٍ أَوْ طَيْرٍ - فَتَمْتَضُّ بِهِ، فَقَلَمًا تَمْتَضُّ بِسَيِّءٍ إِلَّا مَاتَ، ثُمَّ تَخْرُجُ فَتُعْطَى بَعْرَةً فَتَرْمِي بِهَا، ثُمَّ تُرَاجِعُ، بَعْدُ، مَا شَاءَتْ مِنْ طَيِّبٍ أَوْ غَيْرِهِ.

[3729] 59 - (1486) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتَ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ قَالَتْ: تُوْفِّي حَمِيمٍ لِأُمِّ حَبِيبَةَ، فَدَعَتُ بِصُفْرَةٍ فَمَسَحْتُهُ بِذِرَاعَيْهَا وَقَالَتْ: إِنَّمَا أَصْنَعُ هَذَا لِأَنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِامْرَأَةٍ تُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ أَنْ تُجِدَّ فَوْقَ ثَلَاثٍ، إِلَّا عَلَى زَوْجٍ، أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرًا». [راجع: 3729]

[3730] (1487/1488) وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ زَيْنَبُ عَنْ أُمِّهَا، وَعَنْ زَيْنَبَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ - أَوْ عَنْ امْرَأَةٍ مِنْ بَعْضِ أَرْوَاجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [راجع: 3729]

[3731] 60 - (1488) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتَ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ تَحَدَّثُ عَنْ أُمِّهَا أَنَّ امْرَأَةً تُوْفِّي

were worried about her (diseased) eye. They came to the Prophet ﷺ and asked him for permission to use kohl, and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'One of you used to stay in the worst part of her house, in her worst garments' - or 'in her worst garments in her house - for a year, then if a dog passed by she would throw a piece of dung and then come out. Isn't it only four months and ten days?'"

[3732] (...) Both *Aḥadīth* (no. 3729, 2730) were narrated from Ḥumaid bin Nāfi', the *Ḥadīth* of Umm Salamah about kohl and the *Ḥadīth* of Umm Salamah and another of the wives of the Prophet ﷺ, except that he did not name her as Zainab, similar to the *Ḥadīth* of Muḥammad bin Ja'far.

[3733] 61 - (1486/1488) It was narrated from Ḥumaid bin Nāfi' that he heard Zainab bint Abī Salamah narrate that Umm Salamah and Umm Ḥabībah mentioned that a woman came to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and told him that the husband of a daughter of hers had died, and she had a problem in her eye and wanted to use kohl. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "One of you used to throw a piece of dung at the end of a year. It is only four months and ten days."

رَوَّجَهَا، فَخَافُوا عَلَى عَيْنِهَا، فَأَتُوا النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَاسْتَأْذَنُوهُ فِي الْكُحْلِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «قَدْ كَانَتْ إِحْدَاكُنَّ تَكُونُ فِي شَرِّ بَيْتِهَا فِي أَحْلَاسِهَا - أَوْ فِي شَرِّ أَحْلَاسِهَا فِي بَيْتِهَا - حَوْلًا، فَإِذَا مَرَّ كَلْبٌ رَمَتْ بِبَعْرَةٍ فَخَرَجَتْ أَفْلًا أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرًا».

[3732] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ نَافِعٍ بِالْحَدِيثَيْنِ جَمِيعًا حَدِيثُ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ فِي الْكُحْلِ، وَحَدِيثُ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ وَأُخْرَى مِنْ أَزْوَاجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ لَمْ تَسْمَعْ زَيْنَبُ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ.

[3733] ٦١ - (١٤٨٦/١٤٨٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هُرُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ نَافِعٍ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتَ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ تُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ وَأُمِّ حَبِيبَةَ تَذَكِّرَانِ [أَنَّ] امْرَأَةً أَتَتْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَتْ [لَهُ] أَنَّ ابْنَتَهُ لَهَا تُؤْفِي عَنْهَا رَوَّجَهَا، فَاسْتَكْتَتْ عَيْنَهَا فِيهِ تَرِيدُ أَنْ تَكْحُلَهَا فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «قَدْ كَانَتْ إِحْدَاكُنَّ تَرْمِي بِالْبَعْرَةِ عِنْدَ رَأْسِ الْحَوْلِ وَإِنَّمَا هِيَ أَرْبَعَةُ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرًا».

[3734] 62 - (1486) It was narrated that Zainab bint Abi Salamah said: "When news of the death of Abû Sufyân came to Umm Ḥabîbah, on the third day she called for some yellowish perfume and wiped some of it on her forearms and cheeks, and said: 'I have no need of this, but I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: It is not permissible for a woman who believes in Allâh and the Last Day, to mourn for more than three days, except for a husband, for whom she should mourn for four months and ten days.'"

[٣٧٣٤] ٦٢ - (١٤٨٦) حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُو
التَّاقِدُ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعَمْرٍو -
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ
ابْنِ مُوسَى، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ
زَيْنَبِ بِنْتِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ قَالَتْ: لَمَّا أَتَى أُمَّ
حَبِيبَةَ نَعِي أَبِي سُفْيَانَ دَعَتْ - فِي الْيَوْمِ
الثَّالِثِ - بِصُفْرَةٍ، فَمَسَحَتْ بِهِ ذِرَاعَيْهَا
وَعَارِضِيهَا. وَقَالَتْ: كُنْتُ عَنْ هَذَا غَنِيَّةً،
سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِامْرَأَةٍ
تُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، أَنْ تُجِدَّ فَوْقَ
ثَلَاثِ، إِلَّا عَلَى زَوْجٍ، فَإِنَهَا تُجِدُّ عَلَيْهِ
أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرًا». [راجع: ٣٧٢٥]

[3735] 63 - (1490) It was narrated from Nâfi' that Şafiyah bint Abî 'Ubaid narrated to him from Ḥafṣah, or from 'Āishah, or from them both, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "It is not permissible for any woman who believes in Allâh and the Last Day, or who believes in Allâh and His Messenger, to mourn for more than three days for anyone, except for her husband."

[٣٧٣٥] ٦٣ - (١٤٩٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
بْنُ يَحْيَى وَفَتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ رُمَحٍ عَنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ
سَعْدٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ؛ أَنَّ صَفِيَّةَ بِنْتَ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ
حَدَّثَتْهُ عَنْ حَفْصَةَ، أَوْ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَوْ عَنْ
كُلْتَيْهِمَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَحِلُّ
لِامْرَأَةٍ تُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ - أَوْ تُؤْمِنُ
بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ - أَنْ تُجِدَّ عَلَى مَيِّتٍ فَوْقَ
ثَلَاثَةِ أَيَّامٍ، إِلَّا عَلَى زَوْجِهَا».

[3736] (...) A *Ḥadīth* similar to that of Al-Laith (no. 3735) was narrated from Nâfi' with this chain.

[٣٧٣٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ
فَرُوحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ
مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ
نَافِعٍ بِإِسْنَادِ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ، مِثْلَ رِوَايَتِهِ.

[3737] 64 - (...) It was narrated from Şafiiyah bint Abî ‘Ubaid that she heard Ḥafṣah bint ‘Umar, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, narrating a *Hadīth* from the Prophet ﷺ that was similar to that of Al-Laiṭh and Ibn Dīnār (no. 3735), and he added: “She should mourn for him for four months and ten days.”

[3738] (...) A *Hadīth* similar to theirs (i.e. Nāfi‘ and Al-Laiṭh) was narrated from Şafiiyah bint Abî ‘Ubaid, from one of the wives of the Prophet ﷺ, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[3739] 65 - (1491) It was narrated from ‘Āishah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “It is not permissible for a woman who believes in Allāh and the Last Day to mourn for more than three days for anyone who dies, except for her husband.”

[3740] 66 - (938 [sic]) It was narrated from Umm ‘Aṭīyah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ

[۳۷۳۷] ۶۴- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَسَانَ الْمِسْمَعِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى ابْنَ سَعِيدٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ نَافِعًا يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ صَفِيَّةَ بِنْتِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ؛ أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتْ حَفْصَةَ بِنْتَ عُمَرَ، زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ تَحَدَّثُ عَنْ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ وَابْنِ دِينَارٍ، وَزَادَ «فَإِنَّهَا تُحَدِّثُ عَلَيْهِ أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرًا».

[۳۷۳۸] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ عَنْ أَبِي يُوْبَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ صَفِيَّةَ بِنْتِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ بَعْضِ أَرْوَاجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَنْ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِهِمْ.

[۳۷۳۹] ۶۵- (۱۴۹۱) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا وَقَالَ الْآخَرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - سَفِيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَجِلُّ لِأَمْرَأَةٍ تُوْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، أَنْ تُحَدِّثَ عَلَى مَيِّتٍ فَوْقَ ثَلَاثِ، إِلَّا عَلَى زَوْجِهَا».

[۳۷۴۰] ۶۶- (۹۳۸) وَحَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ ابْنِ الرَّبِيعِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنْ

said: "No woman should mourn for more than three days for anyone who dies, except for her husband; four months and ten days, when she should not wear any dyed clothes except a garment made of 'Ash,^[1] and she should not put on kohl or perfume except in the case of purifying herself after menses, when she may use a little *Qust* or *Azfâr*."^[2]

[3741] (...) It was narrated from Hishâm with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 3740), and he said: "...As soon as her menses end, a little of *Qust* or *Azfâr*."

[3742] 67 - (...) It was narrated that Umm 'Atiyyah said: "We were forbidden to mourn for more than three days for anyone who dies, except for a husband, four months and ten days, when we were not to put on kohl or perfume, or wear dyed garments. But a concession was granted to a woman when she purifies herself - when one of us washed herself (*Ghusl*) following menses - to use a little *Qust* or *Azfâr*."

هِشَامٍ، عَنْ حَفْصَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ عَطِيَّةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تُحَدُّ امْرَأَةٌ عَلَى مَيِّتٍ فَوْقَ ثَلَاثٍ، إِلَّا عَلَى زَوْجٍ، أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرًا، وَلَا تَلْبَسُ تَوْبًا مَضْبُوعًا إِلَّا تَوْبَ عَصَبٍ، وَلَا تَكْتَحِلُ، وَلَا تَمْسُ طِيًّا، إِلَّا - إِذَا طَهَّرَتْ - نُبْدَةَ مِنْ قُسْطٍ أَوْ أَظْفَارٍ».

[راجع: ٢١٦٦، ٢١٦٧]

[٣٧٤١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هُرُونَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ وَقَالَ: «عِنْدَ أَذْنِي طَهْرَهَا: نُبْدَةَ مِنْ قُسْطٍ وَأَظْفَارٍ».

[٣٧٤٢] ٦٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزُّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ حَفْصَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ عَطِيَّةَ قَالَتْ: كُنَّا نُنْهَى أَنْ نُحَدَّ عَلَى مَيِّتٍ فَوْقَ ثَلَاثٍ، إِلَّا عَلَى زَوْجٍ، أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرًا، وَلَا نَكْتَحِلُ، وَلَا نَتَطَيَّبُ، وَلَا نَلْبَسُ تَوْبًا مَضْبُوعًا، وَقَدْ رُحِّصَ لِلْمَرْأَةِ فِي طَهْرِهَا - إِذَا اغْتَسَلَتْ إِحْدَانًا مِنْ مَحِيضِهَا - فِي نُبْدَةٍ مِنْ قُسْطٍ وَأَظْفَارٍ.

[1] A Yemeni *Burd* woven from a type of yarn, some of whose strands are dyed.

[2] Two types of incense.

19. The Book Of Li'ân

٤ - (المعجم ١٩) - كتاب اللعان

(التحفة ١٠)

[3743] 1 - (1492) Sahl bin Sa'd As-Sâ'idî narrated that 'Uwaimir Al-'Ajlânî came to 'Âsim bin 'Adiyy Al-Anṣarî and said to him: "O 'Âsim, what do you think, if a man finds a man with his wife, should he kill him and be killed by them in return? Or what should he do? O 'Âsim, ask the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about that for me." So 'Âsim asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not like this question, and he criticized it so much that 'Âsim felt very upset by what he heard from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. When 'Âsim went back to his family, 'Uwaimir came to him and said: "O 'Âsim, what did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say to you?" 'Âsim said to 'Uwaimir: "You did not bring me any good. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not like the question that I asked him." 'Uwaimir said: "By Allâh, I will not rest until I ask him about it." So 'Uwaimir went to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ who was amidst the people, and he said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what do you think, if a man finds another man with his wife, should he kill

[٣٧٤٣] ١ - (١٤٩٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ
ابْنِ شَهَابٍ: أَنَّ سَهْلَ بْنَ سَعْدِ السَّاعِدِيِّ
أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ عُؤَيْمِرَ الْعَجْلَانِيَّ جَاءَ إِلَى
عَاصِمِ بْنِ عَدِيِّ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ فَقَالَ لَهُ:
أَرَأَيْتَ يَا عَاصِمُ! لَوْ أَنَّ رَجُلًا وَجَدَ مَعَ
امْرَأَتِهِ رَجُلًا، أَيَقْتُلُهُ فَتَقْتُلُونَهُ؟ أَمْ كَيْفَ
يَعْمَلُ؟ فَاسْتَلَّ لِي عَنْ ذَلِكَ - يَا عَاصِمُ!
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَسَأَلَ عَاصِمٌ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَكَرِهَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْمَسَائِلَ
وَعَابَهَا، حَتَّى كَبُرَ عَلَى عَاصِمٍ مَا سَمِعَ
مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ عَاصِمٌ
إِلَى أَهْلِهِ جَاءَهُ عُؤَيْمِرٌ فَقَالَ: يَا عَاصِمُ!
مَاذَا قَالَ لَكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ عَاصِمٌ
لِعُؤَيْمِرٍ: لَمْ تَأْتِنِي بِخَيْرٍ، قَدْ كَرِهَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ الْمَسْأَلَةَ الَّتِي سَأَلْتَهُ عَنْهَا. قَالَ
عُؤَيْمِرٌ: وَاللَّهِ! لَا أَتَّهِي حَتَّى أَسْأَلَهُ
عَنْهَا، فَأَقْبَلَ عُؤَيْمِرٌ حَتَّى أَتَى رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ وَسَطَ النَّاسِ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ! أَرَأَيْتَ رَجُلًا وَجَدَ مَعَ امْرَأَتِهِ رَجُلًا،

him and be killed by them in return? Or what should he do?" The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "(Verses) have been revealed concerning you and your wife, so go and bring her."

Sahl said: "They engaged in *Li'ân*, and I was among the people who were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. When they had finished, 'Uwaimir said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I would be a liar if I kept her now.' So he divorced her three times before the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ could tell him to do anything."

Ibn *Shihâb* said: "Then that became the practice of those who engage in *Li'ân*."

[3744] 2 - (...) Sahl bin Sa'd Al-Anṣârî narrated that 'Uwaimir Al-Anṣârî, one of Banû Al-'Ajlân, came to 'Âsim bin 'Adiyy... and he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of Mâlik (no. 3743). And he added into the *Hadîth*: "...His leaving her after that became the practice of those who engage in *Li'ân*." And he added: "Sahl said: 'She was pregnant, so her son was named after her, then it became the practice that he could inherit from her and she could inherit from him the shares decreed by Allâh.'"

[3745] 3 - (...) Ibn Juraij narrated: "Ibn *Shihâb* told me about the two who engage in

أَيَقْتُلُهُ فَمَقْتُلُونَهُ؟ أَمْ كَيْفَ يَفْعَلُ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «قَدْ نَزَلَ فِيكَ وَفِي صَاحِبَتِكَ، فَادْهَبْ فَأْتِ بِهَا».

قَالَ سَهْلٌ: فَتَلَّاعْنَا، وَأَنَا مَعَ النَّاسِ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَلَمَّا فَرَعَا قَالَ عُوَيْمِرٌ: كَذَبْتُ عَلَيْهَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنْ أَمْسَكْتُهَا، فَطَلَّقَهَا ثَلَاثًا قَبْلَ أَنْ يَأْمُرَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: فَكَانَتْ [تِلْكَ] سَنَةً الْمُتَّلَاعِيَيْنِ.

[٣٧٤٤] ٢- (...). وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَهْلُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ [الْأَنْصَارِيُّ]؛ أَنَّ عُوَيْمِرَ الْأَنْصَارِيَّ مِنْ بَنِي الْعَجْلَانِ، أَتَى عَاصِمَ بْنَ عَدِيٍّ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ، وَأَدْرَجَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ قَوْلَهُ: وَكَانَ فِرَاقُهُ إِيَّاهَا - بَعْدَ - سَنَةٍ فِي الْمُتَّلَاعِيَيْنِ. وَزَادَ فِيهِ: قَالَ سَهْلٌ: وَكَانَتْ حَامِلًا، فَكَانَ ابْنُهَا يُدْعَى إِلَى أُمِّهِ، ثُمَّ جَرَتْ السَّنَةُ أَنَّهُ يَرِيئُهَا وَتَرِثُ مِنْهُ مَا فَرَضَ اللَّهُ لَهَا.

[٣٧٤٥] ٣- (...). وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا

Li'ân and what is done in this case, based on the *Hadîth* of Sahl bin Sa'd, the brother of Banû Sâ'idah, according to which a man from among the *Anṣâr* came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, what do you think of a man who finds another man with his wife?...' and he mentioned the same *Hadîth* (no. 3743), and added: "So they engaged in *Li'ân* in the *Masjid* and I was present." And he said in the *Hadîth*: "Then he divorced her three times before the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ could tell him to, and he divorced her in front of the Prophet ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Every couple who engage in *Li'ân* are to be separated.'"

[3746] 4 - (1493) It was narrated that Sa'eed bin Jubair said: "I was asked about the couple who engage in *Li'ân*, during the governorship of Muṣ'ab - should they be separated?" He said: "I did not know what to say, so I went to the house of Ibn 'Umar in Makkah and I said to the slave: 'Ask for permission for me to enter.' He said: 'He is taking a nap.' But he heard my voice and said: 'Ibn Jubair?' I said: 'Yes.' He said: 'Come in, for by Allâh it can only be some need that has brought you at this hour.' So I went in, and saw him resting on a blanket, reclining on a pillow that

ابن جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ شِهَابٍ، عَنِ الْمُتَلَاعِثِينَ وَعَنِ السُّنَّةِ فِيهِمَا، عَنْ حَدِيثِ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ أَحْيَى بَنِي سَاعِدَةَ أَنَّ رَجُلًا مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ جَاءَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَرَأَيْتَ رَجُلًا وَجَدَ مَعَ امْرَأَتِهِ رَجُلًا؟ وَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ بِقِصَّتِهِ، وَزَادَ فِيهِ: فَتَلَاعَثَا فِي الْمَسْجِدِ وَأَنَا شَاهِدٌ، وَقَالَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: فَطَلَّقَهَا ثَلَاثًا قَبْلَ أَنْ يَأْمُرَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَفَارَقَهَا عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «دَاكُمُ التَّفْرِيقُ بَيْنَ كُلِّ مُتَلَاعِثِينَ».

[٣٧٤٦] ٤ - (١٤٩٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ أَبِي سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَنِ الْمُتَلَاعِثِينَ فِي إِمْرَةٍ مُضْطَبِّ، أَبَفَرَّقُ بَيْنَهُمَا؟ قَالَ: فَمَا دَرَيْتُ مَا أَقُولُ: فَمَضَيْتُ إِلَى مَنْزِلِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ بِمَكَّةَ، فَقُلْتُ لِلْغُلَامِ: اسْتَأْذِنْ لِي، قَالَ: إِنَّهُ قَائِلٌ، فَسَمِعَ صَوْتِي، قَالَ: ابْنُ جُبَيْرٍ؟ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: ادْخُلْ، فَوَاللَّهِ! مَا جَاءَ بِكَ، هَذِهِ السَّاعَةَ، إِلَّا حَاجَةٌ،

was stuffed with palm fibers. I said: 'Abû 'Abdur-Rahmân, should a couple who engage in *Li'ân* be separated?' He said: '*Subhân-Allâh*, yes. The first one to ask about this was so-and-so the son of so-and-so. He said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what do you think, if one of us finds his wife committing an immoral action, what should he do? If he speaks, he will be speaking of a serious matter, and if he keeps quiet, he will be keeping quiet about an equally serious matter." The Prophet ﷺ remained silent and did not answer him. Then he came to him after that, and said: "I have been afflicted with what I asked you about." Then Allâh revealed these verses in *Sûrat An-Nûr*: "And for those who accuse their wives..."^[1] He (ﷺ) recited them to him, and exhorted and admonished him, and told him that the punishment in this world was lighter than the punishment in the Hereafter. He said: "No, by the One Who sent you with the truth, I am not lying about her." Then he (ﷺ) called her and exhorted and admonished her, and told her that the punishment in this world was lighter than the punishment in the Hereafter. She said: "No, by the One Who sent you with the truth, he is lying." He told the

فَدَخَلْتُ، فَإِذَا هُوَ مُفْتَرِشٌ بَرْدَعَةً، مُتَوَسِّدٌ
وِسَادَةً حَشُوهَا لَيْفٌ. قُلْتُ: أَبَا عَبْدِ
الرَّحْمَنِ! الْمُتَلَاعِنَانِ، أَيَفْرَقُ بَيْنَهُمَا؟
قَالَ: سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ! نَعَمْ، إِنَّ أَوَّلَ مَنْ سَأَلَ
عَنْ ذَلِكَ فُلَانُ بْنُ فُلَانٍ، قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ! أَرَأَيْتَ أَنْ لَوْ وَجَدَ أَحَدُنَا امْرَأَتَهُ
عَلَى فَاحِشَةٍ، كَيْفَ يَصْنَعُ؟ إِنْ تَكَلَّمَ تَكَلَّمَ
بِأَمْرِ عَظِيمٍ، وَإِنْ سَكَتَ سَكَتَ عَنْ مِثْلِ
ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: فَسَكَتَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَلَمْ يُجِبْهُ،
فَلَمَّا كَانَ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ أَتَاهُ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ الَّذِي
سَأَلْتِكَ عَنْهُ قَدْ ابْتَلَيْتُ بِهِ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ
وَجَلَّ هَؤُلَاءِ الْآيَاتِ فِي سُورَةِ النُّورِ:
﴿وَالَّذِينَ يَرْمُونَ أَزْوَاجَهُمْ﴾ [النور: ٦-٩]
فَتَلَاهُنَّ عَلَيْهِ وَوَعَّظَهَا وَذَكَرَهَا، وَأَخْبَرَهَا أَنَّ
عَذَابَ الدُّنْيَا أَهْوَنُ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْآخِرَةِ،
قَالَ: لَا، وَالَّذِي بَعَثَكَ بِالْحَقِّ! مَا كَذَبْتُ
عَلَيْهَا. ثُمَّ دَعَاَهَا فَوَعَّظَهَا وَذَكَرَهَا
وَأَخْبَرَهَا أَنَّ عَذَابَ الدُّنْيَا أَهْوَنُ مِنْ
عَذَابِ الْآخِرَةِ، قَالَتْ: لَا، وَالَّذِي بَعَثَكَ
بِالْحَقِّ إِنَّهُ لَكَاذِبٌ. فَبَدَأَ بِالرَّجُلِ فَشَهِدَ
أَرْبَعَ شَهَادَاتٍ بِاللَّهِ إِنَّهُ لِمَنْ الصَّادِقِينَ،
وَالْحَامِسَةَ أَنَّ لَعْنَةَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ إِنْ كَانَ مِنْ

[1] *An-Nûr* 24:6-9.

man to start (the process of *Li'ân*). So he testified four times, by Allâh, that he was telling the truth, and the fifth time that the curse of Allâh would be upon him if he was lying. Then he (ﷺ) told the woman to testify. She testified four times by Allâh that he was lying, and the fifth time that the wrath of Allâh would be upon her if he was telling the truth. Then he separated them.”

[3747] (...) Sa'eed bin Jubair said: “At the time of Muṣ'ab bin Az-Zubair, I was asked about the two who engaged in *Li'ân*, and I did not know what to say, so I went to 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar and I said: ‘Do you think that two who engage in *Li'ân* should be separated?...’” then he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Ibn Numair (no. 3746).

[3748] 5 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to the two who engaged in *Li'ân*: ‘Your reckoning is with Allâh; one of you is lying. You have no rights over her.’ He said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, my property (which I gave her)?’ He said: ‘You have no right to it. If you are telling the truth about her, it is in return for having been intimate with her, and if you are lying about her, they you have

الكَاذِبِينَ، ثُمَّ نَتَّى بِالْمَرْأَةِ فَشَهِدَتْ أَرْبَعَ شَهَادَاتٍ بِاللَّهِ إِنَّهُ لَمِنَ الْكَاذِبِينَ، وَالْخَامِسَةَ أَنَّ غَضَبَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهَا إِنْ كَانَ مِنَ الصَّادِقِينَ، ثُمَّ فَرَّقَ بَيْنَهُمَا .

[٣٧٤٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ أَبِي سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: سُئِلْتُ عَنِ الْمُتَلَاعِنِينَ، زَمَنَ مُضْعَبِ بْنِ الرَّبِيعِ، فَلَمْ أَدْرِمَا أَقُولُ: فَأَتَيْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو، فَقُلْتُ: أَرَأَيْتَ الْمُتَلَاعِنِينَ أَبْفَرِّقُ بَيْنَهُمَا؟ ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ .

[٣٧٤٨] ٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى، قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانِي: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِلْمُتَلَاعِنِينَ: «حِسَابُكُمَا عَلَى اللَّهِ. أَحَدُكُمَا كَاذِبٌ، لَا سَبِيلَ لَكَ عَلَيْهَا» قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ مَا لِي؟ قَالَ:

even less right to it.” Zuhair said in his report: “Sufyân bin ‘Amr told us that he heard Sa‘eed bin Jubair say: ‘I heard Ibn ‘Umar say: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said...”

«لَا مَالَ لَكَ، إِنْ كُنْتَ صَدَقْتَ عَلَيْهَا فَهُوَ بِمَا اسْتَحَلَّكَ مِنْ فَرْجِهَا، وَإِنْ كُنْتَ كَذَبْتَ عَلَيْهَا فَذَلِكَ أَبَعْدَ لَكَ مِنْهَا» قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَمْرٍو، سَمِعَ سَعِيدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[3749] 6 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ separated two members of Banû Al-‘Ajlân and said: ‘Allâh knows that one of you is lying; will either of you repent?’”

[٣٧٤٩] ٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزُّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: فَرَّقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْنَ أَحْوَى بَنِي الْعَجْلَانِ، وَقَالَ: «اللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ أَنَّ أَحَدَكُمَا كَاذِبٌ، فَهَلْ مِنْكُمَا تَائِبٌ؟».

[3750] (...) Sa‘eed bin Jubair said: “I asked Ibn ‘Umar about *Li’ân*,” and he narrated a similar *Hadith* (as no. 3749) from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.

[٣٧٥٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ؛ سَمِعَ سَعِيدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ عَنِ اللَّعَانِ؟ فَذَكَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[3751] 7 - (...) It was narrated that Sa‘eed bin Jubair said: “Mus‘ab did not separate the two who engaged in *Li’ân*.” Sa‘eed said: “I mentioned that to ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar and he said: ‘The Prophet of Allâh ﷺ separated the couple from Banû Al-‘Ajlân.’”

[٣٧٥١] ٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَسَانَ الْمِسْمَعِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِلْمِسْمَعِيِّ وَابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ هِشَامٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ عَزْرَةَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: لَمْ يُفَرِّقْ مُضْعَبُ بَيْنَ الْمُتَلَاعِنِينَ، قَالَ سَعِيدٌ: فَذَكَرْتُ

ذَلِكَ لِعَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، فَقَالَ: فَرَّقَ نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْنَ أَخَوَيْ بَنِي الْعَجْلَانِ.

[3752] 8 - (1494) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that a man engaged in *Li'ân* with his wife at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ separated them and attributed the child to his mother.

[٣٧٥٢] ٨ - (١٤٩٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِمَالِكٍ: حَدَّثَكَ نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا لَاعَنَ امْرَأَتَهُ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَفَرَّقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْنَهُمَا وَالْحَقَّ الْوَالِدَ بِأُمِّهِ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

[3753] 9 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ asked a man of the *Anşâr* and his wife to engage in *Li'ân*, and he separated them."

[٣٧٥٣] ٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: لَاعَنَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْنَ رَجُلٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ وَامْرَأَتِهِ، وَفَرَّقَ بَيْنَهُمَا.

[3754]... - (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3753).

[٣٧٥٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَعُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[3755] 10 - (1495) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "We were in the *Masjid* on the night of Friday when a man from among the *Anşâr* came and said: 'If a man finds another man with

[٣٧٥٥] ١٠ - (١٤٩٥) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِزُهَيْرٍ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا

his wife and speaks of it, you will flog him, and if he kills him you will kill him, but if he keeps quiet, he will be suppressing his rage. By Allâh, I am going to ask the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about it.' The next day, he went to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and asked him, saying: 'If a man finds another man with his wife and speaks of it, you will flog him, and if he kills him you will kill him, but if he keeps quiet, he will be suppressing his rage.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'O Allâh, guide us to the ruling,' and he started to supplicate. Then the verse of *Li'ân* was revealed: "And for those who accuse their wives, but have no witnesses except themselves..."^[1] Then that man was put to that test before the people. He and his wife came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and engaged in *Li'ân*. The man testified four times by Allâh that he was telling the truth, then the fifth time he swore that the curse of Allâh would be upon him if he was lying. Then she started to testify, and the Prophet ﷺ said to her: 'Stop.' But she insisted and carried on engaging in *Li'ân*. When they left, he said: 'Perhaps she will give birth to a curly-haired black child.' And she did give birth to a curly-haired black child."

- جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ عُلْقَمَةَ، عَنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: إِنَّا لِلَّيْلَةِ جُمُعَةٌ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، إِذْ جَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ فَقَالَ: لَوْ أَنَّ رَجُلًا وَجَدَ مَعَ امْرَأَتِهِ رَجُلًا فَتَكَلَّمَ جَلْدَتُمُوهُ، أَوْ قَتَلَ فَتَلْتُمُوهُ، وَإِنْ سَكَتَ سَكَتَ عَلَى عَيْظٍ، وَاللَّهِ! لَأَسْأَلَنَّ عَنْهُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ مِنَ الْعَدِ أَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَسَأَلَهُ فَقَالَ: لَوْ أَنَّ رَجُلًا وَجَدَ مَعَ امْرَأَتِهِ رَجُلًا فَتَكَلَّمَ جَلْدَتُمُوهُ، أَوْ قَتَلَ فَتَلْتُمُوهُ، أَوْ سَكَتَ سَكَتَ عَلَى عَيْظٍ. فَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! افْتَحْ وَجَعَلْ يَدْعُو، فَزَلَّتْ آيَةُ اللَّعَانِ: ﴿وَالَّذِينَ يَرْمُونَ أَزْوَاجَهُمْ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُمْ شُهَدَاءُ إِلَّا أَنْفُسُهُمْ﴾، هَذِهِ الْآيَاتُ [النور: 6-9]، فَأَتَيْتُ بِهِ ذَلِكَ الرَّجُلُ مِنْ بَيْنِ النَّاسِ، فَجَاءَ هُوَ وَامْرَأَتُهُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَتَلَاعَنَّا، فَشَهِدَ الرَّجُلُ أَرْبَعَ شَهَادَاتٍ بِاللَّهِ إِنَّهُ لَمِنَ الصَّادِقِينَ، ثُمَّ لَعَنَ الْخَامِسَةَ أَنَّ لَعْنَةَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ إِنْ كَانَ مِنَ الْكَاذِبِينَ، فَذَهَبَتْ لِيَلْعَنَ، فَقَالَ لَهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَهْ» فَأَبَتْ فَلَعَنَتْ، فَلَمَّا أَذْبَرَا قَالَ: «لَعَلَّهَا أَنْ تَحِيَّ بِهٍ أَسْوَدَ جَعْدًا» فَجَاءَتْ بِهٍ أَسْوَدَ جَعْدًا.

[1] *An-Nur* 24:6-7.

[3756] (...) A similar report (as no. 3755) was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain.

[3757] 11 - (1496) It was narrated that Muḥammad said: "I asked Anas bin Mâlik (about *Li'ân*) as I saw that he had knowledge of it. He said: 'Hilâl bin Umayyah accused his wife (of committing *Zinâ*) with Sharîk bin Saḥmâ', who was the brother of Al-Barâ' bin Mâlik on his mother's side. He was the first man to engage in *Li'ân* in Islam.' He said: 'He engaged in *Li'ân* with her and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Watch her. If she brings forth a child who is white with straight hair and something wrong with his eyes, then he belongs to Hilâl bin Umayyah, and if she gives birth to a child who has dark eyelids, curly hair and lean calves, then he belongs to Sharîk bin Saḥmâ'." He said: 'I was told that she gave birth to a child who had dark eyelids, curly hair and lean calves.'"

[3758] 12 - (1497) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "Mention of *Li'ân* was made in the presence of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. 'Āsim bin 'Adiyy said something about that, then he

[٣٧٥٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُهُ ابْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ.

[٣٧٥٧] ١١ - (١٤٩٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَنَسَ ابْنَ مَالِكٍ - وَأَنَا أُرَى أَنَّ عِنْدَهُ مِنْهُ عِلْمًا - فَقَالَ: إِنَّ هِلَالَ بْنَ أُمَيَّةَ قَذَفَ امْرَأَتَهُ بِشَرِيكَ بْنِ سَحْمَاءَ، وَكَانَ أَخَا الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ لِأُمِّهِ، وَكَانَ أَوَّلَ رَجُلٍ لَاعَنَ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ، قَالَ: فَلَاعَنَهَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَبْصِرُوهَا، فَإِنْ جَاءَتْ بِهٍ أَبْيَضَ سَبْطًا قَضِيءِ الْعَيْنَيْنِ فَهُوَ لِهِلَالَ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ، وَإِنْ جَاءَتْ بِهٍ أَكْحَلَ جَعْدًا حَمَشَ السَّاقَيْنِ فَهُوَ لِشَرِيكَ بْنِ سَحْمَاءَ» قَالَ: فَأَنْبِئْتُ أَنَّهَا جَاءَتْ بِهٍ أَكْحَلَ جَعْدًا حَمَشَ السَّاقَيْنِ.

[٣٧٥٨] ١٢ - (١٤٩٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ بْنُ الْمُهَاجِرِ وَعَيْسَى بْنُ حَمَادٍ الْمِصْرِيَّانِ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ رُمْحٍ - قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ،

left. A man from among his people came to him and complained that he had found a man with his wife. 'Āsim said: 'I am being tested with what I said.' He took him to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and told him what he had found his wife doing. That man was sallow and lean, with straight hair, and the one whom he claimed to have found with his wife had fleshy calves and was dark and bulky. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'O Allāh, make it clear.' Then she gave birth to a child who resembled the one who her husband said he found with her. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ made them engage in *Li'ân*." A man said to Ibn 'Abbās in that gathering: "Was she the one about whom the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'If I were to have stoned anyone without evidence, I would have stoned this woman?' Ibn 'Abbās said: 'No, that was a woman who continued to be a bad woman after becoming Muslim.'"

[3759] (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbās said: "Mention of the two who engage in *Li'ân* was made in the presence of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ..." a *Hadīth* like that of Al-Laiṭh (no. 3758), and he added, after saying bulky, "with very curly hair."

عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: ذُكِرَ التَّلَاعُنُ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ عَاصِمُ بْنُ عَدِيٍّ فِي ذَلِكَ قَوْلًا، ثُمَّ انصَرَفَ، فَأَتَاهُ رَجُلٌ مِنْ قَوْمِهِ يَشْكُو إِلَيْهِ أَنَّهُ وَجَدَ مَعَ أَهْلِهِ رَجُلًا، فَقَالَ عَاصِمٌ: مَا ابْتَلَيْتُ بِهَذَا إِلَّا لِقَوْلِي، فَذَهَبَ بِهِ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَخْبَرَهُ بِالَّذِي وَجَدَ عَلَيْهِ امْرَأَتَهُ، وَكَانَ ذَلِكَ الرَّجُلُ مُضْمَرًا، قَلِيلَ اللَّحْمِ، سَبَطَ الشَّعْرَ، وَكَانَ الَّذِي ادَّعَى إِلَيْهِ أَنَّهُ وَجَدَ عِنْدَ أَهْلِهِ، خَدَلًا، آدَمَ، كَثِيرَ اللَّحْمِ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ! بَيِّنْ» فَوَضَعَتْ شَبِيهَا بِالرَّجُلِ الَّذِي ذَكَرَ زَوْجَهَا أَنَّهُ وَجَدَهُ عِنْدَهَا، فَلَاعَنَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْنَهُمَا، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ فِي الْمَجْلِسِ: أَهِيَ الَّتِي قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَوْ رَجَمْتُ أَحَدًا بِغَيْرِ بَيِّنَةٍ رَجَمْتُ هَذِهِ؟» فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: لَا، تِلْكَ امْرَأَةٌ كَانَتْ تُظْهَرُ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ الشُّوْءَ.

[٣٧٥٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ الْأَزْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي أُوَيْسٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ بِلَالٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى، حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ عَنْ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ

عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: ذُكِرَ الْمُتَلَاعِنَانِ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ، وَزَادَ [فِيهِ]، بَعْدَ قَوْلِهِ كَثِيرَ اللَّحْمِ - قَالَ -: جَعْدًا قَطَطًا .

[3760] 13 - (...) It was narrated that Al-Qâsim bin Muḥammad said: “Abdullâh bin Shaddâd said: ‘Mention of the two who engage in *Li'ân* was made in the presence of Ibn ‘Abbâs, and Ibn Shaddâd said: “Are they the two of whom the Prophet ﷺ said: ‘If I were to stone anyone without proof, I would stone her?’ Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “No, that was a woman who was infamous for her immoral conduct.”

[٣٧٦٠] ١٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَابْنُ أَبِي عَمَرَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعَمْرُو - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ شَدَّادٍ: وَذُكِرَ الْمُتَلَاعِنَانِ عِنْدَ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، فَقَالَ ابْنُ شَدَّادٍ: أَهْمَا اللَّذَانِ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَوْ كُنْتُ رَاجِمًا أَحَدًا بِغَيْرِ بَيِّنَةٍ لَرَجَمْتُهَا؟» فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: لَا، تِلْكَ امْرَأَةٌ أَعْلَنْتُ. قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي عَمَرَ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ: قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ .

[3761] 14 - (1498) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that Sa'd bin 'Ubâdah Al-Anṣârî said: “O Messenger of Allâh, do you think that if a man finds another man with his wife, he should kill him?” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said, “No.” Sa'd said: “(But) he would (do that), by the One Who honored you with the truth!” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Listen (you people) to what your leader says.”

[٣٧٦١] ١٤- (١٤٩٨) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي الدَّرَّاورِدِيَّ، عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ سَعْدَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَرَأَيْتَ الرَّجُلَ يَجِدُ مَعَ امْرَأَتِهِ رَجُلًا أَيَقْتُلُهُ؟ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا» قَالَ سَعْدٌ: بَلَى، وَالَّذِي أَكْرَمَكَ بِالْحَقِّ! فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اسْمَعُوا إِلَيَّ مَا يَقُولُ سَيِّدُكُمْ» .

[3762] 15 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that Sa'd bin 'Ubâdah said: "O Messenger of Allâh, if I find a man with my wife, should I let him be until I bring four witnesses?" He said: "Yes."

[3763] 16 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "Sa'd bin 'Ubâdah said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, if I find a man with my wife, should I not touch him until I bring four witnesses?' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Yes.' He said: 'No, by the One who sent you with the truth! I would hasten to him with my sword before that.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Listen (you people) to what your leader says. He is jealous, but I am more jealous than him, and Allâh is more jealous than me.'"

[3764] 17 - (1499) It was narrated that Al-Mughîrah bin Shu'bah said: "Sa'd bin 'Ubâdah said: 'If I saw a man with my wife, I would strike him with my sword, and not with the flat side of it.' News of that reached the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he

[٣٧٦٢] ١٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ عَيْسَى: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ سَعْدَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنْ وَجَدْتُ مَعَ امْرَأَتِي رَجُلًا، [أ]أْمَهْلُهُ حَتَّى آتِي بِأَرْبَعَةِ شُهَدَاءَ؟ قَالَ «نَعَمْ».

[٣٧٦٣] ١٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ بِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سُهَيْلٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ سَعْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! لَوْ وَجَدْتُ مَعَ أَهْلِي رَجُلًا، لَمْ أَمْسَهُ حَتَّى آتِي بِأَرْبَعَةِ شُهَدَاءَ؟ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «نَعَمْ» قَالَ: كَلَّا، وَالَّذِي بَعَثَكَ بِالْحَقِّ! إِنْ كُنْتُ لَأَعَاجِلُهُ بِالسَّيْفِ قَبْلَ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «اسْمَعُوا إِلَيَّ مَا يَقُولُ سَيِّدُكُمْ، إِنَّهُ لَعَيُورٌ، وَأَنَا أَعْيُرُ مِنْهُ، وَاللَّهُ أَغْيُرُ مِنِّي».

[٣٧٦٤] ١٧ - (١٤٩٩) حَدَّثَنِي عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ فَضِيلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنِ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي كَامِلٍ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ وَرَادٍ -

said: 'Are you surprised at the jealousy of Sa'd? By Allâh, I am more jealous than him, and Allâh is more jealous than me. It is because of His jealousy that Allâh forbade immoral deeds, both open and secret. There is no person who is more jealous than Allâh, and there is no person to whom warnings are more beloved than Allâh. Because of that, Allâh sent the Messengers as bearers of glad tidings and warnings. There is no person to whom praise is more beloved than Allâh. Because of that Allâh made the promise of Paradise.'"

[3765] (...) A similar report (as no. 3764) was narrated from 'Abdul-Malik bin 'Umair with this chain.

[3766] 18 - (1500) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "A man from Banû Fazârah came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: 'My wife has given birth to a black boy.' The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Do you have camels?' He said: 'Yes.' He said: 'What are their colors?' He said: 'Red.' He said: 'Are there any dusky ones among

كَاتِبِ الْمُغَيَّرَةِ - عَنِ الْمُغَيَّرَةِ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ سَعْدُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: لَوْ رَأَيْتُ رَجُلًا مَعَ امْرَأَتِي لَضَرَبْتُهُ بِالسَّيْفِ غَيْرَ مُصْفِحٍ عَنْهُ، فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فَقَالَ: «أَتَعْجَبُونَ مِنْ غَيْرَةِ سَعْدٍ؟ فَوَاللَّهِ! لَأَنَا أَغْيَرُ مِنْهُ، وَاللَّهِ أَغْيَرُ مِنِّي، مِنْ أَجْلِ غَيْرَةِ اللَّهِ حَرَّمَ الْفَوَاحِشَ مَا ظَهَرَ مِنْهَا وَمَا بَطَّنَ، وَلَا شَخْصَ أَغْيَرُ مِنَ اللَّهِ، وَلَا شَخْصَ أَحَبُّ إِلَيْهِ الْعُدْرُ مِنَ اللَّهِ؛ مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَلِكَ بَعَثَ اللَّهُ الْمُرْسَلِينَ مُبَشِّرِينَ وَمُنذِرِينَ، وَلَا شَخْصَ أَحَبُّ إِلَيْهِ الْمَدْحَةُ مِنَ اللَّهِ، مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَلِكَ وَعَدَّ اللَّهُ الْجَنَّةَ».

[٣٧٦٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، وَقَالَ: غَيْرَ مُصْفِحٍ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ عَنْهُ.

[٣٧٦٦] ١٨ - (١٥٠٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِقُتَيْبَةَ - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي فَزَارَةَ

them?" He said: 'There are dusky ones among them.' He said: 'Where does that come from?' He said: 'Perhaps it is an inherited trait.' He said: 'And perhaps this is an inherited trait.'"

إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ امْرَأَتِي وَلَدَتْ غُلَامًا أَسْوَدَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «هَلْ لَكَ مِنْ إِبِلٍ؟» قَالَ: «نَعَمْ»، قَالَ: «فَمَا أَلْوَانُهَا؟» قَالَ: حُمْرٌ، قَالَ: «فَهَلْ فِيهَا مِنْ أَوْزَقٍ؟» قَالَ: إِنَّ فِيهَا لَوُرْقًا. قَالَ: «فَأَنْتَى أَتَاهَا ذَاكَ؟» قَالَ: عَسَى أَنْ يَكُونَ نَزَعُهُ عِرْقُ، قَالَ: «وَهَذَا عَسَى أَنْ يَكُونَ نَزَعُهُ عِرْقُ».

[3767] 19 - (...) A *Hadith* similar to that of Ibn 'Uyaynah (no. 3766) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain, except that according to the *Hadith* of Ma'mar he said: "O Messenger of Allâh, my wife has given birth to a black boy," as if hinting that it was not his. And at the end of the *Hadith* he said: "And he did not allow him to deny the child."

[٣٧٦٧] ١٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَحْرَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي ذُئْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ مَعْمَرٍ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! وَلَدَتْ امْرَأَتِي غُلَامًا أَسْوَدَ، وَهُوَ حَيْثُ يُعْرَضُ بِأَنْ يَنْفِيَهُ، وَزَادَ فِي آخِرِ الْحَدِيثِ - قَالَ -: وَلَمْ يُرْحَصْ لَهُ فِي الْإِنْتِمَاءِ مِنْهُ.

[3768] 20 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that a Bedouin came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, my wife has given birth to a black boy, and I am shocked and am not

[٣٧٦٨] ٢٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لِحَرْمَلَةَ - قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنِ أَبِي

sure (if he is mine).” The Prophet ﷺ said to him: “Do you have camels?” He said: “Yes.” He said: “What are their colors?” He said: “Red.” He said: “Are there any dusky ones among them?” He said: “Yes.” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “How is that?” He said: “Perhaps, O Messenger of Allâh, that it is an inherited trait.” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Perhaps this is also an inherited trait.”

[3769] (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah narrated a similar report (as no. 3766) from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.

سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛
 أَنَّ أَعْرَابِيًّا أَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا
 رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ امْرَأَتِي وَلَدَتْ غُلَامًا
 أَسْوَدَ، وَإِنِّي أَنْكَرْتُهُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ:
 «هَلْ لَكَ مِنْ إِبِلٍ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: «مَا
 أَلْوَانُهَا؟» قَالَ: حُمْرٌ، قَالَ: «فَهَلْ فِيهَا
 مِنْ أَوْرَقٍ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ رَسُولُ
 اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَأَنْتَى هُوَ؟» قَالَ: لَعَلَّهُ، يَا
 رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! يَكُونُ نَزْعُهُ عِرْقٌ لَهُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ
 رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَهَذَا لَعَلَّهُ أَنْ يَكُونَ
 نَزْعُهُ عِرْقٌ لَهُ».

[٣٧٦٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
 رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُجَّيْنٌ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ
 عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: بَلَّغْنَا أَنَّ
 أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ كَانَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ
 بِتَحْوِ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

20. The Book Of Manumission

Chapter: One Who Frees His Share Of A Slave

[3770] 1 - (1501) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'If a person frees his share of a slave, and has enough money to pay the full price of the slave, a fair price should be worked out for the slave, and his partners should be given their shares. Then he should free the slave, otherwise he has freed only what he has freed.'"

[3771] (...) A *Hadīth* similar to that of Mālik from Nāfi' (no. 3770) was narrated from Nāfi' from Ibn 'Umar.

٥ - (المعجم ٢٠) - كتاب العتق (التحفة ١)

(المعجم ...) - (باب: من أعتق
شركا له في عبد) (التحفة ١)

[٣٧٧٠] ١ - (١٥٠١) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِمَالِكٍ: حَدَّثَكَ
نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَعْتَقَ شُرْكَاءَ لَهُ فِي عَبْدٍ،
فَكَانَ لَهُ مَالٌ يَبْلُغُ ثَمَنَ الْعَبْدِ، قُوَّماً عَلَيْهِ
قِيَمَةَ الْعَدْلِ، فَأَعْطَى شُرْكَاءَهُ حِصَصَهُمْ
وَعَتَقَ عَلَيْهِ الْعَبْدَ، وَإِلَّا فَقَدْ عَتَقَ مِنْهُ مَا
عَتَقَ». [انظر: ٤٣٢٥]

[٣٧٧١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا هُتَيْبَةُ بِنْتُ
سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ
اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ
فَرُوحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرُ بْنُ حَازِمٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا
أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا
حَمَّادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ
قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي
إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ

عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ
 أُمَيَّةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا هُرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ:
 حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أُسَامَةُ؛
 وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي
 فُدَيْكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي ذُنُبٍ، كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ عَنْ
 نَافِعٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ
 عَنِ نَافِعٍ.

Chapter 1. A Slave Working To Pay Off The Other Half

[3772] 2 - (1502) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah, that the Prophet ﷺ said concerning a slave who is owned by two men, one of whom manumits (his share): "He is responsible (for manumitting the other share)."

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ ذِكْرِ سَعَايَةِ الْعَبْدِ)
 (التحفة ٢)

[٣٧٧٢] ٢- (١٥٠٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
 ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ
 الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ:
 حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنِ النَّضْرِ بْنِ
 أَنَسٍ، عَنْ بَشِيرِ بْنِ نَهْيِكَ، عَنِ أَبِي
 هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ -: فِي الْمَمْلُوكِ
 بَيْنَ الرَّجُلَيْنِ، فَيُعْتَقُ أَحَدَهُمَا قَالَ -:
 «يُضْمَنُ». [انظر: ٤٣٣١]

[3773] 3 - (1503) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever manumits his share of a slave, let him manumit him completely with his own wealth if he has wealth, and if he does not have wealth, let the slave work for his manumission, without being overburdened."

[٣٧٧٣] ٣- (١٥٠٣) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو
 النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنِ
 ابْنِ أَبِي عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنِ النَّضْرِ
 ابْنِ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ بَشِيرِ بْنِ نَهْيِكَ، عَنِ أَبِي
 هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَعْتَقَ
 شِقْصًا لَهُ فِي عَبْدٍ، فَخَلَّصَهُ فِي مَالِهِ إِنْ
 كَانَ لَهُ مَالٌ، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ مَالٌ،

اسْتُسْعِيَ الْعَبْدُ غَيْرَ مَشْفُوقٍ عَلَيْهِ. [انظر:

[٤٣٣٢

[3774] 4 - (...) It was narrated from Sa'eed bin Abî 'Arûbah with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3773), and he added: "If he does not have any money, a fair price should be worked out for the slave, then let him work for the share that was not manumitted, without him being overburdened."

[3775] (...) Wahb bin Jarîr narrated: "My father said: 'I heard Qatâdah narrate...'" a *Hadîth* similar to that of Ibn Abî 'Arûbah (no. 3774) with this chain, and he mentioned in the *Hadîth*: "...A fair price should be worked out for him."

Chapter 2. *Al-Walâ'* (Right Of Inheritance) Belongs To The One Who Manumits The Slave

[3776] 5 - (1504) It was narrated from 'Aishah that she wanted to buy a slave woman and manumit her, and her masters said: "We will sell her on condition that the right of inheritance (*Al-Walâ'*) remains ours." She mentioned that to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: "Do not let that stop you, for the right of inheritance belongs to the one who manumits (the slave)."

[٣٧٧٤] ٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ

خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى يَعْنِي ابْنَ يُونُسَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَزَادَ «إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ مَالٌ قَوْمَ عَلَيْهِ الْعَبْدُ قِيمَةً عَدْلٍ، ثُمَّ يُسْتَسْعَى فِي نَصِيبِ الَّذِي لَمْ يُعْتَقْ، غَيْرَ مَشْفُوقٍ عَلَيْهِ».

[٣٧٧٥] (...) حَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ بْنُ

عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ ابْنِ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ، وَذَكَرَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: قَوْمَ عَلَيْهِ قِيمَةً عَدْلٍ.

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنَّ الْوَلَاءَ

لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ) (التحفة ٣)

[٣٧٧٦] ٥- (١٥٠٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى

ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّهَا أَرَادَتْ أَنْ تَشْتَرِيَ جَارِيَةً تُعْتِقُهَا، فَقَالَ أَهْلُهَا: نَبِيعُكَهَا عَلَيَّ أَنْ وَلَاءَهَا لَنَا، فَذَكَرَتْ ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «لَا يَمْتَنَعُ ذَلِكَ، فَإِنَّ الْوَلَاءَ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ».

[3777] 6 - (...) It was narrated from 'Urwah that 'Āishah told him that Barîrah came to her seeking her help with her contract of manumission, as she had not paid off anything stipulated in her contract of manumission. 'Āishah said to her: "Go back to your masters, and if they like, I will pay off your contract of manumission on your behalf, and the right of inheritance (*Al-Walâ'*) will be mine, then I will do it." Barîrah mentioned that to her masters, but they refused and said: "If she wishes to do that for you, seeking reward with Allâh, then let her do it, but the right of inheritance will be ours." She ('Āishah) mentioned that to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to her: "Buy her and manumit her, for the right of inheritance belongs to the one who manumits (the slave)." Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood up and said: "What is the matter with people who stipulate conditions that are not in the Book of Allâh? Whoever stipulates a condition that is not in the Book of Allâh has no right, even if he stipulates a hundred times. The conditions stipulated by Allâh are more valid and carry more weight."

[3778] 7 - (...) It was narrated from 'Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, that she said: "Barîrah came to me and said: 'O

[٣٧٧٧] ٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ؛ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ أَخْبَرَتْهُ؛ أَنَّ بَرِيرَةَ جَاءَتْ عَائِشَةَ تَسْتَعِينُهَا فِي كِتَابَتِهَا، وَلَمْ تَكُنْ قَضَتْ مِنْ كِتَابَتِهَا شَيْئًا، فَقَالَتْ لَهَا عَائِشَةُ: ارْجِعِي إِلَى أَهْلِكَ، فَإِنْ أَحَبُّوا أَنْ أَقْضِيَ عَنْكَ كِتَابَتَكَ، وَيَكُونَ وَلَاؤُكَ لِي، فَعَلْتُ، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ بَرِيرَةَ لِأَهْلِهَا، فَأَبَوْا، وَقَالُوا: إِنْ شَاءَتْ أَنْ تَحْتَسِبَ عَلَيْكَ فَلْتَفْعَلْ، وَيَكُونَ لَنَا وَلَاؤُكَ، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ لَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِتْبَاعِي فَأَعْتِقِي، فَإِنَّمَا الْوَلَاءُ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ» ثُمَّ قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «مَا بَالُ أَنْاسٍ يَشْتَرِطُونَ شُرُوطًا لَيْسَتْ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟ مَنْ اشْتَرَطَ شَرْطًا لَيْسَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ، فَلَيْسَ لَهُ، وَإِنْ شَرَطَ مِائَةَ مَرَّةٍ، شَرَطَ اللَّهُ أَحَقُّ وَأَوْثَقُ».

[٣٧٧٨] ٧- (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بِنِ

‘Aishah, I have made a contract of manumission with my masters, for nine *Uqiyahs*, one *Uqiyah* each year...” a *Hadith* like that of Al-Laith (no. 3777). And he added: “He (ﷺ) said: ‘Do not let that stop you; buy her and manumit her.’” And he (a narrator) said in the *Hadith*: “Then the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ stood up before the people and praised and glorified Allāh, then he said: “To proceed.”

[3779] 8 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Aishah said: “Barīrah entered upon me and said: ‘My masters have made a contract of manumission for me, in return for nine *Uqiyah* over (a period of) nine years, one *Uqiyah* each year; help me.’ I said to her: ‘If your masters wish, I will prepare it for them in one payment, and I will manumit you, and the right of inheritance will be mine, (only) then I will do it.’ She mentioned that to her masters, but they insisted that the right of inheritance would be theirs. She came to me and told me that, and I scolded her. She said: ‘Then it is not possible.’ The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ heard and he asked me, and I told him about that. He said: ‘Buy her and manumit her, even if they stipulated that the right of inheritance would be theirs, for the right of inheritance belongs to

الرَّبِيبِ، عَنِ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: جَاءَتْ بَرِيرَةَ إِلَيَّ، فَقَالَتْ: يَا عَائِشَةُ! إِنِّي كَاتَبْتُ أَهْلِي عَلَى تِسْعِ أَوْاقٍ، فِي كُلِّ عَامٍ وَوَقِيَّةٍ، بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ، وَزَادَ فَقَالَ: «لَا يَمْنَعُكَ ذَلِكَ مِنْهَا، ابْتَاعِي وَأَعْتِقِي»، وَقَالَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: ثُمَّ قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي النَّاسِ فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَمَّا بَعْدُ».

[3779] 8 - (...) [و]حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى بَرِيرَةَ فَقَالَتْ: إِنَّ أَهْلِي كَاتَبُونِي عَلَى تِسْعِ أَوْاقٍ فِي تِسْعِ سِنِينَ، [فِي] كُلِّ سَنَةٍ وَوَقِيَّةٍ، فَأَعِينَنِي، فَقُلْتُ لَهَا: إِنْ شَاءَ أَهْلُكَ أَنْ أَعِدَّهَا لَهُمْ عِدَّةً وَاحِدَةً وَأَعْتِقُكَ، وَيَكُونَ الْوَلَاءُ لِي، فَعَلْتُ، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِأَهْلِهَا، فَأَبَوْا إِلَّا أَنْ يَكُونَ الْوَلَاءُ لَهُمْ، فَأَتَيْتَنِي فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ - قَالَتْ - : فَأَنْتَهَرْتُهَا، فَقَالَتْ: لَاهَاءَ اللَّهِ إِذَا، قَالَتْ: فَسَمِعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَسَأَلَنِي فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ، فَقَالَ: «اشْتَرِيهَا وَأَعْتِقِيهَا، وَاشْتَرِطِي لَهُمُ الْوَلَاءَ، فَإِنَّ

the one who manumits (the slave).’ So I did that. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ adressed the people in the evening. He praised and glorified Allâh as He deserves, then he said: ‘What is the matter with people who stipulate conditions that are not in the Book of Allâh? There is no condition that is not in the Book of Allâh but it is invalid, even if there are one hundred conditions. The Book of Allâh is more deserving of being followed and the conditions of Allâh are more binding. What is the matter with some men among you who say: “Manumit so-and-so and the right of inheritance will be mine;” rather the right of inheritance belongs to the one who manumits (the slave).”

[3780] 9 - (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Abû Usâmah (no. 3779) was narrated from Hishâm bin ‘Urwah with this chain, except that in the *Hadîth* of Jarîr it says: “...Her husband was a slave, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave her the choice, and she chose herself. If he had been a free man, he would not have given her the choice.”

[3781] 10 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Aishah said: “Three rulings were given concerning Barîrah.

الْوَلَاءَ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ» فَفَعَلْتُ، قَالَتْ: ثُمَّ حَاطَبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَشِيَّةً، فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ بِمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَمَّا بَعْدُ، فَمَا بَالُ أَقْوَامٍ يَشْتَرِطُونَ شُرُوطًا لَيْسَتْ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟ مَا كَانَ مِنْ شَرْطٍ لَيْسَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ فَهُوَ بَاطِلٌ، وَإِنْ كَانَ مِائَةً شَرْطٍ، كِتَابُ اللَّهِ أَحَقُّ وَشَرَطُ اللَّهِ أَوْثَقُ، مَا بَالُ رِجَالٍ مِنْكُمْ يَقُولُ أَحَدُهُمْ: أَعْقِبْ فَلَانًا وَالْوَلَاءَ لِي، إِنَّمَا الْوَلَاءُ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ».

[٣٧٨٠] ٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ هِشَامِ ابْنِ عُرْوَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ: قَالَ: وَكَانَ زَوْجَهَا عَبْدًا، فَخَيَّرَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَاخْتَارَتْ نَفْسَهَا، وَلَوْ كَانَ حُرًّا لَمْ يُخَيَّرَهَا، وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِمْ: «أَمَّا بَعْدُ».

[٣٧٨١] ١٠- (...) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَزُهَيْرٍ

Her masters wanted to sell her but they stipulated that the right of inheritance would be theirs. I mentioned that to the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'Buy her and manumit her, for the right of inheritance belongs to the one who manumits (the slave).'" She said: "Then she was manumitted, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave her the choice,^[1] and she chose herself. And the people used to give her charity and she would give us gifts. I mentioned that to the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'It is charity for her, but it is a gift for you, so eat it.'"

[3782] 11 - (...) It was narrated from 'Āishah that she bought Barīrah from some people among the *Anṣār*, and they stipulated that the right of inheritance would be theirs. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The right of inheritance belongs to the one who bestows the favor (manumits the slave)." And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave her the choice, as her husband was a slave. And she gave some meat to 'Āishah as a gift, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Why don't you cook some of this meat for us?" 'Āishah said: "It was given in charity to Barīrah." He said: "It

- قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ ابْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ فِي بَرِيرَةَ ثَلَاثُ قَضِيَّاتٍ أَرَادَ أَهْلُهَا أَنْ يَبِيعُوهَا وَيَشْتَرُوهَا وَلِأَهْلِهَا، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «اشْتَرِيهَا وَأَعْتِقِيهَا، فَإِنَّ الْوَلَاءَ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ»- قَالَتْ: وَعُتِّمْتُ، فَخَيْرَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَاخْتَارَتْ نَفْسَهَا -قَالَتْ-: وَكَانَ النَّاسُ يَتَصَدَّقُونَ عَلَيْهَا وَتُهْدَى لَنَا، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «هُوَ عَلَيْهَا صَدَقَةٌ، وَهُوَ لَكُمْ هَدِيَّةٌ، فَكُلُوهُ».

[٣٧٨٢] ١١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ سِمَاكِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّهَا اشْتَرَتْ بَرِيرَةَ مِنْ أَنَاسٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، وَاشْتَرَطُوا الْوَلَاءَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الْوَلَاءُ لِمَنْ وَلِيَ النِّعْمَةَ» وَخَيْرَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَكَانَ زَوْجُهَا عَبْدًا، وَأَهْدَتْ لِعَائِشَةَ لَحْمًا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَوْ صَنَعْتُمْ لَنَا مِنْ هَذَا اللَّحْمِ؟» قَالَتْ

[1] The choice to be with her husband, who is still a slave or to leave him and be free.

is charity for her and a gift for us.”

[3783] 12 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Āishah that she wanted to buy Barīrah in order to manumit her, but they (her owners) stipulated conditions about the right of inheritance. She mentioned that to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and he said: “Buy her and manumit her, for the right of inheritance belongs to the one who manumits (the slave).” Some meat was given to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ as a gift, and they said to the Prophet ﷺ: “This was given in charity to Barīrah.” He said: “It is charity for her but it is a gift for us.” And she was given the choice.

‘Abdur-Rahmān (a narrator) said: “Her husband was a free man.” Shu‘bah said: “Then I asked him about her husband, and he said: ‘I do not know.’”

[3784] (...) Shu‘bah narrated a similar report (as no. 3783) with this chain.

[3785] 13 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Urwah that ‘Āishah said: “The husband of Barīrah was a slave.”

عَائِشَةُ: تُصَدِّقُ بِهِ عَلَيَّ بِرَيْرَةَ، فَقَالَ: «هُوَ لَهَا صَدَقَةٌ وَلَنَا هَدِيَّةٌ».

[٣٧٨٣] ١٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنَ الْقَاسِمِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْقَاسِمَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّهَا أَرَادَتْ أَنْ تَشْتَرِيَ بِرَيْرَةَ لِلْعَتَقِ، فَاشْتَرَطُوا وَلَاءَهَا، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «اشْتَرَيْهَا وَأَعْتَقِيهَا، فَإِنَّ الْوَلَاءَ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ»، وَأَهْدِي لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَحْمًا، فَقَالُوا لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: هَذَا تُصَدِّقُ بِهِ عَلَيَّ بِرَيْرَةَ فَقَالَ: «هُوَ لَهَا صَدَقَةٌ، وَهُوَ لَنَا هَدِيَّةٌ»، وَخَيْرْتُ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: وَكَانَ زَوْجَهَا حُرًّا، قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: ثُمَّ سَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ زَوْجِهَا؟ فَقَالَ: لَا أَدْرِي.

[٣٧٨٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُمَانَ النَّوْفَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ.

[٣٧٨٥] ١٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي هِشَامٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُغِيرَةُ ابْنُ سَلَمَةَ الْمَخْزُومِيُّ أَبُو هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ

رُومَانَ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ:
كَانَ زَوْجُ بَرِيرَةَ عَبْدًا.

[3786] 14 - (...) It was narrated from 'Aishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, that she said: "Three rulings were established concerning Barîrah: She was given the choice about her husband when she was manumitted; some meat was given to her and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon me when the earthen pot was on the fire. He called for some food, and some bread, and ordinary condiments were brought to him. He said: 'Do I not see an earthen pot on the fire with meat in it?' They said: 'Yes, O Messenger of Allâh; that is meat that was given in charity to Barîrah and we did not want to give some to you.' He said: 'It is charity for her but it is a gift from her to us.'" And the Prophet ﷺ said concerning her: 'The right of inheritance belongs to the one who manumits (the slave).'"

[٣٧٨٦] ١٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَالِكُ ابْنُ أَنَسٍ عَنْ رَبِيعَةَ بِنِ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَتْ فِي بَرِيرَةَ ثَلَاثَ سِنِينَ: خُبِرْتُ عَلَى زَوْجِهَا حِينَ عَتَقْتِ، وَأُهِدِيَ لَهَا لَحْمٌ فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَالْبُرْمَةُ عَلَى النَّارِ، فَدَعَا بِطَعَامٍ، فَأَتَيْتُ بِخُبْزٍ وَأُدْمٍ مِنْ أُدْمِ الْبَيْتِ، فَقَالَ: «أَلَمْ أَرِ بُرْمَةً عَلَى النَّارِ فِيهَا لَحْمٌ؟» فَقَالُوا: بَلَى، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! ذَلِكَ لَحْمٌ تُصَدِّقُ بِهِ عَلَيَّ بَرِيرَةَ، فَكَرِهْنَا أَنْ نُطْعِمَكَ مِنْهُ، فَقَالَ: «هُوَ عَلَيْهَا صَدَقَةٌ وَهُوَ مِنْهَا لَنَا هَدِيَّةٌ»، وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِيهَا: «إِنَّمَا الْوَلَاءُ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ».

[3787] 15 - (1505) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "‘Aishah wanted to buy Barîrah and manumit her, but her masters insisted that the right of inheritance should be theirs. She mentioned that to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: 'Do not let that stop you, for the right of inheritance belongs to the one who manumits (the slave).'"

[٣٧٨٧] ١٥ - (١٥٠٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ ابْنُ مَخْلَدٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ بِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سُؤَيْلُ بْنُ أَبِي صَالِحٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: أَرَادَتْ عَائِشَةُ أَنْ تَشْتَرِيَ جَارِيَةً تُعْتِقُهَا، فَأَبَى أَهْلُهَا إِلَّا أَنْ يَكُونَ لَهُمُ الْوَلَاءُ، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ

اللَّهُ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «لَا يَمْنَعُكَ ذَلِكَ، فَإِنَّمَا الْوَلَاءُ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ».

Chapter 3. The Prohibition Of Selling Or Giving Away The *Walâ*'

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ النَّهْيِ عَنِ بَيْعِ الْوَلَاءِ وَهَبْتَهُ) (التحفة ٤)

[3788] 16 - (1506) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade selling or giving away the *Walâ*'.

Ibrâhîm said:^[1] "I heard Muslim bin Al-Hajjâj say: 'All people depend on 'Abdullâh bin Dînâr in this *Hadîth*.'"

[٣٧٨٨] ١٦ - (١٥٠٦) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَمْرِو؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ بَيْعِ الْوَلَاءِ وَعَنْ هَبْتِهِ.

قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ سَمِعْتُ مُسْلِمَ بْنَ الْحَجَّاجِ يَقُولُ: النَّاسُ كُلُّهُمْ عِيَالٌ، عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ دِينَارٍ، فِي هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ.

[3789] (...) A similar report (as no. 3788) was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Dînâr, from Ibn 'Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ, except that in the *Hadîth* of Ath-Thaqafî from 'Ubaidullâh, it mentions selling only and does not mention giving away.

[٣٧٨٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي بَرْزَةَ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ، قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا

[1] That is, Ibrâhîm bin Muḥammad bin Sufyân, one of those who reports this book from Imâm Muslim. The meaning of the statement of Imâm Muslim is that it has only been reported by 'Abdullâh bin Dînâr.

ابن رافع: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا
الضَّحَّاكُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عُمَانَ، كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ
عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، عَيْرَ أَنَّ التَّقْفِيَّ لَيْسَ فِي
حَدِيثِهِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، إِلَّا الْبَيْعُ، وَلَمْ يَذْكَرِ
الْهَبَةَ.

Chapter 4. The Prohibition Of A Manumitted Slave Taking Anyone As A *Mawla*^[1] Except The One Who Manumitted Him

(المعجم ٤) - (بابُ تحريمِ تولى
العتيق غير مواليه) (التحفة ٥)

[3790] 17 - (1507) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Prophet ﷺ dictated the blood money to be paid by each tribe, then he dictated: 'It is not permissible for a Muslim to become the *Mawla* of a slave who has been manumitted by a Muslim man, without his permission.' Then I was told that in his *Ṣahifah* (a letter), he cursed the one who did that."

[٣٧٩٠] ١٧ - (١٥٠٧) حَدَّثَنِي
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ:
أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ،
أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: كَتَبَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى كُلِّ بَطْنٍ عُقُوبَهُ، ثُمَّ
كَتَبَ «أَنَّهُ لَا يَجِلُّ [لِمُسْلِمٍ] أَنْ يَتَوَالَى
مَوْلَى رَجُلٍ مُسْلِمٍ بِغَيْرِ إِذْنِهِ» ثُمَّ
أُخْبِرْتُ، أَنَّهُ لَعَنَ - فِي صَحِيفَتِهِ مَنْ
فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ.

[3791] 18 - (1508) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever takes people as *Mawla* without the permission of the those who set him free, upon him

[٣٧٩١] ١٨ - (١٥٠٨) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ
ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ
الرَّحْمَنِ الْقَارِيَّ، عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ،
عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ:

[1] The word *Mawla* refers to the one who manumits a slave, who has the right to inherit from the ex-slave. Changing one's *Mawla* means giving the right of inheritance to the new *Mawla*.

will be the curse of Allâh and the Angels, and no *Ṣarf* nor *ʿAdl* will be accepted from him.”

[3792] 19 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “Whoever takes people as his *Mawla* without the permission of those who set him free, upon him will be the curse of Allâh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection, no *ʿAdl* nor *Ṣarf* will accepted from him.”

[3793] (...) It was narrated from Al-Aʿmash with this chain (a *Hadath* similar to no. 3792), except that he said: “Whoever takes people other than those who set him free as *Mawla* without their permission...”

[3794] 20 - (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 *Ṣahîfah*’ - a document that was hanging from the sheath of his sword - ‘is lying. In it are the ages of camels and rulings concerning injuries, and in it the Prophet ﷺ said: “Al-Madînah is sacred, the

«مَنْ تَوَلَّى قَوْمًا بَغَيْرِ إِذْنِ مَوَالِيهِ، فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ، لَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهُ صَرْفٌ وَلَا عَدْلٌ.»

[٣٧٩٢] ١٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجُعْفِيُّ، عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ تَوَلَّى قَوْمًا بَغَيْرِ إِذْنِ مَوَالِيهِ، فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهُ، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، عَدْلٌ وَلَا صَرْفٌ.»

[٣٧٩٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ دِينَارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «وَمَنْ وَالَى غَيْرَ مَوَالِيهِ بَغَيْرِ إِذْنِهِمْ.»

[٣٧٩٤] ٢٠ - (١٣٧٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: خَطَبَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ فَقَالَ: مَنْ زَعَمَ أَنَّ عِنْدَنَا شَيْئًا نَقْرَأُهُ إِلَّا كِتَابَ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَهَدْيِهِ الصَّحِيفَةَ - قَالَ: وَصَحِيفَةٌ مُعَلَّقَةٌ فِي قِرَابِ سَيْفِهِ - فَقَدْ كَذَبَ، فِيهَا أَسْتَانُ الْإِبِلِ، وَأَشْيَاءٌ مِنْ

area between ‘Ayr and Thawr. Whoever introduces any *Hadath* or gives refuge to a *Muḥdith*, upon him will be the curse of Allāh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection Allāh will not accept any *Ṣarf* nor *‘Adl* 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 Allāh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection Allāh will not accept any *Ṣarf* nor *‘Adl* from him.”

Chapter 5. The Virtue Of Manumitting Slaves

[3795] 21 - (1509) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “Whoever frees a believing slave, Allāh will ransom each of his limbs from the Fire for each of his (the slave’s) limbs.”

[3796] 22 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “Whoever frees a believing slave,

الْجِرَاحَاتِ، وَفِيهَا قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «الْمَدِينَةُ حَرَمٌ مَا بَيْنَ عَيْرٍ إِلَى ثَوْرٍ، فَمَنْ أَحَدَثَ فِيهَا حَدَثًا أَوْ آوَى مُحَدِّثًا، فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يَقْبَلُ اللَّهُ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، صَرْفًا وَلَا عَدْلًا، وَذِمَّةَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَاحِدَةً يَسْعَى بِهَا أَذْنَاهُمْ، وَمَنْ ادَّعَى إِلَى عَيْرٍ أَبِيهِ أَوْ انْتَمَى إِلَى عَيْرٍ مَوَالِيهِ فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يَقْبَلُ اللَّهُ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، صَرْفًا وَلَا عَدْلًا.»

[راجع: ٣٣٢٧]

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ الْعَتَقِ)

(التحفة ٦)

[٣٧٩٥] ٢١ - (١٥٠٩) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى الْعَمَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ وَهُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي هِنْدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ أَبِي حَكِيمٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ مَرْجَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَعْتَقَ رَقَبَةً مُؤْمِنَةً، أَعْتَقَ اللَّهُ بِكُلِّ إِرْبٍ مِنْهَا إِرْبًا مِنْهُ مِنَ النَّارِ.»

[٣٧٩٦] ٢٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ

ابْنُ رُسَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ

Allâh will ransom each of his limbs from the Fire for each of his (the slave's) limbs, even his private part for his private part."

مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ مُطَرِّفِ أَبِي عَسَّانَ الْمَدَنِيِّ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ مَرْجَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَعْتَقَ رَقَبَةً مُؤْمِنَةً، أَعْتَقَ اللَّهُ بِكُلِّ عَضْوٍ مِنْهَا عَضْوًا مِنْ أَعْضَائِهِ مِنَ النَّارِ، حَتَّى فَرَجَهُ بِفَرَجِهِ».

[3797] 23 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Whoever frees a believing slave, Allâh will ransom each of his limbs from the Fire for each of his (the slave's) limbs, until He ransoms his private part for his private part.'"

[3797] 23 - (...) [وَأَحَدُنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنِ ابْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ مَرْجَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ أَعْتَقَ رَقَبَةً مُؤْمِنَةً، أَعْتَقَ اللَّهُ بِكُلِّ عَضْوٍ مِنْهُ عَضْوًا مِنَ النَّارِ، حَتَّى يُعْتِقَ فَرَجَهُ بِفَرَجِهِ».

[3798] 24 - (...) It was narrated from Sa'eed bin Marjânah - the companion of 'Alî bin Ḥusain - who said: "I heard Abû Hurairah say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Any Muslim who frees another Muslim, Allâh will save each of his limbs from the Fire for each of his (the slave's) limbs." He said: "When I heard this *Hadîth* from Abû Hurairah, I went and mentioned it to 'Alî bin Al-Ḥusain and he manumitted a slave of his for whom Ibn Ja'far

[3798] 24 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ مَسْعَدَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ الْمُفَضَّلِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ مُحَمَّدِ الْعَمَرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا وَاقِدٌ - يَعْنِي أَخَاهُ - : حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَرْجَانَةَ - صَاحِبُ عَلِيِّ ابْنِ حُسَيْنٍ - قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَيُّمَا امْرِئٍ مُسْلِمٍ أَعْتَقَ امْرَأَةً مُسْلِمًا، اسْتَنْقَدَ اللَّهُ بِكُلِّ عَضْوٍ مِنْهُ عَضْوًا مِنْ النَّارِ»

was prepared to pay ten thousand Dirham - or one thousand Dînârs.”

قَالَ: فَأَنْطَلَقْتُ حِينَ سَمِعْتُ الْحَدِيثَ مِنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، فَذَكَرْتُهُ لِعَلِيِّ بْنِ الْحُسَيْنِ، فَأَعْتَقَ عَبْدًا لَهُ قَدْ أَعْطَاهُ بِهِ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَشْرَةَ آلَافٍ [دِرْهَمٍ] - أَوْ أَلْفَ دِينَارٍ.

Chapter 6. The Virtue Of Manumitting One's Father

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ عَتَقِ الْوَالِدِ)
(التحفة ٧)

[3799] 25 - (1510) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'No son can repay his father unless he finds him enslaved and buys him and manumits him.'"

[٣٧٩٩] ٢٥ - (١٥١٠) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَرُهَيْبُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَجْزِي وُلْدٌ وَالِدًا إِلَّا أَنْ يَجِدَهُ مَمْلُوكًا فَيَشْتَرِيَهُ فَيُعْتِقَهُ»، وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ «وُلْدٌ وَالِدَهُ».

[3800] (...) A similar report (as no. 3799) was narrated from Suhail with this chain.

[٣٨٠٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ، وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو التَّائِقُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَحْمَدَ الزُّبَيْرِيُّ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ شَفِيَّانَ، عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، وَقَالُوا «وُلْدٌ وَالِدَهُ».

21. The Book Of Financial Transactions

٦ - (المعجم ٢١) - كتاب البيوع
(التحفة ١٢)

Chapters 1. The Invalidity Of *Al-Mulâmasah*^[1] And *Al-Munâbadhah*^[2] Transactions

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ إِطَالِ بَيْعِ
المِلاَمسةِ والمنابدَةِ) (التحفة ١)

[3801] 1 - (1511) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Mulâmasah* and *Munâbadhah* transactions.

[٣٨٠١] ١ - (١٥١١) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى
مَالِكٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ يَحْيَى بْنِ حَبَّانَ،
عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ بَيْعِ الْمِلاَمَسَةِ
وَالْمُنَابَدَةِ.

[3802] (...) A similar report (as no. 3801) was narrated from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ (with a different chain of narrators).

[٣٨٠٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ
وَإِبْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ
سُفْيَانَ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ
أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِثْلَهُ.

[3803] (...) A similar report (as no. 3801) was narrated from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ (with a different chain of narrators).

[٣٨٠٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ
أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛
وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى:
حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ

[1] *Al-Mulâmasah* is a buy for prefixed price with closed eyes, or in darkness just by the first touch of hand.

[2] *Al-Munâbadhah* is an agreement to barter one thing for another without seeing or checking either of them.

ابنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ نُحَيْبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ،
عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ
عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[3804] (...) A similar report (as no. 3801) was narrated from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٨٠٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا فُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ
سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ
الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ،
عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
بِمِثْلِهِ.

[3805] 2 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that he said: "Two kinds of transaction were forbidden: *Mulâmasah* and *Munâbadhah*. *Mulâmasah* is when each person touches (*Yalmis*) the garment of his companion without examining it further, and *Munâbadhah* is when each person throws (*Yanbidh*) his garment to the other, and neither of them examines the garment of the other."

[٣٨٠٥] ٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا
ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ
عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ مِينَاءَ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَهُ يُحَدِّثُ
عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: نُهِيَ عَنْ
يَبْعَتَيْنِ: الْمَلَامَسَةِ وَالْمُنَابَذَةِ، أَمَّا
الْمَلَامَسَةُ: فَإِنَّ يَلْمَسُ كُلُّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا
ثَوْبَ صَاحِبِهِ بِغَيْرِ تَأْمُلٍ، وَالْمُنَابَذَةُ:
أَنْ يَنْبِذَ كُلُّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا ثَوْبَهُ إِلَى
الْآخَرِ، وَلَمْ يَنْظُرْ وَاحِدٌ مِنْهُمَا إِلَى
ثَوْبِ صَاحِبِهِ.

[3806] 3 - (1512) Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade two kinds of sales and two kinds of dressing to us. He forbade *Mulâmasah* and *Munâbadhah* transactions. *Mulâmasah* is when a man touches the garment of another with his

[٣٨٠٦] ٣- (١٥١٢) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ
لِحَرَمَلَةَ - قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ:
أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي
عَامِرُ بْنُ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ: أَنَّ أَبَا

hand, by night or by day, and he does not examine it any more than that. *Munâbadhah* is when a man throws his garment to another man, and the other man throws his garment to him, and this is how the transaction is done, without examining and without being pleased (with the item).”

سَعِيدُ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: نَهَانَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ بَيْعَتَيْنِ وَلَيْسَتَيْنِ: نَهَى عَنِ الْمَلَامَسَةِ وَالْمُنَابَذَةِ فِي الْبَيْعِ، وَالْمَلَامَسَةُ: لَمَسُ الرَّجُلِ ثَوْبَ الْآخَرِ بِيَدِهِ بِاللَّيْلِ أَوْ بِالنَّهَارِ، وَلَا يَقْلِبُهُ إِلَّا بِذَلِكَ، وَالْمُنَابَذَةُ: أَنْ يَنْبِذَ الرَّجُلُ إِلَى الرَّجُلِ ثَوْبَهُ وَيَنْبِذَ الْآخَرُ إِلَيْهِ ثَوْبَهُ، وَيَكُونُ ذَلِكَ بَيْعُهُمَا عَنْ غَيْرِ نَظَرٍ وَلَا تَرَاضٍ.

[3807] (...) It was narrated from Ibn Shihâb (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3806 with a different chain of narrators).

[٣٨٠٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ عَمْرُو التَّائِقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

Chapter 2. The Invalidity Of *Haşâh* Transactions And Transactions Involving Ambiguity

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ بَطْلَانِ بَيْعِ الْحَصَاةِ وَالْبَيْعِ الَّذِي فِيهِ غُرْرٌ) (التحفة ٢)

[3808] 4 - (1513) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Haşâh* transactions^[1] and transactions involving ambiguity.

[٣٨٠٨] ٤ - (١٥١٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الزُّنَادِ عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ بَيْعِ الْحَصَاةِ، وَعَنْ بَيْعِ الْغُرْرِ.

[1] Those that involve throwing stones, and based upon where they land a deal is finalized.

Chapter 3. The Prohibition Of Selling *Habl Al-Habalah*^[1]

[3809] 5 - (1514) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade selling *Habl Al-Habalah*.

[3810] 6 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar said: “During the *Jâhiliyyah*, people used to sell the meat of camels up to *Habl Al-Habalah*. *Habl Al-Habalah* means that the she-camel gives birth, then the one that she bore becomes pregnant. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade that.”

Chapter 4. The Prohibition Of Urging A Buyer To Cancel A Purchase In Order To Sell Him One’s Own Goods And Urging A Seller To Cancel A Sale Already Agreed Upon So That One Can Buy The Goods Oneself; And The Prohibition Of Artificially Inflating Prices; And The Prohibition Of Letting Milk Accumulate In The Udder In Order To Deceive The Purchaser

[3811] 7 - (1412) It was

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ بَيْعِ حَبْلِ

الْحَبَلَةِ) (التحفة ٣)

[٣٨٠٩] ٥ - (١٥١٤) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى

ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا

اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

اللَّيْثُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ رَسُولِ

اللَّهِ ﷺ؛ أَنَّهُ نَهَى عَنْ بَيْعِ حَبْلِ الْحَبَلَةِ.

[٣٨١٠] ٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ

حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى - وَاللَّفْظُ لِزُهَيْرٍ -

قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ

اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: كَانَ أَهْلُ

الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ يَتَّبِعُونَ لَحْمَ الْجَزْوَرِ إِلَى حَبْلِ

الْحَبَلَةِ وَحَبْلِ الْحَبَلَةِ: أَنْ تُنْتَجِجَ النَّاقَةُ ثُمَّ تَحْمِلَ

الَّتِي تُنْتَجِجَتْ، فَنَهَاهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ ذَلِكَ.

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ بَيْعِ الرَّجُلِ

عَلَى بَيْعِ أَخِيهِ، وَسَوْمِهِ عَلَى سَوْمِهِ،

وَتَحْرِيمِ النِّجْشِ، وَتَحْرِيمِ التَّصْرِيَةِ)

(التحفة ٤)

[٣٨١١] ٧ - (١٤١٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى

[1] *Habl Al-Habalah* means selling the offspring of the offspring that is still in the womb of the camel being sold.

narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "Do not urge a buyer to cancel a purchase in order to sell him your own goods."

ابْنُ يَحْيَى: قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَبِيعُ بَعْضُكُمْ عَلَى بَيْعِ بَعْضٍ».

[راجع: ٣٤٥٤]

[3812] 8 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Prophet ﷺ said: "No man should urge a buyer to cancel a purchase with his brother in order to sell him his own goods; or propose marriage to a woman to whom his brother has already proposed, unless he gives him permission."

[٣٨١٢] ٨- (...) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى - وَاللَّفْظُ لِرُزْهَيْرٍ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَبِيعُ الرَّجُلُ عَلَى بَيْعِ أَخِيهِ، وَلَا يَخْطُبُ عَلَى خِطْبَةِ أَخِيهِ، إِلَّا أَنْ يَأْذَنَ لَهُ».

[3813] 9 - (1515) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "No Muslim should urge a seller to cancel a sale to another Muslim that is already agreed upon so as to buy the goods himself."

[٣٨١٣] ٩- (١٥١٥) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَفُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَسْمُرُ الْمُسْلِمُ عَلَى سَوْمِ الْمُسْلِمِ».

[3814] 10 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ forbade a man to urge someone to cancel a sale already agreed upon so that he can buy the goods himself.

[٣٨١٤] ١٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الدُّورَقِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ وَسَهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِمَا، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي

هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَدِيِّ وَهُوَ ابْنُ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى أَنْ يَسْتَأْمَ الرَّجُلُ عَلَى سَوْمِ أَخِيهِ، وَفِي رِوَايَةِ الدُّورَقِيِّ: عَلَى سَيْمَةِ أَخِيهِ.

[3815] 11 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Do not go out to intercept the riders for trade, do not urge a buyer to cancel a purchase already agreed upon in order to sell him your own goods, do not artificially inflate prices; no town-dweller should sell on behalf of a Bedouin; and do not let milk accumulate in the udders of camels and sheep. Whoever buys them after that, he has the choice between two things, after he milks them: if he likes, he may keep them, and if he likes, he may return them along with a *Şâ'* of dates."

[٣٨١٥] ١١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يُتَلَقَّى الرَّكْبَانُ لِبَيْعٍ، وَلَا يَبِيعُ بَعْضُكُمْ عَلَى بَيْعِ بَعْضٍ، وَلَا تَنَاجَشُوا، وَلَا يَبِيعُ حَاضِرٌ لِبَادٍ، وَلَا تُصَرُّوا الْإِبِلَ وَالْغَنَمَ، فَمَنْ ابْتَاعَهَا بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ فَهُوَ بِخَيْرِ النَّظَرَيْنِ، بَعْدَ أَنْ يَحْلُبَهَا، فَإِنْ رَضِيَهَا أَمْسَكَهَا، وَإِنْ سَخَطَهَا رَدَّهَا وَصَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ».

[3816] 12 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade intercepting the riders, and he forbade town-dwellers to sell on behalf of Bedouin, (and he forbade) a woman to ask for the divorce of her sister, (and he forbade) artificial inflation of prices and allowing milk to accumulate in the udders, (and

[٣٨١٦] ١٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعُتْبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَدِيِّ وَهُوَ ابْنُ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ التَّلَقِّي [لِلرَّكْبَانِ]، وَأَنْ يَبِيعَ حَاضِرٌ لِبَادٍ، وَأَنْ تَسْأَلَ الْمَرْأَةُ طَلَاقَ

he forbade) a man from urging a seller to cancel a sale already agreed upon with his brother, so as to buy the goods himself.

[3817] (...) Shu'bah narrated with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 3816) that - according to the *Hadith* of Ghundar and Wahb, "it was forbidden;" and according to the *Hadith* of 'Abduṣ-Ṣamad; "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ forbade..." a *Hadith* like that of Mu'adh from Shu'bah.

[3818] 13 - (1516) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ forbade artificial inflation of prices.

Chapter 5. The Prohibition Of Intercepting Traders

[3819] 14 - (1517) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ forbade intercepting traders until they reach the markets with their goods. This is the wording of Ibn Numair.

أُخْتِهَآ، وَعَنِ النَّجْشِ وَالتَّضْرِيحِ، وَأَنْ يَسْتَأْمَ الرَّجُلُ عَلَى سَوْمِ أَخِيهِ.

[٣٨١٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُذْرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، قَالُوا جَمِيعًا: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ - فِي حَدِيثِ عُذْرٍ وَوَهْبٍ: نَهَى، وَفِي حَدِيثِ عَبْدِ الصَّمَدِ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى - بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مُعَاذٍ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ.

[٣٨١٨] ١٣ - (١٥١٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ النَّجْشِ.

(المعجم ٥) - (بابُ تحريمِ تلقى

الجلب) (التحفة ٥)

[٣٨١٩] ١٤ - (١٥١٧) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى أَنْ يُتَلَقَّى السَّلْعُ حَتَّى تَبْلُغَ الْأَسْوَاقَ. وَهَذَا لَفْظُ

ابن نُمَيْرٍ، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ التَّلَقِّيِّ.

[3820] (...) A *Hadith* like that of Ibn Numair (no. 3819) from ‘Ubaidullâh was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٨٢٠] (...) [وَأَحَدَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ مَهْدِيٍّ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ عَنِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ.

[3821] 15 - (1518) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh from the Prophet ﷺ that he forbade intercepting people with their goods before they reached the market.

[٣٨٢١] ١٥ - (١٥١٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ عَنِ الثَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي عُمَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ نَهَى عَنِ تَلَقِّيِ الْبَيْعِ.

[3822] 16 - (1519) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade intercepting incoming merchants.”

[٣٨٢٢] ١٦ - (١٥١٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يُتَلَقَّى الْجَلْبُ.

[3823] 17 - (...) Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Do not intercept incoming merchants. Whoever intercepts them and buys from them, when the owner of the merchandise reaches the market, he has the choice.’”

[٣٨٢٣] ١٧ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي هِشَامُ الْقُرْدُوسِيُّ عَنِ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَلَقُّوا الْجَلْبَ، فَمَنْ تَلَقَّى فَاشْتَرَى مِنْهُ، فَإِذَا أَتَى سَيِّدُهُ السُّوقَ، فَهُوَ بِالْخِيَارِ».

Chapter 6. The Prohibition Of The Town-Dweller Selling On Behalf Of A Bedouin

[3824] 18 - (1520) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "No town-dweller should sell on behalf of a Bedouin."

Zuhair said: "It was narrated from the Prophet ﷺ that he forbade town-dwellers to sell on behalf of Bedouins."

[3825] 19 - (1521) It was narrated from Ibn Tâwûs, from his father, from Ibn 'Abbâs who said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade intercepting the riders, and for a town dweller to sell on behalf of a Bedouin."

He said: "I said to Ibn 'Abbâs: 'What does it mean, "for a town dweller to sell on behalf of a Bedouin?"' He said: 'He should not act as a broker for him.'"

[3826] 20 - (1522) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'A town-dweller should not sell on behalf of a Bedouin. Let the people be, and Allâh will provide for them by means of one another.'"

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ بَيْعِ
الْحَاضِرِ لِلْبَادِي) (التحفة ٦)

[٣٨٢٤] ١٨ - (١٥٢٠) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ
حَرْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ،
عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ
يَبْلُغُ بِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، قَالَ: «لَا يَبِيعُ حَاضِرٌ
لِبَادٍ».

وَقَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؛ أَنَّهُ نَهَى
أَنْ يَبِيعَ حَاضِرٌ لِبَادٍ.

[٣٨٢٥] ١٩ - (١٥٢١) وَحَدَّثَنَا
إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا:
أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ ابْنِ
طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ:
نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يَتَلَقَى الرُّكْبَانُ،
وَأَنْ يَبِيعَ حَاضِرٌ لِبَادٍ.

قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: مَا قَوْلُهُ:
حَاضِرٌ لِبَادٍ؟ قَالَ: لَا يَكُنْ لَهُ سِمْسَارًا.

[٣٨٢٦] ٢٠ - (١٥٢٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو خَيْثَمَةَ عَنْ
أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ
يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ
عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا
يَبِيعُ حَاضِرٌ لِبَادٍ، دَعُوا النَّاسَ يَرْزُقُوا اللَّهَ

بَعْضَهُمْ مِنْ بَعْضٍ». غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي رِوَايَةِ
يَحْيَى: «يُرْزَقُ».

[3827] (...) A similar report (as no. 3826) was narrated from Jâbir, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٨٢٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[3828] 21 - (1523) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "We were forbidden that a town-dweller should sell on behalf of a Bedouin, even if he was his brother or father."

[٣٨٢٨] [٢١- (١٥٢٣)] [و]حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: نُهَيْتَا أَنْ يَبِيعَ حَاضِرٌ لِبَادٍ، وَإِنْ كَانَ أَخَاهُ أَوْ أَبَاهُ.

[3829] 22 - (...) Anas bin Mâlik said: "We were forbidden that a town-dweller should sell for a Bedouin."

[٣٨٢٩] [٢٢- (...)] حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذٌ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَوْنٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: نُهَيْتَا عَنْ أَنْ يَبِيعَ حَاضِرٌ لِبَادٍ.

Chapter 7. Ruling On Selling *Al-Mušarrâh* (An Animal In Whose Udder Milk Has Been Allowed To Accumulate)

(المعجم ٧) - (باب حكم بيع المصراة) (التحفة ٧)

[3830] 23 - (1524) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever buys a sheep in whose udder milk has been allowed to accumulate, let him take it and milk it. If he is pleased with its

[٣٨٣٠] [٢٣- (١٥٢٤)] حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ بْنُ قَيْسٍ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ اشْتَرَى

milk, he may keep it, otherwise he may return it along with a *Ṣâ'* of dates.”

[3831] 24 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Whoever buys a sheep in whose udder milk has been allowed to accumulate, has the choice for three days: if he wishes he may keep it, or if he wishes he may return it along with a *Ṣâ'* of dates.”

[3832] 25 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “Whoever buys a sheep in whose udder milk has been allowed to accumulate has the choice for three days. If he returns it he should give a *Ṣâ'* of food along with it, but not wheat.”

[3833] 26 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever buys a sheep in whose udder milk has been allowed to accumulate has the choice of two things: If he wishes he may keep it, and if he wishes he may return it, along with a *Ṣâ'* of dates, but not wheat.”

شَاءَ مُصْرَاءَ فَلْيَنْقَلِبْ بِهَا، فَلْيَحْلِبْهَا، فَإِنْ رَضِيَ حِلَابَهَا أَمْسَكَهَا، وَإِلَّا رَدَّهَا وَمَعَهَا صَاعٌ مِنْ تَمْرٍ.”

[٣٨٣١] ٢٤- (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْقَارِي، عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ ابْتَاعَ شَاءَ مُصْرَاءَ فَهُوَ فِيهَا بِالْخِيَارِ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، إِنْ شَاءَ أَمْسَكَهَا وَإِنْ شَاءَ رَدَّهَا، وَرَدَّ مَعَهَا صَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ.»

[٣٨٣٢] ٢٥- (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ جَبَلَةَ بْنِ أَبِي رَوَادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ يَعْنِي الْعَقْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةٌ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ اشْتَرَى شَاءَ مُصْرَاءَ فَهُوَ بِالْخِيَارِ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، فَإِنْ رَدَّهَا رَدَّ مَعَهَا صَاعًا مِنْ طَعَامٍ، لَا سَمْرَاءَ.»

[٣٨٣٣] ٢٦- (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ اشْتَرَى شَاءَ مُصْرَاءَ فَهُوَ بِخَيْرِ النَّظَرَيْنِ، إِنْ شَاءَ أَمْسَكَهَا، وَإِنْ شَاءَ رَدَّهَا، وَصَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ، لَا سَمْرَاءَ.»

[3834] 27 - (...) It was narrated from Ayyûb with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3834), except that he said: "Whoever buys sheep has the choice..."

[3835] 28 - (...) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: "This is what Abû Hurairah narrated to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ." He mentioned a number of *Ahadîth*, including the following: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If one of you buys a milch-camel in whose udder milk has been allowed to accumulate, or a sheep in whose udder milk has been allowed to accumulate, he has the choice of two things after milking it: either keeping it or returning it along with a *Ṣâ'* of dates."

Chapter 8. It Is Invalid To Sell Goods Before Taking Possession Of Them

[3836] 29 - (1525) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever buys some food, let him not sell it until he has received it in full."

Ibn 'Abbâs said: "I think that all things are like this (i.e. it applies to all transactions)."

[٣٨٣٤] ٢٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ عَنْ أَبِي بَرْزَةَ قَالَ: «مَنْ اشْتَرَى مِنْ الْعَتَمِ فَهُوَ بِالْخِيَارِ».

[٣٨٣٥] ٢٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هَذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا مَا أَحَدُكُمْ اشْتَرَى لِقِحَّةً مُصْرَاءً أَوْ شَاةً مُصْرَاءً، فَهُوَ بِخَيْرِ النَّظَرَيْنِ بَعْدَ أَنْ يَحْلُبَهَا، إِمَّا هِيَ، وَإِلَّا فَلْيُرِدَّهَا وَصَاعًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ».

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابُ بَطْلَانِ بَيْعِ الْمَبِيعِ قَبْلَ الْقَبْضِ) (التحفة ٨)

[٣٨٣٦] ٢٩ - (١٥٢٥) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ; وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الْعَتَكِيُّ وَقُتَيْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ ابْتَاعَ طَعَامًا فَلَا يَبْعُهُ حَتَّى يَسْتَوْفِيَهُ».

قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: وَأَحْسِبُ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ مِثْلَهُ.

[3837] (...) A similar report (as no. 3836) was narrated from ‘Amr bin Dînâr with this chain.

[٣٨٣٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ
وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛
وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ
قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ وَهُوَ
النُّورِيُّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ،
بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ.

[3838] 30 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever buys food, let him not sell it until he has taken possession of it.’”

Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “I think that everything is like food.”

[٣٨٣٨] ٣٠- (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ
ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ
حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ
الْأَخْرَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا
مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ ابْنِ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ
عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ
ابْتَاعَ طَعَامًا فَلَا يَبِيعُهُ حَتَّى يَقْبِضَهُ».
قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: وَأَحْسِبُ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ
بِمَنْزِلَةِ الطَّعَامِ.

[3839] 31 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn Tâwûs, from his father, from Ibn ‘Abbâs who said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever buys food, he should not sell it until he has measured it.’”

I said to Ibn ‘Abbâs: “Why?” He said: “Don’t you see that they are exchanging gold, but the delivery of food is delayed?”

[٣٨٣٩] ٣١- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ
أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ
إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا -
وَكَيعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنِ ابْنِ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ،
عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:
«مَنْ ابْتَاعَ طَعَامًا فَلَا يَبِيعُهُ حَتَّى يَكْتَالَهُ».
فَقُلْتُ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: لِمَ؟ فَقَالَ: أَلَا
تَرَاهُمْ يَبْتَاعُونَ بِالذَّهَبِ، وَالطَّعَامَ مُرْجَا؟
وَلَمْ يَقُلْ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: مُرْجَا.

[3840] 32 - (1526) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever buys foodstuff should not sell it until he has received it in full."

[٣٨٤٠] ٣٢ - (١٥٢٦) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ الْقَعْنَبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ ابْتَاعَ طَعَامًا فَلَا يَبِيعُهُ حَتَّى يَسْتَوْفِيَهُ». [انظر: ٣٨٤٢، ٣٨٤٤]

[3841] 33 - (1527) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "At the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ we used to buy food, and someone would be sent to us to tell us to move it from the place where we had bought it to another place before we sell it."

[٣٨٤١] ٣٣ - (١٥٢٧) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: كُنَّا فِي زَمَانِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَبْتَاعُ الطَّعَامَ، فَيَبْعَثُ عَلَيْنَا مَنْ يَأْمُرُنَا بِإِنْقَالِهِ مِنَ الْمَكَانِ الَّذِي ابْتَعْنَاهُ فِيهِ، إِلَى مَكَانٍ سِوَاهُ، قَبْلَ أَنْ نَبِيعَهُ. [انظر: ٣٨٤٣، ٣٨٤٦]

[3842] 34 - (1526) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever buys food should not sell it until he has received it in full."

[٣٨٤٢] ٣٤ - (١٥٢٦) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ اشْتَرَى طَعَامًا فَلَا يَبِيعُهُ حَتَّى يَسْتَوْفِيَهُ». [راجع: ٣٨٤٠]

[3843] (1527) He (i.e. Ibn 'Umar) said: "We used to buy food from the riders without measure, but the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade us to sell it until we had moved it from its place."

[٣٨٤٣] (١٥٢٧) قَالَ: وَكُنَّا نَشْتَرِي الطَّعَامَ مِنَ الرُّكْبَانِ جِرَافًا، فَتَهَانَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ نَبِيعَهُ حَتَّى نَنْقُلَهُ مِنْ مَكَانِهِ. [راجع: ٣٨٤١]

[3844] 35 - (1526) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Whoever buys food, he should not sell it until he has received it in full and taken possession of it.”

[3845] 36 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin Dînâr that he heard Ibn ‘Umar say: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever buys food, he should not sell it until he takes possession of it.’”

[3846] 37 - (1527) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that they would be beaten at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ if they bought food without measure then sold it on the spot, unless they moved it.

[3847] 38 - (...) Sâlim bin ‘Abdullâh narrated that his father said: “I saw the people at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ being beaten if they bought food without measure then sold it on the spot, unless they took it to their own places.”

[٣٨٤٤] ٣٥ - (١٥٢٦) حَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ اشْتَرَى طَعَامًا فَلَا يَبِعُهُ حَتَّى يَسْتَوْفِيَهُ وَيَقْبِضَهُ». [راجع: ٣٨٤٠]

[٣٨٤٥] ٣٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، وَقَالَ عَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ -، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ ابْتَاعَ طَعَامًا فَلَا يَبِعُهُ حَتَّى يَقْبِضَهُ».

[٣٨٤٦] ٣٧ - (١٥٢٧) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّهُمْ كَانُوا يُضْرَبُونَ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، إِذَا اشْتَرَوْا طَعَامًا جَزَافًا، أَنْ يَبِيعُوهُ فِي مَكَانِهِ حَتَّى يُحْوَلُوهُ. [راجع: ٣٨٤١]

[٣٨٤٧] ٣٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ قَالَ: [قَدْ] رَأَيْتُ النَّاسَ فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، إِذَا ابْتَاعُوا طَعَامًا

Ibn Shihâb said: “‘Ubaidullâh bin ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar told me that his father used to buy food without measure then take it to his family.”

[3848] 39 - (1528) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Whoever buys food, let him not sell it until he has measured it.”

[3849] 40 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that he said to Marwân: “Have you made permissible a transaction involving *Ribâ*?” Marwân said: “I have not done that.” Abû Hurairah said: “You have allowed selling *Ṣakk*.^[1] The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade selling food until it has been received in full.” Then Marwân addressed the people and forbade such transactions.

Sulaimân said: “I saw the guards collecting them from the hands of the people.”

جَزَافًا، يُضْرَبُونَ [فِي] أَنْ يَبِيعُوهُ فِي مَكَانِهِمْ ذَلِكَ، حَتَّى يُؤْوُوهُ إِلَى رِحَالِهِمْ.

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ كَانَ يَشْتَرِي الطَّعَامَ جَزَافًا، فَيَحْمِلُهُ إِلَى أَهْلِهِ.

[3848] 39 - (1528) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ حُبَابٍ عَنِ الصَّحَّاحِ ابْنِ عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ بُكَيْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْأَسَجِّجِ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ اشْتَرَى طَعَامًا فَلَا يَبِيعُهُ حَتَّى يَكْتَالَهُ». وَفِي رِوَايَةِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ: «مَنْ ابْتَاعَ».

[3849] 40 - (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ الْمَخْزُومِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا الصَّحَّاحُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ عَنْ بُكَيْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْأَسَجِّجِ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ لِمَرْوَانَ: أَحَلَلْتَ بَيْعَ الرِّبَا، فَقَالَ مَرْوَانُ: مَا فَعَلْتُ، فَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: أَحَلَلْتَ بَيْعَ الصَّكَاكِ، وَقَدْ نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ بَيْعِ الطَّعَامِ حَتَّى يُسْتَوْفَى. [قَالَ]: فَحَطَبَ مَرْوَانُ النَّاسَ، فَنَهَى عَنْ بَيْعِهَا.

[1] *Ṣakk*: A letter from the ruler ordering that food and other items be given to the holder of the letter.

قَالَ سُلَيْمَانُ: فَتَنْظَرْتُ إِلَى حَرَسٍ
يَأْخُذُونَهَا مِنْ أَيْدِي النَّاسِ.

[3850] 41 - (1529) Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to say: “When you buy foodstuff, do not sell it until you have received it in full.”

[٣٨٥٠] ٤١ - (١٥٢٩) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ
ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا رَوْحٌ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ
جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ
ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يَقُولُ: «إِذَا ابْتَعْتَ طَعَامًا، فَلَا تَبِعْهُ حَتَّى
تَسْتَوْفِيَهُ».

Chapter 9. The Prohibition Of Selling A Heap Of Dates The Weight Of Which Is Unknown

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ بَيْعِ صَبْرَةِ
التَّمْرِ الْمَجْهُولَةِ الْقَدْرِ بِتَمْرٍ) (التحفة ٩)

[3851] 42 - (1530) Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade selling a heap of dates, the weight of which is unknown, for a known weight of dates.”

[٣٨٥١] ٤٢ - (١٥٣٠) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
الطَّاهِرِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ سَرْحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا
الزُّبَيْرِ أَخْبَرَهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ بَيْعِ
الصُّبْرَةِ مِنَ التَّمْرِ لَا يُعْلَمُ مَكِيلُهَا، بِالْمَكِيلِ
الْمُسَمَّى مِنَ التَّمْرِ.

[3852] (...) Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade...” a similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 3851), except that he did not say “of dates” in the latter part of the *Hadîth*.

[٣٨٥٢] (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا رَوْحٌ [بْنُ عِبَادَةَ]: أَخْبَرَنَا
ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ
جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: نَهَى رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِهِ غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يَذْكُرْ: مِنَ
التَّمْرِ، فِي آخِرِ الْحَدِيثِ.

Chapter 10. Affirming That Both Parties To A Transaction Have The Option (Of Canceling It) While They Are Still Together

[3853] 34 - (1531) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Each party to a transaction has the option (of canceling it) so long as they have not separated, except in the case of *Bai’ Al-Khiyâr*.”^[1]

[3854] (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Mâlik from Nâfi‘ (no. 3853) was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ.

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابُ ثُبُوتِ خِيَارِ
المجلس للمتبايعين) (التحفة ١٠)

[٣٨٥٣] ٤٣ - (١٥٣١) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ
نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
قَالَ: «الْبَيْعَانِ، كُلُّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا بِالْخِيَارِ
عَلَى صَاحِبِهِ، مَا لَمْ يَتَفَرَّقَا، إِلَّا بَيْعَ
الْخِيَارِ».

[٣٨٥٤] (...) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ
حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ
أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ؛
وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، كُلُّهُمْ
عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ
عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ
وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ؛
وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ قَالَا:
حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ
أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ أَبِي
عُمَرَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ:

[1] A transaction where both parties have chosen to agree upon a deal.

سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ.

[3855] 44 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Prophet ﷺ said: “When two men enter into a transaction, each one of them has the option (of canceling) so long as they have not parted and are still together. But if one of them gives the other the choice to decide, then they agree on a deal, then it becomes binding. If they part after that and neither of them canceled it, then the transaction becomes binding.”

[٣٨٥٥] ٤٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِذَا تَبَايَعَ الرَّجُلَانِ فَكُلُّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا بِالْخِيَارِ مَا لَمْ يَتَّفَقَا وَكَانَا جَمِيعًا، أَوْ يُخَيَّرُ أَحَدُهُمَا الْآخَرَ، فَإِنْ خَيَّرَ أَحَدُهُمَا الْآخَرَ فِتْبَايَعًا عَلَى ذَلِكَ فَقَدْ وَجَبَ الْبَيْعُ، وَإِنْ تَفَرَّقَا بَعْدَ أَنْ تَبَايَعَا وَلَمْ يَتْرُكْ وَاحِدٌ مِنْهُمَا الْبَيْعَ، فَقَدْ وَجَبَ الْبَيْعُ».

[3856] 45 - (...) ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘When two parties enter into a transaction, each of them has the option of (canceling) the sale, so long as they have not parted, but if they chose to agree on a deal, then it becomes binding.’”

Ibn Abî ‘Umar added in his report: “Nâfi’ said: ‘If he entered into a transaction with a man and intended not to let him off, he would get up and walk away for a while, then come back to him.’”

[٣٨٥٦] ٤٥- (...) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ سُفْيَانَ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: أَمَلَى عَلَيَّ نَافِعٌ؛ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا تَبَايَعَ الْمُتَبَايِعَانِ بِالْبَيْعِ فَكُلُّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا بِالْخِيَارِ مِنْ بَيْعِهِ مَا لَمْ يَتَّفَقَا، أَوْ يَكُونُ بَيْعُهُمَا عَنْ خِيَارٍ، فَإِذَا كَانَ بَيْعُهُمَا عَنْ خِيَارٍ فَقَدْ وَجَبَ».

زَادَ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ فِي رَوَايَتِهِ: قَالَ نَافِعٌ: فَكَانَ إِذَا بَاعَ رَجُلًا فَأَرَادَ أَنْ لَا يُقِيلَهُ، قَامَ فَمَسَى هَيْئَةً ثُمَّ رَجَعَ إِلَيْهِ.

[3857] 46 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin Dînâr that he heard Ibn ‘Umar say: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘There is no deal between two parties until they part, unless they choose to agree on a deal.’”

[٣٨٥٧] ٤٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَيَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي وَفِيئَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى [بْنُ يَحْيَى]: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «كُلُّ بَيْعَيْنِ لَا يَبِيعُ بَيْنَهُمَا حَتَّى يَتَفَرَّقَا، إِلَّا بَيْعَ الْخِيَارِ».

Chapter 11. Honesty In Selling And Disclosure Of Defects

[3858] 47 - (1532) It was narrated from Ḥakīm bin Ḥizâm that the Prophet ﷺ said: “The two parties to a transaction have the option (of canceling it) until they part. If they are honest and disclose any defects, their transaction will be blessed, but if they lie and conceal defects the blessing will be erased.”

(المعجم ١١) - (بابُ الصدق في البيع والبيان) (التحفة ١١)

[٣٨٥٨] ٤٧ - (١٥٣٢) حَدَّثَنَا [مُحَمَّدُ] بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْخَلِيلِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ حَكِيمِ بْنِ حَزَامٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْبَيْعَانِ بِالْخِيَارِ مَا لَمْ يَتَفَرَّقَا، فَإِنْ صَدَقَا وَبَيَّنَّا بُورِكَ لَهُمَا فِي بَيْعِهِمَا، وَإِنْ كَذَبَا وَكْتَمَا مُحِقَّتْ بَرَكَتُهُ بَيْعِهِمَا».

[3859] (...) It was narrated that Abû At-Tayyâh said: "I heard 'Abdullâh bin Al-Hârith narrating from Ḥakîm bin Hizâm from the Prophet ﷺ..." a similar report (as no. 3858).

Muslim bin Al-Ḥajjâj said: Ḥakîm bin Hizâm was born inside the Ka'bah and lived for one hundred and twenty years.

Chapter 12. One Who Is Deceived In Transactions

[3860] 48 - (1533) Ibn 'Umar said that a man told the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ that he was often deceived in transactions, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When you enter into a transaction, say: 'There should be no deceit.'"

So when he entered into a transaction he would say: "There should be no deceit."

[3861] (...) A similar report (as no. 3860) was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Dînâr with this chain, but it does not say in their *Hadîth*: "When he entered into a

[٣٨٥٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ الْحَارِثِ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ حَكِيمِ ابْنِ حِرَامٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ. قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ بْنُ الْحَجَّاجِ: وُلِدَ حَكِيمٌ ابْنُ حِرَامٍ فِي جَوْفِ الْكَعْبَةِ، وَعَاشَ مِائَةً وَعِشْرِينَ سَنَةً.

(المعجم ١٢) - (بَابُ مَنْ يَخْدَعُ فِي الْبَيْعِ) (التحفة ١٢)

[٣٨٦٠] ٤٨ - (١٥٣٣) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَيَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى [بْنُ يَحْيَى]: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: ذَكَرَ رَجُلٌ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ يُخْدَعُ فِي الْبَيْعِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «مَنْ بَايَعْتَ فَقُلْ: لَا خِلَابَةَ».

فَكَانَ إِذَا بَايَعَ يَقُولُ: لَا خِلَابَةَ.

[٣٨٦١] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ

transaction he would say: ‘There should be no deceit.’”

ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا: فَكَانَ إِذَا بَاعَ يَقُولُ: لَا خِيَابَةَ.

Chapter 13. The Prohibition Of Selling Produce Before Its Goodness Appears

(المعجم ١٣) - (بَابُ النَّهْيِ عَنْ بَيْعِ الثَّمَارِ قَبْلَ بَدْوِ صَلَاحِهَا بِغَيْرِ شَرْطِ الْقَطْعِ) (التحفة ١٣)

[3862] 49 - (1534) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ forbade selling produce until its goodness appears. He forbade it for the seller and the buyer.

[٣٨٦٢] ٤٩ - (١٥٣٤) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ بَيْعِ الثَّمَارِ حَتَّى يَبْدُوَ صَلَاحُهَا، نَهَى الْبَائِعَ وَالْمُبْتَاعَ. [انظر: ٣٨٦٥ و ٣٨٧٥]

[3863] (...) A similar report (as no. 3862) was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٨٦٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[3864] 50 - (1535) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ forbade selling the fruit of date palms until it began to develop color (turn yellow or red) and ears (of grain) until they turned white (having developed) and were free of blight. He forbade that to the seller and the buyer.

[٣٨٦٤] ٥٠ - (١٥٣٥) حَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ ابْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ بَيْعِ التَّحْلِ حَتَّى يَرْهُو، وَعَنِ السَّنْبَلِ حَتَّى يَبْيَضَّ وَيَأْمَنَ الْعَاهَةُ، وَنَهَى الْبَائِعَ وَالْمُسْتَرِيَّ.

[3865] 51 - (1534) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Do not sell produce until its goodness appears and there is no longer any fear of blight.’”

He said: “Until its goodness appears means when it turns red or yellow.”

[٣٨٦٥] ٥١ - (١٥٣٤) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ
ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ
سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ:
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَبْتَاعُوا الثَّمَرَ
حَتَّى يَبْدُوَ صَلَاحُهُ وَتَذْهَبَ عَنْهُ الْآفَةُ».
قَالَ: يَبْدُوَ صَلَاحُهُ: حُمْرَتُهُ وَصَفْرَتُهُ.

[راجع: ٣٨٦٢]

[3866] (...) It was narrated from Yahyâ with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 3865), up to (the words); “until its goodness appears;” and he did not mention what comes after that.

[٣٨٦٦] (...) [و]حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْمُنْثَلِقِ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
الْوَهَّابِ عَنْ يَحْيَى بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، حَتَّى
يَبْدُوَ صَلَاحُهُ، وَلَمْ يَذْكَرْ مَا بَعْدَهُ.

[3867] (...) A *Hadith* like that of ‘Abdul-Wahhâb (no. 3866) was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٨٦٧] (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ رَافِعٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ
عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ عَبْدِ الْوَهَّابِ.

[3868] (...) A *Hadith* like that of Mâlik and ‘Ubaidullâh (nos. 3862, 3863) was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٨٦٨] (...) حَدَّثَنَا سُؤَيْدُ بْنُ
سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ مَيْسَرَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي
مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ وَعُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ.

[3869] 52 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin Dînâr that he heard Ibn ‘Umar say: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Do not sell produce until its goodness appears.’”

[٣٨٦٩] ٥٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَيَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ
حُجْرٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا،
وَقَالَ الْأَخْرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ
ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ أَنَّهُ

[3870] (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin Dînâr with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no 3869). In the *Hadîth* of *Shu‘bah* it adds: “It was said to Ibn ‘Umar: ‘What does its goodness mean?’ He said: ‘When there is no more danger of blight.’”

[3871] 53 - (1536) It was narrated that Jâbir said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade” - or “forbade us - selling fruits until they became good.”

[3872] 54 - (...) Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade selling produce until its goodness appeared.”

سَمِعَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَبِيعُوا الثَّمَرَ حَتَّى يَبْدُوَ صَلَاحَهُ».

[٣٨٧٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ بِهِذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ شُعْبَةَ: فَقِيلَ لِابْنِ عُمَرَ: مَا صَلَاحُهُ؟ قَالَ: تَذَهَبُ عَاهَتُهُ.

[٣٨٧١] ٥٣ - (١٥٣٦) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو خَيْثَمَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: نَهَى - أَوْ نَهَاَنَا - رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ بَيْعِ الثَّمَرِ حَتَّى يَطِيبَ. [انظر:

[٣٩٠٨، ٣٩٣٢]

[٣٨٧٢] ٥٤ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عُمَرَ التَّوْقَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَاءُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ بَيْعِ الثَّمَرِ حَتَّى يَبْدُوَ صَلَاحَهُ.

[3873] 55 - (1537) It was narrated that Abû Al-Bakhtarî said: "I asked Ibn 'Abbâs about selling the fruit of date palms. He said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade selling the fruit of date palms until it (some of it) could be eaten, and until it was weighed.' I said: 'What does weighed mean?' A man who was with him said: 'Until it is estimated.'"

[3874] 56 - (1538) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Do not sell produce until its goodness appears.'"

Chapter 14. The Prohibition Of Selling Fresh Dates In Exchange For Dry Dates Except In The Case Of 'Arâya^[1]

[3875] 57 - (1534) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Prophet ﷺ forbade selling produce until it became ripe, and he forbade selling fresh dates for dry dates.

[٣٨٧٣] ٥٥ - (١٥٣٧) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مَرَّةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْبَحْتَرِيِّ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ عَنْ بَيْعِ النَّخْلِ؟ فَقَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ بَيْعِ النَّخْلِ حَتَّى يَأْكُلَ مِنْهُ أَوْ يُؤْكَلَ مِنْهُ، وَحَتَّى يُوزَنَ. قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: مَا يُوزَنُ؟ فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ عِنْدَهُ: حَتَّى يُحْزَرَ.

[٣٨٧٤] ٥٦ - (١٥٣٨) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فَضِيلٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي نُعْمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَبْتَاعُوا الثَّمَارَ حَتَّى يَبْدُوَ صَلاَحُهَا».

[انظر: ٣٨٧٧]

(المعجم ١٤) - (بابُ تحريمِ بيعِ الرطبِ بالتمرِ إلا في العرايا)
(التحفة ١٤)

[٣٨٧٥] ٥٧ - (١٥٣٤) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَرُزْهَيْرٌ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُمَا - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا الرَّهْرِيُّ عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ نَهَى

[1] 'Arâya refers to a kind of sale in which the owner of dates that are still on the tree can sell them for dried dates by estimation.

عَنْ بَيْعِ التَّمْرِ حَتَّى يَبْدُو صَلَاحُهُ، وَعَنْ بَيْعِ التَّمْرِ بِالتَّمْرِ. [راجع: ٣٨١٢]

[3876] (1539) Zaid bin Thâbit narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ granted a concession with regard to selling 'Arâyâ.

[٣٨٧٦] (١٥٣٩) قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: وَحَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَخَّصَ فِي بَيْعِ الْعَرَايَا. زَادَ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: أَنَّ ثُبَاعَ. [انظر: ٣٨٧٨]

[3877] 58 - (1538) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Do not sell produce until it becomes ripe, and do not sell fresh dates for dry dates.'"

Ibn Shihâb said: "Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar narrated a similar report to me from his father from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ."

[٣٨٧٧] ٥٨ - (١٥٣٨) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِحَرْمَلَةَ - قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ وَأَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَبْتَاعُوا التَّمَرَ حَتَّى يَبْدُو صَلَاحُهُ، وَلَا تَبْتَاعُوا التَّمَرَ بِالتَّمْرِ». [راجع: ٣٨٧٤]

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: وَحَدَّثَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، مِثْلَهُ، سِوَاءَ.

[3878] 59 - (1539) It was narrated from Sa'eed bin Al-Mûsâyyab that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Muzâbanah* and *Muhâqalah* transactions. *Muzâbanah* is when dates on the tree are sold for dry dates, and *Muhâqalah* is when crops in the field are sold for dry wheat, or land is leased out for wheat.

[٣٨٧٨] ٥٩ - (١٥٣٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُجَيْنُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ عَقْبِلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ [بَيْعِ] الْمُرَابَنَةِ وَالْمُحَاقَلَةِ، وَالْمُرَابَنَةُ: أَنْ يُبَاعَ تَمْرٌ

He said: "Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh narrated to me that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Do not sell produce until it becomes ripe, and do not sell fresh dates for dry dates.' Sâlim said: 'Abdullâh bin Zaid bin Thâbit told me that after that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ granted a concession allowing the sale of 'Arâyâ for fresh dates or dried dates, but he did not grant a concession in any other case.'"

التَّخْلِ بِالتَّمْرِ، وَالْمُحَاقَلَةَ: أَنْ يُبَاعَ الرَّزْعُ بِالْقَمْحِ، وَاسْتِكْرَاءَ الْأَرْضِ بِالْقَمْحِ.

قَالَ: وَأَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَا تَبْتَاعُوا التَّمَرَ حَتَّى يَبْدُوَ صَلَاحَهُ، وَلَا تَبْتَاعُوا التَّمَرَ بِالتَّمْرِ».

وَقَالَ سَالِمٌ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ زَيْدِ ابْنِ ثَابِتٍ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ رَخَّصَ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ فِي بَيْعِ الْعَرِيَّةِ بِالرُّطْبِ أَوْ بِالتَّمْرِ، وَلَمْ يُرَخَّصْ فِي غَيْرِ ذَلِكَ.

[راجع: ٣٨٧٦]

[3879] 60 - (...) It was narrated from Zaid bin Thâbit that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ granted a concession to the owner of 'Arâyâ; allowing him to sell it for an estimated measure of dried dates.

[٣٨٧٩] ٦٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَخَّصَ لِصَاحِبِ الْعَرِيَّةِ أَنْ يَبِيعَهَا بِخَرِصِهَا مِنَ التَّمْرِ.

[3880] 61 - (...) Zaid bin Thâbit narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ granted a concession with regard to 'Arâyâ, by which the people of a household could eat fresh dates in return for an estimated measure of dried dates.

[٣٨٨٠] ٦١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ يُحَدِّثُ أَنَّ زَيْدَ بْنَ ثَابِتٍ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَخَّصَ فِي الْعَرِيَّةِ بِأُخْذِهَا أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ بِخَرِصِهَا تَمْرًا، بِأَكْلُونَهَا رُطْبًا.

[3881] (...) Nâfi' narrated a similar report (as no. 3880).

[3882] 62 - (...) It was narrated from Yahyâ bin Sa'eed with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3880), except that he said: '*Arâyâ* refers to the produce of palm trees that is given to people, and they sell it for a similar measure of dried dates.

[3883] 63 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar: "Zaid bin Thâbit told me that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ granted a concession allowing the sale of '*Arâyâ* for a similar measure of dried dates."

Yahyâ said: "'*Arâyâ* is when a man buys the produce of date palms so that he can give his family fresh dates to eat, in return for an estimated measure of dried dates."

[3884] 64 - (...) It was narrated from Zaid bin Thâbit that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ granted a concession with regard to '*Arâyâ*, allowing it to be sold for a similar measure.

[٣٨٨١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

[٣٨٨٢] ٦٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: وَالْعَرِيَّةُ: النَّخْلُ تُجْعَلُ لِلْقَوْمِ فَيَبِيعُونَهَا بِخَرِصِهَا تَمْرًا.

[٣٨٨٣] ٦٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رُمْحٍ بْنِ الْمَهَاجِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يَحْيَى ابْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنِي زَيْدُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَخَّصَ فِي بَيْعِ الْعَرِيَّةِ بِخَرِصِهَا تَمْرًا.

قَالَ يَحْيَى: الْعَرِيَّةُ أَنْ يَشْتَرِيَ الرَّجُلُ تَمْرَ النَّخْلَاتِ لِطَعَامِ أَهْلِهِ رُطْبًا، بِخَرِصِهَا تَمْرًا.

[٣٨٨٤] ٦٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَخَّصَ فِي الْعَرَايَا أَنْ تُبَاعَ بِخَرِصِهَا كَيْلًا.

[3885] 65 - (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3884).

[3886] 66 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi' with this chain that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ granted a concession allowing 'Arâyâ to be sold for a similar measure.

[3887] 67 - (1540) It was narrated from Bushair bin Yasâr from some of the Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ who were members of his family, including Sahl bin Abî Hathmah, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade selling fresh dates for dried dates. He said: "That is *Ribâ*, that is *Muzâbanah*." But he granted a concession allowing the sale of 'Ariyyah, where the produce of one or two palm trees is assigned to a household in return for an estimated measure of dried dates, so that they can eat fresh dates.

[3888] 68 - (...) It was narrated from Bushair bin Yasâr, that the Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ granted a concession with regard to the sale of 'Ariyyah for an estimated measure of dried dates."

[٣٨٨٥] ٦٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: أَنْ تُؤَخَّذَ بِخَرْصِهَا .

[٣٨٨٦] ٦٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَخَّصَ فِي بَيْعِ الْعَرَايَا بِخَرْصِهَا .

[٣٨٨٧] ٦٧ - (١٥٤٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ الْقَعْنَبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ يُعْنِي ابْنَ بِلَالٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى وَهُوَ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ بُشَيْرِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ بَعْضِ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ أَهْلِ دَارِهِمْ، مِنْهُمْ سَهْلُ بْنُ أَبِي حَظْمَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ بَيْعِ الثَّمَرِ بِالثَّمَرِ، وَقَالَ: «ذَلِكَ الرِّبَا، تِلْكَ الْمُرَابَّةُ» إِلَّا أَنَّهُ رَخَّصَ فِي بَيْعِ الْعَرِيَّةِ، النَّحْلَةَ وَالتَّخْلَتَيْنِ يَأْخُذُهَا أَهْلُ الْبَيْتِ بِخَرْصِهَا تَمْرًا، يَأْكُلُونَهَا رُطْبًا .

[٣٨٨٨] ٦٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ رُمَحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ بُشَيْرِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُمْ قَالُوا: رَخَّصَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي بَيْعِ الْعَرِيَّةِ بِخَرْصِهَا تَمْرًا .

[3889] 69 - (...) Bushair bin Yasâr narrated from some Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ who were members of his family that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade... and he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Sulaimân bin Bilâl from Yaḥyâ (no. 3887), except that Ishâq and Ibn Al-Muthanna said *Zabn* instead of *Ribâ*, but Ibn Abî ‘Umar said *Ribâ*.

[3890] (...) A *Hadîth* like theirs (i.e. Ishâq and Ibn Al-Muthanna, no. 3889) was narrated from Sahl bin Abî Ḥaṭmah from the Prophet ﷺ.

[3891] 70 - (...) Râfi‘ bin Khadij and Sahl bin Abî Ḥaṭmah narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Muzâbanah*, selling fresh dates for dried dates, except for those who owned ‘*Arâyah* - he gave them permission.

[٣٨٨٩] ٦٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الثَّقَفِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَنِي بُسَيْرُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ عَنْ بَعْضِ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ أَهْلِ دَارِهِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى . فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ بِلَالٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى، غَيْرَ أَنَّ إِسْحَاقَ وَابْنَ الْمُثَنَّى جَعَلَا مَكَانَ الرَّبَا الزَّيْنِ، وَقَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: الرَّبَا .

[٣٨٩٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُو النَّاقِدُ وَابْنُ نُعْمِرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ بُسَيْرِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ أَبِي حَنْمَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِمْ .

[٣٨٩١] ٧٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَحَسَنُ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنِ الْوَلِيدِ بْنِ كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي بُسَيْرُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ مَوْلَى بَنِي حَارِثَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَافِعَ بْنَ خَدِيجٍ وَسَهْلَ بْنَ أَبِي حَنْمَةَ حَدَّثَاهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ الْمُرَابَنَةِ، الثَّمَرِ بِالثَّمَرِ، إِلَّا أَصْحَابَ الْعَرَايَا، فَإِنَّهُ قَدْ أُذِنَ لَهُمْ .

[3892] 71 - (1541) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ granted a concession allowing the sale of 'Arâyâ for estimated amounts less than five *Wasq*, or up to five *Wasq*. Dâwûd was unsure and said: "Five or less than five?" He said: "Yes."

[٣٨٩٢] ٧١ - (١٥٤١) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ قُلْتُ لِمَالِكٍ: حَدَّثَكَ دَاوُدُ بْنُ الْحَصِينِ، عَنْ أَبِي سُوَيْبَانَ مَوْلَى ابْنِ أَبِي أَحْمَدَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَخَّصَ فِي بَيْعِ الْعَرَايَا بِخَرْصِهَا فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسَةِ أَوْسُقٍ أَوْ فِي خَمْسَةِ - يَشْكُ دَاوُدُ قَالَ: خَمْسَةَ أَوْ دُونَ خَمْسَةِ؟ - قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

[3893] 72 - (1542) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Muzâbanah*. *Muzâbanah* refers to selling fresh dates for dried dates by measure, and selling grapes for raisins by measure.

[٣٨٩٣] ٧٢ - (١٥٤٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى [التَّمِيمِيُّ] قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ الْمُرَابَنَةِ، وَالْمُرَابَنَةُ: بَيْعُ الثَّمَرِ بِالثَّمَرِ كَيْلًا، وَبَيْعُ الْكُرْمِ بِالزَّرْبِيبِ كَيْلًا.

[3894] 73 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi' that 'Abdullâh told him that the Prophet ﷺ forbade *Muzâbanah*. *Muzâbanah* means selling the produce of palm trees for dried dates by measure, or selling grapes for raisins by measure, or selling crops for dried wheat by measure.

[٣٨٩٤] ٧٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ الْمُرَابَنَةِ، وَالْمُرَابَنَةُ: بَيْعُ ثَمَرِ النَّخْلِ بِالثَّمَرِ كَيْلًا، وَبَيْعِ الْعِنَبِ بِالزَّرْبِيبِ كَيْلًا، وَبَيْعِ الزَّرْعِ بِالْحِنْطَةِ كَيْلًا.

[3895] (...) A similar report (as no. 3894) was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh with this chain.

[٣٨٩٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

[3896] 74 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ forbade *Muzâbanah*. *Muzâbanah* means selling the produce of palm trees for dried dates by measure, or selling grapes for raisins by measure, or selling any kind of produce for an estimated measure of the same kind of produce.”

[3897] 75 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ forbade *Muzâbanah*. *Muzâbanah* means selling what is up on the palm trees for dried dates of a specified amount (by saying), “If there is more it is mine and if there is less then I owe you.”

[3898] (...) Ayyûb narrated a similar report (as no. 3897) with this chain.

[3899] 76 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ forbade *Muzâbanah*, selling the produce of one’s garden. If it is palm trees; for dried dates by measure, and if it is grapes; selling them for raisins by measure, and if it is unharvested produce; selling it for a measure of harvested produce. He forbade all of that.”

[٣٨٩٦] ٧٤- (...) حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى
ابْنُ مَعِينٍ وَهَرُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَحُسَيْنُ بْنُ
عِيسَى قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا
عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: نَهَى
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْمُرَابَنَةِ، وَالْمُرَابَنَةُ:
بَيْعُ نَمْرِ النَّخْلِ بِالتَّمْرِ كَيْلًا، وَبَيْعُ الرَّبِيبِ
بِالْعِنَبِ كَيْلًا، وَعَنْ كُلِّ نَمْرٍ يَحْرُصُهُ.

[٣٨٩٧] ٧٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ
ابْنُ حُجْرٍ [السَّعْدِيُّ] وَرُهَيْبُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا:
حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ إِبرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ
أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ الْمُرَابَنَةِ، وَالْمُرَابَنَةُ: أَنْ
يُبَاعَ مَا فِي رُءُوسِ النَّخْلِ بِتَمْرٍ، بِكَيْلٍ
مُسَمًّى، إِنْ زَادَ فَلِي وَإِنْ نَقَصَ فَعَلَيَّ.

[٣٨٩٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ
وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا
أَيُّوبُ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ.

[٣٨٩٩] ٧٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ
ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ
نَافِعٍ، عَنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [قَالَ]: نَهَى رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْمُرَابَنَةِ: أَنْ يَبِيعَ نَمْرَ
حَائِطِهِ: إِنْ كَانَتْ نَخْلًا، بِتَمْرٍ كَيْلًا،
وَإِنْ كَانَ كَرْمًا، أَنْ يَبِيعَهُ بِرَبِيبٍ كَيْلًا،

وَإِنْ كَانَ زَرْعًا، أَنْ يَبِيعَهُ بِكَيْلِ طَعَامٍ،
نَهَى عَنْ ذَلِكَ كُلِّهِ.
وَفِي رِوَايَةٍ قُتَيْبَةَ: أَوْ كَانَ زَرْعًا.

[3900] (...) A *Hadīth* similar to theirs (i.e. Qutaiba and others, no. 3899) was narrated from Nāfi' with this chain.

[٣٩٠٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ:
أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي يُونُسُ؛ قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنَا
ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي
الضَّحَّاكُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ سُؤَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
حَفْصُ بْنُ مِيسَرَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي مُوسَى بْنُ عَقَبَةَ، كُلُّهُمْ
عَنْ نَافِعٍ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

Chapter 15. One Who Sells Date Palms On Which There Are Dates

(المعجم ١٥) - (بَابُ مَنْ بَاعَ نَخْلًا
عَلَيْهَا تَمْرٌ) (التحفة ١٥)

[3901] 77 - (1534) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "Whoever sells date palms that have been pollinated, the produce belongs to the seller, unless the buyer stipulates otherwise."

[٣٩٠١] - ٧٧ - (١٥٤٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ
عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ بَاعَ نَخْلًا قَدْ أُبْرِثَ،
فَتَمَرُهَا لِلْبَائِعِ، إِلَّا أَنْ يَشْتَرِطَ الْمُبْتَاعُ».

[3902] 78 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "Any palm trees which are purchased and they have been pollinated, the produce belongs to the one who pollinated them, unless the one who buys them stipulates otherwise."

[٣٩٠٢] - ٧٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ
الْمُسْتَنَى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا
أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : حَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ
ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَيُّمَا نَخْلٍ
اشْتَرَيْتَ أَصُولَهَا وَقَدْ أُبْرِثَ، فَإِنَّ تَمَرَهَا لِلَّذِي
أَبْرَثَهَا، إِلَّا أَنْ يَشْتَرِطَ الَّذِي اشْتَرَاهَا».

[3903] 79 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Any person who pollinates palm trees then sells them, the produce of the palm tree belongs to the one who pollinated it, unless the buyer stipulates otherwise."

[3904] (...) A similar report (as no. 3903) was narrated from Nâfi' with this chain.

[3905] 80 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Whoever buys palm trees after they have been pollinated, their produce belongs to the seller, unless the buyer stipulates otherwise. Whoever buys a slave, his property belongs to the one who sold him, unless the buyer stipulated otherwise.'"

[3906] (...) A similar report (as no. 3905) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain.

[٣٩٠٣] ٧٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ
ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ
عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَيُّمَا امْرَأَةٍ
أَبَّرَ نَخْلًا ثُمَّ بَاعَ أَصْلَهَا، فَلِلَّذِي أَبَّرَ ثَمَرُ
النَّخْلِ، إِلَّا أَنْ يَشْتَرِطَ الْمُبْتَاعُ».

[٣٩٠٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ وَأَبُو
كَامِلٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ
حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ
أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ.

[٣٩٠٥] ٨٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا
اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا
اللَّيْثُ عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ:
سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ ابْتَاعَ
نَخْلًا بَعْدَ أَنْ تُؤَبَّرَ فَثَمَرُهَا لِلَّذِي بَاعَهَا، إِلَّا
أَنْ يَشْتَرِطَ الْمُبْتَاعُ، وَمَنْ ابْتَاعَ عَبْدًا فَمَالُهُ
لِلَّذِي بَاعَهُ، إِلَّا أَنْ يَشْتَرِطَ الْمُبْتَاعُ».

[٣٩٠٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ
يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ
حَرْبٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ
الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنِ
الرُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

[3907] (...) Sâlim bin ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar narrated that his father said: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say...” a similar report (as no. 3905).

[٣٩٠٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 16. The Prohibition Of *Muhâqalah* And *Muzâbanah*, And *Mukhâbarah* ; And Selling Produce Before Its Goodness Appears, And *Mu‘awamah* ; Which He Is Selling Years In Advance

(المعجم ١٦) - (بَابُ النَّهْيِ عَنِ الْمُحَاقَلَةِ وَالْمُزَابَنَةِ، وَعَنِ الْمُخَابَرَةِ وَبَيْعِ الثَّمَرَةِ قَبْلَ بُدْوِ صِلَاحِهَا، وَعَنِ بَيْعِ الْمُعَاوَمَةِ وَهُوَ بَيْعُ السِّنِينَ)
(التحفة ١٦)

[3908] 81 - (1536) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Muhâqalah*, *Muzâbanah* and *Mukhâbarah*, and selling produce before its goodness appears; it should not be sold except for Dînâr and Dirham, except in the case of ‘*Arâyâ*.”

[٣٩٠٨] ٨١ - (١٥٣٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالُوا جَمِيعًا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْمُحَاقَلَةِ وَالْمُزَابَنَةِ وَالْمُخَابَرَةِ، وَعَنْ بَيْعِ الثَّمَرِ حَتَّى يَبْدُو صِلَاحُهُ، وَلَا يَبَاعَ إِلَّا بِالْذِّنَارِ وَالذَّرْهَمِ، إِلَّا الْعَرَايَا. [راجع: ٣٨٧١]

[3909] (...) Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade...” and he mentioned something similar (to *Hadîth* no. 3908).

[٣٩٠٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ وَأَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّهُمَا سَمِعَا جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ مِثْلَهُ.

[3910] 82 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Mukhâbarah*, *Muhâqalah* and *Muzâbanah*, and selling produce until it is fit to eat; it should not be sold except for Dirham and Dînâr, except in the case of ‘*Arâyâ*’.

‘Atâ’ said: “Jâbir explained it to us and said: ‘*Mukhâbarah* refers to unused land which a man gives to another man who spends on it then (the owner) takes some of its produce in return. He said that *Muzâbanah* means selling fresh dates on the tree for dried dates by measure, and *Muhâqalah* refers to something similar with regard to crops, where standing crops are sold for grains by measure.’”

[3911] 83 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Muhâqalah*, *Muzâbanah* and *Mukhâbarah*, and buying palm trees until (their produce is) ripe. And ripening means that they turn red or yellow, or are fit to eat. *Muhâqalah* means selling the field for a known measure of food. *Muzâbanah* means selling the palm tree for some *Wasq* of dried dates. *Mukhâbarah* refers to a share, one-third or one-quarter and so on.

Zaid said: “I said to ‘Atâ’ bin

٣٩١٠ [٨٢- (...)] وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ
ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
يَزِيدَ الْجَزْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ:
أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ أَنَّ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ الْمُخَابَرَةِ
وَالْمُحَاقَلَةِ وَالْمَزَابِنَةِ، وَعَنْ بَيْعِ الثَّمَرَةِ
حَتَّى تُطْعِمَ، وَلَا تُبَاعَ إِلَّا بِالذَّرَاهِمِ
وَالدَّنَانِيرِ، إِلَّا الْعَرَائِيَا.

قَالَ عَطَاءٌ: فَسَرَهَا لَنَا جَابِرٌ قَالَ: أَمَا
الْمُخَابَرَةُ فَالْأَرْضُ الْبَيْضَاءُ يَدْفَعُهَا الرَّجُلُ
إِلَى الرَّجُلِ فَيُنْفِقُ فِيهَا ثُمَّ يَأْخُذُ مِنَ الثَّمَرِ،
وَزَعَمَ أَنَّ الْمَزَابِنَةَ بَيْعُ الرُّطْبِ فِي النَّخْلِ
بِالْثَّمَرِ كَيْلًا، وَالْمُحَاقَلَةُ فِي الزَّرْعِ عَلَى نَحْوِ
ذَلِكَ، يَبِيعُ الزَّرْعَ الْقَائِمَ بِالْحَبِّ كَيْلًا.

٣٩١١ [٨٣- (...)] وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ
ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَحْمَدَ ابْنُ أَبِي
خَلْفٍ، كِلَيْهِمَا عَنْ زَكَرِيَاءَ - قَالَ ابْنُ
أَبِي خَلْفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَاءُ ابْنُ عَدِيٍّ -
أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَبِي أُنَيْسَةَ:
حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ الْمَكِّيُّ وَهُوَ جَالِسٌ عِنْدَ
عَطَاءِ بْنِ أَبِي رَبَاحٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ الْمُحَاقَلَةِ
وَالْمَزَابِنَةِ وَالْمُخَابَرَةِ، يُسْتَرَى النَّخْلُ حَتَّى
يُشْفِقَ، وَالْإِشْقَاءُ أَنْ يَحْمَرَ أَوْ يَصْفَرَ أَوْ

Abî Rabâh: ‘Did you hear Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh narrate that from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?’ He said: ‘Yes.’”

[3912] 84 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Muzâbanah*, *Muḥâqalah* and *Mukhâbarah*, and selling produce until it is ripe (*Tushqih*).”

He said: “I said to Sa‘eed: ‘What does *Tushqih* mean?’ He said: ‘When they turn red or yellow and are fit to eat.’”

[3913] 85 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Muḥâqalah*, *Muzâbanah*, *Mu‘âwamah* and *Mukhâbarah* - one of them said: selling years ahead is *Mu‘âwamah* - and exemption of something unspecified, but he granted a concession with regard to ‘*Arâyâ*.”

يُؤْكَلُ مِنْهُ شَيْءٌ، وَالْمُحَاقَلَةُ: أَنْ يُبَاعَ الْحَقْلُ بِكَيْلٍ مِنَ الطَّعَامِ مَعْلُومٍ، وَالْمُزَابَنَةُ أَنْ يُبَاعَ النَّخْلُ بِأَوْسَاقٍ مِنَ التَّمْرِ، وَالْمُخَابَرَةُ: الثُّلُثُ وَالرُّبْعُ وَأَشْبَاهُ ذَلِكَ.

قَالَ زَيْدٌ: قُلْتُ لِعَطَاءِ بْنِ أَبِي رَبَاحٍ: أَسَمِعْتَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَذْكُرُ هَذَا عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

[٣٩١٢] ٨٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ هَاشِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْزٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سَلِيمُ بْنُ حَيَّانَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مِينَاءَ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْمُزَابَنَةِ وَالْمُحَاقَلَةِ وَالْمُخَابَرَةِ، وَعَنْ بَيْعِ التَّمْرَةِ حَتَّى تُشَقِّحَ. قَالَ قُلْتُ لِسَعِيدٍ: مَا تُشَقِّحُ؟ قَالَ: تَحْمَارٌ وَتَضْفَارٌ وَيُؤْكَلُ مِنْهَا.

[٣٩١٣] ٨٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عُيَيْدٍ الْغُبَرِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعُيَيْدِ اللَّهِ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ وَسَعِيدِ بْنِ مِينَاءَ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْمُحَاقَلَةِ وَالْمُزَابَنَةِ وَالْمُعَاوَمَةِ وَالْمُخَابَرَةِ - قَالَ أَحَدُهُمَا: بَيْعُ السَّنِينِ هِيَ الْمُعَاوَمَةُ - وَعَنِ الثُّبَيَّا وَرَخَّصَ فِي الْعَرَايَا.

[3914] (...) A similar report (as no. 3913) was narrated from Jâbir from the Prophet ﷺ, except that he did not mention: "Selling years ahead is *Mu'awamah*."

[٣٩١٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَلِيَّةَ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ لَا يَذْكُرُ: بَيْعَ السِّنِينَ هِيَ الْمُعَاوَمَةُ.

Chapter 17. *Kirâ'* (Leasing Land)^[1]

(المعجم ١٧) - (بَابُ كِرَاءِ الْأَرْضِ)
(التحفة ١٧)

[3915] 86 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade leasing out land, selling it years ahead and selling produce until it is good (i.e. ready to eat)."

[٣٩١٥] ٨٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا رِبَاحُ بْنُ أَبِي مَعْرُوفٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَطَاءَ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ كِرَاءِ الْأَرْضِ، وَعَنْ بَيْعِهَا السِّنِينَ، وَعَنْ بَيْعِ الثَّمَرِ حَتَّى يَطْبِقَ.

[3916] 87 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade leasing out land.

[٣٩١٦] ٨٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زَيْدٍ عَنْ مَطَرِ الْوَرَّاقِ، عَنْ عَطَاءَ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ كِرَاءِ الْأَرْضِ.

[3917] 88 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever has land, let him cultivate it, and if he does not cultivate it, he should let his brother cultivate it.'"

[٣٩١٧] ٨٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْفَضْلِ لَقَبُهُ عَارِمٌ، وَهُوَ أَبُو التُّعْمَانِ السُّدُوسِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مَهْدِيُّ بْنُ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَطَرُ الْوَرَّاقِ، عَنْ عَطَاءَ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ

[1] *Kirâ'*: When the owner allows the land to be used in exchange for a certain portion of the produce. Some of the narrations that follow explain it explicitly.

الله ﷺ: «مَنْ كَانَتْ لَهُ أَرْضٌ فَلْيُزْرِعْهَا، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَزْرَعْهَا فَلْيُزْرِعْهَا أَخَاهُ» .

[3918] 89 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “One of the Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had some surplus land, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever has surplus land, let him cultivate it or lend it to his brother, but if he insists, let him keep his land.’”

[٣٩١٨] ٨٩- (...). حَدَّثَنَا الْحَكَمُ ابْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا هِفْلُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زِيَادٍ، عَنِ الْأَوْزَاعِيِّ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: كَانَ لِرِجَالٍ فُضُولٌ أَرْضِينَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ كَانَتْ لَهُ فَضْلُ أَرْضٍ فَلْيُزْرِعْهَا أَوْ لِيَمْتَحِهَا أَخَاهُ، فَإِنْ أَبَى فَلْيُمْسِكْ أَرْضَهُ» .

[3919] 90 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade taking rent or a share for land.”

[٣٩١٩] ٩٠- (...). وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَلَّى بْنُ مَنصُورٍ الرَّازِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا الشَّيْبَانِيُّ عَنْ بُكَيْرِ بْنِ الْأَحْسَنِ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ تُؤَخَذَ الْأَرْضُ أَجْرًا أَوْ حَظًّا .

[3920] 91 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever has land, let him cultivate it. If he cannot cultivate it, or is unable to do so, let him lend it to his Muslim brother, but he should not take rent for it.’”

[٣٩٢٠] ٩١- (...). حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ كَانَتْ لَهُ أَرْضٌ فَلْيُزْرِعْهَا، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ أَنْ يَزْرِعْهَا وَعَجَزَ عَنْهَا، فَلْيَمْتَحِهَا أَخَاهُ الْمُسْلِمَ، وَلَا يُؤَاجِرْهَا إِلَّاهًا» .

[3921] 92 - (...) Hammâm narrated: “Sulaimân bin Mûsâ asked ‘Atâ’: ‘Did Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh tell you that the Prophet ﷺ said: “Whoever has

[٣٩٢١] ٩٢- (...). وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ فُرُوخٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ قَالَ: سَأَلَ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنَ مُوسَى عَطَاءً فَقَالَ: أَحَدَّثَكَ

land, let him cultivate it or let his brother cultivate it, and he should not lease it out”? He said: “Yes.”

[3922] 93 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir that the Prophet ﷺ forbade *Mukhâbarah*.

[3923] 94 - (...) Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever has surplus land, let him cultivate it or let his brother cultivate it, and not sell it.’ I said to Sa’eed: Does ‘not sell it’ refer to leasing? He said: ‘Yes.’”

[3924] 95 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir said: “We used to rent (*Khâbir*) land at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and we would get a share of the grain left in the ears after threshing and of such-and-such (a quantity). Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever has land (surplus) let him cultivate it or let his brother till it, otherwise, let him leave it.’”

[3925] 96 - (...) Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “At the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ we used to take land in return for one-third or one-quarter of that

جَابِرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ كَانَتْ لَهُ أَرْضٌ فَلْيُزْرِعْهَا، أَوْ لِيُزْرِعْهَا أَخَاهُ، وَلَا يُكْرِهَا» قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

[٣٩٢٢] ٩٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ نَهَى عَنِ الْمُخَابَرَةِ.

[٣٩٢٣] ٩٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا سَلِيمُ بْنُ حَيَّانَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مِينَاء قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [يَقُولُ]: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ كَانَ لَهُ فَضْلٌ أَرْضٍ فَلْيُزْرِعْهَا، أَوْ لِيُزْرِعْهَا أَخَاهُ، وَلَا تَبِيعُوهَا» فَقُلْتُ لِسَعِيدٍ: مَا قَوْلُهُ: وَلَا تَبِيعُوهَا؟ يَعْنِي الْكِرَاءَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

[٣٩٢٤] ٩٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرِ قَالَ: كُنَّا نُخَابِرُ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَنُصِيبُ مِنَ الْقَضْرِيِّ وَمِنْ كَذَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ كَانَتْ لَهُ أَرْضٌ فَلْيُزْرِعْهَا أَوْ فَلْيُحْرِنْهَا أَخَاهُ، وَإِلَّا فَلْيَدَعْهَا».

[٣٩٢٥] ٩٦- (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عِيسَى، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ وَهْبٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ عِيسَى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ

which grew along the water channels. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ addressed us concerning that and said: 'Whoever has land, let him cultivate it. If he does not cultivate it, let him lend it to his brother. If he does not lend it to his brother, let him keep it.'

[3926] 97 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: 'Whoever has land, let him donate it or lend it.'"

[3927] 98 - (...) It was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 3926), except that he (ﷺ) said: "Let him cultivate it, or let his brother cultivate it."

[3928] 99 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade leasing out land.

Bukhair said: "Nâfi' told me that he heard Ibn 'Umar say: 'We used to lease out land, then we stopped doing that when we heard the *Hadith* of Râfi' bin Khadij.'"

الله بِنُ وَهَبٍ - : حَدَّثَنِي هِشَامُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ أَنَّ أَبَا الزُّبَيْرِ الْمَكِّيَّ حَدَّثَهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: كُنَّا فِي زَمَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَأْخُذُ الْأَرْضَ بِالثَّلْثِ أَوْ الرَّبْعِ بِالْمَادِيَانَاتِ، فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي ذَلِكَ فَقَالَ: «مَنْ كَانَتْ لَهُ أَرْضٌ فَلْيَزْرَعْهَا، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَزْرَعْهَا فَلْيَمْنَحْهَا أَخَاهُ، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَمْنَحْهَا أَخَاهُ فَلْيُمْسِكْهَا».

[٣٩٢٦] ٩٧ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَمَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سُفْيَانَ عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ كَانَتْ لَهُ أَرْضٌ فَلْيَهَبْهَا أَوْ لِيُعْرَهَا».

[٣٩٢٧] ٩٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْجَوَابِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمَّارُ بْنُ رُزَيْقٍ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ «فَلْيَزْرَعْهَا أَوْ فَلْيَزْرَعْهَا رَجُلًا».

[٣٩٢٨] ٩٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا هُرُونَ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ، أَنَّ بَكْرًا حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ حَدَّثَهُ عَنِ الثُّعْمَانِ بْنِ أَبِي عِيَّاشٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ كِرَاءِ الْأَرْضِ.

[3929] 100 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade selling (leasing) unused land for two or three years."

[3930] 101 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade selling years ahead."

According to the report of Ibn Abî Shaibah: (the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade) "Selling produce for years ahead."

[3931] 102 - (1544) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever has land, let him cultivate it or lend it to his brother, and if he insists, let him keep his land.'"

[3932] 103 - (1536) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh narrated that he heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ

قَالَ بُكَيْرٌ: وَحَدَّثَنِي نَافِعٌ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: كُنَّا نُكْرِي أَرْضَنَا ثُمَّ تَرَكْنَا ذَلِكَ حِينَ سَمِعْنَا حَدِيثَ رَافِعِ بْنِ خَدِيجٍ. [٣٩٢٩] ١٠٠ - (...)

بُنْ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو حَيْثَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الرَّبِيعِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ بَيْعِ أَرْضِ الْبَيْضَاءِ سَتَيْنِ أَوْ ثَلَاثًا.

[٣٩٣٠] ١٠١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ عَتِيقٍ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ بَيْعِ السَّنِينَ.

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: عَنْ بَيْعِ نَمْرٍ سِنِينَ.

[٣٩٣١] ١٠٢ - (١٥٤٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ [بُنْ عَلِيٍّ] الْحُلَوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو تَوْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ كَانَتْ لَهُ أَرْضٌ فَلْيَزْرَعْهَا أَوْ لِيَمْتَحْهَا أَحَاهُ، فَإِنْ أَبَى فَلْيُمْسِكْ أَرْضَهُ».

[٣٩٣٢] ١٠٣ - (١٥٣٦) حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو تَوْبَةَ عَنْ

forbidding *Muzâbanah* and *Huqûl*. Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “*Muzâbanah* means selling fresh dates for dried dates, and *Huqûl* means leasing out land (*Kirâ*).”

مَعَاوِيَةَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ؛ أَنَّ يَزِيدَ
ابْنَ نَعْمٍ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَنْهَى عَنِ
الْمُزَابَنَةِ وَالْحُقُولِ، فَقَالَ جَابِرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ: الْمُزَابَنَةُ: التَّمْرُ بِالتَّمْرِ، وَالْحُقُولُ:
كِرَاءُ الْأَرْضِ. [راجع: ٣٨٧١]

[3933] 104 - (1545) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Muḥâqalah* and *Muzâbanah*.”

[٣٩٣٣] ١٠٤ - (١٥٤٥) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ
ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ يَحْيَى بْنِ عَبْدِ
الرَّحْمَنِ الْقَارِيَّ، عَنْ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ أَبِي
صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: نَهَى
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْمُحَاقَلَةِ وَالْمُزَابَنَةِ.

[3934] 105 - (1546) Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Muzâbanah* and *Muḥâqalah*. *Muzâbanah* means buying dates on the tops of the palm trees and *Muḥâqalah* means leasing out land.”

[٣٩٣٤] ١٠٥ - (١٥٤٦) وَحَدَّثَنِي
أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي
مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ دَاوُدَ بْنِ الْحَصِينِ؛ أَنَّ
أَبَا سُفْيَانَ مَوْلَى ابْنِ أَبِي أَحْمَدَ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ
سَمِعَ أَبَا سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ يَقُولُ: نَهَى رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْمُزَابَنَةِ وَالْمُحَاقَلَةِ، وَالْمُزَابَنَةُ
اشْتِرَاءُ التَّمْرِ فِي رُءُوسِ النَّخْلِ،
وَالْمُحَاقَلَةُ: كِرَاءُ الْأَرْضِ.

[3935] 106 - (1547) It was narrated that ‘Amr said: “I heard Ibn ‘Umar say: ‘We did not see anything wrong with renting out land until last year, then Râfi‘ said that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ had forbidden it.”

[٣٩٣٥] ١٠٦ - (١٥٤٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الْعَتَكِيُّ -
قَالَ أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ يَحْيَى:
أَخْبَرَنَا - حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ عَمْرِو قَالَ:
سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَمَرَ يَقُولُ: كُنَّا لَا نَرَى

بِالْحُبْرِ بَأْسًا، حَتَّى كَانَ عَامَ أَوَّلٍ، فَرَزَعَمَ
رَافِعٌ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْهُ. [انظر:
[٣٩٥١]

[3936] 107 - (...) A similar report (as no. 3935) was narrated from 'Amr bin Dinâr with this chain. In the *Hadith* of Ibn 'Uyaynah it adds: "So we stopped it because of that."

[٣٩٣٦] ١٠٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛
وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ وَابْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ دِينَارٍ
قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَلِيَّةَ،
عَنْ أَيُّوبَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ:
أَخْبَرَنَا وَكَيْعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، كُلُّهُمُ عَنْ
عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، وَزَادَ
فِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ: فَتَرَكْنَاهُ مِنْ أَجْلِهِ.

[3937] 108 - (...) It was narrated that Mujâhid said: "Ibn 'Umar said: 'Râfi' stopped us from benefiting from our land."

[٣٩٣٧] ١٠٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ عَنْ
أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْخَلِيلِ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ
قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: لَقَدْ مَنَعَنَا رَافِعٌ نَفْعَ
أَرْضِنَا.

[3938] 109 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi' that Ibn 'Umar used to lease out his farmland at the time of the Prophet ﷺ and during the leadership of Abû Bakr, 'Umar and 'Uthmân, and the beginning of the leadership of Mu'âwiyah. Until, at the end of the leadership of Mu'âwiyah, he heard that Râfi' bin Khadîj narrated a *Hadith* in which (he mentioned) it was forbidden by the Prophet ﷺ. He entered upon him, when I was with

[٣٩٣٨] ١٠٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ
عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ؛ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ
يُكْرِي مَزَارِعَهُ عَلَى عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَفِي
إِمَارَةِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرَ وَعُثْمَانَ، وَصَدْرًا
مِنْ خِلَافَةِ مُعَاوِيَةَ، حَتَّى بَلَغَهُ فِي آخِرِ
خِلَافَةِ مُعَاوِيَةَ أَنَّ رَافِعَ بْنَ خَدِيجٍ يُحَدِّثُ
فِيهَا بِنَهْيِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيْهِ

him, and asked him. He said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade leasing out farmland." Then Ibn 'Umar stopped doing that .

When he was asked about that afterwards he said: "Râfi' bin Khadîj said that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade it."

[3939] (...) A similar report (as no. 3938) was narrated from Ayyûb with this chain. In the *Hadîth* of Ibn 'Ulayyah it adds: "He said: 'Ibn 'Umar stopped doing it after that, and he did not lease it out.'"

[3940] 110 - (...) It was narrated that Nâfi' said: "I went with Ibn 'Umar to Râfi' bin Khadîj in Al-Balât, and he told him that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade leasing out farmland."

[3941] (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that he went to Râfi'... and he narrated this *Hadîth* (no. 3940) from the Prophet ﷺ.

وَأَنَا مَعَهُ، فَسَأَلَهُ فَقَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَنْهَى عَنْ كِرَاءِ الْمَرَاعِ، فَتَرَكَهَا ابْنُ عُمَرَ بَعْدُ.

فَكَانَ إِذَا سُئِلَ عَنْهَا، بَعْدُ، قَالَ: رَعِمَ رَافِعُ بْنُ خَدِيجٍ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْهَا.

[٣٩٣٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ. حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَيُّوبَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عَلِيَّةَ: قَالَ: فَتَرَكَهَا ابْنُ عُمَرَ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ، فَكَانَ لَا يُكْرِيهَا.

[٣٩٤٠] ١١٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: ذَهَبْتُ مَعَ ابْنِ عُمَرَ إِلَى رَافِعِ ابْنِ خَدِيجٍ حَتَّى أَنَا بِالْبَلَاطِ، فَأَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ كِرَاءِ الْمَرَاعِ.

[٣٩٤١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي خَلْفٍ وَحَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَاءُ بْنُ عَدِيٍّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو عَنْ زَيْدٍ، عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّهُ أَتَى رَافِعًا، فَذَكَرَ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

[3942] 111 - (...) It was narrated from Nâfi' that Ibn 'Umar used to rent out land. Then he was told a *Hadîth* from Râfi' bin *Khadij*. He said to him: "Come with me," and we went to him, and he narrated from some of his paternal uncles and said that the Prophet ﷺ had forbidden leasing out land. Then Ibn 'Umar stopped doing that and he did not rent it out.

[3943] (...) Ibn 'Awn narrated (a *Hadîth* as no. 3942) it with this chain, and he said: "He (Râfi') narrated to him from some of his paternal uncles, from the Prophet ﷺ."

[3944] 112 - (...) Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar used to lease out his land, until he heard that Râfi' bin *Khadij* Al-Anṣârî forbade leasing out land. 'Abdullâh met him and said: "O Ibn *Khadij*, what are you narrating from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about leasing out land?" Râfi' bin *Khadij* said to 'Abdullâh: "I heard my two paternal uncles, who had been present at (the battle of) Badr, narrating to the family, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade leasing out land." 'Abdullâh said: "At the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ I knew that land could be leased

[٣٩٤٢] ١١١ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ

ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنٌ يَعْنِي بْنَ حَسَنِ ابْنِ يَسَارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَوْنٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ؛ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ يَأْجُرُ الْأَرْضَ - قَالَ - : فَنَبِيَّ حَدِيثًا عَنْ رَافِعٍ [ابْنِ خَدِيجٍ] - قَالَ - : فَأَنْطَلَقَ بِي مَعَهُ إِلَيْهِ - قَالَ - : فَذَكَرَ عَنِ بَعْضِ عُمَوْمِيهِ، ذَكَرَ فِيهِ [عَنِ] النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، أَنَّهُ نَهَى عَنِ كِرَاءِ الْأَرْضِ - قَالَ - : فَتَرَكَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ فَلَمْ يَأْجُرْ [ه].

[٣٩٤٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هُرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَوْنٍ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ [و] قَالَ: فَحَدَّثَهُ عَنْ بَعْضِ عُمَوْمِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

[٣٩٤٤] ١١٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ

الْمَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبِ بْنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي عَقِيلُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ؛ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ يُكْرِي أَرْضِيهِ، حَتَّى بَلَغَهُ أَنَّ رَافِعَ ابْنَ خَدِيجِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ كَانَ يَنْهَى عَنِ كِرَاءِ الْأَرْضِ، فَلَقِيَهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ فَقَالَ: يَا ابْنَ خَدِيجٍ! مَاذَا تَحَدَّثُ عَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي كِرَاءِ الْأَرْضِ؟ قَالَ رَافِعُ بْنُ خَدِيجٍ لِعَبْدِ اللَّهِ: سَمِعْتُ عَمِّي وَكَأَنَّا قَدْ شَهِدَا

out.” Then ‘Abdullâh was afraid that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had said something new that he did not know of, so he stopped leasing out land.

بَدْرًا يُحَدِّثَانِ أَهْلَ الدَّارِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ كِرَاءِ الْأَرْضِ. قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: لَقَدْ كُنْتُ أَعْلَمُ فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، أَنَّ الْأَرْضَ تُكْرَى، ثُمَّ خَشِيَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ أَنْ يَكُونَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَحَدَتْ فِي ذَلِكَ شَيْئًا لَمْ يَكُنْ عَلِمَهُ، فَتَرَكَ كِرَاءَ الْأَرْضِ.

Chapter 18. Leasing Out Land (Kirâ') In Return For Food

(المعجم ١٨) - (باب كراء الأرض
بالطعام) (التحفة ١٨)

[3945] 113 - (1548) It was narrated that Râfi' bin Khadîj said: “We used to rent land at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, leasing it for one-third or one-quarter (of the yield of a specified crop) and a specified amount of food. Then one day, one of my paternal uncles came to us and said: ‘The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ has forbidden to us something that was beneficial to us, but obedience to Allâh and His Messenger is more beneficial to us. He forbade us to rent land and lease it for one-third or one-quarter (of the yield of a specified crop) and a specified amount of food, and he ordered the owner of the land to cultivate it or let it be cultivated, and he disliked leasing it out or anything else.’”

[٣٩٤٥] ١١٣ - (١٥٤٨) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ وَيَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عُثَيْبٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ يَعْلَى بْنِ حَكِيمٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ رَافِعِ بْنِ خَدِيجٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا نُحَاقِلُ الْأَرْضَ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَتُكْرِمُهَا بِالثُّلُثِ وَالرُّبْعِ وَالطَّعَامِ الْمُسَمَّى، فَجَاءَنَا ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ رَجُلٌ مِنْ عُمُومَتِي فَقَالَ: نَهَانَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ أَمْرٍ كَانَ لَنَا نَافِعًا، وَطَوَاعِيَةُ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ أَنْفَعُ لَنَا، نَهَانَا أَنْ نُحَاقِلَ بِالْأَرْضِ فَتُكْرِمُهَا عَلَى الثُّلُثِ وَالرُّبْعِ وَالطَّعَامِ الْمُسَمَّى، وَأَمَرَ رَبُّ الْأَرْضِ أَنْ يَزْرَعَهَا أَوْ يَزْرِعَهَا، وَكَرِهَ كِرَاءَهَا، وَمَا سِوَى ذَلِكَ.

[3946] (...) It was narrated that Râfi' bin Khadîj said: "We used to rent land and lease it for one-third or one-quarter..." then he narrated a *Hadîth* like that of Ibn 'Ulayyah (no. 3945).

[٣٩٤٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ قَالَ: كَتَبَ إِلَيَّ يَغْلَى بْنُ حَكِيمٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنَ يَسَارٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ رَافِعِ بْنِ خَدِيجٍ. قَالَ: كُنَّا نَحَاقِلُ بِالْأَرْضِ فَنُكْرِيهَا عَلَى الثُّلُثِ وَالرُّبْعِ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُثَيْبَةَ.

[3947] (...) A similar report (as no. 3945) was narrated from Ya'la bin Hakîm, with this chain.

[٣٩٤٧] (...) حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُهُ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ، عَنْ يَغْلَى بْنِ حَكِيمٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

[3948] (...) It was narrated from Râfi' bin Khadîj from the Prophet ﷺ (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3945) but he did not say: "From some of his paternal uncles."

[٣٩٤٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي جَرِيرُ بْنُ حَازِمٍ، عَنْ يَغْلَى بْنِ حَكِيمٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، عَنْ رَافِعِ [بْنِ خَدِيجٍ] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: عَنْ بَعْضِ عُمُومَتِهِ.

[3949] 114 - (...) It was narrated from Abû An-Najâshî, the freed slave of Râfi' bin Khadîj, from Râfi', that Zuhair bin Râfi' - who was his paternal uncle - (He) said: "Zuhair came to me and said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade something that was beneficial for us.' I said: 'What is that? Whatever the Messenger of

[٣٩٤٩] ١١٤ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُسَهَّرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَمْزَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو عَمْرٍو الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي النَّجَّاشِيِّ مَوْلَى رَافِعِ بْنِ خَدِيجٍ، عَنْ رَافِعٍ؛ أَنَّ طُهَيْرَ ابْنَ رَافِعٍ - وَهُوَ عَمُّهُ - قَالَ: أَتَانِي

Allâh ﷺ says is right.' He said: 'He asked me: "What do you do with your fields?" I said: "We rent them, O Messenger of Allâh, in return for (what grows on the edge) of the spring, or for several *Wasq* of dates or barley." He said: "Do not do that. Cultivate them, or let them be cultivated by others, or keep them."

[3950] (...) This was narrated from Râfi' from the Prophet ﷺ, (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3949) but he did not say: "From the paternal uncle of Zuhair."

Chapter 19. Leasing Out Land (*Kirâ'*) For Gold And Silver

[3951] 115 - (1547) It was narrated from Hanzalah bin Qais that he asked Râfi' bin Khadij about leasing out land. He said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade leasing out land." I said: "For gold and silver?" He said: "As for (leasing it for) gold and silver, there is nothing wrong with that."

ظُهَيْرٍ فَقَالَ: لَقَدْ نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ أَمْرِ كَانَ بِنَا رَافِعًا. فَقُلْتُ: وَمَا ذَاكَ؟ مَا قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَهُوَ حَقٌّ - قَالَ - : سَأَلَنِي كَيْفَ تَصْنَعُونَ بِمَحَاقِلِكُمْ؟ فَقُلْتُ: نُؤَاجِرُهَا، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! عَلَى الرَّبِيعِ أَوْ الْأَوْسُقِ مِنَ التَّمْرِ أَوْ الشَّعِيرِ قَالَ: «فَلَا تَفْعَلُوا، ازْرَعُوها، أَوْ ازْرِعُوها، أَوْ اْمْسِكُوها».

[3950] (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ بْنِ عَمَّارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي النَّجَّاشِيِّ، عَنْ رَافِعٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِهِذَا وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: عَنْ عَمِّهِ ظُهَيْرٍ.

(المعجم ١٩) - (بَابُ كِرَاءِ الْأَرْضِ بِالذَّهَبِ وَالْوَرَقِ) (التحفة ١٩)

[3951] ١١٥ - (١٥٤٧) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ رِبْعَةَ بْنِ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ حَنْظَلَةَ بْنِ قَيْسٍ؛ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ رَافِعَ بْنَ خَدِيجٍ عَنْ كِرَاءِ الْأَرْضِ؟ فَقَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ كِرَاءِ الْأَرْضِ - قَالَ - : فَقُلْتُ: أِبَالذَّهَبِ وَالْوَرَقِ؟ فَقَالَ: أَمَّا بِالذَّهَبِ وَالْوَرَقِ، فَلَا بَأْسَ بِهِ. [راجع:

[3952] 116 - (...) Ḥanzalah bin Qais Al-Anṣarī said: "I asked Rāfi' bin Khadīj about leasing out land for gold and silver. He said: 'There is nothing wrong with that. Rather at the time of the Prophet ﷺ the people used to rent land in return for what grows along the water channels, and at the springs, and in some parts of the fields, but one part would be destroyed while another part would be safe, or vice versa, and this was the only way in which people leased out land. So this was forbidden. As for something that is specified and guaranteed, there is nothing wrong with it.'"

[3953] 117 - (...) It was narrated from Ḥanzalah Az-Zuraqī that he heard Rāfi' bin Khadīj say: "We had the most land among the Anṣār, and we used to lease out land on the basis that we would have the produce of this part, and they would have the produce of that, and perhaps one part would yield produce and the other part would not. So he forbade us to do that. As for silver, he did not forbid us."

[3954] (...) A similar report (as no. 3953) was narrated from Yaḥyâ bin Sa'eed, with this chain.

[٣٩٥٢] ١١٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ، عَنْ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: حَدَّثَنِي حَنْظَلَةُ بْنُ قَيْسِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ رَافِعَ بْنَ خَدِيجٍ عَنْ كِرَاءِ الْأَرْضِ بِالذَّهَبِ وَالْوَرَقِ؟ فَقَالَ: لَا بَأْسَ بِهِ، إِنَّمَا كَانَ النَّاسُ يُوَاجِرُونَ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، عَلَى الْمَادِيَانَاتِ، وَأَقْبَالِ الْجَدَاوِلِ، وَأَشْيَاءَ مِنَ الزَّرْعِ، فَيَهْلِكُ هَذَا وَيَسْلَمُ هَذَا، وَيَسْلَمُ هَذَا وَيَهْلِكُ هَذَا، فَلَمْ يَكُنْ لِلنَّاسِ كِرَاءٌ إِلَّا هَذَا، فَلِذَلِكَ رُجِرَ عَنْهُ، فَأَمَّا شَيْءٌ مَعْلُومٌ مَضْمُونٌ، فَلَا بَأْسَ بِهِ.

[٣٩٥٣] ١١٧ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ يَحْيَى وَهُوَ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ حَنْظَلَةَ الزُّرَقِيِّ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَافِعَ بْنَ خَدِيجٍ يَقُولُ: كُنَّا أَكْثَرَ الْأَنْصَارِ حَقْلًا - قَالَ - : كُنَّا نُكْرِئُ الْأَرْضَ عَلَى أَنْ لَنَا هَذِهِ وَهَهُمْ هَذِهِ، فَرُبَّمَا أَخْرَجَتْ هَذِهِ وَلَمْ تُخْرَجْ هَذِهِ، فَتَهَانَا عَنْ ذَلِكَ، وَأَمَّا الْوَرِقُ فَلَمْ يَنْهَنَا.

[٣٩٥٤] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا

يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَرُونَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ.

Chapter 20. Muzâra'ah
(Sharecropping) And Mu'âjarah
(lending)

[3955] 118 - (1549) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin As-Sâ'ib said: "I asked 'Abdullâh bin Ma'qil about *Muzâra'ah*. He said: 'Thâbit bin Aḍ-Ḍaḥḥâk told me that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Muzâra'ah*.'" According to the report of Ibn Abî Shaibah: "He (ﷺ) forbade it." And he said: "I asked Ibn Ma'qil," but he did not name him as 'Abdullâh.

[3956] 119 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin As-Sâ'ib said: "We entered upon 'Abdullâh bin Ma'qil and asked him about *Muzâra'ah*. He said: 'Thâbit said that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade *Muzâra'ah* and enjoined *Mu'âjarah* (renting out land), and he said: There is nothing wrong with it.'"

(المعجم ٢٠) - (بَابُ فِي الْمَزَارَعَةِ
وَالْمُؤَاجَرَةِ) (التحفة ٢٠)

[٣٩٥٥] ١١٨ - (١٥٤٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ ابْنُ زِيَادٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ، كِلَيْهِمَا عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ السَّائِبِ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ مَعْقِلٍ عَنِ الْمَزَارَعَةِ؟ فَقَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي ثَابِتُ بْنُ الضَّحَّاكِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ الْمَزَارَعَةِ. وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: نَهَى عَنْهَا. وَقَالَ: سَأَلْتُ ابْنَ مَعْقِلٍ، وَلَمْ يُسَمِّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ.

[٣٩٥٦] ١١٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَمَّادٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ السَّائِبِ قَالَ: دَخَلْنَا عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَعْقِلٍ فَسَأَلْنَاهُ عَنِ الْمَزَارَعَةِ؟ فَقَالَ: زَعَمَ ثَابِتٌ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ الْمَزَارَعَةِ، وَأَمَرَ بِالْمُؤَاجَرَةِ، وَقَالَ: «لَا بَأْسَ بِهَا».

Chapter 21. Lending Land

(المعجم ٢١) - (باب الأرض تمنح)

(التحفة ٢١)

[3957] 120 - (1550) It was narrated from 'Amr that Mujâhid said to Tâwûs: "Let us go to Ibn Râfi' bin Khadîj and listen to the *Hadîth* from his father, from the Prophet ﷺ." He said: "He rebuked him." He said: "By Allâh, if I had known that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade it, I would not have done it, but one who is more knowledgeable than them" - meaning Ibn 'Abbâs - "told me that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'For a man to lend his land to his Muslim brother is better for him than taking a specified amount for it.'"

[3958] 121 - (...) It was narrated from Tâwûs that he used to rent out (*Yukhâbir*) his land. 'Amr said: "I said to him: 'O Abû 'Abdur-Rahmân, why don't you stop this renting, for they are saying that the Prophet ﷺ forbade renting out land?' He said: 'O 'Amr, the most knowledgeable of them of that' - meaning Ibn 'Abbâs - 'told me that the Prophet ﷺ did not forbid it, rather he said: For one of you to lend his land to his brother is better for him than renting it out for a specified amount.'"

[٣٩٥٧] ١٢٠ - (١٥٥٠) حَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ،
عَنْ عَمْرٍو أَنَّ مُجَاهِدًا قَالَ لِبَطَاوُسٍ:
انْطَلِقْ بِنَا إِلَى ابْنِ رَافِعِ بْنِ خَدِيجٍ،
فَاسْمَعْ مِنْهُ الْحَدِيثَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ - قَالَ - فَانْتَهَرَهُ - قَالَ -:
إِنِّي وَاللَّهِ! لَوْ أَعْلَمْتُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
نَهَى عَنْهُ مَا فَعَلْتُهُ، وَلَكِنْ حَدَّثَنِي مَنْ هُوَ
أَعْلَمُ بِهِ مِنْهُمْ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ؛ أَنَّ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَأَنَّ يَمْنَحَ الرَّجُلُ
أَخَاهُ أَرْضَهُ خَيْرٌ لَهُ مِنْ أَنْ يَأْخُذَ عَلَيْهَا
خَرْجًا مَعْلُومًا».

[٣٩٥٨] ١٢١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ

أَبِي عَمْرٍو: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَمْرٍو، وَابْنُ
طَاوُسٍ عَنْ طَاوُسٍ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يُخَابِرُ. قَالَ
عَمْرٍو: قُلْتُ لَهُ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ!
لَوْ تَرَكْتُ هَذِهِ الْمُخَابِرَةَ فَإِنَّهُمْ يَزْعُمُونَ
أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ الْمُخَابِرَةِ. فَقَالَ:
أَيُّ عَمْرٍو! أَخْبَرَنِي أَعْلَمُهُمْ بِذَلِكَ يَعْنِي
ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمْ يَنْهَ عَنْهَا،
إِنَّمَا قَالَ: «يَمْنَحُ أَحَدُكُمْ أَخَاهُ خَيْرٌ لَهُ مِنْ
أَنْ يَأْخُذَ عَلَيْهَا خَرْجًا مَعْلُومًا».

[3959] (...) A *Hadīth* similar to theirs (i.e. Ibn Tāwūs and Ibn ‘Amr’ no. 3959) was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbās from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٣٩٥٩] (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا الثَّقَفِيُّ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي سَيِّبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ وَكَيْعٍ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْفَضْلُ بْنُ مُوسَى عَنْ شَرِيكَ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

[3960] 122 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbās that the Prophet ﷺ said: “If one of you were to lend his land to his brother, that would be better for him than taking such and such for it” meaning a specified amount.

[٣٩٦٠] ١٢٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ - قَالَ عَبْدُ أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ ابْنِ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَأَنْ يَمْنَحَ أَحَدُكُمْ أَخَاهُ أَرْضَهُ خَيْرٌ لَهُ مِنْ أَنْ يَأْخُذَ عَلَيْهَا كَذًا وَكَذًا» لَيْسِيءٌ مَعْلُومٌ.

قَالَ: وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: هُوَ الْحَقْلُ، وَهُوَ بِلِسَانِ الْأَنْصَارِ الْمُحَاقَلَةُ.

[3961] 123 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbās that the Prophet ﷺ said: “Whoever has land, if he lends it to his brother, that is better for him.”

[٣٩٦١] ١٢٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ جَعْفَرِ الرَّقِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَبِي أَنْيسَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ كَانَتْ لَهُ أَرْضٌ فَإِنَّهُ إِنْ مَنَحَهَا أَخَاهُ خَيْرٌ لَهُ».

22. The Book Of Musâqâh And Mu'âmalah

٧ - (المعجم ٢٢) - كتاب

المساقاة والمزارعة (التحفة ...)

Chapter 1. Musâqâh And Mu'âmalah In Return For A Share Of The Fruit And Crops

(المعجم ١) - (باب المساقاة)

والمعاملة بجزء من الثمر والزرع)

(التحفة ٢٢)

[3962] 1 - (1551) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ made a contract with the people of Khaibar for half of the fruit or crops produced.

[٣٩٦٢] ١ - (١٥٥١) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ

ابْنُ حَنْبَلٍ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِزُهَيْرٍ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَامَلَ أَهْلَ خَيْبَرَ بِشَطْرٍ مَا يَخْرُجُ مِنْهَا مِنْ تَمْرٍ أَوْ زَرْعٍ.

[3963] 2 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ handed over Khaibar in return for half of the fruit or crops that it produced. Every year his wives would be given one hundred Wasq: Eighty Wasq of dates and twenty of barley. When 'Umar was in charge, he divided Khaibar, and he gave the wives of the Prophet ﷺ the choice of having land and water allotted to them, or continuing to receive the same number of Wasq every year. They differed. Some of them chose land and water, and some of them chose to be given

[٣٩٦٣] ٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ

حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ وَهُوَ ابْنُ مُسَهَّرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: أَعْطَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ خَيْبَرَ بِشَطْرٍ مَا يَخْرُجُ مِنْهَا مِنْ تَمْرٍ أَوْ زَرْعٍ، فَكَانَ يُعْطَى أَزْوَاجَهُ كُلَّ سَنَةٍ مِائَةَ وَسَقٍ: ثَمَانِينَ وَسَقًا مِنْ تَمْرٍ، وَعِشْرِينَ وَسَقًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ، فَلَمَّا وَلِيَ عُمَرُ قَسَمَ خَيْبَرَ، خَيْرَ أَزْوَاجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، أَنْ يُقْطَعَ لَهُنَّ الْأَرْضُ وَالْمَاءُ، أَوْ يَضْمَنَّ لَهُنَّ الْأَوْسَاقَ كُلَّ عَامٍ، فَاخْتَلَفْنَ، فَمِنْهُنَّ مَنْ

Wasq every year. ‘Āishah and Ḥaḥṣah were among those who chose land and water.”

[3964] 3 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ made a contract with the people of Khaibar for one half of the crops or fruit produced... and he quoted a *Hadīth* like that of ‘Alī bin Mushir, but he did not mention that ‘Āishah and Ḥaḥṣah were among those who chose land and water. He said: “He gave the wives of the Prophet ﷺ the option of having land allocated to them,” but he did not mention water.

[3965] 4 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar said: “When Khaibar was conquered, the Jews asked the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ to let them stay there on the basis that they would work in the fields and give him half of the fruit or crops that they yielded. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘I will let you stay there for as long as we wish.’” Then he (the sub narrator) quoted a *Hadīth* like that of Ibn Numair and Ibn Mushir from ‘Ubaidullāh, and he added: “The produce would be divided into shares and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ would take the *Khums*.”

اخْتَارَ الْأَرْضَ وَالْمَاءَ، وَمِنْهُنَّ مَنْ اخْتَارَ الْأَوْسَاقَ كُلَّ عَامٍ، فَكَانَتْ عَائِشَةُ وَحَفْصَةُ مِمَّنِ اخْتَارَتَا الْأَرْضَ وَالْمَاءَ.

[٣٩٦٤] ٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَامَلَ أَهْلَ خَيْبَرَ بِشَطْرِ مَا خَرَجَ مِنْهَا مِنْ زَرْعٍ أَوْ ثَمَرٍ، وَاقْتَصَّ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُسْهِرٍ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: فَكَانَتْ عَائِشَةُ وَحَفْصَةُ مِمَّنِ اخْتَارَتَا الْأَرْضَ وَالْمَاءَ، وَقَالَ: خَيْرَ أَزْوَاجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنْ يُقْطَعَ لَهُنَّ الْأَرْضُ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ الْمَاءَ.

[٣٩٦٥] ٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدِ اللَّيْثِيِّ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: لَمَّا فُتِحَتْ خَيْبَرُ سَأَلْتُ يَهُودَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يُعْرَهُمْ فِيهَا، عَلَى أَنْ يَعْمَلُوا عَلَيَّ نِصْفَ مَا خَرَجَ مِنْهَا مِنَ الثَّمَرِ وَالزَّرْعِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَقْرَبُكُمْ فِيهَا عَلَيَّ ذَلِكَ مَا شِئْنَا» ثُمَّ سَأَلَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَابْنِ مُسْهِرٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ. وَزَادَ فِيهِ: وَكَانَ الثَّمَرُ يُقْسَمُ عَلَى السُّهْمَانِ مِنْ

نَضِفَ خَيْبَرَ، فَيَأْخُذُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
الْخُمْسَ.

[3966] 5 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave the palm trees and land of Khaibar to the Jews of Khaibar on the basis that they would cultivate them at their own expense, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ would have half of the yield.

[٣٩٦٦] ٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ رُمَيْحٍ:
أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ،
عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ عَنْ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ؛ أَنَّهُ دَفَعَ إِلَى يَهُودِ خَيْبَرَ نَخْلَ خَيْبَرَ
وَأَرْضَهَا، عَلَى أَنْ يَعْمَلُوهَا مِنْ أَمْوَالِهِمْ،
وَلِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ شَطْرَ ثَمَرِهَا.

[3967] 6 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that 'Umar bin Al-Khattâb expelled the Jews and Christians from the land of Al-Hijâz. When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ conquered Khaibar, he wanted to expel the Jews from it, as the land had come under the sway of Allâh, His Messenger and the Muslims. He wanted to expel the Jews from it but the Jews asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to let them stay there on the basis that they would cultivate it, and they would have half of the yield. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to them: "We will let you stay there on that basis, for as long as we wish." And they stayed there until 'Umar expelled them to Taimâ' and Arihâ'.

[٣٩٦٧] ٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ رَافِعٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ
لِابْنِ رَافِعٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ:
أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي مُوسَى بْنُ
عُقْبَةَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ عُمَرَ
ابْنَ الْخَطَّابِ أَجْلَى الْيَهُودَ وَالنَّصَارَى مِنْ
أَرْضِ الْحِجَازِ، وَأَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَمَّا
ظَهَرَ عَلَى خَيْبَرَ أَرَادَ إِخْرَاجَ الْيَهُودِ مِنْهَا،
وَكَانَتْ الْأَرْضُ، حِينَ ظَهَرَ عَلَيْهَا، لِلَّهِ عَزَّ
وَجَلَّ وَلِرَسُولِهِ ﷺ وَلِلْمُسْلِمِينَ، فَأَرَادَ
إِخْرَاجَ الْيَهُودِ مِنْهَا، فَسَأَلَتِ الْيَهُودُ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يَقْرَهُمْ بِهَا، عَلَى أَنْ يَكْفُوا
عَمَلَهَا، وَلَهُمْ نِصْفُ الثَّمَرِ. فَقَالَ لَهُمْ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «نَقْرُكُمْ بِهَا عَلَى ذَلِكَ،
مَا شِئْنَا» فَقَرُّوا بِهَا حَتَّى أَجْلَاهُمْ عُمَرُ
إِلَى تَيْمَاءَ وَأَرِيحَاءَ.

Chapter 2. The Virtue Of Planting And Cultivating

[3968] 7 - (1552) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no Muslim who plants something but whatever is eaten of it is charity for him, and whatever is stolen from it is charity for him, and whatever the wild animals eat from it is charity for him, and whatever the birds eat from it is charity for him; no one takes anything from it but it will be charity for him.'"

[3969] 8 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir that the Prophet ﷺ entered upon Umm Mubash-shir Al-Anṣârîyyah among her palm trees, and the Prophet ﷺ said to her: "Who planted these palm trees? Was it a Muslim or a disbeliever?" She said: "A Muslim." He said: "No Muslim plants anything or cultivates anything, and humans, animals or anything eats from it, but it will be charity for him."

[3970] 9 - (...) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'No Muslim man plants anything or cultivates anything that a wild animal or bird or anything eats

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ الْغَرَسِ

والزرع) (التحفة ٢٣)

[٣٩٦٨] ٧ - (١٥٥٢) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْ مُسْلِمٍ يَغْرِسُ غَرْسًا إِلَّا كَانَ مَا أَكَلَ مِنْهُ لَهُ صَدَقَةٌ، وَمَا سُرِقَ مِنْهُ لَهُ صَدَقَةٌ، وَمَا أَكَلَ الطَّيْرُ مِنْهُ فَهُوَ لَهُ صَدَقَةٌ، وَمَا أَكَلَتِ الطَّيْرُ فَهُوَ لَهُ صَدَقَةٌ، وَلَا يَزْرُوهُ أَحَدٌ إِلَّا كَانَ لَهُ صَدَقَةٌ».

[٣٩٦٩] ٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ دَخَلَ عَلَى أُمِّ مَيْسَرَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيَّةِ فِي نَخْلِ لَهَا، فَقَالَ لَهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ غَرَسَ هَذَا النَّخْلَ؟ [أ]مُسْلِمٌ أَمْ كَافِرٌ؟» فَقَالَتْ: بَلْ مُسْلِمٌ. فَقَالَ: «لَا يَغْرِسُ مُسْلِمٌ غَرْسًا، وَلَا يَزْرَعُ زَرْعًا، فَيَأْكُلُ مِنْهُ إِنْسَانٌ وَلَا دَابَّةٌ وَلَا شَيْءٌ، إِلَّا كَانَتْ لَهُ صَدَقَةٌ».

[٣٩٧٠] ٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي خَلْفٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ

from, but he will have a reward for that.”

[3971] 10 - (...) Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “The Prophet ﷺ entered upon Umm Ma’bad in her garden. He said: ‘O Umm Ma’bad, who planted these palm trees? Was it a Muslim or a disbeliever?’ She said: ‘A Muslim.’ He said: ‘No Muslim plants anything that a human, animal or bird eats from, but it will be charity for him until the Day of Resurrection.”

[3972] 11 - (...) It was narrated from Al-A’mash, from Abû Sufyân, from Jâbir. ‘Amr added in his report from ‘Ammâr, and Abû Kuraib added in his report from Abû Mu’âwiyah; “from Umm Mubash-shir.” In the report of Ibn Fuḍail it says: “From the wife of Zaid bin Hârithah.” In the report of Ishâq from Abû Mu’âwiyah it says: “Perhaps he said: ‘From Umm Mubash-shir from the Prophet

يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَغْرِسُ رَجُلٌ مُسْلِمٌ غَرْسًا، وَلَا زَرْعًا، فَيَأْكُلُ مِنْهُ سَبْعٌ أَوْ طَائِرٌ أَوْ شَيْءٌ، إِلَّا كَانَ لَهُ فِيهِ أَجْرٌ». وَقَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي خَلْفٍ: طَائِرٌ شَيْءٌ كَذَا.

[٣٩٧١] ١٠- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ بِنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عِبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَاءُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَيَّ أُمَّ مَعْبِدٍ، حَائِطًا. فَقَالَ: «يَا أُمَّ مَعْبِدِ! مَنْ غَرَسَ هَذَا النَّخْلَ؟ [أَمْ مُسْلِمٌ أَمْ كَافِرٌ؟] فَقَالَتْ: بَلْ مُسْلِمٌ. قَالَ: «فَلَا يَغْرِسُ الْمُسْلِمُ غَرْسًا، فَيَأْكُلُ مِنْهُ إِنْسَانٌ وَلَا دَابَّةٌ وَلَا طَيْرٌ، إِلَّا كَانَ لَهُ صَدَقَةٌ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[٣٩٧٢] ١١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمَّارُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فَضَيْلٍ، كُلُّهُمَا عَنْ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ. زَادَ عَمْرُو فِي

ﷺ' and perhaps he did not say it." All of them said: "From the Prophet ﷺ," like the *Hadîth* of 'Atâ' (no. 3968), Abû Az-Zubair (no. 3969) and 'Amr bin Dînâr (3971).

[3973] 12 - (1553) It was narrated that Anas said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no Muslim who plants something or cultivates something that birds, humans or animals eat from, but it will be charity for him.'"

[3974] 13 - (...) Anas bin Mâlik narrated that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ entered a garden of palm trees belonging to Umm Mubash-shir, a woman of the *Anshâr*. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Who planted these palm trees? Was it a Muslim or a disbeliever?" They said: "A Muslim..." a *Hadîth* like theirs (i.e., Yahya, Qutaibah, and Muḥammad no. 3973).

رَوَاتِهِ عَنْ عَمَّارٍ، وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ فِي رَوَاتِهِ عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ فَقَالَا: عَنْ أُمِّ مُبَشَّرٍ. وَفِي رَوَايَةِ ابْنِ فَضِيلٍ: عَنْ امْرَأَةٍ زَيْدِ بْنِ حَارِثَةَ. وَفِي رَوَايَةِ إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ قَالَ: رَبِّمَا قَالَ عَنْ أُمِّ مُبَشَّرٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. وَرَبِّمَا لَمْ يَقُلْ. وَكُلُّهُمْ قَالُوا: عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ عَطَاءٍ وَأَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ وَعَمْرُو بْنِ دِينَارٍ.

[٣٩٧٣] ١٢ - (١٥٥٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَفُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عُبَيْدِ الْعُبَيْرِيِّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى، قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْ مُسْلِمٍ يَغْرِسُ غَرْسًا، أَوْ يَزْرَعُ زَرْعًا، فَيَأْكُلُ مِنْهُ طَيْرٌ أَوْ إِنْسَانٌ أَوْ بَهِيمَةٌ، إِلَّا كَانَ لَهُ بِهِ صَدَقَةٌ».

[٣٩٧٤] ١٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبَانُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ نَخْلًا لِأُمِّ مُبَشَّرٍ، امْرَأَةٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ غَرَسَ هَذَا النَّخْلَ؟ أَمْسَلِمٌ أَمْ كَافِرٌ؟» قَالُوا: مُسْلِمٌ، بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

Chapter 3. Waiving Payment In The Case Of Blight

[3975] 14 - (1554) It was narrated from Abû Az-Zubair that he heard Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh رضي الله عنه say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If you sell some fruit to your brother then it is stricken with blight, it is not permissible for you to take anything from him. Why would you take your brother's wealth unlawfully?'"

[3976] (...) A similar report (as no. 3975) was narrated from Ibn Juraij with this chain.

[3977] 15 - (1555) It was narrated from Anas that the Prophet ﷺ forbade selling the fruit of palm trees until they bloom. We said: "What does bloom mean?" He said: "Turning red or yellow. Do you think that if Allâh withholds the fruit, would you regard your brother's wealth as permissible?"

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ وَضْعِ الْجَوَائِحِ)

(التحفة ٢٤)

[٣٩٧٥] ١٤ - (١٥٥٤) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا الزُّبَيْرِ أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنْ بَعْتَ مِنْ أَخِيكَ ثَمْرًا؛ وَحَدَّثْنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو ضَمْرَةَ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَوْ بَعْتَ مِنْ أَخِيكَ ثَمْرًا، فَأَصَابَتْهُ جَائِحَةٌ، فَلَا يَجِلُّ لَكَ أَنْ تَأْخُذَ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا، بِمِ تَأْخُذُ مَالَ أَخِيكَ بِغَيْرِ حَقٍّ؟». [انظر: ٣٩٨٠]

[٣٩٧٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ

الْحُلَوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

[٣٩٧٧] ١٥ - (١٥٥٥) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى

ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقَتَيْبَةُ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ حَمِيدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ بَيْعِ ثَمَرِ النَّخْلِ حَتَّى تَرْهُو، فَقُلْنَا لِأَنَسٍ: مَا رَهُوْهَا؟ قَالَ: تَحْمَرُّ وَتَضْفَرُّ، أَرَأَيْتَكَ إِنْ مَنَعَ اللَّهُ الثَّمْرَةَ، بِمِ تَسْتَجِلُّ مَالَ أَخِيكَ؟.

[3978]... - (...) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade selling fruit until it bloomed. They said: "What does bloom mean?" He said: "Turning red. He said: If Allâh withholds the fruit, on what basis do you regard your brother's wealth as permissible?"

[3979] 16 - (...) It was narrated from Anas that the Prophet ﷺ said: "If Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, did not cause the fruit (to grow), on what basis do you regard your brother's wealth as permissible?"

[3980] 17 - (1554) It was narrated from Jâbir that the Prophet ﷺ enjoined waiving payments in a case where the crop was stricken by blight.

Abû Ishâq said: "Ibrâhîm (who was the companion of Muslim) said: "Abdur-Raḥmân bin Bishr narrated this to me from Sufyân."

Chapter 4. It Is Recommended To Waive Debts

[3981] 18 - (1556) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "At the time of the

[٣٩٧٨] (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَالِكٌ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ الطَّوِيلِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ بَيْعِ الثَّمَرَةِ حَتَّى تُزْهِيَ قَالُوا: وَمَا تُزْهِي؟ قَالَ: تَحْمَرُ، فَقَالَ: إِذَا مَنَّ اللَّهُ الثَّمَرَةَ، فِيمَ تَسْتَحِلُّ مَالَ أَخِيكَ؟.

[٣٩٧٩] ١٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنْ لَمْ يُثْمِرْهَا اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، فِيمَ يَسْتَحِلُّ أَحَدُكُمْ مَالَ أَخِيهِ؟».

[٣٩٨٠] ١٧ - (١٥٥٤) حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ ابْنِ الْحَكَمِ وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ دِينَارٍ وَعَبْدُ الْجَبَّارِ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِبِشْرِ - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ عَتِيقٍ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَمَرَ بِوَضْعِ الْجَوَائِحِ. قَالَ [أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ] إِبْرَاهِيمُ [وَهُوَ صَاحِبُ مُسْلِمٍ]: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ بِشْرِ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، بِهَذَا. [راجع: ٣٩٧٥]

(المعجم ٤) - (باب استحباب الوضع من الدين) (التحفة ٢٥)

[٣٩٨١] ١٨ - (١٥٥٦) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنْ

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, a man suffered loss of some fruit that he had bought, and his debts mounted. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Give him charity,' and the people gave him charity, but it was not enough to pay off his debt. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to his creditors: 'Take what you find, and you are not entitled to any more than that.'"

[3982] (...) A similar report (as no. 3981) was narrated from Bukhair bin Al-Ashajj with this chain.

[3983] 19 - (1557) 'Āishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ heard the noise of disputants at the door, raising their voices. One of them was asking the other to let him off and show him leniency in some matter, and he was saying: 'By Allâh I will not do that.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came out to them and said: 'Where is the one who swears by Allâh that he will not do an act of kindness?' He said: 'Here I am, O Messenger of Allâh; he may have whatever he wants.'"

عِيَاضِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: أُصِيبَ رَجُلٌ فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي ثِمَارِ ابْتَاعِهَا، فَكَثُرَ دَيْنُهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «تَصَدَّقُوا عَلَيْهِ» فَتَصَدَّقَ النَّاسُ عَلَيْهِ، فَلَمْ يَبْلُغْ ذَلِكَ وَفَاءَ دَيْنِهِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِغُرَمَائِهِ: «خُذُوا مَا وَجَدْتُمْ، وَلَيْسَ لَكُمْ إِلَّا ذَلِكَ».

[٣٩٨٢] (...) حَدَّثَنِي يُوسُفُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ بُكَيْرِ بْنِ الْأَشَجِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

[٣٩٨٣] ١٩ - (١٥٥٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي غَيْرُ وَاحِدٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِنَا قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي أُوَيْسٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَحِي عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ وَهُوَ ابْنُ بِلَالٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى ابْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الرَّجَالِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ أَنَّ أُمَّهُ عَمْرَةَ بِنْتُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ قَالَتْ: سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ تَقُولُ: سَمِعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَوْتَ خُصُومٍ بِالْبَابِ، عَالِيَةً أَصْوَاتُهُمَا، وَإِذَا أَحَدُهُمَا يَسْتَوْضِعُ الْآخَرَ وَيَسْتَرْفِقُهُ فِي شَيْءٍ، وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: وَاللَّهِ! لَا أَفْعَلُ. فَخَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَيْهِمَا، فَقَالَ: «أَيْنَ الْمُتَأَلِّي

عَلَى اللَّهِ لَا يَفْعَلُ الْمَعْرُوفَ؟» قَالَ: أَنَا، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَلَهُ أَيُّ ذَلِكَ أَحَبُّ.

[3984] 20 - (1558) ‘Abdullâh bin Ka‘b bin Mâlik narrated from his father that he asked Ibn Abî Hâdrad to pay a debt that he owed him at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, in the *Masjid*. Their voices became so loud that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ could hear them in his house. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came out to them and lifted the curtain of his apartment, and he called Ka‘b bin Mâlik, saying: “O Ka‘b!” Ka‘b said: “Here I am, O Messenger of Allâh.” He gestured with his hand, saying waive half of your debt. Ka‘b said: “I have done that, O Messenger of Allâh.” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Get up and pay off the rest.”

[٣٩٨٤] ٢٠ - (١٥٥٨) حَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ - قَالَ: أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ - أَنَّهُ تَقَاضَى ابْنُ أَبِي حَذْرَدٍ دَيْنًا - كَانَ لَهُ عَلَيْهِ، فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ - فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَارْتَفَعَتْ أَصْوَاتُهُمَا، حَتَّى سَمِعَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ فِي بَيْتِهِ، فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْهِمَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَتَّى كَشَفَ سِجْفَ حُجْرَتِهِ، وَنَادَى كَعْبَ ابْنَ مَالِكٍ فَقَالَ: «يَا كَعْبُ!» فَقَالَ: لَبَّيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَأَشَارَ إِلَيْهِ بِيَدِهِ: أَنْ ضَعِ الشُّطْرَ مِنْ دَيْنِكَ. قَالَ كَعْبٌ: قَدْ فَعَلْتُ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «قُمْ فَأَقْضِهِ».

[3985] 21 - (...) Ka‘b bin Mâlik narrated that he asked Ibn Abî Hâdrad to pay off a debt that he owed him... a *Hadîth* like that of Ibn Wahb (3984).

[٣٩٨٥] ٢١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عُمَرَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ كَعْبَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ تَقَاضَى دَيْنًا لَهُ عَلَى ابْنِ أَبِي حَذْرَدٍ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ وَهَبٍ.

[3986] (...) It was narrated from Ka'b bin Mâlik that he was owed money by 'Abdullâh bin Abî Hâdrad Al-Aslamî. He met him and pressured him to pay it, and they spoke until their voices became loud. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ passed by them and said: "O Ka'b!" and gestured with his hand as if he was telling him, 'Half.' So he took half of what was owed him and waive the rest.

[٣٩٨٦] (...) قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ: وَرَوَى اللَّيْثُ ابْنُ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي جَعْفَرُ ابْنُ رَبِيعَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ هُرْمَزٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّهُ كَانَ لَهُ مَالٌ عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي حَذْرَدِ الْأَسْلَمِيِّ، فَلَقِيَهُ فَلَزِمَهُ، فَتَكَلَّمَا حَتَّى ارْتَفَعَتِ الْأَصْوَاتُ، فَمَرَّ بِهِمَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «يَا كَعْبُ!» فَأَشَارَ بِيَدِهِ، كَأَنَّهُ يَقُولُ النُّصْفَ فَأَخَذَ نِصْفًا مِمَّا عَلَيْهِ، وَتَرَكَ نِصْفًا.

Chapter 5. If A Man Finds What He Sold With The Purchaser, Who Has Become Bankrupt, Then He Has The Right To Take It Back

[3987] 22 - (1559) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said - or I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say -: 'Whoever finds his property with a man who has become bankrupt' - or 'a person who has become bankrupt - he is more entitled to it than anyone else.'"

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ مَنْ أَدْرَكَ مَا بَاعَهُ عِنْدَ الْمُشْتَرِي، وَقَدْ أَفْلَسَ، فَلَهُ الرَّجُوعُ فِيهِ) (التحفة ٢٦)

[٣٩٨٧] ٢٢- (١٥٥٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ [ابْنِ حَرْبٍ]: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ حَزْمٍ؛ أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ - أَوْ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ - : «مَنْ أَدْرَكَ مَالَهُ بِعَيْنِهِ عِنْدَ رَجُلٍ قَدْ أَفْلَسَ - أَوْ إِنْسَانٍ قَدْ أَفْلَسَ - فَهُوَ أَحَقُّ بِهِ مِنْ غَيْرِهِ».

[3988] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Zuhair (no. 3988) was narrated from Yahyâ bin Sa'eed with this chain. Ibn Rumh said in his report: "Any man who becomes bankrupt."

[٣٩٨٨] (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هُثَيْمٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ زُفْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبِ الْحَارِثِيِّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زَيْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَحَفْصُ ابْنِ غِيَاثٍ، كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ زُهَيْرٍ. وَقَالَ ابْنُ زُفْرٍ مِنْ بَيْنِهِمْ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: أَيُّمَا امْرِيءٍ فُلَسَ.

[3989] 23 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ concerning a man who becomes destitute, if the goods are found with him and not given away yet: "The original owner who sold them to him is more entitled to them."

[٣٩٨٩] ٢٣- (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَمْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عِكْرَمَةَ بْنِ خَالِدِ الْمَخْزُومِيِّ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي الْحُسَيْنِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ بْنَ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنَ حَزْمٍ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ حَدِيثِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ حَدِيثِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي الرَّجُلِ الَّذِي يُعْدِمُ، إِذَا وُجِدَ عِنْدَهُ الْمَتَاعُ وَلَمْ يُفْرَقْهُ: «أَنَّه لِصَاحِبِهِ الَّذِي بَاعَهُ».

[3990] 24 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "If a man becomes bankrupt, and a man finds his goods with him, he is more entitled to them."

[٣٩٩٠] ٢٤- (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ
وَعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا
شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنِ النَّضْرِ ابْنِ أَنَسٍ،
عَنْ بَشِيرِ بْنِ نَهْيِكَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ
عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا أَفْلَسَ
الرَّجُلُ، فَوَجَدَ الرَّجُلُ مَتَاعَهُ بِعَيْنِهِ،
فَهُوَ أَحَقُّ بِهِ».

[3991] (...) A similar report (as no. 3990) was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain, but they said: "He is more entitled to it than any other creditors."

[٣٩٩١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ
حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ:
حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ
أَيْضًا: حَدَّثَنَا مَعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
أَبِي كِلَابَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ
مِثْلَهُ، وَقَالَا: «فَهُوَ أَحَقُّ بِهِ مِنْ
الْغُرَمَاءِ».

[3992] 25 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "If a man becomes bankrupt and another man finds his goods with him, he is more entitled to them."

[٣٩٩٢] ٢٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ أَبِي خَلْفٍ وَحَجَّاجُ بْنُ
الشَّاعِرِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سَلَمَةَ الْخُرَاعِيُّ
- قَالَ حَجَّاجٌ حَدَّثَنَا مَنصُورُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ-:
أَخْبَرَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ عَنْ خُثَيْمِ بْنِ
عِرَاكٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا أَفْلَسَ الرَّجُلُ،
فَوَجَدَ الرَّجُلُ عِنْدَهُ سِلْعَتَهُ بِعَيْنِهَا، فَهُوَ
أَحَقُّ بِهَا».

Chapter 6. The Virtue Of Giving More Time To One Who Is Suffering Difficulty, And Letting Those Go Who Are Suffering Difficulty And Those Who Are Well Off

[3993] 26 - (1560) Hudhaifah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The angels took the soul of a man among those who came before you and they said: 'Did you do any good deeds?' He said: 'No.' They said: 'Try to remember.' He said: 'I used to lend money to people and I would tell my servants to give more time to those who were in difficulty and to be easy with those who were well off.' (The angel) said: Allâh said (to us): 'Be easy with him.'"

[3994] 27 - (...) It was narrated that Rib'î bin Hirâsh said: Hudhaifah and Abû Mas'ûd met, and Hudhaifah said: "A man met his Lord, may He be glorified and exalted, and He said: 'What did you do?' He said: 'I did not do anything good, except that I was a rich man and I used to ask the people (to repay their debts); I would accept repayment from those who were well off, and I would let those who were in difficulty go.' He said: 'Let My slave go.'" Abû Mas'ûd said: "That is what I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saying."

(المعجم ٦) - (باب فضل إنظار المعسر والتجاوز في الاقتضاء من الموسر والمعسر) (التحفة ٢٧)

[٣٩٩٣] ٢٦ - (١٥٦٠) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مَنْصُورٌ عَنْ رَبِيعِ بْنِ جِرَاشٍ أَنَّ حُذَيْفَةَ حَدَّثَهُمْ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَقَّتِ الْمَلَائِكَةُ رُوحَ رَجُلٍ مِمَّنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ، فَقَالُوا: أَعْمَلْتَ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ شَيْئًا؟ قَالَ: لَا. قَالُوا: تَذَكَّرَ. قَالَ: كُنْتُ أَدَايِنُ النَّاسَ، فَأَمَرْتُ بَيْنَانِي أَنْ يَنْظِرُوا الْمُعْسِرَ وَيَتَجَوَّزُوا عَنِ الْمُوسِرِ - قَالَ -: قَالَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: تَجَوَّزُوا عَنْهُ».

[٣٩٩٤] ٢٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ ابْنُ حُجْرٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ حُجْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ الْمُغِيرَةِ، عَنْ نَعِيمِ بْنِ أَبِي هِنْدٍ، عَنْ رَبِيعِ بْنِ جِرَاشٍ قَالَ: اجْتَمَعَ حُذَيْفَةُ وَأَبُو مَسْعُودٍ، فَقَالَ حُذَيْفَةُ: «رَجُلٌ لَقِيَ رَبَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ فَقَالَ: مَا عَمِلْتَ؟ قَالَ: مَا عَمِلْتُ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ، إِلَّا أَنِّي كُنْتُ رَجُلًا ذَا مَالٍ، فَكُنْتُ أَطَالِبُ بِهِ النَّاسَ، فَكُنْتُ أَقْبِلُ الْمَيْسُورَ وَأَتَجَوَّزُ عَنِ الْمُعْسُورِ».

قَالَ: «تَجَاوَزُوا عَنِّ عَبْدِي» قَالَ أَبُو مَسْعُودٍ: هَكَذَا سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ.

[3995] 28 - (...) It was narrated from Hudhaifah from the Prophet ﷺ: "A man died and entered Paradise, and it was said to him: 'What did you use to do?' Either he remembered or was caused to remember, and he said: 'I used to enter into transactions with people, and I used to give those who were in difficulty more time and I would not be harsh when asking for repayment (from those who were well off).' So he was forgiven." Abû Mas'ûd said: "I also heard it from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ."

[٣٩٩٥] ٢٨- (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ رَبِيعِ بْنِ جِرَاشٍ، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «أَنَّ رَجُلًا مَاتَ فَدَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ، فَقِيلَ لَهُ: مَا كُنْتَ تَعْمَلُ؟ - قَالَ: فَإِمَّا ذَكَرَ وَإِمَّا ذُكِرَ - فَقَالَ: إِنِّي كُنْتُ أَبَايُعِ النَّاسِ، فَكُنْتُ أَنْظِرُ الْمُعْسِرَ وَأَتَجَوَّرُ فِي السَّكَّةِ أَوْ فِي النَّقْدِ، فَعُفِّرَ لَهُ» فَقَالَ أَبُو مَسْعُودٍ: وَأَنَا سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[3996] 29 - (...) It was narrated that Hudhaifah said: "One of Allâh's slaves was brought before Him, to whom Allâh had given wealth. He said to him: 'What did you do in the world?' - although they cannot conceal anything from Allâh. He said: 'O Lord, You bestowed Your wealth upon me and I used to enter into transactions with people. It was my nature to be lenient, so I used to go easy on those who were well off and I would give more time to those who were in difficulty.' Allâh said: 'I have more right to that than you; let My slave go.'"

[٣٩٩٦] ٢٩- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشْجُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ الْأَحْمَرُ عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ طَارِقٍ، عَنْ رَبِيعِ بْنِ جِرَاشٍ، لَمَّا حَدَّثَهُ قَالَ: «أَتَى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى بِعَبْدٍ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ، آتَاهُ اللَّهُ مَالًا، فَقَالَ لَهُ: مَاذَا عَمِلْتَ فِي الدُّنْيَا؟ - قَالَ: وَلَا يَكْتُمُونَ اللَّهَ حَدِيثًا - قَالَ: يَا رَبِّ! أَتَيْتَنِي مَالِكًا، فَكُنْتُ أَبَايُعِ النَّاسِ، وَكَانَ مِنْ خُلَفَى الْجَوَارِ، فَكُنْتُ أَتَيْسِرُ عَلَى الْمُوسِرِ وَأَنْظِرُ الْمُعْسِرَ، فَقَالَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: أَنَا أَحَقُّ بِذَا مِنْكَ، تَجَاوَزُوا عَنِّ عَبْدِي».

‘Uqbah bin ‘Âmir Al-Juhanî and Abû Mas‘ûd Al-Anşârî said: “This is how we heard it from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.”

[3997] 30 - (1561) It was narrated that Abû Mas‘ûd said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘A man among those who came before you was brought to account, and he was not found to have done anything good, except that he used to mix with people, and he was well off. He would tell his slaves to let those go who were in difficulty. Allâh, may He be exalted, said: We have more right to that than him; let him go.’”

[3998] 31 - (1562) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “A man used to lend money to the people, and he used to say to his slaves: ‘If you come to one who is in difficulty, let him go; perhaps Allâh will let us go. When he met Allâh, He let him go.’”

فَقَالَ عُقْبَةُ بْنُ عَامِرٍ الْجُهَنِيُّ وَأَبُو مَسْعُودٍ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ: هَكَذَا سَمِعْنَاهُ مِنْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[3997] 30 - (1561) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى، قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «حُوسِبَ رَجُلٌ مِمَّنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ، فَلَمْ يُوْجَدْ لَهُ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ شَيْءٌ، إِلَّا أَنَّهُ كَانَ يُخَالِطُ النَّاسَ، وَكَانَ مُوسِرًا، فَكَانَ يَأْمُرُ غُلَمَانَهُ أَنْ يَتَجَاوَزُوا عَنِ الْمُعْسِرِ، قَالَ: قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: نَحْنُ أَحَقُّ بِذَلِكَ مِنْهُ، تَجَاوَزُوا عَنْهُ».

[3998] 31 - (1562) حَدَّثَنَا مَنصُورُ بْنُ أَبِي مَرْجَمٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ - قَالَ مَنصُورٌ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَعْدٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ وَقَالَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ - عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [بْنِ عُتْبَةَ]، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «كَانَ

رَجُلٌ يُدَايِنُ النَّاسَ، فَكَانَ يَقُولُ لِفَتَاةٍ:
إِذَا أَتَيْتِ مُعْسِرًا فَتَجَاوَزِي عَنْهُ، لَعَلَّ اللَّهَ
يَتَجَاوَزُ عَنَّا، فَلَقِيَ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى فَتَجَاوَزَ
عَنْهُ».

[3999] (...) Abû Hurairah said:
“I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ
say...” a similar report (as no.
3998).

[٣٩٩٩] (...) حَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بِنُ
يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ:
أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ بْنُ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ؛ أَنَّ عُبَيْدَ
اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ
أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يَقُولُ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

[4000] 32 - (1563) It was
narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin Abî
Qatâdah that Abû Qatâdah asked
a debtor to pay him back, and he
hid from him. Then he found him
and he said: “I am in difficulty.”
He said: “By Allâh?” He said:
“By Allâh.” He said: “I heard the
Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say:
‘Whoever would like Allâh to
save him from the hardships of
the Day of Resurrection, let him
give respite to the one who is in
difficulty, or let him go.’”

[٤٠٠٠] [٣٢- (١٥٦٣)] حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
الْهَيْثَمِ خَالِدُ بْنُ خِدَاشِ بْنِ عَجْلَانَ:
حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ أَبِي
يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ
أَبِي قَتَادَةَ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا قَتَادَةَ طَلَبَ غَرِيمًا لَهُ
فَتَوَارَى عَنْهُ، ثُمَّ وَجَدَهُ، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي
مُعْسِرٌ. قَالَ: اللَّهُ؟ قَالَ: اللَّهُ. قَالَ:
فَأِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ
سَرَّهُ أَنْ يُنَجِّبَهُ اللَّهُ مِنْ كُرْبٍ يَوْمَ
الْقِيَامَةِ فَلْيَنْفَسْ عَنِ مُعْسِرٍ، أَوْ يَضَعْ
عَنْهُ».

[4001] (...) A similar report (as
no. 4000) was narrated from
Ayyûb with this chain.

[٤٠٠١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ:
أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي جَرِيرُ بْنُ
حَازِمٍ عَنْ أَبِي يُونُسَ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ.

Chapter 7. The Prohibition Of A Rich Man Delaying Repayment. The Validity Of *Hawâlah* (Transferal Of Debts) And It Is Recommended To Accept Transferal Of A Debt If It Is Transferred To A Rich Man

[4002] 33 - (1564) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "For a rich man to delay repayment is wrongdoing, and if the debt of one of you is transferred to a rich man, let him accept it."

[4003] (...) A similar report (as no. 4002) was narrated from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

Chapter 8. The Prohibition Of Selling Surplus Water Which Is In The Wilderness And Is Needed To Take Care Of The Pasture. The Prohibition Of Not Allowing Others To Use It. The Prohibition Of Stud fees

[4004] 34 - (1565) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade selling surplus water."

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ مَطْلِ
الغَنِيِّ وَصَحَّةِ الْحَوَالَةِ، وَاسْتِحْبَابِ
قَبُولِهَا إِذَا أُحِيلَ عَلَى مَلِيٍّ) (التحفة ٢٨)

[٤٠٠٢] ٣٣ - (١٥٦٤) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ أَبِي
الرَّزَّادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَطْلُ الْغَنِيِّ ظُلْمٌ،
وَإِذَا أَتَبَعَ أَحَدُكُمْ عَلَى مَلِيٍّ فَلْيَتَّبِعْ».

[٤٠٠٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، قَالَ
جَمِيعًا: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ،
عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ بَيْعِ فَضْلِ
الْمَاءِ الَّذِي يَكُونُ بِالْفَلَاةِ وَيَحْتَاجُ إِلَيْهِ
الرَّعِي الْكَلَاءُ، وَتَحْرِيمِ مَنَعِ بَذَلِهِ.
وَتَحْرِيمِ بَيْعِ ضَرَابِ الْفَحْلِ)
(التحفة ٢٩)

[٤٠٠٤] ٣٤ - (١٥٦٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ:
جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ،

عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ بَيْعِ فَضْلِ الْمَاءِ.

[4005] 35 - (...) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade stud fees for camels, and selling water and land for tilling. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade that."

[٤٠٠٥] ٣٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ بَيْعِ ضِرَابِ الْجَمَلِ، وَعَنْ بَيْعِ الْمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ لِتُحْرَتِ، فَعَنْ ذَلِكَ نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[4006] 36 - (1566) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Surplus water should not be withheld so as to prevent the growth of greenery."

[٤٠٠٦] ٣٦- (١٥٦٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ: كِلَيْهِمَا عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ. عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَمْنَعُ فَضْلَ الْمَاءِ لِيُمنَعَ بِهِ الْكَلَاءُ».

[4007] 37 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Do not withhold surplus water so as to prevent the growth of greenery.'"

[٤٠٠٧] ٣٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِحَرَمَلَةَ -: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ وَأَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَمْنَعُوا فَضْلَ الْمَاءِ لِيُمنَعُوا بِهِ الْكَلَاءُ».

[4008] 38 - (...) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Surplus water should not be sold as if selling greenery.'"

[٤٠٠٨] ٣٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُمَانَ التَّوْفَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ. الضَّحَّاكُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ:

أَخْبَرَنِي زِيَادُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ؛ أَنَّ هَلَالَ بْنَ
أُسَامَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا سَلَمَةَ بْنَ
عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ
يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يُبَاعُ
فَضْلُ الْمَاءِ لِيُبَاعَ بِهِ الْكَلْبُ».

**Chapter 9. The Prohibition Of
The Price Of A Dog, The Fee Of
A Fortuneteller And The
Payment Of A Prostitute, And
The Prohibition Of Selling Cats**

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ ثَمَنِ
الْكَلْبِ، وَحُلُوانِ الْكَاهِنِ، وَمَهْرِ
الْبَغِيِّ. وَالنَّهْيِ عَنِ بَيْعِ السَّنُورِ)
(التحفة ٣٠)

[4009] 39 - (1567) It was narrated from Abû Mas'ûd Al-Anṣârî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade the price of a dog, the payment of a prostitute, and the fee of a fortuneteller.

[٤٠٠٩] ٣٩ - (١٥٦٧) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ
ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ
الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ؛
أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ ثَمَنِ الْكَلْبِ،
وَمَهْرِ الْبَغِيِّ، وَحُلُوانِ الْكَاهِنِ.

[4010] (...) A similar report (as no. 4009) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain.

[٤٠١٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ
سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ عَنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ
سَعْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ:
حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ
الرُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.
وَفِي حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ مِنْ رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ
رُمْحٍ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا مَسْعُودٍ.

[4011] 40 - (1568) It was narrated that Râfi' bin Khadîj said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say:

[٤٠١١] ٤٠ - (١٥٦٨) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْقَطَّانُ عَنْ

“The worst of earnings are the payment of a prostitute, the price of a dog and the fee of a cupper.”

[4012] 41 - (...) Râfi‘ bin Khadîj narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “The price of a dog is evil, the payment of a prostitute is evil and the earnings of a cupper are evil.”

[4013] (...) A similar report (as no. 4012) was narrated from Yahyâ bin Abî Kathîr with this chain.

[4014] (...) Râfi‘ bin Khadîj narrated a similar report (as no. 4012) from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.

[4015] 42 - (1569) It was narrated that Abû Az-Zubair said: “I asked Jâbir about the price of dogs and cats.” He said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade that.”

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ السَّائِبَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ رَافِعِ بْنِ خَدِيجٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «شَرُّ الْكُشْبِ مَهْرُ الْبَغِيِّ، وَثَمَنُ الْكَلْبِ، وَكَسْبُ الْحَجَّامِ».

[٤٠١٢] ٤١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ عَنِ الْأَوْزَاعِيِّ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ قَارِظٍ عَنِ السَّائِبِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ: حَدَّثَنِي رَافِعُ بْنُ خَدِيجٍ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «ثَمَنُ الْكَلْبِ خَيْثٌ، وَمَهْرُ الْبَغِيِّ خَيْثٌ، وَكَسْبُ الْحَجَّامِ خَيْثٌ».

[٤٠١٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

[٤٠١٤] (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا النَّضْرُ بْنُ شُمَيْلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنِ السَّائِبِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ: حَدَّثَنَا رَافِعُ بْنُ خَدِيجٍ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

[٤٠١٥] ٤٢ - (١٥٦٩) حَدَّثَنِي سَلَمَةُ ابْنُ شَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ أُعَيْنَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ

جَابِرًا عَنْ نَمَنِ الْكَلْبِ وَالسَّنُورِ؟ فَقَالَ:
زَجَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَنْ ذَلِكَ.

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابُ الْأَمْرِ بِقَتْلِ

الكلاب، وبيان نسخه، وبيان تحريم
اقتنائها، إلا لصيد أو زرع أو ماشية
ونحو ذلك) (التحفة ٣١)

Chapter 10. The Command To Kill Dogs, And Its Abrogation. The Prohibition Of Keeping Dogs, Except For Hunting, Farming, (Herding) Livestock And The Like

[4016] 43 - (1570) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ordered that dogs be killed.

[٤٠١٦] ٤٣ - (١٥٧٠) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ
نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
أَمَرَ بِقَتْلِ الْكِلَابِ.

[4017] 44 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ordered that dogs be killed, and he sent word to all quarters of Al-Madînah saying that they should be killed."

[٤٠١٧] ٤٤ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا
عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ:
أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِقَتْلِ الْكِلَابِ، فَأَرْسَلَ
فِي أَقْطَارِ الْمَدِينَةِ أَنْ تُقْتَلَ.

[4018] 45 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to order that dogs be killed, and I went throughout Al-Madînah, and we did not spare any dog but we killed it, to such an extent that we would even kill the dog of a woman belonging to the desert people."

[٤٠١٨] ٤٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حُمَيْدُ
ابْنُ مَسْعَدَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ يَحْيَى ابْنُ
مُفَضَّلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ أُمِّيَّةَ،
عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ:
كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَأْمُرُ بِقَتْلِ الْكِلَابِ،
فَتَبَعْتُ فِي الْمَدِينَةِ وَأَطْرَافِهَا فَلَا نَدْعُ كَلْبًا
إِلَّا قَتَلْنَاهُ، حَتَّى إِذَا لَقِيتُ كَلْبَ الْمُرَيَّةِ مِنْ
أَهْلِ الْبَادِيَةِ، يَتَّبِعُنِي.

[4019] 46 - (1571) It was

[٤٠١٩] ٤٦ - (١٥٧١) حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى

narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ enjoined the killing of dogs, except dogs for hunting, and dogs for herding sheep or livestock. It was said to Ibn 'Umar: "Abû Hurairah says: 'Or farm dogs.' Ibn 'Umar said: 'Abû Hurairah had farmland.'"

ابْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَمَرَ بِقَتْلِ الْكِلَابِ، إِلَّا كَلْبَ صَيْدٍ أَوْ كَلْبَ عَنَمٍ، أَوْ مَاشِيَةٍ، فَقِيلَ لِابْنِ عُمَرَ: إِنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: أَوْ كَلْبَ زَرْعٍ، فَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: إِنَّ لَأَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ زَرْعًا.

[4020] 47 - (1572) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ordered us to kill dogs, and even if a woman came from the desert with her dog, we would kill it. Then the Prophet ﷺ forbade killing them, and said: 'You should kill the dark black (dog) with two (white) spots (above its eyes), for it is a devil.'"

[٤٠٢٠] ٤٧ - (١٥٧٢) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ أَبِي خَلْفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا رَوْحُ ابْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: أَمَرْنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِقَتْلِ الْكِلَابِ، حَتَّىٰ إِنْ الْمَرْأَةُ تَقَدَّمَ مِنَ الْبَادِيَةِ بِكَلْبِهَا فَتَقْتَلُهُ، ثُمَّ نَهَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَنْ قَتْلِهَا، وَقَالَ: «عَلَيْكُمْ بِالْأَسْوَدِ الْبَيْهَمِ ذِي النُّقْطَتَيْنِ، فَإِنَّهُ شَيْطَانٌ».

[4021] 48 - (1573) It was narrated that Ibn al-Mughaffal said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ enjoined the killing of dogs, then he said: 'What is the problem with them and dogs?' Then he granted a concession with regard to dogs for hunting and herding sheep."

[٤٠٢١] ٤٨ - (١٥٧٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ؛ سَمِعَ مُطَرِّفَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُغَفَّلِ قَالَ: أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِقَتْلِ الْكِلَابِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «مَا بَالُهُمْ وَيَأْتِ الْكِلَابِ؟» ثُمَّ رَخَّصَ فِي كَلْبِ الصَّيْدِ وَكَلْبِ الْعَنَمِ.

[4022] 49 - (...) It was narrated from Shu'bah (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4021, with a different chain of narrators) with this chain.

Ibn Hâtim said in his *Hadîth* from Yaḥyâ: He (ﷺ) granted a concession with regard to dogs for herding sheep, hunting and (guard dogs) in farms.

[٤٠٢٢] ٤٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى
ابْنُ حَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ
الْحَارِثِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ؛
وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا
النَّضْرُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا
وَهْبُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ بِهَذَا
الْإِسْنَادِ.

وَقَالَ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ فِي حَدِيثِهِ عَنْ يَحْيَى:
وَرَخَّصَ فِي كَلْبِ الْغَنَمِ وَالصَّيْدِ وَالزَّرْعِ.

[4023] 50 - (1574) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever keeps a dog except a dog for herding livestock or hunting, two *Qirât* will be deducted from his reward every day."

[٤٠٢٣] ٥٠- (١٥٧٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ
عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَقْتَنَى كَلْبًا إِلَّا كَلْبَ مَاشِيَةٍ
أَوْ ضَارِيًا نَقَصَ مِنْ أَجْرِهِ، كُلَّ يَوْمٍ،
قِيرَاطَانِ».

[4024] 51 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim, from his father, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever keeps a dog, except a dog for hunting or herding livestock, two *Qirât* will be deducted from his reward every day."

[٤٠٢٤] ٥١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ
نُمَيْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ،
عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ:
«مَنْ أَقْتَنَى كَلْبًا، إِلَّا كَلْبَ صَيْدٍ أَوْ مَاشِيَةٍ
نَقَصَ مِنْ أَجْرِهِ، كُلَّ يَوْمٍ، قِيرَاطَانِ».

[4025] 52 - (...) It was narrated

[٤٠٢٥] ٥٢- (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى

from ‘Abdullâh bin Dînâr that he heard Ibn ‘Umar say: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever keeps a dog, except a dog for hunting or herding livestock, two *Qirât* will be deducted from his (good) deeds every day.’”

[4026] 53 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim bin ‘Abdullâh, from his father, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Whoever keeps a dog except a dog for guarding livestock or a hunting dog, a *Qirât* will be deducted from his (good) deeds every day.”

‘Abdullâh said: And Abû Hurairah said: “Or a farm dog.”

[4027] 54 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim, from his father, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Whoever keeps a dog, except a dog for hunting or herding livestock, two *Qirât* will be deducted from his (good) deeds every day.”

ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَيَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ افْتَنَى كَلْبًا إِلَّا كَلْبَ صَارِيَةٍ أَوْ مَاشِيَةٍ، نَقَصَ مِنْ عَمَلِهِ، كُلَّ يَوْمٍ، قِيرَاطًا».

[٤٠٢٦] ٥٣- (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَيَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ [وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ] عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ وَهُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي حَرْمَلَةَ عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ افْتَنَى كَلْبًا إِلَّا كَلْبَ مَاشِيَةٍ أَوْ كَلْبَ صَيْدٍ، نَقَصَ مِنْ عَمَلِهِ، كُلَّ يَوْمٍ، قِيرَاطًا».

فَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: وَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: «أَوْ كَلْبَ حَرْثٍ».

[٤٠٢٧] ٥٤- (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَكَيْعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَنْظَلَةُ ابْنُ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ افْتَنَى كَلْبًا إِلَّا كَلْبَ صَارِيَةٍ أَوْ مَاشِيَةٍ، نَقَصَ مِنْ عَمَلِهِ كُلَّ يَوْمٍ، قِيرَاطًا».

Sâlim said: And Abû Hurairah used to say, "Or a farm dog," and he owned farmland.

[4028] 55 - (...) Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh narrated that his father said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Any household that keeps a dog, except a dog for herding livestock or a dog for hunting, two *Qirât* will be deducted from their (good) deeds, every day.'"

[4029] 56 - (...) It was narrated that Abul-Hakam said: I heard Ibn 'Umar narrating that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever keeps a dog, except a (guard) dog in farming, herding sheep or hunting, one *Qirât* will be deducted from his reward every day."

[4030] 57 - (1575) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever keeps a dog that is not a dog for hunting, livestock or land, two *Qirât* will be deducted from his reward every day."

قَالَ سَالِمٌ: وَكَانَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: «أَوْ كَلْبَ حَرْثٍ» وَكَانَ صَاحِبَ حَرْثٍ.

[٤٠٢٨] ٥٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ بْنُ رُسَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَمْرَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَيُّمَا أَهْلِ دَارٍ اتَّخَذُوا كَلْبًا إِلَّا كَلْبَ مَاشِيَةٍ أَوْ كَلْبَ صَائِدٍ، نَقَصَ مِنْ عَمَلِهِمْ، كُلَّ يَوْمٍ، قِيرَاطَانِ».

[٤٠٢٩] ٥٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْحَكَمِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ اتَّخَذَ كَلْبًا إِلَّا كَلْبَ زَرْعٍ أَوْ غَنَمٍ أَوْ صَيْدٍ، يَنْقُصُ مِنْ أَجْرِهِ، كُلَّ يَوْمٍ، قِيرَاطًا».

[٤٠٣٠] ٥٧ - (١٥٧٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَقْتَنَى كَلْبًا لَيْسَ بِكَلْبِ صَيْدٍ وَلَا مَاشِيَةٍ وَلَا أَرْضٍ، فَإِنَّهُ يَنْقُصُ مِنْ أَجْرِهِ قِيرَاطَانِ، كُلَّ يَوْمٍ».

وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِ أَبِي الطَّاهِرِ: «وَلَا أَرْضِي».

[4031] 58 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever acquires a dog that is not a dog for herding livestock, hunting or (guard dog) in farms, one *Qirât* will be deducted from his reward every day.'"

Az-Zuhrî said: "The words of Abû Hurairah were mentioned to Ibn 'Umar and he said: 'May Allâh have mercy on Abû Hurairah, he owned farmland.'"

[٤٠٣١] ٥٨- (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بَنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ اتَّخَذَ كَلْبًا، إِلَّا كَلْبَ مَاشِيَةٍ أَوْ صَيْدٍ أَوْ زَرْعٍ، انْتَقَصَ مِنْ أَجْرِهِ، كُلَّ يَوْمٍ، قِيرَاطٌ».

قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: فَذَكَرَ لِابْنِ عُمَرَ قَوْلَ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، فَقَالَ: يَرْحَمُ اللَّهُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ كَانَ صَاحِبَ زَرْعٍ.

[4032] 59 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever keeps a dog, one *Qirât* will be deducted from his (good) deeds every day, except a (guard) dog in farms or herding livestock.'"

[٤٠٣٢] ٥٩- (...) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ الدُّسْتَوَائِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَمْسَكَ كَلْبًا فَإِنَّهُ يَنْقُصُ مِنْ عَمَلِهِ، كُلَّ يَوْمٍ، قِيرَاطٌ، إِلَّا كَلْبَ حَرْثٍ أَوْ مَاشِيَةٍ».

[4033] (...) Abû Hurairah narrated a similar report (as no. 4032) from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.

[٤٠٣٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[4034] (...) Yaḥyâ bin Abî Kathîr narrated a similar report (as no. 4032) with this chain.

[٤٠٣٤] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَرْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[4035] 60 - (...) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever acquires a dog that is not a dog for hunting or herding sheep, one *Qirât* will be deducted from his (good) deeds every day.'"

[٤٠٣٥] ٦٠- (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ يُعْنِي ابْنَ زِيَادٍ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ سُمَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو رَزِينٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ اتَّخَذَ كَلْبًا لَيْسَ بِكَلْبِ صَيْدٍ وَلَا غَنَمٍ، نَقَصَ مِنْ عَمَلِهِ، كُلَّ يَوْمٍ، قِيرَاطًا».

[4036] 61 - (1576) As-Sâ'ib bin Yazîd narrated that he heard Sufyân bin Abî Zuhair, who was a man of *Shanû'ah* and one of the Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, say: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "Whoever keeps a dog that is not used in the farm or herding livestock, one *Qirât* will be deducted from his good deeds every day." He said: "Did you hear that from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?" He said: "Yes, by the Lord of this *Masjid*."

[٤٠٣٦] ٦١- (١٥٧٦) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ حُصَيْنَةَ؛ أَنَّ السَّائِبَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ سُفْيَانَ ابْنَ أَبِي زُهَيْرٍ وَهُوَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ شَنْوَاءَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ افْتَنَى كَلْبًا لَا يُعْنِي عَنْهُ زَرْعًا وَلَا ضَرْعًا، نَقَصَ مِنْ عَمَلِهِ، كُلَّ يَوْمٍ، قِيرَاطًا» قَالَ: أَنْتَ سَمِعْتَ هَذَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: إِي، وَرَبِّ هَذَا الْمَسْجِدِ.

[4037] (...) As-Sâ'ib bin Yazîd narrated that Sufyân bin Abî Zuhair *Ash-Shanâ'i* came to

[٤٠٣٧] (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا

them and said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said..." a similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 4036).

Chapter 11. The Permissibility Of A Cupper's Earnings

[4038] 62 - (1577) It was narrated that Ḥumaid said: "Anas bin Mâlik was asked about the earnings of a cupper and he said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was treated with cupping by Abû Ṭaibah, and he ordered that he be given two *Ṣâ'* of food. He spoke to his masters, and they waived their portion of his earnings, and he said: 'The best thing with which you may be treated is cupping,' or 'it is one of the best of your remedies.'"

[4039] 63 - (...) It was narrated that Ḥumaid said: "Anas was asked about the earnings of a cupper..." and he mentioned a similar report (as no. 4038), except that he said: "Among the best things with which you may be treated are cupping and *Al-Qusṭ Al-Bahrî* (a kind of incense), and do not torment your children by pressing the back of their throats."

إِسْمَاعِيلُ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ خُصَيْفَةَ: أَخْبَرَنِي السَّائِبُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ؛ أَنَّهُ وَقَدَ عَلَيْهِمْ سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي زَهَيْرٍ الشَّنَائِي. فَقَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

(المعجم (١١) - (بَابُ حَلِّ اجْرَةِ

(الحجامة) (التحفة ٣٢)

[٤٠٣٨] ٦٢ - (١٥٧٧) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ [بْنُ سَعِيدٍ] وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنُونَ ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَ: سُئِلَ أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ عَنْ كَسْبِ الْحَجَّامِ؟ فَقَالَ: اخْتَجَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، حَجَمَهُ أَبُو طَيْبَةَ، فَأَمَرَ لَهُ بِصَاعَيْنِ مِنْ طَعَامٍ، وَكَلَّمَ أَهْلَهُ فَوَضَعُوا عَنْهُ مِنْ خَرَاجِهِ، وَقَالَ: «إِنَّ أَفْضَلَ مَا تَدَاوَيْتُمْ بِهِ الْحَجَّامَةَ، أَوْ هُوَ مِنْ أَمْثَلِ دَوَائِكُمْ». [انظر: ٥٧٤٠]

[٤٠٣٩] ٦٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَمْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانَ يَعْنِي الْفَزَارِيَّ عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَ: سُئِلَ أَنَسُ عَنْ كَسْبِ الْحَجَّامِ؟ فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِنَّ أَفْضَلَ مَا تَدَاوَيْتُمْ بِهِ الْحَجَّامَةَ وَالْقُسْطُ الْبَحْرِيُّ، وَلَا تُعَذِّبُوا صِبْيَانَكُمْ بِالْعَمْرِ».

[4040] 64 - (...) It was narrated that Humaid said: "I heard Anas say: 'The Prophet ﷺ called a slave of ours who was a cupper, and he treated him with cupping, and he ordered that he given a *Şâ'*, or a *Mudd*, or two *Mudd*. And he spoke (to his master) about him, and he reduced his (the master's) portion of his earnings.'"

[4041] 65 - (1202) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was treated with cupping, and he gave the cupper his wages, and he put medicine in his nose.

[4042] 66 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The Prophet was treated with cupping by a slave of Banû Baiâdah, and the Prophet ﷺ gave him his wages, and spoke to his master, who reduced his (the master's) portion of his earnings. If it were unlawful the Prophet ﷺ would not have given him anything."

[٤٠٤٠] ٦٤ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ خِرَاشٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا يَقُولُ: دَعَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ غُلَامًا لَنَا حَجَّامًا، فَحَجَّمَهُ، فَأَمَرَ لَهُ بِصَاعٍ أَوْ مُدًّا أَوْ مُدَّيْنِ، وَكَلَّمَ فِيهِ، فَخَفَّفَ عَنْ صَرِيئَتِهِ.

[٤٠٤١] ٦٥ - (١٢٠٢) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ ابْنُ مُسْلِمٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْمَخْزُومِيُّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ اخْتَجَمَ وَأَعْطَى الْحَجَّامَ أَجْرَهُ، وَاسْتَعَطَّ. [راجع:

[٢٨٨٥

[٤٠٤٢] ٦٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعَبْدِ - قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: حَجَّمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَبْدَ لَيْبِي يَبَاضَةَ، فَأَعْطَاهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَجْرَهُ، وَكَلَّمَ سَيِّدَهُ فَخَفَّفَ عَنْهُ مِنْ صَرِيئَتِهِ، وَلَوْ كَانَ سُحْتًا لَمْ يُعْطِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ. [راجع: [٢٨٨٥]

Chapter 12. The Prohibition Of Selling Wine

[4043] 67 - (1578) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ delivering a *Khutbah* in Al-Madînah. He said: 'O people, Allâh is hinting about wine, and perhaps He will reveal something about it, so whoever has any of it, let him sell it and benefit from it.' It was not long before the Prophet ﷺ said: 'Allâh has forbidden wine, so whoever hears this Verse and has any of it, he should not drink it or sell it.' The people went to whatever they had of it, and poured it out into the streets of Al-Madînah."

[4044] 68 - (1579) It was narrated from 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Wa'lah As-Saba'i, who was from Egypt, that he asked 'Abdullâh bin 'Abbâs about that which is extracted from grapes. Ibn 'Abbâs said: "A man gave the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ a small water-skin full of wine, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: 'Do you know that Allâh,

(المعجم ١٢) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ بَيْعِ
الْخَمْرِ) (التحفة ٣٣)

[٤٠٤٣] ٦٧ - (١٥٧٨) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ
اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
الْأَعْلَى بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى أَبُو هَمَّامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
سَعِيدُ الْجُرَيْرِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي
سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ يَخْطُبُ بِالْمَدِينَةِ قَالَ: «يَا أَيُّهَا
النَّاسُ! إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى يُعْرِضُ بِالْخَمْرِ،
وَلَعَلَّ اللَّهَ سَيَبْرُلُ فِيهَا أُمَّرًا، فَمَنْ كَانَ
عِنْدَهُ مِنْهَا شَيْءٌ فَلْيَبِعْهُ وَلْيَنْتَفِعْ بِهِ». قَالَ:
فَمَا لَبِثْنَا إِلَّا يَسِيرًا حَتَّى قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ:
«إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى حَرَّمَ الْخَمْرَ فَمَنْ أَدْرَكَتْهُ
هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ وَعِنْدَهُ مِنْهَا شَيْءٌ فَلَا يَشْرَبُ
وَلَا يَبِيعُ» قَالَ: فَاسْتَقْبَلَ النَّاسُ بِمَا كَانَ
عِنْدَهُمْ مِنْهَا، فِي طَرِيقِ الْمَدِينَةِ،
فَسَفَكُوهَا.

[٤٠٤٤] ٦٨ - (١٥٧٩) حَدَّثَنَا سُؤَيْدُ
ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ مَيْسَرَةَ عَنْ
زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ وَعَلَةَ
- رَجُلٍ مِنْ أَهْلِ مِصْرَ - أَنَّهُ جَاءَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ
ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ -
وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي
مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ وَعُغَيْرُهُ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ،

may He be exalted, has forbidden it?' He said: 'No,' then he whispered to another man. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'What are you whispering about?' He said: 'I told him to sell it.' He said: 'The One Who has forbidden drinking it has also forbidden selling it.' So he opened the skin until its contents drained away."

عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ وَعَلَةَ السَّيِّبِيِّ - مِنْ أَهْلِ مِصْرَ - أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ عَمَّا يُعْضَرُ مِنَ الْعِنْبِ؟ قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: إِنَّ رَجُلًا أَهْدَى لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَاوِيَةَ حَمْرٍ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «هَلْ عَلِمْتَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى قَدْ حَرَّمَهَا؟» قَالَ: لَا، فَسَارَّ إِنْسَانًا، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «بِمَ سَارَرْتَهُ؟» فَقَالَ: أَمَرْتُهُ بِبَيْعِهَا، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ الَّذِي حَرَّمَ شُرْبَهَا حَرَّمَ بَيْعَهَا» قَالَ: فَفَتَحَ الْمَزَادَةَ حَتَّى ذَهَبَ مَا فِيهَا.

[4045] (...) A similar report (as no. 4044) was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Abbâs, from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.

[٤٠٤٥] (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ وَعَلَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِثْلَهُ.

[4046] 69 - (1580) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "When the Verses at the end of *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* were revealed, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came out and recited them to the people, then he forbade dealing in wine."

[٤٠٤٦] ٦٩ - (١٥٨٠) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الضُّحَى، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: لَمَّا نَزَلَتْ الْآيَاتُ مِنْ آخِرِ سُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ، خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَاقْتَرَأَهُنَّ عَلَى النَّاسِ، ثُمَّ نَهَى عَنِ التَّجَارَةِ فِي الْحَمْرِ.

[4047] 70 - (...) It was narrated that 'Aishah said: "When the Verses about *Ribâ* at the end of *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* were revealed, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went out to the *Masjid* and forbade dealing in wine."

[٤٠٤٧] ٧٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي كُرَيْبٍ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنِ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنِ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: لَمَّا أَنْزَلَتْ الْآيَاتُ مِنْ آخِرِ سُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ، فِي الرِّبَا، قَالَتْ: خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ، فَحَرَّمَ التَّجَارَةَ فِي الْخَمْرِ.

Chapter 13. The Prohibition Of Selling Wine, Dead Meat, Pork And Idols

(المعجم ١٣) - (بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ بَيْعِ الْخَمْرِ وَالْمَيْتَةِ وَالْخَنزِيرِ وَالْأَصْنَامِ)
(التحفة ٣٤)

[4048] 71 - (1581) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that he heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say, during the Year of the Conquest while he was in Makkah: "Allâh and His Messenger have forbidden the sale of wine, dead meat, pork and idols." It was said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what do you think about the fat of dead meat, for it is used for caulking ships, daubing hides, and the people use it in their lamps?" He said: "No, it is unlawful." Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "May Allâh destroy the Jews, for Allâh forbade the fat to them, but they melted it, then they sold it and consumed its price."

[٤٠٤٨] ٧١ - (١٥٨١) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ أَبِي رَبَاحٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ، عَامَ الْفَتْحِ، وَهُوَ بِمَكَّةَ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ حَرَّمَ بَيْعَ الْخَمْرِ وَالْمَيْتَةِ وَالْخَنزِيرِ وَالْأَصْنَامِ» فَقِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَرَأَيْتَ شُحُومَ الْمَيْتَةِ فَإِنَّهُ يُطْلَى بِهَا السُّفُنُ وَتُذْهَنُ بِهَا الْجُلُودُ وَيَسْتَنْصَبُ بِهَا النَّاسُ؟ فَقَالَ: «لَا، هُوَ حَرَامٌ» ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «عِنْدَ ذَلِكَ: «قَاتَلَ اللَّهُ الْيَهُودَ، إِنَّ اللَّهَ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ] لَمَّا حَرَّمَ عَلَيْهِمْ شُحُومَهَا، أَجْمَلُوهُ ثُمَّ بَاعُوهُ، فَأَكَلُوا ثَمَنَهُ».

[4049] (...) Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ during the Year of the Conquest...” a *Hadîth* like that of Al-Laith (no. 4048).

[٤٠٤٩] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا الصَّحَّاحُ يَعْنِي أَبَا عَاصِمٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ: حَدَّثَنِي يَزِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ قَالَ: كَتَبَ إِلَيَّ عَطَاءٌ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، عَامَ الْفَتْحِ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ.

[4050] 72 - (1582) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “Umar heard that Samurah was selling wine, and he said: ‘May Allâh destroy Samurah. Does he not know that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “May Allâh curse the Jews; fat was forbidden to them but they melted it and sold it”?’”

[٤٠٥٠] ٧٢ - (١٥٨٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَرُحَيْمُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: بَلَغَ عُمَرَ أَنَّ سَمُرَةَ بَاعَ خَمْرًا، فَقَالَ: قَاتَلَ اللَّهُ سَمُرَةَ، أَلَمْ يَعْلَمْ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَعَنَ اللَّهُ الْيَهُودَ، حُرِّمَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ الشُّحُومُ فَجَمَلُوهَا فَبَاعُوهَا؟».

[4051] (...) A similar report (as no. 4050) was narrated from ‘Amr bin Dinâr with this chain.

[٤٠٥١] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أُمَيَّةُ بْنُ يَسْطَامَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْقَاسِمِ عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ دِينَارٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[4052] 73 - (1583) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "May Allâh destroy the Jews. Allâh forbade fat to them, so they sold it and consumed its price."

[٤٠٥٢] ٧٣- (١٥٨٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا
إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ [الْحَنْظَلِيُّ]: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ
ابْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ
شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ أَنَّهُ حَدَّثَهُ
عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ:
«قَاتَلَ اللَّهُ الْيَهُودَ، حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمُ الشُّحُومَ
فَبَاعُوهَا وَأَكَلُوا أَمْثَانَهَا».

[4053] 74 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'May Allâh destroy the Jews. Fat was forbidden to them so they sold it and consumed its price.'"

[٤٠٥٣] ٧٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ:
أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ
ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «قَاتَلَ اللَّهُ الْيَهُودَ، حَرَّمَ
عَلَيْهِمُ الشُّحْمَ فَبَاعُوهُ وَأَكَلُوا تَمَنَّهُ».

Chapter 14. Ribâ (Usury, Interest)

(المعجم ١٤) - (باب الربا)
(التحفة ٣٥)

[4054] 75 - (1584) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Do not sell gold for gold except like for like, and do not give more of one and less of the other. Do not sell silver except like for like, and do not give more of one and less of the other. And do not exchange something to be given later for something to be given now."

[٤٠٥٤] ٧٥- (١٥٨٤) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ
نَافِعٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَبِيعُوا الذَّهَبَ بِالذَّهَبِ
إِلَّا مِثْلًا بِمِثْلٍ، وَلَا تُشْفُوا بَعْضَهَا عَلَى
بَعْضٍ، وَلَا تَبِيعُوا الْوَرِقَ بِالْوَرِقِ إِلَّا مِثْلًا
بِمِثْلٍ، وَلَا تُشْفُوا بَعْضَهَا عَلَى بَعْضٍ،
وَلَا تَبِيعُوا مِنْهَا غَايِبًا بِنَاجِزٍ». [انظر:

[4055] 67 - (...) Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî narrated this from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ - according to the report of Qutaibah, 'Abdullâh and Nâfi' went with him; and according to the *Hadîth* of Ibn Rumh, Nâfi' said: "‘Abdullâh and Al-Laithi and I went with him” - “until he entered upon Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî who said: ‘This one told me that you are narrating that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade selling silver for silver except like for like, and selling gold for gold except like for like.’ Abû Sa'eed pointed to his eyes and ears and said: ‘My eyes saw, and my ears heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saying: “Do not sell gold for gold, and do not sell silver for silver, except like for like, and do not give more of one and less of the other, and do not exchange something to be given later for something to be given now, except hand to hand.”’

[4056] (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Al-Laith from Nâfi' (no. 4055) was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٤٠٥٥] ٧٦- (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ؛ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ لَهُ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي لَيْثٍ: إِنَّ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ يَأْتُرُ هَذَا عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ - فِي رِوَايَةِ قُتَيْبَةَ - فَذَهَبَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ وَنَافِعٌ مَعَهُ - وَفِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ رُمْحٍ: قَالَ نَافِعٌ: فَذَهَبَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ وَأَنَا مَعَهُ وَاللَّيْثِيُّ - حَتَّى دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيَّ، فَقَالَ: إِنَّ هَذَا أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَّكَ تُخْبِرُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ بَيْعِ الْوَرِقِ بِالْوَرِقِ إِلَّا مِثْلًا بِمِثْلٍ، وَعَنْ بَيْعِ الذَّهَبِ بِالذَّهَبِ إِلَّا مِثْلًا بِمِثْلٍ. فَأَشَارَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ بِإِصْبَعَيْهِ إِلَى عَيْنَيْهِ وَأُذُنَيْهِ. فَقَالَ: أَبْصَرْتُ عَيْنَايَ وَسَمِعْتُ أُذُنَايَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا تَبِيعُوا الذَّهَبَ بِالذَّهَبِ، وَلَا تَبِيعُوا الْوَرِقَ بِالْوَرِقِ، إِلَّا مِثْلًا بِمِثْلٍ، وَلَا تَشْفُوا بَعْضَهُ عَلَى بَعْضٍ، وَلَا تَبِيعُوا شَيْئًا غَائِبًا مِنْهُ بِتَاجِرٍ، إِلَّا يَدًا بِيَدٍ».

[٤٠٥٦] (...) حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ قُرُوحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ حَازِمٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى ابْنَ سَعِيدٍ؛

وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ نَافِعٍ. يَنْحُو حَدِيثَ اللَّيْثِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ

[4057] 77 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Do not sell gold for gold, or silver for silver, except weight for weight, like for like, same for same."

[٤٠٥٧] ٧٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْقَارِيَّ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَبِيعُوا الذَّهَبَ بِالذَّهَبِ وَلَا الْوَرِقَ بِالْوَرِقِ، إِلَّا وَزْنًا بِوَزْنٍ، مِثْلًا بِمِثْلٍ، سِوَاءَ بِسِوَاءٍ».

[4058] 78 - (1585) It was narrated from 'Uthmân bin 'Affân that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Do not sell one Dînâr for two Dînâr, or one Dirham for two Dirham."

[٤٠٥٨] ٧٨- (١٥٨٥) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَهْرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ [الْأَيْلِيُّ]. وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَيْسَى قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَحْرَمَةٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنَ يَسَارٍ يَقُولُ: إِنَّهُ سَمِعَ مَالِكَ بْنَ أَبِي عَامِرٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَفَّانَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَبِيعُوا الدِّينَارَ بِالدِّينَارَيْنِ، وَلَا الدَّرْهَمَ بِالدَّرْهَمَيْنِ».

Chapter 15. Exchange And Selling Gold For Silver On The Spot

[4059] 79 - (1586) It was narrated from Mâlik bin Aws bin Al-Hadhathân that he said: "I was

(المعجم ١٥) - (بَابُ الصَّرْفِ وَبَيْعِ الذَّهَبِ بِالْوَرِقِ نَقْدًا) (التحفة ٣٦)

[٤٠٥٩] ٧٩- (١٥٨٦) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا [مُحَمَّدُ]

going around saying: 'Who will exchange Dirham (for my gold)?' Ṭalḥah bin 'Ubaidullâh, who was with 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb, said: 'Show us your gold, then come to us later, when our servant comes, and we will give you your silver.' 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb said: 'No, by Allâh! Either give him his silver (now) or give him back his gold, for the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Silver for gold is *Ribâ*, unless it is exchanged on the spot; wheat for wheat is *Ribâ*, unless it is exchanged on the spot; barley for barley is *Ribâ*, unless it is exchanged on the spot; dates for dates is *Ribâ* unless it is exchanged on the spot."

[4060] (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4059) with this chain.

[4061] 80 - (1587) It was narrated that Abû Qilâbah said: "I was in Ash-Shâm in a gathering where Muslim bin Yasâr was present, when Abû Al-Ash'ath came." He said: "They said: 'Abû Al-Ash'ath.' And I said: 'Abû Al-Ash'ath!' He sat down and I said to him: 'Tell our brothers the *Hadîth* of 'Ubâdah bin Aṣ-Sâmit.' He said: 'Yes. We went out on a campaign when Mu'âwiyah was in charge of the

ابن رُمح: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ،
عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَوْسِ بْنِ الْحَدَّانِ أَنَّهُ قَالَ:
أَقْبَلْتُ أَقُولُ: مَنْ يَصْطَرِفُ الدَّرَاهِمَ؟
فَقَالَ طَلْحَةُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ وَهُوَ عِنْدَ عُمَرَ بْنِ
الْخَطَّابِ - : أَرِنَا ذَهَبَكَ، ثُمَّ اثْنَيْتَا، إِذَا
جَاءَ خَادِمُنَا، نُعْطِيكَ وَرِقَّكَ، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ
ابْنُ الْخَطَّابِ: كَلَّا، وَاللَّهِ! لَتُعْطِيَنَّ وَرِقَّهُ،
أَوْ تَرُدَّنَّ إِلَيْهِ ذَهَبَهُ، فَإِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
قَالَ: «الْوَرِقُ بِالذَّهَبِ رِبَاٌ إِلَّا هَاءَ وَهَاءَ،
وَالْبُرُّ بِالْبُرِّ رِبَاٌ إِلَّا هَاءَ وَهَاءَ، وَالشَّعِيرُ
بِالشَّعِيرِ رِبَاٌ إِلَّا هَاءَ وَهَاءَ، وَالتَّمْرُ بِالتَّمْرِ
رِبَاٌ إِلَّا هَاءَ وَهَاءَ».

[٤٠٦٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ
أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ،
عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، بِهَذَا
الْإِسْنَادِ.

[٤٠٦١] ٨٠ - (١٥٨٧) حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ
اللَّهِ ابْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ
زَيْدٍ عَنْ أَبِي يُوْبَ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ
بِالشَّامِ فِي حَلْفَةٍ فِيهَا مُسْلِمُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ،
فَجَاءَ أَبُو الْأَشْعَثِ قَالَ: قَالُوا: أَبُو
الْأَشْعَثِ، فَقُلْتُ أَبُو الْأَشْعَثِ! فَجَلَسَ
فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: حَدِّثْ أَخَانَا حَدِيثَ عُبَادَةَ بْنِ
الصَّامِتِ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، غَزَوْنَا غَزَاةً وَعَلَى

people, and acquired a great deal of the spoils of war. Among the spoils we seized were some vessels of silver. Mu'âwiyah ordered a man to sell them, to be paid for when the people received their stipends, and the people hastened to buy them. News of that reached 'Ubâdah bin Aş-Şâmit and he stood up and said: I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbidding the sale of gold for gold, silver for silver, wheat for wheat, barley for barley, dates for dates, salt for salt, except equal for equal, same for same. Whoever adds something more, or asks for something more, he has engaged in *Ribâ*."

"So the people returned what they had taken. News of that reached Mu'âwiyah and he stood up and delivered a speech, saying: 'What is the matter with men who narrated *Ahadith* from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, when we were present with him and accompanied him, and we did not hear that from him?'

"'Ubâdah bin Aş-Şâmit stood up and repeated the story, then he said: 'We will narrate what we heard from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, even if Mu'âwiyah does not like it' - or he said, 'in spite of him. I do not care if I do not join his troops on a dark night.'" Hammâd (one of the narrators) said: "This, or something like this."

النَّاسِ مُعَاوِيَةَ، فَغَنِمْنَا غَنَائِمَ كَثِيرَةً، فَكَانَ
فِيهَا غَنِيمًا، آتِيَةً مِنْ فِضَّةٍ، فَأَمَرَ مُعَاوِيَةَ
رَجُلًا أَنْ يَبِيعَهَا فِي أُعْطِيَاتِ النَّاسِ،
فَتَسَارَعَ النَّاسُ فِي ذَلِكَ، فَبَلَغَ عَبَادَةُ بْنُ
الصَّامِتِ فَقَامَ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ يَنْهَى عَنْ بَيْعِ الذَّهَبِ بِالذَّهَبِ،
وَالْفِضَّةِ بِالْفِضَّةِ، وَالْبُرِّ بِالْبُرِّ، وَالشَّعِيرِ
بِالشَّعِيرِ، وَالتَّمْرِ بِالتَّمْرِ، وَالْمِلْحِ بِالْمِلْحِ
إِلَّا سَوَاءً بِسَوَاءٍ، عَيْنًا بِعَيْنٍ، فَمَنْ زَادَ أَوْ
ازْدَادَ فَقَدْ أَرْبَى. فَرَدَّ النَّاسُ مَا أَخَذُوا،
فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ مُعَاوِيَةَ فَقَامَ حَاطِيًا فَقَالَ: أَلَا
مَا بَالَ رِجَالٍ يَتَحَدَّثُونَ عَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ
أَحَادِيثَ، قَدْ كُنَّا نَشْهَدُهُ وَنُصَحِبُهُ فَلَمْ
نَسْمَعْهَا مِنْهُ. فَقَامَ عَبَادَةُ [ابْنُ الصَّامِتِ]
فَأَعَادَ الْقِصَّةَ، فَقَالَ: لِنُحَدِّثَنَّ بِمَا سَمِعْنَا
مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَإِنْ كَرِهَ مُعَاوِيَةُ - أَوْ
قَالَ: وَإِنْ رَغِمَ - مَا أَبَالِي أَنْ لَا أَصْحَبَهُ
فِي جُنْدِهِ لَيْلَةَ سَوْدَاءَ.

قَالَ حَمَّادٌ: هَذَا أَوْ نَحْوَهُ.

[4062] (...) A similar report (as no. 4061) was narrated from Ayyûb with this chain.

[٤٠٦٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عَبْدِ الْوَهَّابِ الثَّقَفِيِّ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[4063] 81 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Ubâdah bin Aş-Şâmit said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Gold for gold, silver for silver, wheat for wheat, barley for barley, dates for dates, salt for salt, like for like, same for same, hand to hand. But if these commodities differ, then sell as you like, as long as it is hand to hand.”

[٤٠٦٣] ٨١- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَإِسْحَقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، قَالَ إِسْحَقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا - وَكَيْعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ خَالِدِ الْحَدَّاءِ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْأَشْعَثِ، عَنْ عُبَادَةَ بْنِ الصَّامِتِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الذَّهَبُ بِالذَّهَبِ، وَالْفِضَّةُ بِالْفِضَّةِ، وَالْبُرُّ بِالْبُرِّ، وَالشَّعِيرُ بِالشَّعِيرِ، وَالتَّمْرُ بِالتَّمْرِ، وَالْمِلْحُ بِالْمِلْحِ، مِثْلًا بِمِثْلِ، سَوَاءٌ بِسَوَاءٍ، يَدًا بِيَدٍ، فَإِذَا اخْتَلَفَتْ هَذِهِ الْأَصْنَافُ، فَيَبْعُوا كَيْفَ شِئْتُمْ، إِذَا كَانَ يَدًا بِيَدٍ».

[4064] 82 - (1584) It was narrated that Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Gold for gold, silver for silver, wheat for wheat, barley for barley, dates for dates, salt for salt, like for like, hand to hand. Whoever gives more or asks for more, he has engaged in *Ribâ*, and the taker and the giver are the same.”

[٤٠٦٤] ٨٢- (١٥٨٤) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْمُتَوَكِّلِ النَّاجِي، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الذَّهَبُ بِالذَّهَبِ، وَالْفِضَّةُ بِالْفِضَّةِ، وَالْبُرُّ بِالْبُرِّ، وَالشَّعِيرُ بِالشَّعِيرِ، وَالتَّمْرُ بِالتَّمْرِ، وَالْمِلْحُ

بِالْمِلْحِ ، مِثْلًا بِمِثْلِ ، يَدًا بِيَدٍ ، فَمَنْ زَادَ
أَوْ اسْتَزَادَ فَقَدْ أَرْبَى ، الْأَخِذُ وَالْمُعْطَى
فِيهِ سَوَاءٌ . [راجع: ٤٠٥٤]

[4065] (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Gold for gold, like for like...'" a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 4064).

[٤٠٦٥] (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ:
حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَرُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ
الرَّبِيعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْمُتَوَكِّلِ النَّاجِيُّ عَنْ
أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الذَّهَبُ بِالذَّهَبِ مِثْلًا بِمِثْلِ»
فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[4066] 83 - (1588) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Dates for dates, wheat for wheat, barley for barley, salt for salt, like for like, hand to hand. Whoever gives more or asks for more, he has engaged in *Ribâ*, except in cases where the types differ.'"

[٤٠٦٦] ٨٣ - (١٥٨٨) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
كَرْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ وَوَاصِلُ ابْنِ عَبْدِ
الْأَعْلَى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فَضِيلٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ ،
عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الَّتَمْرُ بِالَّتَمْرِ ، وَالْحِنْطَةُ
بِالْحِنْطَةِ ، وَالشَّعِيرُ بِالشَّعِيرِ ، وَالْمِلْحُ
بِالْمِلْحِ ، مِثْلًا بِمِثْلِ ، يَدًا بِيَدٍ ، فَمَنْ زَادَ
أَوْ اسْتَزَادَ فَقَدْ أَرْبَى ، إِلَّا مَا اخْتَلَفَتْ
أَلْوَانُهُ .

[4067] (...) It was narrated from Fuḍail bin Ghazwân with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4066), but he did not say, "hand to hand."

[٤٠٦٧] (...) حَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو سَعِيدِ
الْأَشْجِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُحَارِبِيُّ عَنْ فَضِيلِ ابْنِ
عَزْوَانَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: «يَدًا
بِيَدٍ» .

[4068] 84 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

[٤٠٦٨] ٨٤ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
كَرْبٍ وَوَاصِلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى قَالَا:

‘Gold for gold, weight for weight, like for like. And silver for silver, weight for weight, like for like. Whoever adds more or asks for more, that is *Ribâ*.’”

[4069] 85 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Dînâr for Dînâr with no difference between them; and Dirham for Dirham with no difference between them.”

[4070] (...) Mûsâ bin Abî Tamîm narrated a similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 4069) with this chain.

Chapter 16. The Prohibition Of Selling Silver For Gold To Be Paid At A Later Date

[4071] 86 - (1589) It was narrated that Abû Al-Mînhâl said: Sharîk sold some silver for me, to be paid for during the *Hajj* season. He came to me and told me, and I said: “This is not good.” He said: “I sold it in the market and no one objected.” I went to Al-Barâ’ bin ‘Âzib and

حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فَضِيلٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي نُعْمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الذَّهَبُ بِالذَّهَبِ، وَزَنًا بِوَزْنٍ، مِثْلًا بِمِثْلِ، وَالْفِضَّةُ بِالْفِضَّةِ وَزَنًا بِوَزْنٍ، مِثْلًا بِمِثْلِ، فَمَنْ زَادَ أَوْ اسْتَزَادَ فَهُوَ رِبَاً».

[٤٠٦٩] ٨٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ الْقَعْنَبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ بِلَالٍ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ أَبِي تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الدِّينَارُ بِالدِّينَارِ لَا فَضْلَ بَيْنَهُمَا، وَالدِّرْهَمُ بِالدِّرْهَمِ لَا فَضْلَ بَيْنَهُمَا».

[٤٠٧٠] (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مَالِكَ بْنَ أَنَسٍ يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي مُوسَى بْنُ أَبِي تَمِيمٍ بِهِذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلُهُ.

(المعجم ١٦) - (باب النهي عن بيع الورق بالذهب دينا) (التحفة ٣٧)

[٤٠٧١] ٨٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ أَبِي الْمِنْهَالِ قَالَ: بَاعَ شَرِيكَ لِي وَرِقًا بِنَسِيئَةٍ إِلَى الْمَوْسِمِ، أَوْ إِلَى الْحَجِّ، فَجَاءَ إِلَيَّ فَأَخْبَرَنِي، فَقُلْتُ: هَذَا أَمْرٌ لَا يَصْلُحُ. قَالَ: قَدْ بَعْتُهُ

asked him, and he said: "When the Prophet ﷺ came to Al-Madînah, we used to sell in this fashion, and he said: 'Whatever is hand to hand, there is nothing wrong with it. But whatever is to be paid for later is *Ribâ*.'" Go to Zaid bin Arqam for he is more involved in trade than I am. So I went to him and asked him, and he said something similar.

[4072] 87 - (...) It was narrated from Habîb that he heard Abû Al-Minhâl say: "I asked Al-Barâ' bin 'Âzib about exchanging (gold for silver or vice versa) and he said: 'Ask Zaid bin Arqam, for he is more knowledgeable.' I asked Zaid and he said: 'Ask Al-Barâ', for he is more knowledgeable.' Then they said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade selling silver for gold to be paid at a later date.'"

[4073] 88 - (1590) 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Abî Bakrah narrated that his father said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade selling silver for silver and gold for gold, except like for like; and he told us to buy silver for gold however we wished, and to buy gold for silver however we wished." He said: "A man asked him: 'Hand to hand?' He said: 'That is what I heard.'"

فِي السُّوقِ، فَلَمْ يُكْرَ ذَلِكَ عَلَيَّ أَحَدًا، فَأَتَيْتُ الْبَرَاءَ بْنَ عَازِبٍ فَسَأَلْتُهُ، فَقَالَ: قَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ وَنَحْنُ نَبِيعُ هَذَا الْبَيْعِ، فَقَالَ: «مَا كَانَ يَدًا بِيَدٍ، فَلَا بَأْسَ بِهِ، وَمَا كَانَ نَسِيئَةً فَهُوَ رِبَا» وَاتَتْ زَيْدَ ابْنَ أَرْقَمَ فَإِنَّهُ أَعْظَمُ تِجَارَةً مِنِّي، فَأَتَيْتُهُ، فَسَأَلْتُهُ، فَقَالَ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ.

[٤٠٧٢] ٨٧- (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ حَبِيبٍ [أَنَّهُ] سَمِعَ أَبَا الْمِنْهَالِ يَقُولُ: سَأَلْتُ الْبَرَاءَ بْنَ عَازِبٍ عَنِ الصَّرْفِ؟ فَقَالَ: سَلْ زَيْدَ ابْنَ أَرْقَمَ فَهُوَ أَعْلَمُ، فَسَأَلْتُ زَيْدًا فَقَالَ: سَلِ الْبَرَاءَ فَإِنَّهُ أَعْلَمُ، ثُمَّ قَالَا: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ بَيْعِ الْوَرِقِ بِالذَّهَبِ دَيْنًا.

[٤٠٧٣] ٨٨- (١٥٩٠) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الْعَنْكَبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبَادُ بْنُ الْعَوَّامِ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْفِضَّةِ بِالْفِضَّةِ، وَالذَّهَبِ بِالذَّهَبِ، إِلَّا سَوَاءً بِسَوَاءٍ، وَأَمَرَنَا أَنْ نَشْتَرِيَ الْفِضَّةَ بِالذَّهَبِ كَيْفَ شِئْنَا، وَنَشْتَرِيَ الذَّهَبَ بِالْفِضَّةِ كَيْفَ

شئنا، قَالَ: فَسَأَلَهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَدَا يَبِيدُ؟
فَقَالَ: هُكَذَا سَمِعْتُ.

[4074] (...) Abû Bakrah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade us..." a similar report (as no. 4073).

[٤٠٧٤] (...) حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ
مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
مُعَاوِيَةُ عَنْ يَحْيَى - وَهُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ -
عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ
الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا
بَكْرَةَ قَالَ: نَهَانَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 17. Selling A Necklace In Which There Are Pearls And Gold

[4075] 89 - (1591) Faḍālah bin 'Ubaid Al-Anṣārī said: "When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was in Khaibar, a necklace containing pearls and gold was brought to him. It was part of the spoils of war to be sold. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ordered that the gold in the necklace be extracted. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to them: "Gold for gold, weight for weight."

(المعجم ١٧) - (بَابُ بَيْعِ الْقَلَادَةِ فِيهَا
خَرْزٌ وَذَهَبٌ) (التحفة ٣٨)

[٤٠٧٥] [٨٩- (١٥٩١)] حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
الطَّاهِرِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ سَرْحٍ:
أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو هَانِئٍ
الْحَوْلَانِيُّ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَلِيَّ بْنَ رَبَاحِ
اللَّخْمِيِّ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ فَضَالَهَ بْنَ عُبَيْدِ
الْأَنْصَارِيِّ يَقُولُ: أَتَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ،
وَهُوَ بِخَيْبَرَ، بِقَلَادَةٍ فِيهَا خَرْزٌ وَذَهَبٌ
وَهِيَ مِنَ الْمَعَانِمِ تَبَاعُ، فَأَمَرَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالذَّهَبِ الَّذِي فِي الْقَلَادَةِ فُنَزِعَ
وَحَدَّهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ لَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:
«الذَّهَبُ بِالذَّهَبِ وَزْنَا بِوَزْنٍ».

[4076] 90 - (...) It was narrated that Faḍālah bin 'Ubaid said: "On the Day of Khaibar, I bought a necklace for twelve Dīnār, which

[٤٠٧٦] [٩٠- (...)] حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ
سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ أَبِي شُجَاعٍ سَعِيدِ
ابْنِ يَزِيدٍ، عَنْ خَالِدِ بْنِ أَبِي عِمْرَانَ، عَنْ

contained gold and pearls. I separated them and I found more than twelve Dînâr in it. I mentioned that to the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'It should not be sold until they are separated.'"

[4077] (...) A similar report (as no. 4076) was narrated from Sa'eed bin Yazîd, with this chain.

[4078] 91 - (...) Faḍâlah bin 'Ubaid said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on the Day of Khaibar, trading with the Jews, an *Uqiyah* of gold for two or three Dînâr. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Do not sell gold for gold, unless it is weight for weight.'"

[4079] 92 - (...) It was narrated from Ḥanaṣh that he said: "We were with Faḍâlah bin 'Ubaid on a campaign, and there fell to my lot and that of my companions a necklace that contained gold, pearls and jewels. I wanted to buy it, so I asked Faḍâlah bin 'Ubaid and he said: 'Extract its gold and put it in one pan, and

حَسَّ الصَّنْعَانِي، عَنْ فَضَالَةَ بْنِ عُبَيْدٍ قَالَ: اشْتَرَيْتُ، يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ، قِلَادَةً بِاِثْنِي عَشَرَ دِينَارًا، فِيهَا ذَهَبٌ وَخَرَزٌ، فَفَضَّلْتُهَا، فَوَجَدْتُ فِيهَا أَكْثَرَ مِنْ اِثْنِي عَشَرَ دِينَارًا، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «لَا تَبَاعَ حَتَّى تُفْصَلَ».

[٤٠٧٧] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[٤٠٧٨] ٩١ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا فُضَيْلُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي جَعْفَرٍ، عَنِ الْجَلَّاحِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي حَسَّ الصَّنْعَانِي عَنْ فَضَالَةَ ابْنِ عُبَيْدٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ، نُبَايِعُ الْيَهُودَ، الْأَوْفِيَةَ الذَّهَبَ بِالدِّينَارَيْنِ وَالثَّلَاثَةَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَبِيعُوا الذَّهَبَ بِالذَّهَبِ، إِلَّا وَزْنَا بِوَزْنٍ».

[٤٠٧٩] ٩٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ عَنْ فُرَّةِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْمَعَاوِرِيِّ وَعَمْرٍو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ وَعَبْرَهُمَا؛ أَنَّ عَامِرَ بْنَ يَحْيَى الْمَعَاوِرِيِّ أَخْبَرَهُمْ عَنْ حَسَّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ فَضَالَةَ بْنِ عُبَيْدٍ فِي غَزْوَةٍ: فَطَارَتْ

put your gold in the other pan, and do not take it unless (you give) like for like, for I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "Whoever believes in Allâh and the Last Day, let him not take (anything) except like for like."

لِي وَلَا ضَحَائِبِي قِلَادَةٌ فِيهَا ذَهَبٌ وَوَرِقٌ
وَجَوْهَرٌ، فَأَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَشْتَرِيهَا، فَسَأَلْتُ
فَضَالَهَ بْنَ عُبَيْدٍ فَقَالَ: انْزِعْ ذَهَبَهَا فَاجْعَلْهُ
فِي كِفَّةٍ، وَاجْعَلْ ذَهَبَكَ فِي كِفَّةٍ، ثُمَّ لَا
تَأْخُذَنَّ إِلَّا مِثْلًا بِمِثْلٍ، فَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ
وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَلَا يَأْخُذَنَّ إِلَّا مِثْلًا
بِمِثْلٍ».

Chapter 18. Selling Food Like For Like

(المعجم ١٨) - (بَابُ بَيْعِ الطَّعَامِ مِثْلًا

بِمِثْلٍ) (التحفة ٣٩)

[4080] 93 - (1592) It was narrated from Ma'mar bin 'Abdullâh that he sent his slave with a *Ṣâ'* of wheat and he said: "Sell it then buy barley." The slave went and took a *Ṣâ'* and part of a *Ṣâ'* more. When he came to Ma'mar he told him about that, and Ma'mar said to him: "Why did you do that? Go and give it back, and do not take anything but like for like, for I used to hear the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Food for food, like for like.' And our food at that time was barley. It was said to him: 'It is not like it.' He said: 'I am afraid that it may be similar.'"

[٤٠٨٠] ٩٣ - (١٥٩٢) حَدَّثَنَا هَارُونَ

ابْنُ مَعْرُوفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ وَهْبٍ:
أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ:
أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ؛
أَنَّ أَبَا النَّضْرِ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ بُشَيْرَ بْنَ سَعِيدٍ
حَدَّثَهُ، عَنْ مَعْمَرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّهُ أَرْسَلَ
غُلَامَهُ بِصَاعِ قَمْحٍ، فَقَالَ: بَعُهُ ثُمَّ اشْتَرِ
بِهِ شَعِيرًا، فَذَهَبَ الْغُلَامُ فَأَخَذَ صَاعًا
وَزِيَادَةً بَعْضِ صَاعٍ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ مَعْمَرًا
أَخْبَرَهُ بِذَلِكَ، فَقَالَ لَهُ مَعْمَرٌ: لِمَ فَعَلْتَ
ذَلِكَ؟ انْطَلِقْ فَرُدَّهُ، وَلَا تَأْخُذَنَّ إِلَّا مِثْلًا
بِمِثْلٍ، فَإِنِّي كُنْتُ أَسْمَعُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يَقُولُ: «الطَّعَامُ بِالطَّعَامِ مِثْلًا بِمِثْلٍ»
[قَالَ]: وَكَانَ طَعَامَنَا يَوْمَئِذٍ الشَّعِيرَ. قِيلَ

[لَهُ]: فَإِنَّهُ لَيْسَ بِمِثْلِهِ، قَالَ: فَإِنِّي أَخَافُ أَنْ يُضَارَعَ.

[4081] 94 - (...) Abû Hurairah and Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent the brother of Banû 'Adiyy Al-Anshârî to collect revenue from Khaibar, and he brought fine-quality (Janîb) dates. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: "Are all the dates of Khaibar like this?" He said: "No, by Allâh, O Messenger of Allâh. We bought one Şâ' for two Şâ' out of the total." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Do not do that. Rather (buy) like for like, or sell this and buy some of that with its price. And the same goes for weights."

[٤٠٨١] ٩٤ - (١٥٩٣) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ بِلَالٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ بْنِ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ سَعِيدَ ابْنَ الْمُسَيَّبِ يُحَدِّثُ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ وَأَبَا سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيَّ حَدَّثَاهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَعَثَ أَحَا بَنِي عَدِيٍّ الْأَنْصَارِيَّ فَاسْتَعْمَلَهُ عَلَى خَيْبَرَ، فَقَدِمَ بِتَمْرٍ جَنِيبٍ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَكُلْ تَمْرَ خَيْبَرَ هَكَذَا؟» قَالَ: لَا، وَاللَّهِ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّا لَنَشْتَرِي الصَّاعَ بِالصَّاعَيْنِ مِنَ الْجَمْعِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَفْعَلُوا، وَلَكِنْ مِثْلًا بِمِثْلٍ، أَوْ يَبْعُوا هَذَا وَاشْتَرُوا بِتَمَنِيهِ مِنْ هَذَا، وَكَذَلِكَ الْمِيزَانَ».

[4082] 95 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî and Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ appointed a man over Khaibar, and he brought some fine-quality dates. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: "Are all the dates of Khaibar like this?" He said: No, by Allâh, O Messenger of Allâh. We take one Şâ' of these in return for two Şâ', and two Şâ' for three Şâ'. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Do not do that. Sell them

[٤٠٨٢] ٩٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ بْنِ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيَّ وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ اسْتَعْمَلَ رَجُلًا عَلَى خَيْبَرَ، فَجَاءَهُ بِتَمْرٍ جَنِيبٍ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَكُلْ تَمْرَ خَيْبَرَ هَكَذَا؟» فَقَالَ:

all for Dirham, then buy the fine-quality (*Janîb*) with the Dirham.”

لَا، وَاللَّهِ! يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّا لَنَأْخُذُ الصَّاعَ مِنْ هَذَا بِالصَّاعَيْنِ، وَالصَّاعَيْنِ بِالثَّلَاثِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَلَا تَفْعَلْ بِعِ الْجَمْعِ بِالذَّرَاهِمِ، ثُمَّ ابْتَغِ بِالذَّرَاهِمِ جَنِيبًا».

[4083] 96 - (1594) Abû Sa'eed said: Bilâl brought some good quality (*Barnî*) dates and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: “Where are these from?” Bilâl said: “We had some poor-quality dates, so I sold two *Şâ'* of them for one *Şâ'*, as food for the Prophet ﷺ.” At that, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “O! The essence of *Ribâ!* Do not do that. If you want to buy dates, then sell them in a separate transaction, then buy them.”

[٤٠٨٣] ٩٦ - (١٥٩٤) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ صَالِحٍ الْوُحَاظِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ سَلَامٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَهْلٍ التَّمِيمِيُّ وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُمَا - جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ حَسَّانٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ سَلَامٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يَحْيَى وَهُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُقْبَةَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَافِرِ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ يَقُولُ: جَاءَ بِلَالٌ بِتَمْرٍ بَرْنِيِّ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مِنْ أَيْنَ هَذَا؟» فَقَالَ بِلَالٌ: تَمْرٌ، كَانَ عِنْدَنَا، رَدِيٌّ. فَبِعْتُ مِنْهُ صَاعَيْنِ بِصَاعٍ، لِمَطْعَمِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، عِنْدَ ذَلِكَ: «أَوْه! عَيْنُ الرَّبَا، لَا تَفْعَلْ، وَلَكِنْ إِذَا أَرَدْتَ أَنْ تَشْتَرِيَ التَّمْرَ فَبِعْهُ بِبَيْعِ آخَرَ، ثُمَّ اشْتَرِ بِهِ».

لَمْ يَذْكُرِ ابْنُ سَهْلٍ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: عِنْدَ

ذَلِكَ. [انظر: ٤٠٨٦]

[4084] 97 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "Some dates were brought to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: 'These are not our dates.' The man said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, we sold two *Şâ'* of our dates for a *Şâ'* of these.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'This is *Ribâ*. Take them back, then sell our dates and buy some of these for us.'"

[4085] 98 - (1595) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed said: "We were given dates of mixed quality at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and we used to sell two *Şâ'* for one. News of that reached the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: 'Do not sell two *Şâ'* of dates for one, or two *Şâ'* of wheat for one, or two Dirham for one.'"

[4086] 99 - (1594) It was narrated that Abû Naḍrah said: "I asked Ibn 'Abbâs about exchanging. He said: 'Is it hand to hand?' I said: 'Yes.' He said: 'There is nothing wrong with it.' I told Abû Sa'eed: 'I asked Ibn 'Abbâs about exchanging. He

[٤٠٨٤] ٩٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا سَلَمَةُ
ابْنُ شَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ أَعْيَنَ:
حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ عَنْ أَبِي فَرَزَةَ الْبَاهِلِيِّ، عَنْ
أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ:
أَتَيْتِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِتَمْرٍ، فَقَالَ: «مَا هَذَا
التَّمْرُ مِنْ تَمْرِنَا» فَقَالَ الرَّجُلُ: يَا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ! بَعْنَا تَمْرَنَا صَاعَيْنِ بِصَاعٍ مِنْ هَذَا،
فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «هَذَا الرَّبَا،
فَرُدُّوهُ، ثُمَّ بَيِّعُوا تَمْرَنَا وَاشْتَرُوا لَنَا مِنْ
هَذَا».

[٤٠٨٥] ٩٨ - (١٥٩٥) حَدَّثَنِي
إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثَيْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ
مُوسَى عَنْ شَيْبَانَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ أَبِي
سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا نُرْزَقُ
تَمْرَ الْجَمْعِ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ،
وَهُوَ الْخِلْطُ مِنَ التَّمْرِ، فَكُنَّا نَبِيعُ صَاعَيْنِ
بِصَاعٍ، فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ:
«لَا صَاعِي تَمْرٍ بِصَاعٍ، وَلَا صَاعِي حِنْطَةٍ
بِصَاعٍ، وَلَا دِرْهَمٍ بِدِرْهَمَيْنِ».

[٤٠٨٦] ٩٩ - (١٥٩٤) حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو
النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ
سَعِيدِ الْجَرِيرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ قَالَ:
سَأَلْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ الصَّرْفِ؟ فَقَالَ:
أَيَّدَا يَدَيْ؟ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: لَا بَأْسَ بِهِ،

said: "Is it hand to hand?" I said: "Yes. "He said: "There is nothing wrong with it." He said: 'Did he say that? We will write to him and tell him not to give that ruling.' He said: 'By Allâh, one of the slaves of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ brought some dates and he found them odd and said: "It seems that these are not the dates of our land." He said: "Something happened to the dates of our land" - or "our dates" - "this year, so I took this and I gave more in return." He said: "If you gave something more, you engaged in *Ribâ*. Do not do it again. If you think there is something wrong with your dates, sell them then buy whatever dates you want."

فَأَخْبِرْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ، فَقُلْتُ: إِنِّي سَأَلْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ الصَّرْفِ؟ فَقَالَ: أَيْدًا يَدًا؟ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: فَلَا بَأْسَ بِهِ، قَالَ أَوْ قَالَ ذَلِكَ؟ إِنَّا سَكَتُبُ إِلَيْهِ فَلَا يُفْتِيكُمْوهُ، قَالَ: فَوَاللَّهِ! لَقَدْ جَاءَ بَعْضُ فِتْيَانِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِتَمْرٍ فَأَنْكَرَهُ، فَقَالَ: «كَأَنَّ هَذَا لَيْسَ مِنْ تَمْرٍ أَرْضِينَا». قَالَ: كَانَ فِي تَمْرٍ أَرْضِينَا - أَوْ فِي تَمْرِنَا - الْعَامَ، بَعْضُ الشَّيْءِ، فَأَخَذْتُ هَذَا وَزِدْتُ بَعْضَ الرِّيَادَةِ، فَقَالَ: «أَضَعَفْتُ، أُرَبِّيتُ، لَا تُقْرَبَنَّ هَذَا، إِذَا رَأَيْتَ مِنْ تَمْرِكَ شَيْءٌ فَبِعْهُ، ثُمَّ اشْتَرِ الَّذِي تُرِيدُ مِنَ التَّمْرِ».

[راجع: ٤٠٨٣]

[4087] 100 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Naḍrah said: "I asked Ibn 'Umar and Ibn 'Abbâs about exchange, and they did not see anything wrong with it. I was sitting with Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî and I asked him about exchange. He said: 'Whatever is extra is *Ribâ*,' and I did not accept it because of what they had said. He said: 'I am only narrating to you what I heard from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. A man who was taking care of the Prophet's date palms brought him a *Ṣâ'* of fine dates and the dates of the Prophet ﷺ were not of this type. The Prophet ﷺ said

[٤٠٨٧] ١٠٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: أَخْبَرَنَا دَاوُدُ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ وَابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ الصَّرْفِ فَلَمْ يَرَيَا بِهِ بَأْسًا، فَأِنِّي لَقَاعِدٌ عِنْدَ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنِ الصَّرْفِ؟ فَقَالَ: مَا زَادَ فَهُوَ رِبَاً، فَأَنْكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِقَوْلِهِمَا، فَقَالَ: لَا أُحَدِّثُكَ إِلَّا مَا سَمِعْتُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، جَاءَهُ صَاحِبٌ نَخْلِهِ بِصَاعٍ مِنْ تَمْرٍ طَيِّبٍ، وَكَانَ تَمْرُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ هَذَا اللَّوْنُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَنْتَى لَكَ

to him: "Where did you get this?" He said: "I sold two *Ṣâ'* and bought this *Ṣâ'* with them. That is the price for this in the market." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Woe to you, you have engaged in *Ribâ*. If you want to do that, sell your dates for another commodity and then buy whatever dates you want with it."

Abû Sa'eed said: 'Dates for dates is closer to *Ribâ* than silver for silver.'" He said: "I went to Ibn 'Umar after that and he told me not to do that, and I did not go to Ibn 'Abbâs." He said: "Abû Aṣ-Ṣabbâ' told me that he asked Ibn 'Abbâs about it in Makkah and he disapproved of it."

[4088] 101 - (1596) It was narrated that Abû Ṣâlih said: "I heard Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî say: 'Dînâr for Dînâr, Dirham for Dirham, like for like; whoever gives more or asks for more has engaged in *Ribâ*.' I said to him: 'Ibn 'Abbâs says something different.' He said: 'I met Ibn 'Abbâs and I said: "Do you think that what you say is something that you heard from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ or found in the Book of Allâh?" He said: "I did not hear it from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and I did not find it in the Book of Allâh, but Usâmah bin Zaid told me that the Prophet ﷺ said: '*Ribâ* is in the case of delayed payment.'"

هَذَا؟» قَالَ: انْطَلَقْتُ بِصَاعَيْنِ فَاشْتَرَيْتُ بِهِ هَذَا الصَّاعَ، فَإِنَّ سِعْرَ هَذَا فِي السُّوقِ كَذَا، وَسِعْرَ هَذَا كَذَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَيْلَكَ أَرَبَيْتَ، إِذَا أَرَدْتَ ذَلِكَ فَبِعْ تَمْرَكَ بِسِلْعَةٍ، ثُمَّ اشْتَرِ بِسِلْعَتِكَ أَيَّ تَمْرٍ شِئْتَ».

قَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ: فَالتَّمْرُ بِالتَّمْرِ أَحْوُّ أَنْ يَكُونَ رَبًّا أَمِ الْفِضَّةُ بِالْفِضَّةِ؟ قَالَ: فَأَتَيْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ، بَعْدُ، فَتَهَانِي وَلَمْ آتِ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ، قَالَ: فَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الصَّهْبَاءِ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ عَنْهُ بِمَكَّةَ، فَكَرِهَهُ.

[٤٠٨٨] ١٠١ - (١٥٩٦) حَدَّثَنِي

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ سُفْيَانَ بْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ عَبَّادٍ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ يَقُولُ: الدِّينَارُ بِالدِّينَارِ، وَالدَّرْهَمُ بِالدَّرْهَمِ، وَمِثْلًا بِمِثْلٍ، مَنْ زَادَ أَوْ ازْدَادَ فَقَدْ أَرَبَى، فَكَلَّمْتُ لَهُ: إِنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ غَيْرَ هَذَا فَقَالَ: لَقَدْ لَقِيتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ، فَقُلْتُ: أَرَأَيْتَ هَذَا الَّذِي تَقُولُ أَشْيَاءَ سَمِعْتَهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَوْ وَجَدْتَهُ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ؟ فَقَالَ: لَمْ أَسْمَعْهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ

الله ﷺ، وَلَمْ أَجِدْهُ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ، وَلَكِنْ حَدَّثَنِي أُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الرِّبَا فِي النَّسِيئَةِ».

[4089] 102 - (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh bin Abî Yazîd that he heard Ibn 'Abbâs say: "Usâmah bin Zaid told me that the Prophet ﷺ said: 'Ribâ is only in the case of delayed payment.'"

[٤٠٨٩] ١٠٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَابْنُ أَبِي عَمَرَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعَمْرٍو، قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَوْنَ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي يَزِيدَ [أَنَّهُ] سَمِعَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَنِي أُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّمَا الرِّبَا فِي النَّسِيئَةِ».

[4090] 103 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs, from Usâmah bin Zaid, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "There is no Ribâ in that which is hand to hand."

[٤٠٩٠] ١٠٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بِهِزٌ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا رِبَا فِيمَا كَانَ يَدًا بِيَدٍ».

[4091] 104 - (...) 'Atâ' bin Abî Rabâh narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî met Ibn 'Abbâs and said to him: "Do you think that what you said about exchange is something that you heard from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, or something that you found in the Book of Allâh?" Ibn 'Abbâs said: "I do not say that it is either of

[٤٠٩١] ١٠٤ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا الْحَكَمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنِي هِغْلٌ عَنِ الْأَوْزَاعِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَطَاءُ بْنُ أَبِي رِبَاحٍ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ لَقِيَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ فَقَالَ لَهُ: أَرَأَيْتَ قَوْلَكَ فِي الصَّرْفِ، [أَأَشَيْتَا سَمِعْتَهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ

them. As for the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, you are more knowledgeable than me, and as for the Book of Allâh, I do not know it better (than you), but Usâmah bin Zaid told me that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Indeed, *Ribâ* is only in the case of delayed payment.'

اللَّهِ ﷺ، أَمْ شَيْءٌ وَجَدْتُهُ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ؟ قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: كَلَّا لَا أَقُولُ. أَمَّا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَنْتُمْ أَعْلَمُ بِهِ [مَنِي] وَأَمَّا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ فَلَا أَعْلَمُهُ، وَلَكِنْ حَدَّثَنِي أُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «[أَلَا] إِنَّمَا الرَّبَا فِي السَّيِّئَةِ».

Chapter 19. Cursing The One Who Consumes *Ribâ* And The One Who Pays It

(المعجم ١٩) - (بَابُ لَعْنِ آكِلِ الرَّبَا وَمُوكِلِهِ) (التحفة ٤٠)

[4092] 105 - (1597) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ cursed the one who consumes *Ribâ* and the one who pays it." I (the narrator) said: "And the one who writes it down and the two who witness it?" He said: "We only narrate what we heard."

[٤٠٩٢] ١٠٥ - (١٥٩٧) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعُثْمَانَ، قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مُعِيرَةَ قَالَ: سَأَلَ شَيْبَاكَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، فَحَدَّثَنَا عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: لَعَنَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ آكِلَ الرَّبَا وَمُوكِلَهُ. قَالَ: قُلْتُ - : وَكَاتِبُهُ وَشَاهِدِيهِ؟ قَالَ: إِنَّمَا نُحَدِّثُ بِمَا سَمِعْنَا.

[4093] 106 - (1598) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ cursed the one who consumes *Ribâ* and the one who pays it, the one who writes it down and the two who witness it," and he said: "They are all the same."

[٤٠٩٣] ١٠٦ - (١٥٩٨) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: لَعَنَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ آكِلَ الرَّبَا، وَمُوكِلَهُ، وَكَاتِبَهُ، وَشَاهِدِيهِ، وَقَالَ: هُمْ سَوَاءٌ.

Chapter 20. Taking That Which Is Lawful And Leaving That Which Is Unclear

[4094] 107 - (1599) It was narrated that An-Nu'mân bin Bashîr said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said - and An-Nu'mân pointed with his fingers to his ears - "That which is lawful is clear and that which is unlawful is clear, and between them are matters which are unclear which many people do not understand. Whoever guards against the unclear matters, he will protect his religion and his honor, but whoever falls into that which is unclear, he will soon fall into that which is unlawful. Like a shepherd who grazes his flock around the sanctuary; he will soon graze in it. Verily, every king has his prohibited land and verily, the prohibited land of Allâh is that which He has forbidden. In the body there is a piece of flesh which, if it is healthy, the entire body will be healthy but if it is corrupt, the entire body will be corrupt. Verily it is the heart."

[4095] (...) Zakariyyâ narrated a similar report (as no. 4094) with this chain.

[4096]... - (...) This *Hadîth* was

(المعجم ٢٠) - (بَابُ أَخَذَ الْحَلَالَ

وَتَرَكَ الشُّبُهَاتِ) (التحفة ٤١)

[٤٠٩٤] ١٠٧ - (١٥٩٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَاءُ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ الثُّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: - وَأَهْوَى الثُّعْمَانُ بِإِصْبَعَيْهِ إِلَى أُذُنَيْهِ - «إِنَّ الْحَلَالَ بَيْنَ وَإِنَّ الْحَرَامَ بَيْنَ وَبَيْنَهُمَا مُشْتَبِهَاتٌ لَا يَعْلَمُهُنَّ كَثِيرٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ، فَمَنْ اتَّقَى الشُّبُهَاتِ اسْتَبْرَأَ لِدِينِهِ وَعَرْضِهِ، وَمَنْ وَقَعَ فِي الشُّبُهَاتِ وَقَعَ فِي الْحَرَامِ، كَالرَّاعِي يَرْعَى حَوْلَ الْحِمَى يُوشِكُ أَنْ يَرْتَعَ فِيهِ، أَلَا! وَإِنَّ لِكُلِّ مَلِكٍ حِمَى، أَلَا! وَإِنَّ حِمَى اللَّهِ مَحَارِمُهُ، أَلَا! وَإِنَّ فِي الْجَسَدِ مُضْغَةً، إِذَا صَلَحَتْ صَلَحَ الْجَسَدُ كُلُّهُ وَإِذَا فَسَدَتْ، فَسَدَ الْجَسَدُ كُلُّهُ، أَلَا! وَهِيَ الْقَلْبُ».

]

[٤٠٩٥] (...) [و]حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ

أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا زَكَرِيَاءُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[٤٠٩٦] (...) [و]حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ

narrated from An-Nu'mân bin Bashîr from the Prophet ﷺ, except that the *Hadîth* of Zakariyyâ (no. 4094) is more complete and longer than their *Hadîth*.

[4097] 108 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âmir Ash-Sha'bî that he heard An-Nu'mân bin Bashîr, the Companion of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, addressing the people in Hîmş. He said: "That which is lawful is clear and that which is unlawful is clear," and he mentioned a *Hadîth* similar to that of Zakariyyâ from Ash-Sha'bî (no. 4094), up to the words: "Soon he will fall into it."

Chapter 21. Selling Camels And Stipulating That One May Ride Them

[4098] 109 - (715) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh narrated that he was riding on a camel which had grown weak, and he wanted to let

إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَبْرِ عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ وَأَبِي فَرْوَةَ الْهَمْدَانِيِّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ [بْنُ سَعِيدٍ]: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْقَارِيَّ عَنِ ابْنِ عَجْلَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنِ سَعِيدٍ، كُلُّهُمَّ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ حَدِيثَ زَكَرِيَاءَ أَتَمَّ مِنْ حَدِيثِهِمْ، وَأَكْثَرَ.

[٤٠٩٧] ١٠٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبٍ بْنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي خَالِدُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ: حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي هِلَالٍ عَنْ عَوْنِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ عَامِرِ الشَّعْبِيِّ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النُّعْمَانَ بْنَ بَشِيرِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، صَاحِبَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ يَخْطُبُ النَّاسَ بِحُمْصٍ، وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «الْحَلَالُ بَيْنَ وَالْحَرَامِ بَيْنَ». فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ زَكَرِيَاءَ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ - إِلَى قَوْلِهِ -: «يُوشِكُ أَنْ يَقَعَ فِيهِ».

(المعجم ٢١) - (باب بيع البعير

واستثناء ركوبه) (التحفة ٤٢)

[٤٠٩٨] ١٠٩ - (٧١٥) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَاءُ عَنْ عَامِرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي جَابِرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ

it go. He said: "The Prophet ﷺ caught up with me and he prayed for me and struck it, then it ran as it had never run before. He said: 'Sell it to me for an *Uqiyah*.' I said: 'No.' Then he said: 'Sell it to me.' So I sold it to him for an *Uqiyah*, but I stipulated that I would ride it back to my family. When I arrived, I brought the camel to him, and he paid me its price. Then I went back, and he sent (someone) after me and said: 'Do you think that I bargained with you so that I could take your camel? Take your camel and your Dirham, for they are yours.'"

[4099] (...) It was narrated from 'Amir: "Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh told me... a *Hadîth* like that of Ibn Numair (no. 4098)."

[4100] 110 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "I went on a campaign with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he caught up with me while I was riding a camel of mine that had grown weak and could hardly walk. He said to me: 'What is the matter with your camel?' I said: 'It has grown weak.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ fell behind and prodded it, and prayed for it, and (after that) it was always in front of the other camels, running ahead of them. He said to me: 'How do you find

الله؛ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَسِيرُ عَلَيَّ جَمَلٍ لَهُ قَدْ أَعْيَا، فَأَرَادَ أَنْ يُسَيِّئَهُ، قَالَ: فَلَحِقَنِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، فَدَعَا لِي وَضَرَبَهُ، فَسَارَ سَيْرًا لَمْ يَسِرْ مِثْلَهُ، قَالَ: «بِعْنِيهِ بِوَقِيَّةٍ» قُلْتُ: لَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «بِعْنِيهِ» فَبِعْتُهُ بِوَقِيَّةٍ، وَاسْتَشَيْتُ عَلَيْهِ حُمْلَانَهُ إِلَى أَهْلِي، فَلَمَّا بَلَغْتُ أَتَيْتُهُ بِالْجَمَلِ، فَتَقَدَّنِي ثَمَنَهُ، ثُمَّ رَجَعْتُ، فَأَرْسَلَ فِي أَثْرِي، فَقَالَ: «أَتُرَانِي مَا كَسَيْتُكَ لِأَخَذَ جَمَلَكَ؟» جَمَلَكَ وَدَرَاهِمَكَ، فَهُوَ لَكَ». [راجع: ١٦٥٦]

[٤٠٩٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ عَنْ زَكَرِيَاءَ، عَنْ عَامِرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي جَابِرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ.

[٤١٠٠] ١١٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعُثْمَانَ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مُغِيرَةَ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: غَزَوْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَتَلَحَّقَ بِي، وَتَحْتِي نَاضِحٌ لِي قَدْ أَعْيَا وَلَا يَكَادُ يَسِيرُ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ لِي: «مَا لِيَعْرِكَ؟» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: عَلِيلٌ، قَالَ: فَتَخَلَّفَ رَسُولُ

you: camel?' I said: 'It is fine; your blessing has reached it.' He said: 'Will you sell it to me?' I felt shy, and we did not have any camel but this one, so I said: 'Yes.' So I sold it to him, on the condition that I would ride it until I reached Al-Madînah. I said to him: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I am newly married,' and I asked him for permission to go on ahead, and he gave me permission. So I went ahead of the people until I reached Al-Madînah. There my maternal uncle met me and asked about the camel, and I told him what I had done with it, and he criticized me. And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me when I asked him for permission: 'Who did you marry, a virgin or a previously-married woman?' I said: 'I married a previously-married woman.' He said: 'Why not a virgin, so you could play with her and she could play with you?' I said to him: 'O Messenger of Allâh, my father has died' - or 'was martyred' - 'and I have young sisters. I did not want to marry one who was like them, who would not teach them manners and look after them. So I married a previously-married woman who would look after them and teach them manners.' When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to Al-Madînah, I took the camel to him: the next morning, and he gave me its price and returned it to me."

اللَّهُ ﷺ فَرَجَرَهُ وَدَعَا لَهُ، فَمَا زَالَ بَيْنَ يَدَيِ الْإِبِلِ قُدَّامَهَا يَسِيرُ، [قَالَ]: فَقَالَ لِي «كَيْفَ تَرَى بَعِيرَكَ؟» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: بِخَيْرٍ، قَدْ أَصَابَتْهُ بَرَكَتُكَ. قَالَ: «أَفْتَبِيعُيْنِيهِ؟» فَاسْتَحَيْتُ، وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَنَا نَاصِحٌ غَيْرُهُ، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، فَبِعْتُهُ إِيَّاهُ، عَلَى أَنْ لِي فَقَارَ ظَهْرِهِ حَتَّى أُبْلَغَ الْمَدِينَةَ، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي عَرُوسٌ فَاسْتَأْذَنْتُهُ، فَأَذِنَ لِي، فَتَقَدَّمْتُ النَّاسَ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ حَتَّى انْتَهَيْتُ، فَلَقَيْتَنِي خَالِي فَسَأَلَنِي عَنِ الْبَعِيرِ، فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ بِمَا صَنَعْتُ فِيهِ، فَلَا مَنِي فِيهِ، قَالَ: وَقَدْ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ لِي حِينَ اسْتَأْذَنْتُهُ «مَا تَزَوَّجْتَ؟ أَيْكْرًا أَمْ نَيْبًا؟» فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: تَزَوَّجْتُ نَيْبًا، قَالَ: «أَفَلَا تَزَوَّجْتَ بَكْرًا تُلَاعِبُهَا وَتُلَاعِبُكَ؟» فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! تُؤَفِّي وَالِدِي - أَوْ اسْتُشْهِدَ - وَلي حَوَاتٍ صِعَارًا، فَكْرِهْتُ أَنْ أَتَزَوَّجَ إِلَيْهِنَّ مِثْلَهُنَّ، فَلَا تُؤَدِّبُهُنَّ وَلَا تَقُومُ عَلَيْهِنَّ، فَتَزَوَّجْتُ نَيْبًا لِيَقُومَ سَبِيحَهُنَّ وَتُؤَدِّبُهُنَّ - قَالَ -: فَلَمَّا نَزِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ، غَدَوْتُ إِلَيْهِ بِالْبَعِيرِ، فَأَعْطَانِي ثَمَنَهُ، وَرَدَّهُ عَلَيَّ.

[4101] 111 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "We came back from Makkah to Al-Madînah with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and my camel grew weak..." and he quoted a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 4100), in which it says: "Then he said to me: 'Sell this camel of yours to me.' I said: 'No, rather it is yours.' He said: 'No, sell it to me.' I said: 'No, rather it is yours, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'No, sell it to me.' So I said: 'There is a man to whom I owe an *Uqiyah* of gold; it is yours in return for that.' He said: 'I will take it, but you may ride it until Al-Madînah.' When I reached Al-Madînah, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to Bilâl: 'Give him an *Uqiyah* of gold, and a little more.' So he gave me an *Uqiyah* of gold, and added a *Qirât*." He said: "I said: 'The extra that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave me never left me; it was in a (money) bag of mine until the people of Ash-Shâm took it on the Day of Al-Harrah.'"

[4102] 112 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "We were with the Prophet ﷺ on a journey, and my camel fell behind..." he quoted the same *Hadîth* (as no. 4101) and said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prodded it, then he said to me:

[٤١٠١] ١١١- (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ
الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ أَبِي الْجَعْدِ،
عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: أَقْبَلْنَا مِنْ مَكَّةَ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ
مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَأَعْتَلَّ جَمَلِي. وَسَاقَ
الْحَدِيثَ بِقِصَّتِهِ، وَفِيهِ: ثُمَّ قَالَ لِي:
«بِعْنِي جَمَلَكَ هَذَا» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَا، بَلْ
هُوَ لَكَ، قَالَ: «لَا، بَلْ بِعْنِي» قَالَ
قُلْتُ: لَا، بَلْ هُوَ لَكَ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!
قَالَ: «لَا، بَلْ بِعْنِي» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: فَإِنَّ
لِرَجُلٍ عَلَيَّ أَوْقِيَّةٌ ذَهَبٍ، فَهُوَ لَكَ بِهَا،
قَالَ: «قَدْ أَخَذْتُهُ، فَتَبَلَّغْ عَلَيَّ إِلَى
الْمَدِينَةِ» قَالَ: فَلَمَّا قَدِمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ، قَالَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِبِلَالٍ: «أَعْطِهِ أَوْقِيَّةً مِنْ
ذَهَبٍ، وَزِدْهُ» قَالَ: فَأَعْطَانِي أَوْقِيَّةً مِنْ
ذَهَبٍ، وَزَادَنِي قِيرَاطًا، قَالَ فَقُلْتُ: لَا
تُفَارِقْنِي زِيَادَةُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ:
فَكَانَ فِي كَيْسٍ لِي، فَأَخَذَهُ أَهْلُ الشَّامِ
يَوْمَ الْحَرَّةِ.

[٤١٠٢] ١١٢- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ بْنُ
زِيَادٍ: - حَدَّثَنَا الْجُرَيْرِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ،
عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ، فَتَحَلَّفَ نَاضِحِي،

‘Ride, in the Name of Allâh.’”
And he also added: “He kept on giving me more and saying: ‘May Allâh forgive you.’”

[4103] 113 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir said: “When the Prophet ﷺ came to me while my camel had grown weak, he prodded it and it jumped. After that, I was pulling on its reins (to slow it down) so that I could listen to what he was saying, but I could not manage it. The Prophet ﷺ caught up with me and said: ‘Sell it to me.’ So I sold it to him for five *Uqiyah*. I said: ‘On condition that I may ride it back to Al-Madīnah.’ He said: ‘You may ride it back to Al-Madīnah.’ When I came to Al-Madīnah, I brought it to him and he gave me an extra *Uqiyah*, then he gave it to me.”

[4104] 114 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “I traveled with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on one of his journeys” - I (the narrator) think he said it was a military campaign - and he narrated the *Hadīth* (as no. 4103) and added: “He said: ‘O Jâbir, have you received the price in full?’ I said: ‘Yes.’ He said: ‘The price is yours and the camel is yours. The price is yours and the camel is yours.’”

وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثِ، وَقَالَ فِيهِ: فَنَحَسَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ قَالَ لِي: «ارْكَبْ بِاسْمِ اللَّهِ» وَزَادَ أَيْضًا: قَالَ: فَمَا زَالَ يَزِيدُنِي وَيَقُولُ: «وَاللَّهُ يَغْفِرُ لَكَ».

[٤١٠٣] [١١٣- (...)] وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الْعَتَكِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا أَتَى عَلِيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، وَقَدْ أَغْمَا بَعِيرِي - قَالَ -: فَنَحَسَهُ فَوَثَبَ، فَكُنْتُ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ أَحْسِسُ خِطَامَهُ لِأَسْمَعَ حَدِيثَهُ، فَمَا أَقْدِرُ عَلَيْهِ، فَلَحِقَنِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «بِعْنِيهِ» فَبِعْتُهُ مِنْهُ بِخَمْسِ أَوْاقٍ، قَالَ قُلْتُ: عَلَيَّ أَنْ لِي ظَهْرُهُ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ، قَالَ: «وَلَكَ ظَهْرُهُ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ» - قَالَ -: فَلَمَّا قَدِمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ أَتَيْتُهُ بِهِ، فَزَادَنِي أَوْقِيَةً، ثُمَّ وَهَبَ لِي ﷺ.

[٤١٠٤] [١١٤- (...)] حَدَّثَنَا عُقْبَةُ ابْنُ مُكْرَمٍ الْعَمِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: حَدَّثَنَا بَشِيرُ بْنُ عُقْبَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الْمُتَوَكِّلِ النَّاجِيِّ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: سَافَرْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي بَعْضِ أَسْفَارِهِ - أَظُنُّهُ قَالَ غَارِيًا - وَاقْتَصَّ الْحَدِيثَ وَزَادَ فِيهِ: قَالَ: «يَا جَابِرُ! أَتَوَفَّيْتَ الشَّمْنَ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ،

قَالَ: «لَكَ الثَّمَنُ وَلَكَ الْجَمَلُ. لَكَ الثَّمَنُ وَلَكَ الْجَمَلُ».

[4105] 115 - (...) Jâbir bin Abdullah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ bought a camel from me for two *Uqiyah* and a Dirham or two Dirham. When we came to Şîrâr, he ordered that a cow be slaughtered and they ate from it. When he came to Al-Madînah he told me to go to the *Masjid* and pray two *Rak'ah*, and he weighed out for me the price of the camel and gave me more."

[٤١٠٥] ١١٥- (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذِ الْعَبْرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مُحَارِبٍ؛ [أَنَّهُ] سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: اشْتَرَى مِنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَعِيرًا بُوَيْبَتَيْنِ وَدِرْهَمٍ أَوْ دِرْهَمَيْنِ، قَالَ: فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ صِرَارًا أَمَرَ بِبَقْرَةٍ فذُبِحَتْ، فَأَكَلُوا مِنْهَا، فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ الْمَدِينَةَ أَمَرَنِي أَنْ آتِيَ الْمَسْجِدَ فَأُصَلِّيَ رَكْعَتَيْنِ، وَوَزَنَ لِي ثَمَنَ الْبَعِيرِ فَأَرْجَحَ لِي.

[4106] 116 - (...) This report was narrated from Jâbir from the Prophet ﷺ (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4105), except that he said: "He bought it from me for the price that he had stipulated," but he did not mention two *Uqiyahs* and a Dirham or two Dirham. And he said: "He ordered that a cow be slaughtered when he distributed its meat."

[٤١٠٦] ١١٦- (...) حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبِ الْحَارِثِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَارِبٌ عَنْ جَابِرِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِهِدْيِهِ الْقِصَّةَ غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: فَاشْتَرَاهُ مِنِّي بِثَمَنِ قَدْ سَمَّاهُ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ الْوَقِيتَيْنِ وَالذَّرْهَمَ وَالذَّرْهَمَيْنِ، وَقَالَ: أَمَرَ بِبَقْرَةٍ فَنُجِرَتْ، ثُمَّ قَسَمَ لَحْمَهَا.

[4107] 117 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir that the Prophet ﷺ said to him: "I will take your camel for four Dînâr and you may ride it until Al-Madînah."

[٤١٠٧] ١١٧- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لَهُ: «قَدْ أَخَذْتُ جَمَلَكَ بِأَرْبَعَةِ دِينَائِرٍ، وَلَكَ ظَهْرُهُ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ».

Chapter 22. It Is Permissible To Lend Animals And It Is Recommended To Pay In Full, Giving Something Better Than That Which Is Owed

[4108] 118 - (1600) It was narrated from Abû Râfi' that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ borrowed a young camel from a man, then some *Sadaqah* camels were brought to him. He told Abû Râfi' to give the man back his camel, and Abû Râfi' came back to him and said: "I could not find anything among them but camels that were better and older." He said: "Give it to him, for the best of people are those who are best in paying off their debts."

[4109] 119 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Râfi', the freed slave of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ borrowed a young camel..." a similar report (as no. 4108), except that he said: "The best of the slaves of Allâh are those who are the best in paying off their debts."

[4110] 120 - (1601) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "A man was owed something by the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he spoke to him in a harsh manner, so the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ wanted to go after him. The Prophet ﷺ said:

(المعجم ٢٢) - (بَابُ جَوَازِ اقْتِرَاضِ
الْحَيَوَانَ وَاسْتِحْبَابِ تَوْفِيْتِهِ خَيْرًا مِمَّا
عَلَيْهِ) (التحفة ٤٣)

[٤١٠٨] ١١٨ - (١٦٠٠) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
الطَّاهِرِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ سَرْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ
وَهْبٍ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ،
عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي رَافِعٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ اسْتَسَلَفَ مِنْ رَجُلٍ بَكْرًا فَقَدِمَتْ عَلَيْهِ
إِبِلٌ مِنَ الصَّدَقَةِ، فَأَمَرَ أَبَا رَافِعٍ أَنْ يَفْضِي
الرَّجُلَ بَكْرَهُ، فَرَجَعَ إِلَيْهِ أَبُو رَافِعٍ فَقَالَ: لَمْ
أَجِدْ فِيهَا إِلَّا خِيَارًا رَبَاعِيًا، فَقَالَ: «أَعْطِهِ
إِيَّاهُ، إِنَّ خِيَارَ النَّاسِ أَحْسَنُهُمْ قَضَاءً».

[٤١٠٩] ١١٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ
ابْنِ جَعْفَرٍ: سَمِعْتُ زَيْدَ بْنَ أَسْلَمَ:
أَخْبَرَنَا عَطَاءُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ عَنْ أَبِي رَافِعٍ مَوْلَى
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: اسْتَسَلَفَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ بَكْرًا، بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «فَإِنَّ
خَيْرَ عِبَادِ اللَّهِ أَحْسَنُهُمْ قَضَاءً».

[٤١١٠] ١٢٠ - (١٦٠١) حَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ [بْنِ عُمَانَ الْعَبْدِيُّ]:
حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ
سَلَمَةَ بْنِ كَهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ لِرَجُلٍ عَلَى رَسُولِ

'The one who has a right is entitled to speak.' And he said to them: 'Buy a camel for him and give it to him.' They said: 'We cannot find anything but a camel that is better than his.' He said: 'Buy it and give it to him, for among the best of you' - or 'the best of you' - 'are those who are the best in paying off debts.'"

[4111] 121 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ borrowed a camel, and gave back a camel that was better than it, and he said: 'The best of you are those who are the best in paying off debts.'"

[4112] 122 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "A man came asking the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to return a camel that he had borrowed, and he said: 'Give him a camel that is better than his camel.' And he said: 'The best of you is the one who is best in paying off debts.'"

Chapter 23. The Permissibility Of Selling Animals For Animals Of The Same Kind And Of Different Quality

[4113] 123 - (1602) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "A slave came and swore allegiance to the

الله ﷺ حَقًّا، فَأَغَطَّ لَهُ، فَهَمَّ بِهِ أَصْحَابُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ لِصَاحِبِ الْحَقِّ مَقَالًا»، فَقَالَ لَهُمْ: «اشْتَرُوا لَهُ سِنًا فَأَعْطُوهُ إِيَّاهُ» فَقَالُوا: إِنَّا لَا نَجِدُ إِلَّا سِنًا هُوَ خَيْرٌ مِنْ سِنِّهِ، قَالَ: «فَاشْتَرُوهُ فَأَعْطُوهُ إِيَّاهُ، فَإِنَّ مِنْ خَيْرِكُمْ - أَوْ خَيْرِكُمْ - أَحْسَنُكُمْ قَضَاءً».

[٤١١١] ١٢١ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ كُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: اسْتَفْرَضَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ سِنًا، فَأَعْطَى سِنًا فَوْقَهُ، وَقَالَ: «خَيْرُكُمْ مَحَاسِنُكُمْ قَضَاءً».

[٤١١٢] ١٢٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ كُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ يَتَّقَاضِي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَعِيرًا، فَقَالَ: «أَعْطُوهُ سِنًا فَوْقَ سِنِّهِ»، وَقَالَ: «خَيْرُكُمْ أَحْسَنُكُمْ قَضَاءً».

(المعجم ٢٣) - (باب جواز بيع

الحيوان بالحيوان، من جنسه،

متفاضلا) (التحفة ٤٤)

[٤١١٣] ١٢٣ - (١٦٠٢) حَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى النَّمِيمِيُّ وَابْنُ رُمَحٍ قَالَا:

Prophet ﷺ, pledging to emigrate, and he did not realize that he was a slave. Then his master came looking for him. The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Sell him to me,' and he bought him for two black slaves. Then after that he did not accept the oath of allegiance of anyone until he had asked: 'Is he a slave?'"

Chapter 24. Pawning (*Rahn*) And Its Permissibility Whether One Is Travelling Or Not

[4114] 124 - (1603) It was narrated that 'A'ishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ bought some food on credit from a Jew, and he gave him a coat of mail of his as collateral."

[4115] 125 - (...) It was narrated that 'A'ishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ bought some food from a Jew and gave him an iron coat of mail as collateral."

أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ
قَالَ: جَاءَ عَبْدُ قَبَايِعِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَلَى
الْهِجْرَةِ، وَلَمْ يَشْعُرْ أَنَّهُ عَبْدٌ، فَجَاءَ سَيِّدُهُ
يُرِيدُهُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «بِعْنِيهِ»
فَاشْتَرَاهُ بِعَبْدَيْنِ أَسْوَدَيْنِ، ثُمَّ لَمْ يَبَايِعْ
أَحَدًا بَعْدُ، حَتَّى يَسْأَلَهُ «أَعْبَدُ هُوَ؟».

(المعجم ٢٤) - (باب الرهن وجوازه
في الحضرة كالسفري) (التحفة ٤٥)

[٤١١٤] ١٢٤ - (١٦٠٣) حَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ
وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى - قَالَ
يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا -
أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ،
عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: اشْتَرَى
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ يَهُودِيٍّ طَعَامًا بِنَسِيئَةٍ،
فَأَعْطَاهُ دِرْعًا لَهُ، رَهْنًا.

[٤١١٥] ١٢٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا
إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ
حَشْرَمٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ عَنْ
الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ،
عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: اشْتَرَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
مِنْ يَهُودِيٍّ طَعَامًا، وَرَهْنَهُ دِرْعًا مِنْ
حَدِيدٍ.

[4116] 126 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Aishah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ bought some food from a Jew to be paid for at a later date, and he gave him an iron coat of mail of his as collateral.

[٤١١٦] ١٢٦- (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْمَخْزُومِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ بْنُ زِيَادٍ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ قَالَ: ذَكَرْنَا الرَّهْنَ فِي السَّلْمِ عِنْدَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ النَّخَعِيِّ، فَقَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَسْوَدُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ اشْتَرَى مِنْ يَهُودِيٍّ طَعَامًا إِلَى أَجَلٍ، وَرَهْنَهُ دِرْعًا لَهُ مِنْ حَدِيدٍ.

[4117] (...) A similar report (as no. 4116) was narrated from ‘Aishah from the Prophet ﷺ, but he (the narrator) did not mention iron.

[٤١١٧] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي الْأَسْوَدُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِثْلَهُ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: مِنْ حَدِيدٍ.

Chapter 25. Salam (Payment In Advance)

(المعجم ٢٥) - (بَابُ السَّلْمِ)

(التحفة ٤٦)

[4118] 127 - (1604) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “When the Prophet ﷺ came to Al-Madinah, they used to pay one or two years in advance for fruits. He said: ‘Whoever pays for fruits in advance, let him pay in advance for a specified measure and a specified weight, for a specified amount of time.’”

[٤١١٨] ١٢٧- (١٦٠٤) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى - قَالَ عَمْرُو: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا - سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْمُنْهَالِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: قَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ، وَهُمْ يُسْلِفُونَ فِي الثَّمَارِ، السَّنَةَ وَالسَّنَتَيْنِ فَقَالَ: «مَنْ سَلَفَ فِي ثَمَرٍ، فَلْيُسْلِفْ فِي كَيْلٍ مَعْلُومٍ، وَوَزْنٍ مَعْلُومٍ، إِلَى أَجَلٍ مَعْلُومٍ».

[4119] 128 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came (to Al-Madīnah), the people used to pay in advance. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to them: ‘Whoever pays in advance, let him not pay in advance except for a specified measure and a specified weight.’”

[٤١١٩] ١٢٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ
ابْنُ فَرُّوخَ : حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي
نَجِيحٍ : حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ عَنْ أَبِي
الْمُنْهَالِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: قَدِمَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ وَالنَّاسُ يُسْلِفُونَ، فَقَالَ لَهُمْ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَسْلَفَ فَلَا بُسْلِفَ إِلَّا فِي
كَيْلٍ مَعْلُومٍ، وَوَزْنٍ مَعْلُومٍ».

[4120] (...) A *Hadīth* like that of ‘Abdul-Wârīth (no. 4119) was narrated from Ibn Abî Najīh with this chain, but he did not mention “until a specified time.”

[٤١٢٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا نَحْيَى بْنُ
نَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْمَاعِيلُ
ابْنُ سَالِمٍ، حَمِيْعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنِ
ابْنِ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمِثْلِ
حَدِيثِ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: «إِلَى
أَجَلٍ مَعْلُومٍ».

[4121] (...) A *Hadīth* (no. 4120) like that of Ibn ‘Uyaynah was narrated from Ibn Abî Najīh with their chain, and he mentioned: “until a specified time.”

[٤١٢١] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَابْنُ
أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ
مَهْدِيٍّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي
نَجِيحٍ بِإِسْنَادِهِمْ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ،
فَذَكَرَ فِيهِ: «إِلَى أَجَلٍ مَعْلُومٍ».

Chapter 26. The Prohibition Of Hoarding Staple Foods

(المعجم ٢٦) - (بابُ تحريم الاحتكار
في الأقوات) (التحفة ٤٧)

[4122] 129 - (1605) Sa‘eed bin Al-Mûsâyyab narrated that Ma‘mar said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever hoards is

[٤١٢٢] ١٢٩ - (١٦٠٥) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ
يَعْنِي ابْنَ بَلَالٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى وَهُوَ ابْنُ

a sinner.” It was said to Sa‘eed: “But you hoard.” Sa‘eed said: “Ma‘mar, the one who narrated this *Hadîth*, used to hoard.”

[4123] 130 - (...) It was narrated from Ma‘mar bin ‘Abdullâh that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “No one hoards but a sinner.”

[4124] (...) It was narrated that Ma‘mar bin Abî Ma‘mar, one of Banû ‘Adiyy bin Ka‘b, said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said...” and he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Sulaimân bin Bilâl from Yahyâ (no. 4122).

Chapter 27. The Prohibition Of Swearing Oaths When Selling

[4125] 131 - (1606) It was narrated from Ibn Al-Mûsâyyab that Abû Hurairah said: “I heard

سَعِيدٌ قَالَ: كَانَ سَعِيدُ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ يُحَدِّثُ؛ أَنَّ مَعْمَرًا قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ احْتَكَرَ فَهُوَ خَاطِيٌّ» فَقِيلَ لِسَعِيدٍ: فَإِنَّكَ تَحْتَكِرُ؟ قَالَ سَعِيدٌ: إِنَّ مَعْمَرًا الَّذِي كَانَ يُحَدِّثُ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ كَانَ يَحْتَكِرُ.

[٤١٢٣] ١٣٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ ابْنُ عَمْرٍو الْأَسْثَيْيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَجَلَانَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ ابْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ مَعْمَرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَحْتَكِرُ إِلَّا خَاطِيٌّ».

[٤١٢٤] (...) [قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ احْتَكَرَ فَهُوَ خَاطِيٌّ»] حَدَّثَنِي بَعْضُ أَصْحَابِنَا، عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ عَوْنٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ يَحْيَى، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ مَعْمَرِ ابْنِ أَبِي مَعْمَرٍ أَحَدِ بَنِي عَدِيٍّ بْنِ كَعْبٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ سُلَيْمَانَ ابْنِ بِلَالٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى.

(المعجم ٢٧) - (بَابُ النَّهْيِ عَنِ

الْحَلْفِ فِي الْبَيْعِ) (التحفة ٤٨)

[٤١٢٥] ١٣١ - (١٦٠٦) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو صَفْوَانَ

the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Swearing helps one to sell the goods but it erases (the blessing of) the profit.'

الْأَمْوِيُّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ، كِلَيْهِمَا عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «الْحَلْفُ مَنْفَقَةٌ لِلسَّلْعَةِ، مَنْفَقَةٌ لِلرِّبْحِ».

[4126] 132 - (1607) It was narrated from Abû Qatâdah Al-Anshârî that he heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "Beware of swearing a great deal when selling, for it brings about a sale, then erases (the blessing)."

[٤١٢٦] ١٣٢ - (١٦٠٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنِ الْوَلِيدِ بْنِ كَثِيرٍ، عَنِ مَعْبُدِ بْنِ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنِ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِيَّاكُمْ وَكَثْرَةَ الْحَلْفِ فِي الْبَيْعِ، فَإِنَّهُ يُنْفِقُ ثُمَّ يَمْحَقُ».

Chapter 28. Pre-Emption

(المعجم ٢٨) - (بَابُ الشَّفْعَةِ)

(التحفة ٤٩)

[4127] 133 - (1608) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever has a partner in property or palm trees, he should not sell until he notifies his partner; if he agrees he may take it, and if he disagrees he may leave it.'"

[٤١٢٧] ١٣٣ - (١٦٠٨) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو خَيْمَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ كَانَ لَهُ شَرِيكٌ فِي رَبْعَةٍ أَوْ نَخْلٍ، فَلَيْسَ لَهُ أَنْ يَبِيعَ حَتَّى يُؤْذِنَ شَرِيكَهُ، فَإِنْ رَضِيَ أَخَذَ، وَإِنْ كَرِهَ تَرَكَ».

[4128] 134 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ decreed pre-emption in every partnership that has not been divided, whether it is a dwelling or a garden. It is not permissible for him to sell it until he notifies his partner, and if he wishes, he may take it, and if he wishes, he may leave it. If he sells it and he did not give permission, then he has more right to it."

[4129] 135 - (...) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "There is pre-emption in every partnership in land, dwellings, or gardens. It is not right to sell until he offers it to his partner, who may take it or leave it. If he insists, then his partner has the greater right to it unless he notifies him."

Chapter 29. Fixing A Piece Of Wood To A Neighbor's Wall

[4130] 136 - (1609) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "No one of you should prevent his neighbor from fixing a piece of wood to his wall."

[٤١٢٨] [١٣٤] - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ
وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ -
تَمَالَزَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ:
حَدَّثَنَا - عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
حَرْجِجٍ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: قَضَى
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالشُّفْعَةِ فِي كُلِّ شِرْكَةٍ لَمْ
تُقَسَّمْ، رَبْعَةً أَوْ حَائِطٍ، لَا يَجِلُّ لَهُ أَنْ يَبِيعَ
حَتَّى يُؤْذِنَ شَرِيكَهُ، فَإِنْ شَاءَ أَخَذَ وَإِنْ شَاءَ
تَرَكَ، فَإِذَا بَاعَ وَلَمْ يُؤْذِنْهُ فَهُوَ أَحَقُّ بِهِ.

[٤١٢٩] [١٣٥] - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ عَنِ ابْنِ
جُرَيْجٍ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا الزُّبَيْرِ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ
جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الشُّفْعَةُ فِي كُلِّ شِرْكَةٍ فِي أَرْضٍ
أَوْ رُبْعٍ أَوْ حَائِطٍ، لَا يَصْلُحُ أَنْ يَبِيعَ حَتَّى
يُعْرِضَ عَلَى شَرِيكَهِ فَيَأْخُذَ أَوْ يَدَعَ، فَإِنْ
أَبَى فَشَرِيكَهُ أَحَقُّ بِهِ حَتَّى يُؤْذِنَهُ».

(المعجم ٢٩) - (بَابُ غَرْزِ الْحَشْبَةِ فِي
جِدَارِ الْجَارِ) (التحفة ٥٠)

[٤١٣٠] [١٣٦] - (١٦٠٩) حَدَّثَنَا
نَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ
عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَمْنَعُ

Then Abû Hurairah said: "Why do I see you objecting to it? By Allâh, I will keep reminding you of it."

أَحَدُكُمْ جَارُهُ أَنْ يَغْرَزَ خَشَبَةً فِي جِدَارِهِ،
قَالَ: ثُمَّ يَقُولُ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: مَا لِي
أَرَاكُمْ عَنْهَا مُعْرِضِينَ؟ وَاللَّهِ! لَأَرْمِيَنَّ بِهَا
بَيْنَ أَكْتافِكُمْ.

[4131] (...) A similar report (as no. 4130) was narrated from Az-Zuhri with this chain.

[٤١٣١] (...) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ
حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي
أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَا:
أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ؛
وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ
الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الرَّزِّيِّ
بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

Chapter 30. The Prohibition Of Wrongdoing, Seizing Land Unlawfully, Etc

(المعجم ٣٠) - (بابُ تحريمِ الظلم
وغصب الأرض وغيرها) (التحفة ١)

[4132] 137 - (1610) It was narrated from Sa'eed bin Zaid bin 'Amr bin Nufail that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever seizes a handspan of land unlawfully, Allâh will shackle his neck with it, to seven earths on the Day of Resurrection."

[٤١٣٢] [١٣٧- (١٦١٠)] حَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي طَيِّبٍ وَفُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ
حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ
جَعْفَرٍ عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ
عَبَّاسِ بْنِ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعِيدِ السَّاعِدِيِّ، عَنْ
سَعِيدِ بْنِ زَيْدِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ نُفَيْلٍ؛ أَنَّ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ اقْتَطَعَ شِبْرًا مِنَ
الْأَرْضِ ظُلْمًا، طَوَّقَهُ اللَّهُ إِيَّاهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ
مِنْ سَبْعِ أَرْضِينَ».

[4133] 138 - (...) It was narrated from 'Umar bin Muḥammad, that his father narrated to him from

[٤١٣٣] [١٣٨- (...)] حَدَّثَنَا
حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ

Sa'eed bin Zaid bin 'Amr bin Nufail, that Arwâ disputed with him about part of his house and he said: "Let her take it, for I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Whoever seizes a handspan of land unlawfully, his neck will be shackled to seven earths on the Day of Resurrection.' O Allâh, if she is lying, take away her sight and make her grave in her house."

He said: "I saw her blind, clinging to the walls and saying: 'The supplication of Sa'eed bin Zaid afflicted me.' While she was walking in the house, she came to a well in the house and fell in, and it became her grave."

[4134] 139 - (...) It was narrated from Hishâm bin 'Urwah, from his father, that Arwâ bint Uwais claimed that Sa'eed bin Zaid had taken some of her land, and she referred her dispute with him to Marwân bin Al-Hakam. Sa'eed said: "Would I take any of her land after what I heard from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?" He said: "What did you hear from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?" He said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Whoever takes a handspan of land unlawfully, his neck will be shackled to seven earths.'" Marwân said to him: "I will not ask you for any proof after this." He (Sa'eed) said: "O Allâh, if she is lying then

وَهَبِ: حَدَّثَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ؛ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ زَيْدِ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ نُفَيْلٍ؛ أَنَّ أَرْوَى خَاصَمَتْهُ فِي بَعْضِ دَارِهِ فَقَالَ: دَعُوهَا وَإِيَّاهَا، فَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ أَخَذَ شِبْرًا مِنَ الْأَرْضِ بِغَيْرِ حَقِّهِ، طُوِّقَهُ فِي سَبْعِ أَرْضِينَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ»، اللَّهُمَّ! إِنْ كَانَتْ كَاذِبَةً فَأَعْمِ بَصَرَهَا، وَاجْعَلْ قَبْرَهَا فِي دَارِهَا.

قَالَ: فَرَأَيْتُهَا عَمِيَاءَ تَلْتَمِسُ الْجُدْرَ تَقُولُ: أَصَابَتْنِي دَعْوَةُ سَعِيدِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، فَبَيْنَمَا هِيَ تَمْشِي فِي الدَّارِ مَرَّتْ عَلَى بئرِ فِي الدَّارِ، فَوَقَعَتْ فِيهَا، فَكَانَتْ قَبْرَهَا.

[٤١٣٤] ١٣٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الْعَتَكِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ أَرْوَى بِنْتَ أُوَيْسٍ ادَّعَتْ عَلَى سَعِيدِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ؛ أَنَّهُ أَخَذَ شَيْئًا مِنْ أَرْضِهَا، فَخَاصَمَتْهُ إِلَى مَرْوَانَ بْنِ الْحَكَمِ، فَقَالَ سَعِيدٌ: أَنَا كُنْتُ أَخَذُ مِنْ أَرْضِهَا شَيْئًا بَعْدَ الَّذِي سَمِعْتُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: وَمَا سَمِعْتُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ أَخَذَ شِبْرًا مِنَ الْأَرْضِ ظُلْمًا طُوِّقَهُ إِلَى سَبْعِ أَرْضِينَ»، فَقَالَ لَهُ مَرْوَانُ: لَا أَسْأَلُكَ بَيْنَهُ بَعْدَ هَذَا

make her eyes blind and cause her to die in her own land.” And she did not die until her sight was gone, then while she was walking on her land she fell into a pit and died.

[4135] 140 - (...) It was narrated that Sa'eed bin Zaid said: “I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: ‘Whoever seizes a handspan of land unlawfully, his neck will be shackled to seven earths on the Day of Resurrection.’”

[4136] 141 - (1611) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘No one seizes a handspan of land unlawfully, but Allâh will shackle his neck to seven earths on the Day of Resurrection.’”

[4137] 142 - (1612) It was narrated from Muḥammad bin Ibrâhîm that Abû Salamah, who had a dispute with his people concerning some land, told him that he entered upon 'Āishah and told her about that. She said: “O Abû Salamah, stay away from this land, for the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever wrongs another with regard to (even) a

فَقَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ! إِنْ كَانَتْ كَاذِبَةً فَعَمَّ بَصَرَهَا وَأَقْتُلْهَا فِي أَرْضِهَا، قَالَ: فَمَا مَاتَتْ حَتَّى ذَهَبَ بَصَرُهَا، ثُمَّ بَيْنَا هِيَ تَمْشِي فِي أَرْضِهَا إِذْ وَقَعَتْ فِي حُفْرَةٍ فَمَاتَتْ.

[٤١٣٥] ١٤٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ زَكَرِيَاءَ بْنِ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ أَخَذَ شِبْرًا مِنَ الْأَرْضِ ظُلْمًا، فَإِنَّهُ يُطَوَّقُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مِنْ سَبْعِ أَرْضِينَ».

[٤١٣٦] ١٤١ - (١٦١١) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ سَهْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَأْخُذُ أَحَدٌ شِبْرًا مِنَ الْأَرْضِ بِغَيْرِ حَقِّهِ، إِلَّا طَوَّقَهُ اللَّهُ إِلَى سَبْعِ أَرْضِينَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[٤١٣٧] ١٤٢ - (١٦١٢) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الدَّوْرَقِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَرْبٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ سَدَادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَهُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا سَلَمَةَ حَدَّثَهُ، وَكَانَ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ قَوْمِهِ خُصُومَةٌ فِي أَرْضٍ، وَأَنَّهُ دَخَلَ عَلَى

handspan of land, his neck will be shackled to seven earths.”

[4138] (...) Abû Salamah narrated that he entered upon ‘Āishah... a similar report (as no. 4137).

Chapter 31. The Width Of The Road If There Is A Dispute About It

[4139] 143 - (1613) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “If you dispute concerning the road, make its width seven cubits.”

عَائِشَةَ فَذَكَرَ ذَلِكَ لَهَا فَقَالَتْ: يَا أَبَا سَلَمَةَ! اجْتَنِبِ الْأَرْضَ، فَإِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ ظَلَمَ فَيْدَ شِبْرٍ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ طَوَّقَهُ مِنْ سَبْعِ أَرْضِينَ».

[٤١٣٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَبَّانُ بْنُ هِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى؛ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا سَلَمَةَ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ دَخَلَ عَلَى عَائِشَةَ، فَذَكَرَ مِثْلَهُ.

(المعجم ٣١) - (بَابُ قَدْرِ الطَّرِيقِ إِذَا ااخْتَلَفُوا فِيهِ) (التحفة ٥٢)

[٤١٣٩] ١٤٣ - (١٦١٣) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كَامِلٍ فَضَيْلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنِ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ الْمُخْتَارِ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ الْحَذَاءُ عَنْ يُونُسَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا ااخْتَلَفْتُمْ فِي الطَّرِيقِ، جُعِلَ عَرْضُهُ سَبْعَ أَدْرُعٍ».

23. The Book Of The Shares Of Inheritance

Chapter... A Muslim Does Not Inherit From A Disbeliever And A Disbeliever Does Not Inherit From A Muslim

[4140] 1 - (1614) It was narrated from Usâmah bin Zaid that the Prophet ﷺ said: "A Muslim does not inherit from a disbeliever and a disbeliever does not inherit from a Muslim."

Chapter 1. Give The Shares Of Inheritance To Those Who Are Entitled To Them, And Whatever Is Left Goes To The Closest Male Relative

[4141] 2 - (1615) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Give the shares of inheritance to those who are entitled to them, and whatever is left, then it is for the closest male relative.'"

[4142] 3 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

٨ - (المعجم ٢٣) - كتاب الفرائض

(التحفة ١٣)

(المعجم...) - (بَابُ: لَا يَرِثُ

الْمُسْلِمُ الْكَافِرَ وَلَا يَرِثُ الْكَافِرُ

الْمُسْلِمَ) (التحفة ١)

[٤١٤٠] ١ - (١٦١٤) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ

يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ

إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى - قَالَ يَحْيَى:

أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - ابْنُ

عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ،

عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ أَسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ؛

أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَرِثُ الْمُسْلِمُ

الْكَافِرَ، وَلَا يَرِثُ الْكَافِرُ الْمُسْلِمَ».

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ الْحَقُوقِ الْفَرَايِضِ

بِأَهْلِهَا فَمَا بَقِيَ فَلِأَوْلَى رَجُلٍ ذَكَرَ)

(التحفة ٢)

[٤١٤١] ٢ - (١٦١٥) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ

الْأَعْلَى بْنُ حَمَّادٍ وَهُوَ التَّرْسِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ

عَنِ ابْنِ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ

قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الْحَقُّوْا الْفَرَايِضَ

بِأَهْلِهَا، فَمَا بَقِيَ فَهِيَ لِأَوْلَى رَجُلٍ ذَكَرٍ».

[٤١٤٢] ٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أُمِّيَّةُ بْنُ

بَسْطَامَ الْعُمَيْيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

“Give the shares of inheritance to those who are entitled to them, and whatever is left of inheritance, then it is for the closest male relative.”

[4143] 4 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbās said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘Divide the wealth among those who are entitled to a share of inheritance according to the Book of Allāh, the Most High, and whatever is left then it is for the closest male relative.’”

[4144] (...) A *Hadīth* like that of Wuhaib and Rawḥ bin Al-Qâsim (nos. 4141, 4142) was narrated from Ibn Ṭâwûs with this chain.

Chapter 2. Inheritance Of The *Kalâlah*^[1]

[4145] 5 - (1616) Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “I fell sick and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and

رَوْحُ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ طَاوُسٍ،
عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ
قَالَ: «أَلْحِقُوا الْفَرَائِضَ بِأَهْلِهَا، فَمَا تَرَكَتِ
الْفَرَائِضُ فَلِأَوْلَى رَجُلٍ ذَكَرَ».

[٤١٤٣] ٤- (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَقُ بْنُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ
- وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ رَافِعٍ - قَالَ إِسْحَقُ:
حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا - عَبْدُ
الرَّزَّاقِ -: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ ابْنِ
طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ:
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اقْسِمُوا الْمَالَ بَيْنَ
أَهْلِ الْفَرَائِضِ عَلَى كِتَابِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى، فَمَا
تَرَكَتِ الْفَرَائِضُ فَلِأَوْلَى رَجُلٍ ذَكَرَ».

[٤١٤٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْعَلَاءِ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ
ابْنُ حُبَابٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَيُّوبَ، عَنِ ابْنِ
طَاوُسٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ وَهَيْبِ
وَرَوْحِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ.

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ مِيرَاثِ الْكَلَالَةِ)
(التحفة ٣)

[٤١٤٥] ٥- (١٦١٦) حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو
ابْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ بْنِ بُكَيْرٍ النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ

[1] Scholars differ over the meaning of *Kalâlah*, what is popular is that it refers to the person who dies, leaving no parent or child. For details see the *Tafsir* of Ibn Kathīr published by Darussalam, *Sûrat An-Nisâ'* 4:12, and 176.

Abû Bakr came walking to visit me. I lost consciousness, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *Wudû'* then poured some of the water on me, and I regained consciousness. I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, how should I dispose of my wealth?' He did not give me any answer until the Verse of inheritance was revealed: They ask you for a legal verdict. Say: Allâh directs (thus) about *Al-Kalâlah* (those who leave neither descendants nor ascendants as heirs)...".^[1]

[4146] 6 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Prophet ﷺ and Abû Bakr came walking to visit me in Banû Salamah, and they found me unconscious. He called for water and performed *Wudû'*, then he sprinkled some of it on me, and I regained consciousness. I said: 'What should I do with my wealth, O Messenger of Allâh?' And the Verse "Allâh commands you as regards your children's (inheritance): To the male, a portion equal to that of two females"^[2] was revealed."

[4147] 7 - (...) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ visited me while I was sick, and Abû Bakr was with him. (They came) walking and found me

ابنُ عُبَيْتَةَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُتَكْدِرِ: قَالَ: سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: مَرِضْتُ فَأَتَانِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ يَعُودَانِي، مَا شِيَانِ، فَأُعْمِيَ عَلَيَّ، فَتَوَضَّأَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ ثُمَّ صَبَّ عَلَيَّ مِنْ وَضُوئِهِ، فَأَفَقْتُ، قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! كَيْفَ أَقْضِي فِي مَالِي؟ فَلَمْ يَرُدَّ عَلَيَّ شَيْئًا حَتَّى نَزَلَتْ آيَةُ الْمِيرَاثِ: ﴿يَسْتَفْتُونَكَ قُلِ اللَّهُ يُفْتِيكُمْ فِي الْكَلَالَةِ﴾ [النساء: ١٧٦].

[٤١٤٦] ٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ بْنُ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ الْمُتَكْدِرِ عَنْ جَابِرِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: عَادَنِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ فِي بَيْتِي سَلَمَةَ يَمْشِيَانِ، فَوَجَدَانِي لَا أَعْقِلُ، فَدَعَا بِمَاءٍ فَتَوَضَّأَ، ثُمَّ رَسَّ عَلَيَّ مِنْهُ فَأَفَقْتُ، فَقُلْتُ: كَيْفَ أَصْنَعُ فِي مَالِي؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَتَزَلَّتْ: ﴿يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِكُمْ لِلذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ حَظِّ الْأُنثِيَيْنِ﴾ [النساء: ١١].

[٤١٤٧] ٧ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ عَمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ:

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:176.

[2] *An-Nisâ'* 4:11

unconscious. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ performed *Wuḍû'*. Then he poured some of the water on me, and I regained consciousness, and saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ there. I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, what should I do with my wealth?' He did not give me any reply until the Verse of inheritance was revealed."

[4148] 8 - (...) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon me while I was sick and unconscious. He performed *Wuḍû'* and they poured some of the water over me, and I regained consciousness. I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I have no ascendants or descendants to inherit from me.' Then the Verse of inheritance was revealed." I [Shu'bah (a narrator)] said to Muḥammad bin Al-Munkadir: "Was it: 'They ask you for a legal verdict. Say: Allâh directs (thus) about *Al-Kalâlah* (those who leave neither descendants nor ascendants as heirs)...'"^[1] He said: "Thus it was revealed."

[4149] (...) It was narrated from Shu'bah (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4148, with a different chain of

سَمِعْتُ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ الْمُنْكَدِرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: عَادَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَنَا مَرِيضٌ، وَمَعَهُ أَبُو بَكْرٍ، مَا شَيْئِينَ، فَوَجَدَنِي قَدْ أُغْمِيَ عَلَيَّ، فَتَوَضَّأَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ صَبَّ عَلَيَّ مِنْ وَضُوئِهِ فَأَقْفْتُ، فَإِذَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! كَيْفَ أَصْنَعُ فِي مَالِي؟ قَالَ: فَلَمْ يَرُدَّ عَلَيَّ شَيْئًا، حَتَّى نَزَلَتْ آيَةُ الْمِيرَاثِ.

[٤١٤٨] ٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بِهِزٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُنْكَدِرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَنَا مَرِيضٌ لَا أَعْقِلُ، فَتَوَضَّأَ، فَصَبَّوْا عَلَيَّ مِنْ وَضُوئِهِ، فَعَقَلْتُ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّمَا يَرْتِنِي كَلَالَةٌ، فَتَزَلَّتْ آيَةُ الْمِيرَاثِ، فَقُلْتُ لِمُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُنْكَدِرِ: ﴿يَسْتَفْتُونَكَ قُلِ اللَّهُ يُفْتِيكُمْ فِي الْكَلَالَةِ﴾؟ قَالَ: هَكَذَا أَنْزَلَتْ.

[٤١٤٩] (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا النَّضْرُ بْنُ سُمَيْلٍ وَأَبُو

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:176.

narrators). In the *Hadīth* of Wahb bin Jarīr it says: “The Verse of the shares of inheritance was revealed.” In the *Hadīth* of An-Naḍr and Al-‘Aqadī it says: “The Verse of the share of inheritance.” None of their reports mention what *Shu’bah* said to Ibn Al-Munkadir.

[4150] 9 - (1617) It was narrated from Ma’dān bin Abī Ṭalḥah that ‘Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb delivered a *Khuṭbah* one Friday. He mentioned the Prophet of Allāh ﷺ and he mentioned Abū Bakr. Then he said: “I am not leaving behind me any problem more difficult than that of *Kalālah*. I did not ask the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ about any matter more than I asked him about *Kalālah*, and he never appeared to be more annoyed by my asking any question than he did regarding this matter, until he poked me in the chest with his finger and said: ‘O ‘Umar, is not the Verse that was revealed in summer at the end of *Sūrat An-Nisā’* sufficient for you?’ If I live I will give a verdict concerning it which would enable those who read the Qur’ān and those who do not read it to know about this.”

[4151] (...) A similar report (as

عَامِرِ الْعَقَدِيِّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ، كُلُّهُمُ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ - فِي حَدِيثِ وَهْبِ بْنِ جَرِيرٍ: فَتَزَلَّتْ آيَةُ الْفَرَائِضِ. وَفِي حَدِيثِ النَّضْرِ وَالْعَقَدِيِّ: فَتَزَلَّتْ آيَةُ الْفَرَاضِ. وَلَيْسَ فِي رِوَايَةِ أَحَدٍ مِنْهُمْ: قَوْلُ شُعْبَةَ لِابْنِ الْمُنْكَدِرِ.

[٤١٥٠] ٩ - (١٦١٧) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ أَبِي الْجَعْدِ، عَنْ مَعْدَانَ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ؛ أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ خَطَبَ يَوْمَ جُمُعَةٍ، فَذَكَرَ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَذَكَرَ أَبَا بَكْرٍ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: إِنِّي لَا أَدْعُ بَعْدِي شَيْئًا أَهَمَّ عِنْدِي مِنَ الْكَلَالَةِ، مَا رَاجَعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي شَيْءٍ مَا رَاجَعْتُهُ فِي الْكَلَالَةِ، وَمَا أَغْلَظَ لِي فِي شَيْءٍ مَا أَغْلَظَ لِي فِيهِ، حَتَّى طَعَنَ بِإِصْبَعِهِ فِي صَدْرِي، وَقَالَ: «يَا عُمَرُ! أَلَا تَكْفِيكَ آيَةُ الصَّيْفِ الَّتِي فِي آخِرِ سُورَةِ النَّسَاءِ؟» وَإِنِّي إِنْ أَعَشْتُ أَقْضِي فِيهَا بِقَضِيَّةٍ، يُقْضَى بِهَا مَنْ يَفْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ وَمَنْ لَا يَفْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ.

[٤١٥١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ

no. 4150) was narrated from Qatādah with this chain.

أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ عَلِيَّةَ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَابْنُ رَافِعٍ عَنْ شَبَابَةَ بْنِ سَوَّارٍ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

Chapter 3. The Last Verse To Be Revealed Was The Verse Of *Kalâlah*

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ آخِرِ آيَةِ أَنْزَلَتْ آيَةَ الْكَلَالَةِ) (التحفة ٤)

[4152] 10 - (1618) It was narrated that Al-Barâ' said: "The last Verse of the Qur'ân to be revealed was: 'They ask you for a legal verdict. Say: Allâh directs (thus) about *Al-Kalâlah* (those who leave neither descendants nor ascendants as heirs)...'"^[1]

[٤١٥٢] ١٠ - (١٦١٨) حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ ابْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ قَالَ: آخِرُ آيَةٍ أَنْزَلَتْ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ: ﴿يَسْتَفْتُونَكَ قُلِ اللَّهُ يُفْتِيكُمْ فِي الْكَلَالَةِ﴾.

[4153] 11 - (...) Al-Barâ' bin 'Azib said: "The last Verse to be revealed was the Verse of *Kalâlah*, and the last *Sûrah* to be revealed was *Barâ'ah* (i.e., *Sûrat At-Taubah*)"

[٤١٥٣] ١١ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ ابْنَ عَازِبٍ يَقُولُ: آخِرُ آيَةٍ أَنْزَلَتْ، آيَةُ الْكَلَالَةِ، وَآخِرُ سُورَةٍ أَنْزَلَتْ بَرَاءَةٌ.

[4154] 12 - (...) It was narrated from Al-Barâ' that the last *Sûrah* to be revealed in full was *Sûrat At-Taubah* and the last Verse to be revealed was the Verse of *Kalâlah*.

[٤١٥٤] ١٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى وَهُوَ ابْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَاءُ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ؛ أَنَّ آخِرَ سُورَةٍ أَنْزَلَتْ

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:176.

تَامَّةً سُورَةُ التَّوْبَةِ، وَأَنَّ آخِرَ آيَةٍ أَنْزَلَتْ آيَةُ الْكَلَالَةِ.

[4155] (...) A similar report (as no. 4154) was narrated from Al-Barâ', except that he said: "The last *Sûrah* to be revealed completely."

[٤١٥٥] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ يَعْنِي ابْنَ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمَّارٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ رَزِيْقٍ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ الْبَرَاءِ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: آخِرُ سُورَةٍ أَنْزَلَتْ كَامِلَةً.

[4156] 13 - (...) It was narrated that Al-Barâ' said: "The last Verse to be revealed was: 'They ask you for a legal verdict....'"^[1]

[٤١٥٦] ١٣- (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَحْمَدَ الزُّبَيْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ مَعْوَلٍ عَنْ أَبِي السَّفَرِ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ قَالَ: آخِرُ آيَةٍ أَنْزَلَتْ ﴿يَسْتَفْتُونَكَ﴾.

Chapter 4. Whoever Leaves Behind Wealth, It Is For His Heirs

[4157] 14 - (1619) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that a deceased man who owed debts would be brought to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. He would ask: "Did he leave behind anything to pay off his debt?" If he was told that he had left behind something to pay off his debt, he would offer the funeral prayer for him, otherwise he would say: "Pray for your companion." When Allâh granted him conquests, he said: "I am closer to the believers than their own selves. Whoever dies owing a debt, I will repay it, and whoever

(المعجم ٤) - (باب من ترك ما لا فلورثته) (التحفة ٥)

[٤١٥٧] ١٤- (١٦١٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو صَفْوَانَ الْأُمَوِيُّ عَنْ يُونُسَ الْأَيْلِيِّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اِرْحَمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يُؤْتَى بِالرَّجُلِ الْمَيِّتِ، عَلَيْهِ الدَّيْنُ، فَيَسْأَلُ: «هَلْ تَرَكَ لِدِينِهِ مِنْ

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:176.

leaves behind wealth, it is for his heirs.”

قَضَاءٍ؟» فَإِنْ حُدِّثَ أَنَّهُ تَرَكَ وَفَاءً صَلَّى عَلَيْهِ، وَإِلَّا قَالَ: «صَلُّوا عَلَيَّ صَاحِبِكُمْ»، وَلَمَّا فَتَحَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ الْفُتُوحَ قَالَ: «أَنَا أَوْلَى بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ مِنْ أَنْفُسِهِمْ، فَمَنْ تُوْفِّي وَعَلَيْهِ دَيْنٌ فَعَلَيَّ قَضَاؤُهُ، وَمَنْ تَرَكَ مَالًا فَهُوَ لَوَرَثَتِهِ».

[4158] (...) This *Hadīth* (similar to no. 4157) was narrated from Az-Zuhrī with this chain.

[٤١٥٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ ابْنُ شُعَيْبِ بْنِ اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَحْيَى ابْنُ شِهَابٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي ذَيْبٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ.

[4159] 15 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “By the One in Whose Hand is the soul of Muḥammad! There is no believer on earth but I am the closest of people to him. Whoever among you leaves behind a debt or destitute children, I will take care of them. And whoever among you leaves behind wealth, it is for his heirs, whoever they are.”

[٤١٥٩] ١٥- (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي وَرْقَاءُ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ! إِنْ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ مِنْ مُؤْمِنٍ إِلَّا وَأَنَا أَوْلَى النَّاسِ بِهِ، فَأَيُّكُمْ مَا تَرَكَ دَيْنًا أَوْ ضَيَاعًا فَأَنَا مَوْلَاهُ، وَأَيُّكُمْ تَرَكَ مَالًا فَلِيَ الْعَصَبَةِ مَنْ كَانَ».

[4160] 16 - (...) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: “This is what Abû Hurairah

[٤١٦٠] ١٦- (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا

narrated to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and he mentioned a number of *Ahadith*, including the following: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'I am the closest of people to the believers according to the Book of Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime. Whoever among you leaves behind a debt or destitute children, call me, and I will take care of them. Whoever among you leaves behind wealth, let his wealth be given to his heirs, whoever they are.'"

[4161] 17 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever leaves behind wealth, it is for his heirs, and whoever leaves behind children, it is for us (to take care of them)."

[4162] (...) Shu'bah narrated (a *Hadith* similar to no. 4161) with this chain, except that in the *Hadith* of Ghundar it says: "Whoever leaves behind children, I will take care of them."

مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هَذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا: وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَنَا أَوْلَى النَّاسِ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، فَأَيُّكُمْ مَا تَرَكَ دَيْنًا أَوْ ضَيْعَةً فَادْعُونِي، فَأَنَا وَلِيُّهُ، وَأَيُّكُمْ مَا تَرَكَ مَالًا فَلْيُؤْتَرِ بِمَالِهِ عَصَبَتُهُ، مَنْ كَانَ».

[٤١٦١] ١٧ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «مَنْ تَرَكَ مَالًا فَلِلْوَرَثَةِ، وَمَنْ تَرَكَ كَلًّا فَلَيْنَا».

[٤١٦٢] (...) حَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَرُ، وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مَهْدِيٍّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ عُثْمَرَ «فَمَنْ تَرَكَ كَلًّا وَلَيْتَهُ».

24. The Book Of Gifts

٩ - (المعجم ٢٤) - كتاب الهبات

(التحفة ١٤)

Chapter 1. It Is Disliked For A Man To Buy What He Gave In Charity From The One To Whom He Gave It

(المعجم ١) - (باب كراهة شراء

الإنسان ما تصدق به ممن تصدق

عليه) (التحفة ١)

[4163] 1 - (1620) It was narrated from Zaid bin Aslam, from his father, that 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb said: "I donated a fine horse (to be ridden in *Jihâd*) in the cause of Allâh, and its owner neglected it. I thought that he would sell it for a cheap price, and I asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about that. He said: 'Do not buy it, and do not take back your charity, for the one who takes back his charity is like the dog that returns to its vomit.'"

[٤١٦٣] ١ - (١٦٢٠) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ

ابْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ

أَنَسٍ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ عُمَرَ

بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ قَالَ: حَمَلْتُ عَلَى فَرَسٍ عَتِيقٍ

فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، فَأَصَاعَهُ صَاحِبُهُ، فَظَنَنْتُ أَنَّهُ

بَائِعُهُ بِرُخْصٍ، فَسَأَلْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ

ذَلِكَ؟ فَقَالَ: «لَا تَبْتِعْهُ وَلَا تَعُدْ فِي

صَدَقَتِكَ، فَإِنَّ الْعَائِدَ فِي صَدَقَتِهِ كَالْكَلْبِ

يَعُودُ فِي قَيْئِهِ».

[4164] (...) It was narrated from Mâlik bin Anas (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4163) with this chain, and he added: "Do not buy it even if he gives it to you for a Dirham."

[٤١٦٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ

حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ

مَهْدِيٍّ؛ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ بِهَذَا

الْإِسْنَادِ، وَزَادَ: «لَا تَبْتِعْهُ وَإِنْ أَعْطَاكَ

بِذَرَاهِمٍ».

[4165] 2 - (...) It was narrated from 'Umar that he donated a horse (to be ridden in *Jihâd*) in the cause of Allâh, and he found it with its owner who had

[٤١٦٥] ٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي أُمِّيَّةُ بْنُ

بِسْطَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زُرَيْعٍ:

حَدَّثَنَا رُوْحٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ زَيْدِ

neglected it. He was of poor means and 'Umar wanted to buy it, so he went to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and told him about that. He said: "Do not buy it, even if he gives it to you for a Dirham, for the likeness of the one who takes back his charity is that of the dog who returns to his vomit."

ابن أسلم، عن أبيه، عن عمر؛ أنه حمل على فرس في سبيل الله، فوجدَهُ عند صاحبه وقد أضاعه، وكان قليل المال، فأراد أن يشتريه، فأتى رسول الله ﷺ فذكر ذلك له فقال: «لا تشتروه، وإن أعطيته بدرهم، فإن مثل العائِد في صدقته، كمثل الكلبِ يعودُ في قيئه».

[4166] (...) It was narrated from Ibn Abî 'Umar that Sufyân narrated from Zaid bin Aslam (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4165), but the *Hadîth* of Mâlik (no. 4163) and Rawḥ (no. 4165) is more complete and in detail.

[٤١٦٦] (...) وحدثنا ابن أبي عمر: حدثنا سفيان عن زيد بن أسلم بهذا الإسناد، غير أن حديث مالك وروح أتم وأكثر.

[4167] 3 - (1621) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb donated a horse (to be ridden in *Jihâd*) in the cause of Allâh, and he found it offered for sale. He wanted to buy it, and he asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about that. He said: "Do not buy it; do not take back your charity."

[٤١٦٧] ٣- (١٦٢١) وحدثنا يحيى ابن يحيى قال: قرأت على مالك عن نافع، عن ابن عمر؛ أن عمر بن الخطاب حمل على فرس في سبيل الله، فوجدَهُ يباع، فأراد أن يبتاعه، فسأل رسول الله ﷺ عن ذلك؟ فقال: «لا تبتعه، ولا تعد في صدقتك».

[4168] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Mâlik (no. 4167) was narrated from Ibn 'Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٤١٦٨] (...) وحدثنا قتيبة [بن سعيد] وابن رُمح، جميعاً عن الليث بن سعد؛ وحدثنا المَقْدَمِيُّ ومُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

أُسَامَةَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، رَ مَا عَنْ
 نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ
 حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ.

[4169] 4 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that ‘Umar donated a horse (to be ridden in *Jihād*) in the cause of Allāh, then he saw it being offered for sale and he wanted to buy it. He asked the Prophet ﷺ. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “Do not take back your charity, O ‘Umar.”

[٤١٦٩] ٤ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي
 عُمَرَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعَبْدِ -
 مَالٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرُ
 عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي عُمَرَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛
 أَنَّ عُمَرَ حَمَلَ عَلَى فَرَسٍ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ.
 ثُمَّ رَأَاهَا تُبَاعُ فَأَرَادَ أَنْ يَشْتَرِيهَا. فَسَأَلَ
 النَّبِيَّ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَعُدْ
 فِي صَدَقَتِكَ، يَا عُمَرُ؟».

Chapter 2. The Prohibition Of Taking Back One’s Charity After It Has Been Accepted, Except In The Case Of What A Father Gives To A Son Or Grandson

[4170] 5 - (1622) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbâs that the Prophet ﷺ said: “The likeness of the one who takes back his charity is that of a dog which vomits then returns to its vomit to eat it.”

(المعجم ٢) - (باب تحريم الرجوع
 في الصدقة بعد القبض إلا ما وهبه
 لولده وإن سفل) (التحفة ٢)

[٤١٧٠] ٥ - (١٦٢٢) حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ
 ابْنُ مُوسَى الرَّازِيُّ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَا:
 أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ نُوَيْسٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْرَاعِيُّ
 عَنْ أَبِي جَعْفَرٍ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ، عَنِ ابْنِ
 الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ
 قَالَ: «مِثْلُ الَّذِي يَرْجِعُ فِي صَدَقَتِهِ، كَمِثْلِ
 الْكَلْبِ يَتْبَعُ ثُمَّ يَعُودُ فِي قَيْئِهِ، فَيَأْكُلُهُ».

[4171] (...) Muḥammad bin ‘Alī bin Al-Ḥuṣain mentioned a similar report (as *Hadīth* no. 4170) with this chain.

[٤١٧١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ
 مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ عَنِ

الأوزاعي قال: سمعتُ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ عَلِيٍّ بْنِ
الحُسَيْنِ يَذْكُرُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[4172] (...) ‘Abdur-Rahmân bin ‘Amr narrated that Muḥammad,^[1] the son of Fâtimah, the daughter of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, narrated a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 4170) with this chain.

[٤١٧٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ
الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا
حَرْبٌ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى وَهُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ:
حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو؛ أَنَّ
مُحَمَّدًا ابْنَ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ
حَدَّثَهُ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

[4173] 6 - (...) Sa‘eed bin Al-Mûsâyyab said: “I heard Ibn ‘Abbâs say: ‘I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: “The likeness of the one who gives charity then takes his charity back is that of a dog which vomits, then eats its vomit.”

[٤١٧٣] ٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ
ابْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَيْسَى قَالَا:
حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرٍو وَهُوَ ابْنُ
الْحَارِثِ عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ سَعِيدَ بْنَ
الْمُسَيْبِ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ:
سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّمَا مَثَلُ
الَّذِي يَتَصَدَّقُ بِصَدَقَةٍ ثُمَّ يَعُودُ فِي صَدَقَتِهِ،
كَمَثَلِ الْكَلْبِ يَقِيءُ ثُمَّ يَأْكُلُ قَيْئَهُ».

[4174] 7 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbâs that the Prophet ﷺ said: “The one who takes back his gift is like the one who returns to his vomit.”

[٤١٧٤] ٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْمُنْتَنَى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ
سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيْبِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «الْعَائِدُ فِي هَبَّتِهِ كَالْعَائِدِ فِي قَيْئِهِ».

[4175] (...) A similar report (as no. 4174) was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain.

[٤١٧٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْمُنْتَنَى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنْ سَعِيدِ،
عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[1] He is Muḥammad bin Alî bin Al-Ḥussain the great grandson of Fâtimah ﷺ.

[4176] 8 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Abbās that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “The one who takes back his gift is like the dog that vomits then returns to its vomit.”

[٤١٧٦] ٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْمُخْزُومِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْعَائِدُ فِي هَبْتِهِ كَالْكَلْبِ، يَبْقِيءُ ثُمَّ يَعُودُ فِي قَيْئِهِ».

Chapter 3. It Is Disliked To Favor Some Of One’s Children Over Others In Gift-Giving

[4177] 9 - (1623) It was narrated that An-Nu‘mān bin Bashīr said that his father brought him to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and said: “I have given this son of mine a slave that belonged to me. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘Have you given a similar gift to all your children?’ He said: ‘No.’ The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘Then take it back.’”

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ كِرَاهَةِ تَفْضِيلِ بَعْضِ الْأَوْلَادِ فِي الْهَبَةِ) (التحفة ٣)

[٤١٧٧] ٩ - (١٦٢٣) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ وَعَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ يُحَدِّثَانِهِ عَنِ النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: إِنَّ أَبَاهُ أَتَى بِهِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي نَحَلْتُ ابْنِي هَذَا غُلَامًا كَانَ لِي، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَكُلَّ وَلَدِكَ نَحْلَتَهُ مِثْلَ هَذَا؟» فَقَالَ: لَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَارْجِعْهُ».

[4178] 10 - (...) It was narrated that An-Nu‘mān bin Bashīr said: “My father brought me to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and said: ‘I have given this son of mine a slave.’ He said: ‘Have you given a gift to all your children?’ He said: ‘No.’ He said: ‘Then take him (the slave) back.’”

[٤١٧٨] ١٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ وَمُحَمَّدِ بْنِ النُّعْمَانِ، عَنِ النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ قَالَ: أَتَى بِي أَبِي إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي نَحَلْتُ ابْنِي هَذَا

عُلَامًا، فَقَالَ: «أَكَلَّ بَيْنَكَ نَحَلْتُ؟» قَالَ:
لَا، قَالَ: «فَارُدُّهُ».

[4179] 11 - (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4178).

[٤١٧٩] ١١ - (...) [و]حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
وَأَبْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا
قُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ رُمَحٍ عَنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ؛
وَحَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ
وَهْبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي
إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا:
أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، كُتُّهُمُ
عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، أَمَا يُونُسُ
وَمَعْمَرٌ فَفِي حَدِيثِهِمَا «أَكَلَّ بَيْنَكَ» وَفِي
حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ وَابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ: «أَكَلَّ وَلَدِكَ»
وَرَوَايَةُ اللَّيْثِ عَنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ النُّعْمَانِ
وَحُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: أَنَّ بَشِيرًا جَاءَ
بِالنُّعْمَانِ.

[4180] 12 - (...) It was narrated from Hishâm bin 'Urwah that his father said: "An-Nu'mân bin Bashîr told us that his father gave him a slave, and the Prophet ﷺ said to him: 'What is this slave?' He said: 'My father gave him to me.' He ﷺ said (to my father): 'Did you give to all his brothers what you gave to this one?' He said: 'No.' He said: 'Then take him back.'"

[٤١٨٠] ١٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ
سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ هِشَامِ ابْنِ
عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا النُّعْمَانُ بْنُ
بَشِيرٍ قَالَ: وَقَدْ أَعْطَاهُ أَبُوهُ عُلَامًا، فَقَالَ
لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَا هَذَا الْعُلَامُ؟» قَالَ:
أَعْطَانِيهِ أَبِي قَالَ: «فَكُلَّ إِخْوَتِهِ أَعْطَيْتَهُ
كَمَا أَعْطَيْتَ هَذَا؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ:
«فَرُدَّهُ».

[4181] 13 - (...) It was narrated that An-Nu'mân bin Bashîr said: "My father gave me some of his wealth and my mother, 'Amrah bint Rawâhah, said: 'I will not approve until you ask the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to bear witness.' So my father went to the Prophet ﷺ to ask him to bear witness to my gift. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: 'Have you done this for all your children?' He said: 'No.' He said: 'Fear Allâh and treat your children fairly.' My father came back and took back the gift."

[4182] 14 - (...) An-Nu'mân bin Bashîr narrated that his mother, the daughter of Rawâhah, asked his father to give a gift to her son, and he kept delaying it for a year, then he decided to do that. She said: "I will not approve until you ask the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to bear witness to what you have given to my son." So my father took me by the hand, and I was a young boy at that time. He went to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, the mother of this boy, the daughter of Rawâhah, would like you to bear witness to that which

[٤١٨١] ١٣- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبَادُ بْنُ الْعَوَامِ
عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
التُّعْمَانَ بْنَ بَشِيرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى
- وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنْ
حُصَيْنٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ التُّعْمَانِ بْنِ
بَشِيرٍ قَالَ: تَصَدَّقَ عَلَيَّ أَبِي بِبَعْضِ مَالِهِ
فَقَالَتْ أُمِّي عَمْرَةَ بِنْتُ رَوَاحَةَ: لَا أَرْضَى
حَتَّى تُشْهَدَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَاذْطَلَقَ أَبِي
إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لِيُشْهَدَهُ عَلَيَّ صَدَقَتِي، فَقَالَ
لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَفَعَلْتَ هَذَا بِوَلَدِكَ
كُلِّهِمْ؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: «اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ
وَاعْدِلُوا فِي أَوْلَادِكُمْ» فَرَجَعَ أَبِي، فَرَدَّ
تِلْكَ الصَّدَقَةَ.

[٤١٨٢] ١٤- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنْ
أَبِي حَيَّانَ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ التُّعْمَانِ بْنِ
بَشِيرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نَمِيرٍ
- وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو حَيَّانَ التَّمِيمِيُّ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ:
حَدَّثَنِي التُّعْمَانُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ؛ أَنَّ أُمَّهُ بِنْتُ
رَوَاحَةَ سَأَلَتْ أَبَاهُ بَعْضَ الْمُوهُوبَةِ مِنْ
مَالِهِ لِابْنَتِهَا، فَالتَّوَى بِهَا سَنَةً، ثُمَّ بَدَأَ لَهُ،
فَقَالَتْ: لَا أَرْضَى حَتَّى تُشْهَدَ رَسُولَ

I have given to her son.” The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “O Bashîr, do you have any other children?” He said: “Yes.” He said: “Have you given to all of them like you have given to this one?” He said: “No.” He said: “Then do not ask me to bear witness for I will not bear witness to injustice.”

[4183] 15 - (...) It was narrated from An-Nu'mân bin Bashîr that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “Do you have any other sons besides him?” He said: “Yes.” He said: “Have you given to all of them like you have given to this one?” He said: “No.” He said: “I will not bear witness to injustice.”

[4184] 16 - (...) It was narrated from An-Nu'mân bin Bashîr that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to his father: “Do not ask me to bear witness to injustice.”

[4185] 17 - (...) It was narrated that An-Nu'mân bin Bashîr said: “My father took me to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and said: ‘O Messenger of Allāh, bear witness that I have given to this

الله ﷺ عَلَى مَا وَهَبْتَ لِابْنِي، فَأَخَذَ أَبِي بِيَدِي، وَأَنَا يَوْمَئِذٍ غُلَامٌ، فَأَتَى رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّ أُمَّ هَذَا، بِنْتُ رَوَاحَةَ، أَعْجَبَهَا أَنْ أُشْهِدَكَ عَلَى الَّذِي وَهَبْتُ لِابْنِهَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَا بَشِيرُ أَلَيْكَ وَلَدٌ سِوَى هَذَا؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «أَكَلْتَهُمْ وَهَبْتَ لَهُ مِثْلَ هَذَا؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَلَا تُشْهِدْنِي إِذَا فِإِنِّي لَا أَشْهَدُ عَلَى جَوْرٍ».

[٤١٨٣] ١٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ الثُّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَلَيْكَ بَنُونَ سِوَاهُ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَكُلُّهُمْ أَعْطَيْتَ مِثْلَ هَذَا؟» قَالَ: لَا. قَالَ: «فَلَا أَشْهَدُ عَلَى جَوْرٍ».

[٤١٨٤] ١٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ عَاصِمِ الْأَحْوَلِ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ الثُّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ لِأَبِيهِ «لَا تُشْهِدْنِي عَلَى جَوْرٍ».

[٤١٨٥] ١٧ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ وَعَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَيَعْقُوبُ الدُّورَقِيُّ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عَلِيَّةَ

son of mine such and such of my wealth.' He said: 'Have you given to all your sons the like of what you have given to An-Nu'mân?' He said: 'No.' He said: 'Then ask someone else to bear witness to this.' Then he said: 'Would you not like them all to honor you equally?' He said: 'Of course.' He said: 'Then do not do it.'"

- وَاللَّفْظُ لَيَعْقُوبُ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ دَاوُدَ بْنِ أَبِي هِنْدٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ التُّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ قَالَ: انْطَلَقَ بِي أَبِي يَحْمِلُنِي إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَشْهَدُ أَنِّي قَدْ نَحَلْتُ التُّعْمَانَ كَذَا وَكَذَا مِنْ مَالِي، فَقَالَ: «أَكُلَّ بَيْنَكَ قَدْ نَحَلْتَ مِثْلَ مَا نَحَلْتَ التُّعْمَانَ؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَأَشْهَدُ عَلَى هَذَا غَيْرِي»، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَيَسْرُكَ أَنْ يَكُونُوا إِلَيْكَ فِي الْبِرِّ سَوَاءً؟» قَالَ: بَلَى، قَالَ: «فَلَا، إِذَا».

[4186] 18 - (...) It was narrated that An-Nu'mân bin Bashîr said: "My father gave me a gift, then he brought me to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to bear witness to it. He said: 'Have you given this to all of your children?' He said: 'No.' He said: 'Would you not like them all to honor you as you want this one to?' He said: 'Of course.' He said: 'Then I will not bear witness.'"

[٤١٨٦] ١٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عُمَانَ التُّوفَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَرْهَرُ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَوْنٍ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ التُّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ قَالَ: نَحَلَنِي أَبِي نُحْلًا، ثُمَّ أَتَى بِي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِيُشْهَدَهُ، فَقَالَ «أَكُلَّ وَلَدِكَ أَعْطَيْتَهُ هَذَا؟» قَالَ: لَا. قَالَ: «أَلَيْسَ تُرِيدُ مِنْهُمْ الْبِرَّ مِثْلَ مَا تُرِيدُ مِنْ ذَا؟» قَالَ: بَلَى. قَالَ: «فَأِنِّي لَا أَشْهَدُ».

Ibn 'Awn said: "I narrated it to Muḥammad and he said: 'I was told that he (ﷺ) said: "Treat your children similarly.'"

قَالَ ابْنُ عَوْنٍ: فَحَدَّثْتُ بِهِ مُحَمَّدًا فَقَالَ: إِنَّمَا حَدَّثْتُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «قَارِبُوا بَيْنَ أَبْنَائِكُمْ».

[4187] 19 - (1624) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "The wife of Bashîr said: 'Give your

[٤١٨٧] ١٩ - (١٦٢٤) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ:

slave to my son, and ask the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to bear witness for me.' So he went to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'The daughter of so-and-so asked me to give my slave to her son, and she said: "Ask the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to bear witness for me."' He said: 'Does he have any brothers?' He said: 'Yes.' He said: 'Have you given to all of them something like that which you have given to him?' He said: 'No.' He said: 'This is not right. I will not bear witness to anything but that which is right and proper.'"

Chapter 4. The 'Umrâ (Lifelong Gift)

[4188] 20 - (1625) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Any man who is given a gift for life, it belongs to him and his heirs. It belongs to the one to whom it is given, and does not go back to the one who gave it, because he has given it in such a way that it is subject to the rules of inheritance."

[4189] 21 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Whoever gives a man a gift for life, it belongs to him and his

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: قَالَتْ امْرَأَةٌ بِشِيرٍ: انْحَلِ ابْنِي غُلَامَكَ، وَأَشْهَدْ لِي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَأَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ ابْنَةَ فُلَانٍ سَأَلْتَنِي أَنْ أَنْحَلَ ابْنَهَا غُلَامِي، وَقَالَتْ: أَشْهَدْ لِي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «أَلَهُ إِخْوَةٌ؟» قَالَ نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «أَفَكُلُّهُمْ أُعْطِيَتْ مِثْلَ مَا أُعْطِيْتَهُ؟» قَالَ: لَا. قَالَ: «فَلَيْسَ يَصْلُحُ هَذَا، وَإِنِّي لَا أَشْهَدُ إِلَّا عَلَى حَقٍّ».

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ الْعُمْرَى)

(التحفة ٤)

[٤١٨٨] ٢٠ - (١٦٢٥) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَيُّمَا رَجُلٍ أُعْمِرَ عُمْرَى لَهُ وَلَعَقِيهِ، فَإِنَّهَا لِلَّذِي أُعْطِيَهَا، لَا تَرْجِعُ إِلَى الَّذِي أُعْطَاهَا، لِأَنَّهُ أُعْطِيَ عَطَاءً وَقَعَتْ فِيهِ الْمَوَارِيثُ».

[٤١٨٩] ٢١ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ، وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنِ

children. His words ended his right to it and it belongs to the one to whom it was given for life and to his heirs.”

Yaḥyâ said at the beginning of his *Hadīth*: “Any man who is given a gift for life, it belongs to him and his children.”

ابن شهاب، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ جَابِرِ
ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ أَعْزَمَ رَجُلًا عُمْرِي لَهُ
وَلِعَقِبِهِ، فَقَدْ قَطَعَ قَوْلُهُ حَقَّهُ فِيهَا، وَهِيَ
لِمَنْ أَعْمَرَ وَلِعَقِبِهِ».

غَيْرَ أَنْ يَحْيَى قَالَ فِي أَوَّلِ حَدِيثِهِ:
«أَيُّمَا رَجُلٍ أَعْمَرَ عُمْرِي، فَهِيَ لَهُ
وَلِعَقِبِهِ».

[4190] 22 - (...) Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh Al-Anṣârî narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Any man who gives a man a gift for life, it belongs to him (the latter) and to his heirs.” He said:^[1] “I have given it to you and your heirs so long as any one of you is still alive, then it belongs to the one to whom it was given, and it does not go back to the giver because he has given it in such a way that it is subject to the rules of inheritance.”

[٤١٩٠] ٢٢- (...) حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ
الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ بَشِيرِ الْعَبْدِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ
شِهَابٍ عَنِ الْعُمَرِيِّ وَسُتَيْبَةَ، عَنْ حَدِيثِ
أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ أَنَّ جَابِرَ بْنَ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْأَنْصَارِيَّ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَيُّمَا رَجُلٍ أَعْزَمَ رَجُلًا
عُمْرِي لَهُ وَلِعَقِبِهِ»، فَقَالَ: قَدْ أَعْطَيْتُكَهَا
وَعَقِبَكَ مَا بَقِيَ مِنْكُمْ أَحَدٌ، فَإِنَّهَا لِمَنْ
أَعْطَيْتَهَا، وَإِنَّهَا لَا تَرْجِعُ إِلَيَّ صَاحِبِهَا،
مَنْ أَجَلَ أَنَّهُ أَعْطَى عَطَاءً وَقَعَتْ فِيهِ
الْمَوَارِيثُ».

[4191] 23 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir said: “The kind of gift for life that the Messenger of

[٤١٩١] ٢٣- (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ
ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ

^[1] This could be part of the *Hadīth* as it appears to be in the narration of it with this chain recorded by Aḥmad (3:399). Or, it could be an explanation of Abû Salamah as it appears in no. 4192.

Allâh ﷺ allowed is only when a person says: 'It is for you and your children.' But if he says it is yours as long as you live, then it goes back to its owner."

Ma'mar said: "Az-Zuhrî used to issue *Fatwas* to that effect."

[4192] 24 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir, who is (Jâbir) bin 'Abdullâh, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ruled concerning one who is given a gift for life that it belongs to him and his children, and it belongs to him absolutely, and it is not permissible for the giver to stipulate any conditions or make any exceptions.

Abû Salamah said: "Because he has given it in such a way that it is subject to the rules of inheritance, therefore any conditions that he may stipulate are overruled by the rules of inheritance."

[4193] 25 - (...) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'A gift for life belongs to the one to whom it is given.'"

[4194] (...) It was narrated from

لِعَبْدٍ - قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: إِنَّمَا الْعُمَرَى الَّتِي أَجَازَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، أَنْ يَقُولَ: هِيَ لَكَ وَلِعَقِبِكَ، فَأَمَّا إِذَا قَالَ: هِيَ لَكَ مَا عَشْتِ، فَإِنَّهَا تَرْجِعُ إِلَى صَاحِبِهَا، قَالَ مَعْمَرٌ: وَكَانَ الزُّهْرِيُّ يُفْتِي بِهِ.

[٤١٩٢] ٢٤- (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي ذُنَيْبٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَضَى فِيمَنْ أَعْمَرَ عُمَرَى لَهُ وَلِعَقِبِهِ، فَهِيَ لَهُ بَتْلَةً، لَا يَجُوزُ لِمُعْطِي فِيهَا شَرْطٌ وَلَا نُسْتًا.

قَالَ أَبُو سَلَمَةَ: لِأَنَّهُ أَعْطَى عَطَاءً وَقَعَتْ فِيهِ الْمَوَارِيثُ، فَقَطَعَتِ الْمَوَارِيثُ شَرْطَهُ.

[٤١٩٣] ٢٥- (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «الْعُمَرَى لِمَنْ وَهَبْتَ لَهُ».

[٤١٩٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said... a similar report (as no. 4194).

[4195] (...) It was narrated from Jâbir who attributed it to the Prophet ﷺ (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4194).

[4196] 26 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Keep your wealth and do not squander it, for whoever gives a gift for life, it belongs to the one to whom it was given, during his lifetime and after his death, and to his children.'"

[4197] 27 - (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Abû Khaithamah (no. 4196) was narrated from Jâbir from the Prophet ﷺ. In the *Hadîth* of Ayyûb it adds: "The *Anṣâr* started to give gifts for life to the *Muhâjirîn*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Keep your wealth.'"

الْمُنْتَى: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ . بِمِثْلِهِ .

[٤١٩٥] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ يَرْفَعُهُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؛

[٤١٩٦] ٢٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو خَيْمَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَمْسِكُوا عَلَيْكُمْ أَمْوَالَكُمْ وَلَا تُفْسِدُوهَا، فَإِنَّهُ مَنْ أَعْمَرَ عُمْرِي فِيهَا لِلذِّي أَعْمَرَهَا، حَيًّا وَمَيِّتًا وَلِعَقِبِهِ».

[٤١٩٧] ٢٧ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ أَبِي عُمَانَ، وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ وَكِيعٍ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ أَبِي خَيْمَةَ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ أَيُّوبَ مِنَ الزِّيَادَةِ قَالَ: جَعَلَ الْأَنْصَارُ يُعْمِرُونَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَمْسِكُوا عَلَيْكُمْ أَمْوَالَكُمْ».

[4198] 28 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Az-Zubair, that Jâbir said: "A woman in Al-Madînah gave a garden of hers as a gift for life to a son of hers, then he died and she died after him, and he left behind a son, but he also had brothers who were the sons of the woman who had given the gift for life. The children of the woman who had given the gift said: 'The garden should come back to us.' But the sons of the one to whom it had been given said: 'No, it belonged to our father in life and in death.' They referred the dispute to Ṭâriq, the freed slave of 'Uthmân, and he called Jâbir, who bore witness that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had said, that a gift for life belonged to the one to whom it was given. Ṭâriq ruled on that basis, then he wrote to 'Abdul-Malik and told him about that, and he told him of Jâbir's testimony. 'Abdul-Malik said: 'Jâbir spoke the truth.' So Ṭâriq issued a ruling on that basis, and that garden still belongs to the descendents of the one to whom it was given for life, to this day."

[4199] 29 - (...) It was narrated from Sulaimân bin Yasâr that Ṭâriq ruled that a gift given for life belongs to the heir, because of what Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh narrated from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.

[٤١٩٨] ٢٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ رَافِعٍ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: أَعْمَرَتِ امْرَأَةٌ بِالْمَدِينَةِ حَائِطًا لَهَا ابْنًا لَهَا، ثُمَّ تُوُفِّيَ، وَتُوُفِّيَتْ بَعْدَهُ، وَتَرَكَ وَلَدًا، وَلَهُ إِخْوَةٌ بَنُونَ لِلْمُعْمَرَةِ، فَقَالَ وَلَدُ الْمُعْمَرَةِ: رَجَعَ الْحَائِطُ إِلَيْنَا، وَقَالَ بَنُو الْمُعْمَرِ: بَلْ كَانَ لِأَبِينَا حَيَاتُهُ وَمَوْتُهُ، فَاخْتَصَمُوا إِلَى طَارِقِ مَوْلَى عُثْمَانَ، فَدَعَا جَابِرًا فَشَهِدَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالْعُمَرَى لِصَاحِبِهَا، فَقَضَى بِذَلِكَ طَارِقٌ، ثُمَّ كَتَبَ إِلَى عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ فَأَخْبَرَهُ بِذَلِكَ، وَأَخْبَرَهُ بِشَهَادَةِ جَابِرٍ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ: صَدَقَ جَابِرٌ، فَأَمَضَى ذَلِكَ طَارِقٌ، فَإِنَّ ذَلِكَ الْحَائِطَ لِبَنِي الْمُعْمَرِ حَتَّى الْيَوْمِ.

[٤١٩٩] ٢٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ

يَسَارٍ؛ أَنْ طَارِقًا قَضَى بِالْعُمَرَى لِلْوَارِثِ،
لِقَوْلِ جَابِرِ [بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ] عَنْ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[4200] 30 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh that the Prophet ﷺ said: “A gift for life is permissible.”

[٤٢٠٠] ٣٠- (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ:
سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ
جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ:
«الْعُمَرَى جَائِزَةٌ».

[4201] 31 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir that the Prophet ﷺ said: “A gift for life is part of the estate of its owner.”

[٤٢٠١] ٣١- (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ حَبِيبٍ الْحَارِثِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي
ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ، حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ،
عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ
قَالَ: «الْعُمَرَى مِيرَاثٌ لِأَهْلِهَا».

[4202] 32 - (1626) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “A gift for life is permissible.”

[٤٢٠٢] ٣٢- (١٦٢٦) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنِ النَّضْرِ بْنِ
أَنْسٍ، عَنْ بَشِيرِ بْنِ نَهْيكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ
عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْعُمَرَى جَائِزَةٌ».

[4203] (...) It was narrated from Qatâdah (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4201) with this chain, except that he said: “part of the estate of its owner” or he said, “permissible.”

[٤٢٠٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ يَحْيَى بْنُ
حَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ:
حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ
أَنَّهُ قَالَ «مِيرَاثٌ لِأَهْلِهَا» أَوْ قَالَ
«جَائِزَةٌ».

25. The Book Of Wills

١٠ - (المعجم ٢٥) - كتاب الوصية

(التحفة ١٥)

Chapter... A Man's Will Should Be Written With Him

(المعجم ...) - (بَاب: وصية الرجل

مكتوبة عنده) (التحفة ١)

[4204] 1 - (1627) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "It is not right for a Muslim man who has anything that he wants to bequeath, to stay for more than two nights without having his will written with him."

[٤٢٠٤] ١ - (١٦٢٧) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو حَيْثَمَةَ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى الْعَتَرِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَهُوَ ابْنُ سَعِيدِ الْقَطَّانِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا حَقَّ امْرِئٍ مُسْلِمٍ، لَهُ شَيْءٌ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يُوصِيَ فِيهِ، بَيْتَ لَيْلَتَيْنِ، إِلَّا وَوَصِيَّتُهُ مَكْتُوبَةٌ عِنْدَهُ».

[4205] 2 - (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullāh (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 4204) with this chain, except that they (the narrators) said: "Who has anything to be bequeathed." And they did not say, "Anything that he wants to bequeath."

[٤٢٠٥] ٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ بْنُ سَلِيمَانَ وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُمَا قَالَا: «وَلَهُ شَيْءٌ يُوصِي فِيهِ» وَلَمْ يَقُولَا «يُرِيدُ أَنْ يُوصِيَ فِيهِ».

[4206] 3 - (...) A *Hadīth* like that of 'Ubaidullāh (no. 4205) was narrated from Nāfi' from Ibn 'Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ, and they said: "Who has anything to be bequeathed." But in the *Hadīth* of Ayyūb it says: "that he wants to

[٤٢٠٦] ٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ يَعْنَى ابْنُ زَيْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ يَعْنَى ابْنَ عَلِيٍّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ

bequeath," like the report of Yahyâ from 'Ubaidullâh.

أَيُّوبَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي هَارُونُ ابْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدِ اللَّيْثِيِّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَعْدٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، وَقَالُوا جَمِيعًا: «لَهُ شَيْءٌ يُوصِي فِيهِ» إِلَّا فِي حَدِيثِ أَيُّوبَ فَإِنَّهُ قَالَ: «يُرِيدُ أَنْ يُوصِيَ فِيهِ» كَرَوَايَةٍ يَحْتَمِلُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ.

[4207] 4 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim, from his father, that he heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "It is not right for a Muslim man who has anything to be bequeathed to stay for three nights without having his will written down with him."

'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "Since I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say that, no night passed but I had my will with me."

[٤٢٠٧] ٤ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا هَرُونَ بْنُ مَعْرُوفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا [عَبْدُ اللَّهِ] بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا حَقُّ امْرِئٍ مُسْلِمٍ لَهُ شَيْءٌ يُوصِي فِيهِ، يَبِيتُ ثَلَاثَ لَيَالٍ إِلَّا وَوَصِيَّتُهُ عِنْدَهُ مَكْتُوبَةٌ».

قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ: مَا مَرَّتْ عَلَيَّ لَيْلَةٌ مُنْذُ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ ذَلِكَ، إِلَّا وَعِنْدِي وَصِيَّتِي.

[4208] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of 'Amr bin Al-Ĥârith (no. 4207) was narrated from Az-Zuhri with this chain.

[٤٢٠٨] (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبٍ

ابن اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي:
 حَدَّثَنِي عَقِيلٌ، وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ وَعَبْدُ
 ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ:
 أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، كُلُّهُمَ عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا
 الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ عَمْرِو بْنِ
 الْحَارِثِ.

Chapter 1. Bequeathing One-Third

(المعجم ١) - (باب الوصية بالثلث)
 (التحفة ٢)

[4209] 5 - (1628) It was narrated from 'Amir bin Sa'd that his father said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ visited me during the Farewell Pilgrimage, when I fell sick with a sickness that brought me close to death. I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, you can see how bad my sickness is, and I am wealthy, and no one will inherit from me except one daughter of mine. Can I give two-thirds of my wealth in charity?' He said: 'No.' I said: 'Can I give half of it in charity?' He said: 'No. (Give) one-third, and one-third is a lot. If you leave your heirs rich and wealthy, that is better for them than leaving them dependent and asking from people. You will never spend on maintenance, seeking thereby the Face of Allâh, but you will be rewarded for it, even a morsel that you put in your wife's mouth.' I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, will I be left

[٤٢٠٩] ٥ - (١٦٢٨) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
 ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ ابْنُ
 سَعْدٍ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَامِرِ بْنِ
 سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: عَادَنِي رَسُولُ
 اللَّهِ ﷺ، فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، مِنْ وَجَعِ
 أَشْفَيْتُ مِنْهُ عَلَى الْمَوْتِ، قُلْتُ: يَا
 رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! بَلَغَ بِي مَا تَرَى مِنَ الْوَجَعِ،
 وَأَنَا ذُو مَالٍ، وَلَا يَرِثُنِي إِلَّا ابْنَتِي لِي
 وَاحِدَةٌ، أَفَأَتَصَدَّقُ بِثُلُثِي مَالِي؟ قَالَ «لَا»
 قُلْتُ: أَفَأَتَصَدَّقُ بِشَطْرِهِ؟ قَالَ «لَا»،
 الْثُلُثُ، وَالْثُلُثُ كَثِيرٌ، إِنَّكَ إِذَا تَذَرَّ
 وَرَثَتَكَ أَغْنِيَاءَ، خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَنْ تَذَرَهُمْ عَالَةً
 يَتَكَفَّفُونَ النَّاسَ، وَلَسْتَ تُنْفِقُ نَفَقَةً تَبْتَغِي
 بِهَا وَجْهَ اللَّهِ، إِلَّا أُجِرْتَ بِهَا، حَتَّى
 اللَّقْمَةُ تَجْعَلُهَا فِي فِي امْرَأَتِكَ» قَالَ:
 قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَخْلَفُ بَعْدَ

behind my companions?’ He said: ‘You will never be left behind by them and do a good deed, seeking thereby the Face of Allāh, but it will increase you in status. Perhaps you will live until some people benefit from you and others are harmed by you. O Allāh, complete the emigration of my Companions and do not cause them to turn back on their heels.’ How unfortunate Sa’d bin Khawlah was.”

He said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ felt sorry for him because he died in Makkah.”

[4210] (...) A similar report (as no. 4209) was narrated with this chain.

[4211] (...) It was narrated that Sa’d said: “The Prophet ﷺ entered upon me to visit me (when I was sick)...” and he narrated a *Hadīth* like that of Az-Zuhrī (no. 4210), but he did not mention what the Prophet ﷺ said about Sa’d bin Khawlah, but he said: “He did not want to die in a land from which he had emigrated.”

أَصْحَابِي؟ قَالَ: «إِنَّكَ لَنْ تُخَلَّفَ فَتَعْمَلَ عَمَلًا تَبْتَغِي بِهِ وَجَهَ اللَّهِ، إِلَّا أَرْدَدْتُ بِهِ دَرَجَةً وَرِفْعَةً، وَلَعَلَّكَ تُخَلَّفُ حَتَّى يُنْفَع بِكَ أَقْوَامٌ وَيُضَرَّ بِكَ آخَرُونَ، اللَّهُمَّ! أَمْضِ لِأَصْحَابِي هِجْرَتَهُمْ وَلَا تَرُدَّهُمْ عَلَيَّ أَعْقَابِهِمْ، لَكِنَّ الْبَائِسُ سَعْدُ بْنُ حَوْلَةَ».

قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ لَهُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ أَنْ تُؤْفَى بِمَكَّةَ.

[٤٢١٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، كُلُّهُمُ عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[٤٢١١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَثُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ الْحَفَرِيُّ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَامِرِ ابْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَيَّ يَمُودُنِي، فَذَكَرَ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ قَوْلَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي سَعْدِ بْنِ حَوْلَةَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: وَكَانَ

يَكْرَهُ أَنْ يَمُوتَ بِالْأَرْضِ الَّتِي هَاجَرَ مِنْهَا.

[4212] 6 - (...) Muṣ'ab bin Sa'd narrated that his father said: "I fell sick and I sent word to the Prophet ﷺ. I said: 'Let me divide my wealth as I wish,' but he refused. I said: 'Then half?' And he refused. I said: 'Then one-third?'" He (the narrator) said: "He remained silent after one-third." He said: "After that, one-third was permissible."

[٤٢١٢] ٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سِمَاكُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي مُضْعَبُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: مَرِضْتُ فَأَرْسَلْتُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقُلْتُ: دَعْنِي أَقْسِمُ مَالِي حَيْثُ شِئْتُ، فَأَبَى، قُلْتُ: فَالْتَصِفْ؟ فَأَبَى، قُلْتُ: فَالْتَلْثُ؟ قَالَ: فَسَكَتَ بَعْدَ التُّلْثِ،

قَالَ: فَكَانَ، بَعْدُ، التُّلْثُ جَائِزًا.

[4213] (...) A similar report (as no. 4212) was narrated from Simāk with, but he did not say: "After that, one-third was permissible."

[٤٢١٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ سِمَاكٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: فَكَانَ، بَعْدُ، التُّلْثُ جَائِزًا.

[4214] 7 - (...) It was narrated from Muṣ'ab bin Sa'd that his father said: "The Prophet ﷺ visited me (when I was sick) and I said: 'I will bequeath all my wealth.' He said: 'No.' I said: 'Then one-half.' He said: 'No.' I said: 'One-third?' He said: 'Yes, but one-third is a lot.'"

[٤٢١٤] ٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي الْقَاسِمُ ابْنُ زَكَرِيَاءَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ مُضْعَبِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: عَادَنِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقُلْتُ: أَوْصِي بِمَالِي كُلِّهِ، فَقَالَ «لَا»، قُلْتُ: فَالْتَصِفِ، فَقَالَ «لَا» فَقُلْتُ: أَبِالْتُلْثِ؟ فَقَالَ: «نَعَمْ، وَالتُّلْثُ كَثِيرٌ».

[4217] (...) Three of the sons of Sa'd bin Mâlik narrated, each of them narrating a *Hadîth* like that of the others, that Sa'd fell sick in Makkah and the Prophet ﷺ came to visit him... a *Hadîth* like that of 'Amr bin Sa'eed from Humaid Al-Himyari (no. 4215).

[4218] 10 - (1629) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "Would that the people would reduce it from one-third to one-quarter, for the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'One-third, and one-third is a lot.'"

Chapter 2. The Reward For Charity Reaches The Deceased

[4219] 11 - (1630) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that

مَرِضَ سَعْدٌ بِمَكَّةَ، فَأَتَاهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَعُودُهُ، بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ الثَّقَفِيِّ.

[٤٢١٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: حَدَّثَنِي ثَلَاثَةٌ مِنْ وَلَدِ سَعْدِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، كُلُّهُمْ يُحَدِّثُونِي مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ صَاحِبِهِ قَالَ: مَرِضَ سَعْدٌ بِمَكَّةَ، فَأَتَاهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَعُودُهُ، بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ الْحَمَيْرِيِّ.

[٤٢١٨] ١٠ - (١٦٢٩) حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى الرَّازِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى يَعْنِي ابْنَ يُونُسَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: لَوْ أَنَّ النَّاسَ غَضُّوا مِنَ الثُّلُثِ إِلَى الرَّبْعِ، فَإِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الثُّلُثُ، وَالثُّلُثُ كَثِيرٌ».

وَفِي حَدِيثِ وَكَيْعٍ «كَبِيرٌ - أَوْ - كَثِيرٌ».

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ وصولِ نَوَابِ الصدقاتِ إِلَى المِيتِ) (التحفة ٣)

[٤٢١٩] ١١ - (١٦٣٠) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ

a man said to the Prophet ﷺ: "My father died and he left behind some wealth but he did not make a will. Will it expiate for him if charity is given on his behalf?" He said: "Yes."

[4220] 12 - (1004) It was narrated from 'Aishah that a man said to the Prophet ﷺ: "My mother died suddenly and I think that if she could have spoken, she would have given charity. Will I have a reward if I give charity on her behalf?" He said: "Yes."

[4221] (...) It was narrated from 'Aishah that a man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: "O Messenger of Allāh, my mother died suddenly and she did not leave a will. I think that if she could have spoken she would have given charity. Will she have a reward if I give charity on her behalf?" He said: "Yes."

[4222] 13 - (...) It was narrated from Hishām bin 'Urwah (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 4221) with this chain. As for Abū Usāmah and Rawḥ, in their *Hadīth* it says: "Will I have a reward?" as Yahyā bin Sa'eed said. As for Shu'aib and Ja'far, in their *Hadīth* it says: "Will she have a reward?" as in the *Hadīth* of Ibn Bishr.

حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا قَالَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: إِنَّ أَبِي مَاتَ وَتَرَكَ مَالًا وَلَمْ يُوصِ، فَهَلْ يُكَفِّرُ عَنْهُ إِنْ تُصَدَّقَ عَنْهُ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ».

[٤٢٢٠] ١٢ - (١٠٠٤) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا قَالَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: إِنَّ أُمَّيْ افْتُلِتَتْ نَفْسُهَا، وَإِنِّي أَظُنُّهَا لَوْ تَكَلَّمَتْ تَصَدَّقْتُ، فَلِي أَجْرٌ إِنْ أَتَصَدَّقَ عَنْهَا؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ». [راجع: ٢٣٢٦]

[٤٢٢١] (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ أُمَّيْ افْتُلِتَتْ نَفْسُهَا، وَلَمْ تُوصِ، وَأَظُنُّهَا لَوْ تَكَلَّمَتْ تَصَدَّقْتُ، أَفَلَهَا أَجْرٌ إِنْ تَصَدَّقْتُ عَنْهَا؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ».

[٤٢٢٢] ١٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا الْحَكَمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا شُعَيْبُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أُمَيَّةُ ابْنُ بَسْطَامَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْقَاسِمِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ:

حَدَّثَنَا جَعْفَرُ بْنُ عَوْنٍ، كُتِبَ عَنْ هِشَامِ
ابْنِ عُرْوَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، أَمَّا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ
وَرَوْحُ فَفِي حَدِيثِهِمَا: فَهَلْ لِي أَجْرٌ؟ كَمَا
قَالَ يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، وَأَمَّا شُعَيْبٌ وَجَعْفَرُ
فَفِي حَدِيثِهِمَا: أَفَلَهَا أَجْرٌ؟ كَرَوَايَةِ ابْنِ
بَشِيرٍ.

Chapter 3. What Reward Reaches A Man After His Death

[4223] 14 - (1631) It was narrated from Abū Hurairah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "When a man dies, all his good deeds come to an end except three: Ongoing charity, beneficial knowledge, or a righteous son who will pray for him."

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ مَا يَلْحَقُ الْإِنْسَانَ

مِنَ الثَّوَابِ بَعْدَ وَفَاتِهِ) (التحفة ٤)

[٤٢٢٣] ١٤ - (١٦٣١) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى

ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَعِيدٍ وَابْنُ
حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ
عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛
أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا مَاتَ
الْإِنْسَانُ انْقَطَعَ عَنْهُ عَمَلُهُ إِلَّا مِنْ ثَلَاثَةٍ:
إِلَّا مِنْ صَدَقَةٍ جَارِيَةٍ، أَوْ عِلْمٍ يُنْتَفَعُ بِهِ،
أَوْ وَلَدٍ صَالِحٍ يَدْعُو لَهُ».

Chapter 4. Waqf (Endowment)

[4224] 15 - (1632) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "Umar was given a share of land in Khaibar, and he came to the Prophet ﷺ to consult him about it. He said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, I have been given a share of land at Khaibar and I have never been given any wealth that is more precious to me than it.

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ الْوَقْفِ) (التحفة ٥)

[٤٢٢٤] ١٥ - (١٦٣٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى

ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا سَلِيمُ بْنُ
أَخْضَرَ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنِ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ
عُمَرَ قَالَ: أَصَابَ عُمَرُ أَرْضًا بِحَيِّيرَ،
فَأَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَسْتَأْمِرُهُ فِيهَا، فَقَالَ: يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي أَصَبْتُ أَرْضًا بِحَيِّيرَ، لَمْ

What do you command me to do with it?" He said: "If you wish, you can 'freeze' it and give it in charity." So 'Umar gave it in charity and stipulated that it was not to be sold, given as a gift or inherited, and he gave it in charity to the poor, relatives and slaves, for the cause of Allāh and for wayfarers and guests; and there was no sin on the one appointed to look after it if he ate from it on a reasonable basis, and fed a friend without storing anything for the future."

He said:^[1] "I narrated this *Hadīth* to Muḥammad, when I reached the words "without storing anything for the future," Muḥammad said: Without storing it with a view to becoming rich.

Ibn 'Awn said: "The one who read this book, he told me, that in it are the words: 'Without storing it with a view to becoming rich.'"

[4225] (...) A similar report (as no. 4224) was narrated from Ibn 'Awn with this chain, except that in the *Hadīth* of Ibn Abī Zā'idah and Azhar it ends at the words: "And feed a friend without storing anything for the future." And he did not mention what comes after that. The *Hadīth* of Ibn Abī 'Adiyy includes what is mentioned by Sulaim: "I narrated this *Hadīth* to Muḥammad..."

أَصَبَ مَا لَا قَطُّ هُوَ أَنْفَسُ عِنْدِي مِنْهُ، فَمَا تَأْمُرُنِي بِهِ؟ قَالَ: «إِنْ شِئْتَ حَبَسْتَ أَصْلَهَا وَتَصَدَّقْتَ بِهَا، قَالَ: فَتَصَدَّقَ بِهَا عَمْرٌ: أَنَّهُ لَا يُبَاعُ أَصْلُهَا، وَلَا يُبْتَاعُ، وَلَا تُورَثُ، وَلَا تُوهَبُ، قَالَ: فَتَصَدَّقَ عَمْرٌ فِي الْفُقَرَاءِ، وَفِي الْقُرْبَى، وَفِي الرِّقَابِ، وَفِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، وَابْنِ السَّبِيلِ، وَالضَّيْفِ، وَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيَّ مَنْ وَلَّيَهَا أَنْ يَأْكُلَ مِنْهَا بِالْمَعْرُوفِ، أَوْ يُطْعِمَ صَدِيقًا، غَيْرَ مُتَمَوِّلٍ فِيهِ.

قَالَ: فَحَدَّثْتُ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ مُحَمَّدًا، فَلَمَّا بَلَغْتُ هَذَا الْمَكَانَ: غَيْرَ مُتَمَوِّلٍ فِيهِ، قَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ: غَيْرَ مُتَأْتَلٍ مَالًا.

قَالَ ابْنُ عَوْنٍ: وَأَبْنَاءِي مَنْ قَرَأَ هَذَا الْكِتَابَ أَنَّ فِيهِ: غَيْرَ مُتَأْتَلٍ مَالًا.

[٤٢٢٥] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَزْهَرُ السَّمَّانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ حَدِيثَ ابْنِ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ وَأَزْهَرَ انْتَهَى عِنْدَ قَوْلِهِ «أَوْ يُطْعِمَ صَدِيقًا غَيْرَ مُتَمَوِّلٍ فِيهِ» وَلَمْ يُذَكِّرْ مَا بَعْدَهُ، وَحَدِيثُ

[1] That is Ibn 'Awn, the narrator and the Muḥammad is Ibn Sîrîn.

ابن أبي عدي في ما ذكر سئيم قوله:
فَحَدَّثْتُ بِهِذَا الْحَدِيثِ مُحَمَّدًا إِلَى آخِرِهِ.

[4226] (1633) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that 'Umar said: "I was given a share of the land of Khaibar, and I came to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and said: 'I have been given a share of the land of Khaibar, and I have never acquired any wealth that is dearer to me or more precious than that...'” and he quoted a similar *Hadīth* (as no. 4224), but he did not mention (the words): "I narrated it to Muḥammad," and what comes after that.

[٤٢٢٦] (١٦٣٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ الْحَفَرِيُّ عُمَرُ بْنُ
سَعْدٍ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ
نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ عُمَرَ قَالَ:
أَصَبْتُ أَرْضًا مِنْ أَرْضِ حَبِيبٍ، فَأَتَيْتُ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقُلْتُ: أَصَبْتُ أَرْضًا لَمْ
أَصِبْ مَالًا أَحَبَّ إِلَيَّ وَلَا أَنْفَسَ عِنْدِي
مِنْهَا، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِهِمْ،
وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: فَحَدَّثْتُ مُحَمَّدًا، وَمَا بَعْدَهُ.

Chapter 5. Not Making A Will For One Who Has Nothing To Be Bequeathed

[4227] 16 - (1634) It was narrated that Ṭalḥah bin Musārrif said: "I asked 'Abdullāh bin Abī Awfa: 'Did the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ leave a will?' He said: 'No.' I said: 'Why is making a will prescribed for the Muslims, or why are they commanded to make wills?' He said: 'His final guidance was adherence to the Book of Allāh.'"

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ تَرْكِ الْوَصِيَّةِ لِمَنْ
لَيْسَ لَهُ شَيْءٌ يَوْصِي فِيهِ) (التحفة ٦)

[٤٢٢٧] ١٦ - (١٦٣٤) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ
بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ مِعْوَلٍ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ
بْنِ مُصْرَفٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ أَبِي
أَوْفَى: هَلْ أَوْصَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ:
لَا، قُلْتُ: فَلِمَ كُتِبَ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِينَ
الْوَصِيَّةُ، أَوْ فَلِمَ أُمِرُوا بِالْوَصِيَّةِ؟ قَالَ:
أَوْصَى بِكِتَابِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى.

[4228] 17 - (...) A similar report was narrated from Mālik bin Maghwal (as no. 4227), except that in the *Hadīth* of

[٤٢٢٨] ١٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ، وَحَدَّثَنَا
ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ مَالِكِ

Waki' it says: "I said: 'How come the people were commanded to make wills?'" In the *Hadith* of Ibn Numair it says: "How come it is prescribed for the Muslims to make wills?"

ابْنِ مِعْوَلٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ وَكَيْعٍ: قُلْتُ: فَكَيْفَ أَمَرَ النَّاسَ بِالْوَصِيَّةِ؟ وَفِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: قُلْتُ: كَيْفَ كُتِبَ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِينَ الْوَصِيَّةُ؟.

[4229] 18 - (1635) It was narrated that 'A'ishah said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ did not leave behind a Dīnār, a Dirham, a sheep nor a camel, and he did not bequeath anything."

[٤٢٢٩] ١٨ - (١٦٣٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: مَا تَرَكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ دِينَارًا، وَلَا دِرْهَمًا، وَلَا شَاةً، وَلَا بَعِيرًا، وَلَا أَوْصَى بِشَيْءٍ.

[4230] (...) A similar report (as no. 4229) was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain.

[٤٢٣٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ جَرِيرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ ابْنُ حَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى - وَهُوَ ابْنُ يُونُسَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[4231] 19 - (1636) It was narrated that Al-Aswad bin Yazid said: "They said in the presence of 'A'ishah that 'Alī was bequeathed something by the Prophet ﷺ. She said: 'When did

[٤٢٣١] ١٩ - (١٦٣٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى - قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ عَلِيَّةَ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ،

he make a will for him? He was leaning on my chest' - or she said: 'in my lap - and he called for a bowl, then he fell into my lap and I did not realize that he had died. So when did he make a will for him?'"

[4232] 20 - (1637) It was narrated that Sa'eed bin Jubair said: "Ibn 'Abbās said: 'Thursday and what a Thursday!' Then he wept until his tears wet the pebbles. I said: 'O Abū 'Abbās, what about Thursday?' He said: 'The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ took a turn for the worse, and he said: "Come to me and I will dictate for you a document, so you will not go astray after I am gone." But they argued (about that), and it is not appropriate to argue in the presence of a Prophet. They said: "What is the matter with him? Is he delirious? Try to find out what he means."^[1] He said: "Let me be. The state in which I am now is better. I urge you to do three things: Expel the idolators from the Arabian Peninsula, and reward the delegations as I used to do."

عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ قَالَ: ذَكَرُوا عِنْدَ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا كَانَ وَصِيًّا، فَقَالَتْ: مَتَى أَوْصَى إِلَيْهِ؟ فَقَدْ كُنْتُ مُسْنِدَتَهُ إِلَى صَدْرِي - أَوْ قَالَتْ حَجْرِي - فَدَعَا بِالطُّسْتِ، فَلَقِدِ انْحَنَّتْ فِي حَجْرِي، وَمَا شَعَرْتُ أَنَّهُ مَاتَ، فَمَتَى أَوْصَى إِلَيْهِ؟

[٤٢٣٢] ٢٠ - (١٦٣٧) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ ابْنِ مَنْصُورٍ وَفُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِسَعِيدٍ - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ سَلِيمَانَ الْأَحْوَلِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: يَوْمَ الْخَمِيسِ وَمَا يَوْمَ الْخَمِيسِ! ثُمَّ بَكَى حَتَّى بَلَ دَمْعُهُ الْحَصَى، فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَبَا عَبَّاسٍ وَمَا يَوْمَ الْخَمِيسِ؟ قَالَ: اسْتَدَّ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَجَعُهُ، فَقَالَ: «اِثْنُونِي أَكْتُبْ لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لَا تَضِلُّوا بَعْدِي» فَتَنَازَعُوا، وَمَا يَنْبَغِي عِنْدَ نَبِيِّ تَنَازُعٍ، وَقَالُوا: مَا شَأْنُهُ؟ أَهَجَرَ؟ اسْتَفْهَمُوهُ، قَالَ: «دَعُونِي، فَأَلْدِي أَنَا فِيهِ خَيْرٌ، أَوْصِيكُمْ بِثَلَاثٍ:

[1] That is, some of them thought that it was better that he not be bothered with that, due to the strain on his condition, while others thought that it should be considered an order from him. Then some of them asked the others whether they thought that there was something wrong with him; maybe they thought he was delirious, and that is why they did not want him to write? And then they told them that rather, they should listen to what he is saying and try to understand it. See *Minnat Al-Mun'im*.

Then he remained silent about the third, or he said it, and I was caused to forget it.”

Abû Ishâq [Ibrâhîm] said: “Al-Ḥasan bin Bishr told us, Sufyân told us...” this *Ḥadīth*.

أَخْرَجُوا الْمُشْرِكِينَ مِنْ جَزِيرَةِ الْعَرَبِ،
وَأَجِزُوا الْوَفْدَ بِنَحْوِ مَا كُنْتُ أُجِزُهُمْ»،
قَالَ: وَسَكَتَ عَنِ الثَّالِثَةِ، أَوْ قَالَهَا
فَأَنْسَيْتُهَا.

قَالَ أَبُو إِسْحَقَ [إِبْرَاهِيمُ]: حَدَّثَنَا
الْحَسَنُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانٌ بِهَذَا
الْحَدِيثِ.

[4233] 21 - (...) It was narrated from Sa’d bin Jubair that Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “Thursday and what a Thursday!” Then his tears started to flow until I saw what looked like strings of pearls on his cheeks. He said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Bring me a shoulder blade and an inkpot’ - or ‘a tablet and an inkpot’ - and I will dictate for you a document after which you will never go astray.’ They said: ‘The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ is in a state of delirium.’”

[٤٢٣٣] ٢١- (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَقُ
ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ
مِغْوَلٍ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ مُصَرِّفٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ
ابْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: يَوْمَ
الْحَمِيسِ وَمَا يَوْمَ الْحَمِيسِ ثُمَّ جَعَلَ تَسِيلُ
دُمُوعَهُ، حَتَّى رَأَيْتُ عَلَى خَدَّيْهِ كَأَنَّهَا
نِظَامُ اللَّوْلُؤِ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:
«إِثْنُونِي بِالْكَتِفِ وَالِدَّوَاةِ - أَوِ اللَّوْحِ
وَالِدَّوَاةِ - أَكْتُبْ لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لَنْ تَضِلُّوا
بَعْدَهُ أَبَدًا» فَقَالُوا: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يَهْجُرُ.

[4234] 22 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was dying, there were men in the house among whom was ‘Umar bin Al-Khatṭâb. The Prophet ﷺ said: ‘Come, let me dictate for you a document after which you will not go astray.’ ‘Umar said: ‘The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ is

[٤٢٣٤] ٢٢- (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حَمِيدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدُ:
أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - عَبْدُ
الرِّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ
عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ
عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا حُضِرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

overcome with pain, and you have the Qur'ân; the Book of Allâh is sufficient for us.' The people in the house disagreed, and they argued. Some of them said: 'Come close and let the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ dictate for you a document after which you will not go astray.' Others agreed with what 'Umar said. When their idle talk and argument in the presence of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ became too much, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Get up and leave.'"

'Ubaidullâh said: "Ibn 'Abbâs used to say: 'What a calamity it was when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was prevented from dictating that document for them because of their disagreement and noise.'"

وَفِي النَّبِيِّ رِجَالٌ فِيهِمْ عُمَرُ بْنُ
الْخَطَّابِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «هَلُمَّ أَكْتُبْ
لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لَا تَضِلُّوْنَ بَعْدَهُ»، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ:
إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ غَلَبَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَجَعُ،
وَعِنْدَكُمْ الْقُرْآنُ، حَسْبُنَا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ،
فَاخْتَلَفَ أَهْلُ النَّبِيِّ، فَاخْتَصَمُوا، مِنْهُمْ
مَنْ يَقُولُ: قَرُّبُوا يَكْتُبْ لَكُمْ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ كِتَابًا لَنْ تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ
يَقُولُ مَا قَالَ عُمَرُ، فَلَمَّا أَكْثَرُوا اللَّغْوَ
وَالْاِخْتِلَافَ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «قُومُوا».

قَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ: فَكَانَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ
يَقُولُ: إِنَّ الرِّزْيَةَ كُلَّ الرِّزْيَةِ مَا حَالَ بَيْنَ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَبَيْنَ أَنْ يَكْتُبَ لَهُمْ ذَلِكَ
الْكِتَابَ، مِنْ اِخْتِلَافِهِمْ وَلِعَظِيمِهِمْ.

26. The Book Of Vows

١١ - (المعجم ٢٦) - كتاب النذر

(التحفة ١٦)

Chapter 1. The Command To Fulfill Vows

(المعجم ١) - (باب الأمر بقضاء

النذر) (التحفة ١)

[4235] 1 - (1638) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "Sa'd bin 'Ubâdah asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about a vow that his mother had made, but she died before she could fulfill it. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Fulfill it on her behalf.'"

[٤٢٣٥] ١ - (١٦٣٨) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمَحٍ بْنُ
الْمُهَاجِرِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا
قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنِ ابْنِ
شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ
ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: اسْتَفْتَى سَعْدُ بْنُ
عُبَادَةَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي نَذْرِ كَانَ عَلَى
أُمِّهِ، تُوفِّيَتْ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَقْضِيَهُ، قَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَاقْضِهِ عَنْهَا».

[4236] (...) A similar *Hadith* (as no. 4235) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with the chain of Al-Laith.

[٤٢٣٦] (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ
يَحْيَى، قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا
أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ
وإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ؛
وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ
وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ
ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا
عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا
عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُهُ بْنُ

سَلَيْمَانَ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ بَكْرِ بْنِ وَاثِلٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِإِسْنَادِ اللَّيْثِ، وَمَعْنَى حَدِيثِهِ.

Chapter 2. The Prohibition Of Vows, And Confirmation That They Do Not Avert Anything

[4237] 2 - (1639) It was narrated that ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar said: “One day the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ starting telling us not to make vows, and he said: “They do not avert anything, all they do is get something out of a stingy person.”

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ النَّهْيِ عَنِ النَّذْرِ، وَأَنَّهُ لَا يَرُدُّ شَيْئًا) (التحفة ٢)

[٤٢٣٧] ٢ - (١٦٣٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ مَرْثَدَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: أَخَذَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمًا يَنْهَانَا عَنِ النَّذْرِ، وَيَقُولُ: «إِنَّهُ لَا يَرُدُّ شَيْئًا، وَإِنَّمَا يُسْتَخْرَجُ بِهِ مِنَ الشَّحِيحِ».

[4238] 3 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Prophet ﷺ said: “A vow does not bring anything forward nor delay it, all it does is get something out of a miser.”

[٤٢٣٨] ٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي حَكِيمٍ عَنْ سُهَيْبَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «النَّذْرُ لَا يُقَدِّمُ شَيْئًا، وَلَا يُؤَخِّرُهُ، وَإِنَّمَا يُسْتَخْرَجُ بِهِ مِنَ الْبَخِيلِ».

[4239] 4 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Prophet ﷺ forbade vows, and said: “They do not bring anything good, all they do is get something out of a miser.”

[٤٢٣٩] ٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُدْرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى -: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ

اللَّهِ بْنِ مُرَّةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ نَهَى عَنِ النَّذْرِ، وَقَالَ: «إِنَّهُ لَا يَأْتِي بِخَيْرٍ، وَإِنَّمَا يُسْتَخْرَجُ بِهِ مِنَ الْبَخِيلِ».

[4240] (...) A *Hadīth* like that of Jarīr (no. 4237) was narrated from Manṣūr with this chain.

[٤٢٤٠] (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُفَضَّلٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا [مُحَمَّدٌ] بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ.

[4241] 5 - (1640) It was narrated from Abū Hurairah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “Do not make vows, for a vow is of no avail against the Divine Decree; all it does is get something out of a miser.”

[٤٢٤١] ٥ - (١٦٤٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ - يَعْني الدَّرَاوَزِيَّ - عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَنْذِرُوا، فَإِنَّ النَّذَرَ لَا يُغْنِي مِنَ الْقَدْرِ شَيْئًا، وَإِنَّمَا يُسْتَخْرَجُ بِهِ مِنَ الْبَخِيلِ».

[4242] 6 - (...) It was narrated from Abū Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ forbade vows and said: “They do not avert the Divine Decree; all they do is get something out of a miser.”

[٤٢٤٢] ٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْعَلَاءَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ نَهَى عَنِ النَّذْرِ، وَقَالَ: «إِنَّهُ لَا يَرُدُّ مِنَ الْقَدْرِ، وَإِنَّمَا يُسْتَخْرَجُ بِهِ مِنَ الْبَخِيلِ».

[4243] 7 - (...) It was narrated from Abū Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “A vow does not

[٤٢٤٣] ٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ

bring closer to the son of Ādam something that Allāh has not decreed for him, but a vow sometimes coincides with the Divine Decree. And thus it gets from a miser something that the miser did not want to give.”

قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو وَهُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي عَمْرٍو، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ النَّذْرَ لَا يَقْرُبُ مِنْ ابْنِ آدَمَ شَيْئًا لَمْ يَكُنِ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ قَدَرَهُ لَهُ، وَلَكِنَّ النَّذْرَ يُوَافِقُ الْقَدَرَ، فَيُخْرِجُ بِذَلِكَ مِنَ الْبَخِيلِ مَا لَمْ يَكُنِ الْبَخِيلُ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يُخْرِجَ» ،

[4244] (...) A similar report (as no. 4243) was narrated from ‘Amr bin Abī ‘Amr with this chain.

[٤٢٤٤] (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْقَارِيَّ، وَعَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي الدَّرَاوَزْدِيَّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ أَبِي عَمْرٍو بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

Chapter 3. There Is No Fulfillment Of A Vow That Involves Disobedience Towards Allāh, Or A Vow Concerning That Which A Person Does Not Own

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ لَا وِفَاءَ لِنَذْرِ فِي مَعْصِيَةِ اللَّهِ، وَلَا فِي مَا لَا يَمْلِكُ الْعَبْدُ) (التحفة ٣)

[4245] 8 - (1641) It was narrated that ‘Imrān bin Ḥuṣayn said: “Ṭhaqīf were allies of Banū ‘Uqail, and Ṭhaqīf captured two of the Companions of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. And the Companions of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ captured a man from Banū ‘Uqail, and along with him they caught (the camel) Al-‘Aḍbā’. The Messenger of Allāh

[٤٢٤٥] ٨ - (١٦٤١) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَزُهَيْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْمُهَلَّبِ، عَنِ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ قَالَ: كَانَتْ تَقِيفُ حُلَفَاءَ لَيْسِي عَقِيلٍ، فَأَسْرَتْ تَقِيفُ رَجُلَيْنِ مِنْ

ﷺ passed by him when he was in chains. He said: 'O Muḥammad!' So he came to him and said: 'What is the matter with you?' He said: 'Why did you capture me, and why did you capture the one who precedes the pilgrims (the camel)?' He said: 'I captured you because of the wrongdoing of your allies *Thaqif*.' Then he turned away, and he called out to him, saying: 'O Muḥammad!' The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ was compassionate and kind, so he came back to him and said: 'What is the matter with you?' He said: 'I am a Muslim.' He said: 'If you had said that when you were still in control of your affairs, you would have gained every success.' Then he turned away, and he called him, saying: 'O Muḥammad! O Muḥammad!' He came to him and said: 'What is the matter with you?' He said: 'I am hungry, feed me, and I am thirsty, give me to drink.' He said: 'That is what you need,' and he ransomed him for the two (Muslim) men."

He said: "And a woman of the *Anṣār* was taken captive and Al-'Aḍbā' was captured, and the woman was put in chains. The people were letting their animals graze in front of their houses. She escaped from her chains one night and went to the camels. Every time she came near a camel it groaned, so she left it

أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَأَسْرَ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَجُلًا مِنْ بَنِي عُقَيْلٍ، وَأَصَابُوا مَعَهُ الْعَضْبَاءَ، فَأَتَى عَلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ فِي الْوَتَاقِ، قَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ! فَأَتَاهُ، قَالَ: «مَا شَأْنُكَ؟» فَقَالَ: بِمَ أَخَذْتَنِي؟ وَبِمَ أَخَذْتَ سَابِقَةَ الْحَاجِّ؟ قَالَ - إِعْظَامًا لِذَلِكَ - : «أَخَذْتُكَ بِجَرِيرَةِ حُلَفَائِكَ ثَقِيفًا» ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ عَنْهُ فَنَادَاهُ، فَقَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ! يَا مُحَمَّدُ! وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَحِيمًا رَقِيقًا، فَرَجَعَ إِلَيْهِ فَقَالَ: «مَا شَأْنُكَ؟» قَالَ: إِنِّي مُسْلِمٌ، قَالَ: «لَوْ قُلتَهَا وَأَنْتَ تَمْلِكُ أَمْرَكَ، أَفَلَحْتَ كُلَّ الْفَلَاحِ» ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ، فَنَادَاهُ، فَقَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ! يَا مُحَمَّدُ! فَأَتَاهُ فَقَالَ: «مَا شَأْنُكَ؟» قَالَ: إِنِّي جَائِعٌ فَاطْعِمْنِي، وَظَمَانٌ فَاسْقِنِي، قَالَ: «هَذِهِ حَاجَتُكَ» فَقَدِيَ بِالرَّجُلَيْنِ.

قَالَ: وَأُسْرَتِ امْرَأَةٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، وَأُصِيبَتِ الْعَضْبَاءُ، فَكَانَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ فِي الْوَتَاقِ، وَكَانَ الْقَوْمُ يَرِيحُونَ نَعْمَهُمْ بَيْنَ يَدَيْ بَيُوتِهِمْ، فَأَنْفَلَتَتْ ذَاتَ لَيْلَةٍ مِنَ الْوَتَاقِ فَأَتَتْ الْإِبِلَ، فَجَعَلَتْ إِذَا دَنَتْ مِنَ الْبُعِيرِ رَغًا فَتَرَكُوهُ، حَتَّى تَنْتَهِيَ إِلَى الْعَضْبَاءِ، فَلَمْ تَرُغْ، قَالَ: وَهِيَ نَافَةٌ

alone, until she came to Al-'Aḍbâ', which did not groan. She was a docile camel, so the woman sat on her back and prodded her, and she moved off. They were alerted about her and they looked for her, but she got away from them. She vowed to Allâh that if Allâh saved her by means of (the camel), she would sacrifice her. When she reached Al-Madīnah, the people saw her and said: 'Al-'Aḍbâ', the she-camel of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.' She said that she had vowed that if Allâh saved her by means of her, she would sacrifice her. They came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and told him about that, and he said: 'Subhân-Allâh, what a bad reward! She vowed to Allâh that if Allâh saved her by means of her, she would sacrifice her. There is no fulfillment of a vow that involves sin, or a vow that involves something that a person does not own.'"

According to the report of Ibn Ḥujr: "There is no vow in that which involves disobedience towards Allâh."

[4246] (...) A similar report (as no. 4245) was narrated from Ayyûb with this chain. In the *Hadīth* of Ḥammâd it says: "Al-'Aḍbâ' belonged to a man of Banû 'Uqail, and she was one of those that preceded the pilgrims." In his *Hadīth* it also says: "She came to a camel that was submissive and

مَوْقَةٌ، فَقَعَدَتْ فِي عَجْزِهَا ثُمَّ زَجَرْتَهَا
فَانْطَلَقَتْ، وَنَدَرُوا بِهَا فَطَلَبُوهَا فَأَعَجَزَتْهُمْ
قَالَ: وَنَدَرْتُ لِلَّهِ إِنْ نَجَّاهَا اللَّهُ عَلَيْهَا
لَتَنْحَرَّتْهَا، فَلَمَّا قَدِمَتِ الْمَدِينَةَ رَأَاهَا
النَّاسُ، فَقَالُوا: الْعَضْبَاءُ، نَاقَةُ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَتْ: إِنَّهَا نَدَرْتُ إِنْ نَجَّاهَا
اللَّهُ عَلَيْهَا لَتَنْحَرَّتْهَا، فَأَتَوْا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
فَذَكَرُوا ذَلِكَ لَهُ، فَقَالَ: «سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ بِئْسَ
مَا جَزَيْتَهَا، نَدَرْتُ لِلَّهِ إِنْ نَجَّاهَا اللَّهُ عَلَيْهَا
لَتَنْحَرَّتْهَا، لَا وَفَاءَ لِنَدْرِ فِي مَعْصِيَةٍ، وَلَا
فِيمَا لَا يَمْلِكُ الْعَبْدُ».

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ حُجْرٍ «لَا نَدَرَ فِي
مَعْصِيَةِ اللَّهِ».

[٤٢٤٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ
الْعَتَكِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ - يَعْنِي ابْنَ زَيْدٍ؛
وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَابْنُ أَبِي
عُمَرَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْوَهَّابِ الثَّقَفِيِّ، كِلَاهُمَا
عَنْ أَيُّوبَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ، وَفِي
حَدِيثِ حَمَّادٍ قَالَ: كَانَتْ الْعَضْبَاءُ لِرَجُلٍ

well-behaved.” In the *Hadith* of Ath-Thaqafi it says: “She was a well-trained camel.”

Chapter 4. One Who Vows To Walk To The Ka'bah

[4247] 9 - (1642) It was narrated from Anas that the Prophet ﷺ saw an old man being supported between two of his sons. He said: “What is the matter with this one?” They said: “He vowed to walk.” He said: “Allâh has no need of this man’s torturing himself.” And he ordered him to ride.

[4248] 10 - (1634) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ caught up with an old man who was walking between his two sons, leaning on them. The Prophet ﷺ said: “What is the matter with him?” His sons said to him: “O Messenger of Allâh, he made a vow.” The Prophet ﷺ said: “Ride, O old man, for Allâh has no need of you and your vow.”

مِنْ بَنِي عُقَيْلٍ، وَكَانَتْ مِنْ سَوَابِقِ الْحَاجِّ، وَفِي حَدِيثِهِ أَيْضًا: فَاتَتْ عَلَى نَاقَةٍ ذَلُولٍ مُجْرَسَةٍ وَفِي حَدِيثِ الثَّقَفِيِّ: وَهِيَ نَاقَةٌ مُدْرَبَةٌ.

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ مَنْ نَذَرَ أَنْ يَمْشِيَ إِلَى الْكَعْبَةِ) (التحفة ٤)

[٤٢٤٧] ٩ - (١٦٤٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَزِيدُ ابْنُ زُرَيْعٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ الْفَزَارِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدٌ: حَدَّثَنِي ثَابِتٌ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَأَى شَيْخًا يُهَادَى بَيْنَ ابْنَيْهِ، فَقَالَ: «مَا بَالَ هَذَا؟» قَالُوا: نَذَرَ أَنْ يَمْشِيَ، قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى عَنْ تَعْذِيبِ هَذَا نَفْسَهُ لَعْنَتِي» وَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَرْكَبَ.

[٤٢٤٨] ١٠ - (١٦٤٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي وَثِيئَةَ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو وَهُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي عَمْرٍو، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَدْرَكَ شَيْخًا يَمْشِي بَيْنَ ابْنَيْهِ، يَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْهِمَا، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَا شَأْنُ هَذَا؟» قَالَ ابْنَاهُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ كَانَ عَلَيْهِ

نَذَرَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «ارْكَبْ، أَيُّهَا الشَّيْخُ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَنِيٌّ عَنْكَ وَعَنْ نَذْرِكَ» - وَاللَّفْظُ لِقَتِيْبَةَ وَابْنِ حُجْرٍ.

[4249] (...) A similar report (as no. 4248) was narrated from Ibn Abî 'Amr with this chain.

[٤٢٤٩] (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي الدَّرَاوَزِيَّ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ أَبِي عَمْرٍو بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. وَمِثْلُهُ.

[4250] 11 - (1644) It was narrated from Yazîd bin Abî Ḥabîb, from Abul-Khair, that 'Uqbah bin 'Âmir said: "My sister vowed to walk to the House of Allâh barefoot, and she told me to ask the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about that for her. So I asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: 'Let her walk and let her ride.'"

[٤٢٥٠] ١١ - (١٦٤٤) حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَاءُ ابْنُ يَحْيَى بْنِ صَالِحِ الْمِصْرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُفَضَّلُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ فَضَالَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُيَاشٍ عَنْ يَزِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْخَيْرِ، عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ عَامِرٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: نَذَرْتُ أُخْتِي أَنْ تَمْشِيَ إِلَى بَيْتِ اللَّهِ حَافِيَةً، فَأَمَرْتَنِي أَنْ أَسْتَقْتِي لَهَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَاسْتَقْتَيْتُهُ، فَقَالَ: «لَتَمْشِ وَتَلْتَرَكَبَ».

[4251] 12 - (...) It was narrated from Yazîd bin Abî Ḥabîb, that Abul-Khair narrated to him from 'Uqbah bin 'Âmir Al-Juhanî, that he said: "My sister made a vow..." and he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Mufaḍḍal (no. 4250), but he did not mention in the *Hadîth*: "barefoot," and he added: "Abul-Khair did not leave 'Uqbah."

[٤٢٥١] ١٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ أَنَّ يَزِيدَ بْنَ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ أَبَا الْخَيْرِ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ عَامِرٍ الْجُهَيْنِيِّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: نَذَرْتُ أُخْتِي. فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مُفَضَّلٍ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: حَافِيَةً، وَزَادَ: وَكَانَ أَبُو الْخَيْرِ لَا يُفَارِقُ عُقْبَةَ.

[4252] (...) Yazîd bin Abî Ḥabîb narrated a *Ḥadīth* like that of ‘Abdur-Razzâq (no. 4251) with this chain.

Chapter 5. Expiation For Breaking A Vow

[4253] 13 - (1645) It was narrated from ‘Uqbah bin ‘Âmir that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “The expiation for breaking a vow is *Kafâratul-Yamîn* (the expiation for breaking an oath).”

[٤٢٥٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي خَلْفٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ ابْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا بْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ أَنَّ يَزِيدَ ابْنَ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ أَخْبَرَهُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ عَبْدِ الرَّزَّاقِ.

(المعجم ٥) - (باب في كفارة النذر)
(التحفة ٥)

[٤٢٥٣] [١٣- (١٦٤٥)] وَحَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ وَيُونُسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَيْسَى - قَالَ يُونُسُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ كَعْبِ بْنِ عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ شُمَّاسَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْخَيْرِ، عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ عَامِرٍ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «كَفَّارَةُ النَّذْرِ كَفَّارَةُ الْيَمِينِ».

27. The Book Of Oaths

١٢ - (المعجم ٢٧) - كتاب الأيمان

(التحفة ...)

Chapter 1. The Prohibition Of Swearing By Something Other Than Allâh

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ النَّهْيِ عَنِ الْحَلْفِ

بِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى) (التحفة ٦)

[4254] 1 - (1646) It was narrated from Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh, that his father said: "I heard 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb say: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Allâh, may He be exalted, forbids you to swear by your fathers."

'Umar said: "By Allâh, I have not sworn by them since I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbid that, whether on my own behalf or narrating it from someone else."

[٤٢٥٤] ١ - (١٦٤٦) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو

الطَّاهِرِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ سَرْحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

ابْنُ وَهْبٍ عَنْ يُونُسَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ

يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي

يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ

عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ بْنَ

الْخَطَّابِ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ

اللَّهَ تَعَالَى يَنْهَأُكُمْ أَنْ تَحْلِفُوا بِآبَائِكُمْ».

قَالَ عُمَرُ: فَوَاللَّهِ مَا حَلَفْتُ بِهَا مُنْذُ

سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْهَا، ذَاكِرًا

وَلَا آتِرًا.

[4255] 2 - (...) A similar report (as no. 4254) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain, except that in the *Hadîth* of 'Uqail it says: "I have not sworn by them since I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbidding it, and I have not spoken of it." He did not say: "Whether on my own behalf or narrating it from someone else."

[٤٢٥٥] ٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ

الْمَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبِ بْنِ اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي

عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ،

وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ

قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ،

كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ،

غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ عُقَيْلٍ: مَا حَلَفْتُ بِهَا

مُنْذُ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَنْهَى عَنْهَا،
وَلَا تَكَلَّمْتُ بِهَا، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: ذَاكِرًا وَلَا
آثِرًا.

[4256] (...) It was narrated from Sâlim that his father said: "The Prophet ﷺ heard 'Umar swearing by his father..." a report like that of Yûnus and Ma'mar (no. 4254, 4255).

[٤٢٥٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ
أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ
قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ
الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ:
سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عَمَرَ وَهُوَ يَحْلِفُ بِأَبِيهِ،
بِمِثْلِ رِوَايَةِ يُونُسَ وَمَعْمَرَ.

[4257] 3 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ caught up with 'Umar bin Al-Khattâb among a group of riders when 'Umar was swearing by his father, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told them not to do that and said: "Allâh forbids you to swear by your fathers. Whoever wants to swear, let him swear by Allâh or else remain silent."

[٤٢٥٧] ٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ
سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
رُمْحٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ،
عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ أَدْرَكَ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ فِي
رَكْبٍ، وَعَمَرُ يَحْلِفُ بِأَبِيهِ، فَتَنَادَاهُمْ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَلَا إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَنْهَاكُمْ أَنْ
تَحْلِفُوا بِآبَائِكُمْ، فَمَنْ كَانَ حَالِفًا فَلْيَحْلِفْ
بِاللَّهِ أَوْ لِيَضْمَتْ».

[4258] 4 - (...) A similar report (as no. 4257) was narrated from Ibn 'Umar from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٤٢٥٨] ٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛
وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى -
وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي
بِشْرُ بْنُ هِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ:
حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنِ الْوَلِيدِ بْنِ كَثِيرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا
ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ
إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أُمِيَّةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ رَافِعٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ
وَابْنُ أَبِي ذُئْبٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَابْنُ رَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّزَّاقِ،
عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الْكَرِيمِ،
كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ بِمِثْلِ
هَذِهِ الْقِصَّةِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

[4259] (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Dînâr that he heard Ibn 'Umar say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever wants to swear, let him not swear by anything but Allâh.' The Quraish used to swear by their fathers." But he said: "Do not swear by your fathers."

[٤٢٥٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى
وَيَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُونَ:
حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ كَانَ حَالِفًا فَلَا يَحْلِفُ
إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ»، وَكَانَتْ قُرَيْشٌ تَحْلِفُ بِآبَائِهَا،
فَقَالَ: «لَا تَحْلِفُوا بِآبَائِكُمْ».

Chapter 2. Whoever Swears By Al-Lât And Al-'Uzza, Let Him Say *Lâ Ilâha Illallâh*

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ مَنْ حَلَفَ بِاللَّاتِ
وَالْعُزَّى، فَلْيَقُلْ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ)
(التحفة ٧)

[4260] 5 - (1647) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever among you swears and says in his oath 'By al-Lât,' let him say *Lâ Ilâha Illallâh*. And whoever says

[٤٢٦٠] ٥ - (١٦٤٧) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ، عَنْ يُونُسَ؛
وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ
وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ. عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ:

to his companion: 'Come, I will gamble with you,' let him give charity."

[4261] (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4260), and the *Hadîth* of Ma'mar is like the *Hadîth* of Yûnus, except that he said: "Let him give something in charity." In the *Hadîth* of Al-Awzâ'î it says: "Whoever swears by al-Lât and Al-'Uzza."

Abû Al-Huşain Muslim said: This phrase - meaning: "Come, I will gamble with you" - was not narrated by anyone except Az-Zuhrî. Az-Zuhrî had approximately ninety phrases which he narrated from the Prophet ﷺ and no one else narrated them with any reliable chain of narrators.

[4262] 6 - (1648) It was narrated that 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Samurah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Do not swear by false gods or by your fathers.'"

أَخْبَرَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ حَلَفَ مِنْكُمْ، فَقَالَ فِي حَلْفِهِ: بِاللَّاتِ، فَلْيُقْل: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَمَنْ قَالَ لِصَاحِبِهِ: تَعَالَ أَقَامِرُكَ، فَلْيَتَصَدَّقْ».

[٤٢٦١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي سُؤَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ عَنِ الْأَوْزَاعِيِّ، وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَحَدِيثُ مَعْمَرٍ مِثْلُ حَدِيثِ يُونُسَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ «فَلْيَتَصَدَّقْ بِشَيْءٍ»، وَفِي حَدِيثِ الْأَوْزَاعِيِّ «مَنْ حَلَفَ بِاللَّاتِ وَالْعُزَّى».

قَالَ أَبُو الْحُسَيْنِ مُسْلِمٌ: هَذَا الْحَرْفُ، يَعْنِي قَوْلُهُ: «تَعَالَ أَقَامِرُكَ فَلْيَتَصَدَّقْ» لَا يَرَوِيهِ أَحَدٌ، غَيْرُ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ: وَلِلزُّهْرِيِّ نَحْوٌ مِنْ تِسْعِينَ حَرْفًا يَرَوِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، لَا يُشَارِكُهُ فِيهِ أَحَدٌ بِأَسَانِيدِ جِيَادِ.

[٤٢٦٢] ٦ - (١٦٤٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى عَنِ هِشَامٍ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ، عَنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ سَمُرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَحْلِفُوا بِالطَّوَاغِي وَلَا بِآبَائِكُمْ».

Chapter 3. It Is Recommended For The One Who Swears An Oath Then Sees That Something Else Is Better Than It, To Do That Which Is Better And Offer Expiation For His Oath

[4263] 7 - (1649) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ Al-Ash'arî said: "I came to the Prophet ﷺ among a group of the Ash'arîs to ask him for mounts. He said: 'By Allâh, I will not give you mounts, and I do not have anything to give you as mounts.' As much time as Allâh willed passed, then some camels were brought, and he ordered that we be given three camels with white humps. When we set out we said" - or "we said to one another" - 'Allâh will not bless us. We came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to ask him for mounts and he swore that he would not give us mounts, then he gave us mounts.'" So they went to him and told him, and he said: "It was not me who gave you mounts, rather Allâh gave you mounts. By Allâh, if Allâh wills, I do not swear an oath then see something better than that, but I expiate my oath and do that which is better."

[4264] 8 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ said: "My companions sent me to the

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ نَدْبٍ مِنْ حَلْفٍ يَمِينًا، فَرَأَى غَيْرَهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا، أَنْ يَأْتِيَ الَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ، وَيَكْفُرُ عَنْ يَمِينِهِ)
(التحفة ٨)

[٤٢٦٣] ٧ - (١٦٤٩) حَدَّثَنَا خَلْفُ ابْنِ هِشَامٍ وَفُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَيَحْيَى ابْنُ حَبِيبٍ الْحَارِثِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِخَلْفٍ - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ غِيلَانَ بْنِ جَرِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيِّ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِي رَهْطٍ مِنَ الْأَشْعَرِيِّينَ نَسْتَحْمِلُهُ، فَقَالَ: «وَاللَّهِ! لَا أَحْمِلُكُمْ، وَمَا عِنْدِي مَا أَحْمِلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ» قَالَ: فَلَيْتَنَا مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُ بَابِلَ، فَأَمَرَ لَنَا بِثَلَاثِ ذَوْدٍ عُرِّ الذَّرَى، فَلَمَّا انْطَلَقْنَا قُلْنَا - أَوْ قَالَ بَعْضُنَا لِبَعْضٍ -: لَا يَبَارِكُ اللَّهُ لَنَا، أَتَيْتَنَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَسْتَحْمِلُهُ فَحَلَفَ أَنْ لَا يَحْمِلَنَا، ثُمَّ حَمَلَنَا، فَأَنْوَهُ فَأَخْبَرُونَهُ، فَقَالَ: «مَا أَنَا حَمَلْتُكُمْ، وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ حَمَلَكُمْ، وَإِنِّي، وَاللَّهِ! إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ، لَا أَحْلِفُ عَلَى يَمِينٍ ثُمَّ أَرَى خَيْرًا مِنْهَا، إِلَّا كَفَرْتُ عَنْ يَمِينِي وَأَتَيْتُ الَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ».

[٤٢٦٤] ٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ بَرَادٍ الْأَشْعَرِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to ask him for mounts for them, because they were with him in the army of hardship - meaning, the campaign to Tabûk. I said: 'O Prophet of Allâh, my companions have sent me to you, so that you might give them mounts.' He said: 'By Allâh, I will not give you anything to ride.' It so happened that I came to him when he was angry and I did not realize it. So I went back saddened by the refusal of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and I was worried that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was upset with me. So I went back to my companions and told them what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had said. Only a short time passed, then I heard Bilâl calling: 'O 'Abdullâh bin Qais!' So I answered him, and he said: 'Go to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, he is calling you.' When I came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, he said: 'Take this pair and this pair and this pair' - six camels that he had bought from Sa'd at that time. 'Take them to your companions and say: "Allâh" - or "the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ" - has provided you with these mounts so ride them."

Abû Mûsâ said: "So I took them to my companions and I said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ has given you these to ride, but by Allâh I will not leave you until some of you come with me to one who heard what the Messenger of

الْهَمْدَانِيَّ - وَتَقَارَبَا فِي اللَّفْظِ - قَالَا :
 حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ بُرَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي
 بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى قَالَ: أَرْسَلَنِي
 أَصْحَابِي إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَسْأَلُهُ لَهُمْ
 الْخُمَلَانَ، إِذْ هُمْ مَعَهُ فِي جَيْشِ الْعَشْرَةِ
 - وَهِيَ غَزْوَةُ تَبُوكَ - فَقُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ!
 إِنَّ أَصْحَابِي أَرْسَلُونِي إِلَيْكَ لِتَحْمِلَهُمْ،
 فَقَالَ: «وَاللَّهِ! لَا أَحْمِلُكُمْ عَلَى شَيْءٍ»
 وَوَاقَفْتُهُ وَهُوَ غَضَبَانٌ وَلَا أَشْعُرُ، فَرَجَعْتُ
 حَزِينًا مِنْ مَنَعِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَمِنْ
 مَخَافَةٍ أَنْ يَكُونَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ وَجَدَ
 فِي نَفْسِهِ عَلَيَّ، فَرَجَعْتُ إِلَى أَصْحَابِي
 فَأَخْبَرْتُهُمُ الَّذِي قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَلَمْ
 أَتَّبِعْ إِلَّا سُوءِيَّةً إِذْ سَمِعْتُ بِلَالًا يُنَادِي:
 أَيُّ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ! فَأَجَبْتُهُ، فَقَالَ:
 أَحِبَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدْعُوكَ، فَلَمَّا أَتَيْتُ
 رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «خُذْ هَذَيْنِ
 الْقَرِينَيْنِ، وَهَذَيْنِ الْقَرِينَيْنِ، وَهَذَيْنِ
 الْقَرِينَيْنِ، - لَيْسَتْ أَبْعِرَةٌ ابْتِاعَهُنَّ حَيْثُ
 مِنْ سَعْدٍ - فَانْطَلِقْ بِهِنَّ إِلَى أَصْحَابِكَ،
 فَقُلْ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ - أَوْ قَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ
 اللَّهِ ﷺ - يَحْمِلُكُمْ عَلَى هَؤُلَاءِ،
 فَارْكَبُوهُنَّ».

قَالَ أَبُو مُوسَى: فَانْطَلَقْتُ إِلَى

Allâh ﷺ said, when I asked him (for mounts) for you and he refused at first, then he gave them to me after that. Do not think that I have told you anything that he did not say.' They said to me: 'By Allâh, you are truthful in our opinion, but we will do what you wish.'" So Abû Mûsâ went with a group of them until they came to those who had heard what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had said when he refused to respond to their request, then gave them something after that, and they told them the same as Abû Mûsâ had told them.

أَصْحَابِي بِهِنَّ، فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَحْمِلُكُمْ عَلَى هَؤُلَاءِ، وَلَكِنْ، وَاللَّهِ لَا أَدْعُكُمْ حَتَّى يَنْطَلِقَ مَعِيَ بَعْضُكُمْ إِلَى مَنْ سَمِعَ مَقَالَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، حِينَ سَأَلْتُهُ لَكُمْ، وَمَنْعَهُ فِي أَوَّلِ مَرَّةٍ، ثُمَّ إِعْطَاهُ إِيَّايَ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ، لَا تَنْظُرُوا أَنِّي حَدَّثْتُكُمْ شَيْئًا لَمْ يَقُلْهُ، فَقَالُوا لِي: وَاللَّهِ! إِنَّكَ عِنْدَنَا لَمُصَدِّقٌ، وَانْفَعَلَنْ مَا أَحْبَبْتَ، فَانْطَلَقَ أَبُو مُوسَى بِبَعْضِ مَنْهُمْ، حَتَّى أَتَوْا الَّذِينَ سَمِعُوا قَوْلَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَمَنْعَهُ إِيَّاهُمْ، ثُمَّ إِعْطَاهُمْ بَعْدَ، فَحَدَّثُوهُمْ بِمَا حَدَّثْتُهُمْ بِهِ أَبُو مُوسَى، سَوَاءً.

[4265] 9 - (...) Ayyûb said: "The *Hadîth* of Al-Qâsim is better known to me than the *Hadîth* of Abû Qilâbah. He said: 'We were with Abû Mûsâ and he called for his food, and there was some chicken there. A man from Banû Taimullâh came in who was of reddish complexion and looked like a freed slave. He said: "Come and join me." The man hesitated, so he said: "Come, for I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ eating this." The man said: "I saw it eating something and I found it repugnant, and I swore that I would not eat it." He said: "Come, I will tell you something about that (the oath)." "I came to the Messenger of

[٤٢٦٥] ٩- (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الْعَتَكِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي رَبِيعٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ وَعَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ زُهْدَمِ الْجَرْمِيِّ قَالَ أَيُّوبُ: وَأَنَا لِحَدِيثِ الْقَاسِمِ أَحْفَظُ مِنِّي لِحَدِيثِ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ أَبِي مُوسَى، فَدَعَا بِمَا يَدِيهِ وَعَلَيْهَا لَحْمٌ دَجَاجٌ، فَدَخَلَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي تَيْمِ اللَّهِ، أَحْمَرٌ، شَبِيهُ بِالْمَوَالِي، فَقَالَ لَهُ: هَلُمَّ فَتَلَكَّا فَقَالَ: هَلُمَّ فَإِنِّي قَدْ رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَأْكُلُ مِنْهُ، فَقَالَ الرَّجُلُ: إِنِّي رَأَيْتُهُ يَأْكُلُ شَيْئًا فَقَدِرْتُهُ، فَحَلَفْتُ أَنْ لَا

Allâh ﷺ with a group of Ash'arîs to ask him for mounts, and he said: 'By Allâh, I will not give you mounts, and I have nothing to give to you as mounts.' As much time passed as Allâh willed, then some spoils of war consisting of camels, was brought to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. He called us, and ordered that we be given five of the camels with white humps. When we set out, we said to one another: 'We made the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forget his oath, and we will not be blessed.' So we went back to him and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, we came to you and asked you for mounts, and you swore that you would not give us mounts, then you gave us mounts. Did you forget, O Messenger of Allâh?' He said: 'By Allâh, if Allâh wills, I do not swear an oath then see that something else is better than it, but I do that which is better and offer expiation. Go, for it is Allâh Who has given you mounts.'"

[4266] (...) It was narrated that Zahdam Al-Jarmî said: "There was love and brotherhood between this clan of Jarm and the Ash'arîs. We were with Abû Mûsâ Al-Ash'arî, and some food containing chicken was brought to him..." and he narrated something similar (as *Hadîth* no. 4265).

أَطْعَمَهُ، فَقَالَ: هَلَمْ أُحَدِّثَكَ عَنْ ذَلِكَ،
إِنِّي أَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي رَهْطٍ مِنْ
الْأَشْعَرِيِّينَ نَسْتَحْمِلُهُ، فَقَالَ: «وَاللَّهِ! لَا
أَحْمِلُكُمْ، وَمَا عِنْدِي مَا أَحْمِلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ»
فَلَبِسْنَا مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ، فَأَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
بِنَهَبِ إِبِلٍ، فَدَعَا بِنَا، فَأَمَرَ لَنَا بِخَمْسِ
ذَوُدٍ غُرِّ الذَّرَى، قَالَ: فَلَمَّا انْطَلَقْنَا، قَالَ
بَعْضُنَا لِبَعْضٍ: أَعَفَلْنَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يَمِينَهُ، لَا يُبَارِكُ لَنَا، فَرَجَعْنَا إِلَيْهِ، فَقُلْنَا:
يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّا أَتَيْنَاكَ نَسْتَحْمِلُكَ،
وَإِنَّكَ حَلَفْتَ أَنْ لَا تَحْمِلَنَا، ثُمَّ حَمَلْتَنَا،
أَفَنَسِيتَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «إِنِّي،
وَاللَّهِ! إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ، لَا أَحْلِفُ عَلَى يَوْمٍ
فَأَرَى غَيْرَهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا، إِلَّا أَتَيْتُ الَّذِي
هُوَ خَيْرٌ، وَتَحَلَّلْتُهَا، فَاَنْطَلَقُوا، فَإِنَّمَا
حَمَلَكُمُ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ».

[٤٢٦٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي
عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ الثَّقَفِيُّ، عَنْ
أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ وَالْقَاسِمِ التَّمِيمِيِّ،
عَنْ زُهْدَمِ الْجَرْمِيِّ قَالَ: كَانَ بَيْنَ هَذَا
الْحَيِّ مِنْ جَرْمٍ وَبَيْنَ الْأَشْعَرِيِّينَ وَدُ
وَإِخَاءٍ، فَكُنَّا عِنْدَ أَبِي مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيِّ،
فَقُرَّبَ إِلَيْهِ طَعَامٌ فِيهِ لَحْمٌ دَجَاجٍ، فَذَكَرَ
نَحْوَهُ.

[4267] (...) It was narrated that Zahdam Al-Jarmî said: "We were with Abû Mûsâ..." and they all narrated a *Hadîth* like that of Hammâd bin Zaid (no. 4265).

[٤٢٦٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حَجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ عَلِيَّةَ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ زَهْدَمِ الْجَرْمِيِّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي قَلَابَةَ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ زَهْدَمِ الْجَرْمِيِّ، وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ أَبِي قَلَابَةَ وَالْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ زَهْدَمِ الْجَرْمِيِّ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ أَبِي مُوسَى، وَاقْتَصَوْا جَمِيعًا الْحَدِيثَ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ حَمَّادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ.

[4268] (...) Zahdam Al-Jarmî said: "I entered upon Abû Mûsâ when he was eating chicken..." and he quoted a *Hadîth* like theirs (no. 4264, 4265), and he added: "He (ﷺ) said: 'By Allâh, I did not forget it.'"

[٤٢٦٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا الصَّيْقُوقُ -يَعْنِي ابْنَ حَزْنٍ-: حَدَّثَنَا مَطَرُ الْوَرَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا زَهْدَمُ الْجَرْمِيِّ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى أَبِي مُوسَى وَهُوَ يَأْكُلُ لَحْمَ الدَّجَاجِ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِهِمْ، وَزَادَ فِيهِ قَالَ: «إِنِّي، وَاللَّهِ! مَا نَسِيتُهَا».

[4269] 10 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ Al-Aṣḥa'ri said: "We came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to ask him for mounts, and he said: 'I do not have anything to give to you as

[٤٢٦٩] ١٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ ضُرَيْبِ بْنِ نُفَيْرِ الْقَيْسِيِّ، عَنْ زَهْدَمِ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيِّ قَالَ:

mounts, and by Allâh I will not give you mounts.’ Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent to us three camels with white humps. We said: ‘We came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and asked him for mounts, and he swore that he would not give us mounts.’ So we went back to him and told him, and he said: ‘I do not swear an oath, then see that something else is better than it, but I do that which is better.’”

[4270] (...) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ said: “We were on foot, then we came to the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ and asked him for mounts...” a *Hadîth* like that of Jarîr (no. 4269).

[4271] 11 - (1650) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “A man came to the Prophet ﷺ late at night, then he went back to his family and found that his children had gone to sleep. His wife brought him his food, but he swore that he would not eat because of his children, then he decided to eat. He came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and told him about that, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever swears an oath then sees that something else is better than it, let him do that, and offer expiation for his oath.’”

أَتَيْنَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَسْتَحْمِلُهُ، فَقَالَ «مَا عِنْدِي مَا أَحْمِلُكُمْ، وَاللَّهِ مَا أَحْمِلُكُمْ» ثُمَّ بَعَثَ إِلَيْنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِثَلَاثَةِ ذَوُدٍ بُعِعَ الدَّرَى، فَقُلْنَا: إِنَّا أَتَيْنَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَسْتَحْمِلُهُ، فَحَلَفَ أَنْ لَا يَحْمِلَنَا، فَأَتَيْنَاهُ فَأَخْبَرْنَاهُ، فَقَالَ: «إِنِّي لَا أَحْلِفُ عَلَى يَمِينٍ، أَرَى غَيْرَهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا، إِلَّا أَتَيْتُ الَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ».

[٤٢٧٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى التَّمِيمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو السَّلِيلِ، عَنْ زَهْدَمٍ، يُحَدِّثُهُ عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى قَالَ: كُنَّا مُشَاةً، فَأَتَيْنَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَسْتَحْمِلُهُ، بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ.

[٤٢٧١] ١١ - (١٦٥٠) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ الْفَزَارِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ كَيْسَانَ عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: أَعْتَمَ رَجُلٌ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، ثُمَّ رَجَعَ إِلَى أَهْلِهِ فَوَجَدَ الصَّبِيَّةَ قَدْ نَامُوا، فَأَتَاهُ أَهْلُهُ بِطَعَامِهِ، فَحَلَفَ لَا يَأْكُلُ، مِنْ أَجْلِ صَبِيَّتِهِ، ثُمَّ بَدَأَ لَهُ فَأَكَلَ، فَأَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَذَكَرَ ذَلِكَ لَهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ حَلَفَ عَلَى يَمِينٍ، فَرَأَى غَيْرَهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا، فَلْيَأْتِهَا، وَلْيُكْفِرْ عَنْ يَمِينِهِ».

[4272] 12 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever swears an oath, then sees that something else is better than it, let him offer expiation for his oath and do it."

[4273] 13 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever swears an oath, then sees that something else is better than it, let him do that which is better, and offer expiation for his oath.'"

[4274] 14 - (...) Suhail narrated a *Hadîth* like that of Mâlik (no. 4272) with a different chain of narrators, (reporting the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saying: "Let him offer expiation for his oath and do that which is better.")

[4275] 15 - (1651) It was narrated that Tamîm bin Ṭarafah said: "A man came to 'Adiyy bin Hâtîm and asked him for the price of a servant, or part of the price of a servant. He said: 'I do

[٤٢٧٢] ١٢- (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَالِكٌ عَنْ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ حَلَفَ عَلَى يَمِينٍ فَرَأَى غَيْرَهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا، فَلْيُكْفِرْ عَنْ يَمِينِهِ، وَلْيَفْعَلْ».

[٤٢٧٣] ١٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي أُوَيْسٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ الْمُطَّلِبِ، عَنْ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «مَنْ حَلَفَ عَلَى يَمِينٍ فَرَأَى غَيْرَهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا، فَلْيَأْتِ الَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ، وَلْيُكْفِرْ عَنْ يَمِينِهِ».

[٤٢٧٤] ١٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ زَكَرِيَاءَ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ بِلَالٍ، حَدَّثَنِي سُهَيْلٌ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ «فَلْيُكْفِرْ يَمِينَهُ، وَلْيَفْعَلِ الَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ».

[٤٢٧٥] ١٥- (١٦٥١) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ رُفَيْعٍ، عَنْ تَمِيمِ بْنِ طَرْفَةَ قَالَ: جَاءَ سَائِلٌ إِلَى عَدِيِّ بْنِ حَاتِمٍ، فَسَأَلَهُ

not have anything to give you except my coat of mail and my helmet, but I will write to my family and tell them to give you these two things.' He did not accept that, and 'Adiyy got angry. He said: 'By Allāh, I will not give you anything!' Then the man accepted it, and he said: 'By Allāh, were it not that I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: "Whoever swears an oath then sees something that is more favored by Allāh the Mighty and Sublime, than it, let him do that which is more favored by Allāh," I would not have broken my oath."

[4276, ٤٥٠ - (...)] It was narrated that 'Adiyy bin Hātim said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Whoever swears an oath, then sees that something else is better than it, let him do that which is better and ignore his oath.'"

[4277] 17 - (...) It was narrated from Tamīm Aṭ-Ṭā'ī that 'Adiyy said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'If one of you swears an oath, then he sees something that is better than it, let him offer expiation for it then do that which is better than it.'"

نَفَقَةٌ فِي ثَمَنِ خَادِمٍ أَوْ فِي بَعْضِ ثَمَنِ خَادِمٍ، فَقَالَ: لَيْسَ عِنْدِي مَا أُعْطِيكَ إِلَّا دِرْعِي وَمَغْفِرِي، فَأَكْتُبْ إِلَيَّ أَهْلِي أَنْ يُعْطَوْكُهُمَا، قَالَ: فَلَمْ يَرْضَ، فَغَضِبَ عَدِيٌّ، فَقَالَ: وَاللَّهِ! لَا أُعْطِيكَ شَيْئًا، ثُمَّ إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ رَضِيَ، فَقَالَ: أَمَا وَاللَّهِ! لَوْلَا أَنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ حَلَفَ عَلَيَّ يَمِينٍ ثُمَّ رَأَى رَأًى أَنْتَقَى لِلَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ مِنْهَا، فَلْيَأْتِ التَّقْوَى» مَا حَنَنْتُ يَمِينِي.

[٤٢٧٦] ١٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ رُفَيْعٍ، عَنْ تَمِيمِ بْنِ طَرَفَةَ، عَنْ عَدِيٍّ بْنِ حَاتِمٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «مَنْ حَلَفَ عَلَيَّ يَمِينٍ، فَرَأَى غَيْرَهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا، فَلْيَأْتِ الَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ، وَلْيَتْرِكْ يَمِينَهُ».

[٤٢٧٧] ١٧ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ طَرِيفِ الْجَلْبَلِيِّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ طَرِيفٍ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فَضِيلٍ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ رُفَيْعٍ، عَنْ تَمِيمِ الطَّائِبِيِّ، عَنْ عَدِيٍّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا حَلَفَ أَحَدُكُمْ عَلَيَّ يَمِينٍ،

فَرَأَى خَيْرًا مِنْهَا، فَلْيَكْفُرْهَا، وَلْيَأْتِ الَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ».

[4278] (...) It was narrated from ‘Adiyy bin Hâtim that he heard the Prophet ﷺ saying that (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4277).

[٤٢٧٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ طَرِيفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فَضِيلٍ عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ رُفَيْعٍ، عَنْ تَمِيمِ الطَّائِيِّ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ حَاتِمٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ ذَلِكَ.

[4279] 18 - (...) It was narrated that Tamîm bin Ṭarafah said: “I heard ‘Adiyy bin Hâtim say, when a man came to him asking him for a hundred Dirham: ‘Are you asking me for a hundred Dirham when I am the son of Hâtim? By Allâh, I will not give it to you.’ Then he said: ‘Were it not that I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: “Whoever swears an oath, then sees something better than it, let him do that which is better.”

[٤٢٧٩] ١٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ سِمَاكِ بْنِ حَرْبٍ، عَنْ تَمِيمِ بْنِ طَرْفَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَدِيَّ بْنَ حَاتِمٍ، وَأَتَاهُ رَجُلٌ يَسْأَلُهُ مِائَةَ دِرْهَمٍ، فَقَالَ: تَسْأَلُنِي مِائَةَ دِرْهَمٍ، وَأَنَا ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ؟ وَاللَّهِ! لَا أُعْطِيكَ ثُمَّ قَالَ: لَوْلَا أَنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ «مَنْ حَلَفَ عَلَيَّ يَمِينٍ ثُمَّ رَأَى خَيْرًا مِنْهَا، فَلْيَأْتِ الَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ».

[4280] (...) Tamîm bin Ṭarafah said: “I heard ‘Adiyy bin Hâtim, when a man asked him...” he mentioned a similar report (as no. 4279) and added: “You may have four hundred from me.”

[٤٢٨٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْزٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا سِمَاكُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ تَمِيمَ بْنَ طَرْفَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَدِيَّ ابْنَ حَاتِمٍ، أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَأَلَهُ فَذَكَرَ مِثْلَهُ، وَزَادَ: وَلَكَ أَرْبَعُمِائَةٍ فِي عَطَائِي.

[4281] 19 - (1652) ‘Abdur-Raḥmân bin Samurah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to

[٤٢٨١] ١٩ - (١٦٥٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ قُرُوخٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرُ بْنُ حَارِزٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

me: ‘O ‘Abdur-Raḥmân bin Samurah, do not seek authority, for if you are given it when you ask for it, you will be left on your own without the support of Allâh. But if you are given it without asking for it, you will be helped (by Allâh). If you swear to do something then see that something else is better than it, then offer expiation for your oath and do that which is better.’”

الْحَسَنُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ سُمْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ سُمْرَةَ! لَا تَسْأَلِ الْإِمَارَةَ، فَإِنَّكَ إِنْ أُعْطِيَتْهَا عَنْ مَسْأَلَةٍ وُكِلْتَ إِلَيْهَا، وَإِنْ أُعْطِيَتْهَا عَنْ غَيْرِ مَسْأَلَةٍ أَعْنَتْ عَلَيْهَا، وَإِذَا حَلَفْتَ عَلَىٰ أَمْرٍ فَرَأَيْتَ غَيْرَهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا فَكَفِّرْ عَنِ يَمِينِكَ، وَائْتِ الَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ». [انظر: ٤٧١٥]

قَالَ أَبُو أَحْمَدَ الْجَلُودِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْعَبَّاسِ الْمَاسَرَجِسِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرُ بْنُ حَازِمٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. [٤٢٨٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ يُونُسَ وَمَنْصُورٍ وَحُمَيْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ سِمَاكِ بْنِ عَطِيَّةَ وَيُونُسَ بْنِ عُبَيْدٍ وَهَشَامِ بْنِ حَسَّانَ فِي آخَرِينَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُقْبَةُ بْنُ مُكْرَمٍ الْعَمِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عَامِرٍ عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ سُمْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ، وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِ الْمُعْتَمِرِ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، ذِكْرُ الْإِمَارَةِ.

[4282] (...) It was narrated from Al-Hasan, from ‘Abdur-Raḥmân bin Samurah, from the Prophet ﷺ with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 4281), but in the *Hadith* of Al-Mu‘tamir from his father there is no mention of authority.

Chapter 4. An Oath Is Judged On The Intention Of The One Who Asks For It To Be Sworn

[4283] 20 - (1653) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Your oath is according to what your companion believes.'"

[4284] 21 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The oath is according to the intention of the one who asks for it to be sworn.'"

Chapter 5. Saying: "If Allâh wills" When Swearing Oaths And At Other Times

[4285] 22 - (1654) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "Sulaimân had sixty women and he said: 'I will go around to all of them tonight, and each of them will become pregnant, and each of them will give birth to a boy who will become a knight who will fight in the cause of Allâh.

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ الْيَمِينِ عَلَى نِيَّةِ

الْمُسْتَحْلِفِ) (التحفة ٩)

[٤٢٨٣] ٢٠ - (١٦٥٣) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى

بْنُ يَحْيَى وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، وَقَالَ عَمْرُو: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ ابْنُ بَشِيرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي صَالِحٍ - عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَمِينُكَ عَلَى مَا يُصَدِّقُكَ عَلَيْهِ صَاحِبُكَ»، وَقَالَ عَمْرُو «يُصَدِّقُكَ بِهِ صَاحِبُكَ».

[٤٢٨٤] ٢١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ

ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ هُرُونَ عَنْ هُشَيْمٍ، عَنْ عَبَادِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الْيَمِينُ عَلَى نِيَّةِ الْمُسْتَحْلِفِ».

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ الْإِسْتِثْنَاءِ فِي

الْيَمِينِ وَغَيْرِهَا) (التحفة ١٠)

[٤٢٨٥] ٢٢ - (١٦٥٤) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو

الرَّبِيعِ الْعَتَكِيُّ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ فَضَيْلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي الرَّبِيعِ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ - وَهُوَ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ - : حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ لِسُلَيْمَانَ سِتُونَ امْرَأَةً، فَقَالَ:

But none of them became pregnant except one, who gave birth to an malformed child.” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “If he had said: ‘If Allâh wills,’ each of them would have given birth to a boy who would become a knight who would fight in the cause of Allâh.”

لَأَطُوفَنَّ عَلَيْهِنَّ اللَّيْلَةَ، فَتَحْمِلُ كُلُّ وَاحِدَةٍ مِنْهُنَّ، فَلِدُّ كُلُّ وَاحِدَةٍ مِنْهُنَّ غُلَامًا فَارِسًا، يُقَاتِلُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، فَلَمْ تَحْمِلْ مِنْهُنَّ إِلَّا وَاحِدَةً، فَوَلَدَتْ نِصْفَ إِنْسَانٍ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَوْ كَانَ اسْتَشْتَى، لَوَلَدَتْ كُلُّ وَاحِدَةٍ مِنْهُنَّ غُلَامًا فَارِسًا، يُقَاتِلُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ».

[4286] 23 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “Sulaimân bin Dâwûd, the Prophet of Allâh, said: ‘Tonight I will go around to seventy women, each of whom will give birth to a boy who will fight in the cause of Allâh.’ His companion, or the Angel, said: ‘Say: “If Allâh wills.”’ But he did not say it, or he was caused to forget, and none of his women gave birth to a child except one, who gave birth to a deformed child.” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “If he had said: ‘If Allâh wills,’ he would not have broken his oath, and that would have been a means of attaining what he hoped for.”

[٤٢٨٦] ٢٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبَّادٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَابْنِ أَبِي عُمَرَ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ حُجَيْرٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَالَ سُلَيْمَانُ ابْنُ دَاوُدَ نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ: لَأَطِيفَنَّ اللَّيْلَةَ عَلَى سَبْعِينَ امْرَأَةً، كُلُّهُنَّ تَأْتِي بِغُلَامٍ يُقَاتِلُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ صَاحِبُهُ، أَوِ الْمَلِكُ: قُلْ: إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ، فَلَمْ يَقُلْ، وَنَسِيَ فَلَمْ تَأْتِ وَاحِدَةٌ مِنْ نِسَائِهِ، إِلَّا وَاحِدَةٌ جَاءَتْ بِشِقِّ غُلَامٍ»، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَلَوْ قَالَ: إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ، لَمْ يَحْنَتْ، وَكَانَ دَرَكًا لَهُ فِي حَاجَتِهِ».

[4287] (...) A similar report (as no. 4286) was narrated from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٤٢٨٧] (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّنَادِ، عَنْ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. مِثْلَهُ أَوْ نَحْوَهُ.

[4288] 24 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "Sulaimân bin Dâwûd said: 'Tonight I will go around to seventy women and each of them will give birth to a boy who will fight in the cause of Allâh.' It was said to him: 'Say: "If Allâh wills,"' but he did not say it. He went around to them, but none of them gave birth except one woman, who gave birth to an malformed child." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "If he had said 'If Allâh wills,' he would not have broken his oath, and that could have been a means of fulfilling his wish."

[٤٢٨٨] ٢٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ بْنُ هَمَّامٍ:
أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ ابْنِ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ،
عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ
دَاوُدَ: لِأَطِيفِنَّ اللَّيْلَةَ عَلَى سَبْعِينَ امْرَأَةً،
تَلِدُ كُلُّ امْرَأَةٍ مِنْهُنَّ غُلَامًا، يُقَاتِلُ فِي
سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، فَيَقِيلُ لَهُ: قُلْ: إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ،
فَلَمْ يَقُلْ، فَاطَّافَ بِهِنَّ، فَلَمْ تَلِدْ مِنْهُنَّ إِلَّا
امْرَأَةً وَاحِدَةً، يَصِفُ إِنْسَانٍ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَوْ قَالَ: إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ،
لَمْ يَحْنَثْ، وَكَانَ دَرَكًا لِحَاجَتِهِ».

[4289] 25 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Sulaimân bin Dâwûd said: 'Tonight I will go around to ninety women, and each of them will give birth to a knight who will fight in the cause of Allâh.' His companion said to him: 'Say "If Allâh wills."' But he did not say 'If Allâh wills,' and he went round to all of them. None of them became pregnant except one woman, who gave birth to a deformed child. By the One in Whose Hand is the soul of Muḥammad, if he had said 'If Allâh wills,' they would all have been knights, striving in the cause of Allâh."

[٤٢٨٩] ٢٥- (...) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ
ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي شَبَابَةُ: حَدَّثَنِي
وَرْقَاءُ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ،
عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَالَ
سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ دَاوُدَ: لِأَطُوفَنَّ اللَّيْلَةَ عَلَى
تِسْعِينَ امْرَأَةً، كُلُّهَا تَأْتِي بِفَارِسٍ يُقَاتِلُ
فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ صَاحِبُهُ: قُلْ إِنْ
شَاءَ اللَّهُ، فَلَمْ يَقُلْ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ، فَاطَّافَ
عَلَيْهِنَّ جَمِيعًا، فَلَمْ تَحْمِلْ مِنْهُنَّ إِلَّا
امْرَأَةً وَاحِدَةً، فَجَاءَتْ بِشِقِّ رَجُلٍ، وَابْنُ
الَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ! لَوْ قَالَ: إِنْ
شَاءَ اللَّهُ، لَجَاهَدُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فُرْسَانًا
أَجْمَعُونَ».

[4290] (...) A similar report (as no. 4289) was narrated from Abû Az-Zinnâd with this chain, except that he said: "They all would have borne a boy who would strive in the cause of Allâh, may He be exalted."

Chapter 6. The Prohibition Of Persisting In An Oath That Will Harm The Family Of The One Who Swears It, So Long As Not Persisting In It Does Not Involve Anything Unlawful

[4291] 26 - (1655) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: "This is what Abû Hurairah narrated to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ." He mentioned a number of *Aḥādīth* including the following: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'By Allâh, if one of you persist in an oath concerning his family, that is more sinful before Allâh than offering the expiation that has been enjoined by Allâh.'"

Chapter 7. The Vow Of A Disbeliever, And What He Should Do About It If He Becomes A Muslim

[4292] 27 - (1656) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that 'Umar said: "O Messenger of Allâh, during the *Jâhiliyyah* I vowed that I would spend a night in *I'tikâf* in *Al-Masjid Al-Ḥarâm*." He said: "Fulfill your vow."

[٤٢٩٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ سُؤَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ مَيْسَرَةَ عَنْ مُوسَى ابْنِ عُقَبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّنَادِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «كُلُّهَا تَحْمِيلُ عَلَامًا يُجَاهِدُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى».

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ النَّهْيِ عَنِ الْإِصْرَارِ عَلَى الْيَمِينِ، فِيمَا يَتَأَذَى بِهِ أَهْلُ الْحَالِفِ، مِمَّا لَيْسَ بِحَرَامٍ) (التحفة ١١)

[٤٢٩١] ٢٦ - (١٦٥٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هَذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ مِنْهَا: وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَاللَّهِ! لَأَنْ يَلْجَأَ أَحَدُكُمْ بِيَمِينِهِ فِي أَهْلِهِ، أَوْ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يَحْمِلْهُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ مِنْ أَنْ يُعْطِيَ كَفَّارَتَهُ الَّتِي فَرَضَ اللَّهُ».

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابُ نَذْرِ الْكَافِرِ، وَمَا يَفْعَلُ فِيهِ إِذَا أَسْلَمَ) (التحفة ١٢)

[٤٢٩٢] ٢٧ - (١٦٥٦) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى، وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِزُهَيْرٍ - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى - وَهُوَ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ

الْقَطَّانُ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ عُمَرَ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي نَذَرْتُ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ أَنْ أَعْتَكِفَ لَيْلَةً فِي الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ، قَالَ: «فَأَوْفِ بِنَذْرِكَ».

[4293] (...) This *Hadīth* (which is similar to no. 4291) was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar. As for Abū Usāmah and Ath-Thaqafī, their *Hadīth* mentions *I’tikāf* for one night. As for Shu‘bah, he said: “He obliged himself to spend a day in *I’tikāf*.” In the *Hadīth* there is no mention of a day or a night.

[٤٢٩٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشْجُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ يُعْنِي الثَّقَفِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا، عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ جَبَلَةَ بْنِ أَبِي رَوَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، قَالَ حَفْصٌ مِنْ بَيْنِهِمْ: عَنْ عُمَرَ، بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ، أَمَّا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ وَالثَّقَفِيُّ فَفِي حَدِيثِهِمَا: اعْتِكَافُ لَيْلَةٍ، وَأَمَّا فِي حَدِيثِ شُعْبَةَ فَقَالَ: جَعَلَ عَلَيْهِ يَوْمًا يَعْتَكِفُهُ، وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِ حَفْصٍ ذِكْرُ يَوْمٍ وَلَا لَيْلَةٍ.

[4294] 28 - (...) ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar narrated that ‘Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb asked the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ when he was in Al-Jir‘ānah, after he had come back from Aṭ-Ṭā‘if: “O Messenger of Allāh, during the *Jāhiliyyah* I

[٤٢٩٤] ٢٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرُ بْنُ حَارِظٍ: أَنَّ أَيُّوبَ حَدَّثَهُ: أَنَّ نَافِعًا حَدَّثَهُ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ ابْنَ عُمَرَ

vowed that I would spend a day in *I'tikâf* in *Al-Masjid Al-Harâm*. What do you think?" He said: "Go and spend a day in *I'tikâf*."

He said: "And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had given him a slave woman from the *Khums*, but when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ freed the captives, 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb heard their voices saying: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ has set us free.' He said: 'What is this?' They said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ has set the prisoners free.' 'Umar said: 'O 'Abdullâh, go to that slave woman and set her free.'"

حَدَّثَهُ: أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ سَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَهُوَ بِالْجِعْرَانَةِ، بَعْدَ أَنْ رَجَعَ مِنَ الطَّائِفِ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي نَذَرْتُ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ أَنْ أَعْتَكِفَ يَوْمًا فِي الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ، فَكَيْفَ تَرَى؟ قَالَ: «أَذْهَبَ فَأَعْتَكِفَ يَوْمًا».

قَالَ: وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ أَعْطَاهُ جَارِيَةً مِنَ الْخُمْسِ، فَلَمَّا أَعْتَقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ سَبَايَا النَّاسِ، سَمِعَ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ أَصْوَاتَهُمْ يَقُولُونَ: أَعْتَقَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: مَا هَذَا؟ فَقَالُوا: أَعْتَقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ سَبَايَا النَّاسِ، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ! أَذْهَبَ إِلَى تِلْكَ الْجَارِيَةِ فَحَلَّ سَبِيلَهَا.

[4295] (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "When the Prophet ﷺ came back from Hunain, 'Umar asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about a vow that he had made during the *Jâhiliyyah*, to observe *I'tikâf* for one day." Then he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Jarîr bin Hâzim (no. 4294).

[٤٢٩٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ أَبِي يُوْبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: لَمَّا قَتَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مِنْ حُنَيْنٍ، سَأَلَ عُمَرَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ نَذْرٍ كَانَ نَذَرَهُ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، اعْتَكَفَ يَوْمًا، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ جَرِيرِ بْنِ حَازِمٍ.

[4296] (...) It was narrated that Nâfi' said: "Mention was made in the presence of Ibn 'Umar of the 'Umrah of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ from Al-Jir'ânah. He

[٤٢٩٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الصَّمِيِّ حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو يُوْبَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: ذَكَرَ عِنْدَ ابْنِ عُمَرَ: عُمْرَةٌ

said: 'He did not perform 'Umrah from there.' He said: 'And 'Umar had made a vow during the *Jāhiliyyah* to observe *I'tikāf* for one night.'" Then he mentioned a *Hadīth* like that of Jarīr bin Hāzim and Ma'mar, from Ayyūb (no. 4294, 4295).

[4297] (...) This *Hadīth* about vows was narrated from Ibn 'Umar (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 4294). In both their *Ahadīth* it mentions *I'tikāf* for one day.

Chapter 8. Treatment Of Slaves, And The Expiation Of One Who Slaps His Slave

[4298] 29 - (1657) It was narrated that Zadān bin Abī 'Umar said: "I came to Ibn 'Umar who had freed a slave. He picked up a stick or something from the ground and said: 'There is no more reward in it than the equivalent of this, but I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: 'Whoever slaps his slave or beats him, his expiation is to manumit him.'"

رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنَ الْجِعْرَانَةِ، فَقَالَ: لَمْ يَعْتَمِرَ مِنْهَا، قَالَ: وَكَانَ عُمَرُ نَذَرَ اعْتِكَافٍ لَيْلَةً فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ. ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ جَرِيرِ بْنِ حَازِمٍ، وَمَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ.

[٤٢٩٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الْمُنْهَالِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ خَلْفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِسْحَاقَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ فِي النَّذْرِ، وَفِي حَدِيثِهِمَا جَمِيعًا: اعْتِكَافُ يَوْمٍ.

(المعجم ٨) - (بابُ صحبة

المماليك، - وكفارة من لطم عبده)

(التحفة ١٣)

[٤٢٩٨] ٢٩ - (١٦٥٧) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كَامِلٍ فَضِيلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنِ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ فِرَاسٍ، عَنْ ذَكْوَانَ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ زَادَانَ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ، وَقَدْ أَعْتَقَ مَمْلُوكًا، قَالَ: فَأَخَذَ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ عُودًا أَوْ شَيْئًا، فَقَالَ: مَا فِيهِ مِنَ الْأَجْرِ مَا يَسُوئِي هَذَا، إِلَّا أَنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ لَطَمَ مَمْلُوكَهُ أَوْ ضَرَبَهُ فَكَفَّارَتُهُ أَنْ يُعْتَقَهُ».

[4299] 30 - (...) It was narrated from Zadân that Ibn ‘Umar called a slave of his and he saw marks on his back. He said to him: “Have I caused you pain?” He said: “No.” He said: “You are free.”

Then he picked up something from the ground and said: “I will not have any reward for it, not even the weight of this. I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘Whoever beats a slave without him having done anything to deserve it, or slaps him, his expiation is to manumit him.’”

[4300]... - (...) It was narrated from Firâs with the chain of Shu‘bah and Abû ‘Awânah (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4299). As for the *Hadîth* of Ibn Mahdî, it says: “Without him having done anything to deserve it”. In the *Hadîth* of Waki‘ it says: “Whoever slaps his slave” and does not mention “Without him having done anything to deserve it.”

[4301] 31 - (1658) It was narrated that Mu‘âwiyah bin Suwaid said: “I slapped a freed slave of ours and he ran away. Then I came just before *Zuhr* and prayed behind my father. He called him, and called for me, then he said: ‘Do to him what he

[٤٢٩٩] ٣٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ فِرَاسٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ذَكْوَانَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ زَادَانَ: أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ دَعَا بِغَلَامٍ لَهُ، فَرَأَى بِظَهْرِهِ أَثْرًا، فَقَالَ لَهُ: أَوْجَعْتِكَ؟ قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: فَأَنْتَ عَتِيقٌ. قَالَ: ثُمَّ أَخَذَ شَيْئًا مِنَ الْأَرْضِ فَقَالَ: مَا لِي فِيهِ مِنَ الْأَجْرِ مَا يَزِنُ هَذَا، إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ ضَرَبَ غُلَامًا لَهُ حَدًّا لَمْ يَأْتِهِ. أَوْ لَطَمَهُ، فَإِنَّ كَفَّارَتَهُ أَنْ يُعْتِقَهُ».

[٤٣٠٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ فِرَاسٍ بِإِسْنَادِ شُعْبَةَ وَأَبِي عَوَّانَةَ، أَمَّا حَدِيثُ ابْنِ مَهْدِيٍّ فَذَكَرَ فِيهِ «حَدًّا لَمْ يَأْتِهِ»، وَفِي حَدِيثِ وَكِيعٍ «مَنْ لَطَمَ عَبْدَهُ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ الْحَدَّ.

[٤٣٠١] ٣١ - (١٦٥٨) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ كَهَيْلٍ، عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ قَالَ: لَطَمْتُ

did to you,' but he let me go. Then he said: 'At the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, we Banû Muqarrin had only one servant. One of us slapped her and news of that reached the Prophet ﷺ. He said: 'Manumit her.' They said: 'They do not have any other servant.' He said: 'Then let them keep her, and when they no longer need her, they should let her go.'"

مَوْلَى لَنَا فَهَرَبْتُ، ثُمَّ جِئْتُ قُبَيْلَ الظُّهْرِ، فَصَلَّيْتُ خَلْفَ أَبِي، فَدَعَاهُ وَدَعَانِي، ثُمَّ قَالَ: امْتَلِئْ مِنْهُ، فَعَفَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: كُنَّا بَنِي مُقَرَّرِينَ، عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، لَيْسَ لَنَا إِلَّا خَادِمٌ وَاحِدَةٌ، فَلَطَمَهَا أَحَدُنَا، فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ «أَعْرِقُوهَا» قَالُوا: لَيْسَ لَهُمْ خَادِمٌ غَيْرُهَا، قَالَ: «فَلَيْسَتْخَادِمُوهَا، فَإِذَا اسْتَعْتَمُوا عَنْهَا، فَلْيُحْلُوا سَبِيلَهَا».

[4302] 32 - (...) It was narrated that Hilâl bin Yasâf said: "An old man got angry and slapped a servant of his. Suwaid bin Muqarrin said to him: 'Could you not find any part other than her face? I remember when I was the seventh of seven sons of Banû Muqarrin and we had no servant but one woman. The youngest of us slapped her and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded us to manumit her.'"

[٤٣٠٢] ٣٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ هِلَالِ بْنِ يَسَافٍ قَالَ: عَجَلَ شَيْخٌ فَلَطَمَ خَادِمًا لَهُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ سُؤدَيْدُ بْنُ مُقَرَّرِينَ: عَجَزَ عَلَيْكَ إِلَّا حُرٌّ وَجْهَهَا؟ لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُنِي سَابِحَ سَبْعَةِ مِنْ بَنِي مُقَرَّرِينَ، مَا لَنَا خَادِمٌ إِلَّا وَاحِدَةٌ، لَطَمَهَا أَضْعُرْنَا، فَأَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ نُعْتِقَهَا.

[4303] (...) It was narrated that Hilâl bin Yasâf said: "We used to sell cloth in the house of Suwaid bin Muqarrin, the brother of An-Nu'mân bin Muqarrin. A slave woman came out and said something to one of us, and he slapped her and Suwaid got angry..." a *Hadith* like that of Ibn Idrîs (no. 4302).

[٤٣٠٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ هِلَالِ بْنِ يَسَافٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا نَبِيعُ الْبُرِّ فِي دَارِ سُؤدَيْدِ بْنِ مُقَرَّرِينَ، أَخِي التَّعْمَانِ بْنِ مُقَرَّرِينَ، فَخَرَجَتْ جَارِيَةٌ، فَقَالَتْ لِرَجُلٍ مِنَّا كَلِمَةً،

فَلَطَمَهَا، فَعَضِبَ سُؤَيْدٌ، فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ إِدْرِيسَ.

[4304] 33 - (...) Shu'bah narrated: "Muḥammad bin Al-Munkadir said to me: 'What is your name?' I said: 'Shu'bah.' Muḥammad said: 'Abū Shu'bah Al-'Irâqî narrated to me from Suwaid bin Muqarrin that someone slapped a slave woman of his. Suwaid said to him: Do you not know that hitting the face is unlawful? He said: I remember when I was the seventh of my brothers, with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and we only had one servant. One of us went and slapped him, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded us to manumit him."

[٤٣٠٤] ٣٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: قَالَ لِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُنْكَدِرِ: مَا اسْمُكَ؟ قُلْتُ: شُعْبَةُ، فَقَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو شُعْبَةَ الْعِرَاقِيُّ، عَنْ سُؤَيْدِ بْنِ مَقْرِنٍ أَنَّ جَارِيَةَ لَهُ لَطَمَهَا إِنْسَانٌ، فَقَالَ لَهُ سُؤَيْدٌ: أَمَا عَلِمْتَ أَنَّ الصُّورَةَ مُحَرَّمَةٌ؟ فَقَالَ: لَقَدْ رَأَيْتَنِي، وَإِنِّي لَسَابِعٌ إِخْوَةَ لِي، مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَمَا لَنَا خَادِمٌ غَيْرُ وَاحِدٍ، فَعَمَدَ أَحَدُنَا فَلَطَمَهُ، فَأَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ نُعْتِقَهُ.

[4305] (...) It was narrated from Wahb bin Jarîr: "Shu'bah told us: 'Muḥammad bin Al-Munkadir said to me: What is your name?'" And he mentioned a *Hadith* like that of 'Abduṣ-Şamad (no. 4304).

[٤٣٠٥] (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى، عَنْ وَهْبِ بْنِ جَرِيرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ: قَالَ لِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُنْكَدِرِ: مَا اسْمُكَ؟ فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ عَبْدِ الصَّمَدِ.

[4306] 34 - (1659) It was narrated from Ibrâhîm At-Taimî that his father said: 'Abū Mas'ūd Al-Badrî said: "I was beating a slave of mine with a whip when I heard a voice behind me (saying): 'You should realize, Abū Mas'ūd!' But I did not understand the voice because I was so angry. When he came close to me, I saw that it was

[٤٣٠٦] ٣٤- (١٦٥٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَالِدِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زِيَادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو مَسْعُودٍ الْبَدْرِيُّ: كُنْتُ أَضْرِبُ غُلَامًا لِي بِالسَّوْطِ، فَسَمِعْتُ صَوْتًا مِنْ خَلْفِي:

the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he was saying: 'You should realize, Abû Mas'ûd! 'You should realize, Abû Mas'ûd!' I threw down the whip that was in my hand and he said: 'You should realize, Abû Mas'ûd, that Allâh has more power over you than you have over this slave.' I said: 'I will never beat a slave again after this.'"

[4307] (...) A similar *Hadîth* (as no. 4306) was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain, except that in the *Hadîth* of Jarîr it says: "The whip fell from my hand, out of awe towards him."

[4308] 35 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Mas'ûd Al-Anşârî said: "I was beating a slave of mine, and I heard a voice behind me (saying): 'You should realize, Abû Mas'ûd, that Allâh has more power over you than you have over him.' I turned around, and I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, he is

«اعْلَمَ أَبَا مَسْعُودٍ!» فَلَمْ أَفْهَمْ الصَّوْتِ مِنَ الْغَضَبِ، قَالَ: فَلَمَّا دَنَا مِنِّي، إِذَا هُوَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَإِذَا هُوَ يَقُولُ: «اعْلَمَ أَبَا مَسْعُودٍ! اعْلَمَ أَبَا مَسْعُودٍ! اعْلَمَ أَبَا مَسْعُودٍ!» قَالَ: فَالْقَيْتُ السَّوْطَ مِنْ يَدِي، فَقَالَ: «اعْلَمَ، أَبَا مَسْعُودٍ! أَنَّ اللَّهَ أَقْدَرُ عَلَيْكَ مِنْكَ عَلَيَّ هَذَا الْغَلَامُ» قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: لَا أَضْرِبُ مَمْلُوكًا بَعْدَهُ أَبَدًا.

[٤٣٠٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ وَهُوَ الْمَعْمَرِيُّ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَّانَةَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ الْأَعْمَشِ بِإِسْنَادِ عَبْدِ الْوَاحِدِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ: فَسَقَطَ مِنْ يَدِي السَّوْطُ، مِنْ هَيْبَتِهِ.

[٤٣٠٨] ٣٥- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ قَالَ: كُنْتُ أَضْرِبُ غَلَامًا لِي، فَسَمِعْتُ مِنْ خَلْفِي صَوْتًا: «اعْلَمَ، أَبَا

free for the Face of Allâh.’ He said: ‘If you had not done that, the Fire would have scorched you,’ or ‘the Fire would have touched you.’”

[4309] 36 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Mas’ûd that he was beating a slave of his, and he (the slave) started saying: “I seek refuge in Allâh.” He carried on beating him, so he said: “I seek refuge in the Messenger of Allâh, and he stopped beating him.” The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “By Allâh, Allâh has more power over you than you have over him.” Then he set him free.

[4310] (...) It was narrated from Shu‘bah with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4309), but he did not mention the words: “I seek refuge in Allâh, I seek refuge in the Messenger of Allâh.”

Chapter 9. Stern Warning Against Accusing A Slave Of Fornication

[4311] 37 - (1660) Abû Hurairah said: Abul-Qâsim ﷺ said: “Whoever accuses his slave of fornication, the *Hadd* punishment

مَسْعُودًا! اللَّهُ أَقْدَرُ عَلَيْكَ مِنْكَ عَلَيْهِ» فَالْتَمَتُ فَإِذَا هُوَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! هُوَ حُرٌّ لِرُوحِهِ اللَّهُ، فَقَالَ: «أَمَا لَوْ لَمْ تَفْعَلْ، لَلْفَحْتِكَ النَّارَ، أَوْ لَمَسْتِكَ النَّارَ».

[٤٣٠٩] ٣٦- (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَضْرِبُ غُلَامَهُ، فَجَعَلَ يَقُولُ: أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ، قَالَ: فَجَعَلَ يَضْرِبُهُ، فَقَالَ: أَعُوذُ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ، فَتَرَكَهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَاللَّهِ! اللَّهُ أَقْدَرُ عَلَيْكَ مِنْكَ عَلَيْهِ» قَالَ: فَأَعْتَقَهُ.

[٤٣١٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ بِشْرُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ قَوْلَهُ: أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ، أَعُوذُ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ.

(المعجم ٩) - (باب التغليظ على من قذف مملوكه بالزنى) (التحفة ١٤)

[٤٣١١] ٣٧- (١٦٦٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ:

will be carried out against him on the Day of Resurrection, unless he is as he said.”

حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا فَضِيلُ ابْنِ عَزْوَانَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ أَبِي نُعْمٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو الْقَاسِمِ رضي الله عنه: «مَنْ قَدَفَ مَمْلُوكَهُ بِالرُّنَا، يُقَامُ عَلَيْهِ الْحَدُّ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، إِلَّا أَنْ يَكُونَ كَمَا قَالَ».

[4312]... - (...) It was narrated from Fuḍail bin Ghazwān (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 4311) with this chain. In their *Hadīth* it says: “I heard Abul-Qâsim رضي الله عنه, the Prophet of repentance.”

[٤٣١٢] (...). وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ يُونُسَ الْأَزْرَقِ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ فَضِيلِ بْنِ عَزْوَانَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَفِي حَدِيثِهِمَا: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا الْقَاسِمِ رضي الله عنه، نَبِيَّ التَّوْبَةِ.

Chapter 10. Feeding A Slave What One Eats And Clothing Him As One Clothes Oneself, And Not Burdening Him With More Than He Can Bear

[4313] 38 - (1661) It was narrated that Al-Ma'rûr bin Suwaid said: “We passed by Abû Dharr in Ar-Rabadhah. He was wearing a *Burd* and his slave was wearing something similar. We said: ‘O Abû Dharr, if you put them together it would be a *Hullah*.’ He said: ‘There was an exchange of words between myself and one of my brothers whose mother was a non-Arab, and I insulted him because of his mother. He complained about

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابُ إِطْعَامِ الْمَمْلُوكِ مَا يَأْكُلُ، وَإِلْبَاسِهِ مَا يَلْبَسُ، وَلَا يَكْفُهُ مَا يَغْلِبُهُ) (التحفة ١٥)

[٤٣١٣] [٣٨- (١٦٦١)] حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنِ الْمَعْرُورِ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ قَالَ: مَرَرْنَا بِأَبِي ذَرٍّ بِالرَّبَذَةِ، وَعَلَيْهِ بُرْدٌ وَعَلَى غُلَامِهِ مِثْلُهُ، فَقُلْنَا: يَا أَبَا ذَرٍّ! لَوْ جَمَعْتَ بَيْنَهُمَا كَانَتْ حُلَّةً، فَقَالَ: إِنَّهُ كَانَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ رَجُلٍ مِنْ إِخْوَانِي كَلَامٌ، وَكَانَتْ أُمُّهُ أَعْجَمِيَّةً، فَعَبَّرْتُهُ بِأُمِّهِ، فَشَكَانِي إِلَى النَّبِيِّ رضي الله عنه، فَلَقِيتُ النَّبِيَّ رضي الله عنه، فَقَالَ: «يَا

me to the Prophet ﷺ, then I met the Prophet ﷺ and he said: “O Abû Dharr, you are a man in whom there is some ignorance.” I said: “O Messenger of Allâh, if someone insults people, they will insult his father and mother.” He said: “O Abû Dharr, you are a man in whom there is some ignorance. They are your brothers whom Allâh has placed under your control, so feed them what you eat, and clothe them with what you wear, and do not burden them with more than they can bear; if you do burden them, then help them.”

[4314] 39 - (...) It was narrated from Al-A'mash (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4313) with this chain. In the *Hadîth* of Zuhair and Abû Mu'âwiyah after the words “You are a man in whom there is some ignorance” it adds: “I said: ‘Even up to this time of old age?’ He said: ‘Yes.’” In the *Hadîth* of Abû Mu'âwiyah it says: “Yes, even up to this time of old age.” In the *Hadîth* of 'Eisâ it says: “If he burdens him with more than he can bear, let him sell him.” In the *Hadîth* of Zuhair it says: “Let him help him with it.” In the *Hadîth* of Abû Mu'âwiyah it does not say: “Let him sell him” or “let him help him.” It ends with the words “and do not burden him with more than he can bear.”

أَبَا ذَرًّا! إِنَّكَ امْرُؤٌ فِيكَ جَاهِلِيَّةٌ» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ مَنْ سَبَّ الرَّجَالَ سَبَّوْا أَبَاهُ وَأُمَّهُ، قَالَ: «يَا أَبَا ذَرًّا! إِنَّكَ امْرُؤٌ فِيكَ جَاهِلِيَّةٌ، هُمْ إِخْوَانُكُمْ، جَعَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ تَحْتَ أَيْدِيكُمْ، فَاطْعُمُوهُمْ مِمَّا تَأْكُلُونَ، وَأَلْبَسُوهُمْ مِمَّا تَلْبَسُونَ، وَلَا تُكَلِّفُوهُمْ مَا يَغْلِبُهُمْ، فَإِنْ كَلَّفْتُمُوهُمْ فَأَعِينُوهُمْ».

[٤٣١٤] ٣٩- (. . .) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ، وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ، وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ زُهَيْرٍ وَأَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ بَعْدَ قَوْلِهِ: «إِنَّكَ امْرُؤٌ فِيكَ جَاهِلِيَّةٌ» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: عَلَيَّ حَالِ سَاعَتِي مِنَ الْكِبَرِ؟ قَالَ «نَعَمْ»، وَفِي رِوَايَةِ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ «نَعَمْ، عَلَيَّ حَالِ سَاعَتِكَ مِنَ الْكِبَرِ»، وَفِي حَدِيثِ عَيْسَى «فَإِنْ كَلَّفَهُ مَا يَغْلِبُهُ فَلْيَبِعْهُ»، وَفِي حَدِيثِ زُهَيْرٍ «فَلْيَبِعْهُ عَلَيْهِ»، وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ «فَلْيَبِعْهُ» وَلَا «فَلْيَبِعْهُ»، انْتَهَى عِنْدَ قَوْلِهِ: «وَلَا يُكَلِّفُهُ مَا يَغْلِبُهُ».

[4315] 40 - (...) It was narrated that Al-Ma'rûr bin Suwaid said: "I saw Abû Dharr wearing a *Hullah* and his slave was wearing something similar. I asked him about that and he said that he had insulted a man at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, criticizing him because of his mother. The man went to the Prophet ﷺ and told him about that, and the Prophet ﷺ said: 'You are a man in whom there is still some ignorance. (They are) your brothers and servants whom Allâh has placed under your control, so whoever has his brother under his control, let him feed him what he eats and clothe him with what he wears. And do not burden them with more than they can bear, and if you do that, then help them.'"

[4316] 41 - (1662) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "A slave is entitled to his food and clothing, and he should not be burdened except with that which he can bear."

[4317] 42 - (1663) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

[٤٣١٥] ٤٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ وَاصِلِ الْأَحْدَبِ، عَنِ الْمَعْرُورِ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ أَبَا ذَرٍّ وَعَلَيْهِ حُلَّةٌ وَعَلَى غَلَامِهِ مِثْلَهَا، فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ ذَلِكَ؟ قَالَ: فَذَكَرَ أَنَّهُ سَابَّ رَجُلًا عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَعَبَّرَهُ بِأَمِّهِ، قَالَ: فَأَتَى الرَّجُلُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ ذَلِكَ لَهُ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّكَ أَمْرٌ فِيكَ جَاهِلِيَّةٌ، إِخْوَانُكُمْ وَحَوْلُكُمْ، جَعَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ تَحْتَ أَيْدِيكُمْ، فَمَنْ كَانَ أَخُوهُ تَحْتَ يَدَيْهِ، فَلْيُطْعِمْهُ مِمَّا يَأْكُلُ، وَلْيَلْبِسْهُ مِمَّا يَلْبَسُ، وَلَا تُكَلِّفُوهُمْ مَا يَغْلِبُهُمْ، فَإِنْ كَلَّفْتُمُوهُمْ فَأَعِينُوهُمْ عَلَيْهِ».

[٤٣١٦] ٤١ - (١٦٦٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ سَرْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَمْرٍو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ أَنَّ بُكَيْرَ بْنَ الْأَشَّحِّ حَدَّثَهُ، عَنِ الْعَجْلَانِ مَوْلَى فَاطِمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لِلْمَمْلُوكِ طَعَامُهُ وَكِسْوَتُهُ، وَلَا يَكْلَفُ مِنَ الْعَمَلِ إِلَّا مَا يُطِيقُ».

[٤٣١٧] ٤٢ - (١٦٦٣) حَدَّثَنَا الْقَعْنَبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ بْنُ قَيْسٍ، عَنِ

“When the servant of any one of you brings food which he had looked, worked hard and endured heat and smoke, let him invite him to eat with him, and if the food runs a little short, he should still put a morsel or two of it in his hand.”

مُوسَى بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا صَنَعَ لِأَحَدِكُمْ خَادِمُهُ طَعَامَهُ ثُمَّ جَاءَهُ بِهِ، وَقَدْ وَلِيَ حَرَّهُ وَدُخَانَهُ، فَلْيُقْعِدْهُ مَعَهُ، فَلْيَأْكُلْ، فَإِنْ كَانَ الطَّعَامُ مَشْفُوهًا فَلْيَلَا، فَلْيَضَعْ فِي يَدِهِ مِنْهُ أَكْمَلَةً أَوْ أَكْمَلَتَيْنِ» قَالَ دَاوُدُ: يَعْني لُقْمَةً أَوْ لُقْمَتَيْنِ.

Chapter 11. The Reward Of A Slave Who Is Sincere Towards His Master And Worships Allâh Properly

(المعجم ١١) - (بابُ ثواب العبد وأجره إذا نصح لسيده، وأحسن عبادة الله) (التحفة ١٦)

[4318] 43 - (1664) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “If a slave is sincere towards his master and worships Allâh properly, he will have a twofold reward.”

[٤٣١٨] ٤٣ - (١٦٦٤) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الْعَبْدَ إِذَا نَصَحَ لِسَيِّدِهِ، وَأَحْسَنَ عِبَادَةَ اللَّهِ، فَلَهُ أَجْرُهُ مَرَّتَيْنِ».

[4319] (...) A *Hadith* similar to that of Mâlik (4318) was narrated from Nâfi‘, from Ibn ‘Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٤٣١٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ، كُلُّهُمُ عَنْ عُيَيْدِ اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا هَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أُسَامَةُ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ.

[4320] 44 - (1665) It was narrated that Ibn Shihâb said: I heard Sa'eed bin Al-Mûsâyyab say: 'Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The faithful slave will have two rewards.' By the One in Whose Hand is the soul of Abû Hurairah, were it not for *Jihâd* in the cause of Allâh, *Hajj* and honoring my mother, I would have liked to die a slave.

He said: "We heard that Abû Hurairah did not perform *Hajj* until his mother died, because he kept her company."

[٤٣٢٠] ٤٤ - (١٦٦٥) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى، قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ الْمُسَيَّبِ يَقُولُ: قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لِلْعَبْدِ الْمَمْلُوكِ الْمُضْلِحِ أَجْرَانِ»، وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ بِيَدِهِ! لَوْلَا الْجِهَادُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، وَالْحَجُّ، وَبِرُّ أُمِّي، لَأَخْبَيْتُ أَنْ أَمُوتَ وَأَنَا مَمْلُوكٌ.

قَالَ: وَبَلَّغْنَا أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ لَمْ يَكُنْ يَحُجُّ حَتَّى مَاتَتْ أُمُّهُ، لِصُحْبَتِهَا.

قَالَ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: «لِلْعَبْدِ الْمُضْلِحِ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ الْمَمْلُوكَ.

[4321] (...) It was narrated from Ibn Shihâb (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4340) with this chain, but he did not mention: "We heard..." etc.

[٤٣٢١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو صَفْوَانَ الْأُمَوِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: بَلَّغْنَا وَمَا بَعْدَهُ.

[4322] 45 - (1666) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If a slave fulfills his duty towards Allâh and towards his master, he will have two rewards.'" He said: "I narrated it to Ka'b and Ka'b said (adding): 'He will not be brought to account, and neither will the poor believer.'"

[٤٣٢٢] ٤٥ - (١٦٦٦) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا أَدَّى الْعَبْدُ حَقَّ اللَّهِ وَحَقَّ مَوْلَاهُ، كَانَ لَهُ أَجْرَانِ» قَالَ: فَحَدَّثْتُهَا كَعْبًا، فَقَالَ كَعْبٌ: لَيْسَ عَلَيْهِ حِسَابٌ، وَلَا عَلَى مُؤْمِنٍ مُزْهِدٍ.

[4323] (...) It was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 4322).

[4324] 46 - (1667) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: "This is what Abû Hurairah narrated to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ." He mentioned a number of *Ahadith*, including the following: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'How good it is for a slave, if he dies worshipping Allâh well and keeping good company with his master. How good it is for him.'"

Chapter 12. One Who Frees His Share In A Slave

[4325] 47 - (1501) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If a person frees his share of a slave, and has enough money to pay the full price of the slave, a fair price should be worked out for the slave, and his partners should be paid for their shares, then he should free the slave, otherwise he has freed only what he has freed.'"

[4326] 48 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever frees his share of a

[٤٣٢٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[٤٣٢٤] ٤٦ - (١٦٦٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هَذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ مِنْهَا: وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «نِعْمًا لِلْمَمْلُوكِ أَنْ يُتَوَفَّى، يُحْسِنُ عِبَادَةَ اللَّهِ وَصَحَابَةَ سَيِّدِهِ، نِعْمًا لَهُ».

(المعجم ١٢) - (بَابُ مَنْ أَعْتَقَ شُرَكَاءَهُ فِي عِبْدِهِ) (التحفة ١٧)

[٤٣٢٥] ٤٧ - (١٥٠١) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: قُلْتُ لِمَالِكٍ: حَدَّثَكَ نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَعْتَقَ شُرَكَاءَهُ فِي عِبْدِهِ، فَكَانَ لَهُ مَالٌ يَبْلُغُ ثَمَنَ الْعَبْدِ، قَوْمَ عَلَيْهِ قِيمَةُ الْعَدْلِ، فَأَعْطَى شُرَكَاءَهُ حِصَصَهُمْ، وَعَتَقَ عَلَيْهِ الْعَبْدَ، وَإِلَّا فَقَدْ عَتَقَ مِنْهُ مَا عَتَقَ».

[راجع: ٣٧٧٠]

[٤٣٢٦] ٤٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ

slave, has to free him completely, if he has enough money to pay the full price; if he does not have enough money then he has freed only what he has freed.”

[4327] 49 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever frees his share of a slave and has enough money to pay the full price for him, a fair price should be worked out, otherwise he has freed only what he has freed.’”

[4328] (...) This *Hadîth* was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar, (similar to no. 4326) from the Prophet ﷺ, but in their *Hadîth* it does not say: “If he does not have enough money then he has freed only what he has freed.” But in the *Hadîth* of Ayyûb and Yaḥyâ bin Sa‘eed, they mentioned this phrase but they said: “We do not know whether it is part of the *Hadîth* or is something that was said by Nâfi‘ (a narrator).” It does not say in the *Hadîth* of any of them: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say,” except in the *Hadîth* of Al-Laith bin Sa‘d.

اللَّهِ ﷻ: «مَنْ أَعْتَقَ شِرْكَاً لَهُ مِنْ مَمْلُوكٍ فَعَلَيْهِ عَقْبُهُ كُلُّهُ، إِنْ كَانَ لَهُ مَالٌ يَبْلُغُ ثَمَنَهُ، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ مَالٌ عَتَقَ مِنْهُ مَا عَتَقَ» .

[٤٣٢٧] ٤٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ

ابْنُ قُرُوحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرُ بْنُ حَازِمٍ، عَنْ نَافِعِ مَوْلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَعْتَقَ نَصِيباً لَهُ فِي عَبْدٍ، فَكَانَ لَهُ مِنَ الْمَالِ قَدْرٌ مَا يَبْلُغُ قِيَمَتَهُ، فَوَمَّ عَلَيْهِ قِيَمَةٌ عَدْلٍ، وَإِلَّا فَقَدْ عَتَقَ مِنْهُ مَا عَتَقَ» .

[٤٣٢٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ

سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ، عَنِ اللَّيْثِ ابْنِ سَعْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ - وَهُوَ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ - ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ - يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَلِيَّةَ - كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَيُّوبَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي ذُئْبٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا هَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ، أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي

أَسَامَةُ - بَعْنِي ابْنِ زَيْدٍ - كُلُّ هُوَ لَاءٍ،
عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ، وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِمْ «وَأِنْ
لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ مَالٌ فَقَدْ عَتَقَ مِنْهُ مَا عَتَقَ» إِلَّا
فِي حَدِيثِ أَيُّوبَ وَيَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ،
فَإِنَّهُمَا ذَكَرَا هَذَا الْحَرْفَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ،
وَقَالَا: لَا نَدْرِي، أَهُوَ شَيْءٌ فِي الْحَدِيثِ
أَوْ قَالَهُ نَافِعٌ مِنْ قِبَلِهِ؟ وَلَيْسَ فِي رِوَايَةِ
أَحَدٍ مِنْهُمْ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، إِلَّا
فِي حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ.

[4329] 50 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh, from his father, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever frees a slave who is owned by him and another person, a fair price should be worked out for him, without cheating, underestimating or overestimating, then he should free him from his own wealth if he is well off."

[٤٣٢٩] ٥٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو
النَّاقِدُ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ ابْنِ
عُيَيْنَةَ، قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ
[بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ] عَنْ عَمْرُو، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ:
«مَنْ أَعْتَقَ عَبْدًا بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ آخَرَ، فَوَمَّ عَلَيْهِ
فِي مَالِهِ قِيمَةَ عَدْلٍ، لَا وَكَسَ وَلَا شَطَطَ،
ثُمَّ عَتَقَ عَلَيْهِ فِي مَالِهِ إِنْ كَانَ مُوسِرًا».

[4330] 51 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever frees his share in a slave should (also) free the rest with his own money, if he has enough money to pay the price of the slave."

[٤٣٣٠] ٥١- (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بَن
حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ
عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ:
أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَعْتَقَ شِرْكًَا لَهُ
فِي عَبْدٍ، عَتَقَ مَا بَقِيَ فِي مَالِهِ، إِذَا كَانَ
لَهُ مَالٌ يَبْلُغُ ثَمَنَ الْعَبْدِ».

[4331] 52 - (1502) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said concerning a slave who is owned by two men, one of whom manumits (his share): "He is responsible (for manumitting the other share)."

[٤٣٣١] ٥٢ - (١٥٠٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنِ النَّضْرِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ بَشِيرِ بْنِ نَهْيِكَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ، فِي الْمَمْلُوكِ بَيْنَ الرَّجُلَيْنِ فَيُعْتِقُ أَحَدَهُمَا قَالَ: «يَضْمَنُ». [راجع: ٢٧٧٢]

[4332] 53 - (1503) Shu'bah narrated with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 4331): He said: "Whoever frees a share of a slave, he should be freed using his wealth."

[٤٣٣٢] ٥٣ - (١٥٠٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَعْتَقَ شَقِيصًا مِنْ مَمْلُوكٍ، فَهُوَ حُرٌّ مِنْ مَالِهِ». [راجع: ٣٧٧٣]

[4333] 54 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever manumits his share of a slave, let him manumit him completely with his own money if he has money, and if he does not have money, let the slave work for his manumission, without being overburdened."

[٤٣٣٣] ٥٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنِ النَّضْرِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ بَشِيرِ ابْنِ نَهْيِكَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَعْتَقَ شَقِيصًا لَهُ فِي عَبْدِ، فَخَلَّصَهُ فِي مَالِهِ إِنْ كَانَ لَهُ مَالٌ، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ مَالٌ، اسْتُسْعِيَ الْعَبْدُ غَيْرَ مَشْقُوقٍ عَلَيْهِ».

[4334] 55 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn Abî 'Arûbah with (a different chain, a *Hadith* similar to no. 4333). In the *Hadith* of 'Eisa it says: "Then let him work

[٤٣٣٤] ٥٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ: وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ

for the manumission of the part that has not been freed, without being overburdened.”

[4335] 56 - (1668) It was narrated from ‘Imrân bin Ḥuṣayn that a man declared that six slaves of his would be set free when he died, but he did not have any other wealth apart from them. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ called for them and divided them into three groups, then he cast lots among them, freeing two and leaving four as slaves, and he spoke harsh words to him.

[4336] 57 - (...) It was narrated from Ayyûb with this chain (a *Ḥadīth* similar to no. 4335). As for Ḥammâd (a narrator), his *Ḥadīth* is like the report of Ibn ‘Ulayyah (no. 4335). As for Ath-Thaqafi, in his *Ḥadīth* it says: “That a man from among the *Anṣâr* left instructions that when he died, his six slaves would be set free.”

[4337] (...) A *Ḥadīth* like that of Ibn ‘Ulayyah and Ḥammâd (no. 4336) was narrated from ‘Imrân bin Ḥuṣayn, from the Prophet ﷺ.

إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حَشْرَمٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ عَيْسَى: «ثُمَّ يُسْتَسْعَى فِي نَصَبِ الَّذِي لَمْ يَعْتِقْ غَيْرَ مَسْفُوقٍ عَلَيْهِ».

[٤٣٣٥] ٥٦ - (١٦٦٨) حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَرُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَلِيَّةَ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي قَلَابَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْمُهَلَّبِ، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَعْتَقَ سِتَّةَ مَمْلُوكِينَ لَهُ عِنْدَ مَوْتِهِ، لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ مَالٌ غَيْرُهُمْ، فَدَعَا بِهِمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَجَزَّاهُمْ أَثْلَانًا، ثُمَّ أَفْرَعَ بَيْنَهُمْ، فَأَعْتَقَ اثْنَيْنِ وَأَرَقَّ أَرْبَعَةً، وَقَالَ لَهُ قَوْلًا شَدِيدًا.

[٤٣٣٦] ٥٧ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ، وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَابْنُ أَبِي عَمْرٍ، عَنِ الثَّقَفِيِّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَيُّوبَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، أَمَّا حَمَّادٌ فَحَدِيثُهُ كَرِوَايَةِ ابْنِ عَلِيَّةَ، وَأَمَّا الثَّقَفِيُّ فَفِي حَدِيثِهِ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ أَوْصَى عِنْدَ مَوْتِهِ، فَأَعْتَقَ سِتَّةَ مَمْلُوكِينَ.

[٤٣٣٧] (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مِهَالٍ الصَّرِيرِيُّ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ قَالَا:

حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ
حَسَّانَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ
عُمَرََانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: بِمِثْلِ
حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُليَّةَ وَحَمَّادٍ.

(المعجم ١٣) - (باب جواز بيع

المدبر) (التحفة ١٨)

[٤٣٣٨] ٥٨ - (٩٩٧) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ
سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ دَاوُدَ الْعَتَكِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ -
يَعْنِي ابْنَ زَيْدٍ - عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ
جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ
أَعْتَقَ غَلَامًا لَهُ عَنْ دُبْرٍ، لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ مَالٌ
غَيْرُهُ، فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «مَنْ
يَشْتَرِيهِ مِنِّي؟» فَاشْتَرَاهُ نُعَيْمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
بِثَمَانٍ مِائَةً دِرْهَمًا، فَدَفَعَهَا إِلَيْهِ.

قَالَ عَمْرٍو: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
يَقُولُ: عَبْدًا قِطِيًّا مَاتَ عَامَ أَوَّلِ.

[راجع: ٢٣١٣]

[٤٣٣٩] ٥٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ
بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعَ عَمْرٍو جَابِرًا يَقُولُ:
دَبَّرَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ غَلَامًا لَهُ لَمْ يَكُنْ
لَهُ مَالٌ غَيْرُهُ، فَبَاعَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

Chapter 13. Permissibility Of Selling A *Mudabbar*^[1]

[4338] 58 - (997) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that a man among the *Anṣâr* declared that a slave of his would become free after he died, and he did not own any other wealth apart from the slave. News of that reached the Prophet ﷺ and he said: "Who will buy him from me?" Nu'aim bin 'Abdullâh bought him for a price of eight hundred Dirham, and he gave it to him.

'Amr said: "I heard Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh say: 'He was a Coptic slave who died last year.'"

[4339] 59 - (...) Sufyân bin 'Uyaynah narrated: "Amr heard Jâbir say: 'A man among the *Anṣâr* declared that a slave of his would become free after he died, and he did not own any other wealth apart from him. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sold him."

[1] *Mudabbar*: A slave whose master has declared he will become free after he dies.

Jâbir said: "Ibn An-Naḥḥâm bought him, a Coptic slave who died last year, during the governorship of Ibn Az-Zubair."

[4340] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Ḥammâd from 'Amr bin Dînâr (no. 4338) was narrated from Jâbir, from the Prophet ﷺ, concerning the *Mudabbar*.

[4341] (...) It was narrated from 'Aṭâ' bin Abî Rabâḥ, Ibn Az-Zubair and 'Amr bin Dînâr that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh told them about the sale of a *Mudabbar*. All of them said, - a *Hadîth* like that of Ḥammâd and Ibn 'Uyaynah from 'Amr from Jâbir (no. 4338, 4339).

قَالَ جَابِرٌ: فَاشْتَرَاهُ ابْنُ النَّحَّامِ، عَبْدًا قِبْطِيًّا مَاتَ عَامَ أَوَّلٍ، فِي إِمَارَةِ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ.

[٤٣٤٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَابْنُ رُمَحٍ عَنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي الْمُدَبَّرِ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ حَمَّادٍ عَنْ عَمْرٍو ابْنِ دِينَارٍ.

[٤٣٤١] (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ حَدَّثَنَا الْمُغِيرَةُ يُعْنِي الْحَزَامِيَّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ بْنِ سَهْلٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ أَبِي رِيَّاحٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ هَاشِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى - يُعْنِي ابْنَ سَعِيدٍ - عَنِ الْحُسَيْنِ بْنِ ذَكْوَانَ الْمُعَلِّمِ: حَدَّثَنِي عَطَاءٌ عَنْ جَابِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو عَسَانَ الْمُسَمَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذٌ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ مَطْرِ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ أَبِي رِيَّاحٍ، وَأَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، وَعَمْرٍو بْنِ دِينَارٍ: أَنَّ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ حَدَّثَهُمْ فِي بَيْعِ الْمُدَبَّرِ، كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ قَالَ: عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ حَمَّادٍ وَابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ جَابِرٍ.

28. The Book Of Oaths (*Qasâmah*),
Muḥâribîn,^[1] *Qaṣaṣ* (Retaliation)
 And *Diyât* (Blood Money)

١٣ - (المعجم ٢٨) - كتاب القسامة
 والمحارِبين والقصاص والديات
 (التحفة ١٧ - الحدود)

Chapter 1. *Qasâmah* (Oaths)

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ الْقِسَامَةِ) (التحفة ١)

[4342] 1 - (1669) It was narrated from Sahl bin Abî Ḥaṭmah - Yaḥyâ said: "I think he said: 'And from Râfi' bin Khadîj'" - that they said: "Abdullâh bin Sahl bin Zaid and Muḥaiṣah bin Mas'ûd bin Zaid went out, and when they were in Khaibar they parted. Then Muḥaiṣah found 'Abdullâh bin Sahl slain, so he buried him. Then he came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ along with Ḥuwaiṣah bin Mas'ûd and 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Sahl, who was the youngest of the people. 'Abdur-Raḥmân began to speak before his two companions, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: 'Let the eldest speak.' So he fell silent and his two companions spoke, and he spoke with them. They told the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about the killing of 'Abdullâh bin

[٤٣٤٢] ١ - (١٦٦٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ
 ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ يَحْيَى - وَهُوَ
 ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ - عَنْ بُشَيْرِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ
 سَهْلِ بْنِ أَبِي حَنَمَةَ - قَالَ يَحْيَى:
 وَحَسِبْتُ قَالَ - وَعَنْ رَافِعِ بْنِ خَدِيجٍ
 أَنَّهُمَا قَالَا: خَرَجَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ سَهْلِ بْنِ
 زَيْدٍ، وَمُحَيْصَةُ بْنُ مَسْعُودِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، حَتَّى
 إِذَا كَانَا بِخَيْبَرَ تَفَرَّقَا فِي بَعْضِ مَا هُنَالِكَ،
 ثُمَّ إِذَا مُحَيْصَةُ يَجِدُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنَ سَهْلِ
 قَتِيلًا، فَدَفَنَهُ، ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ
 هُوَ وَحُوَيْصَةُ بْنُ مَسْعُودٍ وَعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ
 ابْنُ سَهْلِ، وَكَانَ أَضْعَرَ الْقَوْمِ، فَذَهَبَ
 عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ لِيَتَكَلَّمَ قَبْلَ صَاحِبِيهِ، فَقَالَ
 لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «كَبْرٌ» - الْكَبْرُ فِي
 السِّنِّ - فَصَمَّتْ، وَتَكَلَّمَ صَاحِبَاهُ،

[1] *Muḥâribîn*: These are aggressors who transgress against society or the legitimate state, as mentioned in the Verse: "The recompense of those who wage war against Allâh and His Messenger and do mischief in the land is only that they shall be killed or crucified or their hands and their feet be cut off from opposite sides, or be exiled from the land. That is their disgrace in this world, and a great torment is theirs in the Hereafter" [Al-Mâ'idah 5:33]

Sahl, and he said to them: 'Will you swear fifty times so that you may be entitled to (blood money) for your companion?' They said: 'How can we swear when we did not witness (what happened)?' He said: 'Then let the Jews swear fifty oaths that they are innocent.' They said: 'How can we accept the oaths of a disbelieving people?' When the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ saw that, he paid the blood money himself."

[4343] 2 - (...) It was narrated from Sahl bin Mas'ūd and Rāfi' bin Khadīj, that Muḥaiṣah bin Mas'ūd and 'Abdullāh bin Sahl went to Khaibar, where they parted among the palm trees. 'Abdullāh bin Sahl was killed, and they accused the Jews. His brother 'Abdur-Raḥmān and his two cousins Ḥuwaiṣah, and Muḥaiṣah, came to the Prophet ﷺ and 'Abdur-Raḥmān began to speak about his brother, but he was the youngest of them, so the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "Let the eldest speak" or he ﷺ said "Let the eldest speak first." So they spoke about their companion's case, and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "Let fifty of you swear against one of them, then he will be handed over to you." They said: "It is something that we did not witness; how can we swear?" He said: "Then let the Jews swear fifty oaths that they are innocent."

وَتَكَلَّمَ مَعَهُمَا، فَذَكَرُوا لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَقْتَلَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَهْلٍ، فَقَالَ لَهُمْ: «أَتَحْلِفُونَ خَمْسِينَ يَمِينًا فَتَسْتَحِقُّونَ صَاحِبَكُمْ؟» - أَوْ قَاتِلَكُمْ - قَالُوا: وَكَيْفَ نَحْلِفُ وَلَمْ نَشْهَدْ؟ قَالَ: «فَتُبْرئُكُمْ يَهُودُ بِخَمْسِينَ يَمِينًا؟» قَالُوا: وَكَيْفَ نَقْبَلُ أَيْمَانَ قَوْمٍ كُفَّارٍ؟ فَلَمَّا رَأَى ذَلِكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَعْطَى عَقْلَهُ.

[٤٣٤٣] ٢- (...). وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ بُشَيْرِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ أَبِي حَثْمَةَ وَرَافِعِ بْنِ خَدِيجٍ: أَنَّ مُحَيْصَةَ بْنَ مَسْعُودٍ وَعَبْدَ اللَّهِ ابْنَ سَهْلٍ انْطَلَقَا قِبَلَ حَبِيبٍ، فَتَفَرَّقَا فِي النَّحْلِ، فَقَتَلَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَهْلٍ، فَاتَّهَمُوا الْيَهُودَ، فَجَاءَ أَخُوهُ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ وَابْنَا عَمِّهِ حُوَيْصَةُ وَمُحَيْصَةُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَتَكَلَّمَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ فِي أَمْرِ أَخِيهِ، وَهُوَ أَضْعَرُّ مِنْهُمْ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «كَبِّرِ الْكُبْرَ» أَوْ قَالَ: «لِيَبْدَأَ الْأَكْبَرُ» فَتَكَلَّمَا فِي أَمْرِ صَاحِبِهِمَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يُقْسِمُ خَمْسُونَ مِنْكُمْ عَلَى رَجُلٍ مِنْهُمْ فَيُدْفَعُ بِرُمَّتِهِ؟» قَالُوا: أَمْرٌ لَمْ نَشْهَدْهُ كَيْفَ نَحْلِفُ؟ قَالَ: «فَتُبْرئُكُمْ يَهُودُ بِأَيْمَانِ

They said: "O Messenger of Allāh, they are a disbelieving people." So the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ paid the blood money himself.

Sahl said: "I entered a *Mirbad* (camel pen) of theirs one day, and a she-camel among those camels (that were given as blood money) kicked me."

[4344] (...) A similar report (as no. 4343) was narrated from Sahl bin Abî Ḥaṭmah from the Prophet ﷺ, and in his *Hadīth* he said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ paid the blood money himself," but he did not say in his *Hadīth*: "A she-camel kicked me."

[4345] (...) A *Hadīth* similar to theirs (no. 4343) was narrated from Sahl bin Abî Ḥaṭmah.

[4346] 3 - (...) It was narrated from Buṣḥair bin Yasār that 'Abdullāh bin Sahl bin Zaid and Muḥaiṣah bin Mas'ūd bin Zaid, two *Anṣārī* men from the tribe of Banū Ḥārithah, went out to Khaibar during the time of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. At that time there was a peace treaty, and its people were Jews. They parted to go about

خَمْسِينَ مِنْهُمْ؟» قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَوْمٌ كَفَّارٌ، [قَالَ]: فَوَدَاهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ.

قَالَ سَهْلٌ: فَدَخَلْتُ مِرْبَدًا لَهُمْ يَوْمًا، فَرَكَضْتَنِي نَاقَةٌ مِنْ تِلْكَ الْإِبِلِ رَكْضَةً بِرِجْلِهَا، قَالَ حَمَّادٌ: هَذَا أَوْ نَحْوَهُ.

[٤٣٤٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ الْمُفْضَلِ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ بُشَيْرِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ أَبِي حَتْمَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِنَحْوِهِ، وَقَالَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: فَعَقَلَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ عِنْدِهِ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: فَرَكَضْتَنِي نَاقَةٌ.

[٤٣٤٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ [يَعْنِي] الثَّقَفِيَّ، جَمِيعًا، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ بُشَيْرِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ أَبِي حَتْمَةَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

[٤٣٤٦] ٣- (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ بُشَيْرِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ سَهْلِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، وَمُحَيِّصَةَ بْنَ مَسْعُودِ بْنِ زَيْدِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّينَ، ثُمَّ مِنْ بَنِي حَارِثَةَ، خَرَجَا إِلَى خَيْبَرَ فِي

their business, and ‘Abdullâh bin Sahl was killed. He was found slain in a water tank. His companion buried him, then he came to Al-Madīnah. The brother of the slain man, ‘Abdur-Raḥmân bin Sahl, along with Muḥaiṣah and Ḥuwaṣah, went and told the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about ‘Abdullâh, and where he was killed. Bushair, who narrated this *Hadīth* from one of the Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ whom he met, said that he (ﷺ) said to them: “Will you swear fifty oaths so that you will be entitled to the blood money?” They said: “O Messenger of Allâh, we did not witness anything and we were not present.” And he said, that he (ﷺ) said: “Will you let the Jews swear fifty times that they are innocent?” They said: “O Messenger of Allâh, how can we accept the oaths of a disbelieving people?” Bushair said that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ paid the blood money himself.

[4347] 4 - (...) It was narrated from Bushair bin Yasâr, that an *Anṣârî* man from Banû Ḥārithah who was called ‘Abdullâh bin Sahl bin Zaid, went with a cousin of his who was called Muḥaiṣah bin Mas‘ûd bin Zaid... and he quoted a *Hadīth* like that of Al-Laith, up to the words: “And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ paid the blood money himself.”

زَمَانَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَهِيَ يَوْمَئِذٍ صَلْحٌ،
وَأَهْلُهَا يَهُودٌ، فَتَفَرَّقَا لِحَاجَتِهِمَا، فَقَتِلَ
عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَهْلٍ، فَوُجِدَ فِي شَرَبَةٍ
مَقْتُولًا، فَدَفَنَهُ صَاحِبُهُ، ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ إِلَى
الْمَدِينَةِ، فَمَشَى أَخُو الْمَقْتُولِ، عَبْدُ
الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ سَهْلٍ وَمُحِيصَةُ وَحَوِيصَةُ،
فَذَكَرُوا لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ شَأْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ،
وَحَيْثُ قُتِلَ، فَرَعَمَ بُشَيْرٌ وَهُوَ يُحَدِّثُ
عَمَّنْ أَدْرَكَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ،
أَنَّهُ قَالَ لَهُمْ: «تَحْلِفُونَ خَمْسِينَ يَمِينًا
وَتَسْتَحِقُّونَ قَاتِلَكُمْ؟» - أَوْ صَاحِبَكُمْ -
قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! مَا شَهِدْنَا وَلَا
حَضَرْنَا، فَرَعَمَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «فَتَبَرُّوكُمُ يَهُودٌ
بِحَمْسِينَ؟» فَقَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! كَيْفَ
نَقْبَلُ أَيْمَانَ قَوْمٍ كُفَّارٍ؟ فَرَعَمَ بُشَيْرٌ أَنَّ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَقَلَهُ مِنْ عِنْدِهِ.

[٤٣٤٧] ٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ
يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ
سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ بُشَيْرِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ أَنَّ رَجُلًا مِنَ
الْأَنْصَارِ مِنْ بَنِي حَارِثَةَ، يُقَالُ لَهُ: عَبْدُ
اللَّهِ بْنُ سَهْلٍ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، انْطَلَقَ هُوَ وَابْنُ عَمِّ
لَهُ يُقَالُ لَهُ: مُحِيصَةُ ابْنُ مَسْعُودِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ،
وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثِ يَنْحُو حَدِيثَ اللَّيْثِ، إِلَى
قَوْلِهِ: فَوَدَّاهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ عِنْدِهِ.

Yaḥyâ said: "Bushair bin Yasâr told me: 'Sahl bin Abî Ḥaṭḥmah told me: One of those camels (that were given as blood money) kicked me in the *Mirbad* (camel pen).'"

[4348] 5 - (...) It was narrated from Sahl bin Abî Ḥaṭḥmah Al-Anṣârî that some of them went to Khaibar, where they parted, and they found one of their number slain. He quoted the *Ḥadīth* (a *Ḥadīth* similar to no. 4346), in which he said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ did not want his blood to have been shed in vain, so he paid one hundred camels from the *Zakâh* as blood money."

[4349] 6 - (...) It was narrated from Sahl bin Abî Ḥaṭḥmah that some of the elders of his people told him, that 'Abdullâh bin Sahl and Muḥaiṣah went out to Khaibar, because of some problem. Then Muḥaiṣah came and said that 'Abdullâh bin Sahl had been killed and thrown into a shallow well or ditch. He went to the Jews and said: "You killed him, by Allāh." They said: "By Allāh, we did not kill him." Then he went to his people and told them about that. Then he came with his brother Ḥuwaiṣah, who was older than him, and 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Sahl. Muḥaiṣah

قَالَ يَحْيَى: فَحَدَّثَنِي بُشَيْرُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَهْلُ بْنُ أَبِي حَتْمَةَ قَالَ: لَقَدْ رَكَضْتَنِي فَرِيضَةً مِنْ تِلْكَ الْفَرَائِضِ بِالْمَرْبِدِ.

[٤٣٤٨] ٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بُشَيْرُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ أَبِي حَتْمَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ، أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ نَفَرًا مِنْهُمْ انْطَلَقُوا إِلَى خَيْبَرَ، فَتَفَرَّقُوا فِيهَا، فَوَجَدُوا أَحَدَهُمْ قَتِيلًا، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ، وَقَالَ فِيهِ: فَكَّرَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يُبْطِلَ دَمَهُ، فَوَدَّاهُ مِائَةَ مِنْ إِبِلِ الصَّدَقَةِ.

[٤٣٤٩] ٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ عُمَرَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مَالِكَ بْنَ أَنَسٍ يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو لَيْلَى بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ سَهْلِ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ أَبِي حَتْمَةَ، أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ رِجَالٍ مِنْ كُبْرَاءِ قَوْمِهِ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ سَهْلِ وَمُحَيِّصَةَ خَرَجَا إِلَى خَيْبَرَ، مِنْ جِهْدِ أَصَابِهِمْ، فَأَتَى مُحَيِّصَةُ فَأَخْبَرَ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ ابْنَ سَهْلِ قَدْ قُتِلَ، وَطُرِحَ فِي عَيْنٍ أَوْ فَقِيرٍ، فَأَتَى يَهُودَ فَقَالَ: أَنْتُمْ، وَاللَّهِ! قَتَلْتُمُوهُ، قَالُوا: وَاللَّهِ! مَا قَتَلْنَا،

began to speak, as he was the one who had been in Khaibar, but the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to Muḥaiṣah: “Let the oldest speak.” So Ḥuwaiṣah spoke, then Muḥaiṣah spoke, and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “They should pay the *Diyah* for your companion or else expect war.” The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ wrote to them about that, and they wrote back (saying): “By Allāh we did not kill him.” The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to Ḥuwaiṣah, Muḥaiṣah, and ‘Abdur-Raḥmân: “Will you swear, so that you will be entitled to *Diyah* for the blood of your companion?” They said: “No.” He said: “Then should the Jews swear for you?” They said: “They are not Muslims.” So the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ paid the blood money for him, and sent one hundred camels to them.

Sahl said: “A red she-camel among them kicked me.”

[4350] 7 - (1670) Abû Salamah bin ‘Abdur-Raḥmân and Sulaimân bin Yasâr, the freed slave of Maimûnah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, narrated from an *Anṣârî* man among the Companions of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ confirmed

ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ حَتَّى قَدِمَ عَلَى قَوْمِهِ، فَذَكَرَ لَهُمْ ذَلِكَ، ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ هُوَ وَأَخُوهُ حُوَيْصَةُ - وَهُوَ أَكْبَرُ مِنْهُ - وَعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ سَهْلِ، فَذَهَبَ مُحَيِّصُهُ لِيَتَكَلَّمَ، وَهُوَ الَّذِي كَانَ بِخَيْبَرَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِمُحَيِّصَةَ: «كَبِّرْ. كَبِّرْ» - يُرِيدُ السَّنَّ - فَتَكَلَّمَ حُوَيْصَةُ، ثُمَّ تَكَلَّمَ مُحَيِّصُهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّمَا أَنْ يَدُوا صَاحِبَكُمْ وَإِنَّمَا أَنْ يُؤْذِنُوا بِحَرْبٍ؟» فَكَتَبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَيْهِمْ فِي ذَلِكَ، فَكَتَبُوا: إِنَّا وَاللَّهِ! مَا قَتَلْنَاهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِحُوَيْصَةَ وَمُحَيِّصَةَ وَعَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: «أَتَحْلِفُونَ وَتَسْتَحِقُّونَ دَمَ صَاحِبِكُمْ؟» قَالُوا: لَا، قَالَ: «فَتَحْلِفْ لَكُمْ يَهُودُ؟» قَالُوا: لَيْسُوا مُسْلِمِينَ، فَوَدَّاهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ عِنْدِهِ، فَبَعَثَ إِلَيْهِمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِائَةَ نَاقَةٍ حَتَّى أُدْخِلَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ الدَّارَ.

فَقَالَ سَهْلٌ: فَلَقَدْ رَكَضَنِي مِنْهَا نَاقَةٌ حَمْرَاءَ.

[٤٣٥٠] ٧ - (١٦٧٠) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى - قَالَ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ حَرَمَلَةُ: أَخْبَرَنَا - ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُوسُفُ بْنُ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ

Qasâmah as it had been during the *Jâhiliyyah*.

[4351] 8 - (...) Ibn Shihâb narrated a similar report (as no. 4350) with this chain, and he added: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ passed a judgment among some of the *Anṣâr*, concerning a slain man whom they claimed had been killed by the Jews."

[4352] (...) It was narrated from Ibn Shihâb that Abû Salamah bin 'Abdur-Raḥmân and Sulaimân bin Yasâr told him from some of the *Anṣâr*, from the Prophet ﷺ - a *Hadîth* like that of Ibn Jurajî (no. 4351).

Chapter 2. The Ruling On *Muhâribîn* And Apostates

[4353] 9 - (1671) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that some people from 'Uraynah came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in Al-Madînah, but they found that the climate did not suit them

الرَّحْمَنِ، وَسَلِيمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ مَوْلَى مَمُونَةَ رَوْحِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، عَنْ رَجُلٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ: أَقَرَّ الْقَسَامَةَ عَلَيَّ مَا كَانَتْ عَلَيْهِ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ.

[٤٣٥١] ٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ شِهَابٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، وَزَادَ: وَقَضَى بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْنَ نَاسٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، فِي قَتِيلِ ادَّعَوْهُ عَلَى الْيَهُودِ.

[٤٣٥٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا سَلَمَةَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ وَسَلِيمَانَ بْنَ يَسَارٍ أَخْبَرَاهُ عَنْ نَاسٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ.

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ حُكْمِ الْمُحَارِبِينَ وَالْمُرْتَدِينَ) (التحفة ٢)

[٤٣٥٣] ٩ - (١٦٧١) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ هُشَيْمٍ، - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى - قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ

(and they fell sick). The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to them: "If you wish, you may go out to the camels from *Ṣadaqah* and drink their milk and urine." So they did that and got better. Then they went to the herdsmen and killed them, and apostatized from Islam, and drove off the camels of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. News of that reached the Prophet ﷺ and he sent men after them. They were brought, and he had their hands and feet cut off, and their eyes poked out, and he left them in Al-Harrah until they died.

[4354] 10 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Qilâbah: "Anas told me that eight men from 'Ukl came to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and they swore allegiance as Muslims, but they found that the land (i.e., the climate) did not suit them and they fell sick. They complained about that to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and he said: 'Why don't you go out with our herdsmen to the camels and get some of their milk and urine?' They said: 'Yes.' So they went out and drank some of their milk and urine, and they got better. Then they killed the herdsmen and drove away the camels. News of that reached the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and he

العَرِيزِ بْنِ صُهَيْبٍ وَحُمَيْدٍ، عَنِ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ نَاسًا مِنْ عُرَيْتَةَ قَدِمُوا عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ، فَاجْتَوَوْهَا، فَقَالَ لَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنْ شِئْتُمْ أَنْ تَخْرُجُوا إِلَى إِبِلِ الصَّدَقَةِ فَتَشْرَبُوا مِنْ أَلْبَانِهَا وَأَبْوَالِهَا» فَفَعَلُوا، فَصَحُّوا، ثُمَّ مَالُوا عَلَى الرِّعَاءِ فَتَقَلَّبُوا، وَارْتَدُّوا عَنِ الْإِسْلَامِ، وَسَاقُوا ذَوْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَبَعَثَ فِي أَرْهَمِ فَأَتَى بِهِمْ، فَفَطَعَ أَيْدِيَهُمْ وَأَرْجُلَهُمْ، وَسَمَلَ أَعْيُنَهُمْ، وَتَرَكَهُمْ فِي الْحَرَّةِ حَتَّى مَاتُوا.

[٤٣٥٤] ١٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو جَعْفَرٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُثْمَانَ عَنْ حَجَّاجِ ابْنِ أَبِي عُمَانَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو رَجَاءٍ مَوْلَى أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسٌ؛ أَنَّ نَفَرًا مِنْ عُكْلٍ، ثَمَانِيَّةً، قَدِمُوا عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَبَايَعُوهُ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ، فَاسْتَوْحَمُوا الْأَرْضَ، وَسَقَمَتْ أَجْسَامُهُمْ، فَشَكُوا ذَلِكَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «أَلَا تَخْرُجُونَ مَعَ رَاعِينَا فِي إِبِلِهِ فَتَصِيبُونَ مِنْ أَبْوَالِهَا وَأَلْبَانِهَا؟»

sent men after them. They were caught and brought, and he ordered that their hands and feet be cut off and their eyes be branded, then they were left in the sun until they died.”

فَقَالُوا: بَلَى، فَخَرَجُوا فَشَرِبُوا مِنْ أَبْوَالِهَا
وَأَلْبَانِهَا، فَصَضُوا، فَفَقَتَلُوا الرَّاعِي وَطَرَدُوا
الْإِبِلَ، فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَبَعَثَ فِي
آثَارِهِمْ، فَأَذْرَكُوا، فَجِيءَ بِهِمْ، فَأَمَرَ بِهِمْ
فَقَطَعَتْ أَيْدِيَهُمْ وَأَرْجُلَهُمْ وَسَمِرَ أَعْيُنَهُمْ، ثُمَّ
نُبِدُوا فِي الشَّمْسِ حَتَّى مَاتُوا.

وَقَالَ ابْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ:
وَاطْرَدُوا النَّعَمَ، وَقَالَ: وَسَمِرَتْ أَعْيُنُهُمْ.

[4355] 11 - (...) Anas bin Mâlik narrated: “Some people from ‘Ukl or ‘Uraynah came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, but Al-Madīnah did not suit them (and they fell sick), so the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told them to go to some milch camels and drink their milk and urine...” a *Hadīth* like that of Ḥajjāj bin Abī ‘Uthmān (no. 4354).

He said: “Their eyes were branded and they were left in Al-Harrah, asking for water, but they were not given any water.”

[٤٣٥٥] ١١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا هَرُونَ

ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي
رَجَاءٍ مَوْلَى أَبِي قِلَابَةَ قَالَ أَبُو قِلَابَةَ:
حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَدِمَ عَلَيَّ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَوْمٌ مِنْ عُكْلٍ أَوْ عَرَيْتَةَ،
فَاجْتَوَوْا الْمَدِينَةَ، فَأَمَرَ لَهُمْ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ بِلِقَاحِ، وَأَمَرَهُمْ أَنْ يَشْرَبُوا مِنْ
أَبْوَالِهَا وَأَلْبَانِهَا، بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ حَجَّاجِ
ابْنِ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ.

وَقَالَ: وَسَمِرَتْ أَعْيُنُهُمْ، وَأَلْقُوا فِي
الْحَرَّةِ يَسْتَسْقُونَ فَلَا يُسْقَوْنَ.

[4356] 12 - (...) It was narrated that Abū Qilābah said: “I was sitting behind ‘Umar bin ‘Abdul-‘Azīz, and he said to the people: ‘What do you say about *Qasamah*?’ ‘Anbasah said: ‘Anas bin Mâlik told us such-and-such.’ I said: ‘Anas told

[٤٣٥٦] ١٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ

ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ، وَحَدَّثَنَا
أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ التَّوْقَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَزْهَرُ
السَّمَّانُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَوْنٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

me that some people came to the Prophet ﷺ...” and he quoted a *Hadith* like that of Ayyûb and Ḥajjâj (no. 4354 and 4355). Abû Qilâbah said: “When I had finished, ‘Anbasah said: ‘*Subhân Allâh!*’ Abû Qilâbah said: “I said: ‘Are you suspecting me (of lying), O ‘Anbasah?’ He said: ‘No, this is what Anas bin Mâlik told us.’ You will still be fine, O people of *Ash-Shâm*, so long as this man, or one like him, is among you.”

[4357] (...) It was narrated from Abû Qilâbah, that Anas bin Mâlik said: “Eight men from ‘Ukl came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ...” a *Hadith* like theirs (i.e., Ayyûb and Ḥajjâj, no. 4354, 4355) and he added: “And he did not cauterize them.”

[4358] 13 - (...) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: “Some

أَبُو رَجَاءٍ مَوْلَى أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ جَالِسًا خَلْفَ عُمَرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، فَقَالَ لِلنَّاسِ: مَا تَقُولُونَ فِي الْقَسَامَةِ؟ فَقَالَ عُبَيْسَةُ: قَدْ حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَقُلْتُ: إِيَّايَ حَدَّثَ أَنَسٌ: قَدِمَ عَلَيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ قَوْمًا، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ أَيُّوبَ وَحَجَّاجٍ، قَالَ أَبُو قِلَابَةَ: فَلَمَّا فَرَغْتُ، قَالَ عُبَيْسَةُ: سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ أَبُو قِلَابَةَ: فَقُلْتُ: أَتَتَّهَمُنِي يَا عُبَيْسَةُ؟ قَالَ: لَا، هَكَذَا حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ [بُنُ مَالِكٍ]، لَنْ تَزَالُوا بِخَيْرٍ، يَا أَهْلَ الشَّامِ، مَا دَامَ فِيكُمْ هَذَا أَوْ مِثْلُ هَذَا.

[٤٣٥٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ أَبِي شُعَيْبٍ الْحَرَّانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مَسْكِينٌ - وَهُوَ ابْنُ بُكَيْرٍ - الْحَرَّانِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ عَنِ الْأَوْزَاعِيِّ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَدِمَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ ثَمَانِيَةَ نَفَرٍ مِنْ عُكْلٍ، بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِهِمْ، وَزَادَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: وَلَمْ يَحْسِمُهُمْ.

[٤٣٥٨] ١٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا

people from 'Uraynah came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and they become Muslim and swore allegiance to him. Then Al-Madînah was stricken with *Al-Mûm* - and it is pleurisy -..." and he mentioned a *Hadîth* like theirs (no. 4354, 4355), and added: "There were twenty young men of the *Anşâr* with him, so he sent them to them, and he sent with them a tracker to follow their tracks."

[4359] (...) It was narrated from Anas, and in the *Hadîth* of Hammâm (a sub-narrator it says: "Some people from 'Uraynah came to the Prophet ﷺ..." In the *Hadîth* of Sa'eed it says: "From 'Ukl and 'Uraynah," a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 4358).

[4360] 14 - (...) It was narrated that Anas said: "The Prophet ﷺ had the eyes of those people poked out because they had poked out the eyes of the herdsmen."

هَرُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سِمَاكُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ قُرَّةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: أَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَفَرٌ مِنْ عُرَيْبَةَ، فَأَسْلَمُوا وَيَأْبَعُوهُ، وَقَدْ وَقَعَ بِالْمَدِينَةِ الْمُؤْمُ - وَهُوَ الْبِرْسَامُ - ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِمْ، وَزَادَ: وَعِنْدَهُ شَبَابٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ قَرِيبٌ مِنْ عِشْرِينَ، فَأَرْسَلَهُمْ إِلَيْهِمْ، وَبَعَثَ مَعَهُمْ قَائِمًا يَقْتَصُ أَثَرَهُمْ.

[٤٣٥٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ وَفِي حَدِيثِ هَمَّامٍ: قَدِمَ عَلَيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ رَهْطٌ مِنْ عُرَيْبَةَ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ سَعِيدٍ: مِنْ عُكْلٍ وَعُرَيْبَةَ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

[٤٣٦٠] ١٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي الْفَضْلُ بْنُ سَهْلٍ الْأَعْرَجُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: إِنَّمَا سَمَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَعْيُنَ أَوْلِيكَ، لِأَنَّهُمْ سَمَلُوا أَعْيُنَ الرِّعَاءِ.

Chapter 3. Confirmation Of Qisas In The Case Of Killing With A Rock and Other Sharp Or Heavy Objects, And The Killing Of A Man For A Woman

[4361] 15 - (1672) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that a Jew killed a girl for her silver ornaments, and he killed her with a rock. She was brought to the Prophet ﷺ when there was still some life in her, and he said to her: "Did so-and-so kill you?" She gestured with her head saying no. He asked her again and she gestured with her head saying no. Then he asked her a third time and she said: Yes, gesturing with her head, so the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had him killed between two rocks.

[4362] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 4361) was narrated from *Shu'bah* with this chain. In the *Hadîth* of *Idrîs* (a sub-narrator) it says that his head was crushed between two rocks.

[4363] 16 - (...) It was narrated from Anas that a Jewish man killed an *Anṣârî* girl for her

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ ثُبُوتِ الْقِصَاصِ فِي الْقَتْلِ بِالْحِجَرِ وَغَيْرِهِ، مِنَ الْمَحْدَدَاتِ وَالْمَثْقَلَاتِ، وَقَتْلِ الرَّجُلِ بِالْمَرْأَةِ) (التحفة ٣)

[٤٣٦١] ١٥ - (١٦٧٢) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ، يَهُودِيًّا قَتَلَ جَارِيَةً عَلَى أَوْضَاحِ لَهَا، فَقَتَلَهَا بِحَجَرٍ، قَالَ: فَجِيءَ بِهَا إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَبِهَا رَمَقٌ، فَقَالَ لَهَا: «أَقْتَلِكِ فُلَانٌ؟» فَأَشَارَتْ بِرَأْسِهَا أَنْ لَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ لَهَا الثَّانِيَةَ، فَأَشَارَتْ بِرَأْسِهَا أَنْ لَا، ثُمَّ سَأَلَهَا الثَّلَاثَةَ، فَقَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، وَأَشَارَتْ بِرَأْسِهَا، فَقَتَلَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْنَ حَجَرَيْنِ.

[٤٣٦٢] (...) حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبِ الْحَارِثِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ إِدْرِيسَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ شُعْبَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ إِدْرِيسَ: فَرَضَ رَأْسَهُ بَيْنَ حَجَرَيْنِ.

[٤٣٦٣] ١٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا

jewelry, then he threw her into a well and crushed her head with rocks. He was caught and brought to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, who ordered that he be stoned to death, so he was stoned to death.

[4364] (...) A similar report (as *Hadith* no. 4361) was narrated from Ayyûb with this chain.

[4365] 17 - (...) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that a girl was found with her head crushed between two rocks. They asked her: "Who did this to you? Was it so-and-so? Was it so-and-so?" Until they mentioned that Jew, and she nodded her head. The Jew was caught and he admitted it, so the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ordered that his head be struck with rocks.

Chapter 4. If A Person Attacks Another Person's Life And Limb, And The Other Defends Himself And Kills Him Or Injures Him, There Is No Penalty On Him

[4366] 18 - (1673) It was narrated that 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣayn said: "Ya'la bin Muniyah or Ibn

مَعْمَرٌ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي قَلَابَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا مِنَ الْيَهُودِ قَتَلَ جَارِيَةً مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ عَلَى حُلِيِّ لَهَا، ثُمَّ أَلْقَاهَا فِي الْقَلْبِ، وَرَضَخَ رَأْسَهَا بِالْحِجَارَةِ، فَأَخَذَ فَأَتَى بِهِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَأَمَرَ بِهِ أَنْ يُرْجَمَ، حَتَّى يَمُوتَ، فَرُجِمَ حَتَّى مَاتَ.

[٤٣٦٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَعْمَرٌ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[٤٣٦٥] ١٧ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ ابْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ جَارِيَةً وَجِدَ رَأْسُهَا قَدْ رُضَّ بَيْنَ حَجَرَيْنِ، فَسَأَلُوهَا: مَنْ صَنَعَ هَذَا بِكَ؟ فُلَانٌ؟ فُلَانٌ؟ حَتَّى ذَكَرُوا الْيَهُودِيَّ، فَأَوَمَّتْ بِرَأْسِهَا، فَأَخَذَ الْيَهُودِيُّ فَأَقْرَّ، فَأَمَرَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يُرَضَّ رَأْسُهُ بِالْحِجَارَةِ.

(المعجم ٤) - (باب الصائل على نفس الإنسان و عضوه، إذا دفعه الموصول عليه، فأتلف نفسه أو عضوه، لا ضمان عليه) (التحفة ٤)

[٤٣٦٦] ١٨ - (١٦٧٣) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ

Umayyah fought a man. One of them bit the other, and he tried to pull his hand away from his mouth, and his incisor fell out - Ibn Al-Muthannah said that two incisors fell out. They referred their dispute to the Prophet ﷺ and he said: "Would one of you bite as a male camel bites?" There is no *Diyah* for him."

ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ زُرَّارَةَ، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ قَالَ: قَاتَلَ يَعْلى بْنُ مُنْبَةَ أَوْ ابْنُ أُمَيَّةَ رَجُلًا، فَعَضَّ أَحَدُهُمَا صَاحِبَهُ، فَانْتَرَعَ يَدَهُ مِنْ فِيهِ، فَتَرَخَ نَيْبَتَهُ، - وَقَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: نَيْبَتِهِ - فَاخْتَصَمَا إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «أَيَعَضُّ أَحَدُكُمْ كَمَا يَعَضُّ الْفَحْلُ؟ لَا دِيَّةَ لَهُ» [انظر: ٤٣٧٠]

[4367] (...) A similar report (as no. 4366) was narrated from Ya'la, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٤٣٦٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ يَعْلى، عَنْ يَعْلى عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[4368] 19 - (...) It was narrated from 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain that a man bit the arm of another man, who pulled it away and his incisor fell out. The matter was referred to the Prophet ﷺ who dismissed the claim and said: "Did you want to eat his flesh?"

[٤٣٦٨] ١٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو غَسَّانَ الْمُسَمَعِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ هِشَامٍ، حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ زُرَّارَةَ ابْنِ أَوْفَى، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا عَضَّ ذِرَاعَ رَجُلٍ، فَجَذَبَهُ فَسَقَطَتْ نَيْبَتُهُ، فَرَفَعَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَأَبْطَلَهُ، وَقَالَ: «أَرَدْتَ أَنْ تَأْكُلَ لَحْمَهُ؟».

[4369] 20 - (1674) It was narrated from Ṣafwân bin Ya'la that a servant of Ya'la bin Munyah bit another man on the arm, and he pulled it away and his incisor fell out. The matter was referred to the Prophet ﷺ

[٤٣٦٩] ٢٠- (١٦٧٤) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو غَسَّانَ الْمُسَمَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذٌ [يَعْنِي ابْنَ هِشَامٍ]: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ بُدَيْلٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ أَبِي رَبَاحٍ، عَنْ

who dismissed the claim and said: "Did you want to bite him as a male camel bites?"

[4370] 21 - (1673) It was narrated from 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain that a man bit the hand of another man, who pulled his hand away and one or more of his incisors fell out. He referred the matter to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "What do you want me to do? Do you want me to order him to put his hand in your mouth so that you can bite it like a male camel? Give him your hand so that he can bite it, then you can pull it away"

[4371] 22 - (1674) It was narrated from Ṣafwân bin Ya'la bin Munyah that his father said: "A man came to the Prophet ﷺ. He had bitten a man's hand, who had pulled his hand away and his incisors had fallen out." He said: "The Prophet ﷺ dismissed the claim and said: 'Did you want to bite him as a camel bites?'"

[4372] 23 - (...) Ṣafwân bin Ya'la bin Umayyah narrated that his father said: "I went out with

صَفْوَانَ بْنِ يَعْلَى أَنَّ أَجِيرًا لِيَعْلَى بْنِ مُئَيَّةَ، عَضَّ رَجُلٌ ذِرَاعَهُ، فَجَذَبَهَا فَسَقَطَتْ نَيْبَتُهُ، فَرَفِعَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَأَبْطَلَهَا وَقَالَ: «أَرَدْتَ أَنْ تَقْضِمَهَا كَمَا يَقْضِمُ الْفَحْلُ؟». [انظر: ٤٣٧١]

[٤٣٧٠] ٢١ - (١٦٧٣) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ التَّوْفَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَيْشُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ [مُحَمَّدِ] بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا عَضَّ يَدَ رَجُلٍ، فَانْتَزَعَ يَدَهُ فَسَقَطَتْ نَيْبَتُهُ أَوْ ثَنَائِيَهُ، فَاسْتَعَدَّى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا تَأْمُرُنِي؟ تَأْمُرُنِي أَنْ أَمُرَهُ أَنْ يَدَعَ يَدَهُ فِي فَيْكِ تَقْضِمُهَا كَمَا يَقْضِمُ الْفَحْلُ؟ اذْفَعْ يَدَكَ حَتَّى يَعْضَهَا ثُمَّ انْتَرِعْهَا». [راجع: ٤٣٦٦]

[٤٣٧١] ٢٢ - (١٦٧٤) حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ فَرُوحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَطَاءٌ عَنْ صَفْوَانَ بْنِ يَعْلَى ابْنِ مُئَيَّةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَجُلٌ، وَقَدْ عَضَّ يَدَ رَجُلٍ، فَانْتَزَعَ يَدَهُ فَسَقَطَتْ نَيْبَتُهُ يَعْنِي الَّذِي عَضَّهُ قَالَ: فَأَبْطَلَهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، وَقَالَ: «أَرَدْتَ أَنْ تَقْضِمَهُ كَمَا يَقْضِمُ الْفَحْلُ؟». [راجع: ٤٣٦٩]

[٤٣٧٢] ٢٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا

the Prophet ﷺ on the campaign to Tâbûk. He said: ‘Ya’la used to say: “That campaign was the best of my deeds, in my view.”’ ‘Aṭâ’ said: “Şafwân said: ‘Ya’la said: “I had a servant who fought with another man and one of them bit the hand of the other” - Şafwân said: “He told me which of them bit the other - the one who was bit pulled his hand away from the one who bit him, and pulled out one of his incisors. They came to the Prophet ﷺ, who dismissed his claim for his tooth.”

[4373] (...) Ibn Juraij narrated a similar report (as no. 4372) with this chain.

Chapter 5. The Validity Of Qisâs For Teeth And The Like

[4374] 24 - (1675) It was narrated from Anas that the sister of Ar-Ruba’î Umm Hâriṭhah, injured a person. They referred the dispute to the Prophet ﷺ and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Qisâs, Qisâs.” Umm Ar-Rabî’ said: “O Messenger of Allâh, will Qisâs be taken from So-and-so? By Allâh, no Qisâs will be taken from her!” The Prophet ﷺ said: “Subhân-Allâh, O Umm Ar-Rabî’! Qisâs is a command in the Book of

ابن جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ: أَخْبَرَنِي صَفْوَانُ بْنُ يَعْلَى بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: غَزَوْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ غَزْوَةَ تَبُوكَ، قَالَ: وَكَانَ يَعْلى يَقُولُ: تِلْكَ الْعَزْوَةُ أَوْتُقُ عَمَلِي عِنْدِي، فَقَالَ عَطَاءٌ: قَالَ صَفْوَانُ: قَالَ يَعْلى: كَانَ لِي أَجِيرٌ، فَقَاتَلَ إِنْسَانًا فَغَضَّ أَحَدُهُمَا يَدَ الْآخَرَ - قَالَ: لَقَدْ أَخْبَرَنِي صَفْوَانُ أَبِيهِمَا غَضَّ الْآخَرَ - فَانْتَزَعَ الْمَعْضُوضُ يَدَهُ مِنْ فِي الْعَاضِ، فَانْتَزَعَ إِحْدَى نَيْبَيْهِ، فَأَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَأَهْدَرَ نَيْبَيْهِ.

[٤٣٧٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ زُرَّارَةَ، أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ إِثْبَاتِ الْقِصَاصِ فِي الْأَسْنَانِ وَمَا فِي مَعْنَاهَا) (التحفة ٥)

[٤٣٧٤] [٢٤- (١٦٧٥)] وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ [ابْنُ مُسْلِمٍ]: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا ثَابِتٌ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ، أَنَّ أُخْتِ الرَّبِيعِ أُمَّ حَارِثَةَ، جَرَحَتْ إِنْسَانًا، فَاخْتَصَمُوا إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الْقِصَاصُ، الْقِصَاصُ» فَقَالَتْ أُمُّ الرَّبِيعِ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَيَقْتَصُّ مِنْ فُلَانَةٍ؟ وَاللَّهِ!

Allâh.” She said: “No, by Allâh, no *Qisâs* will ever be taken from her.” She kept saying it until they accepted the *Diyah*. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Among the slaves of Allâh are those who, if they swear by Allâh that something will happen or not happen, then their oaths will be fulfilled.”

Chapter 6. When It Is Permissible To Shed The Blood Of A Muslim

[4375] 25 - (1676) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘It is not permissible to shed the blood of a Muslim who testifies that none has the right to be worshiped but Allâh and that I am the Messenger of Allâh, except in one of three cases: A married (or previously married) adulterer, a life for a life, or one who forsakes his religion leaving the *Jamâ’ah* (the congregation of Muslims).’”

[4376] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 4375) was narrated from Al-A‘*mash* with this chain.

لَا يُقْتَصُّ مِنْهَا، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ! يَا أُمَّ الرَّبِيعِ! الْفِصَاصُ كِتَابُ اللَّهِ» قَالَتْ: لَا، وَاللَّهِ! لَا يُقْتَصُّ مِنْهَا أَبَدًا، قَالَ: فَمَا زَالَتْ حَتَّى قَبِلُوا الدِّيَةَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ مِنْ عِبَادِ اللَّهِ مَنْ لَوْ أَقْسَمَ عَلَى اللَّهِ لَأَبْرَهُ».

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ مَا يَبَاحُ بِهِ دَمُ

المسلم) (التحفة ٦)

[٤٣٧٥] ٢٥ - (١٦٧٦) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ وَوَكَيْعٌ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَرْثَةَ، عَنْ سُرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَجِلُّ دَمُ امْرِئٍ مُسْلِمٍ، يَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَأَنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، إِلَّا بِإِحْدَى ثَلَاثٍ: النِّيبِ الزَّانِ، وَالنَّفْسِ بِالنَّفْسِ، وَالتَّارِكِ لِذِيئِهِ الْمُفَارِقِ لِلْجَمَاعَةِ».

[٤٣٧٦] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُمَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ، كُلُّهُمُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. مِثْلُهُ.

[4377] 26 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood up among us and said: ‘By the One besides Whom none has the right to be worshiped! It is not permissible to shed the blood of a Muslim man who testifies that none has the right to be worshiped but Allâh and that I am the Messenger of Allâh, except in three cases: One who leaves Islam abandoning the *Jamâ’ah* (the congregation of Muslims), a married (or previously married) adulterer, and a life for a life.”

Al-A’mash said: I narrated it to Ibrâhîm, and he narrated a similar report from Al-Aswad, from ‘Aishah.

[4378] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Sufyân (no. 4377) was narrated from Al-A’mash with both chains, but he did not mention in his *Hadîth* the words: “By the One besides Whom none has the right to be worshiped.”

Chapter 7. The Sin Of The One Who Set The Precedent Of Killing

[4379] 27 - (1677) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘No

[٤٣٧٧] ٢٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ حَبِيبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَحْمَدَ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مُرَّةَ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَامَ فِينَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «وَالَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُهُ لَا يَحِلُّ دَمَ رَجُلٍ مُسْلِمٍ يَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَأَنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، إِلَّا ثَلَاثَةً نَفَرٍ: التَّارِكُ لِلْإِسْلَامِ، الْمُفَارِقُ لِلْجَمَاعَةِ أَوْ الْجَمَاعَةِ، - شَكَّ فِيهِ أَحْمَدُ - وَالتَّيِّبُ الرَّائِي، وَالنَّفْسُ بِالنَّفْسِ».

قَالَ الْأَعْمَشُ: فَحَدَّثْتُ بِهِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، فَحَدَّثَنِي عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ. بِمِثْلِهِ. [٤٣٧٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ وَالْقَاسِمُ بْنُ زَكَرِيَّا، قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى، عَنْ شَيْبَانَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِالْإِسْنَادَيْنِ جَمِيعًا، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ سُفْيَانَ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ فِي الْحَدِيثِ قَوْلَهُ: «وَالَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُهُ!».

(المعجم ٧) - (باب بيان إثم من سنّ القتل) (التحفة ٧)

[٤٣٧٩] ٢٧ - (١٦٧٧) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ

soul is killed unlawfully, but there is a share of the sin on the first son of Âdam, because he was the first one to set the precedent of killing.”

[4380] (...) It was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain (a *Hadith* similar as no. 4379). In the *Hadith* of Jarîr and “Eisa bin Yûnus (sub-narrators): “because he killed” and it does not say “the first one.”

Chapter 8. The Punishment For Bloodshed In The Hereafter, And Bloodshed Will Be The First Thing Concerning Which Judgment Is Passed Among The People On The Day Of Resurrection

[4381] 28 - (1678) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘The first thing concerning which judgment will be passed among the people on the Day of Resurrection will be bloodshed.’”

نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - قَالَ : حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مُرَّةَ ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ : قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ : « لَا تُقْتَلُ نَفْسٌ ظُلْمًا ، إِلَّا كَانَ عَلَى ابْنِ آدَمَ الْأَوَّلِ كِفْلٌ مِنْ دِمَهِهَا ، لِأَنَّهُ كَانَ أَوَّلَ مَنْ سَنَّ الْقَتْلَ » .

[٤٣٨٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ : حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ : أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ وَعِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ : حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ وَعِيسَى [بْنِ يُونُسَ] : « لِأَنَّهُ سَنَّ الْقَتْلَ » لَمْ يَذْكُرَا : أَوَّلَ .

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابُ الْمَجَازَاةِ بِالْدَّمَاءِ فِي الْآخِرَةِ ، وَأَنَّهَا أَوَّلُ مَا يَقْضَى فِيهِ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ) (التحفة ٨)

[٤٣٨١] ٢٨- (١٦٧٨) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ وَكَيْعٍ ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ : حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ وَوَكَيْعٌ عَنِ

الأَعْمَشِ؛ عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَوَّلُ مَا يُقْضَى بَيْنَ النَّاسِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، فِي الدِّمَاءِ».

[4382] (...) A similar report (as no. 4381) was narrated from 'Abdullāh from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٤٣٨٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ: - يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ -؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي بَشْرُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، كُلُّهُمُ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ بَعْضَهُمْ قَالَ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ: «يُقْضَى»، وَبَعْضُهُمْ قَالَ: «يُحْكَمُ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ».

Chapter 9. Emphasis On The Sanctity Of Blood, Honor And Wealth

[4383] 29 - (1679) It was narrated from Abū Bakrah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Time has returned to its original order as it was on the day when Allāh created the heavens and the earth. The year is twelve months, of which four are sacred: Three consecutive months; Dhul-Qa'dah, Dhul-Hijjah and Muḥarram - and Rajab, the month of Muḍar, which comes

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابُ تَغْلِيظِ تَحْرِيمِ الدِّمَاءِ وَالْأَعْرَاضِ وَالْأَمْوَالِ) (التحفة ٩)

[٤٣٨٣] ٢٩ - (١٦٧٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبٍ الْحَارِثِيُّ - وَتَقَارَبَا فِي اللَّفْظِ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ الثَّقَفِيُّ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنِ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الرِّمَانَ قَدْ اسْتَدَارَ كَهَيْئَتِهِ يَوْمَ خَلَقَ اللَّهُ

between Jumâda and Sha'bân." Then he said: "What month is this?" We said: "Allâh and His Messenger know best." He remained silent until we thought that he was going to call it by another name. He said: "Is it not Dhul-Hijjah?" We said: "Yes indeed." He said: "What land is this?" We said: "Allâh and His Messenger know best." He remained silent until we thought that he was going to call it by another name. He said: "Is it not Al-Baldah (the city of Makkah)?" We said: "Yes indeed." He said: "What day is this?" We said: "Allâh and His Messenger know best." He remained silent until we thought that he was going to call it by another name. He said: "Is it not the Day of Sacrifice?" We said: "Yes indeed, O Messenger of Allâh." He said: "Your blood and your wealth" - Muḥammad (a narrator) said: "and I think he said: 'your honor' - "are sacred to you, as sacred as this day of yours, in this land of yours, in this month of yours. You will meet your Lord, and He will ask you about your deeds, so do not turn back misguided after I am gone, striking one another's necks. Let those who are present convey it to those who are absent; perhaps some of those to whom it is conveyed will understand it better than some of those who hear it." Then he said: "Have I not conveyed (the message)?"

السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ، السَّنَةُ اثْنَا عَشَرَ شَهْرًا، مِنْهَا أَرْبَعَةٌ حُرْمٌ، ثَلَاثَةٌ مَتَوَالِيَاتٌ: ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ وَذُو الْحِجَّةِ وَالْمَحْرَمِ، وَرَجَبٌ، شَهْرٌ مُضَرٌّ، الَّذِي بَيْنَ جُمَادَى وَشَعْبَانَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَيُّ شَهْرٍ هَذَا؟» قُلْنَا: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، قَالَ: فَسَكَتَ حَتَّى ظَنَنَّا أَنَّهُ سَيُسَمِّيهِ بِغَيْرِ اسْمِهِ، قَالَ: «أَلَيْسَ ذَا الْحِجَّةِ؟» قُلْنَا: بَلَى، قَالَ: «فَأَيُّ بَلَدٍ هَذَا؟» قُلْنَا: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، قَالَ: فَسَكَتَ حَتَّى ظَنَنَّا أَنَّهُ سَيُسَمِّيهِ بِغَيْرِ اسْمِهِ، قَالَ: «أَلَيْسَ الْبَلَدَةَ؟» قُلْنَا: بَلَى، قَالَ: «فَأَيُّ يَوْمٍ هَذَا؟» قُلْنَا: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، قَالَ: فَسَكَتَ حَتَّى ظَنَنَّا أَنَّهُ سَيُسَمِّيهِ بِغَيْرِ اسْمِهِ، قَالَ: «أَلَيْسَ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ؟» قُلْنَا: بَلَى، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «فَإِنَّ دِمَاءَكُمْ وَأَمْوَالَكُمْ - قَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ: وَأَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ - وَأَعْرَاضَكُمْ حَرَامٌ عَلَيْكُمْ، كَحُرْمَةِ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا، فِي بَلَدِكُمْ هَذَا، فِي شَهْرِكُمْ هَذَا، وَسَتَلْقَوْنَ رَبَّكُمْ فَيَسْأَلُكُمْ عَنْ أَعْمَالِكُمْ، فَلَا تَرْجِعَنَّ بَعْدِي ضَلَالًا يَضْرِبُ بَعْضُكُمْ رِقَابَ بَعْضٍ، أَلَا لِيُبَلِّغَ الشَّاهِدُ الْغَائِبَ، فَلَعَلَّ بَعْضَ مَنْ يُبَلِّغُهُ يَكُونُ أَوْعَى لَهُ مِنْ بَعْضِ مَنْ سَمِعَهُ»، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَلَا هَلْ بَلَّغْتُمْ؟»

Ibn Ḥabīb said in his report: "And Rajab of Muḍar."

Abî Bakr (a narrator) said: "Do not turn back after me."

[4384] 30 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin Abî Bakrah that his father said: "On that day, he (ﷺ) sat on his camel and someone took hold of its nose-ring, and he said: 'Do you know what day this is?' They said: 'Allāh and His Messenger know best,' until we thought that he was going to call it by another name. He said: 'Is it not the Day of Sacrifice?' We said: 'Yes indeed, O Messenger of Allāh.' He said: 'What month is this?' We said: 'Allāh and His Messenger know best.' He said: 'Is it not Dhul-Hijjah?' We said: 'Yes indeed, O Messenger of Allāh.' He said: 'What land is this?' We said: 'Allāh and His Messenger know best,' until we thought that he was going to call it by another name. He said: 'Is it not Al-Baldah (the city of Makka). We said: 'Yes indeed, O Messenger of Allāh.' He said: 'Your blood, your wealth and your honor are sacred to you, as sacred as this day of yours, in this month of yours, in this land of yours. Let those who are present convey it to those who are absent.' Then he turned towards two speckled black and white rams and sacrificed them, and to a flock of

قَالَ ابْنُ حَبِيبٍ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: «وَرَجَبُ مُضَرَ»، وَفِي رِوَايَةِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ: «فَلَا تَرْجِعُوا بَعْدِي».

[٤٣٨٤] ٣٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا نَضْرُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجَهْضِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: لَمَّا كَانَ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمَ، قَعَدَ عَلِيٌّ بَعِيرِهِ وَأَخَذَ إِنْسَانٌ بِخِطَامِهِ، فَقَالَ: «أَتَدْرُونَ أَيَّ يَوْمٍ هَذَا؟» قَالُوا: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، حَتَّى ظَنَنَّا أَنَّهُ سَيَسْمِيهِ سِوَى اسْمِهِ، فَقَالَ: «أَلَيْسَ بِيَوْمِ النَّحْرِ؟» قُلْنَا: بَلَى، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «فَأَيُّ شَهْرٍ هَذَا؟» قُلْنَا: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، قَالَ: «أَلَيْسَ بِذِي الْحِجَّةِ؟» قُلْنَا: بَلَى، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «فَأَيُّ بَلَدٍ هَذَا؟» قُلْنَا: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، قَالَ: حَتَّى ظَنَنَّا أَنَّهُ سَيَسْمِيهِ سِوَى اسْمِهِ، قَالَ: «أَلَيْسَ بِالْبَلَدَةِ؟» قُلْنَا: بَلَى، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «فَإِنَّ دِمَاءَكُمْ وَأَمْوَالَكُمْ وَأَعْرَاضَكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ حَرَامٌ، كَحُرْمَةِ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا، فِي شَهْرِكُمْ هَذَا، فِي بَلَدِكُمْ هَذَا، فَلْيُبَلِّغِ الشَّاهِدُ الْغَائِبَ».

قَالَ: ثُمَّ انْكَفَأَ إِلَى كَبَشَيْنِ أَمْلَحَيْنِ فَلَذَبَحَهُمَا، وَإِلَى جُرَيْعَةٍ مِنَ الْعَنَمِ فَفَسَمَهَا بَيْنَنَا.

sheep which he distributed amongst us.

[4385] (...) ‘Abdur-Rahmân bin Abî Bakrah narrated that his father said: “When that day came, the Prophet ﷺ sat on a camel and a man was holding on to its rope or reins...” and he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Yazîd bin Zurai’ (no 4384).

[4386] 31 - (...) It was narrated that Abî Bakrah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ addressed us on the Day of Sacrifice and said: ‘What day is this?’”... they quoted a *Hadîth* like that of Ibn ‘Awn (no. 4385), except that he did not mention: “Your honor” and he did not mention: “Then he turned towards two speckled black and white rams,” etc. And in his *Hadîth* he said: “As sacred as this day of yours, in this month of yours, in this land of yours, until the Day you meet your Lord. Have I not conveyed (the message)?” They said: “Yes.” He said: “O Allâh, bear witness.”

[٤٣٨٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ مَسْعَدَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، قَالَ: قَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ: قَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: لَمَّا كَانَ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمَ جَلَسَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى بَعِيرٍ، قَالَ: وَرَجُلٌ آخِذٌ بِرِمَامِهِ - أَوْ قَالَ: بِخِطَامِهِ -، فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ يَزِيدِ ابْنِ زُرَيْعٍ.

[٤٣٨٦] ٣١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ بْنُ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سِيرِينَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، وَعَنْ رَجُلٍ آخَرَ هُوَ فِي نَفْسِي أَفْضَلُ مِنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنُ جَبَلَةَ وَأَحْمَدُ ابْنُ خِرَاشٍ،: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةُ بِإِسْنَادِ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ - وَسَمَى الرَّجُلَ حُمَيْدَ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ - عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ قَالَ: حَطَبْنَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ، فَقَالَ: «أَيُّ يَوْمٍ هَذَا؟» وَسَاقُوا الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ لَا يَذْكُرُ: «وَأَغْرَاضَكُمْ» وَلَا يَذْكُرُ: ثُمَّ انْكَفَأَ إِلَى

كَبِشِينَ وَمَا بَعْدَهُ، وَقَالَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ:
«كَحْرَمَةِ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا، فِي شَهْرِكُمْ هَذَا،
فِي بَلَدِكُمْ هَذَا إِلَى يَوْمِ تَلْقَوْنَ رَبَّكُمْ،
أَلَا هَلْ بَلَّغْتُ؟» قَالُوا: نَعَمْ، قَالَ:
«اللَّهُمَّ اشْهَدْ».

Chapter 10. A Confession To Murder Is Valid And The Heir Of The Victim Is Entitled To Qisās, But It Is Recommended To Ask Him To Let Him Go

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابُ صَحَةِ الْإِقْرَارِ
بِالْقَتْلِ وَتَمَكِينِ وَلِيِّ الْقَتِيلِ مِنْ
الْقِصَاصِ، وَاسْتِحْبَابِ طَلْبِ الْعَفْوِ
مِنْهُ) (التحفة ١٠)

[4387] 32 - (1680) It was narrated that 'Alqamah bin Wâ'il narrated that his father told him: "I was sitting with the Prophet ﷺ when a man came leading another on a rope. He said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, this man killed my brother.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Did you kill him?' He said: 'If he does not admit it, I will establish proof against him.' He said: 'Yes, I killed him.' He said: 'How did you kill him?' He said: 'He and I were striking leaves from a tree, and he insulted me so I got angry and struck him with the axe on the side of his head and killed him.' The Prophet ﷺ said to him: 'Do you have anything with which to pay the *Diyah* for yourself?' He said: 'I have no property except my cloak and my axe.' He said: 'Perhaps your

[٤٣٨٧] ٣٢ - (١٦٨٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ
اللَّهُ بْنُ مُعَاذِ الْعَبْرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا
أَبُو يُونُسَ، عَنْ سِمَاكِ بْنِ حَرْبٍ عَنْ
عَلْقَمَةَ بْنِ وَاثِلٍ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ حَدَّثَهُ قَالَ:
إِنِّي لَقَاعِدٌ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ إِذْ جَاءَ رَجُلٌ
يَقُودُ آخَرَ بِنِسْعِهِ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!
هَذَا قَتَلَ أَخِي، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:
«أَقْتَلْتَهُ؟» - فَقَالَ: إِنَّهُ لَوْ لَمْ يَعْتَرِفْ أَقَمْتُ
عَلَيْهِ الْبَيْتَةَ - قَالَ: نَعَمْ قَتَلْتُهُ، قَالَ:
«كَيْفَ قَتَلْتَهُ؟» قَالَ: كُنْتُ أَنَا وَهُوَ نَحْتَبُطُ
مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ، فَسَبَبَنِي فَأَغْضَبَنِي، فَضَرَبْتُهُ
بِالْفَأْسِ عَلَى قَرْبِهِ فَقَتَلْتُهُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «هَلْ لَكَ مِنْ شَيْءٍ تُؤَدِّيهِ عَن
نَفْسِكَ؟» قَالَ: مَا لِي مَالٌ إِلَّا كِسَائِي
وَفَأْسِي، قَالَ: «فَتَرَى قَوْمَكَ يَشْتَرُونَكَ؟»

people will pay your ransom?' He said: 'I am too insignificant among my people for that.' He threw the rope to him and said: 'Take your companion away.' The man took him away, and when he turned away, the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'If he kills him he will be like him.' He came back and said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, I have heard that what you said: "If he kills him he will be like him," but I took him at your command.' The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Don't you want him to carry your sin and the sin of your companion?' He said: 'O Prophet of Allāh, yes.' He said: 'If so, then let it be,' and he threw the rope down and let him go."

[4388] 33 - (...) It was narrated from 'Alqamah bin Wâ'il that his father said: "A man who had killed another man was brought to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ by the heir of the one who had been killed, and (the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ gave the heir the right to retaliate). He took him away with a rope around his neck by which he was leading him. When he left, the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'The killer and the slain are both in Hell.' A man went to that man and told him what the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ had said, so he let him go."

Ismâ'il bin Sâlim said: "I mentioned that to Ḥabîb bin Abî Thâbit and he said: 'Ibn Ashwa'

قَالَ: أَنَا أَهْوَنُ عَلَى قَوْمِي مِنْ ذَلِكَ، فَرَمَى إِلَيْهِ بِنَسْعَتِهِ، وَقَالَ: «دُونَكَ صَاحِبِكَ»، فَأَنْطَلَقَ بِهِ الرَّجُلُ، فَلَمَّا وَلَّى قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنْ قَتَلَهُ فَهُوَ مِثْلُهُ» فَرَجَعَ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! [إِنَّهُ] بَلَّغَنِي أَنَّكَ قُلْتَ: «إِنْ قَتَلَهُ فَهُوَ مِثْلُهُ» وَأَخَذْتُهُ بِأَمْرِكَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَمَا تُرِيدُ أَنْ يُوَءَ بِأَثْمِكَ وَإِنَّهُمْ صَاحِبِكَ؟» قَالَ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ - لَعَلَّهُ قَالَ - بَلَى، قَالَ: «فَإِنَّ ذَلِكَ كَذَلِكَ»، قَالَ: فَرَمَى بِنَسْعَتِهِ وَخَلَّى سَبِيلَهُ.

[٤٣٨٨] ٣٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ بْنِ وَاثِلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: أَتَيْتِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِرَجُلٍ قَتَلَ رَجُلًا، فَأَقَادَ وَلِيَّ الْمَقْتُولِ مِنْهُ، فَأَنْطَلَقَ بِهِ وَفِي عُنُقِهِ نَسْعَةٌ يَجْرُهَا، فَلَمَّا أَدْبَرَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الْقَاتِلُ وَالْمَقْتُولُ فِي النَّارِ» فَأَتَى رَجُلٌ الرَّجُلَ فَقَالَ لَهُ مَقَالَةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: فَخَلَّى عَنْهُ.

قَالَ إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ سَالِمٍ: فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِحَبِيبِ بْنِ أَبِي ثَابِتٍ فَقَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ

told me that the Prophet ﷺ asked him to let him go and he refused.”

أَشْوَعٌ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ إِنَّمَا سَأَلَهُ أَنْ يُعْفُو عَنْهُ فَأَبَى.

Chapter 11. The *Diyah* For A Fetus ; And The *Diyah* For Accidental Killing And The Ambiguous Killing Must Be Paid By The *‘Aqilah*^[1] Of The Killer

(المعجم ١١) - (بَابُ دِيَةِ الْجِنِينِ،
ووجوب الدية في قتل الخطأ وشبه
العمد على عاقلة الجاني) (التحفة ١١)

[4389] 34 - (1681) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that there were two women from Hudhail, one of whom threw a stone at the other and caused her to miscarry. The Prophet ﷺ ordered that a slave, male or female, be given as *Diyah*.

[٤٣٨٩] ٣٤ - (١٦٨١) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ، عَنِ
ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ امْرَأَتَيْنِ مِنْ هُدَيْلٍ، رَمَتْ
إِحْدَاهُمَا الْأُخْرَى، فَطَرَحَتْ جَنِينَهَا،
فَقَضَى فِيهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، بِعُرَّةٍ أَوْ أَمَةٍ.

[4390] 35 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ruled that a slave, male or female, be given as *Diyah* for the fetus of a woman from Banû Liḥyân who was miscarried and born dead. Then the woman who was ordered to give the slave had died, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ruled that her estate be given to her sons and husband, and that the *Diyah* be paid by her *‘Aṣabah*.^[2]

[٤٣٩٠] ٣٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ
سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنِ
ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قَضَى
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي جَنِينِ امْرَأَةٍ مِنْ بَنِي
لَحْيَانَ سَقَطَ مَيِّتًا، بِعُرَّةٍ أَوْ أَمَةٍ، ثُمَّ إِنَّ
الْمَرْأَةَ الَّتِي قَضَى عَلَيْهَا بِالْعُرَّةِ تُوَفِّتُ،
فَقَضَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِأَنَّ: مِيرَاثَهَا لِبَنِيهَا
وَزَوْجِهَا، وَأَنَّ: الْعَقْلَ عَلَى عَصَبَتِهَا.

[4391] 36 - (...) Abû Hurairah said: “Two women from Hudhail fought and one of them threw a

[٤٣٩١] ٣٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
الطَّاهِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا حَرْمَلَةُ

[1] *‘Aqilah*: The relatives who must pay the *Aql* or *Diyah* (blood money), meaning, the male relatives on the father’s side.

[2] *‘Aṣabah*: The male relatives on the father’s side.

rock at the other and killed her and the child in her womb. They referred the matter to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ruled that the *Diyah* for her fetus was a slave, male or female, and he ruled that the *Diyah* for the woman be paid by her (the killer's) *'Âqilah*, and that her children and those who were with her would inherit her estate. Ḥamal bin An-Nâbighah Al-Hudhalî said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, how can a penalty be paid for one who did not drink or eat, or speak or make any sound (he said so rhyming the words in a poetic way)? Such a one should be overlooked.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'This man is one of the brothers of the soothsayers,' because of the rhymed speech with which he spoke."

[4392] (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "Two women fought..." and he quoted the *Hadith* (as no. 4390), but he did not mention: "Her children and those who were with her would inherit her estate." And he said: "Someone said: 'Why should we pay the *Diyah*?'?" But he did not mention Ḥamal bin Mâlik by name.

[4393] 37 - (1682) It was narrated that Al-Mughîrah bin Shu'bah said: "A woman struck

ابْنُ يَحْيَى التُّجَيْبِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ:
أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ
الْمُسَيَّبِ وَأَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ أَنَّ
أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: اقْتَتَلَتِ امْرَأَتَانِ مِنْ
هُذَيْلٍ، فَرَمَتِ إِحْدَاهُمَا الْأُخْرَى بِحَجَرٍ
فَقَتَلَتْهَا وَمَا فِي بَطْنِهَا، فَأَخْتَصَمُوا إِلَى
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَضَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
أَنَّ: دِيَّةَ جَنِينِهَا غُرَّةٌ: عَبْدٌ أَوْ وَلِيدَةٌ،
وَقَضَى بِدِيَّةِ الْمَرْأَةِ عَلَى عَاقِلَتِهَا، وَوَرَّثَهَا
وَلَدَهَا وَمَنْ مَعَهُمْ، فَقَالَ حَمَلُ بْنُ النَّبِغَةِ
الْهُذَلِيُّ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! كَيْفَ أَعْرَمُ مَنْ لَا
شَرِبَ وَلَا أَكَلَ، وَلَا نَطَقَ وَلَا اسْتَهَلَ؟
فَمِثْلُ ذَلِكَ يُطَلُّ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:
«إِنَّمَا هَذَا مِنْ إِخْوَانِ الْكُهَّانِ» مِنْ أَجْلِ
سَجْعِهِ الَّذِي سَجَعَ.

[٤٣٩٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ

حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا
مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنِ
أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: اقْتَتَلَتِ امْرَأَتَانِ، وَسَاقَ
الْحَدِيثَ بِقِصَّتِهِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: وَوَرَّثَهَا
وَلَدَهَا وَمَنْ مَعَهُمْ، وَقَالَ: فَقَالَ قَائِلٌ:
كَيْفَ نَعْقِلُ؟ وَلَمْ يُسَمِّ حَمَلُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ.

[٤٣٩٣] ٣٧ - (١٦٨٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا

إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا

pregnant co-wife with a tent pole, killing her. One of the women was from the tribe of Lihyân. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ruled that the *Diyah* for the one who had been killed was to be paid by the *‘Ashabah* of the killer, and a slave, male or female, should be given (as *Diyah*) for the fetus in her womb. A man from the *‘Ashabah* of the killer said: ‘Should we pay the *Diyah* for one who did not eat or drink or make any sound? Such a one should be overlooked.’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Is this rhymed speech like that of the Bedouin?’”

He said: “And he (ﷺ) imposed the *Diyah* on them.”

[4394] 38 - (...) It was narrated that Al-Mughîrah bin Shu‘bah said: “A woman killed her co-wife with a tent pole. Her case was brought to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he ruled that her *‘Aqilah* should pay the *Diyah*. She was pregnant, so he also ruled that a slave be given as *Diyah* for the fetus. One of her *‘Ashabah* said: ‘Should we pay *Diyah* for one who did not eat or drink or cry or make any sound? Such a one should be overlooked.’ He said: ‘Is this rhymed speech like that of the Bedouin?’”

جَرِيرٌ عَنِ مَنصُورٍ، عَنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ نُسَيْبَةَ الْخَزَاعِيِّ، عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةَ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ قَالَ: ضَرَبَتْ امْرَأَةً ضَرَبَتْهَا بَعْمُودٍ فَسَطَّاطٍ وَهِيَ حُبْلَى فَقَتَلْتَهَا، قَالَ: وَإِخْدَاهُمَا لِحَيَاتِيَّ، قَالَ: فَجَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ دِيَةَ الْمَقْتُولَةِ عَلَى عَصَبَةِ الْقَاتِلَةِ، وَغُرَّةٌ لِمَا فِي بَطْنِهَا، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ عَصَبَةِ الْقَاتِلَةِ: أَنْعَرُمُ دِيَةَ مَنْ لَا أَكَلَ وَلَا شَرَبَ وَلَا اسْتَهَلَّ؟ فَمِثْلُ ذَلِكَ يُطَلُّ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَسَجْعُ كَسَجْعِ الْأَعْرَابِ؟».

قَالَ: وَجَعَلَ عَلَيْهِمُ الدِّيَةَ.

[٤٣٩٤] ٣٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَفْضَلٌ عَنِ مَنصُورٍ، عَنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ نُسَيْبَةَ، عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةَ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ قَالَ: أَنَّ امْرَأَةً قَتَلَتْ ضَرَبَتْهَا بَعْمُودٍ فَسَطَّاطٍ، فَأَتَى فِيهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَضَى عَلَى عَاقِلَتِهَا بِالْذِّيَّةِ، وَكَانَتْ حَامِلًا، فَقَضَى فِي الْجَنِينِ بِغُرَّةٍ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُ عَصَبَتِهَا: أُنْدِي مَنْ لَا طَعِمَ وَلَا شَرَبَ وَلَا صَاحَ فَاسْتَهَلَّ؟ وَمِثْلُ ذَلِكَ يُطَلُّ؟ [قَالَ]: «سَجْعُ كَسَجْعِ الْأَعْرَابِ؟».

[4395] (...) A *Hadith* like that of Jarir and Mufaddal (no. 4393, 4394) was narrated from Manṣūr with this chain.

[٤٣٩٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَ مَعْنَى حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ وَمُفَضَّلٍ.

[4396] (...) This *Hadith* was narrated from Manṣūr with their chain, except that it says: “She miscarried, and the matter was referred to the Prophet ﷺ who ruled that a slave be given (as *Diyah*). And he imposed that on the relatives of the woman; but in this *Hadith* it does not mention the *Diyah* for the woman.

[٤٣٩٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ بِإِسْنَادِهِمُ الْحَدِيثَ بِقِصَّتِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِيهِ: فَاسْقَطْتُ، فَرَفَعَ ذَلِكَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَضَى فِيهِ بِغُرَّةٍ، وَجَعَلَهُ عَلَى أَوْلِيَاءِ الْمَرْأَةِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكَرْ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: دِيَةَ الْمَرْأَةِ.

[4397] 39 - (1683) It was narrated that Al-Miswar bin Makhramah said: “Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb consulted the people about *Diyah* for a woman’s miscarriage. Al-Mughīrah bin Shu’bah said: ‘I saw the Prophet ﷺ ruling that a slave, male or female, should be given.’ Umar said: ‘Bring me someone who can testify with you.’ He (the narrator) said: ‘Muḥammad bin Maslamah testified with him.’”

[٤٣٩٧] ٣٩ - (١٦٨٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ غُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ الْمُسَوَّرِ بْنِ مَسْرَمَةَ قَالَ: اسْتَشَارَ عُمَرُ ابْنَ الْخَطَّابِ النَّاسَ فِي مِلَاصِ الْمَرْأَةِ، فَقَالَ الْمُغِيرَةُ بْنُ شُعْبَةَ: شَهِدْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَضَى فِيهِ بِغُرَّةٍ: عَبْدٌ أَوْ أَمَةٌ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: إِنِّي بِيَمَنِ يَشْهَدُ مَعَكَ. قَالَ: فَشَهِدَ لَهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ.

29. The Book Of *Hudûd* (Legal Punishments)

١٤ - (المعجم ٢٩) - كتاب الحدود
(التحفة ...)

Chapter 1. The *Hadd* For Stealing And The Minimum Threshold

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ حَدِّ السَّرْقَةِ)
ونصابها (التحفة ١٢)

[4398] 1 - (1684) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ would cut off the thief’s hand for one-quarter of a Dīnār or more.”

[٤٣٩٨] ١ - (١٦٨٤) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَابْنُ أَبِي
عُمَرَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى - قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي
عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا
سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ،
عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يَقْطَعُ السَّارِقَ فِي رُبْعِ دِينَارٍ فَصَاعِدًا.

[4399] (...) A similar report (as no. 4398) was narrated from Az-Zuhrī with this chain.

[٤٣٩٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ
الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ
أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَرُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا
سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، كُلُّهُمُ
عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ. بِمِثْلِهِ، فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[4400] 2 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Āishah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “The hand of a thief should not be cut off, except for one-quarter of a Dīnār or more.”

[٤٤٠٠] ٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ
ابْنُ شُجَاعٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِلْوَلِيدِ وَحَرَمَلَةَ -
قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ

[1] *Hudûd*: Plural; *Hadd*: Singular

عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ وَعَمْرَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تُقَطَّعُ يَدُ السَّارِقِ إِلَّا فِي رُبْعِ دِينَارٍ فَصَاعِدًا».

[4401] 3 - (...) 'Āishah narrated that she heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: "The hand should not be cut off except for one-quarter of a Dīnār or more."

[٤٤٠١] ٣- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَهَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَيْسَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُرُونَ وَأَحْمَدُ، قَالَ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَحْرَمُهُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتْ عَائِشَةَ تُحَدِّثُ، أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا تُقَطَّعُ الْيَدُ إِلَّا فِي رُبْعِ دِينَارٍ فَمَا فَوْقَهُ».

[4402] 4 - (...) It was narrated from 'Āishah that she heard the Prophet ﷺ say: "The hand of the thief should not be cut off except for one-quarter of a Dīnār or more."

[٤٤٠٢] ٤- (...) حَدَّثَنِي بِشْرُ بْنُ الْحَكَمِ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتْ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا تُقَطَّعُ يَدُ سَارِقٍ إِلَّا فِي رُبْعِ دِينَارٍ فَصَاعِدًا».

[4403] (...) A similar report (as no. 4402) was narrated from Yazīd bin 'Abdullāh bin Al-Hādī with this chain.

[٤٤٠٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي عَامِرٍ الْعَقَدِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ مِنْ وَلَدِ الْمِسْوَرِ ابْنِ مَحْرَمَةَ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْهَادِي بِهِذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلُهُ.

[4404] 5 - (1685) It was narrated that ‘Aishah said: “At the time of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ the hand of a thief was not cut off for less than the price of a shield made of leather or iron (steel?), both of which were valuable.”

[4405] (...) A *Ḥadīth* like that of Ibn Numair from Ḥumaid bin ‘Abdur-Raḥmān Ar-Ru’âsî (no. 4404) was narrated from Hishâm with this chain. In the *Ḥadīth* of ‘Abdur-Raḥīm and Abū Usâmah it says: “At that time it was valuable.”

[4406] 6 - (1686) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ cut off the hand of a thief for a shield, the value of which was three Dirham.

[4407] (...) A *Ḥadīth* like that of Yahyâ bin Mâlik (no. 4406) was narrated from Nâfi’ from Ibn ‘Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ, except that some of them

[٤٤٠٤] ٥ - (١٦٨٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ

ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّوَّاسِيُّ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: لَمْ تَقُطَّ يَدُ سَارِقٍ فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي أَقْلٍ مِنْ ثَمَنِ الْمِجَنِّ، حَجَفَةٍ أَوْ تُرْسٍ، وَكِلَاهُمَا دُو ثَمَنِ.

[٤٤٠٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ

أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بَنِي سُلَيْمَانَ وَحُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحِيمِ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ [ابْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ] الرَّوَّاسِيِّ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ وَأَبِي أُسَامَةَ: وَهُوَ يَوْمَئِذٍ دُو ثَمَنِ.

[٤٤٠٦] ٦ - (١٦٨٦) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى

ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَطَعَ سَارِقًا فِي مِجَنٍّ قِيمَتُهُ ثَلَاثَةُ دَرَاهِمٍ.

[٤٤٠٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ [بْنُ

سَعِيدٍ] وَابْنُ رُمَيْحٍ عَنِ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى

said: 'Its value,' and some of them said: "Its price was three Dirham."

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ [بْنِ حَرْبٍ]: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَلِيَّةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّيِّعِ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ السَّخْتِيَانِيِّ وَأَيُّوبَ بْنِ مُوسَىٰ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ ابْنِ أُمِيَّةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أُمِيَّةَ، وَعَبِيدَ اللَّهِ وَمُوسَىٰ بْنِ عُقْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا [مُحَمَّدُ] بْنُ رَافِعٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أُمِيَّةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ عَنْ حَنْظَلَةَ ابْنِ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ الْجُمَحِيِّ، وَعَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، وَمَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ وَأَسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ اللَّيْثِيِّ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ يَحْيَىٰ عَنِ مَالِكِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ بَعْضَهُمْ قَالَ: قِيمَتُهُ، وَبَعْضُهُمْ قَالَ: ثَمَنٌ ثَلَاثَةُ دَرَاهِمٍ.

[4408] 7 - (1687) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ (١٦٨٧) - ٧ [٤٤٠٨] حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

‘May Allāh curse the thief, for he steals an egg and his hand is cut off, or he steals a rope and his hand is cut off.’”

[4409] (...) A similar report (as no. 4408) was narrated from Al-A‘mash with this chain, except that he said: “If he steals a rope, if he steals an egg.”

Chapter 2. Cutting off the hand of a thief from the nobility and others; the prohibition Of interceding with regard to *Hudūd* punishments

[4410] 8 - (1688) It was narrated from ‘Aishah that Quraish were concerned about the case of the Makhzūmī woman who had stolen. They said: “Who will speak to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ concerning her?” Then they said: “Who would dare to do that but Usāmah, the beloved of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ?” So Usāmah spoke to him, and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “Are you interceding about one of the *Hadd* punishments of Allāh?” Then he stood up and delivered a speech in which he said: “O people, those who came before you were doomed because if a nobleman among them stole, they let him off, but if a lowly

مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَعَنَ اللَّهُ السَّارِقَ، يَسْرِقُ النَّبِيضَةَ فَتُقَطَّعُ يَدُهُ، وَيَسْرِقُ الْحَبْلَ فَتُقَطَّعُ يَدُهُ».

[٤٤٠٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ عَيْسَى بْنِ يُونُسَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ يَقُولُ: «إِنْ سَرَقَ حَبْلًا، وَإِنْ سَرَقَ نَبِيضَةً».

(المعجم ٢) - (باب قطع السارق الشريف وغيره، والنهي عن الشفاعة في الحدود) (التحفة ١٣)

[٤٤١٠] ٨ - (١٦٨٨) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ، وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ قُرَيْشًا أَهَمَّهُمْ شَأْنُ الْمَرْأَةِ الْمَخْزُومِيَّةِ الَّتِي سَرَقَتْ، فَقَالُوا: مَنْ يُكَلِّمُ فِيهَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالُوا: وَمَنْ يَجْتَرِئُ عَلَيْهِ إِلَّا أُسَامَةُ، حَبِّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ فَكَلَّمَهُ أُسَامَةُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَتَشْفَعُ فِي حَدٍّ مِنْ حُدُودِ اللَّهِ؟»، ثُمَّ قَامَ فَأَخْتَطَبَ فَقَالَ: «أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! إِنَّمَا أَهْلَكَ الَّذِينَ قَبْلَكُمْ، أَنَّهُمْ كَانُوا إِذَا سَرَقَ فِيهِمُ الشَّرِيفُ

person stole, they carried out the punishment on him. By Allāh, if Fâtimah the daughter of Muḥammad were to steal, I would cut off her hand."

[4411] 9 - (...) It was narrated from 'Aishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, that Quraish were concerned about the case of the woman who had stolen, at the time of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, during the conquest of Makkah. They said: "Who will speak to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ concerning her?" Then they said: "No one would dare to do that but Usāmah bin Zaid, the beloved of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ." She was brought to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and Usāmah bin Zaid spoke concerning her. The color of the face of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ changed, and he said: "Are you interceding concerning one of the *Hadd* punishments of Allāh?" Usāmah said to him: Pray for forgiveness for me, O Messenger of Allāh! When evening came, the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ stood up and delivered a speech. He praised Allāh as He deserves to be praised, then he said: "Those who came before you were doomed because, if a nobleman among them stole, they

تَرَكَوهُ، وَإِذَا سَرَقَ فِيهِمُ الضَّعِيفُ أَقَامُوا عَلَيْهِ الْحَدَّ، وَإِنَّمِ اللَّهُ! لَوْ أَنَّ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتَ مُحَمَّدٍ سَرَقَتْ لَقَطَعْتُ يَدَهَا".

وَفِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ رُمَحٍ: «إِنَّمَا هَلَكَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ».

[٤٤١١] ٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لِحَرَمَلَةَ - قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ بْنُ يَزِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَنَّ فُرَيْشًا أَهَمَّهُمْ شَأْنُ الْمَرْأَةِ الَّتِي سَرَقَتْ، فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فِي غَزْوَةِ الْفَتْحِ، فَقَالُوا: مَنْ يُكَلِّمُ فِيهَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالُوا: وَمَنْ يَجْتَرِيءُ عَلَيْهِ إِلَّا أُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، حُبُّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ فَأَتَى بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَكَلَّمَ فِيهَا أُسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ، فَتَلَوْنَ وَجْهَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «أَتَشْفَعُ فِي حَدِّ مَنْ حُدِّدَ اللَّهُ؟» فَقَالَ [لَهُ] أُسَامَةُ: اسْتَعْفِزْ لِي يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَلَمَّا كَانَ الْعِشِيِّ، قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَاخْتَطَبَ، فَأَنْتَبَى عَلَى اللَّهِ بِمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَمَّا بَعْدُ، فَإِنَّمَا أَهْلَكَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ، أَنَّهُمْ كَانُوا إِذَا سَرَقَ فِيهِمُ الشَّرِيفُ،

would let him off, but if a lowly person stole, they would carry out the *Hadd* punishment on him. By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, if Fāṭimah the daughter of Muḥammad were to steal, I would cut off her hand.” Then he ordered that the hand of that woman who had stolen be cut off.

Yūnus said: Ibn Shihāb said: ‘Urwah said: ‘Āishah said: “She repented properly after that, and got married, and after that she used to come and speak to me, and I would convey what she said to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ.”

[4412] 10 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “A Makhzūmī woman used to borrow things and then deny it. The Prophet ﷺ ordered that her hand be cut off, and her family came to Usamah bin Zaid and spoke to him, and he spoke to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ about her...” then he (the sub-narrator) mentioned a *Hadīth* like that of Al-Laith and Yūnus (no. 4411).

[4413] 11 - (1689) It was narrated from Jūbair that a woman from Banū Makhzūm stole, and she was brought to the Prophet ﷺ. She sought refuge with Umm Salamah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, but the Prophet ﷺ said: “If Fāṭimah were to steal I would cut off her hand.” And her hand was cut off.

تَرَكَوهُ، وَإِذَا سَرَقَ فِيهِمُ الضَّعِيفُ، أَقَامُوا عَلَيْهِ الْحَدَّ، وَإِنِّي، وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! لَوْ أَنَّ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتَ مُحَمَّدٍ سَرَقَتْ لَقَطَعْتُ يَدَهَا» ثُمَّ أَمَرَ بِتِلْكَ الْمَرْأَةِ الَّتِي سَرَقَتْ فَقَطَعْتُ يَدَهَا .

قَالَ يُونُسُ: قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَحَسَنْتُ تَوْبَتُهَا بَعْدُ، وَتَزَوَّجْتُ، وَكَانَتْ تَأْتِي بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ، فَأَرْفَعُ حَاجَتَهَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[٤٤١٢] ١٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَتْ امْرَأَةً مَخْزُومِيَّةً تَسْتَعِيرُ الْمَتَاعَ وَتَجْحَدُهُ، فَأَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِقَطْعِ يَدِهَا، فَأَتَى أَهْلَهَا أُسَامَةُ [بْنُ زَيْدٍ] فَكَلَّمُوهُ، فَكَلَّمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِيهَا، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ وَيُونُسَ.

[٤٤١٣] ١١- (١٦٨٩) وَحَدَّثَنِي سَلْمَةُ بِنْتُ شَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ أَعْيَنَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ؛ أَنَّ امْرَأَةً مِنْ بَنِي مَخْزُومٍ سَرَقَتْ، فَأَتَى بِهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، فَعَادَتْ بِأَمِّ سَلْمَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَوْ كَانَتْ فَاطِمَةُ لَقَطَعْتُ يَدَهَا» فَقَطَعَتْ.

Chapter 3. The *Hadd* punishment for *Zinâ* (fornication, adultery)

[4414] 12 - (1690) It was narrated that 'Ubâdah bin Aş-Şâmit said: "Learn from me, learn from me, learn from me (the *Hadd* punishment for *Zinâ*). Allâh has ordained a way for them. For an unmarried person with an unmarried person, one hundred lashes and exile for one year. For a married person with a married person, one hundred lashes and stoning."

[4415] (...) Manşûr narrated a similar report (as no. 4414) with this chain.

[4416] 13 - (...) It was narrated that 'Ubâdah bin Aş-Şâmit said: "When the Revelation came upon him, the Prophet ﷺ would feel some distress because of that, and his face would change color. It came to him one day, and he felt that distress, then when it was over, he said: 'Learn from me (the *Hadd* punishment for *Zinâ*). Allâh has ordained a way for them, for a married person with a married person and for an unmarried person with an unmarried person. For a married person, one hundred lashes then

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ حَدِّ الزَّانِي)

(التحفة ١٤)

[٤٤١٤] ١٢ - (١٦٩٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ الْحَسَنِ، عَنْ حِطَّانَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الرَّقَاشِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الصَّامِتِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «خُذُوا عَنِّي، خُذُوا عَنِّي، خُذُوا عَنِّي، فَكَقَدْ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَهُنَّ سَبِيلًا، الْبِكْرُ بِالْبِكْرِ جَلْدٌ مِائَةٌ وَتَفْئِي سَنَةً، وَالثَّيْبُ بِالثَّيْبِ، جَلْدٌ مِائَةٌ وَالرَّجْمُ».

[٤٤١٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ:

حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَنْصُورٌ بِهِذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[٤٤١٦] ١٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ

ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى، قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ، عَنْ حِطَّانَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ [الرَّقَاشِيِّ]، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الصَّامِتِ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِذَا أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَحْيَ كُرِبَ لِذَلِكَ وَتَرَبَّدَ لَهُ وَجْهُهُ، قَالَ: فَأَنْزَلَ عَلَيْهِ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ، فَلَقِيَنِي كَذَلِكَ، فَلَمَّا سُرِّيَ عَنْهُ قَالَ: «خُذُوا عَنِّي، فَكَقَدْ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَهُنَّ

stoning, and for an unmarried person, one hundred lashes then exile for one year.”

[4417] 14 - (...) It was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4416), except that in their (the sub-narrators) *Hadîth* it says: “An unmarried person should be whipped then exiled, and a married person should be whipped then stoned” and they did not mention (exile for) one year or one hundred (lashes).

Chapter 4. Stoning of a married person for *Zinâ*

[4418] 15 - (1691) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Abbâs said: “‘Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb said, when he was sitting on the *Minbar* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: Allâh sent Muḥammad ﷺ with the truth, and He revealed the Book to him. One of the things that Allâh revealed to him was the Verse of stoning. We recited it, memorized it and understood it, The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stoned (adulterers) and we stoned them after him. But I am afraid that with the passage of time, people will say, we do not find (the Verse of) stoning in the Book of Allâh, so they will go astray and forsake an

سَيْلًا، الثَّيْبُ بِالثَّيْبِ وَالْبِكْرُ بِالْبِكْرِ، الثَّيْبُ جُلْدٌ مِائَةٌ، ثُمَّ رَجْمًا بِالْحِجَارَةِ، وَالْبِكْرُ جُلْدٌ مِائَةٌ ثُمَّ نَفْيٌ سَنَةً.

[٤٤١٧] ١٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا: «الْبِكْرُ يُجْلَدُ وَيُنْفَى، وَالثَّيْبُ يُجْلَدُ وَيُرْجَمُ» وَلَا يَذْكُرَانِ: سَنَةً وَلَا مِائَةً.

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ رَجْمِ الثَّيْبِ فِي الزَّوْنِيِّ) (التحفة ١٥)

[٤٤١٨] ١٥ - (١٦٩١) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَزْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُثَيْبَةَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: قَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ، وَهُوَ جَالِسٌ عَلَى مِثْبَرِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ [قَدْ] بَعَثَ مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ بِالْحَقِّ، وَأَنْزَلَ عَلَيْهِ الْكِتَابَ، فَكَانَ مِمَّا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ: آيَةُ الرَّجْمِ، قَرَأْنَاهَا وَوَعَيْنَاهَا وَعَقَلْنَاهَا، فَرَجَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَرَجَمْنَا بَعْدَهُ،

obligation that Allâh revealed. Stoning (is mentioned) in the Book of Allâh as a duty which much be carried out on those who commit *Zinâ* if they are married, men and women alike, if proof is established or if there is pregnancy or a confession.”

[4419] (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4418) with this chain.

Chapter 5. One who confesses to *Zinâ*

[4420] 16 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “A Muslim man came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he was in the *Masjid* and called out to him, saying: O Messenger of Allâh, I have committed *Zinâ*. He turned away from him, so he came around to face him and said to him: O Messenger of Allâh, I have committed *Zinâ*. He turned away from him, until he had repeated that four times. When he had testified against himself four times, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ called him and said: ‘Are you insane?’ He said: No. He said: ‘Are you married?’ He said: Yes.

فَأَحْسَىٰ إِنْ طَالَ بِالنَّاسِ زَمَانٌ، أَنْ يَقُولَ قَائِلٌ: مَا نَجِدُ الرَّجْمَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى، فَضَلُّوا بِتَرْكِ فَرِيضَةِ أَنْزَلَهَا اللَّهُ، وَإِنَّ الرَّجْمَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ حَقٌّ عَلَى مَنْ زَنَى إِذَا أَحْصَنَ، مِنَ الرِّجَالِ وَالنِّسَاءِ، إِذَا قَامَتِ الْبَيِّنَةُ، أَوْ كَانَ الْحَبْلُ أَوْ الْأَعْتِرَافُ.

[٤٤١٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ مَنْ اعْتَرَفَ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ بِالزُّنَى) (التحفة ١٦)

[٤٤٢٠] ١٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبٍ بْنُ اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلٌ عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ وَسَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: أَتَى رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَتَادَاهُ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي زَنَيْتُ، فَأَعْرَضَ عَنْهُ، فَتَنَحَّى تَلْقَاءَ وَجْهِهِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي زَنَيْتُ، فَأَعْرَضَ عَنْهُ حَتَّى تَنَى ذَلِكَ عَلَيْهِ

The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Take him and stone him."

Ibn Shihâb said: "Someone told me that he heard Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh say: I was one of those who stoned him. We stoned him in the prayer place, and when the stones hurt him he ran away. We caught up with him in the Harrah and we stoned him."

[4421] (...) A similar report (as no. 4420) was narrated from Ibn Shihâb.

[4422] (...) Ibn Shihâb said: "Someone told me that he heard Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh say..." a report like that mentioned by 'Uqail (no. 4420).

[4423] (...) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh from the Prophet ﷺ - a report like that of 'Uqail from Az-Zuhrî, from Sa'eed, from Abû Salamah, from Abû Hurairah (no. 4420).

أَرْبَعَ مَرَّاتٍ، فَلَمَّا شَهِدَ عَلَيَّ نَفْسِيهِ أَرْبَعَ شَهَادَاتٍ، دَعَاهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «أَيْكَ جُنُونَ؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَهَلْ أَحْصَنْتَ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «ادْهَبُوا بِهِ فَارْجُمُوهُ».

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: فَأَخْبَرَنِي مَنْ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: فَكُنْتُ فِي مَنْ رَجَمَهُ، فَرَجَمَنَاهُ بِالْمُصَلَّى فَلَمَّا أَدْلَقْتُهُ الْحِجَارَةَ هَرَبَ، فَأَذْرَكْنَاهُ بِالْحَرَّةِ فَرَجَمْنَاهُ.

[٤٤٢١] (...) قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ: وَرَوَاهُ اللَّيْثُ أَيْضًا، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنِ خَالِدِ ابْنِ مُسَافِرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. مِثْلُهُ.

[٤٤٢٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ أَيْضًا، وَفِي حَدِيثِهِمَا جَمِيعًا: قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَنْ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، كَمَا ذَكَرَ عُقَيْلٌ.

[٤٤٢٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرُ

وَابْنُ جَرِيحٍ، كُلُّهُمَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، نَحْوَ رِوَايَةِ عَقِيلِ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ.

[4424] 17 - (1692) It was narrated that Jâbir bin Samurah said: "I saw Mâ'iz bin Mâlik when he was brought to the Prophet ﷺ, a short, well built man who was not wearing a *Ridâ'* (upper garment). He testified against himself four times, saying that he had committed *Zinâ*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Perhaps you (kissed her or embraced her)?' He said: 'No, by Allâh, this ignoble one has committed *Zinâ*.' So he stoned him, then he gave a speech in which he said: 'Every time we set out on a campaign for the sake of Allâh, one of them stayed behind and bleated like a male goat, and gave a small amount of milk or food (in return for sexual favors). By Allâh, if I get hold of one of them I will certainly make an example of him.'"

[4425] 18 - (...) Jâbir bin Samurah said: "A short man, muscular, with unkempt hair who was wearing an *Izâr* (lower garment) and who had committed *Zinâ* was brought to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. He turned him away twice, then he ordered that he be stoned. The Messenger of Allâh

[٤٤٢٤] ١٧ - (١٦٩٢) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كَامِلٍ فَضِيلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنِ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ سِمَاكِ بْنِ حَرْبٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ سَمُرَةَ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ مَاعِزَّ بْنَ مَالِكٍ حِينَ جِيءَ بِهِ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، رَجُلٌ قَصِيرٌ أَغْضَلٌ، لَيْسَ عَلَيْهِ رِدَاءٌ، فَشَهِدَ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ أَرْبَعَ مَرَّاتٍ أَنَّهُ زَنَى، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَلَعَلَّكَ؟» قَالَ: لَا، وَاللَّهِ! إِنَّهُ قَدْ زَنَى الْأَجْرُ، قَالَ: فَرَجَمَهُ، ثُمَّ خَطَبَ فَقَالَ: «أَلَا كُلَّمَا نَفَرْنَا [عَازِينَ] فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، خَلَفَ أَحَدُهُمْ لَهُ نَبِيبٌ كَنَيْبِ النَّبِيِّ، يَمْنَحُ أَحَدَهُمُ الْكُنْبَةَ، أَمَا وَاللَّهِ إِنْ يُمْكِنِي مِنْ أَحَدِهِمْ لَأُنَكِّلَهُ عَنْهُ».

[٤٤٢٥] ١٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ سِمَاكِ بْنِ حَرْبٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ سَمُرَةَ قَالَ: أُنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِرَجُلٍ قَصِيرٍ أَشْعَثَ، ذِي

ﷺ said: 'Every time we went out on a campaign for the sake of Allâh, one of you stayed behind and bleated like a male goat, and gave a small amount of milk or food (in return for sexual favors). If Allâh enables me to get hold of one of them, I will make an example of him.'"

He (the narrator) said: I narrated it to Sa'eed bin Jubair and he said: He turned him away four times.

عَصَلَاتٍ، عَلَيْهِ إِزَارٌ، وَقَدْ زَنَى، فَرَدَّهُ مَرَّتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ أَمَرَ بِهِ فَرَجِمَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «كُلَّمَا نَفَرْنَا غَازِينَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، تَخَلَّفَ أَحَدُكُمْ يَنْبُ نَيْبِ النَّيْسِ، يَمْنَحُ إِحْدَاهُنَّ الْكُتْبَةَ، إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُمْكِنُنِي مِنْ أَحَدٍ مِنْهُمْ إِلَّا جَعَلْتُهُ نَكَالًا - أَوْ نَكَلْتُهُ -» .
قَالَ: فَحَدَّثْتُهُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ فَقَالَ: إِنَّهُ رَدَّهُ أَرْبَعَ مَرَّاتٍ .

[4426] (...) A *Hadith* like that of Ibn Ja'far (no. 4425) was narrated from Jâbir bin Samurah from the Prophet ﷺ. Shabâbah agreed with his saying: he turned him away twice. "In the *Hadith* of Abû 'Âmir it says: "He (ﷺ) turned him away two or three times."

[٤٤٢٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ الْعَقَدِيُّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سِمَاكٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ سَمُرَةَ عَنْ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ جَعْفَرٍ، وَوَافَقَهُ شَبَابَةُ عَلَى قَوْلِهِ: فَرَدَّهُ مَرَّتَيْنِ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ أَبِي عَامِرٍ: فَرَدَّهُ مَرَّتَيْنِ أَوْ ثَلَاثًا .

[4427] 19 - (1693) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Prophet ﷺ said to Mâ'iz bin Mâlik: "Is it true what I have heard about you?" He said: "What have you heard about me?" He said: "I heard that you committed *Zinâ* with the slave woman of the family of so-and-so." He said: "Yes." He (the narrator) said: "He testified to that four times, then he (ﷺ) ordered that he be stoned."

[٤٤٢٧] [١٩ - (١٦٩٣)] وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِقُتَيْبَةَ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ سِمَاكٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لِمَاعِزِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: «أَحَقُّ مَا بَلَغَنِي عَنْكَ؟» قَالَ: وَمَا بَلَغَكَ عَنِّي؟ قَالَ: «بَلَغَنِي أَنَّكَ وَقَعْتَ بِجَارِيَةِ آلِ فُلَانٍ» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: فَشَهِدَ أَرْبَعَ شَهَادَاتٍ، ثُمَّ أَمَرَ بِهِ فَرَجِمَ .

[4428] 20 - (1694) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed that a man from Aslam who was called Mâ'iz bin Mâlik came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: "I have committed an immoral deed, carry out (the punishment) on me." The Prophet ﷺ turned him away (from him) several times, then he asked his people about him, and they said: "We do not know of anything wrong with him, except that he has done something, and we think that he feels there is no way out except having the *Hadd* punishment carried out on him." He went back to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and he commanded us to stone him. We took him to Baqî' Al-Gharqad, and we did not tie him up or dig a pit for him. We threw bones, clods of earth and pebbles at him, and he ran away, so we ran after him, until he reached the stony ground of the Harrah. He stopped there for us, and we threw the heavy stones of the Harrah at him until he stopped moving. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood up and delivered a speech in the evening and said: "Every time we went out on a campaign for the sake of Allâh, a man would stay behind amongst our families and bleat like a male goat. It is my duty, if a man who has done that is brought to me, to make an example of him." And he (ﷺ) did not pray for forgiveness for him or curse him.

[٤٤٢٨] ٢٠ - (١٦٩٤) وَحَدَّثَنِي
 مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُتَنَّى: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى:
 حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي
 سَعِيدٍ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا مِنْ أَسْلَمٍ يُقَالُ لَهُ:
 مَا عِزُّ بْنُ مَالِكٍ، أَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ،
 فَقَالَ: إِنِّي أَصَبْتُ فَاحِشَةً، فَأَقِمُّهُ عَلَيَّ،
 فَرَدَّهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مِرَارًا، قَالَ: ثُمَّ سَأَلَ
 قَوْمَهُ؟ فَقَالُوا: مَا نَعْلَمُ بِهِ بَأْسًا، إِلَّا أَنَّهُ
 أَصَابَ شَيْئًا، نَرَى أَنَّهُ لَا يُخْرِجُهُ مِنْهُ إِلَّا
 أَنْ يُقَامَ فِيهِ الْحَدُّ، قَالَ: فَرَجَعَ إِلَى
 رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَأَمَرْنَا أَنْ نَرْجُمَهُ، قَالَ:
 فَاذْهَبْنَا بِهِ إِلَى بَيْعِ الْعُرْقِدِ، قَالَ: فَمَا
 أَوْثَقْنَاهُ وَلَا حَفَرْنَا لَهُ، قَالَ: فَرَمَيْنَاهُ
 بِالْعِظَامِ وَالْمَدَرِ وَالْحَزْفِ، قَالَ: فَاسْتَدَّ
 وَاسْتَدَدْنَا خَلْفَهُ، حَتَّى أَتَى عُرْضَ الْحَرَّةِ،
 فَانْتَصَبَ لَنَا، فَرَمَيْنَاهُ بِجَلَامِيدِ الْحَرَّةِ يَعْنِي
 الْحِجَارَةَ، حَتَّى سَكَتَ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ قَامَ
 رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ خَطِيبًا مِنَ الْعِشِيِّ قَالَ:
 «أَوْ كُلَّمَا انْطَلَقْنَا غَزَاةً فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ
 تَخَلَّفَ رَجُلٌ فِي عِيَالِنَا، لَهُ نَيْبٌ كَنَيْبِ
 النَّيْسِ، عَلَيَّ أَنْ لَا أُوتَى بِرَجُلٍ فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ
 إِلَّا نَكَلْتُ بِهِ»، قَالَ: فَمَا اسْتَعْفَرَ لَهُ وَلَا
 سَبَّهُ.

[4429] 21 - (...) Dâwûd narrated a similar report (as no. 4428) with this chain, and he said in the *Hadîth*: “The Prophet ﷺ stood up in the afternoon and praised and glorified Allâh, then he said: ‘What is the matter with people who, when we go out on a campaign, one of them stays behind and bleats like a male goat?’ and he did not say: ‘Who stays behind amongst our families.’”

[٤٤٢٩] ٢١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بِهِزُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَ مَعْنَاهُ، وَقَالَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: فَقَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مِنَ الْعِشِيِّ فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَمَّا بَعْدُ: فَمَا بَالُ أَقْوَامٍ، إِذَا غَزَوْنَا، يَتَخَلَّفُ أَحَدُهُمْ عَنَّا، لَهُ نَيْبٌ كَنَيْبِ التَّيْسِ»، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ «فِي عِيَالِنَا».

[4430] (...) Part of this *Hadîth* was narrated from Dâwûd (as *Hadîth* no. 4429) with this chain, except that in the *Hadîth* of Sufyân (a sub-narrator) it says: “He confessed to *Zinâ* three times.”

[٤٤٣٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا سُرَيْحُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ زَكَرِيَاءَ بْنِ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، كِلَاهُمَا، عَنْ دَاوُدَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بَعْضَ هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ سُفْيَانَ: فَأَعْتَرَفَ بِالزَّيْنِ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ.

[4431] 22 - (1695) It was narrated from Sulaimân bin Buraidah that his father said: “Mâ'iz bin Mâlik came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, purify me! He said: ‘Woe to you, go back and seek forgiveness from Allâh and repent to Him.’ He came back shortly after that and said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, purify me!’ He said: ‘Woe to you, go back and seek forgiveness from

[٤٤٣١] ٢٢- (١٦٩٥) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْعَلَاءِ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَعْلَى وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ الْمُحَارِبِيُّ، عَنْ غَيْلَانَ وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَامِعِ الْمُحَارِبِيِّ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ بْنِ مَرْثَدٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: جَاءَ مَاعِزُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ إِلَيَّ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! طَهِّرْنِي، فَقَالَ: «وَيْحَكَ أَرْجِعْ فَاسْتَغْفِرِ اللَّهَ وَتُبْ».

Allâh and repent to Him.' He came back shortly after that and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, purify me!' The Prophet ﷺ said something similar, then when it was the fourth time the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: 'From what should I purify you?' He said: 'From *Zinâ*.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ asked, 'Is he insane?' and he was told that he was not insane. He said: Has he drunk wine? A man got up and smelt his breath, and he did not find any smell of wine. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Did you commit *Zinâ*?' He said: 'Yes.' So he ordered that he be stoned. The people were of two minds about him. Some said: 'He is doomed, he has been encompassed by his sin.' Others said: 'There is no repentance better than that of *Mâ'iz*, he came to the Prophet ﷺ and put his hand in his, and said: Kill me with stones.' This (controversy) carried on for two or three days, then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came when they were sitting. He greeted them with *Salâm* then sat down, and said: 'Pray for forgiveness for *Mâ'iz* bin *Mâlik*.' They said: 'May Allâh forgive *Mâ'iz* bin *Mâlik*.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'He has repented in such a way that if it were to be divided among a nation it would be sufficient for them.'"

إِلَيْهِ» قَالَ: فَرَجَعَ غَيْرَ بَعِيدٍ، ثُمَّ جَاءَ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! طَهِّرْنِي، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «وَيَحْكُ أَزْجَعُ فَاسْتَغْفِرِ اللَّهَ وَتُبْ إِلَيْهِ» قَالَ: فَرَجَعَ غَيْرَ بَعِيدٍ، ثُمَّ جَاءَ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! طَهِّرْنِي، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَتِ الرَّابِعَةَ فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فِيمَ أَطَهَّرُكَ؟» فَقَالَ: مِنَ الزُّنَى، فَسَأَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَبِ جُنُونٍ؟» فَأُخْبِرَ أَنَّهُ لَيْسَ بِمَجْنُونٍ، فَقَالَ: «أَشْرَبَ خَمْرًا؟» فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ فَاسْتَنَكَّهُ فَلَمْ يَجِدْ مِنْهُ رِيحَ خَمْرٍ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَزْنَيْتَ؟» فَقَالَ: نَعَمْ، فَأَمَرَ بِهِ فَرَجِمَ، فَكَانَ النَّاسُ فِيهِ فِرْقَتَيْنِ: قَائِلٌ يَقُولُ: لَقَدْ هَلَكَ، لَقَدْ أَحَاطَتْ بِهِ خَطِيئَتُهُ، وَقَائِلٌ يَقُولُ: مَا تَوْبَةٌ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ تَوْبَةِ مَا عَزِرَ: أَنَّهُ جَاءَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَوَضَعَ يَدَهُ فِي يَدِهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: اقْتُلْنِي بِالْحِجَارَةِ، قَالَ: فَلَبَّثُوا بِذَلِكَ يَوْمَيْنِ أَوْ ثَلَاثَةَ، ثُمَّ جَاءَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَهُمْ جُلُوسٌ فَسَلَّمَ ثُمَّ جَلَسَ، فَقَالَ: «اسْتَغْفِرُوا لِمَاعِزِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ»، قَالَ: فَقَالُوا: غَفَرَ اللَّهُ لِمَاعِزِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَقَدْ تَابَ تَوْبَةً لَوْ قُسِمَتْ بَيْنَ أُمَّةٍ لَوَسِعَتْهُمْ».

“Then a woman from Ghâmid from Al-Azd came to him and said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, purify me.’ He said: ‘Woe to you! Go back and seek forgiveness from Allâh and repent to Him.’ She said: I think that you want to turn me away as you turned Mâ’iz away. He said: ‘Why is that?’ She said: “I am pregnant as a result of *Zinâ*.” He said: ‘You have done that?’ She said: ‘Yes.’ He said to her: ‘Not until you give birth to that which is in your womb.’ A man among the *Anşâr* sponsored her until she gave birth, then he came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: ‘The Ghâmidi woman has given birth.’ He said: ‘We will not stone her and leave her young child with no one to breast-feed him.’ A man among the *Anşâr* said: ‘I will take responsibility for his breast-feeding, O Prophet of Allâh.’ Then he had her stoned.”

[4432] 23 - (...) ‘Abdullâh bin Buraidah narrated from his father that Mâ’iz bin Mâlik Al-Aslamî came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: “O Messenger of Allâh, I have wronged myself and committed *Zinâ*, and I want you to purify me.” But he turned him away. The next day he came to him and said: “O Messenger of Allâh, I have committed *Zinâ*,” but he turned him away a second time, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent word to his

قَالَ: ثُمَّ جَاءَتْهُ امْرَأَةٌ مِنْ غَامِدٍ مِنَ الْأَزْدِ، فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! طَهِّرْنِي، فَقَالَ: «وَيْحَكَ ارْجِعِي فَاسْتَغْفِرِي اللَّهَ وَتُوبِي إِلَيْهِ»، فَقَالَتْ: أَرَأَيْكَ تُرِيدُ أَنْ تُرَدِّدَنِي كَمَا رَدَدْتَ مَاعِزَ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، قَالَ: «وَمَا ذَالِكُ؟» قَالَتْ: إِنَّهَا حُبْلَى مِنْ الرَّزْلِ، فَقَالَ: «أَنْتِ؟» قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، فَقَالَ لَهَا: «حَتَّى تَضْعِيَ مَا فِي بَطْنِكَ»، قَالَ: فَكَفَّلَهَا رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ حَتَّى وَضَعَتْ، قَالَ: فَأَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: قَدْ وَضَعَتِ الْغَامِدِيَّةُ، فَقَالَ: «إِذَا لَا نَرْجُمُهَا وَنَدَعُ وَلَدَهَا صَغِيرًا لَيْسَ لَهُ مَنْ يُرْضِعُهُ» فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي رَضَاعُهُ، يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: فَرَجَمَهَا.

[٤٤٣٢] ٢٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ - وَتَقَارَبَا فِي لَفْظِ الْحَدِيثِ - : حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا بُسَيْرُ بْنُ الْمُهَاجِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ بُرَيْدَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ: أَنَّ مَاعِزَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ الْأَسْلَمِيَّ أَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي قَدْ ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي وَرَزَيْتُ وَإِنِّي أُرِيدُ أَنْ تُطَهِّرَنِي، فَرَدَّهُ،

people saying: "Do you know whether there is anything wrong with his mind?" They said: "All we know is that he is of sound mind, and he is one of our righteous men as far as we can tell." He came to him (ﷺ) a third time, and he sent word to them again asking them, and they told him: "There is nothing wrong with him or his mind." When he came a fourth time, he had a pit dug for him then he ordered that he be stoned.

Then the Ghâmîdî woman came and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, I have committed *Zinâ*, purify me;" but he turned her away. The next day she said: "O Messenger of Allâh, why are you turning me away? Perhaps you are turning me away as you turned Mâ'iz away. But by Allâh, I am pregnant." He said: "Then no (not now), go away until you give birth." When she gave birth, she brought the child to him wrapped in a cloth, and said: "Here he is, I have given birth." He said: "Go away and breast-feed him until he is weaned." When she had weaned him, she brought the boy to him, with a piece of bread in his hand and said: "Here, O Prophet of Allâh, I have weaned him, and he is eating food." He handed the boy over to one of the Muslim men, then he ordered that a pit be dug for her, up to her chest, and he

فَلَمَّا كَانَ مِنَ الْعِدِّ أَتَاهُ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي قَدْ زَنَيْتُ، فَرَدَّهَ الثَّانِيَةَ، فَأَرْسَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى قَوْمِهِ فَقَالَ: «أَتَعْلَمُونَ بِعَقْلِهِ بِأَسَا تُنْكِرُونَ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا؟» فَقَالُوا: مَا نَعْلَمُهُ إِلَّا وَفِي الْعَقْلِ، مِنْ صَالِحِينَ، فِيمَا نُرَى، فَأَتَاهُ الثَّلَاثَةَ، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَيْهِمْ أَيْضًا فَسَأَلَ عَنْهُ فَأَخْبَرُوهُ: أَنَّهُ لَا بَأْسَ بِهِ وَلَا بِعَقْلِهِ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ الرَّابِعَةَ حَفَرَ لَهُ حُفْرَةً ثُمَّ أَمَرَ بِهِ فَرَجِمَ.

قَالَ: فَجَاءَتِ الْغَامِدِيَّةُ فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي قَدْ زَنَيْتُ فَطَهِّرْنِي، وَإِنَّهُ رَدَّهَا، فَلَمَّا كَانَ الْعِدِّ قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! لِمَ تَرُدُّنِي؟ لَعَلَّكَ أَنْ تَرُدَّنِي كَمَا رَدَدْتَ مَاعِزًّا، فَوَاللَّهِ! إِنِّي لِحُبْلَى، قَالَ: «إِنَّمَا لَا، فَأَذْهَبِي حَتَّى تَلِدِي» قَالَ فَلَمَّا وَلَدَتْ أَتَتْهُ بِالصَّبِيِّ فِي خِرْقَةٍ، قَالَتْ: هَذَا قَدْ وَلَدْتُهُ، قَالَ: «أَذْهَبِي فَأَرْضِعِيهِ حَتَّى تَطْمِئِنِّيهِ»، فَلَمَّا فَطَمَتْهُ أَتَتْهُ بِالصَّبِيِّ فِي يَدِهِ كِسْرَةً خُبِزٍ فَقَالَتْ: هَذَا، يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! قَدْ فَطَمْتُهُ، وَقَدْ أَكَلَ الطَّعَامَ، فَدَفَعَ الصَّبِيَّ إِلَى رَجُلٍ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، ثُمَّ أَمَرَ بِهَا فَحَفَرَ لَهَا إِلَى صَدْرِهَا، وَأَمَرَ النَّاسَ فَرَجَمُوهَا، فَيُقْبَلُ خَالِدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ بِحَجَرٍ، فَرَمَى رَأْسَهَا، فَتَنَصَّحَ الدَّمُ عَلَى وَجْهِ

ordered the people to stone her. Khâlid bin Al-Walîd came forward with a stone, which he flung at her head. The blood spurted onto Khâlid's face and he cursed her. The Prophet of Allâh ﷺ heard him cursing her and he said: "Calm down, O Khâlid! By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, she has repented in such a manner that if the *Maks*^[1] - collector repented like that, he would be forgiven."

Then he ordered that the funeral prayer be offered for her, and she was buried.

[4433] 24 - (1696) It was narrated from 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain that a woman from Juḥainah came to the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ and she was pregnant as the result of *Zinâ*. She said: O Prophet of Allâh, I have done something that incurs a *Hadd* punishment, so carry it out on me. The Prophet of Allâh ﷺ called her guardian and said: "Treat her well, then when she has given birth, bring her to me." He did that, and the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ ordered that her clothes be tied around her, then he ordered that she be stoned. Then he offered the funeral prayer for her, and 'Umar said to him: "Will you offer the funeral prayer for her, O Prophet of Allâh, when she has committed *Zinâ*?" He said:

خَالِدٍ، فَسَبَّهَا، فَسَمِعَ نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ سَبَّهُ
إِيَّاهَا، فَقَالَ: «مَهْلًا يَا خَالِدُ! فَوَالَّذِي
نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! لَقَدْ تَابَتْ تَوْبَةً، لَوْ تَابَهَا
صَاحِبُ مَكْسٍ لُغْفِرَ لَهُ».
ثُمَّ أَمَرَ بِهَا فَصَلَّى عَلَيْهَا وَدُفِنَتْ.

[٤٤٣٣] ٢٤ - (١٦٩٦) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
عَسَانَ مَالِكُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَاحِدِ الْمِسْمَعِيُّ:
حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي،
عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو قِلَابَةَ:
أَنَّ أَبَا الْمُهَلَّبِ حَدَّثَهُ، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ
حُصَيْنٍ: أَنَّ امْرَأَةً مِنْ جُهَيْنَةَ أَتَتْ نَبِيَّ
اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَهِيَ حُبْلَى مِنَ الرَّثَى، فَقَالَتْ: يَا
نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! أَصَبْتُ حَدًّا فَأَقِمَّهُ عَلَيَّ، فَدَعَا نَبِيُّ
اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلِيَّهَا، فَقَالَ: «أَحْسِنِ إِلَيْهَا، فَإِذَا
وَضَعَتْ فَاتْنِي بِهَا» فَفَعَلَ، فَأَمَرَ بِهَا نَبِيُّ
اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَشَكَتْ عَلَيْهَا ثِيَابُهَا، ثُمَّ أَمَرَ بِهَا
فَرُجِمَتْ، ثُمَّ صَلَّى عَلَيْهَا، فَقَالَ لَهُ عُمَرُ:
نُصَلِّي عَلَيْهَا يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! وَقَدْ زَنْتِ؟ قَالَ:

[1] *Maks*: an unjust tax collected by the helpers of the wrongdoers when people buy and sell.

“She has repented in such a manner that if it were divided among seventy of the people of Al-Madīnah, it would be sufficient for them. Have you seen any repentance better than that of one who sacrificed herself to Allāh, Exalted is He?”

[4434] (...) Yaḥyâ bin Abî Kathîr narrated a similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 4433) with this chain.

[4435] 25 - (1697/1698) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah and Zaid bin Khâlîd Al-Juhanî said: “A man from among the Bedouin came to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and said: ‘O Messenger of Allāh, I adjure you by Allāh to judge me according to the Book of Allāh.’ The second claimant - who was wiser than him - said: ‘Yes, judge between us according to the Book of Allāh, but let me speak.’ The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘Speak.’ He said: ‘My son was employed by this man, and he committed *Zinâ* with his wife. I was told that my son should be stoned, but I ransomed him for one hundred sheep and a slave girl. I asked the people of knowledge and they told me that my son should be given one hundred lashes and be exiled for one year, and that this man’s wife should be stoned.’ The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘By the One in Whose Hand is my

«لَقَدْ تَابَتْ تَوْبَةً لَوْ قُسِمَتْ بَيْنَ سَبْعِينَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ لَوَسِعَتْهُمْ، وَهَلْ وَجَدْتَ تَوْبَةً أَفْضَلَ مِنْ أَنْ جَادَتْ بِنَفْسِهَا لِلَّهِ تَعَالَى؟» .

[٤٤٣٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي بَانَ الْعَطَّارُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ .

[٤٤٣٥] ٢٥ - (١٦٩٧/١٦٩٨) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ وَزَيْدِ بْنِ خَالِدِ الْجُهَنِيِّ أَنَّهُمَا قَالَا: إِنَّ رَجُلًا مِنَ الْأَعْرَابِ أَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أُنشِدُكَ اللَّهَ إِلَّا فَضَيْتَ لِي بِكِتَابِ اللَّهِ، فَقَالَ اللَّهُ الْخَضْمُ الْآخَرُ، - وَهُوَ أَفْقَهُ مِنْهُ -: نَعَمْ، فَأَقْضِ بَيْنَنَا بِكِتَابِ اللَّهِ، وَائْذَنْ لِي، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «قُلْ» قَالَ: إِنَّ ابْنِي كَانَ عَسِيفًا عَلَيَّ هَذَا، فَزَنَى بِأَمْرَأَتِي، وَإِنِّي أُخْبِرْتُ أَنَّ عَلَيَّ ابْنِي الرَّجْمَ، فَأَقْتَدَيْتُ مِنْهُ بِمِائَةِ شَاةٍ وَوَلِيدَةٍ، فَسَأَلْتُ أَهْلَ الْعِلْمِ فَأَخْبَرُونِي أَنَّ عَلَيَّ

soul, I will judge between you according to the Book of Allâh. The slave girl and the sheep should be given back, and your son should be given one hundred lashes and exiled for one year. Tomorrow, O Unais, go to the wife of this man, and if she admits it, then stone her.’

“The next day he went to her, and she admitted it, so the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ordered that she be stoned.”

ابْنِي جَلْدُ مِائَةٍ وَتَغْرِيبُ عَامٍ، وَأَنَّ عَلِيَّ امْرَأَةَ هَذَا الرَّجْمِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! لَأَقْضِيَنَّ بَيْنَكُمَا بِكِتَابِ اللَّهِ، الْوَالِدَةُ وَالْغَنَمُ رَدٌّ، وَعَلَى ابْنِكَ جَلْدُ مِائَةٍ وَتَغْرِيبُ عَامٍ، اغْدُ، يَا أُنَيْسُ! إِلَى امْرَأَةِ هَذَا، فَإِنْ اعْتَرَفَتْ فَارْجُمَهَا».

قَالَ: فَغَدَا عَلَيْهَا، فَاعْتَرَفَتْ، فَأَمَرَ بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَرَجِمَتْ.

[4436] (...) A similar report (as no. 4435) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain.

[٤٤٣٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرَمَلَةُ، قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، عَنْ صَالِحٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، كُلُّهُمُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

Chapter 6. Stoning Jews and *Ahl Adh-Dhimmah* for *Zinâ*

[4437] 26 - (1699) ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar narrated that a Jewish man and Jewish woman who had committed *Zinâ* were brought to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went to the Jews and said: “What do you find in the *Tawrât* (Torah) about

(المعجم ٦) - (باب رجم اليهود،

أهل الذمة، في الزنى) (التحفة ١٧)

[٤٤٣٧] ٢٦ - (١٦٩٩) حَدَّثَنِي الْحَكَمُ بْنُ مُوسَى أَبُو صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعَيْبُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَمَرَ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَتَى يَهُودِيٍّ وَيَهُودِيَّةً قَدْ

the one who commits *Zinâ*?” They said: “We make them sit backwards (on mounts) and parade them around.” He said: “Bring the *Tawrât* (Torah) if you are telling the truth.” They brought it and read it, and when they reached the Verse of stoning, the person who was reading placed his hand over the Verse of stoning and read that which came before it and that which came after it. ‘Abdullâh bin Salâm - who was with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ - said to him: “Tell him to lift his hand,” so he lifted it, and there beneath it was the Verse of stoning. So the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ordered that they be stoned.”

“‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar said: ‘I was among those who stoned them, and I saw him shielding her from the stones with his body.’”

[4438] 27 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stoned two Jews, a man and a woman, for *Zinâ*. The Jews brought them to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ... and he quoted a similar *Hādīth* (as no. 4437).

زَيْنَا، فَانطَلَقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَتَّى جَاءَ يَهُودَ، فَقَالَ: «مَا تَجِدُونَ فِي التَّوْرَةِ عَلَى مَنْ زَنَى؟» قَالُوا: نُسُودٌ وَجُوهَهُمَا وَنَحْمَلُهُمَا، وَنُخَالِفُ بَيْنَ وَجُوهِهِمَا، وَيُطَافُ بِهِمَا، قَالَ: «فَأْتُوا بِالتَّوْرَةِ، إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ» فَجَاءُوا بِهَا فَقَرَأُوهَا، حَتَّى إِذَا مَرُّوا بِآيَةِ الرَّجْمِ، وَضَعَ الْفَتَى الَّذِي يَقْرَأُ يَدَهُ عَلَى آيَةِ الرَّجْمِ، وَقَرَأَ مَا بَيْنَ يَدَيْهَا وَمَا وَرَاءَهَا، فَقَالَ لَهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَلَامٍ، - وَهُوَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ - : مُرَّهُ فَلْيَرْفَعْ يَدَهُ، فَرَفَعَهَا، فَإِذَا تَحْتَهَا آيَةُ الرَّجْمِ، فَأَمَرَ بِهِمَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَرَجَمَا.

قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ: كُنْتُ فِيْمَنْ رَجَمَهُمَا، فَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُهُ يَقِيهَا مِنَ الْحِجَارَةِ بِنَفْسِهِ.

[٤٤٣٨] ٢٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ - يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَلِيَّةٍ عَنْ أَبِي بَرْزَةَ - وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ مِنْهُمْ مَالِكُ [ابْنُ أَنَسٍ] أَنَّ نَافِعًا أَخْبَرَهُمْ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَجَمَ فِي الرَّنَى يَهُودِيَيْنِ، رَجُلًا وَامْرَأَةً زَيْنَا، فَأَتَتِ الْيَهُودُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِهِمَا، وَسَاقُوا الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِهِ.

[4439] (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Jews brought a man - of their own people - and a woman who had committed *Zinâ*, to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ... and he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of 'Ubaidullâh from Nâfi' (no. 4437).

[4440] 28 - (1700) It was narrated that Al-Barâ' bin 'Âzib said: A Jew whose face had been blackened and who had been whipped passed by the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. He called them and said: "Is this how you find the punishment for *Zinâ* in your Book?" They said: "Yes." He called one of their scholars and said: "I adjure you by Allâh Who sent down the *Tawrât* (Torah) to Mûsâ, is this how you find the punishment for *Zinâ* in your Book?" He said: "No. Had you not adjured me (by Allâh), I would not have told you. We find (that the punishment) is stoning, but it became common among our nobles, so, if we caught a noble we would let him go, but if we caught a lowly person we would carry out the punishment on him. We said: Come, let us agree on something that we can impose on noble and lowly alike. So we made (the punishment of) blackening of the face and whipping instead of stoning." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "O Allâh, I am the first to

[٤٤٣٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى ابْنُ عُقْبَةَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ الْيَهُودَ جَاءُوا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِرَجُلٍ - مِنْهُمْ - وَامْرَأَةٍ قَدْ زَنَيَا، وَسَأَى الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ.

[٤٤٤٠] [٢٨- (١٧٠٠)] وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ، قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مُرَّةَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ قَالَ: مَرَّ عَلَيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِيَهُودِيٍّ مُحَمَّمًا مَجْلُودًا، فَدَعَاهُمْ فَقَالَ: «هَلْ كَذَا تَجِدُونَ حَدَّ الزَّانِي فِي كِتَابِكُمْ؟» قَالُوا: نَعَمْ، فَدَعَا رَجُلًا مِنْ عُلَمَائِهِمْ، فَقَالَ: «أَتَشُدُّكَ بِاللَّهِ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ التَّوْرَةَ عَلَى مُوسَى! أَهَلْ كَذَا تَجِدُونَ حَدَّ الزَّانِي فِي كِتَابِكُمْ؟» قَالَ: لَا، وَلَوْلَا أَنَّكَ نَشَدْتَنِي بِهَذَا لَمْ أُخْبِرِكَ، نَجِدُهُ الرَّجْمَ، وَلَكِنَّهُ كَثُرَ فِي أَشْرَافِنَا، فَكُنَّا إِذَا أَخَذْنَا الشَّرِيفَ تَرَكْنَاهُ، وَإِذَا أَخَذْنَا الضَّعِيفَ، قَمْنَا عَلَيْهِ الْحَدَّ، قُلْنَا: تَعَالَوْا فَلْتَجْتَمِعَ عَلَيَّ شَيْءٌ نُقِيمُهُ عَلَى الشَّرِيفِ

revive Your command which they had made dead.” Then he (ﷺ) ordered that he be stoned, and Allâh revealed: “O Messenger! Let not those who hurry to fall into disbelief grieve you... If you are given this, take it...” (*Al-Mâ'idah* 5:41). He (the Jew) said: Go to Muḥammad (ﷺ), and if he orders you to blacken the face and whip him, then accept it, but if he tells you to stone him, then beware. Then Allâh revealed the words: “And whosoever does not judge by what Allâh has revealed, such are the disbelievers (*Al-Mâ'idah* 5:44), “...And whosoever does not judge by that which Allâh has revealed, such are the wrongdoers (*Al-Mâ'idah* 5:45), “And whosoever does not judge by what Allâh has revealed (then) such (people) are the rebellious to Allâh” (*Al-Mâ'idah* 5:47), all concerning the disbelievers.

[4441] (...) Al-A'mash narrated a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 4440) with this chain, as far as the words: “Then the Prophet ﷺ ordered that he be stoned,” and he did not mention what comes after that about the revelation of the Verse.

[4442] 28B - (1701) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: The Prophet ﷺ

وَالْوَضِيعِ، فَجَعَلْنَا التَّحْمِيمَ وَالْجَلْدَ
مَكَانَ الرَّجْمِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:
«اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَوَّلُ مَنْ أَخْبَا أَمْرَكَ إِذْ
أَمَاتُوهُ» فَأَمَرَ بِهِ فَرَجِمَ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ
وَجَلَّ: ﴿يَأْتِيهَا الرَّسُولُ لَا يَحْزَنكَ
الَّذِينَ يُسْرِعُونَ فِي الْكُفْرِ إِلَى
قَوْلِهِ: ﴿إِنْ أُوْتِيتُمْ هَذَا فَخُذُوهُ﴾
[المائدة: ٤١] يَقُولُ: ائْتُوا مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ،
فَإِنْ أَمَرَكُمْ بِالتَّحْمِيمِ وَالْجَلْدِ فَخُذُوهُ،
وَإِنْ أَفْتَاكُمْ بِالرَّجْمِ فَاخْذَرُوا، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ
تَعَالَى: ﴿وَمَنْ لَّمْ يَحْكَمْ بِمَا أَنْزَلَ
اللَّهُ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْكٰفِرُونَ﴾ [المائدة:
٤٤]. ﴿وَمَنْ لَّمْ يَحْكَمْ بِمَا أَنْزَلَ
اللَّهُ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الظَّالِمُونَ﴾ [المائدة:
٤٥]. ﴿وَمَنْ لَّمْ يَحْكَمْ بِمَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ
فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْفٰسِقُونَ﴾ [المائدة:
٤٧]. فِي الْكُفْرِ كُلِّهَا.

[٤٤٤١] (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو
سَعِيدٍ الْأَشْجِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا
الْأَعْمَشُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ، إِلَى
قَوْلِهِ: فَأَمَرَ بِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَرَجِمَ، وَلَمْ
يَذْكَرْ: مَا بَعْدَهُ مِنْ نَزُولِ الْآيَةِ.

[٤٤٤٢] ٢٨م - (١٧٠١) وَحَدَّثَنِي
هَرُونَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ ابْنِ

stoned a man from Aslam, and a Jewish man and his wife.

[4443] (...) Ibn Jurajj narrated a similar report (as no. 4442) with this chain, except that he said: "And a woman."

[4444] 29 - (1702) It was narrated that Ishâq Ash-Shaibânî said: "I asked 'Abdullâh bin Abî Awfa: 'Did the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stone anyone?' He said: 'Yes.' I said: Was that after the Verse in *Sûrat An-Nûr* or before it? 'He said: I do not know."

[4445] 30 - (1703) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'If the slave woman of one of you commits *Zinâ* and it becomes clear, then carry out the *Hadd* punishment of whipping on her, but do not rebuke her. Then if she commits *Zinâ* (a second time) and it becomes clear, then

مُحَمَّدٍ: قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الرُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: رَجَمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ رَجُلًا مِنْ أَسْلَمَ، وَرَجُلًا مِنَ الْيَهُودِ وَامْرَأَتَهُ.

[٤٤٤٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. مِثْلَهُ غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: وَامْرَأَةً.

[٤٤٤٤] ٢٩ - (١٧٠٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْحَدْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ الشَّيْبَانِيُّ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ أَبِي أَوْفَى؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ أَبِي أَوْفَى: هَلْ رَجَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: بَعْدَ مَا أَنْزِلَتْ سُورَةُ النُّورِ أَمْ قَبْلَهَا؟ قَالَ: لَا أَذْرِي.

[٤٤٤٥] ٣٠ - (١٧٠٣) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَيْسَى بْنُ حَمَادٍ الْمِصْرِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَهُ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِذَا زَنَّتْ أَمَةٌ أَحَدِكُمْ فَتَبَيَّنَ زَنَاهَا، فَلْيَجْلِدْهَا الْحَدَّ،

carry out the *Hadd* punishment of whipping on her, but do not rebuke her. Then if she commits *Zinâ* a third time, and it becomes clear, sell her, even for a rope of hair.”

[4446] 31 - (...) It was narrated from the Prophet ﷺ concerning the whipping of a slave woman (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4445) if she commits *Zinâ* three times: “Then let him sell her the fourth time.”

وَلَا يُتْرَبُ عَلَيْهَا، ثُمَّ إِنْ زَنَتْ، فَلْيَجْلِدْهَا
الْحَدَّ، وَلَا يُتْرَبُ عَلَيْهَا، ثُمَّ إِنْ زَنَتْ
الثَّالِثَةَ، فَتَبَيَّنَ زِنَاهَا، فَلْيَبِعْهَا، وَلَوْ بِحَبْلِ
مِنْ شَعْرٍ».

[٤٤٤٦] ٣١- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ جَمِيعًا
عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ:
أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَكْرِ الْبُرْسَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا
هِشَامُ بْنُ حَسَّانَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَيُّوبَ بْنِ
مُوسَى؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ:
حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ
اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ بْنُ سَعِيدِ
الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أُسَامَةُ
ابْنُ زَيْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا هَنَادُ بْنُ السَّرِيِّ وَأَبُو
كُرَيْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ
ابْنِ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِسْحَاقَ، كُلُّ
هَؤُلَاءِ عَنْ سَعِيدِ الْمُقْبِرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، إِلَّا أَنَّ ابْنَ إِسْحَاقَ
قَالَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ
أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فِي جَلْدِ الْأَمَةِ
إِذَا زَنَتْ ثَلَاثًا: «ثُمَّ لَيَبِعْهَا فِي الرَّابِعَةِ».

[4447] 32 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was asked

[٤٤٤٧] ٣٢- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ الْقَعْنَبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا

about a slave woman who commits *Zinâ* and is not married. He said: "If she commits *Zinâ*, whip her; then if she commits *Zinâ* (again), whip her; then if she commits *Zinâ*, whip her, then sell her, even if it is for a rope."

Ibn *Shihâb* said: I do not know whether it (the selling) was after the third time or the fourth.

مَالِكٌ، وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ: سُئِلَ عَنِ الْأَمَةِ إِذَا زَنَتْ وَلَمْ تُحْصِنْ؟ قَالَ: «إِنْ زَنَتْ فَاجْلِدُوهَا، ثُمَّ إِنْ زَنَتْ فَاجْلِدُوهَا، ثُمَّ إِنْ زَنَتْ فَاجْلِدُوهَا، ثُمَّ إِنْ زَنَتْ فَاجْلِدُوهَا، ثُمَّ يَبِعُوهَا وَلَوْ بِضَفِيرٍ».

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: لَا أَذْرِي، أَبَعَدَ الثَّلَاثَةِ أَوِ الرَّابِعَةِ.

وَقَالَ الْقَعْنَبِيُّ فِي رَوَاتِيهِ: قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: وَالضَّفِيرُ: الْحَبْلُ.

[4448] 33 - (1704) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah and Zaid bin Khâlid Al-Juḥanî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was asked about a slave woman... a similar report (as no. 4447).

[٤٤٤٨] ٣٣- (١٧٠٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مَالِكًا يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ شِهَابٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ وَزَيْدِ ابْنِ خَالِدِ الْجُهَنِيِّ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ سُئِلَ عَنِ الْأَمَةِ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِهِمَا، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ قَوْلَ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: وَالضَّفِيرُ: الْحَبْلُ.

[4449] (...) A *Ḥadīth* like that of Mâlik (no. 4448) was narrated from Abû Hurairah and Zaid bin Khâlid Al-Juḥanî from the Prophet ﷺ. The uncertainty as to whether she is to be sold after the third time or the fourth appears in all the reports.

[٤٤٤٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو النَّاقِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، عَنْ صَالِحٍ، وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ

عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ وَزَيْدِ بْنِ خَالِدٍ [الْجُهَيْنِي] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ. وَالشُّكُّ فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا جَمِيعًا، فِي بَيْعِهَا فِي الثَّالِثَةِ أَوْ الرَّابِعَةِ.

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابُ تَأْخِيرِ الْحَدِّ عَنِ

النِّسَاءِ) (التحفة ١٨)

Chapter 7. Delaying the *Hadd* punishment in the case of women who have just given birth

[4450] 34 - (1705) It was narrated that Abû ‘Abdur-Rahmân said: “‘Alî (may Allâh honor his face) gave a speech and said: ‘O people, carry out the *Hadd* punishments on your slaves, those who are married and those who are not married. A slave woman of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ committed *Zinâ*, and he told me to whip her, but she had recently given birth, and I was afraid that if I whipped her, I would kill her. I mentioned that to the Prophet ﷺ and he said: You have done well.”

[٤٤٥٠] ٣٤ - (١٧٠٥) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ أَبُو دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَائِدَةُ عَنِ السُّدِّيِّ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ عُبَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ قَالَ: حَطَبَ عَلَيَّ كَرَّمَ اللَّهُ وَجْهَهُ فَقَالَ: يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ أَقِيمُوا عَلَيَّ أَرْقَائِكُمُ الْحَدَّ، مَنْ أَحْصَنَ مِنْهُمْ وَمَنْ لَمْ يُحْصِنْ، فَإِنَّ أُمَّةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ زَنَتْ، فَأَمَرَنِي أَنْ أَجْلِدَهَا، فَإِذَا هِيَ حَدِيثُ عَهْدٍ بِنِفَاسٍ، فَحَشِيبْتُ إِنَّ أَنَا جَلَدْتُهَا، أَنْ أَقْتُلَهَا، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «أَحْسَنْتَ».

[4451] (...) It was narrated from As-Suddî with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 4450), but he did not mention: “Those who are married and those who are not married.” And he added in the *Hadîth*: “Leave her until she recovers.”

[٤٤٥١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ عَنِ السُّدِّيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكَرْ: مَنْ أَحْصَنَ مِنْهُمْ وَمَنْ لَمْ يُحْصِنْ. وَزَادَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: «اتْرُكْهَا حَتَّى تَمَاطِلَ».

Chapter 8. *Hadd* punishment for drinking alcohol

[4452] 35 - (1706) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that a man who had drunk wine was brought to the Prophet ﷺ and he whipped him with two palm branches approximately forty times.

He said: "And Abû Bakr did that, but when 'Umar was caliph he consulted the people and 'Abdur-Raḥmân said: 'The least of the *Hadd* punishments is eighty,' so 'Umar enjoined that."

[4453] (...) Qatâdah said: I heard Anas say: A man was brought to the Prophet ﷺ... and he mentioned a similar report (as no. 4452)."

[4454] 36 - (...) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ whipped people for drinking wine with palm branches and shoes, then Abû Bakr ordered that forty lashes be given, but when 'Umar was caliph, the people drew near to countryside and cities. He said: "What do you think about whipping for drinking wine?" 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin 'Awf said: "I think you should make it like the

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابُ حَدِّ الْخَمْرِ)

(التحفة ١٩)

[٤٤٥٢] ٣٥ - (١٧٠٦) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ: أَتَى بِرَجُلٍ قَدْ شَرِبَ الْخَمْرَ فَجَلَدَهُ بِجَرِيدَتَيْنِ نَحْوِ أَرْبَعِينَ. قَالَ: وَفَعَلَهُ أَبُو بَكْرٍ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ عُمَرُ اسْتَشَارَ النَّاسَ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: أَخَفَّ الْحُدُودِ ثَمَانِينَ، فَأَمَرَ بِهِ عُمَرُ.

[٤٤٥٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبٍ الْحَارِثِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ،: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا يَقُولُ: أَتَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِرَجُلٍ، فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَهُ.

[٤٤٥٤] ٣٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ جَلَدَ فِي الْخَمْرِ بِالْجَرِيدِ وَالنَّعَالِ، ثُمَّ جَلَدَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ أَرْبَعِينَ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ عُمَرُ، وَدَنَا النَّاسُ مِنَ الرَّيْفِ وَالْقَرْيِ، قَالَ: مَا تَرَوْنَ فِي جَلْدِ الْخَمْرِ؟ فَقَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَوْفٍ:

lightest of the *Hadd* punishments” so ‘Umar ordered that eighty lashes be given.

[4455] (...) Hishâm narrated a similar report (as no. 4454) with this chain.

[4456] 37 - (...) It was narrated from Anas that the Prophet ﷺ used to give forty lashes with palm branches and shoes for (drinking) wine; then he mentioned a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 4454), but he did not mention countryside and cities.

[4457] 38 - (1707) Hudayn bin Al-Mundhir Abû Sasân said: “I saw when Al-Walîd was brought to ‘Uthmân bin ‘Affân after he had led two *Rak‘ah* of *Fajr* prayer and then said: ‘Shall I lead you in further prayers?’ Two men bore witness against him. One of them was Humrân, who said that he had drunk wine, and the other testified that he had seen him vomiting. ‘Uthmân said: ‘He would not have vomited unless he drank it.’ He said: ‘O ‘Alî, get up and whip him.’ ‘Alî said: ‘O Hasan, get up and whip him. Al-Hasan said: ‘Let those who are enjoying the position of leadership carry out the punishment.’ It was as if he (‘Alî) got upset with him and he said: ‘Get up, O ‘Abdullâh bin

أَرَى أَنْ تَجْعَلَهَا كَأَخْفِ الْحُدُودِ، قَالَ: فَجَلَدَ عُمَرُ ثَمَانِينَ.

[٤٤٥٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[٤٤٥٦] ٣٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَضْرِبُ فِي الْخَمْرِ بِالنَّعَالِ وَالْجَرِيدِ أَرْبَعِينَ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِمَا، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ: الرَّيْفَ وَالْقُرَى.

[٤٤٥٧] ٣٨- (١٧٠٧) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَرَهْبِيُّ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ، قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ - وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَلِيَّةَ - عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الدَّانَاجِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ-: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَمَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ الْمُحْتَارِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ فَيْرُورَ مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَامِرِ الدَّانَاجِ: حَدَّثَنَا حُضَيْنُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ أَبُو سَاسَانَ قَالَ: شَهِدْتُ عُثْمَانَ بْنَ عَفَّانَ أُتِيَ بِالْوَلِيدِ قَدْ صَلَّى الصُّبْحَ رَكْعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَرِيدُكُمْ؟ فَشَهِدَ عَلَيْهِ رَجُلَانِ: أَحَدُهُمَا حُمْرَانُ؛ أَنَّهُ شَرِبَ الْخَمْرَ وَشَهِدَ آخَرُ؛ أَنَّهُ

Ja'far! Get up and whip him.' So he whipped him, and 'Alî counted until he had reached forty, then he said: 'Stop.' Then he said: "The Prophet ﷺ gave forty lashes, and Abû Bakr gave forty, and 'Umar gave eighty. All are *Sunnah* but this is dearer to me."

رَأه يَتَمَيَّأً، فَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ: إِنَّهُ لَمْ يَتَمَيَّأَ حَتَّى شَرِبَهَا، فَقَالَ: يَا عَلِيُّ! قُمْ فَاجْلِدْهُ، فَقَالَ عَلِيُّ: قُمْ، يَا حَسَنُ! فَاجْلِدْهُ. فَقَالَ الْحَسَنُ: وَلَّ حَارَّهَا مَنْ تَوَلَّى قَارَّهَا فَكَأَنَّهُ وَجَدَ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ: قُمْ يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ! قُمْ فَاجْلِدْهُ، فَجَلَدَهُ، وَعَلِيُّ يُعِدُّ حَتَّى بَلَغَ أَرْبَعِينَ، فَقَالَ: أَمْسِكْ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: جَلَدَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَرْبَعِينَ، وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ أَرْبَعِينَ، وَعُمَرُ ثَمَانِينَ، وَكُلُّ سُنَّةٍ، وَهَذَا أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ.

زَادَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: قَالَ إِسْمَاعِيلُ: وَقَدْ سَمِعْتُ حَدِيثَ الدَّانَاجِ مِنْهُ فَلَمْ أَحْفَظْهُ.

[4458] 39 - (...) It was narrated that 'Alî said: "I did not carry out any *Hadd* punishment on a person who died as a result, but I did not mind, except in the case of one who had drunk wine, because if he died I would pay the *Diyah*, because the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not specify any number."

[٤٤٥٨] ٣٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ مِنْهَالِ الضَّرِيرِ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ ابْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ الثَّوْرِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي حَصِينٍ، عَنْ عُمَيْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ قَالَ: مَا كُنْتُ أَقِيمُ عَلَى أَحَدٍ حَدًّا فَيَمُوتَ فِيهِ، فَاجِدَ مِنْهُ فِي نَفْسِي، إِلَّا صَاحِبَ الْحَمْرِ، لِأَنَّهُ إِنْ مَاتَ وَدَيْتُهُ، لِأَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَمْ يَسُنَّهُ.

[4459] (...) Sufyân narrated a similar report (as no. 4458), with this chain.

[٤٤٥٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

Chapter 9. Number of lashes in the case of *Ta'zir*

[4460] 40 - (1708) It was narrated from Abû Burdah Al-Anṣârî that he heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "No one should be given more than ten lashes except in the case of one of the *Hadd* punishments prescribed by Allâh."

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابُ قَدْرِ أَسْوَاطِ)

(التحفة ٢٠)

[٤٤٦٠] ٤٠ - (١٧٠٨) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ

ابْنُ عَيْسَى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو عَنْ بُكَيْرِ بْنِ الْأَشَّجِّ قَالَ: بَيْنَا نَحْنُ عِنْدَ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَّارٍ، إِذْجَاءَهُ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ جَابِرٍ، فَحَدَّثَهُ، فَأَقْبَلَ عَلَيْنَا سُلَيْمَانُ، فَقَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ جَابِرٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ [الْأَنْصَارِيِّ] أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يُجْلَدُ أَحَدٌ فَوْقَ عَشْرَةِ أَسْوَاطٍ، إِلَّا فِي حَدٍّ مِنْ حُدُودِ اللَّهِ».

Chapter 10. The *Hadd* punishments are an expiation for those on whom they are carried out

[4461] 41 - (1709) It was narrated that 'Ubâdah bin Aṣ-Ṣâmit said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in a gathering, and he said: 'Swear allegiance to me, pledging that you will not associate anything with Allâh, you will not commit *Zinâ*, you will not steal and you will not kill any soul whom Allâh has forbidden killing except in cases dictated by (Islamic) law. Whoever among you fulfills that, his reward will be with Allâh, and whoever does any of those things

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابُ الْخُذُودِ كَفَارَاتِ)

(الاهلها) (التحفة ٢١)

[٤٤٦١] ٤١ - (١٧٠٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى

ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعَمْرٍو - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي إِدْرِيسَ الْخَوْلَانِيِّ، عَنْ عَبَادَةَ بْنِ الصَّامِتِ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي مَجْلِسٍ، فَقَالَ: «بِأَيْمُونِي عَلَى أَنْ لَا تُشْرِكُوا بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا،

and is punished for it, that will be an expiation for him. Whoever does any of those things and Allāh conceals him, his case will rest with Allāh: if He wills He will forgive him and if He wills He will punish him.”

[4462] 42 - (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrī with this chain (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 4461). He added in the *Hadīth*: “And he recited to us the Verse of (*Sūrat An-Nisā*): ‘...That they will not associate anything in worship with Allāh...” (*Al-Mumtahanah* 60:12).

[4463] 43 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Ubādah bin Aṣ-Ṣāmit said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ took a pledge from us as he took from the women: That we would not associate anything in worship with Allāh, we would not steal, we would not commit *Zinā*, we would not kill our children and we would not slander one another. (The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ would say:) among you fulfills that, his reward is with Allāh, and whoever among you does any of these things and is punished for it, that will be his expiation. If Allāh conceals anyone, his case will rest with Allāh: if He wills He will punish him and if He wills He will forgive him”

وَلَا تَزْنُوا، وَلَا تَسْرِفُوا، وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا
النَّفْسَ الَّتِي حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ إِلَّا بِالْحَقِّ، فَمَنْ
وَفَى مِنْكُمْ فَأَجْرُهُ عَلَى اللَّهِ، وَمَنْ أَصَابَ
شَيْئًا مِنْ ذَلِكَ فَعُوقِبَ بِهِ، فَهُوَ كَفَّارَةٌ لَهُ،
وَمَنْ أَصَابَ شَيْئًا مِنْ ذَلِكَ فَسَتَرَهُ اللَّهُ
عَلَيْهِ، فَأَمْرُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ إِنْ شَاءَ
عَقَابًا عَنَّهُ، وَإِنْ شَاءَ عَذَّبَهُ». [انظر: ٤٧٦٨]

[٤٤٦٢] ٤٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بِنِ
حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ
عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. وَرَدَّ فِي
الْحَدِيثِ: فَتَلَا عَلَيْنَا آيَةَ النِّسَاءِ: ﴿أَنْ لَا
يُشْرَكَ بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا﴾ الْآيَةَ [الممتحنة: ١٢].

[٤٤٦٣] ٤٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ سَالِمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ:
أَخْبَرَنَا خَالِدٌ عَنْ أَبِي قَلَابَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي
الْأَشْعَثِ الصَّنَعَانِيِّ، عَنْ عُبَادَةَ بْنِ
الصَّامِتِ قَالَ: أَخَذَ عَلَيْنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
كَمَا أَخَذَ عَلَى النِّسَاءِ: أَنْ لَا نُشْرِكَ بِاللَّهِ
شَيْئًا، وَلَا نَسْرِقَ، وَلَا نَزْنِيَ، وَلَا نَقْتُلَ
أَوْلَادَنَا، وَلَا بَعْضَهُ بَعْضًا بَعْضًا: «فَمَنْ
وَفَى مِنْكُمْ فَأَجْرُهُ عَلَى اللَّهِ، وَمَنْ أَتَى
مِنْكُمْ حُدًّا فَأُقِيمَ عَلَيْهِ فَهُوَ كَفَّارَتُهُ، وَمَنْ
سَتَرَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ فَأَمْرُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ، إِنْ شَاءَ
عَذَّبَهُ، وَإِنْ شَاءَ عَفَرَ لَهُ».

[4464] 44 - (...) It was narrated that 'Ubâdah bin Aş-Şâmit said: I am one of the leaders who swore allegiance to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. He said: "We swore allegiance to him, pledging that we would not associate anything in worship with Allâh, we would not commit *Zinâ*, we would not steal, we would not kill any soul whom Allâh has forbidden killing except in cases dictated by (Islamic) law, we would not plunder and we would not disobey. Paradise (would be ours) if we did that, but if we committed any of these actions then the judgment would be decided by Allâh, exalted and glorified is He."

Chapter 11. There is no *Diyah* for injuries caused by animals or by falling into a mine or well

[4465] 45 - (1710) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "There is no *Diyah* for injuries caused by animals. There is no *Diyah* for injuries caused by falling into a well. There is no *Diyah* for injuries suffered when working in a mine. And the *Khumus* is due on buried treasure."

[4466] (...) A similar *Hadîth* (as no. 4465) was narrated from Az-Zuhri with the chain of Al-Laith.

[٤٤٦٤] ٤٤ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ، وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْخَيْرِ، عَنِ الصُّنَابِحِيِّ، عَنْ عَبَادَةَ بْنِ الصَّامِتِ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: إِنِّي مِنَ النَّبِيِّ الَّذِينَ بَايَعُوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَقَالَ: بَايَعَنَاهُ عَلَى أَنْ لَا نُشْرِكَ بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا، وَلَا نَزْنِي، وَلَا نَسْرِقَ، وَلَا نَقْتُلَ النَّفْسَ الَّتِي حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ إِلَّا بِالْحَقِّ، وَلَا نَنْتَهَبَ، وَلَا نَعْصِي، فَالْجَنَّةُ، إِنْ فَعَلْنَا ذَلِكَ، فَإِنْ عَشِينَا مِنْ ذَلِكَ شَيْئًا، كَانَ قَضَاءُ ذَلِكَ إِلَى اللَّهِ، وَقَالَ ابْنُ رُمْحٍ: كَانَ قَضَاؤُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ.

(المعجم ١١) - (باب جرح العجماء والمعدن والبئر جبار) (التحفة ٢٢)

[٤٤٦٥] ٤٥ - (١٧١٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيْبِ وَأَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «الْعَجْمَاءُ جَرَحُهَا جُبَارٌ، وَالْبُئْرُ جُبَارٌ، وَالْمَعْدِنُ جُبَارٌ، وَفِي الرِّكَازِ الْخُمْسُ».

[٤٤٦٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَرُهَيْبُ بْنُ

حَرْبٍ وَعَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى بْنُ حَمَادٍ كُلُّهُم، عَنْ
ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
إِسْحَاقُ - يَعْنِي: ابْنَ عَيْسَى-: حَدَّثَنَا
مَالِكٌ، كِلَاهُمَا، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ بِإِسْنَادِ
اللَّيْثِ، مِثْلَ حَدِيثِهِ.

[4467] (...) A similar report (as
no. 4465) was narrated from Abū
Hurairah, from the Messenger of
Allāh ﷺ.

[٤٤٦٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ
وَحَرَمَلَةُ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي
يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ
الْمُسَيَّبِ وَعُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. بِمِثْلِهِ.

[4468] 46 - (...) It was narrated
from Abū Hurairah that the
Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said:
“There is no *Diyah* for injuries
caused by falling into a well. There
is no *Diyah* for injuries suffered
when working in a mine. There is
no *Diyah* for injuries caused by an
animal. And the *Khums* is due on
buried treasure.”

[٤٤٦٨] ٤٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
رُمْحٍ بِنِ الْمُهَاجِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ أُيُوبَ
ابْنَ مُوسَى، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِي
سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «الْبُرُّ جَرْحُهَا
جُبَارٌ، وَالْمَعْدِنُ جَرْحُهُ جُبَارٌ، وَالْعَجْمَاءُ
جَرْحُهَا جُبَارٌ، وَفِي الرَّكَازِ الْخُمْسُ».

[4469] (...) A similar report (as
no. 4468) was narrated from Abū
Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٤٤٦٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ
ابْنُ سَلَامٍ [الْجَمْعِيُّ]: حَدَّثَنَا الرَّبِيعُ يَعْنِي
ابْنَ مُسْلِمٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ،
كِلاهُمَا، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. بِمِثْلِهِ.

30. The Book Of Judicial Decisions

١٥ - (المعجم ٣٠) - كتاب الأفضية
(التحفة ١٨)

Chapter 1. Oath should be sworn by the defendant

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ الْيَمِينِ عَلَى
الْمُدَّعَى عَلَيْهِ) (التحفة ١)

[4470] 1 - (1711) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Prophet ﷺ said: "If people were given on the basis of their claims, people would claim the lives and property of men. Rather the oath should be sworn by the defendant."

[٤٤٧٠] ١ - (١٧١١) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ سَرْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَوْ يُعْطَى النَّاسُ بِدَعْوَاهُمْ، لَادَّعَى نَاسٌ دِمَاءَ رِجَالٍ وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ، وَلَكِنَّ الْيَمِينَ عَلَى الْمُدَّعَى عَلَيْهِ».

[4471] 2 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ ruled that the oath should be sworn by the defendant.

[٤٤٧١] ٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ عَنِ نَافِعِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَضَى بِالْيَمِينِ عَلَى الْمُدَّعَى عَلَيْهِ.

Chapter 2. The obligation of judging on the basis of a witness and an oath

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ وَجوبِ الْحَكْمِ
بِشَاهِدٍ وَيَمِينٍ) (التحفة ٢)

[4472] 3 - (1712) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ judged on the basis of a witness and an oath.

[٤٤٧٢] ٣ - (١٧١٢) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ حُبَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سَيْفُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ: أَخْبَرَنِي قَيْسُ

ابْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَضَى بَيْنَيْنِ وَشَاهِدٍ.

Chapter 3. The judgment of the judge does not change what happened

[4473] 4 - (1713) It was narrated that Umm Salamah said: The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “You refer your disputes to me, but one of you may be more eloquent in arguing than the other, and I judge in his favor because of what I hear from him. If I allocate to a person something that is his brother’s right, let him not take it, for I have allocated him a piece of Fire.”

[4474] (...) A similar report (as no. 4473) was narrated from Hishām with this chain.

[4475] 5 - (...) It was narrated from Umm Salamah, the wife of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ heard noise of a dispute by the door of his apartment. He went out to them and said: “I am only human. Disputants come to me

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنَّ حَكْمَ

الْحَاكِمِ لَا يَغْيِرُ الْبَاطِنَ) (التحفة ٣)

[٤٤٧٣] ٤ - (١٧١٣) حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ زَيْنَبِ بِنْتِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّكُمْ تَخْتَصِمُونَ إِلَيَّ، وَلَعَلَّ بَعْضَكُمْ أَنْ يَكُونَ أَلْحَنَ بِحُجَّتِهِ مِنْ بَعْضٍ، فَأَقْضِي لَهُ عَلَى نَحْوِ مَا أَسْمَعُ مِنْهُ، فَمَنْ قَطَعْتَ لَهُ مِنْ حَقِّ أَخِيهِ شَيْئًا، فَلَا يَأْخُذْهُ، فَإِنَّمَا أَقْطَعُ لَهُ بِهِ قِطْعَةً مِنَ النَّارِ».

[٤٤٧٤] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، كِلَاهُمَا، عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[٤٤٧٥] ٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُوسُفُ بْنُ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ زَيْنَبِ بِنْتِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؛ أَنَّ

and one of them may be more eloquent than the other, so I think that he is telling the truth and I rule in his favor. If I rule in a person's favor concerning the rights of another Muslim, it is no more than a piece of Fire, so let him burden himself with it or forsake it."

رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ سَمِعَ جَلْبَةَ خَضَمٍ بِيَابِ حُجْرَتِهِ، فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْهِمْ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّمَا أَنَا بَشَرٌ، وَإِنَّهُ يَأْتِينِي الْخَضَمُ، فَلَعَلَّ بَعْضَهُمْ أَنْ يَكُونَ أَبْلَغَ مِنْ بَعْضٍ، فَأَحْسِبُ أَنَّهُ صَادِقٌ، فَأَقْضِي لَهُ، فَمَنْ قَضَيْتُ لَهُ بِحَقِّ مُسْلِمٍ، فَإِنَّمَا هِيَ قِطْعَةٌ مِنَ النَّارِ، فَلْيَحْمِلْهَا أَوْ يَذْرِهَا».

[4476] 6 - (...) A *Hadith* like that of Yûnus (no. 4475) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain.

According to the *Hadith* of Ma'mar: She (i.e., Umm Salamah) said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ heard the sound of a dispute by her door.

[٤٤٧٦] ٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ابْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، عَنْ صَالِحٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، كِلَاهُمَا، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ يُونُسَ.

وَفِي حَدِيثِ مَعْمَرٍ: قَالَتْ: سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَجِبَةَ خَضَمٍ بِيَابِ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ.

Chapter 4. The case of Hind

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ قِضِيَةِ هِنْدَ)

(التحفة ٤)

[4477] 7 - (1714) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: Hind bint 'Utbah, the wife of Abû Sufyân, entered upon the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: O Messenger of Allâh, Abû Sufyân is a stingy man and he does not give me enough maintenance for myself and my children, unless I take from his wealth without his knowledge. Is there any sin on me for that? The

[٤٤٧٧] ٧ - (١٧١٤) حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: دَخَلْتُ هِنْدُ بِنْتُ عُثْبَةَ امْرَأَةَ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ رَجُلٌ شَجِيحٌ، لَا يُعْطِينِي مِنَ النَّفَقَةِ مَا يَكْفِينِي وَيَكْفِي

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Take from his wealth on a reasonable basis, whatever is sufficient for yourself and your children."

[4478] (...) It was narrated from Hishâm with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 4477).

[4479] 8 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: Hind came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: O Messenger of Allâh, by Allâh, there was no household on earth upon whom I would have loved to see Allâh bring disgrace more than your household, but now there is no household on earth upon whom I would love to see Allâh bring honor more than your household. The Prophet ﷺ said: "And that (love) will increase, by the One in Whose Hand is my soul." Then she said: O Messenger of Allâh, Abû Sufyân is a niggardly man. Is there any sin on me if I spend on his children from his wealth without his knowledge? The

بَنِي، إِلَّا مَا أَخَذْتُ مِنْ مَالِهِ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمِهِ، فَهَلْ عَلَيَّ فِي ذَلِكَ مِنْ جُنَاحٍ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «خُذِي مِنْ مَالِهِ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ، مَا يَكْفِيكَ وَيَكْفِي بَنِيكَ».

[٤٤٧٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، كِلَاهُمَا، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَوَكَيْعٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ بِعَنِي ابْنَ عُثْمَانَ، كُلُّهُمْ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[٤٤٧٩] ٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: جَاءَتْ هِنْدٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! وَاللَّهِ! مَا كَانَ عَلَى ظَهْرِ الْأَرْضِ أَهْلٌ خِبَاءٍ أَحَبَّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ أَنْ يُذَلَّهُمُ اللَّهُ مِنْ أَهْلِ خِبَائِكَ، وَمَا عَلَى ظَهْرِ الْأَرْضِ أَهْلٌ خِبَاءٍ أَحَبَّ إِلَيَّ [مِنْ] أَنْ يُعَزَّهُمُ اللَّهُ مِنْ أَهْلِ خِبَائِكَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «وَأَيْضًا، وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ!»، ثُمَّ قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنْ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ رَجُلٌ مُنْسِكٌ، فَهَلْ عَلَيَّ حَرَجٌ أَنْ

Prophet ﷺ said: "There is no sin on you if you spend on them on a reasonable basis."

أَنْفَقَ عَلَى عِيَالِهِ مِنْ مَالِهِ بِغَيْرِ إِذْنِهِ؟ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا حَرَجَ عَلَيْكَ أَنْ تُنْفِقِي عَلَيْهِمْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ».

[4480] 9 - (...) 'Urwah bin Az-Zubair narrated that 'Āishah said: Hind bint 'Utbah bin Rabi'ah came and said: O Messenger of Allāh, by Allāh there was no household on earth whom I would love to see humiliated more than your household, but now there is no household on earth whom I would love to see honored more than your household. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "And that (love) will increase, by the One in Whose Hand is my soul." Then she said: O Messenger of Allāh, Abū Sufyān is a niggardly man. Is there any sin on me if I feed our children from what he has? He said: "No, but do that on a reasonable basis."

[٤٤٨٠] ٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَخِي الزُّهْرِيُّ عَنْ عَمِّهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ: أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: جَاءَتْ هُنْدُ بِنْتُ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! [وَاللَّهِ] مَا كَانَ عَلَى ظَهْرِ الْأَرْضِ خِيبَاءٌ أَحَبَّ إِلَيَّ [مِنْ] أَنْ يَذُلُّوا مِنْ أَهْلِ خِيَابِكَ، وَمَا أَصْبَحَ الْيَوْمَ عَلَى ظَهْرِ الْأَرْضِ خِيبَاءٌ أَحَبَّ إِلَيَّ [مِنْ] أَنْ يَعِزُّوا مِنْ أَهْلِ خِيَابِكَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَأَيْضًا، وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ!»، ثُمَّ قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ رَجُلٌ مَسِيكٌ، فَهَلْ عَلَيَّ حَرَجٌ مِنْ أَنْ أُطْعِمَ مِنَ الَّذِي لَهُ، عِيَالَنَا؟ قَالَ لَهَا: «لَا، إِلَّا بِالْمَعْرُوفِ».

Chapter 5. The Prohibition Of asking too much with no need. The prohibition Of withholding the rights of others and asking of them, which means refusing to give others their rights and asking for that to which one is not entitled

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ النَّهْيِ عَنْ كَثْرَةِ الْمَسَائِلِ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَاجَةٍ. وَالنَّهْيِ عَنْ مَنَعِ وَهَاتِ، وَهُوَ الْامْتِنَاعُ مِنْ أَدَاءِ حَقِّ لَزْمِهِ أَوْ طَلْبِ مَا لَا يَسْتَحِقُّهُ) (التحفة ٥)

[4481] 10 - (1715) It was narrated that Abū Hurairah said: The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said:

[٤٤٨١] ١٠ - (١٧١٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ

“Allâh likes three things for you and dislikes three things for you. He likes for you to worship Him and not associate anything with Him, and to hold fast to the rope of Allâh altogether and not be divided; and He dislikes for you to gossip, to ask too much and to waste money.”

[4482] 11 - (...) A similar report (as no. 4483) was narrated from Suhail with this chain, except that he said: (The Prophet ﷺ said:) He does not like three things for you. And he did not mention: and do not be divided.

[4483] 12 - (593) It was narrated from Al-Mughîrah bin Shu‘bah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Allâh has forbidden to you disobedience to mothers, burying daughters alive, and withholding the rights of others and asking of them. And He dislikes three things for you: gossip, asking too much and wasting money.”

[4484] (...) A similar report (as no. 4483) was narrated from Manşûr with this chain, except that he said: the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade to you, and he did not say: Allâh forbade to you.

أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَرْضَى لَكُمْ ثَلَاثًا وَيَكْرَهُ لَكُمْ ثَلَاثًا: فَيَرْضَى لَكُمْ أَنْ تَعْبُدُوهُ وَلَا تُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْئًا، وَأَنْ تَعْتَصِمُوا بِحَبْلِ اللَّهِ جَمِيعًا وَلَا تَفْرُقُوا، وَيَكْرَهُ لَكُمْ قِيلَ وَقَالَ، وَكَثْرَةَ السُّؤَالِ، وَإِضَاعَةَ الْمَالِ».

[٤٤٨٢] ١١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ فَرْوَحَ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ سَهِيلِ بْنِ إِسْنَادٍ، مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: وَيَسْحَطُ لَكُمْ ثَلَاثًا، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: وَلَا تَفْرُقُوا.

[٤٤٨٣] ١٢ - (٥٩٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ وَرَادِ مَوْلَى الْمُغِيرَةَ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ، عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةَ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ حَرَّمَ عَلَيْكُمْ عُفُوقَ الْأُمَّهَاتِ، وَوَأْدَ الْبَنَاتِ وَمَنْعًا وَهَاتِ، وَكَرِهَ لَكُمْ ثَلَاثًا: قِيلَ وَقَالَ، وَكَثْرَةَ السُّؤَالِ، وَإِضَاعَةَ الْمَالِ». [١٣٣٨]

[٤٤٨٤] (...) حَدَّثَنِي الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ زَكَرِيَاءَ: حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى عَنْ شَيْبَانَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورِ بْنِ إِسْنَادٍ، مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: وَحَرَّمَ عَلَيْكُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ حَرَّمَ عَلَيْكُمْ.

[4485] 13 - (...) It was narrated from Ash-Sha'bî: The scribe of Al-Mughîrah bin Shu'bah told me: Mushahwiyah wrote to Al-Mughîrah (saying): Write for me something that you heard from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. He wrote to him: I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "Allâh dislikes three things for you: gossip, wasting money and asking too much."

[٤٤٨٥] ١٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ عَلِيَّةَ عَنْ
خَالِدِ الْحَدَّاءِ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ أُسْوَعَ عَنِ
السَّعِيِّ: حَدَّثَنِي كَاتِبُ الْمُغِيرَةِ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ
قَالَ: كَتَبَ مُعَاوِيَةَ إِلَى الْمُغِيرَةِ: اكْتُبْ إِلَيَّ
بِشَيْءٍ سَمِعْتَهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَكَتَبَ
إِلَيْهِ: أَنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ
اللَّهَ كَرِهَ لَكُمْ ثَلَاثًا: قِيلَ وَقَالَ، وَإِضَاعَةَ
الْمَالِ، وَكَثْرَةَ السُّؤَالِ».

[4486] 14 - (...) It was narrated that Warrâd said: Al-Mughîrah wrote to Mushahwiyah: I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "Allâh has forbidden three things and disallowed three things. He has forbidden disobedience to parents, burying daughters alive and withholding the rights of others and asking of them; and He has disallowed three things: gossip, asking too much and wasting money."

[٤٤٨٦] ١٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي
عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ الْفَزَارِيُّ،
عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سُوفَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ الثَّقَفِيُّ عَنْ وَرَادٍ قَالَ: كَتَبَ
الْمُغِيرَةَ إِلَى مُعَاوِيَةَ: سَلَامٌ عَلَيْكَ، أَمَا
بَعْدُ، فَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ:
«إِنَّ اللَّهَ حَرَّمَ ثَلَاثًا، وَنَهَى عَنْ ثَلَاثٍ: حَرَّمَ
عُقُوقَ الْوَالِدِ، وَوَادَ الْبَنَاتِ، وَلَا وَهَاتِ،
وَنَهَى عَنْ ثَلَاثٍ: قِيلَ وَقَالَ، وَكَثْرَةَ
السُّؤَالِ، وَإِضَاعَةَ الْمَالِ».

Chapter 6. The reward of the judge if he strives to reach a decision, whether he gets it right or wrong

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَجْرِ الْحَاكِمِ
إِذَا اجْتَهَدَ، فَأَصَابَ أَوْ أَخْطَأَ)
(التحفة ٦)

[4487] 15 - (1716) It was narrated from 'Amr bin Al-'Âs

[٤٤٨٧] ١٥ - (١٧١٦) حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ

that he heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "If a judge passes a judgment, having striven to reach a decision, and he gets it right, he will have two rewards. If he passes a judgment, having striven to reach a decision, and he gets it wrong, he will have one reward."

[4488] (...) A similar report (as no. 4487) was narrated from 'Abdul-'Azîz bin Muḥammad, and at the end of the *Hadîth* he added: Yazîd said: I narrated this *Hadîth* to Abû Bakr bin Muḥammad bin 'Amr bin Ḥazm, and he said: This is what Abû Salamah narrated to me from Abû Hurairah.

[4489] (...) Yazîd bin 'Abdullâh bin Usâmah bin Al-Hâd Al-Laithi narrated a *Hadîth* like that of 'Abdul-'Azîz bin Muḥammad (no. 4488), with both chains.

Chapter 7. It is Disliked for a judge to pass a judgment when he is angry

[4490] 16 - (1717) It was narrated that 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî Bakrah said: My father wrote

مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قَيْسٍ مَوْلَى عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا حَكَمَ الْحَاكِمُ فَاجْتَهَدَ ثُمَّ أَصَابَ، فَلَهُ أَجْرَانِ، وَإِذَا حَكَمَ فَاجْتَهَدَ، ثُمَّ أَخْطَأَ، فَلَهُ أَجْرٌ».

[٤٤٨٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي عَمْرٍ، كِلَاهُمَا، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ، وَزَادَ فِي عَقِبِ الْحَدِيثِ: قَالَ يَزِيدُ: فَحَدَّثْتُ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ أَبَا بَكْرٍ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ حَزْمٍ، فَقَالَ: هَكَذَا حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ.

[٤٤٨٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَرْوَانَ يَغْنِي ابْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ الدَّمَشْقِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي يَزِيدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ الْهَادِ اللَّيْثِيُّ بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ، مِثْلَ رِوَايَةِ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ ابْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، بِالْإِسْنَادَيْنِ جَمِيعًا.

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابُ كَرَاهَةِ قَضَاءِ

القاضي وهو غضبان) (التحفة ٧)

[٤٤٩٠] ١٦ - (١٧١٧) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ

ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ

- and I wrote it down for him - to 'Ubaidullāh bin Abî Bakrah, who was the Qâzî of Sijistan, (telling him): Do not pass judgment between two people when you are angry, for I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: "No one should pass judgment between two people when he is angry."

الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ قَالَ: كَتَبَ أَبِي - وَكَتَبْتُ لَهُ - إِلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ وَهُوَ قَاضِي سِجِسْتَانَ: أَنْ لَا تَحْكُمَ بَيْنَ اثْنَيْنِ وَأَنْتَ غَضَبَانُ، فَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَحْكُمُ أَحَدٌ بَيْنَ اثْنَيْنِ وَهُوَ غَضَبَانُ».

[4491] (...) A *Hadith* like that of Abû 'Awānah (no. 4490) was narrated from 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Abî Bakrah, from his father, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٤٤٩١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ، وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ، وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، كِلَاهُمَا، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ ابْنِ عَلِيٍّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ أَبِي عَوَانَةَ.

Chapter 8. Rejection of wrong rulings and of newly-invented matters

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابُ نَقْضِ الْأَحْكَامِ الْبَاطِلَةِ، وَرَدِّ مُحَدَّثَاتِ الْأُمُورِ)
(التحفة ٨)

[4492] 17 - (1718) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said:

[٤٤٩٢] ١٧ - (١٧١٨) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو جَعْفَرٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ

“Whoever introduces something into this matter of ours that is not part of it will have it rejected.”

عَوْنِ الْهَلَالِيِّ، جَمِيعًا، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، قَالَ ابْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ ابْنُ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَحَدَّثَ فِي أَمْرِنَا هَذَا مَا لَيْسَ مِنْهُ فَهُوَ رَدٌّ».

[4493] 18 - (...) It was narrated that Sa'd bin Ibrâhîm said: I asked Al-Qâsim bin Muḥammad about a man who had three dwellings and left a will concerning one third of each dwelling. He said: That could all be combined in one dwelling. Then he said: 'Āishah told me that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever does something that is not in accordance with this matter of ours will have it rejected."

[٤٤٩٣] ١٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي عَامِرٍ، قَالَ عَبْدُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ جَعْفَرِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ الْقَاسِمَ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ رَجُلٍ لَهُ ثَلَاثُ مَسَاكِينِ، فَأَوْصَى بِثُلُثِ كُلِّ مَسْكَنِ مِنْهَا، قَالَ: يُجْمَعُ ذَلِكَ كُلُّهُ فِي مَسْكَنِ وَاحِدٍ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرْتَنِي عَائِشَةُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ عَمَلَ عَمَلًا لَيْسَ عَلَيْهِ أَمْرُنَا فَهُوَ رَدٌّ».

Chapter 9. The best of witnesses

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ خَيْرِ

الشهود) (التحفة ٩)

[4494] 19 - (1719) It was narrated from Zaid bin Khâlid Al-Juhanî that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Shall I not tell you of the best of witnesses?" The one who gives his testimony before being asked for it."

[٤٤٩٤] ١٩ - (١٧١٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ عَثْمَانَ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي عَمْرَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ خَالِدِ

الْجُهَيْبِيُّ: أَنْ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَلَا أُخْبِرُكُمْ بِخَيْرِ الشُّهَدَاءِ؟ الَّذِي يَأْتِي بِشَهَادَتِهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُسْأَلَهَا».

Chapter 10. Differences between Mujtahid

(المعجم ١٠) - (باب اختلاف

المجتهدين) (التحفة ١٠)

[4495] 20 - (1720) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There were two women who had their sons with them. The wolf came and took away the son of one of them, and she said to her companion: 'The wolf has taken your son.' The other said: No, it has taken your son. They referred for judgment to Dâwûd ؑ, and he ruled in favor of the elder woman. They went out to Sulaimân, the son of Dâwûd ؑ, and told him about that, and he said: 'Bring me a knife and I will divide him between you.' The younger woman said: 'No, may Allâh have mercy on you! He is her son.' So he ruled in favor of the younger woman."

[٤٤٩٥] ٢٠ - (١٧٢٠) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ: حَدَّثَنِي وَرْقَاءُ عَنْ أَبِي الزَّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «بَيْنَمَا امْرَأَتَانِ مَعَهُمَا ابْنَاهُمَا، جَاءَ الذُّبُّ فَذَهَبَ بِابْنٍ إِحْدَاهُمَا، فَقَالَتْ هَلْوَ لِصَاحِبَتِهَا: إِنَّمَا ذَهَبَ بِابْنِكَ أَنْتِ، وَقَالَتِ الْأُخْرَى: إِنَّمَا ذَهَبَ بِابْنِكَ، فَتَحَاكَمَتَا إِلَى دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ - فَقَضَى بِهِ لِلْكُبْرَى، فَخَرَجَتَا عَلَى سُلَيْمَانَ ابْنِ دَاوُدَ - عَلَيْهِمَا الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ - فَأَخْبَرَتَاهُ، فَقَالَ: ائْتُونِي بِالسَّكِّينِ أَشَقُّهُ بَيْنَكُمَا، فَقَالَتِ الصَّغْرَى: لَا، يَرِحْمَكَ اللَّهُ هُوَ ابْنُهَا، فَقَضَى بِهِ لِلصَّغْرَى».

قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: وَاللَّهِ! إِنْ سَمِعْتُ بِالسَّكِّينِ قَطُّ إِلَّا يَوْمِيذٍ، مَا كُنَّا نَقُولُ إِلَّا الْمُدِيَّةَ.

[4496] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Warqâ' (no. 4495) was narrated from Abû Az-Zinnâd with this chain.

[٤٤٩٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ سُؤَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي حَفْصُ بْنُ يَعْنَى ابْنَ مَيْسَرَةَ الصَّنَعَانِيُّ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُفْبَةَ: وَحَدَّثَنَا

أُمِيَّةُ بْنُ بَسْطَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْقَاسِمِ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَجْلَانَ، جَمِيعًا، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّنَادِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَ مَعْنَى حَدِيثِ وَرْقَاءَ.

Chapter 11. It is recommended for a judge to reconcile between disputants

(المعجم ١١) - (باب استحباب إصلاح الحاكم بين الخصمين)
(التحفة ١١)

[4497] 21 - (1721) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: This is what Abû Hurairah narrated to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. He mentioned a number of *Ahâdith*, including the following: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "A man bought some property from another man, and the man who had bought the property found therein a jar full of gold. The one who had bought the property said to him: 'Take your gold from me, for I only bought the land from you, and I did not buy the gold from you.' The one who had sold the land said: 'I sold you the land and whatever is in it.' They referred to another man for judgment and one of them said: 'I have a son.' The other said: 'I have a daughter.' He said: 'Let the son marry the daughter, and spend some of it on yourselves and give some in charity.'"

[٤٤٩٧] ٢١ - (١٧٢١) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهِ قَالَ: هَذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ مِنْهَا: وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اشْتَرَى رَجُلٌ مِنْ رَجُلٍ عَقَارًا لَهُ، فَوَجَدَ الرَّجُلُ الَّذِي اشْتَرَى الْعَقَارَ فِي عَقَارِهِ جَرَّةً فِيهَا ذَهَبٌ، فَقَالَ لَهُ الَّذِي اشْتَرَى الْعَقَارَ: خُذْ ذَهَبَكَ مِنِّي، إِنَّمَا اشْتَرَيْتُ مِنْكَ الْأَرْضَ، وَلَمْ أَبْتَغِ مِنْكَ الذَّهَبَ، فَقَالَ الَّذِي شَرَى الْأَرْضَ: إِنَّمَا بَعْتُكَ الْأَرْضَ وَمَا فِيهَا، قَالَ: فَتَحَاكَمَا إِلَى رَجُلٍ، فَقَالَ الَّذِي تَحَاكَمَا إِلَيْهِ: أَلَكُمَا وَلَدٌ؟ فَقَالَ أَحَدُهُمَا: لِي غَلَامٌ، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ: لِي بِنَاتٌ، قَالَ: أَنْكِحُوا الْغَلَامَ الْبِنَاتِ. وَأَنْفِقُوهُ عَلَيَّ أَنْفُسِكُمَا مِنْهُ، وَتَصَدَّقَا».

31. The Book Of Lost Property

١٦ - (المعجم ٣١) - كتاب اللقطة
(التحفة ١٩)

**Chapter... [sic]. Memorizing
the features of the bag and
strap, and the ruling on lost
sheep and camels**

(المعجم...) - (باب: معرفة

العفاس والوكاء وحكم ضالة الغنم
والإبل) (التحفة ١)

[4498] 1 - (1722) It was narrated that Zaid bin Khâlid Al-Juhanî said: A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and asked about picking up lost items. He said: "Memorize the features of its bag and strap, and announce it for a year. Then if its owner comes (give it to him), otherwise it is yours." He said: What about a lost sheep? He (ﷺ) said: "It is either for you or your brother or for the wolf." He said: What about a lost camel? He (ﷺ) said: "What have you to do with it? It has its water supply and its feet, and it can come to the water and eat from the trees, until its master finds it."

[٤٤٩٨] ١ - (١٧٢٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى
مَالِكٍ عَنْ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ،
عَنْ يَزِيدَ مَوْلَى الْمُتَّبِعِثِ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ
خَالِدِ الْجُهَنِيِّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَسَأَلَهُ عَنِ اللَّقْطَةِ؟ فَقَالَ:
«اعْرِفْ عِفَاصَهَا وَوِكَاءَهَا، ثُمَّ عَرِّفْهَا
سَنَةً، فَإِنْ جَاءَ صَاحِبُهَا، وَإِلَّا فَشَانِكَ
بِهَا»، قَالَ: فَضَالَةُ الْغَنَمِ؟ قَالَ: «لَكَ أَوْ
لَأَخِيكَ أَوْ لِلذُّبِّ»، قَالَ: فَضَالَةُ الْإِبِلِ؟
قَالَ: «مَا لَكَ وَلَهَا؟ مَعَهَا سِقَاؤُهَا
وَجِذَاؤُهَا، تَرُدُّ الْمَاءَ وَتَأْكُلُ الشَّجَرَ،
حَتَّى يَلْقَاهَا رَبُّهَا».

قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَحْسِبُ قَرَأْتُ: عِفَاصَهَا.

[4499] 2 - (...) It was narrated from Zaid bin Khâlid Al-Juhanî that a man asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about picking up lost items. He (ﷺ) said: "Announce

[٤٤٩٩] ٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ
أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةَ وَابْنَ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ
حُجْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْأَحْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا -

it for one year, then memorize the features of its strap and bag, then spend from it. Then if its owner comes, pay him back.” He said: O Messenger of Allâh, what about a lost sheep? He (ﷺ) said: “Take it, for it will be either for you, for your brother or for the wolf.” He said: O Messenger of Allâh, what about a lost camel? He (the narrator) said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ became so angry that his cheeks turned red - or his face turned red - and he (ﷺ) said: “What have you to do with it? It has its feet and its water supply until its owner finds it.”

[4500] 3 - (...) Rabî'ah bin 'Abdur-Rahmân narrated a *Hadîth* like that of Mâlik (no. 4498) with this chain, except that he added: A man came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when I was with him and asked him about picking up lost items. And he said: 'Amr said in the *Hadîth*: (The Prophet ﷺ said:) “If no one comes looking for it, then spend it.”

[4501] 4 - (...) Zaid bin Khâlid Al-Juhanî said: A man came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ... and

إِسْمَاعِيلُ، وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ مَوْلَى الْمُتَّبِعِ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ خَالِدِ الْجُهَنِيِّ أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ اللَّقْطَةِ؟ فَقَالَ: «عَرَفَهَا سَنَةً، ثُمَّ اعْرِفْ وَكَاءَهَا وَعِفَاصَهَا، ثُمَّ اسْتَنْفِقْ بِهَا، فَإِنْ جَاءَ رَبُّهَا فَادِّهَا إِلَيْهِ» فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَضَالَّةُ الْعَتَمِ؟ قَالَ: خُذْهَا، فَإِنَّمَا هِيَ لَكَ أَوْ لِأَحِيكَ أَوْ لِلذَّبِّ، قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَضَالَّةُ الْإِبِلِ؟ قَالَ: فَعَظِبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَتَّى احْمَرَّتْ وَجْتَاهُ - أَوْ احْمَرَّ وَجْهُهُ - ثُمَّ قَالَ: «مَا لَكَ وَلَهَا؟ مَعَهَا حِذَاؤُهَا وَسِقَاؤُهَا حَتَّى يَلْقَاهَا رَبُّهَا».

[٤٥٠٠] ٣- (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سُفْيَانُ الثَّوْرِيُّ وَمَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ وَعَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ حَدَّثَهُمْ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ؛ مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ زَادَ: قَالَ: أَتَى رَجُلٌ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَنَا مَعَهُ، فَسَأَلَهُ عَنِ اللَّقْطَةِ؟ وَقَالَ: قَالَ عَمْرُو فِي الْحَدِيثِ: «فَإِذَا لَمْ يَأْتِ لَهَا طَالِبٌ فَاسْتَنْفِقْهَا».

[٤٥٠١] ٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ حَكِيمٍ الْأَوْدِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا

he mentioned a *Hadith* like that of Ismâ'il bin Ja'far (no. 4499), except that he said: His face and forehead turned red and he became angry. And after the words ...'Announce it for a year'" he (the sub-narrator) added, "then if its owner does not come, it is a trust with you."

خَالِدِ بْنِ مَخْلَدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ بِلَالٍ، عَنْ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ مَوْلَى الْمُتَّبِعِثِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ زَيْدَ بْنَ خَالِدِ الْجُهَنِيِّ يَقُولُ: أَتَى رَجُلٌ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: فَأَحْمَارًا وَجْهُهُ وَجَبِينُهُ، وَغَضِبَ، وَزَادَ - بَعْدَ قَوْلِهِ: ثُمَّ عَرَفَهَا سَنَةً - : «فَإِنْ لَمْ يَجِءْ صَاحِبُهَا كَانَتْ وَدِيعَةً عِنْدَكَ».

[4502] 5 - (...) It was narrated from Yazid, the freed slave of Al-Munba'ith, that he heard Zaid bin Khâlid Al-Juhanî, the Companion of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, say: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was asked about picking up lost gold and silver. He (ﷺ) said: "Memorize the features of its strap and bag, then announce it for one year. If you do not find [its owner] then spend it, but it is a trust with you. If some day its owner comes looking for it, then pay him back." And he asked him about a lost camel. He said: "What have you to do with it? Let it be, for it has its feet and water supply with it, and it seeks water and eats the trees, until its master finds it." And he asked him about a lost sheep. He said: "Take it, for it is either for you, for your brother or for the wolf."

[٤٥٠٢] ٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ يَعْغِي ابْنَ بِلَالٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ مَوْلَى الْمُتَّبِعِثِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ زَيْدَ بْنَ خَالِدِ الْجُهَنِيِّ صَاحِبِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: سُئِلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ اللَّقْطَةِ الذَّهَبِ أَوْ الْوَرِقِ؟ فَقَالَ: «اعْرِفْ وَكَاءَهَا وَعِفَاصَهَا، ثُمَّ عَرَفَهَا سَنَةً، فَإِنْ لَمْ تَعْرِفْ فَاسْتَنْفِئْهَا، وَلْتَكُنْ وَدِيعَةً عِنْدَكَ، فَإِنْ جَاءَ طَالِبُهَا يَوْمًا مِنَ الدَّهْرِ فَأَدِّهَا إِلَيْهِ» وَسَأَلَهُ عَنْ ضَالَّةِ الْإِبِلِ؟ فَقَالَ: «مَالِكَ وَلَهَا؟ دَعُهَا، فَإِنَّ مَعَهَا حِذَاءَهَا وَسِقَاءَهَا، تَرُدُّ الْمَاءَ وَتَأْكُلُ الشَّجَرَ، حَتَّى يَجِدَهَا رَبُّهَا» وَسَأَلَهُ عَنِ الشَّاةِ؟ فَقَالَ: «حُدِّهَا، فَإِنَّمَا هِيَ لَكَ أَوْ لِأَخِيكَ أَوْ لِلذُّبِّ».

[4503] 6 - (...) It was narrated from Yazîd, the freed slave of Al-Munba'ith, from Zaid bin Khâlid Al-Juhanî, that a man asked the Prophet ﷺ about a lost camel. Rabî'ah added: He (ﷺ) became so angry that his cheeks turned red... and he quoted a *Hadîth* similar to their (no. 4502), and added (that the Prophet ﷺ said:) "If its owner comes and recognizes its bag, amount and strap, then give it to him, otherwise it is yours."

[4504] 7 - (...) It was narrated that Zaid bin Khâlid Al-Juhanî said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was asked about picking up lost items. He said: "Announce it for one year, then if it is not recognized (i.e., claimed), memorize the features of its bag and strap, then consume it, but if its owner comes, pay it back."

[4505] 8 - (...) Ad-Ḍaḥḥâk bin 'Uthmân narrated it with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 4504), and he said in the *Hadîth*: "If it is recognized, then pay it

[٤٥٠٣] ٦- (...) حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَبَّانُ بْنُ هِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَرَبِيعَةُ الرَّأْيِيُّ ابْنُ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ مَوْلَى الْمُنْبَعِثِ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ خَالِدِ الْجُهَنِيِّ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عَنْ ضَالَّةِ الْإِبِلِ؟ زَادَ رَبِيعَةُ: فَغَضِبَ حَتَّى احْمَرَّتْ وَجْتَاهُ، وَاقْتَصَّ الْحَدِيثَ بِتَحْوِ حَدِيثِهِمْ، وَزَادَ: «فَإِنْ جَاءَ صَاحِبُهَا فَعَرَفَ عِفَاصَهَا، وَعَدَدَهَا وَوِكَاءَهَا، فَأَعْطَاهَا إِيَّاهُ. وَإِلَّا، فَهِيَ لَكَ».

[٤٥٠٤] ٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ سَرْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي الضَّحَّاكُ بْنُ عُمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ خَالِدِ الْجُهَنِيِّ قَالَ: سِئِلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ اللَّقْطَةِ؟ فَقَالَ: «عَرَفَهَا سَنَةً، فَإِنْ لَمْ تُعْتَرَفْ، فَأَعْرِفْ عِفَاصَهَا وَوِكَاءَهَا، ثُمَّ كُلِّهَا، فَإِنْ جَاءَ صَاحِبُهَا فَأَدِّهَا إِلَيْهِ».

[٤٥٠٥] ٨- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ الْحَنْفِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ بْنُ عُمَانَ، بِهَذَا

back, otherwise memorize the features of its strap, bag, container and amount.”

[4506] 9 - (1723) It was narrated that Salamah bin Kuhayl said: I heard Suwaid bin Ghafalah say: I went out with Zaid bin Şûhân and Salmân bin Rabî'ah on a campaign, and I found a whip and picked it up. They said to me: Leave it. I said: No, but I will announce it. If its owner comes (I will give it to him), otherwise I will make use of it. I refused (to pay heed to them). When we came back from our campaign, it was decreed that I would go for *Hajj*. I came to Al-Madînah and met Ubayy bin Ka'b, and I told him about the whip and what they had said. He said: At the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ I found a moneybag in which there was one hundred Dînâr. I brought it to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: “Announce it for one year.” So I announced it, but no one came forward to claim it. I came to him again and he said: “Announce it for one year,” but no one came forward to claim it. Then I came to him again and he said, “Announce it for one year.” So I announced it, but no one came forward to claim it. Then he said: “Memorize its number, and the features of its bag and

الإسناد، وَقَالَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: «فَإِنْ اغْتَرِفْتَ فَأَدَّهَا، وَإِلَّا فَأَعْرِفْ عِفَاصَهَا وَوِكَاءَهَا وَوِعَاءَهَا وَعَدَدَهَا».

[٤٥٠٦] ٩ - (١٧٢٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا عُذْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ كُهَيْلٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سُؤَيْدَ بْنَ عَفَلَةَ قَالَ: خَرَجْتُ أَنَا وَزَيْدُ بْنُ صُوحَانَ وَسَلْمَانُ بْنُ رَبِيعَةَ غَازِينَ، فَوَجَدْتُ سَوْطًا فَأَخَذْتُهُ، فَقَالَ لِي: دَعُهُ، فَقُلْتُ: لَا، وَلَكِنْ أُعْرِفُهُ، فَإِنْ جَاءَ صَاحِبُهُ، وَإِلَّا اسْتَمْتَعْتُ بِهِ، قَالَ: فَأَبَيْتُ عَلَيْهِمَا، فَلَمَّا رَجَعْنَا مِنْ غَزَاتِنَا، قَضَى لِي أَنِّي حَجَجْتُ، فَأَتَيْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ، فَلَقَيْتُ أَبِيَّ بْنَ كَعْبٍ، فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ بِشَأْنِ السَّوْطِ وَبِقَوْلِهِمَا، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي وَجَدْتُ صُرَّةً فِيهَا مِائَةٌ دِينَارٍ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَأَتَيْتُ بِهَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «عَرَفْهَا حَوْلًا» قَالَ: فَعَرَفْتُهَا فَلَمْ أَجِدْ مَنْ يَعْرِفُهَا، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُهُ فَقَالَ: «عَرَفْهَا حَوْلًا» فَلَمْ أَجِدْ مَنْ يَعْرِفُهَا، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُهُ فَقَالَ: «عَرَفْهَا حَوْلًا» [فَعَرَفْتُهَا] فَلَمْ أَجِدْ مَنْ يَعْرِفُهَا، فَقَالَ: «احْفَظْ عَدَدَهَا وَوِعَاءَهَا

strap, then if its owner comes (give it to him), otherwise make use of it.” So I made use of it.

I met him in Makkah after that and he said: I do not know if it was three years or one year.

[4507] (...) Suwaid bin Ghafalah said: I went out with Zaid bin Şûhân and Salmân bin Rabî'ah, and I found a whip... and he narrated a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 4506), up to the words: so I made use of it. *Shu'bah* (a sub-narrator) said: And I heard him ten years later saying: I announced it for one year.

وَوَكَاءَهَا، فَإِنْ جَاءَ صَاحِبُهَا، وَإِلَّا فَاسْتَمْتَعِ بِهَا فَاسْتَمْتَعْتُ بِهَا. فَلَقَيْتُهُ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ بِمَكَّةَ فَقَالَ: لَا أَدْرِي بِثَلَاثَةِ أَحْوَالٍ أَوْ حَوْلٍ وَاحِدٍ.

[٤٥٠٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ بِشْرِ الْعَبْدِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِهِزٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَلَمَةُ بْنُ كُهَيْلٍ أَوْ أَحَبَرَ الْقَوْمَ وَأَنَا فِيهِمْ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سُؤَيْدَ بْنَ غَفَلَةَ قَالَ: خَرَجْتُ مَعَ زَيْدِ بْنِ صُوحَانَ وَسَلْمَانَ بْنَ رَبِيعَةَ، فَوَجَدْتُ سَوْطًا، وَأَقْتَصَصَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِهِ، إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: فَاسْتَمْتَعْتُ بِهَا، قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: فَسَمِعْتُهُ بَعْدَ عَشْرِ سِنِينَ يَقُولُ: عَرَفَهَا عَامًا وَاحِدًا.

[4508] 10 - (...) A *Hadîth* like that of *Shu'bah* (no. 4507) was narrated from Salamah bin Kuhayl with this chain. In the *Hadîth* of both of them it says: three years, except for Hammâd bin Salamah, in whose *Hadîth* it says: for two or three years. In the *Hadîth* of Salmân and Zaid bin Abî Unaysah and Hammâd bin Salamah it says: “If someone comes and describes to you its number, its bag and its strap, then give it to him.” Sufyân added in the report of Wakî': “Otherwise, it is like your own property.” In the report of Ibn

[٤٥٠٨] ١٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، جَمِيعًا، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ جَعْفَرِ الرَّقْفِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عُمَرَ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَبِي أَنْبَسَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ بِشْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا بِهِزٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ، كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ

Numair it says: "Otherwise, make use of it."

كُهِيلَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ شُعْبَةَ،
وَفِي حَدِيثِهِمْ جَمِيعًا: ثَلَاثَةٌ أَحْوَالٍ، إِلَّا
حَمَّادَ بْنَ سَلَمَةَ فَإِنَّ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: عَامِنٌ أَوْ
ثَلَاثَةٌ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ سُفْيَانَ وَزَيْدِ بْنِ أَبِي
أُنَيْسَةَ وَحَمَّادِ بْنِ سَلَمَةَ: «فَإِنْ جَاءَ أَحَدٌ
يُخْبِرُكَ بِعَدِّهَا وَوَعَائِهَا وَوِكَائِهَا، فَأَعْطَهَا
إِيَّاهُ»، وَزَادَ سُفْيَانُ فِي رِوَايَةِ وَكَيْعٍ:
«وَالْأَفْهَى كَسْبِيلَ مَالِكَ»، وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ
نُمَيْرٍ: «وَالْأَفْهَى فَاسْتَمْتِعَ بِهَا».

Chapter 1. Picking up property lost by a pilgrim

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ فِي لِقْطَةِ الْحَاجِّ)
(التحفة ٢)

[4509] 11 - (1724) It was narrated from 'Abdur-Rahmân bin 'Uthmân At-Taimî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade picking up property lost by a pilgrim.

[٤٥٠٩] ١١ - (١٧٢٤) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
الطَّاهِرِ وَيُونُسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى قَالَ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو
ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ بُكَيْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ
الْأَشَجِّ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ
حَاطِبٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ
التَّيْمِيِّ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ لِقْطَةِ
الْحَاجِّ.

[4510] 12 - (1725) It was narrated from Zaid bin Khâlid Al-Juhanî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever finds a lost item is himself lost, unless he announces it."

[٤٥١٠] ١٢ - (١٧٢٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو
الطَّاهِرِ وَيُونُسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى قَالَ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي
عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ بَكْرِ ابْنِ سَوَادَةَ،
عَنْ أَبِي سَالِمٍ الْجَيْشَانِيِّ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ

خَالِدِ الْجُهَنِيِّ عَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ:
«مَنْ آوَى ضَالَّةً فَهُوَ ضَالٌّ، مَا لَمْ
يُعْرِفْهَا».

Chapter 2. Milking the animals is unlawful if the owner has not given permission

[4511] 13 - (1726) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: No one should milk the animals of another person without his permission. Would one of you like his store to be raided and his vessels to be broken into and his food to be taken? The udders of their livestock also store up food for them, so no one should milk the animals of another person without his permission.”

[4512] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Mâlik (no. 4511) was narrated from Nâfi‘ from Ibn ‘Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ, except that in their *Hadîth* it says: “...to be thrown on the floor,” except for Al-Laith bin Sa‘d, in whose *Hadîth* it says: “...or his food to be taken,” as in the report of Mâlik.

(المعجم ٢) - (بابُ تحريمِ حلب

الماشية بغير إذن مالِكها) (التحفة ٣)

[٤٥١١] ١٣ - (١٧٢٦) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى
مَالِكِ [بْنِ أَنَسٍ]، عَنِ نَافِعِ، عَنِ ابْنِ
عُمَرَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا
يَحْلِيَنَّ أَحَدٌ مَاشِيَةً أَحَدٍ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ، أَيْحِبُّ
أَحَدُكُمْ أَنْ تُؤْتَى مَشْرَبَتُهُ، فَتُكْسَرَ خِرَازِنَتُهُ،
فَيَنْتَقَلَ طَعَامُهُ؟ فَإِنَّمَا تَخْزَنُ لَهُمْ ضُرُوعُ
مَوَاشِيهِمْ أَطْعَمَتَهُمْ، فَلَا يَحْلِيَنَّ أَحَدٌ
مَاشِيَةً أَحَدٍ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ».

[٤٥١٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ
سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ
اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي
شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، كِلَاهُمَا، عَنِ عُبَيْدِ
اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ قَالَا:
حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عُثَيْبَةَ، جَمِيعًا،
عَنْ أَيُّوبَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا
سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلِ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا

مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ عَنْ
مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ وَابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ عَنْ
مُوسَى، كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ
عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ،
غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِهِمْ جَمِيعًا «فِيَسْتَلَّ» إِلَّا
اللَّيْثَ بْنَ سَعْدٍ فَإِنَّ فِي حَدِيثِهِ «فِيَسْتَلَّ»
طَعَامُهُ» كَرَوَايَةِ مَالِكٍ.

Chapter 3. Hospitality etc.

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ الضِّيَافَةِ وَنَحْوِهَا)

(التحفة ٤)

[4513] 14 - (48) It was narrated that Abû Shurayh Al-'Adawi said: My ears heard and my eyes saw, when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ spoke and said: "Whoever believes in Allâh and the Last Day, let him honor his guest with full hospitality." They said: What is full hospitality, O Messenger of Allâh? He said: "One day and one night, and hospitality is for three days, and anything beyond that is charity towards him." And he (ﷺ) said: "Whoever believes in Allâh and the Last Day, let him speak well or else remain silent."

[٤٥١٣] ١٤ - (٤٨) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ
سَعِيدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ أَبِي
سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي شُرَيْحٍ الْعَدَوِيِّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ:
سَمِعْتُ أُذُنَايَ، وَأَبْصَرْتُ عَيْنَايَ، حِينَ
تَكَلَّمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «مَنْ كَانَ
يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، فَلْيُكْرِمْ ضَيْفَهُ
جَائِزَتَهُ»، قَالُوا: وَمَا جَائِزَتُهُ؟ يَا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «يَوْمُهُ وَلَيْلَتُهُ، وَالضِّيَافَةُ: ثَلَاثَةُ
أَيَّامٍ، فَمَا كَانَ وَرَاءَ ذَلِكَ فَهَوَ صَدَقَةٌ
عَلَيْهِ»، وَقَالَ: «وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ
وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَلْيَقُلْ خَيْرًا أَوْ لِيَصْمُتْ».

[راجع: ١٧٦]

[4514] 15 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Shurayh Al-Khuzâ'i said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Hospitality is for three

[٤٥١٤] ١٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْحَمِيدِ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ

days, and full hospitality is for one day and one night. It is not permissible for a Muslim man to stay with his brother until he causes him to sin.” They said: O Messenger of Allâh, how could he cause him to sin? He said: “When he stays with him until there is nothing left with which to entertain him.”

[4515] 16 - (...) Abû Shurayh Al-Khuzâ'i said: My ears heard, my eyes saw and my heart understood, when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ spoke of it... and he narrated a *Hadîth* like that of Al-Laith (no. 4513), in which he said: “It is not permissible for any one of you to stay with his brother until he causes him to sin,” as in the *Hadîth* of Waki' (no.4514).

[4516] 17 - (1727) It was narrated that 'Uqbah bin 'Âmir said: We said: O Messenger of Allâh, you send us and we stay with people who do not show us hospitality. What do you think? The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to us: “If you stay with a people and they order that you be offered what is befitting to a guest, then accept it, and if they do not do that, then take from

أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْمُقْبَرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي شُرَيْحِ الْخَزَاعِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الضَّيَافَةُ: ثَلَاثَةُ أَيَّامٍ، وَجَائِزَتُهُ: يَوْمٌ وَلَيْلَةٌ، وَلَا يَجِلُّ لِرَجُلٍ مُسْلِمٍ أَنْ يُقِيمَ عِنْدَ أَخِيهِ حَتَّى يُؤْتِمَهُ»، قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! وَكَيْفَ يُؤْتِمُهُ؟ قَالَ: «يُقِيمُ عِنْدَهُ، وَلَا شَيْءَ لَهُ يَقْرِيهِ بِهِ».

[٤٥١٥] ١٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ - يَعْنِي الْحَنَفِيُّ - : حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْحَمِيدِ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ الْمُقْبَرِيُّ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا شُرَيْحِ الْخَزَاعِيَّ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ أُذُنَايَ، وَبَصُرْتُ عَيْنِي، وَوَعَاهُ قَلْبِي، حِينَ تَكَلَّمَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ، وَذَكَرَ فِيهِ: «وَلَا يَجِلُّ لِأَحَدِكُمْ أَنْ يُقِيمَ عِنْدَ أَخِيهِ حَتَّى يُؤْتِمَهُ» بِمِثْلِ مَا فِي حَدِيثِ وَكَيْعٍ.

[٤٥١٦] ١٧ - (١٧٢٧) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ، وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْخَيْرِ، عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ عَامِرٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قُلْنَا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّكَ تَبْعُنَا فَيَنْزِلُ بِقَوْمٍ فَلَا يَقْرُونَا، فَمَا تَرَى؟ فَقَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنْ نَزَلْتُمْ بِقَوْمٍ

them the right of a guest that is due to him.”

Chapter 4. It is recommended to spend surplus wealth

[4517] 18 - (1728) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: Whilst we were on a journey with the Prophet ﷺ, a man came to him on a mount of his and started looking to his right and left. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Whoever has a surplus mount, let him give it to one who has no mount, and whoever has surplus provisions, let him give them to one who has no provisions.”

He mentioned various kinds of wealth, until we thought that none of us had any right to any kind of surplus.

Chapter 5. It is recommended to mix provisions if they are few, and to share them out

[4518] 19 - (1729) Iyâs bin Salamah narrated that his father said: We went out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on a

فَأَمَرُوا لَكُمْ بِمَا يَتَّبِعِي لِلضَّيْفِ، فَاقْبَلُوا، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا، فَخَذُوا مِنْهُمْ حَقَّ الضَّيْفِ الَّذِي يَتَّبِعِي لَهُمْ».

(المعجم ٤) - (باب استحباب

المؤاساة بفضول المال) (التحفة ٢٠ -

المغازي: ١)

[٤٥١٧] ١٨ - (١٧٢٨) حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ

ابن فروخ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَشْهَبِ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا نَحْنُ فِي سَفَرٍ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، إِذْ جَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ عَلَى رَاحِلَةٍ لَهُ، قَالَ: فَجَعَلَ يَصْرِفُ بَصَرَهُ يَمِينًا وَشِمَالًا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ فَضْلٌ ظَهَرَ فَلْيَعُدْ بِهِ عَلَيَّ مَنْ لَا ظَهَرَ لَهُ، وَمَنْ كَانَ لَهُ فَضْلٌ مِنْ زَادٍ فَلْيَعُدْ بِهِ عَلَيَّ مَنْ لَا زَادَ لَهُ».

قَالَ: فَذَكَرَ مِنْ أَصْنَافِ الْمَالِ مَا ذَكَرَ، حَتَّى رَأَيْنَا أَنَّهُ لَا حَقَّ لِأَحَدٍ مِنَّا فِي فَضْلٍ.

(المعجم ٥) - (باب استحباب خلط

الأزواد إذا قلت، والمؤاساة فيها)

(التحفة ٢)

[٤٥١٨] ١٩ - (١٧٢٩) حَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ

ابن يوسف الأزوي: حَدَّثَنَا النَّضْرُ -

campaign, and we faced hardship, so much so that we thought of slaughtering some of our mounts. The Prophet of Allâh ﷺ ordered us to gather together our provisions, then we spread out a sheet of leather and he gathered together the people's provisions on that leather sheet. I measured it and found that it was the size of a spot where a goat could sit, and we were fourteen hundred men. We ate until we were all had our hunger satisfied, then we filled our bags. The Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said: "Is there any water for *Wudû'*?" A man brought a small bucket in which there was a drop of water, and poured it into a bowl. We all did *Wudû'*, using water plentifully, fourteen hundred men.

Then after that eight men came and said: Is there any water for *Wudû'*? And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "(The water for) *Wudû'* is finished."

يَعْنِي: ابْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ - الْيَمَامِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا
عِكْرَمَةُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَمَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِيَّاسُ بْنُ
سَلَمَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي غَزْوَةٍ، فَأَصَابْنَا جَهْدٌ، حَتَّى
هَمَمْنَا أَنْ نَنْحَرَ بَعْضَ ظَهْرِنَا، فَأَمَرَ نَبِيُّ
اللَّهِ ﷺ فَجَمَعْنَا تَرْوَادَنَا، فَبَسَطْنَا لَهُ
نِطْعًا، فَاجْتَمَعَ زَادَ الْقَوْمِ عَلَى النَّطْعِ،
قَالَ: فَتَطَاوَلْتُ لِأَحْزَرِهِ كَمْ هُوَ؟ فَحَزَزْتُهُ
كَرْبُضَةِ الْعَنْزِ، وَنَحْنُ أَرْبَعُ عَشْرَةَ مِائَةً،
قَالَ: فَأَكَلْنَا حَتَّى شَبِعْنَا جَمِيعًا، ثُمَّ
حَسُونَا جُرْبِنَا، فَقَالَ نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «هَلْ
مِنْ وَضُوءٍ؟» قَالَ: فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ بِإِدَاوَةٍ
[لَهُ،] فِيهَا نُطْفَةٌ، فَأَفْرَعَهَا فِي قَدَحٍ،
فَتَوَضَّأْنَا كُلُّنَا، نُدْعِفُهُ دَعْفَةً، أَرْبَعُ عَشْرَةَ
مِائَةً.

قَالَ: ثُمَّ جَاءَ بَعْدَ [ذَلِكَ] ثَمَانِيَّةٌ
فَقَالُوا: هَلْ مِنْ طَهْوٍ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَرِغَ الْوَضُوءُ».