

13 – THE BOOK OF THE TWO ‘EID⁽¹⁾ (PRAYERS AND FESTIVALS)

(1) CHAPTER. The two ‘Eid and sprucing oneself up on them.

948. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: ‘Umar bought a silk cloak from the market, took it to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! Take it and adorn yourself with it during the ‘Eid and when the delegations visit you.” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ replied, “This dress is for those who have no share (in the Hereafter)”. After a long period Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ sent a cloak of silk brocade to ‘Umar. ‘Umar came to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ with the cloak and said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! You said that this dress was for those who had no share (in the Hereafter); yet you have sent me this cloak.” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said to him, “Sell it and fulfil your needs by it.”

(2) CHAPTER. A display of spears and shields on ‘Eid Festival day.

949. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ came to my house while two girls were singing beside me the songs of *Bu’āth* (a story about the war between the two

١٣ - كتاب العيدين

(١) بَابُ: فِي الْعِيدَيْنِ وَالتَّجَمُّلِ فِيهِ

٩٤٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: أَخَذَ عُمَرُ جُبَّةً مِنْ إِسْتَبْرَقِ ثُبَاعٍ فِي السُّوقِ، فَأَخَذَهَا فَآتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، ابْتَعْ هَذِهِ، تَجَمَّلُ بِهَا لِلْعِيدِ وَالْوُفُودِ. فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّمَا هَذِهِ لِيَأْسُ مَنْ لَا خَلَاقَ لَهُ». فَلَبِثَ عُمَرُ مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَلْبِثَ، ثُمَّ أَرْسَلَ إِلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِجُبَّةٍ دِيْبَاجٍ فَأَقْبَلَ بِهَا عُمَرُ فَآتَى بِهَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّكَ قُلْتَ: «إِنَّمَا هَذِهِ لِيَأْسُ مَنْ لَا خَلَاقَ لَهُ»، وَأَرْسَلْتَ إِلَيَّ بِهَذِهِ الْجُبَّةِ؟. فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «تَبِعَهَا أَوْ تَصِيبُ بِهَا حَاجَتَكَ». [راجع: ٨٨٦]

(٢) بَابُ الْحِرَابِ وَالذَّرَقِ يَوْمَ الْعِيدِ

٩٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُمَرُو أَنَّ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْأَسَدِيِّ

(1) (The Book 13) See glossary [‘Eid-al-Fiṭr and ‘Eid-al-Adhā]. And “Eid Ṣalāt (prayer)”: consists of a two *Rak’ā* prayer with seven *Takbirāt* (*Allāh-u-Akbar*) in the first *Rak’ā* and five *Takbirāt* in the second *Rak’ā*, excluding the *Takbir* of opening of the prayer and the *Takbir* of the *Qayām* (standing) for the second *Rak’ā*.

tribes of the *Anṣār*, the *Khazraj* and the 'Auṣ, before Islām). The Prophet ﷺ lay down and turned his face to the other side. Then Abū Bakr came and spoke to me harshly saying, "Musical instruments of Satan near the Prophet ﷺ?" Allāh's Messenger ﷺ turned his face towards him and said, "Leave them." When Abū Bakr became inattentive, I signalled to those girls to go out and they left.

حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَعِنْدِي جَارِيتَانِ تَغْتَبَانِ بِغِنَاءٍ بُعَاثَ، فَاضْطَجَعَ عَلَى الْفِرَاشِ وَحَوْلَ وَجْهِهِ وَجَاءَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ فَانْتَهَرَنِي وَقَالَ: مِزْمَارَةُ الشَّيْطَانِ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ فَأَقْبَلَ عَلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «دَعْنَهُمَا». فَلَمَّا غَفَلَ غَمَزْتُهُمَا فَخَرَجَتَا. [انظر: ۹۵۲، ۹۸۷، ۲۹۰۷، ۳۵۳۰، ۳۹۳۱]

950. It was the day of 'Eid, and the black people were playing with shields and spears; so, either I requested the Prophet ﷺ, or he asked me whether I would like to see the display. I replied in the affirmative. Then the Prophet ﷺ made me stand behind him and my cheek was touching his cheek and he was saying, "Carry on! O Banī Arfida," till I got tired. The Prophet ﷺ asked me, "Are you satisfied (Is that sufficient for you)?" I replied in the affirmative and he told me to leave.

۹۵۰ - وَكَانَ يَوْمَ عِيدٍ يَلْعَبُ فِيهِ السُّودَانُ بِالْدَّرَقِ وَالْحِرَابِ، فَمَا سَأَلْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَإِنَّمَا قَالَ: «أَتَسْتَهِينَن تَنْظُرِينَ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ. فَأَقَامَنِي وَرَاءَهُ، خَدِّي عَلَى خَدِّهِ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: «دُونَكُمْ يَا بَنِي أَرْفِدَةَ». حَتَّى إِذَا مَلَيْتُ قَالَ: «حَسْبُكَ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: «فَادْهَبِي». [راجع: ۴۵۴]

(3) CHAPTER. The legal way of the celebrations on the two 'Eid festivals for the Islāmic World (Muslims).

951. Narrated Al-Barā' Ḍ: رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: I heard the Prophet ﷺ delivering a *Khutba* (religious talk) saying, "The first thing to be done on this day of ours (first day of 'Eid-al-*Adhā*) is to offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer); and after returning [from *Ṣalāt* (prayer)] we slaughter our sacrifices (in the Name of Allāh) and whoever does so, he acted according to our *Sunna* (legal ways).

۹۵۱ - حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي زَيْدٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الشَّعْبِيَّ عَنِ الْبِرَاءِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَخْطُبُ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ أَوَّلَ مَا نَبْدَأُ فِي يَوْمِنَا هَذَا أَنْ نُصَلِّيَ ثُمَّ نَرْجِعَ فَنَنْحَرُ، فَمَنْ فَعَلَ فَقَدْ أَصَابَ سُنَّتَنَا». [انظر: ۹۵۵، ۹۶۵، ۹۶۸، ۹۷۶، ۹۸۳، ۵۵۴۵، ۵۵۵۶]

952. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Abū Bakr came to my house while two small *Anṣārī* girls were singing beside me the stories of the *Anṣār* concerning the Day of *Bu'āth* and they were not (professional) singers. Abū Bakr said protestingly, "Musical instruments of Satan in the house of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ!" It happened on the 'Eid day and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "O Abū Bakr! There is an 'Eid (festival) for every nation and this is our 'Eid (festival)."

٩٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ وَعِنْدِي جَارِيَتَانِ مِنْ جَوَارِي الْأَنْصَارِ تُغَنِّيَانِ مِمَّا تَفَاوَلَتِ الْأَنْصَارُ يَوْمَ بُعِثَ. قَالَتْ: وَلَيْسَتْا بِمُعَنِّيَتَيْنِ، فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: بِمَزَامِيرِ الشَّيْطَانِ فِي بَيْتِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ؟ وَذَلِكَ فِي يَوْمِ عِيدٍ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ، إِنَّ لِكُلِّ قَوْمٍ عِيدًا، وَهَذَا عِيدُنَا».

[راجع: ٩٤٩]

(4) CHAPTER. Eating on the day of *Fiṭr* before going out (for the 'Eid-al-Fiṭr prayer).

(٤) بَابُ الْأَكْلِ يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ قَبْلَ الْخُرُوجِ

953. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ never proceeded [for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)] on the Day of 'Eid-al-Fiṭr unless he had eaten some dates. Anas also narrated: The Prophet ﷺ used to eat odd number of dates.

٩٥٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ: أَخْبَرَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ بْنِ أَنَسٍ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لَا يَغْدُو يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ حَتَّى يَأْكُلَ تَمْرَاتٍ.

وقال مَرْجِيءُ بْنُ رَجَاءٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: وَيَأْكُلُهُنَّ وَتَرَأَى.

(5) CHAPTER. Eating on the Day of *Nahr* (10th of *Dhul-Hijjah*).

(٥) بَابُ الْأَكْلِ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ

954. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever slaughtered (his sacrifice) before the *Ṣalāt* ('Eid prayer) should slaughter again." A man stood up and said, "This is the day on which one has

٩٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ

desire for meat,” and he mentioned something about his neighbours. It seemed that the Prophet ﷺ believed him. Then the same man added, “I have a young she-goat which is dearer to me than the meat of two sheep.” The Prophet ﷺ permitted him to slaughter it as a sacrifice. I do not know whether that permission was valid only for him or for others as well.

عَنْ: «مَنْ ذَبَحَ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ فَلْيُعِدْ». فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: هَذَا يَوْمٌ يُشْتَهَى فِيهِ اللَّحْمُ، وَذَكَرَ مِنْ جِيرانِهِ فَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ صَدَقَهُ. قَالَ: وَعِنْدِي جَذَعَةٌ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ شَاتِي لَحْمٍ، فَرَخَّصَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، فَلَا أُدْرِي أَلْبَلَّغْتَ الرَّخْصَةَ مَنْ سِوَاهُ أَمْ لَا. [انظر: ٩٨٤، ٥٥٤٦، ٥٥٤٩]

955. Narrated Al-Barā' bin 'Āzib رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ delivered the *Khutba* (religious talk) after offering *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) on the day of *Nahr* and said, “Whoever offers the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) like us and slaughters like us then his *Nusuk* (sacrifice) will be accepted by Allāh. And whoever slaughters his sacrifice before the *Ṣalāt* ('Eid prayer) then he has no *Nusuk* (not done the sacrifice)”. Abū Burda bin Niyār, the uncle of Al-Barā' said, “O Allāh's Messenger! I have slaughtered my sheep before the *Ṣalāt* ('Eid prayer) and I thought today as a day of eating and drinking (not alcoholic drinks), and I liked that my sheep should be the first to be slaughtered in my house. So, I slaughtered my sheep and took my food before coming for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer).” The Prophet ﷺ said, “The sheep which you have slaughtered is just mutton (not a *Nusuk*).” He (Abū Burda) said, “O Allāh's Messenger! I have a young she-goat which is dearer to me than two sheep. Will that be sufficient as a *Nusuk* on my behalf?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Yes, it will be sufficient for you but it will not be sufficient (as a *Nusuk*) for anyone else after you.”

٩٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ قَالَ: خَطَبَنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَوْمَ الْأَضْحَى بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ، فَقَالَ: «مَنْ صَلَّى صَلَاتَنَا وَنَسَكَ نُسُكَنَا فَقَدْ أَصَابَ النُّسُكَ، وَمَنْ نَسَكَ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ فَإِنَّهُ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ وَلَا نُسُكَ لَهُ». فَقَالَ أَبُو بُرْدَةَ بْنُ نِيَّارٍ خَالَ الْبَرَاءِ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَإِنِّي نَسَكْتُ شَاتِي قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ وَعَرَفْتُ أَنَّ الْيَوْمَ يَوْمَ أَكُلُ وَشَرِبُ، وَأُحْبِبُّ أَنْ تَكُونَ شَاتِي أَوَّلَ شَاةٍ تُذْبَحُ فِي بَيْتِي، فَذَبَحْتُ شَاتِي وَتَعَدَّيْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ آتِيَ الصَّلَاةَ. قَالَ: «شَاتُكَ شَاةٌ لَحْمٌ». فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَإِنَّ عِنْدَنَا عَنَاقًا لَنَا جَذَعَةٌ هِيَ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ شَاتَيْنِ، أَفْتَجْزِي عَنْنِي؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، وَلَنْ تَجْزِي عَنْ أَحَدٍ بَعْدَكَ». [راجع: ٩٥١]

(6) CHAPTER. To proceed to a *Muṣallā* (praying place) without a *pulpit*.

مِنْبَرٍ

956. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رضي الله عنه : The Prophet ﷺ used to proceed to the *Muṣallā* (praying place) on the days of 'Eid-al-Fiṭr and 'Eid-al-Aḏḩā; the first thing to begin with was the *Ṣalāt* (prayer), and after that he would stand in front of the people and the people would keep sitting in their rows. Then he would preach them, advise them and give them orders. And after that if he wished to send an army for an expedition, he would do so; or if he wanted to give an order he would do so, and then depart. The people followed this legal way till I went out with Marwān, the governor of Al-Madīna, for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) of 'Eid-al-Aḏḩā or 'Eid-al-Fiṭr. When we reached the *Muṣallā*, there was a pulpit made by Kathīr bin Aṣ-Ṣalt. Marwān wanted to get up on that pulpit before Aṣ-Ṣalāt. I caught hold of his clothes but he pulled them and ascended the pulpit and delivered the *Khuṭba* (religious talk) before the *Ṣalāt* (prayer). I said to him, "By Allāh, you have changed (the Prophet's legal way)." He replied, "O Abū Sa'īd! Gone is that which you know." I said, "By Allāh! What I know is better than what I do not know." Marwān said, "People do not sit to listen to our *Khuṭba* after Aṣ-Ṣalāt (prayer), so I delivered the *Khuṭba* before Aṣ-Ṣalāt (prayer)."

(7) CHAPTER. Walking and riding for the 'Eid prayer. The 'Eid prayer is offered before delivering the *Khuṭba* (religious talk) and there is no *Aḏḩān* or *Iqāma* for it.

957. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما : Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to offer

٩٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي زَيْدُ بْنُ أَبِي سَلَمٍ، عَنْ عِيَاضِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي سَرْحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَخْرُجُ يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ وَالْأَضْحَى إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى، فَأَوَّلُ شَيْءٍ يَبْدَأُ بِهِ الصَّلَاةَ ثُمَّ يَنْصَرِفُ فَيَقُومُ مُقَابِلَ النَّاسِ، وَالنَّاسُ جُلُوسٌ عَلَى صُفُوفِهِمْ فَيُعْظُهُمْ وَيُوصِيهِمْ وَيَأْمُرُهُمْ. فَإِنْ كَانَ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يَقْطَعَ بَعْثًا قَطَعَهُ، أَوْ يَأْمُرَ بِشَيْءٍ أَمَرَ بِهِ ثُمَّ يَنْصَرِفُ. فَقَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ: فَلَمَّ يَزِلُّ النَّاسُ عَلَى ذَلِكَ حَتَّى خَرَجْتُ مَعَ مَرْوَانَ وَهُوَ أَمِيرُ الْمَدِينَةِ فِي أَضْحَى أَوْ فِطْرٍ، فَلَمَّا أَتَيْنَا الْمُصَلَّى إِذَا مِنْبَرٌ بَنَاهُ كَثِيرُ بْنُ الصَّلْتِ، إِذَا مَرْوَانَ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يَرْتَقِيَهُ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ فَجَذَبْتُهُ بِتَوْبِهِ فَجَبَدَنِي، فَارْتَفَعَ فَحَطَبَ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ. فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: عَيْرْتُمْ وَاللَّهِ. فَقَالَ: أبا سَعِيدٍ، قَدْ ذَهَبَ مَا تَعْلَمُ. فَقُلْتُ: مَا أَعْلَمُ خَيْرٌ وَاللَّهِ مِمَّا لَا أَعْلَمُ. فَقَالَ: إِنَّ النَّاسَ لَمْ يَكُونُوا يَجْلِسُونَ لَنَا بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ فَجَعَلْتُهَا قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ.

(٧) بَابُ الْمَشْيِ وَالرُّكُوبِ إِلَى الْعِيدِ وَالصَّلَاةِ قَبْلَ الْحُطْبَةِ وَبِعَيْرِ أَدَانٍ وَلَا إِقَامَةً

٩٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ

Aṣ-Ṣalāt (the prayer) of 'Eid-al-*Aḍḥā* and 'Eid-al-*Fiṭr* and then deliver the *Kḥuṭba* (religious talk) after *Aṣ-Ṣalāt*.

958. Narrated Ibn Juraij: 'Atā' said, "Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا said, 'The Prophet ﷺ went out on the Day of 'Eid-al-*Fiṭr* and offered *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) before delivering the *Kḥuṭba* (religious talk).'

959. Narrated 'Aṭā that during the early days of Ibn Az-Zubair, Ibn 'Abbās had sent a message to him telling him that the *Aḍḥān* for the 'Eid prayer was never pronounced (in the lifetime of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ) and the *Kḥuṭba* (religious talk) used to be delivered after *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer).

960. Narrated 'Atā': Ibn 'Abbās and Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, "There was no *Aḍḥān* for *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (prayer) of 'Eid-al-*Fiṭr* and 'Eid-al-*Aḍḥā*."

961. Narrated 'Aṭā': I heard Jābir bin 'Abdullāh saying, "The Prophet ﷺ stood up and started with *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer of 'Eid), and after it, he delivered the *Kḥuṭba* (religious talk). When the Prophet of Allāh ﷺ finished [the *Kḥuṭba* (religious talk)], he went to the women and preached them, while he was leaning on Bilāl's hand, Bilāl was spreading his garment and the ladies were putting alms in it." I said to 'Aṭā', "Do you think it incumbent upon an *Imām* to go to the

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ عِيَاضٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يُصَلِّي فِي الْأُصْحَى وَالْفِطْرِ ثُمَّ يَخُطُبُ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ. [انظر: ٩٦٣]

٩٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامُ أَنَّ ابْنَ جُرَيْجٍ أَخْبَرَهُمْ، قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ خَرَجَ يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ فَبَدَأَ بِالصَّلَاةِ قَبْلَ الْخُطْبَةِ. [انظر: ٩٧٨، ٩٦١]

٩٥٩ - قَالَ: وَأَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ أَرْسَلَ إِلَى ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ فِي أَوَّلِ مَا بُويعَ لَهُ: إِنَّهُ لَمْ يَكُنْ يُؤَدَّنُ بِالصَّلَاةِ يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ، وَإِنَّمَا الْخُطْبَةُ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ.

٩٦٠ - وَأَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ وَعَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، قَالَا: لَمْ يَكُنْ يُؤَدَّنُ يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ وَلَا يَوْمَ الْأُصْحَى.

٩٦١ - وَعَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَامَ فَبَدَأَ بِالصَّلَاةِ ثُمَّ خَطَبَ النَّاسَ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ فَرَعَ نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَزَلَ فَآتَى النِّسَاءَ فَذَكَرَهُنَّ وَهُوَ يَتَوَكَّأُ عَلَى يَدِ بِلَالٍ وَبِلَالٌ بَاسِطٌ ثَوْبَهُ يُلْقِي فِيهِ النِّسَاءُ صَدَقَةً. قُلْتُ لِعَطَاءٍ: أَرَأَيْتَ حَقًّا عَلَى

women and preach them after finishing the *Ṣalāt* and *Khuṭba*?" 'Aṭā' said, "No doubt it is incumbent on *Imām* to do so, and why should they not do so?"

(8) CHAPTER. The *Khuṭba* (religious talk) (should be delivered) after the 'Eid prayer.

962. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: I offered the 'Eid prayer with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, Abū Bakr, 'Umar and 'Uthmān رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ and all of them offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) before delivering the *Khuṭba* (religious talk).

963. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, Abū Bakr and 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ used to offer the *Ṣalāt-al-'Eidain* (the two 'Eid prayers) before delivering the *Khuṭba* (religious talk).

964. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ offered a two *Rak'ā Ṣalāt* (prayer) on the day of 'Eid-al-Fiṭr and he did not offer any *Ṣalāt* before or after it. Then he went towards women along with Bilāl and ordered them to give alms and so they started giving their ear-rings and necklaces (in charity).

965. Narrated Al-Barā' bin 'Āzib رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The first thing we

الإمام الآن أن يأتي النساء فيذكرهن حين يفرغ؟ قال: إن ذلك لحق عليهن، وما لهن أن لا يفعلوا؟

[راجع: ٩٥٨]

(٨) بَابُ الْخُطْبَةِ بَعْدَ الْعِيدِ

٩٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: شَهِدْتُ الْعِيدَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرَ وَعُثْمَانَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ فَكُلُّهُمْ كَانُوا يُصَلُّونَ قَبْلَ الْخُطْبَةِ. [راجع: ٩٨]

٩٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا يُصَلُّونَ الْعِيدَيْنِ قَبْلَ الْخُطْبَةِ. [راجع: ٩٥٧]

٩٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ صَلَّى يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ رَكَعَتَيْنِ لَمْ يُصَلِّ قَبْلَهَا وَلَا بَعْدَهَا. ثُمَّ أَتَى النِّسَاءَ وَمَعَهُ بِلَالٌ فَأَمَرَهُنَّ بِالصَّدَقَةِ فَجَعَلْنَ يُلْقِينَ، تُلْقِي الْمَرْأَةُ حُرْصَهَا وَسَخَابَهَا. [راجع: ٩٨]

٩٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا

do on this day of ours is to offer *Ṣalāt* [then deliver the *Khuṭba* (religious talk)] and then return to slaughter the sacrifice. So, anyone who does so, he acted according to our *Sunna* (legal way), and whoever slaughtered the sacrifice before *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer), it was just meat which he presented to his family and would not be considered as *Nusuk*." A person from the *Anṣār* named Abū Burda bin Niyyār said, "O Allāh's Messenger! I slaughtered the *Nusuk* (before *Aṣ-Ṣalāt*) but I have a young she-goat which is better than an older sheep." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Sacrifice it in lieu of the first, but it will be not sufficient (as a sacrifice) for anybody else after you."

شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُبَيْدٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الشَّعْبِيَّ عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ أَوْلَ مَا نُبَدَأُ فِي يَوْمِنَا هَذَا أَنْ نُصَلِّيَ ثُمَّ نَرْجِعَ فَنَنْحَرَ، فَمَنْ فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ فَقَدْ أَصَابَ سُنَّتَنَا، وَمَنْ نَحَرَ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ فَإِنَّمَا هُوَ لَحْمٌ قَدَّمَهُ لِأَهْلِيهِ لَيْسَ مِنَ النَّسُكِ فِي شَيْءٍ». فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ يُقَالُ لَهُ أَبُو بُرْدَةَ بْنُ نِيَّارٍ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، دَبَحْتُ وَعِنْدِي جَذَعَةٌ خَيْرٌ مِنْ مُسِنَّةٍ. فَقَالَ: «اجْعَلْهُ مَكَانَهُ وَلَنْ تُؤْفِيَ أَوْ تَجْزِيَّ عَنْ أَحَدٍ بَعْدَكَ».

[راجع: ٩٥١]

(9) CHAPTER. It is disliked to carry arms on 'Eid and in the Ḥaram (sanctuary)

And Al-Ḥasan said: (In the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ) It was forbidden to carry arms on the day of 'Eid except if there was fear from the enemy.

(٩) بَابُ مَا يُكْرَهُ مِنْ حَمْلِ السَّلَاحِ فِي الْعِيدِ وَالْحَرَمِ،

وقال الحسن: نُهِيَ أَنْ يَحْمِلُوا السَّلَاحَ يَوْمَ عِيدٍ إِلَّا أَنْ يَخَافُوا عَدُوًّا.

966. Narrated Sa'īd bin Jubair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I was with Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ when a spear-head pierced the sole of his foot and his foot stuck to the paddle of the saddle and I got down and pulled his foot out, and that happened in Minā. Al-Ḥajjāj got the news and came to enquire about his health and said, "Alas! If we could only know the man who wounded you!" Ibn 'Umar said, "You are the one who wounded me." Al-Ḥajjāj asked, "How is that?" Ibn 'Umar said, "You have allowed the arms to be carried on a day on which nobody used to carry them and you allowed arms to be carried in the *Ḥaram* (sanctuary) while it was forbidden to carry

٩٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَّا بْنُ يَحْيَى أَبُو السُّكَيْنِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُحَارِبِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سُوْقَةَ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: كُنْتُ مَعَ ابْنِ عُمَرَ حِينَ أَصَابَهُ سِنَانُ الرُّمْحِ فِي أَحْمَصِ قَدَمِهِ فَلَزَقَتْ قَدَمُهُ بِالرِّكَابِ فَنَزَلَتْ فَزَرَعَتْهَا وَذَلِكَ بِمِنَى، فَبَلَغَ الْحَجَّاجُ فَجَعَلَ يَعُوذُهُ فَقَالَ الْحَجَّاجُ: لَوْ نَعَلَمَ مَنْ أَصَابَكَ، فَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: أَنْتَ أَصَبْتَنِي. قَالَ: وَكَيْفَ؟ قَالَ: حَمَلْتَ

arms in the *Haram* (sanctuary).”

967. Narrated Sa'īd bin 'Amr bin Sa'īd bin Al-Āṣi : Al-Ḥajjāj went to Ibn 'Umar رضى الله عنه while I was present there. Al-Ḥajjāj asked Ibn 'Umar, “How are you?” Ibn 'Umar replied, “I am all right,” Al-Ḥajjāj asked, “Who wounded you?” Ibn 'Umar replied, “The person who allowed arms to be carried on the day on which it was forbidden to carry them (he meant Al-Ḥajjāj).”

(10) CHAPTER. To offer the 'Eid prayer early.

'Abdullāh bin Busr said : We used to finish the 'Eid prayer (in the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ) at the time of *Tasbīḥ* (*Ḍuḥā* or *Iṣhrāq* prayer) i.e. after sunrise.

968. Narrated Al-Barā' رضى الله عنه : The Prophet ﷺ delivered the *Kḥuṭba* (religious talk) on the day of *Nahr* ('Eid-al-*Adhā*) and said, “The first thing we do on this day of ours is to offer the prayer [then deliver the *Kḥuṭba* (religious talk)] and then return and slaughter (our sacrifices). So anyone who does so, he acted according to our *Sunna* (legal ways) ; and whoever slaughtered before *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer), then it was just meat that he offered to his family and would not be considered as a sacrifice in any way.” My uncle Abū Burda bin Niyyār got up and said, “O, Allāh's Messenger! I slaughtered the sacrifice before the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) but I have a young she-goat which is better than an older sheep.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Slaughter it in lieu of the first and such a goat will not be

السَّلَاحُ فِي يَوْمٍ لَمْ يَكُنْ يُحْمَلُ فِيهِ،
وَأَدْخَلْتَ السَّلَاحَ الْحَرَمَ، وَلَمْ يَكُنْ
السَّلَاحُ يُدْخَلُ الْحَرَمَ. [انظر: ٩٦٧]

٩٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يَعْقُوبَ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ سَعِيدِ بْنِ
عَمْرِو بْنِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْعَاصِي، عَنْ
أَبِيهِ قَالَ: دَخَلَ الْحَجَّاجُ عَلَى ابْنِ
عُمَرَ وَأَنَا عِنْدَهُ، فَقَالَ: كَيْفَ هُوَ؟
فَقَالَ: صَالِحٌ. قَالَ: مَنْ أَصَابَكَ؟
قَالَ: أَصَابَنِي مَنْ أَمَرَ بِحَمْلِ السَّلَاحِ
فِي يَوْمٍ لَا يَحِلُّ فِيهِ حَمْلُهُ، يَعْنِي
الْحَجَّاجَ. [راجع: ٩٦٦]

(١٠) بَابُ التَّبَكِيرِ لِلْعِيدِ،

وقال عبدالله بن بسر: إن كنا
فرغنا في هذه الساعة وذلك حين
التسبيح.

٩٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ زُبَيْدٍ، عَنِ
السَّعِيِّ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ قَالَ: خَطَبَنَا النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ أَوَّلَ مَا نَبْدَأُ
بِهِ فِي يَوْمِنَا هَذَا: أَنْ نُصَلِّيَ ثُمَّ نَرْجِعَ
فَنَنْحَرَ. فَمَنْ فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ فَقَدْ أَصَابَ
سُنَّتَنَا. وَمَنْ ذَبَحَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ فَإِنَّهَا
لَحْمٌ عَجَلَهُ لِأَهْلِهِ لَيْسَ مِنَ التُّسُكِ فِي
شَيْءٍ». فَقَامَ خَالِي أَبُو بُرْدَةَ بْنُ نِيَّارٍ
فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنِّي ذَبَحْتُ قَبْلَ
أَنْ أُصَلِّيَ وَعِنْدِي جَذَعَةٌ خَيْرٌ مِنْ
مُسِنَّةٍ. قَالَ: «اجْعَلْهَا مَكَانَهَا». أَوْ

considered as a sacrifice for anybody else after you.”

(11) CHAPTER. Superiority of (doing good) deeds on the days of *Tashrīq* (11th, 12th, 13th of *Dhul-Hijjah*).

Ibn 'Abbās said, “Remember Allāh during the wellknown days; i.e., the first ten days of *Dhul-Hijjah*, and also the fixed number of appointed days; i.e. the days of *Tashrīq*.” Ibn 'Umar and Abū Hurairah used to go out to the market saying *Takbīr* during the first ten days of *Dhul-Hijjah* and the people would say *Takbīr* after their *Takbīrs*. Muḥammad bin 'Alī used to say *Takbīr* after *Nawāfil*.

969. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, “No good deeds done on other days are superior to those done on these (first ten days of *Dhul-Hijjah*).” Then some Companions of the Prophet ﷺ said, “Not even *Jihād*?” He replied, “Not even *Jihād*, except that of a man who does it by putting himself and his property in danger (for Allāh's sake i.e., with his life and property), and does not return with any of those things (i.e., is martyred).”

(12) CHAPTER. To say *Takbīr* on the days of *Minā* and while proceeding to 'Arafāt.

'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ during his stay at *Minā*, used to say *Takbīr* in his tent (with such a loud voice) that the people in the mosque would hear it and they too would start saying *Takbīr* and the people in the market too would do the same and then the whole *Minā* would quiver with *Takbīr*. During those days Ibn 'Umar used to say *Takbīr* at *Minā* and after the (compulsory) *Ṣalāt* (prayers) and also

قال: «أَذْبَحُهَا وَلَنْ تَجْزِيَ جَدْعَةَ عَنْ أَحَدٍ بَعْدَكَ». [راجع: ٩٥١]

(١١) بَابُ فَضْلِ الْعَمَلِ فِي أَيَّامِ الشَّرِيقِ،

وقال ابن عباس ﴿وَيَذْكُرُوا اسْمَ اللَّهِ فِي أَيَّامٍ مَعْلُومَاتٍ﴾: أَيَّامُ الْعَشْرِ، وَالْأَيَّامُ الْمَعْدُودَاتُ: أَيَّامُ الشَّرِيقِ. وَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ وَأَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ يَخْرُجَانِ إِلَى السُّوقِ فِي أَيَّامِ الْعَشْرِ يُكَبِّرَانِ وَيُكَبِّرُ النَّاسُ بِتَكْبِيرِهِمَا. وَكَبَّرَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ خَلْفَ النَّافِلَةِ.

٩٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَرَعَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ مُسْلِمِ الْبَطِينِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «مَا الْعَمَلُ فِي أَيَّامٍ أَفْضَلُ مِنْهَا فِي هَذِهِ». قَالُوا: وَلَا الْجِهَادُ؟ قَالَ: «وَالْجِهَادُ، إِلَّا رَجُلٌ خَرَجَ يُخَاطِرُ بِنَفْسِهِ وَمَالِهِ فَلَمْ يَرْجِعْ بِشَيْءٍ».

(١٢) بَابُ التَّكْبِيرِ أَيَّامَ مِنَى وَإِذَا عَدَا إِلَى عَرَفَةَ،

وَكَانَ عُمَرُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ يُكَبِّرُ فِي قُبَّتِهِ بِمِنَى فَيَسْمَعُهُ أَهْلُ الْمَسْجِدِ فَيُكَبِّرُونَ وَيُكَبِّرُ أَهْلُ الْأَسْوَاقِ حَتَّى تَرْتَجَّ مِنَى تَكْبِيرًا. وَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يُكَبِّرُ بِمِنَى تِلْكَ الْأَيَّامِ وَخَلْفَ الصَّلَوَاتِ وَعَلَى فِرَاشِهِ وَفِي فَسْطَاطِهِ

while in bed in his tent, while sitting, and while walking. He used to do so during all those days. Maimūna used to say *Takbīr* on the day of *Nahr*. The women used to say *Takbīr* behind Abān bin 'Uthmān and 'Umar bin 'Abdul Azīz, along with the men in the mosque during the nights of *Tashrīq*.

970. Narrated Muḥammad bin Abī Bakr Al-Thaqafi: While we were going from Minā to 'Arafāt, I asked Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ about *Talbiya*, "How did you use to say *Talbiya* in the company of the Prophet ﷺ?" Anas said: "People used to say *Talbiya* and their saying was not objected to, and they used to say *Takbīr* and that was not objected to either."

971. Narrated Umm 'Aṭīyya رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: We used to be ordered to come out on the Day of 'Eid and even bring out the virgin girls and menstruating women from their houses so that they might stand behind the men and say *Takbīr* along with them and invoke Allāh along with them and hope for the blessings of that day and for purification from sins.

(13) CHAPTER. *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayers) on the day of 'Eid using "*Ḥarba*" (a small spear) (as a *Sutra*).

972. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: On the day of ('Eid-al-)Fīṭr and ('Eid-al-)Aḍḥā a spear used to be planted in front of the Prophet ﷺ [as a *Sutra* for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)] and then he would offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer).

وَمَجْلِسِهِ وَمَمَشَاهُ وَتِلْكَ الْأَيَّامَ جَمِيعاً
وَكَانَتْ مِيمُونَةُ تُكَبِّرُ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ، وَكَانَ
النِّسَاءُ يُكَبِّرْنَ خَلْفَ أَبَانَ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ،
وَعُمَرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ لَيَالِي التَّشْرِيقِ
مَعَ الرِّجَالِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ.

٩٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ قَالَ:

حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الثَّقَفِيُّ قَالَ:
سَأَلْتُ أَنَسًا وَنَحْنُ غَادُونَ مِنْ مَنَى
إِلَى عَرَفَاتٍ عَنِ التَّلْبِيَةِ، كَيْفَ كُنْتُمْ
تَصْنَعُونَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: كَانَ
يُلَبِّي الْمُلَيِّ لَا يُنْكَرُ عَلَيْهِ، وَيُكَبِّرُ
الْمُكَبِّرَ فَلَا يُنْكَرُ عَلَيْهِ. [انظر: ١٦٥٩]

٩٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا

عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي،
عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ حَفْصَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ
عَطِيَّةَ قَالَتْ: كُنَّا نُؤْمَرُ أَنْ نُخْرِجَ يَوْمَ
الْعِيدِ، حَتَّى نُخْرِجَ الْبِكْرَ مِنْ خِدْرِهَا،
حَتَّى نُخْرِجَ الْحَيْضَ فَيُكَبِّرَنَّ خَلْفَ
النَّاسِ فَيُكَبِّرْنَ بِتَكْبِيرِهِمْ، وَيَدْعُونَ
بِدُعَائِهِمْ، يَرْجُونَ بَرَكَةَ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمِ
وَطَهْرَتَهُ. [راجع: ٣٢٤]

(١٣) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ إِلَى الْحَرَبَةِ

٩٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا
عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ:
أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ تُرْكُزُ لَهُ الْحَرَبَةُ

قُدَّامَهُ يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ وَالنَّحْرِ، ثُمَّ يُصَلِّي.

[راجع: ٤٩٤]

(14) CHAPTER. To put the 'Anaza (spear-headed stick) or *Harba* in front of the *Imām* on 'Eid day.

973. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ used to proceed to the *Muṣallā* and an 'Anaza used to be carried before him and planted in the *Muṣallā* in front of him (as a *Sutra*) and he would offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) facing it.

(١٤) بَابُ حَمَلِ الْعَنْزَةِ أَوْ الْحَرَبَةِ

بَيْنَ يَدَيْ الْإِمَامِ يَوْمَ الْعِيدِ

٩٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

عَمْرٍو قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ

عُمَرَ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَعْدُو إِلَى

الْمُصَلَّى وَالْعَنْزَةُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ تُحْمَلُ

وَتُنْصَبُ بِالْمُصَلَّى بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ فَيُصَلِّي

إِلَيْهَا. [راجع: ٤٩٤]

(15) CHAPTER. The coming out of ladies and menstruating women to the *Muṣallā*.

974. Narrated Muḥammad: Umm 'Aṭīyya رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا said, "Our Prophet ﷺ ordered us to come out (on 'Eid day) with the mature girls and the virgins staying in seclusion." Ḥaḥṣa narrated the above-mentioned *Ḥadīth* and added, "The mature girls or virgins staying in seclusion, but the menstruating women had to keep away from the *Muṣallā*."

(١٥) بَابُ خُرُوجِ النِّسَاءِ وَالْحَيْضِ

إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى

٩٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ

الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ، عَنْ

أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ أُمِّ عَطِيَّةَ

قَالَتْ: أَمَرَنَا نَبِيُّنَا ﷺ أَنْ نُخْرِجَ

الْعَوَاتِقَ ذَوَاتِ الْخُدُورِ.

وَعَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ حَفْصَةَ بِنَحْوِ.

وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ حَفْصَةَ قَالَ، أَوْ

قَالَتْ: الْعَوَاتِقُ وَذَوَاتِ الْخُدُورِ

وَيَعْتَزِلْنَ الْحَيْضُ الْمُصَلَّى.

[راجع: ٣٢٤]

(16) CHAPTER. The attendance of boys at *Muṣallā*.

975. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: I (in my boyhood) went out with the Prophet ﷺ on the day of 'Eid-al-Fiṭr or 'Eid-al-Aḍḥa. The Prophet ﷺ offered *Ṣalāt* (prayers) and then delivered the *Khuṭba* (religious talk) and

(١٦) بَابُ خُرُوجِ الصِّبْيَانِ إِلَى

الْمُصَلَّى

٩٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا

سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ

then went towards the women, preached and advised them and ordered them to give alms.

(17) CHAPTER. The Imām faces the people while delivering the *Kḥutba* (religious talk) of 'Eid.

Abū Sa'īd said, "The Prophet ﷺ stood facing the people."

976. Narrated Al-Barā' رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ went towards Al-Baqī' (the graveyard at Al-Madīna) on the day of ('Eid-al-Adḥā) and offered a two *Rak'ā Ṣalāt* (prayer) (of 'Eid-al-Adḥā) and then faced us and said, "On this day of ours, our first act of worship is to offer the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) [then to deliver the *Kḥutba* (religious talk)] and then return and slaughter the sacrifices, and whoever does this, concords with our *Sunna* (legal way); and whoever slaughtered his sacrifice before that [i.e. before the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)] then that was a thing which he prepared earlier for his family and it would not be considered as a *Nusuk* (sacrifice)". A man stood up and said, "O, Allāh's Messenger! I slaughtered [the animal before the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)] but I have a young she-goat which is better than an older sheep." The Prophet ﷺ said to him, "Slaughter it. But a similar sacrifice will not be sufficient for anybody else after you."

(18) CHAPTER. The mark of the *Muṣallā*.

977. Narrated 'Abdur Raḥmān bin 'Ābis: Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا was asked whether he had joined the Prophet ﷺ in the 'Eid prayer. He said, "Yes. And I could not have joined him had I not been young. (The Prophet ﷺ

قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: خَرَجْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يَوْمَ فِطْرٍ أَوْ أَضْحَى فَصَلَّى الْعِيدَ ثُمَّ خَطَبَ ثُمَّ أَتَى النِّسَاءَ فَوَعَّظَهُنَّ وَذَكَرَهُنَّ وَأَمَرَهُنَّ بِالصَّدَقَةِ. [راجع: ٩٨]

(١٧) بَابُ اسْتِثْبَالِ الْإِمَامِ النَّاسَ فِي خُطْبَةِ الْعِيدِ،

قَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ: قَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مُقَابِلَ النَّاسِ.

٩٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ زُبَيْدٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ قَالَ: خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَوْمَ أَضْحَى فَصَلَّى الْعِيدَ رَكَعَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ عَلَيْنَا بِوَجْهِهِ وَقَالَ: «إِنَّ أَوْلَ نُسُكِنَا فِي يَوْمِنَا هَذَا أَنْ نَبْدَأَ بِالصَّلَاةِ ثُمَّ نَرْجِعَ فَنَنْتَحِرَ فَمَنْ فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ فَقَدْ وَافَقَ سُنَّتَنَا، وَمَنْ ذَبَحَ قَبْلَ ذَلِكَ فَإِنَّهُ شَيْءٌ عَجَلَهُ لِأَهْلِهِ لَيْسَ مِنَ النَّسُكِ فِي شَيْءٍ». فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنِّي ذَبَحْتُ وَعِنْدِي جَذَعَةٌ خَيْرٌ مِنْ مُسِنَّةٍ. قَالَ: «أَذْبَحْهَا وَلَا تَفِي عَنْ أَحَدٍ بَعْدَكَ». [راجع: ٩٥١]

(١٨) بَابُ الْعَلَمِ الَّذِي بِالْمُصَلِّيِّ

٩٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَائِسٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ

came out) till he reached the mark which was near the house of Kathīr bin Aṣ-Ṣalt, offered the *Ṣalāt* (prayer), delivered the *Khuṭba* (religious talk) and then went towards the women. Bilāl was accompanying him. He (ﷺ) preached them, advised them, and ordered them to give alms. I saw the women putting their ornaments with their outstretched hands into Bilāl's garment. Then the Prophet ﷺ along with Bilāl returned home.

عَبَّاسٍ قَبْلَ لَهُ: أَشْهَدْتُ الْعَيْدَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، وَلَوْلَا مَكَانِي مِنَ الصَّغَرِ مَا شَهِدْتُهُ حَتَّى أَتَى الْعَلَمَ الَّذِي عِنْدَ دَارِ كَثِيرِ بْنِ الصَّلْتِ فَصَلَّى ثُمَّ خَطَبَ، ثُمَّ أَتَى النِّسَاءَ وَمَعَهُ بِلَالٌ فَوَعَّظَهُنَّ وَذَكَرَهُنَّ وَأَمَرَهُنَّ بِالصَّدَقَةِ. فَرَأَيْتَهُنَّ يَهُوِينَ بِأَيْدِيَهُنَّ يَقْدِفُنَّهُ فِي ثَوْبِ بِلَالٍ ثُمَّ انْطَلَقَ هُوَ وَبِلَالٌ إِلَى بَيْتِهِ. [راجع: ٩٨]

(19) CHAPTER. The preaching to the women by the *Imām* on the 'Eid day.

(١٩) بَابُ مَوْعِظَةِ الْإِمَامِ النِّسَاءَ يَوْمَ الْعَيْدِ

978. Narrated Ibn Juraij: 'Aṭā' told me that he had heard Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا saying, "The Prophet ﷺ stood up to offer the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) of 'Eid-al-Fiṭr. He first offered the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) and then delivered the *Khuṭba* (religious talk). After finishing it he got down (from the pulpit) and went towards the women and advised them while he was leaning on Bilāl's hand. Bilāl was spreading out his garment while the women were putting their alms." I asked 'Aṭā' whether it was the *Zakāt* of the day of *Fiṭr*. He said, "No, it was just alms given at that time. Some lady put her finger ring and the others would do the same." I said, (to 'Aṭā'), "Do you think that it is incumbent upon the *Imām* to give advice to the women (on 'Eid day)?" He said, "No doubt, it is incumbent upon the *Imām* to do so and why should they not do so?"

٩٧٨ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ابْنِ نَصْرِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: قَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ فَصَلَّى قَبْدًا بِالصَّلَاةِ. ثُمَّ خَطَبَ فَلَمَّا فَرَغَ نَزَلَ فَأَتَى النِّسَاءَ فَذَكَرَهُنَّ وَهُوَ يَتَوَكَّأُ عَلَى يَدِ بِلَالٍ، وَبِلَالٌ بَاسِطٌ ثَوْبَهُ يُلْقِي فِيهِ النِّسَاءُ الصَّدَقَةَ. قُلْتُ لِعَطَاءٍ: زَكَاةَ يَوْمِ الْفِطْرِ؟ قَالَ: لَا، وَلَكِنْ صَدَقَةٌ يَتَصَدَّقْنَ حَيْثُ نَزَلَ، تُلْقِي فَتَحَهَا وَيُلْقِينَ. قُلْتُ: أَتُرَى حَقًّا عَلَى الْإِمَامِ ذَلِكَ يُذَكِّرُهُنَّ؟ قَالَ: إِنَّهُ لِحَقٌّ عَلَيْهِمْ وَمَا لَهُمْ لَا يَفْعَلُونَهُ؟ [راجع: ٩٥٨]

979. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا "I attended with the Prophet ﷺ, Abū Bakr, 'Umar and 'Uthman رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمُ the 'Eid-al-

٩٧٩ - قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: وَأَخْبَرَنِي الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ

Fitr prayers. They used to offer the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) before the *Ḳhuṭba* and then deliver the *Ḳhuṭba* afterwards. Once the Prophet ﷺ came out (for the 'Eid prayer) as if I were just observing him waving to the people to sit down. He, then accompanied by Bilāl, came crossing the rows till he reached the women. He recited the following Verse: "O Prophet! When believing women come to you to give the *Bai'ah* (pledge) to you. . . (to the end of the Verse) (V.60:12)." After finishing the recitation he ﷺ said, "O ladies! Are you fulfilling your covenant?" None except one woman said, "Yes." Ḥasan did not know who was that woman. The Prophet ﷺ said, "Then give alms." Bilāl spread his garment and said, "Keep on giving alms. Let my father and mother sacrifice their lives for you (ladies)." So the ladies kept on putting their *Fatḳḳs* (big rings) and other kinds of rings in Bilāl's garment." 'Abdur-Razzāq said, "*Fatḳḳs* is a big ring which was used to be worn in the (Pre-Islāmic) Period of Ignorance.

(20) CHAPTER. If a woman has no veil to use for 'Eid.

980. Narrated Ayyūb: Ḥafṣa bint Sirīn said, "On 'Eids we used to forbid our girls to go out for *Ṣalāt-ul-'Eid* ('Eid prayer). A lady came and stayed at the palace of Banī *Khalaf* and I went to her. She said, "The husband of my sister took part in twelve holy battles along with the Prophet ﷺ and my sister was with her husband in six of them. My sister said that they used to nurse the sick and treat the wounded. Once she asked: O Allāh's Messenger! If a woman has no veil, is there any harm if she does not come out (on 'Eid day)? The Prophet ﷺ said, 'Her companion should let her share her veil with her, and the

عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: شَهِدْتُ
النُّظَرَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرَ
وَعُمَانَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ يُصَلُّونَهَا قَبْلَ
الْحُطْبَةِ. ثُمَّ يُحْطَبُ بَعْدُ. خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ كَأَنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهِ حِينَ يُجْلِسُ بِيَدِهِ.
ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ يَسْفَهُهُمْ حَتَّى أَتَى النِّسَاءَ مَعَهُ
بِلَالٍ. فَقَالَ: ﴿يَتَأْتِيهَا النَّبِيُّ إِذَا جَاءَكَ
الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ يَبَايِعُكَ﴾ الْآيَةَ [الْمَمْتَحَنَةُ:
١٢]. ثُمَّ قَالَ حِينَ فَرَعَهَا مِنْهَا. «أَنْتِ
عَلَى ذَلِكَ؟» فَقَالَتِ امْرَأَةٌ وَاحِدَةً
مِنْهُنَّ لَمْ يُجِبْهُ غَيْرُهَا: نَعَمْ - لَا
يَذْرِي حَسَنٌ مَنْ هِيَ - . قَالَ:
فَتَصَدَّقْنَ. فَبَسَطَ بِلَالٌ نَوْبَهُ ثُمَّ قَالَ:
«هَلُمَّ لَكُنَّ فِدَا أَبِي وَأُمِّي»، فَيُلْقِيَنَّ
الْفَتْحَ وَالْحَوَاتِيمَ فِي ثَوْبِ بِلَالٍ. قَالَ
عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: الْفَتْحُ: الْحَوَاتِيمُ الْعِظَامُ
كَانَتْ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ. [راجع: ٩٧]

(٢٠) بَابُ إِذَا لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهَا جِلْبَابٌ
فِي الْعِيدِ

٩٨٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ قَالَ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا
أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ حَفْصَةَ بِنْتِ سِيرِينَ
قَالَتْ: كُنَّا نَمْنَعُ جَوَارِيَنَا أَنْ يَخْرُجْنَ
يَوْمَ الْعِيدِ. فَجَاءَتِ امْرَأَةٌ فَتَزَلَّتْ قَصْرَ
بَنِي خَلْفٍ فَأَتَيْتُهَا فَحَدَّثْتُ أَنَّ رَوْحَ
أُخْتِهَا عَزَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ ثِنْتَيْ عَشْرَةَ
عَزْوَةً. فَكَانَتْ أُخْتُهَا مَعَهُ فِي سِتِّ
عَزَوَاتٍ. قَالَتْ: فَكُنَّا نَقُومُ عَلَى

women should participate in the good deeds and in the religious gatherings of the believers.’”

Ḥafṣa added, “When Umm ‘Aṭīyya came, I went to her and asked her, ‘Did you hear anything about such and such a thing?’ Umm ‘Aṭīyya said, ‘Yes, let my father be sacrificed for the Prophet ﷺ. (And whenever she mentioned the name of the Prophet ﷺ she always used to say: Let my father be sacrificed for him). He said, ‘Virgin mature girls staying often screened (or said, ‘Mature girls and virgins staying often screened – Ayyūb is not sure as to which was the word used) and menstruating women should come out (on the ‘Eid day). But the menstruating women should keep away from the *Muṣallā*. And all the women should participate in the good deeds and in the religious gatherings of the believers.’” Ḥafṣa said, “On that I said to Umm ‘Aṭīyya, ‘Also those who are menstruating?’” Umm ‘Aṭīyya replied, “Yes. Do they not present themselves at ‘Arafāt and elsewhere?’”

(21) CHAPTER. Menstruating women should keep away from the *Muṣallā*.

981. Narrated Umm ‘Aṭīyya رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: We were ordered to go out (for ‘Eid) and also to take along with us the menstruating women, mature girls and virgins staying in seclusion. (Ibn ‘Aūn said, “Or mature virgins staying in seclusion”) The menstruating women could present themselves at the religious gathering and invocation of Muslims but should keep away from their *Muṣallā*.

الْمَرْضَى وَنُدَاوِي الْكَلْمَى. فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَعَلَى إِحْدَانَا بَأْسٌ إِذَا لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهَا جِلْبَابٌ أَنْ لَا تَخْرُجَ؟ فَقَالَ: «لَيْلِسُهَا صَاحِبَتُهَا مِنْ جِلْبَابِهَا فَلَيْسُ هَذَنْ الْحَيْرَ وَدَعْوَةَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ». قَالَتْ حَفْصَةُ: فَلَمَّا قَدِمْتَ أُمُّ عَطِيَّةٍ أَتَيْتُهَا فَسَأَلْتُهَا: أَسَمِعْتَ فِي كَذَا وَكَذَا؟ قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ بِأَبَا - وَقَلَمًا ذَكَرَتِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ إِلَّا قَالَتْ: بِأَبَا - قَالَ: «لِتَخْرُجِ الْعَوَاتِقُ ذَوَاتُ الْخُدُورِ - أَوْ قَالَ: الْعَوَاتِقُ وَذَوَاتُ الْخُدُورِ، شَكَّ أَيُّوبُ - وَالْحَيْضُ وَيَعْتَزِلُ الْحَيْضُ الْمُصَلَّى وَلَيْسُ هَذَنْ الْحَيْرَ وَدَعْوَةَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ». قَالَتْ: فَقُلْتُ لَهَا: الْحَيْضُ؟ قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، أَلَيْسَ الْحَائِضُ تَشْهَدُ عَرَافَاتٍ وَتَشْهَدُ كَذَا وَتَشْهَدُ كَذَا؟ [راجع: ٣٢٤]

(٢١) بَابُ اغْتِرَالِ الْحَيْضِ الْمُصَلَّى

٩٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: قَالَتْ أُمُّ عَطِيَّةَ: أُمِرْنَا أَنْ نَخْرُجَ فَنَخْرُجِ الْحَيْضُ وَالْعَوَاتِقُ وَذَوَاتُ الْخُدُورِ. - قَالَ ابْنُ عَوْنٍ: أَوْ الْعَوَاتِقُ ذَوَاتُ الْخُدُورِ - فَأَمَّا الْحَيْضُ فَيَسْهَدَنَّ جَمَاعَةَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَدَعْوَتَهُمْ وَيَعْتَزِلَنَّ مُصَلَّاهُمْ». [راجع: ٣٢٤]

(22) CHAPTER. *An-Nahr*⁽¹⁾ and *Adh-Dhabh*⁽²⁾ (to slaughter animals) (as offerings) at the *Muṣallā* (praying place) on the day of *Nahr*.

982. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ used to *Nahr* or *Dhabh* (slaughter sacrifices) at the *Muṣallā* (on '*Eid-al-Adhā*').

(23) CHAPTER. The talk of the *Imām* and if the *Imām* is asked about something while he is delivering the *Khuṭba* (religious talk).

983. Narrated Al-Barā' bin 'Āzib رضي الله عنهما: On the day of *Nahr* Allāh's Messenger ﷺ delivered the *Khuṭba* (religious talk) after the *Ṣalāt* ('*Eid* prayer) and said, "Whoever offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) like us and slaughtered the sacrifice like we did, then he acted according to our *Nusuk* (followed the right way). And whoever slaughtered the sacrifice before the *Ṣalāt* (prayer), then that was just mutton (i.e. not done his sacrifice)." Abū Burda bin Niyyār stood up and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! By Allāh, I slaughtered my sacrifice before I came out for *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* ('*Eid* prayer) and thought that today was the day of eating and drinking (non-alcoholic drinks) and so I made haste (in slaughtering) and ate and also fed my family and neighbours." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "That was just mutton (not a sacrifice)."

(٢٢) بَابُ النَّحْرِ وَالذَّبْحِ بِالْمُصَلَّى
يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ

٩٨٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي كَثِيرُ بْنُ فَرْقِدٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَنْحَرُ أَوْ يَذْبَحُ بِالْمُصَلَّى. [انظر: ١٧١٠، ١٧١١،

[٥٥٥٢، ٥٥٥١]

(٢٣) بَابُ كَلَامِ الْإِمَامِ وَالنَّاسِ فِي
خُطْبَةِ الْعِيدِ. وَإِذَا سُئِلَ الْإِمَامُ عَنْ
شَيْءٍ وَهُوَ يَخُطُبُ

٩٨٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَنْصُورُ بْنُ الْمُعْتَمِرِ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ قَالَ: خُطِبْنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ. فَقَالَ: «مَنْ صَلَّى صَلَاتَنَا وَنَسَكَ نُسُكَنَا فَقَدْ أَصَابَ النُّسُكَ. وَمَنْ نَسَكَ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ فَيَلِكُ شَاءَ لَحْمٍ». فَقَامَ أَبُو بُرْدَةَ بْنُ نِيَّارٍ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، وَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ نَسَكْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أُخْرَجَ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ، وَعَرَفْتُ أَنَّ الْيَوْمَ يَوْمٌ أَكَلِ وَشَرِبِ فَتَعَجَّلْتُ وَأَكَلْتُ وَأَطْعَمْتُ أَهْلِي وَجِيرَانِي. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «تِلْكَ شَاءُ

- (1) *An-Nahr*: Literally means slaughtering of the camels only, and it is done by cutting the carotid arteries at the root of camel's neck.
(2) *Adh-Dhabh*: Means slaughtering of animals other than camels, e.g., sheep, cow, goat etc., and is done by cutting the carotid and jugular blood vessels at the upper part of the neck and not at its root.

Then Abū Burda said: "I have a young she-goat and no doubt, it is better than two sheep. Will that be sufficient as a sacrifice for me?" The Prophet ﷺ replied, "Yes. But it will not be sufficient for anyone else (as a sacrifice) after you."

984. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ offered the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) on the day of *Nahr* and then delivered the *Khuṭba* (religious talk) and ordered that whoever had slaughtered his sacrifice before the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) should repeat it (i.e., should slaughter another sacrifice). Then a person from the *Anṣār* stood up and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Because of my neighbours (he described them as being very needy or poor) I slaughtered (the sacrifice) before the *Ṣalāt* (prayer). I have a young she-goat which, in my opinion, is better than two sheep." The Prophet ﷺ gave him the permission for slaughtering it as a sacrifice.

985. Narrated Jundab رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: On the day of *Nahr* the Prophet ﷺ offered the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) and delivered the *Khuṭba* (religious talk) and then slaughtered the sacrifice and said, "Anybody who slaughtered (his sacrifice) before the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) should slaughter another animal in lieu of it, and the one who has not yet slaughtered should slaughter the sacrifice mentioning Allāh's Name on it."

(24) CHAPTER. Whoever returned (after offering the 'Eid prayer) on the day of 'Eid through a way different from that by which he went.

986. Narrated Jābir (bin 'Abdullāh) رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: On the day of 'Eid the Prophet ﷺ used to return (after offering the 'Eid prayer) through a way different from that by which he went.

لَحْمٍ». قَالَ: فَإِنَّ عِنْدِي عَنَاقَ جَذَعَةٍ هِيَ خَيْرٌ مِنْ شَاتِي لَحْمٍ، فَهَلْ تَجْزِي عَنِّي؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، وَلَنْ تَجْزِي عَنْ أَحَدٍ بَعْدَكَ». [راجع: ٩٥١]

٩٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا حَامِدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ، عَنْ حَمَادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ أَنَّ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَلَّى يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ، ثُمَّ خَطَبَ فَأَمَرَ مَنْ ذَبَحَ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ أَنْ يُعِيدَ ذَبْحَهُ. فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ جِيرَانُ لِي - إِمَّا قَالَ: بِهِمْ خِصَاصَةٌ، وَإِمَّا قَالَ: فَقَرُّ - وَإِنِّي ذَبَحْتُ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ وَعِنْدِي عَنَاقٌ لِي أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ شَاتِي لَحْمٍ، فَرَخَّصَ لَهُ فِيهَا. [راجع: ٩٥٤]

٩٨٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ جُنْدَبٍ قَالَ: صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ ثُمَّ خَطَبَ: ثُمَّ ذَبَحَ وَقَالَ: «مَنْ ذَبَحَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ فَلْيَذْبَحْ أُخْرَى مَكَانَهَا، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَذْبَحْ فَلْيَذْبَحْ بِاسْمِ اللَّهِ». [انظر: ٥٥٠٠، ٥٥٦٢، ٦٦٧٤، ٧٤٠٠]

(٢٤) بَابٌ مَنْ خَالَفَ الطَّرِيقَ إِذَا رَجَعَ يَوْمَ الْعِيدِ

٩٨٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو ثَمِيلَةَ يَحْيَى بْنُ وَاصِحٍ، عَنْ فُلَيْحِ بْنِ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ

الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمُ عِيدٍ خَالَفَ الطَّرِيقَ. تَابَعَهُ يُونُسُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ فُلَيْحٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ. وَحَدِيثُ جَابِرٍ أَصْحَحُ.

(٢٥) **بَابُ:** إِذَا فَاتَهُ الْعِيدُ يُصَلِّي رَكَعَتَيْنِ،

(25) CHAPTER. Whoever missed the *Ṣalāt-al-'Eid* ('Eid prayer) should offer two *Rak'ū* prayer.

And similarly the women and those who are at home and in the villages should do so, as is confirmed by the statement of the Prophet ﷺ: "O Muslims, this is our 'Eid." At *Az-Zāwiya*, Anas bin Mālik ordered his slave Ibn Abī Ḡhaniya to collect his (Anas's) family and offspring. Anas led a *Ṣalāt* (prayer) similar to that offered by the people of any town and recited *Takbīr* similar to theirs. 'Ikrima said, "The villagers should gather on the day of 'Eid and offer two *Rak'ū* as the *Imām* does." 'Aṭā' said, "Whoever misses the *Ṣalāt-al-'Eid* ('Eid prayer) should offer two *Rak'ū* prayer."

وَكذَلِكَ النِّسَاءُ وَمَنْ كَانَ فِي الْبُيُوتِ وَالْقُرَى لِقَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «هَذَا عِيدُنَا أَهْلَ الْإِسْلَامِ». وَأَمَرَ أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ مَوْلَاهُ ابْنَ أَبِي عُتْبَةَ بِالزَّوَايَةِ فَجَمَعَ أَهْلَهُ وَبَيْنَهُ وَصَلَّى كَصَلَاةِ أَهْلِ الْمَضَرِّ وَتَكْبِيرِهِمْ. وَقَالَ عِكْرِمَةُ: أَهْلُ السَّوَادِ يَجْتَمِعُونَ فِي الْعِيدِ يُصَلُّونَ رَكَعَتَيْنِ كَمَا يَصْنَعُ الْإِمَامُ. وَقَالَ عَطَاءٌ: إِذَا فَاتَهُ الْعِيدُ صَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ.

987. Narrated 'Urwa on the authority of 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: On the days of *Minā*, (11th, 12th, and 13th of *Dhul-Hijjah*) Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ came to her while two young girls were beating the tambourine and the Prophet ﷺ was lying covered with his clothes. Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ scolded them and the Prophet ﷺ uncovered his face and said to Abū Bakr, "Leave them, for these days are the days of 'Eid and the days of *Minā*."

٩٨٧ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بَكْرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ دَخَلَ عَلَيْهَا وَعِنْدَهَا جَارِيَتَانِ فِي أَيَّامٍ مَنَى تُدْفِفَانِ وَتَضْرِبَانِ، وَالنَّبِيُّ ﷺ مُتَعَشٍّ بِثَوْبِهِ فَانْتَهَرَهُمَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ فَكَشَفَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَنْ وَجْهِهِ وَقَالَ: «دَعُوهُمَا يَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَإِنَّهَا أَيَّامُ عِيدٍ. وَتِلْكَ الْأَيَّامُ أَيَّامُ مَنَى». [راجع: ٩٤٩]

988. 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا further said, "Once, the Prophet ﷺ was screening me and

٩٨٨ - وَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: رَأَيْتُ

I was watching the display of Ethiopians in the mosque and ('Umar) scolded them. The Prophet ﷺ said, 'Leave them. O Banī Arfida! (Carry on), you are safe (protected)'."

النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يَسْتُرْنِي وَأَنَا أَنْظُرُ إِلَى الْحَبَشَةِ وَهُمْ يَلْعَبُونَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ فَزَجَرَهُمْ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «دَعَهُمْ، أَمْنَا بَنِي أَرْفَدَةَ»، يَعْنِي مِنَ الْأَمْنِ.

[راجع: ٤٥٤]

(26) CHAPTER. The offering of *Ṣalāt* (prayer) before or after the 'Eid prayer.

(٢٦) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ قَبْلَ الْعِيدِ وَبَعْدَهَا،

Ibn 'Abbās disliked to offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) before 'Eid prayer.

وَقَالَ أَبُو الْمُعَلَّى: سَمِعْتُ سَعِيداً عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ كَرِهَ الصَّلَاةَ قَبْلَ الْعِيدِ.

989. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ went out and offered a two *Rak'ā Ṣalāt* (prayer) (i.e., 'Eid prayer) on the day of *Fiṭr* and did not offer any other *Ṣalāt* (prayer) before or after it and at that time Bilāl was accompanying him.

٩٨٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَدِيُّ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ خَرَجَ يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ فَصَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ لَمْ يُصَلِّ قَبْلَهَا وَلَا بَعْدَهَا وَمَعَهُ بِلَالٌ.