

51 - THE BOOK OF GIFTS AND THE SUPERIORITY OF GIVING GIFTS AND THE EXHORTATION FOR GIVING GIFTS

٥١ - كتاب الهبة وفضلها والتحريض عليها

(1) CHAPTER. Superiority of giving gifts.

(١) باب فضل الهبة

2566. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "O Muslim women! None of you should look down upon the gift sent by her she-neighbour even if it were the trotters of the sheep (fleshless part of legs)."

٢٥٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمٌ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي ذَيْبٍ، عَنِ الْمُقْبَرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَا نِسَاءَ الْمُسْلِمَاتِ، لَا تَحْقِرَنَّ جَارَةً لْجَارَتِهَا وَلَوْ فَرْسَنَ شَاةٍ». [انظر: ٦٠١٧]

2567. Narrated 'Urwa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: 'Āishah said to me, "O my nephew! We used to see the crescent, and then the crescent in this way we saw three crescents in two months and no fire (for cooking) used to be made in the houses of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. I said, "O my aunt! Then what use to sustain you?" 'Āishah said, "The two black things: dates and water, our neighbours from *Anṣār* had some *Manā'ih*⁽¹⁾ and they used to present Allāh's Messenger ﷺ some of their milk and he used to make us drink."

٢٥٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْأَوْيسِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ يَزِيدِ بْنِ رُومَانَ، عَنْ عُروَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ لِعُرْوَةَ: ابْنُ أُخْتِي، إِنْ كُنَّا لَنَنْظُرُ إِلَى الْهِلَالِ، ثُمَّ الْهِلَالِ ثَلَاثَةَ أَهْلَةٍ فِي شَهْرَيْنِ وَمَا أُوقِدَتْ فِي أَبْيَاتِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَارٌ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا خَالَئُ، مَا كَانَ يُعِيشُكُمْ؟ قَالَتْ: الْأَسْوَدَانِ: التَّمْرُ وَالْمَاءُ، إِلَّا أَنَّهُ قَدْ كَانَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ جِيرَانٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ كَانَتْ لَهُمْ مَنَافِعُ، وَكَانُوا يَمْنَحُونَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ أَلْبَانِهِمْ فَيَسْقِينَا. [انظر:

[٦٤٥٩، ٦٤٥٨]

(2) CHAPTER. Giving a little as a gift.

(٢) بَابُ الْقَلِيلِ مِنَ الْهَبَةِ

(1) (Ch. 2567) *Manā'ih* is the plural of *Manīḥa*, which means a special sort of gift in the form of a she-camel or a sheep which is given temporarily so that its milk may be used and then it is returned to the owner.

2568. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "I shall accept the invitation even if I were invited to a meal of a sheep's trotter, and I shall accept the gift even if it were an arm or a trotter of a sheep."

(3) CHAPTER. Whoever asks his friends to grant him a gift.

Narrated Abū Sa'īd that the Prophet ﷺ said, "Assign a share for me with you."

2569. Narrated Sahl رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ sent for a woman from the emigrants and she had a slave who was a carpenter. The Prophet ﷺ said to her "Order your slave to prepare the wood (pieces) for the pulpit." So, she ordered her slave who went and cut the wood from the tamarisk and prepared the pulpit for the Prophet ﷺ. When he finished the pulpit, the woman informed the Prophet ﷺ that it had been finished. The Prophet ﷺ asked her to send that pulpit to him, so they brought it. The Prophet ﷺ lifted it and placed it at the place in which you see now."

2570. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Abū Qatāda Al-Aslamī that his father رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, "One day I was sitting with some of the Prophet's companions on the way to Makkah. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was ahead of us. All of my companions were in the state of *Ihrām* while I was a non-*Muhrim*. They saw an onager while I was busy repairing my

٢٥٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَوْ دُعِيتُ إِلَى ذِرَاعٍ أَوْ كُرَاعٍ لَأَجَبْتُ، وَلَوْ أُهْدِيَ إِلَيَّ ذِرَاعٌ أَوْ كُرَاعٌ لَقَبَلْتُ». [انظر: ٥١٧٨]

(٣) بَابُ مَنْ اسْتَوْهَبَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ شَيْئًا

وقال أبو سعيد: قال النبي ﷺ: اضربوا لي معكم سهمًا.

٢٥٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَسَّانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أُرْسِلَ إِلَى امْرَأَةٍ مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَكَانَ لَهَا غُلَامٌ نَجَّارٌ، قَالَ لَهَا: «مُرِّي عَبْدِي فَلْيَعْمَلْ لَنَا أَعْوَادَ الْمُنْبَرِ». فَأَمَرَتْ عَبْدَهَا فَلَدَّهَبَ فَقَطَعَ مِنَ الطَّرَفَاءِ فَصَنَعَ لَهُ مُنْبَرًا. فَلَمَّا قَضَاهُ أُرْسِلَتْ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَدْ قَضَاهُ، قَالَ ﷺ: «أُرْسِلِي بِهِ إِلَيَّ»، فَجَاؤَا بِهِ فَاحْتَمَلَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَوَضَعَهُ حَيْثُ تَرَوْنَ. [راجع: ٣٧٧]

٢٥٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ السَّلَمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كُنْتُ يَوْمًا جَالِسًا مَعَ

shoes, so they did not tell me about it but they wished I had seen it. By chance I looked up and saw it. So, I turned to the horse, saddled it and rode on it, forgetting to take the spear and the whip. I asked them if they could hand over to me the whip and the spear but they said, 'No, by Allāh, we shall not help you in that in any way.' I became angry and got down from the horse, picked up both the things and rode the horse again. I attacked the onager and slaughtered it, and brought it. They took it (cooked some of it) and started eating it, but they doubted whether it was allowed for them to eat it or not, as they were in the state of *Ihrām*. So, we proceeded and I hid with me one of its forelegs. When we met Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and asked him about the case, he asked, 'Do you have a portion of it with you?' I replied in the affirmative and gave him that fleshy foreleg and he ate all of it, while he was in the state of *Ihrām*."

رَجَالٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي مَنْزِلٍ فِي طَرِيقِ مَكَّةَ، وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَازِلٌ أَمَامَنَا وَالْقَوْمُ مُحْرِمُونَ وَأَنَا غَيْرُ مُحْرِمٍ، فَأَبْصَرُوا حِمَارًا وَحَشِيئًا، وَأَنَا مَشْغُولٌ أَخْصِفُ نَعْلِي فَلَمْ يُؤْذِنُونِي بِهِ، وَأَحْبُوا لَوْ أَنِّي أَبْصَرْتُهُ، فَالْتَفْتُ فَأَبْصَرْتُهُ فَقُمْتُ إِلَى الْفَرَسِ فَأَسْرَجْتُهُ ثُمَّ رَكِبْتُ وَنَسِيتُ السَّوْطَ وَالرُّمْحَ، فَقُلْتُ لَهُمْ: نَاوِلُونِي السَّوْطَ وَالرُّمْحَ، فَقَالُوا: لَا، وَاللَّهِ لَا نُعِينُكَ عَلَيْهِ بِشَيْءٍ. فَقَضَيْتُ فَنَزَلْتُ فَأَخَذْتُهَا ثُمَّ رَكِبْتُ فَشَدَدْتُ عَلَى الْحِمَارِ فَعَقَرْتُهُ ثُمَّ جِئْتُ بِهِ وَقَدْ مَاتَ فَوَقَعُوا فِيهِ يَأْكُلُونَهُ، ثُمَّ إِنَّهُمْ شَكُّوا فِي أَكْلِهِمْ إِيَّاهُ وَهُمْ حُرْمٌ، فَرَحْنَا وَخَبَأْتُ الْعَضْدَ مَعِيَ. فَأَذَرْنَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَسَأَلْنَاهُ عَنْ ذَلِكَ فَقَالَ: «مَعَكُمْ مِنْهُ شَيْءٌ؟» فَقُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، فَنَاوَلْتُهُ الْعَضْدَ فَأَكَلَهَا حَتَّى نَفَذَهَا وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ. فَحَدَّثَنِي بِهِ زَيْدُ بْنُ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

[راجع: ١٨٢١]

(4) CHAPTER. Whoever asks others to give him water.

(٤) بَابُ مَنْ اسْتَسْقَى،

وَقَالَ سَهْلٌ: قَالَ لِيَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ:

«اسْقِنِي».

2571. Narrated Anas عنه رضي الله عنه: Once Allāh's Messenger ﷺ visited us in this house of ours and asked for something to drink. We milked one of our sheep and mixed it with water from this well of ours and gave it to

٢٥٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ:

حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو طَوَالَةَ - اسْمُهُ: عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ

him. Abū Bakr was sitting on his left side and 'Umar in front of him and a bedouin on his right side. When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ finished, 'Umar said to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, "Here is Abū Bakr." But Allāh's Messenger ﷺ gave the remaining milk to the bedouin and said twice, "The (persons on the) right side! So, start from the right side." Anas added, "It is the Prophet's *Sunna*," and repeated it thrice.

الرحمن - قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: أَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي دَارِنَا هَذِهِ فَاسْتَسْقَى فَحَلَبْنَا لَهُ شَاةً لَنَا، ثُمَّ شُبْنَهُ مِنْ مَاءٍ يَثْرِنَا هَذِهِ فَأَعْطَيْنَاهُ، وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ وَعُمَرُ تُجَاهَهُ وَأَعْرَابِي عَنْ يَمِينِهِ. فَلَمَّا فَرَعَ قَالَ عُمَرُ: هَذَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ، فَأَعْطَى الْأَعْرَابِيَّ فَضْلَهُ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «الْأَيْمَنُونَ الْأَيْمَنُونَ، أَلَا قِيَمْتُوا».

قَالَ أَنَسٌ: فَهِيَ سُنَّةٌ، فَهِيَ سُنَّةٌ، ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ. [راجع: ٢٣٥٢]

(5) CHAPTER. Accepting the gift of game.

The Prophet ﷺ accepted the fleshy foreleg of the game from Abū Qatāda.

(٥) بَابُ قَبُولِ هَدِيَّةِ الصَّيْدِ

وَقَبِلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مِنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ عَصَدَ الصَّيْدِ.

2572. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: We provoked a rabbit at Marr-az-Zahrān till it started jumping and the people ran after it but were exhausted. I overpowered and caught it, and gave it to Abu Ṭalhā who slaughtered it and sent its hip or two thighs to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. (The narrator confirms that he sent two thighs). The Prophet ﷺ accepted that. (The subnarrator asked Anas, "Did the Prophet ﷺ eat from it?" Anas replied, "He ate from it.")

٢٥٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ بْنِ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَنْفَجْنَا أَرْنَبًا بِمَرِّ الظَّهْرَانِ فَسَعَى الْقَوْمُ فَلَعِبُوا فَأَذْرَكْتُهَا فَأَخَذْتُهَا فَأَتَيْتُ بِهَا أَبَا طَلْحَةَ فَدَبَّحَهَا، وَبَعَثَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: بَوْرِكُهَا أَوْ فَخِذَيْهَا - قَالَ: فَخِذَيْهَا لَا شَكَّ فِيهِ - فَقَبِلَهُ. قُلْتُ: وَأَكَلَ مِنْهُ؟ قَالَ: وَأَكَلَ مِنْهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ بَعْدُ: قَبِلَهُ.

[انظر: ٥٤٨٩، ٥٥٣٥]

(6) CHAPTER. The acceptance of a gift.

2573. Narrated As-Sā'b bin Jaththāma رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: An onager was presented to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ at the place called Al-

(٦) بَابُ قَبُولِ الْهَدِيَّةِ

٢٥٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ

Abwā' or Waddān, but Allāh's Messenger ﷺ rejected it. When the Prophet ﷺ noticed the signs of sorrow on the giver's face he said, "We have not rejected your gift, but we are in the state of *Ihrām*." (i.e., if we were not in a state of *Ihrām* we would have accepted your gift, *Fath Al-Bārī*).

عَبِيدُ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَتْبَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنِ الصَّعْبِ بْنِ جَثَّامَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ: أَنَّهُ أَهْدَى لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِمَارًا وَحَشِيًّا وَهُوَ بِالْأَبْوَاءِ أَوْ بِوَدَّانٍ فَرَدَّ عَلَيْهِ، فَلَمَّا رَأَى مَا فِي وَجْهِهِ قَالَ: «أَمَا إِنَّا لَمْ نَرُدَّهُ عَلَيْكَ إِلَّا أَنَّا حُرُمٌ».

[راجع: ١٨٢٥]

(7) CHAPTER. The acceptance of a gift.

2574. Narrated 'Āishah, رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا The people used to look forward for the day of my ('Āishah's) turn to send gifts to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ in order to please him.

(٧) بَابُ قَبُولِ الْهَدِيَّةِ

٢٥٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُهُ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ النَّاسَ كَانُوا يَتَحَرَّوْنَ بِهَدَايَاهُمْ يَوْمَ عَائِشَةَ يَبْتَغُونَ بِهَا، أَوْ يَبْتَغُونَ بِذَلِكَ مَرْضَاةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. [انظر: ٢٥٨٠،

[٣٧٧٥، ٢٥٨١]

2575. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: My aunt Umm Hufaid, sent some dried yoghurt (butter free), ghee (clarified butter) and a mastigar (sand lizard) to the Prophet ﷺ as a gift. The Prophet ﷺ ate the dried yoghurt and butter but left the mastigar because he disliked it. Ibn 'Abbās said, "The mastigar was eaten at the table of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and if it had been illegal to eat, it could not have been eaten at the table of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ."

٢٥٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا جَعْفَرُ بْنُ إِبَّاسٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: أَهْدَتْ أُمُّ حُقَيْدٍ خَالَهٗ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَقِطًا وَسَمْنًا وَأَضْبًا، فَأَكَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مِنَ الْأَقِطِ وَالسَّمَنِ وَتَرَكَ الْأَضْبَ تَقْدَرًا. قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: فَأَكَلَ عَلَى مَائِدَةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلَوْ كَانَ حَرَامًا مَا أَكَلَ عَلَى مَائِدَةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[انظر: ٥٣٨٩، ٥٤٠٢، ٧٣٥٨]

2576. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Whenever a meal was brought to Allāh's

٢٥٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ

Messenger ﷺ, he would ask whether it was a gift or *Ṣadaqa* (something given in charity). If he was told that it was *Ṣadaqa*, he would tell his Companions to eat it, but if it was a gift, he would hurry to share it with them.

2577. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Some meat was brought to the Prophet ﷺ and it was said that the meat had been given in charity to Barīra. He said, "It was *Ṣadaqa* (charity) for Barīra but a gift for us."

2578. Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: I intended to buy Barīra but her masters stipulated that her *Wāla'* should be for them. When the Prophet ﷺ was told about it, he said to me, "Buy and manumit her, as the *Wāla'* is for the liberator." Once, Barīra was given some meat, and the Prophet ﷺ asked, "What is this?" I said, "It has been given to Barīra in charity." He said, "It is *Ṣadaqa* (charity) for her but a gift for us." Barīra was given the option (to stay with her husband or to part with him). 'Abdur-Rahman (a subnarrator) wondered, "Was her husband a slave or a free man?" Shu'ba (another subnarrator) said, "I asked 'Abdur-Rahmān whether her husband was a slave or a free man. He replied that he did not know whether he was a slave or a free man."

المُنْدَرِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْنُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ طَهْمَانَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا أُتِيَ بِطَعَامٍ سَأَلَ عَنْهُ: «أَهْدِيَّةٌ أَمْ صَدَقَةٌ؟» فَإِنْ قِيلَ: صَدَقَةٌ. قَالَ لِأَصْحَابِهِ: «كُلُوا» وَلَمْ يَأْكُلْ، وَإِنْ قِيلَ: هَدِيَّةٌ ضَرَبَ بِيَدِهِ ﷺ فَأَكَلَ مَعَهُمْ.

٢٥٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُنْدَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أُتِيَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِلَحْمٍ، فَقِيلَ: تُصَدَّقُ عَلَى بَرِيرَةَ، قَالَ: «هُوَ لَهَا صَدَقَةٌ وَلَنَا هَدِيَّةٌ». [راجع: ١٤٩٥]

٢٥٧٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُنْدَرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْهُ عَنْ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّهَا أَرَادَتْ أَنْ تُشْتَرِيَ بَرِيرَةَ وَأَنَّهُمْ اشْتَرَطُوا وِلَاءَهَا، فَذَكَرَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «اشْتَرِيهَا فَأَعْتِقِيهَا، فَإِنَّمَا الْوِلَاءُ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ». وَأُهْدِيَ لَهَا لَحْمٌ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: مَا هَذَا قُلْتُ: تُصَدَّقُ عَلَى بَرِيرَةَ، فَقَالَ: «هُوَ لَهَا صَدَقَةٌ وَلَنَا هَدِيَّةٌ». وَخَيْرَتْ بَرِيرَةَ، قَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: زَوْجُهَا حُرٌّ أَوْ عَبْدٌ. قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: سَأَلْتُ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ

رَوَّجَهَا قَالَ: لَا أَذْرِي أَحَرَّ أَمَ عَبْدُ؟.

[راجع: ٤٥٦]

2579. Narrated Umm 'Aṭīyya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: Once the Prophet ﷺ went to 'Aishah and asked her whether she had something (to eat). She said that she had nothing except the mutton which Umm 'Aṭīyya had sent to (Barīra) in charity. The Prophet ﷺ said that it had reached its destination (i.e., it is no longer an object of charity.)

٢٥٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ أَبُو الْحَسَنِ: أَخْبَرَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ خَالِدِ الْحَذَّاءِ، عَنْ حَفْصَةَ بِنْتِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أُمِّ عَطِيَّةَ قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا فَقَالَ لَهَا: «عِنْدَكُمْ شَيْءٌ؟» قَالَتْ: لَا، إِلَّا شَيْءٌ بَعَثْتُ بِهِ أُمِّ عَطِيَّةَ مِنَ الشَّاةِ الَّتِي بَعَثْتُ إِلَيْهَا مِنَ الصَّدَقَةِ، قَالَ: «إِنَّهُ قَدْ بَلَغَتْ مَجْلَهَا». [راجع: ١٤٤٦]

(8) CHAPTER. Whosoever gave a gift to his friend and chose (the time) when he was at the home of some of his wives and did not give it to him, while he was in the homes of his other wives.

(٨) بَابُ مَنْ أَهْدَى إِلَى صَاحِبِهِ، وَتَحَرَّى بَعْضَ نِسَائِهِ دُونَ بَعْضٍ

2580. Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: The people used to send gifts to the Prophet ﷺ on the day of my turn. Umm Salama said: "My companions (the wives of the Prophet other than 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا) gathered and they complained about it. So I informed the Prophet ﷺ about it on their behalf, but he remained silent.

٢٥٨٠ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّاسُ يَتَحَرَّوْنَ بِهَذَا يَأْتِيهِمْ يَوْمِي، وَقَالَتْ أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ: إِنَّ صَوَاحِبِي اجْتَمَعْنَ فَذَكَرَتْ لَهُ فَأَعْرَضَ عَنْهَا. [راجع: ٢٥٧٤]

2581. Narrated 'Urwa that 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا said: The wives of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ were in two groups." 'Urwa added: One group consisted of 'Aishah, Ḥafṣa, Ṣafīyya and Sauda; and the other group consisted of Umm Salama and the other wives of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. The Muslims knew that Allāh's Messenger loved 'Aishah, so if any

٢٥٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَحْيَى، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ نِسَاءَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ كُنَّ جَرَّتَيْنِ: فَحِزْبُ

of them had a gift and wished to give to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, he would delay it till Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had come to 'Āishah's home and then he would send his gift to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ in her home. The group of Umm Salama discussed the matter together and decided that Umm Salama should request Allāh's Messenger ﷺ to tell the people to send their gifts to him in whatever wife's house he was. Umm Salama told Allāh's Messenger ﷺ of what they had said, but he did not reply. Then they (those wives) asked Umm Salama about it. She said, "He did not say anything to me." They asked her to talk to him again. She talked to him again when she met him on her day, but he gave no reply. When they asked her, she replied that he had given no reply. They said to her, "Talk to him till he gives you a reply." When it was her turn, she talked to him again. He then said to her, "Do not hurt me regarding 'Āishah, as the Divine Revelations do not come to me on any of the beds except that of 'Āishah." On that Umm Salama said, "I repent to Allāh for hurting you." Then the group of Umm Salama called Fāṭima, the daughter of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and sent her to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ to say to him, "Your wives request to treat them and the daughter of Abū Bakr on equal terms." Then Fāṭima conveyed the message to him. The Prophet ﷺ said, "O my daughter! Don't you love whom I love?" She replied in the affirmative and returned and told them of the situation. They requested her to go to him again, but she refused. They then sent Zainab bint Jahsh who went to him and used harsh words saying, "Your wives request you to treat them and the daughter of Ibn Abū Quḥāfa on equal terms." On that she raised her voice and turned to 'Āishah who was sitting and insulted her so much so that

فِيهِ عَائِشَةُ وَحَفْصَةُ وَصَفِيَّةٌ وَسَوْدَةُ. وَالْحِزْبُ الْآخَرُ: أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ وَسَائِرُ نِسَاءِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. وَكَانَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ قَدْ عَلِمُوا حُبَّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَائِشَةَ، فَإِذَا كَانَتْ عِنْدَ أَحَدِهِمْ هَدِيَّةٌ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يُهْدِيَهَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَخْرَاهَا حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي بَيْتِ عَائِشَةَ بَعَثَ صَاحِبُ الْهَدِيَّةِ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي بَيْتِ عَائِشَةَ، فَكَلَّمَ حِزْبُ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ فَقُلْنَ لَهَا: كُلِّمِي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُكَلِّمُ النَّاسَ فَيَقُولُ: مَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُهْدِيَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ هَدِيَّةً فَلْيُهْدِهَا حَيْثُ كَانَ مِنْ نِسَائِهِ، فَكَلَّمَتْهُ أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ بِمَا قُلْنَ فَلَمْ يَقُلْ لَهَا شَيْئًا، فَسَأَلْنَهَا فَقَالَتْ: مَا قَالَ لِي شَيْئًا، فَقُلْنَ لَهَا: فَكَلِّمِيهِ. قَالَتْ: فَكَلَّمَتْهُ حِينَ دَارَ إِلَيْهَا أَيْضًا فَلَمْ يَقُلْ لَهَا شَيْئًا. فَسَأَلْنَهَا فَقَالَتْ: مَا قَالَ لِي شَيْئًا، فَقُلْنَ لَهَا: كُلِّمِيهِ حَتَّى يُكَلِّمَكَ. فَدَارَ إِلَيْهَا فَكَلَّمَتْهُ فَقَالَ لَهَا: «لَا تُؤْذِنِي فِي عَائِشَةَ، فَإِنَّ الْوَحْيَ لَمْ يَأْتِنِي وَأَنَا فِي ثَوْبِ امْرَأَةٍ إِلَّا عَائِشَةَ». قَالَتْ: فَقُلْتُ: أَتُوبُ إِلَى اللَّهِ مِنْ أَدَاكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ. ثُمَّ إِنَّهُمْ دَعَوْنَ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَرْسَلَتْ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ تَقُولُ: إِنَّ نِسَاءَكَ يَشْتَدُّنَكَ اللَّهُ الْعَدْلَ فِي بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ،

Allāh's Messenger ﷺ looked at 'Āishah to see whether she would retort. 'Āishah started replying to Zainab till she silenced her. The Prophet ﷺ then looked at 'Āishah and said, "She is really the daughter of Abū Bakr."⁽¹⁾

فَكَلَّمَتْهُ فَقَالَ: «يَا بِنْتُهُ أَلَا تُجِيبِينَ مَا أُحِبُّ؟» قَالَتْ: بَلَى، فَرَجَعَتْ إِلَيْهِنَّ فَأَخْبِرْنَهُنَّ. فَقُلْنَ: ارْجِعِي إِلَيْهِ فَأَبَتْ أَنْ تَرْجِعَ. فَأَرْسَلَنَ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتَ جَحْشٍ فَأَتَتْهُ فَأَعْلَظَتْ وَقَالَتْ: إِنَّ نِسَاءَكَ يَنْشُدْنَكَ الْعَدْلَ فِي بِنْتِ ابْنِ أَبِي قُحَافَةٍ، فَرَفَعَتْ صَوْتَهَا حَتَّى تَنَاولَتْ عَائِشَةَ وَهِيَ قَاعِدَةٌ فَسَبَّتَهَا حَتَّى إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَيَنْظُرُ إِلَى عَائِشَةَ: هَلْ تَكَلَّمُ؟ قَالَ: فَتَكَلَّمْتُ عَائِشَةَ تَرُدُّ عَلَى زَيْنَبَ حَتَّى أَسْكَنْتَهَا، قَالَتْ: فَنَظَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَى عَائِشَةَ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّهَا بِنْتُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ». [راجع: ٢٥٧٤]

قَالَ الْبُخَارِيُّ: الْكَلَامُ الْأَخِيرُ قِصَّةُ فَاطِمَةَ، يُذَكِّرُ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ رَجُلٍ: عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ. وَقَالَ أَبُو مَرْوَانَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ: كَانَ النَّاسُ يَتَحَرَّوْنَ بِهَدَايَاهُمْ يَوْمَ عَائِشَةَ. وَعَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ رَجُلٍ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ، وَرَجُلٍ مِنَ الْمَوَالِي، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ، قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: كُنْتُ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَاسْتَأْذَنْتُ فَاطِمَةَ.

(9) CHAPTER. What sort of presents (gifts) should not be rejected.

(٩) بَابُ مَا لَا يَرُدُّ مِنَ الْهَدِيَّةِ

٢٥٨٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا 'Azra bin Thābit Al-

(1) (H. 2581) She is really as honest, wise and well-versed as her father.

Anṣārī: When I went to Thumama bin ‘Abdullāh, he gave me some perfume and said that Anas would not reject the gifts of perfume. Anas said: The Prophet ﷺ used not to reject the gifts of perfume.

عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ، حَدَّثَنَا عَزْرَةُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ
الْأَنْصَارِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي ثُمَامَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَيْهِ فَنَاولَنِي صِبَاً
قَالَ: كَانَ أَنَسٌ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ لَا يَرُدُّ
الطِّيبَ. قَالَ: وَزَعَمَ أَنَسٌ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ
ﷺ كَانَ لَا يَرُدُّ الطِّيبَ. [انظر:

[٥٩٢٩]

(10) CHAPTER. Whoever thinks that it is permissible to give as a gift, something not present.

2583, 2584. Narrated Al-Miswar bin Makhrama رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا and Marwān: When the delegates of the tribe of Hawāzin came to the Prophet ﷺ, he stood up amongst the people, glorified and praised Allāh as He deserved, and said, “Then after: Your brethren have come to you with repentance and I see it logical to return to them their captives; so whoever amongst you likes to do that as a favour, then he can do it, and whoever of you likes to stick to his share till we give him his right from the very first *Fai*’ (war booty)⁽¹⁾ which Allāh will bestow on us, then (he can do so).” The people replied, “We do that (to return the captives) willingly as a favour for your sake.”

**(١٠) بَابُ مَنْ رَأَى الْهَبَةَ الْغَائِبَةَ
جَائِزَةً**

٢٥٨٣، ٢٥٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ
بْنِ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ قَالَ:
حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ:
ذَكَرَ عُرْوَةُ أَنَّ الْمُسَوْرَ بْنَ مَخْرَمَةَ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا وَمَرْوَانَ أَخْبَرَاهُ: أَنَّ
النَّبِيَّ ﷺ حِينَ جَاءَهُ وَفَدَّ هَوَازِنَ قَامَ
فِي النَّاسِ فَأَتْنِي عَلَى اللَّهِ بِمَا هُوَ
أَهْلُهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَمَّا بَعْدُ، فَإِنَّ
إِخْوَانَكُمْ جَاؤُنَا تَائِبِينَ وَإِنِّي رَأَيْتُ أَنْ
أُرَدَّ إِلَيْهِمْ سَبْيُهُمْ، فَمَنْ أَحَبَّ مِنْكُمْ
أَنْ يُطِيبَ ذَلِكَ فَلْيَفْعَلْ، وَمَنْ أَحَبَّ
أَنْ يَكُونَ عَلَى حَظِّهِ حَتَّى نُعْطِيَهُ إِيَّاهُ
مَنْ أَوَّلَ مَا يُفِيءُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْنَا. فَقَالَ
النَّاسُ: طَيَّبْنَا لَكَ. [راجع: ٢٣٠٧،

[٢٣٠٨]

(11) CHAPTER. Compensation for a gift.

2585. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ used to accept gifts and used to give something in return.

(١١) بَابُ الْمُكَافَاةِ فِي الْهَبَةِ

٢٥٨٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا
عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ

(1) (H. 2583) *Fai*: See glossary.

أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا
قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقْبَلُ
الْهَدِيَّةَ وَيُسَبِّحُ عَلَيْهَا. لَمْ يَذْكُرْ وَكِيعٌ
وَمُحَاضِرٌ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ
عَائِشَةَ.

(12) CHAPTER. Giving gifts to one's sons.

If somebody gives something to some of his sons then it is not permissible unless he does justice to all of his sons and gives the same to the other sons equally, but no one has the right to bear witness to what one's father does. The Prophet ﷺ said, "Do justice when giving a gift to your children." Is it permissible for the father to demand back the gift which he has given to his children? What one can eat from one's son's property? One can eat reasonably without extravagance. And the Prophet ﷺ bought a camel from 'Umar and gave it to Ibn 'Umar and said, "Dispose it as you like."

2586. Narrated An-Nu'mān bin Bashīr that his father took him to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, "I have given this son of mine a slave." The Prophet ﷺ asked, "Have you given all your sons the like?" He replied in the negative. The Prophet ﷺ said, "Take back your gift then."

(13) CHAPTER. The witnesses for *Al-Hibah* (the gifts).

2587. Narrated 'Āmir: I heard An-Nu'mān bin Bashīr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا on the

(١٢) بَابُ الْهَبَةِ لِلْوَلَدِ

وَإِذَا أُعْطِيَ بَعْضُ وَلَدِهِ شَيْئًا لَمْ
يَجُزْ حَتَّى يَعْدِلَ بَيْنَهُمْ وَيُعْطِيَ الْآخَرَ
مِثْلَهُ وَلَا يُشْهَدُ عَلَيْهِ. وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ: «اعْدِلُوا بَيْنَ أَوْلَادِكُمْ فِي
الْعَطِيَّةِ». وَهَلْ لِلْوَالِدِ أَنْ يَرْجَعَ فِي
عَطِيَّتِهِ؟ وَمَا يَأْكُلُ مِنْ مَالِ وَلَدِهِ
بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَلَا يَتَعَدَّى. وَاشْتَرَى النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ مِنْ عُمَرَ بَعِيرًا ثُمَّ أَعْطَاهُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ
وَقَالَ: «اصْنَعْ بِهِ مَا شِئْتَ».

٢٥٨٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ
شِهَابٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ،
وَمُحَمَّدِ بْنِ النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ: أَنَّهُمَا
حَدَّثَاهُ عَنِ النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ: أَنَّ أَبَاهُ
أَتَى بِهِ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي
نَحَلْتُ ابْنِي هَذَا غُلَامًا، فَقَالَ: «أَكُلْ
وَلَدِكَ نَحَلْتُ مِثْلَهُ؟» قَالَ، لَا، قَالَ:

«فَارْجِعْهُ». [انظر: ٢٥٨٧، ٢٦٥٠]

(١٣) بَابُ الْإِشْهَادِ فِي الْهَبَةِ

٢٥٨٧ - حَدَّثَنَا حَامِدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ:

pulpit saying, “My father gave me a gift but ‘Amra bint Rawāḥa (my mother) said that she would not agree to it unless he made Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ as a witness to it. So, my father went to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and said, ‘I have given a gift to my son from ‘Amra bint Rawāḥa, but she ordered me to make you as a witness to it, O Allāh’s Messenger!’ Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ asked, ‘Have you given (the like of it) to everyone of your sons?’ He replied in the negative. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, ‘Be afraid of Allāh, and be just to your children.’ My father then returned and took back his gift.”

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ عَامِرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ التُّعْمَانَ بْنَ بَشِيرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا وَهُوَ عَلَى الْمَنْبَرِ يَقُولُ: أَعْطَانِي أَبِي عَطِيَّةً، فَقَالَتْ عَمْرَةُ بِنْتُ رَوَاحَةَ: لَا أَرْضَى حَتَّى تُشْهَدَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَأَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي أَعْطَيْتُ ابْنِي مِنْ عَمْرَةَ بِنْتِ رَوَاحَةَ عَطِيَّةً فَأَمَرْتَنِي أَنْ أَشْهَدَكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «أَعْطَيْتَ سَائِرَ وَلَدِكَ مِثْلَ هَذَا؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَاعْدِلُوا بَيْنَ أَوْلَادِكُمْ». قَالَ: فَرَجَعَ فَرَدَّ عَطِيَّتَهُ.

[راجع: ٢٥٨٦]

(14) CHAPTER. Giving gifts by a husband to his wife, and by a wife to her husband.

Ibrāhīm said, “It is permissible.” ‘Umar bin ‘Abdul ‘Azīz said, “None of them can take his gift back.” The Prophet ﷺ took permission from his wives to let him stay with ‘Āishah during his illness. The Prophet ﷺ said, “A person who takes back his gift (what he donates) is like a dog that swallows back its vomit.” Az-Zuhrī said, “If a husband asks his wife to remit all or some of the *Mahr* (bridal money), and shortly after her consent he divorces her whereupon she demands what she has given up, then he should pay back her gift, if he has deceived her. But if she has given her free consent willingly and the man has meant no deception, the gift is valid, for Allāh تعالى says:

“... But if they, of their own good pleasure, remit any part of it to you...” (V.4:4)

(١٤) بَابُ هِبَةِ الرَّجُلِ لَامْرَأَتِهِ

وَالْمَرْأَةِ لِرَوْحِهَا

قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ: جَائِزَةٌ، وَقَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ لَا يَرْجِعَانِ. وَاسْتَأْذَنَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ نِسَاءَهُ فِي أَنْ يَمْرُضَ فِي بَيْتِ عَائِشَةَ. وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «الْعَائِدُ فِي هِبَتِهِ كَالْكَلْبِ يَعُودُ فِي قَيْئِهِ». وَقَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ فِيمَنْ قَالَ لَامْرَأَتِهِ: هَبِي لِي بَعْضَ صَدَاقِكَ أَوْ كُلَّهُ، ثُمَّ لَمْ يَمُكِّثْ إِلَّا يَسِيرًا حَتَّى طَلَّقَهَا فَرَجَعَتْ فِيهِ، قَالَ: يَرُدُّ إِلَيْهَا إِنْ كَانَ خَلَبَهَا؛ وَإِنْ كَانَتْ أَعْطَتْهُ عَنْ طِيبِ نَفْسٍ لَيْسَ فِي شَيْءٍ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ خَدِيعَةٌ جَارٍ، قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿فَإِنْ طِبْنَ لَكُمْ عَنْ شَيْءٍ مِنْهُ نَفْسًا﴾ [النساء: ٤].

2588. Narrated Az-Zuhrī: 'Ubaidullāh bin 'Abdullāh told me that 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا had said, "When the Prophet ﷺ became sick and his condition became serious, he requested his wives to allow him to be treated in my house, and they allowed him. He came out leaning on two men while his feet were dragging on the ground. He was walking between Al-'Abbās and another man." 'Ubaidullāh said, "When I informed Ibn 'Abbās of what 'Āishah had said, he asked me whether I knew who was the second man whom 'Āishah had not named. I replied in the negative. He said, 'He was 'Alī bin Abī Tālib.'"

٢٥٨٨ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: لَمَّا ثَقُلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَاسْتَدَّ وَجَعُهُ اسْتَأْذَنَ أَرْوَاجَهُ أَنْ يَمْرَضَ فِي بَيْتِي فَأْذَنَ لَهُ، فَخَرَجَ بَيْنَ رَجُلَيْنِ تَحْطُ رِجْلَاهُ الْأَرْضَ، وَكَانَ بَيْنَ الْعَبَّاسِ وَبَيْنَ رَجُلٍ آخَرَ، فَقَالَ عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ: فَذَكَرْتُ لَابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ مَا قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ فَقَالَ لِي: وَهَلْ تَدْرِي مِنَ الرَّجُلِ الَّذِي لَمْ تُسَمِّ عَائِشَةُ؟ قُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: هُوَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ.

[راجع: ١٩٨]

2589. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, "One who takes back his gift (which he has already given) is like a dog that swallows its vomit."

٢٥٨٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «الْعَائِدُ فِي هِبَتِهِ كَالْكَلْبِ يَتْبَعُهُ ثُمَّ يَعُودُ فِي قَيْئِهِ». [انظر: ٢٦٢١،

[٦٩٧٥، ٢٦٢٢]

(15) CHAPTER. It is permissible for a woman to give gifts to somebody other than her husband and to free her slaves in the lifetime of her husband provided that she is not weak-minded. If she is weak-minded, then it is not permissible.

Allāh تعالى says:

"And give not unto the foolish your property..." (V.4:5)

2590. Narrated Asmā رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: Once I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! I have no

(١٥) بَابُ هِبَةِ الْمَرْأَةِ لِغَيْرِ زَوْجِهَا، وَعَتَقِهَا إِذَا كَانَ لَهَا زَوْجٌ فَهُوَ جَائِزٌ إِذَا لَمْ تَكُنْ سَفِيهَةً. فَإِذَا كَانَتْ سَفِيهَةً لَمْ يَحْزُرْ، وَقَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَلَا تُؤْتُوا السُّفَهَاءَ أَمْوَالَكُمُ﴾ [النساء: ٥].

٢٥٩٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ

property except what has been given to me by Az-Zubair (i.e., her husband). May I give in charity?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Give in charity and do not withhold it (i.e., wealth) otherwise Allāh withhold it from you."

2591. Narrated Asmā' رضي الله عنها: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Give (in charity) and do not withhold your wealth by counting and hoarding it, being afraid that it may be exhausted (by spending in Allāh's Cause) lest Allāh should withhold His Blessings from you; and do not withhold your money lest Allāh should withhold it from you."

2592. Narrated Kuraib, the freed slave of Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما, that Maimūna bint Al-Hārith رضي الله عنها (the wife of the Prophet ﷺ) said that she manumitted a slave-girl but did not take the permission of the Prophet ﷺ. On her turn when the (Prophet ﷺ) came to her house she said, "Do you know O Allāh's Messenger, that I have manumitted my slave-girl?" He (ﷺ) asked, "Have you (already) done it?" She replied, "Yes." The Prophet ﷺ said, "You would have got more reward if you had given her (i.e., the slave-girl) to one of your maternal uncles."

2593. Narrated 'Aishah رضي الله عنها: Whenever Allāh's Messenger ﷺ wanted to go on a journey, he would draw lots as to

ابن جرير، عن ابن أبي مُليكة، عن عَبدِ بنِ عبدِ الله، عن أسماء رضي الله عنها قالت: قلت: يا رسول الله، ما لي مالٌ إلّا ما أدخل عليّ الزبير، فأصدق؟ قال: «تصدقني ولا تؤعي فيؤعي الله عليك». [راجع: ١٤٣٤]

٢٥٩١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ غُرُورٍ، عَنْ فَاطِمَةَ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَنْفِقِي وَلَا تُحْصِي فَيُخْصِيَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ، وَلَا تُوعِي فَيُوعِيَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ». [راجع: ١٤٣٤]

٢٥٩٢ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنِ اللَّيْثِ عَنْ يَزِيدَ عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ مَيْمُونَةَ بِنْتَ الْحَارِثِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّهَا أَعْتَقَتْ وَلِيدَةً وَلَمْ تَسْتَأْذِنِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُهَا الَّذِي يَدُورُ عَلَيْهَا فِيهِ قَالَتْ: أَشَعَرْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَنِّي أَعْتَقْتُ وَلِيدَتِي؟ قَالَ: «أَوْ فَعَلْتِ؟» قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: «أَمَا إِنَّكَ لَوْ أَعْطَيْتِهَا أَخْوَالَكَ، كَانَ أَغْظَمَ لَأَجْرِكَ». وَقَالَ بَكْرُ بْنُ مُضَرٍّ: عَنْ عَمْرِو، عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ: أَنَّ مَيْمُونَةَ أَعْتَقَتْ. [انظر: ٢٥٩٤]

٢٥٩٣ - حَدَّثَنَا جَبَّانُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنِ

which of his wives would accompany him. He would take her whose name came out. He used to fix for each of them a day and a night. The subnarrator added: “Sauda bint Zam’a gave up her (turn) day and night to ‘Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ in order to seek the pleasure of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ (by that action).”

الرُّهْرِيّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا أَرَادَ سَفَرًا أَفْرَعَ بَيْنَ نِسَائِهِ، فَأَيُّهُنَّ خَرَجَ سَهْمُهَا خَرَجَ بِهَا مَعَهُ. وَكَانَ يَقْسِمُ لِكُلِّ امْرَأَةٍ مِنْهُنَّ يَوْمَهَا وَلَيْلَتَهَا، غَيْرَ أَنَّ سَوْدَةَ بِنْتَ زَمْعَةَ وَهَبَتْ يَوْمَهَا وَلَيْلَتَهَا لِعَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ تَبْتَغِي بِذَلِكَ رِضَا رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. [انظر: ٢٦٣٧، ٢٦٦١، ٢٦٨٨،

٢٨٧٩، ٤٠٢٥، ٤١٤١، ٤٦٩٠، ٤٧٤٩، ٤٧٥٠، ٤٧٥٧، ٥٢١٢، ٦٦٦٢، ٦٦٧٩،

[٧٥٤٥، ٧٥٥٠، ٧٣٧٠، ٧٣٦٩]

(16) CHAPTER. Who is to be given the gift first?

(١٦) بَابُ: بِمَنْ يُبْدَأُ بِالْهَدِيَّةِ؟

2594. Narrated Maimūna, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ that she manumitted her slave-girl and the Prophet ﷺ said to her, “You would have got more reward if you had given the slave-girl to one of your maternal uncles.”

٢٥٩٤ - وَقَالَ بَكْرٌ، عَنْ عَمْرِو، عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنْ كُرَيْبِ مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: إِنَّ مَيْمُونَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَعْتَقَتْ وَلِيدَةً لَهَا، فَقَالَ لَهَا: «وَلَوْ وَصَلْتَ بَعْضَ أَخْوَالِكَ كَانَ أَغْظَمَ لَأَجْرِكَ». [راجع: ٢٥٩٢]

2595. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! I have two neighbours; which of the two should I give a gift?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “(Give) to the one whose door is nearer to you.”

٢٥٩٥ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي عِمْرَانَ الْجَوْنِيِّ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَجُلٍ مِنْ بَنِي تَيْمٍ بِنِ مَرَّةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ لِي جَارَيْنِ فَأِلَى أَيِّهِمَا أُهْدِي؟ قَالَ: «إِلَى أَقْرَبِهِمَا مِنْكَ بَابًا». [راجع: ٢٢٥٩]

(17) CHAPTER. Whoever refused to accept a present for a certain reason.

‘Umar bin ‘Abdul-‘Azīz said, “A gift was (really) a gift during the lifetime of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ, but today it is a bribe.”

2596. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما that he heard As-Sā’b bin Jaththāma Al-Laithī, who was one of the companions of the Prophet ﷺ, saying that he gave the meat of an onager to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ while he was at a place called Al-Abwa’ or Waddān, and was in a state of *Ihrām*. The Prophet ﷺ did not accept it. When the Prophet ﷺ saw the signs of sorrow on As-Sā’b’s face because of not accepting his present, he said (to him), “We are not returning your present, but we are in the state of *Ihrām*.”

[See *Hadith* No.2244, 2245]

2597. Narrated Abū Humaid As-Sā’idi رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ appointed a man from the tribe of Al-Azd, called Ibn Al-Lutabiyya for collecting the *Zakāt*. When he returned he said, “This (i.e., the *Zakāt*) is for you and this has been given to me as a present.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Why hadn’t he stayed in his father’s or mother’s house to see whether he would be given presents or not? By Him in Whose Hands my soul is, whoever takes something from the resources of the *Zakāt* (unlawfully) will be carrying it on his neck on the Day of Resurrection; if it be a camel, it will be grunting; if a cow, it will be mooing; and if a sheep, it will be bleating.” The Prophet ﷺ then raised his hands till we saw the whiteness of his armpits, and he said

(١٧) بَابُ مَنْ لَمْ يَقْبَلِ الْهَدِيَّةَ لِعِلَّةٍ

وَقَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ: كَانَتْ الْهَدِيَّةُ فِي زَمَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ هَدِيَّةً، وَالْيَوْمَ رِشْوَةٌ.

٢٥٩٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ الصَّعْبَ بْنَ جَثَامَةَ اللَّيْثِيَّ وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يُخْبِرُ: أَنَّهُ أَهْدَى لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِمَارًا وَخَشٍ وَهُوَ بِالْأَبْوَاءِ أَوْ بِوَدَّانَ وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ فَرَدَّهُ. فَقَالَ صَعْبٌ: فَلَمَّا عَرَفَ فِي وَجْهِهِ رَدَّهُ هَدِيَّتِي قَالَ: «لَيْسَ بِنَا رَدٌّ عَلَيْكَ وَلَكِنَّا حُرْمٌ». [راجع: ١٨٢٥]

٢٥٩٧ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ أَبِي حُنَيْدٍ السَّاعِدِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: اسْتَعْمَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ رَجُلًا مِنَ الْأَزْدِ يُقَالُ لَهُ: ابْنُ اللَّيْثِيَّةِ، عَلَى الصَّدَقَةِ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ قَالَ: هَذَا لَكُمْ وَهَذَا أُهْدِيَ لِي. قَالَ: «فَهَلَّا جَلَسَ فِي بَيْتِ أَبِيهِ أَوْ بَيْتِ أُمِّهِ فَيَنْظُرَ أَيُّهْدَى لَهُ أَمْ لَا؟ وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ لَا يَأْخُذُ أَحَدٌ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا إِلَّا جَاءَ بِهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ يَحْمِلُهُ

thrice, "O Allāh! Haven't I conveyed Your Message (to them)?"

عَلَى رَقَبَتِهِ: إِنْ كَانَ بَعِيرًا لَهُ رُغَاءٌ،
أَوْ بَقَرَةٌ لَهَا خُورٌ، أَوْ شَاةٌ تَبْعَرُ، ثُمَّ
رَفَعَ يَدَيْهِ حَتَّى رَأَيْنَا عُفْرَةَ إِبْطِيهِ:
«اللَّهُمَّ هَلْ بَلَّغْتُ، اللَّهُمَّ هَلْ بَلَّغْتُ»،
ثَلَاثًا. [راجع: ٩٢٥]

(18) CHAPTER. If somebody gives somebody else a present, or promises to give him a present, and one of them dies before the gift reaches the other person.

'Ubaida said, "If both the giver and the receiver have died but the present was set aside (i.e., separated) in the lifetime of the receiver, it will be given to his inheritors, and if it was not separated, it will go to the inheritors of the giver." Al-Ḥasan said, "It will be given to the inheritors of the receiver (i.e., to whom the present was meant) no matter who died first, if the gift has been delivered to the messenger."

**(١٨) بَابُ إِذَا وَهَبَ هِبَةً أَوْ وَعَدَ،
ثُمَّ مَاتَ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَصِلَ إِلَيْهِ**
وَقَالَ عَمِيدَةُ: إِنْ مَاتَا وَكَانَتْ
فُصِّلَتِ الْهَدِيَّةُ وَالْمُهْدَى لَهُ حَيٌّ فَهِيَ
لِوَرَثَتِهِ. وَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ فُصِّلَتْ فَهِيَ
لِوَرَثَةِ الَّذِي أَهْدَى. وَقَالَ الْحَسَنُ:
أَيُّهُمَا مَاتَ قَبْلَ فَهِيَ لِوَرَثَةِ الْمُهْدَى لَهُ
إِذَا قَبِضَهَا الرَّسُولُ.

2598. Narrated Jābir عنه الله رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said to me, "I will give you so much (the Prophet ﷺ pointed thrice with his hands) when the funds of Bahrain will come to me." But the Prophet ﷺ died before the money reached him. (When it came,) Abū Bakr ordered an announcer to announce that whoever had a money claim on the Prophet ﷺ, or was promised to be given something, should come to Abū Bakr. I went to Abū Bakr and told him that the Prophet ﷺ had promised to give me so much. On that Abū Bakr gave me three handfuls (of money).

**٢٥٩٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ
الله: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
الْمُنْكَدِرِ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرًا رَضِيَ اللهُ
عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَوْ
جَاءَ مَالُ الْبَحْرَيْنِ أَعْطَيْتُكَ هَكَذَا»
ثَلَاثًا. فَلَمْ يَقْدَمْ حَتَّى تُوفِّيَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ
فَأَرْسَلَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ مُنَادِيًا فَنَادَى: مَنْ
كَانَ لَهُ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عِدَّةٌ أَوْ دَيْنٌ
فَلْيَأْتِنَا، فَأَتَيْتُهُ فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ
وَعَدَنِي، فَحَنَى لِي ثَلَاثًا.**

[راجع: ٢٢٩٦]

(19) CHAPTER. How to take over the slave and property (given as gifts)?

**(١٩) بَابُ كَيْفَ يُقْبَضُ الْعَبْدُ
وَالْمَتَاعُ؟**

Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: I was riding a troublesome camel and the Prophet ﷺ bought it and said: "It (this camel) is for you, O 'Abdullāh."

[See *Hadīth* No.2610, 2611].

2599. Narrated Al-Miswar bin Makḥrama رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ distributed some cloaks but did not give anything thereof to Makḥrama. Makḥrama said (to me), "O son! Accompany me to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ." When I went with him, he said, "Call him to me." I called him (i.e., the Prophet ﷺ) for my father. He ﷺ came out wearing one of those cloaks and said, "We kept this (cloak) for you, (Makḥrama)." Makḥrama looked at the cloak and said, "Makḥrama is pleased," (or the Prophet ﷺ said), "Is Makḥrama pleased?"

(20) CHAPTER. When someone gives something (as a gift) to another person and the receiver takes it into his possession without saying, "I have accepted it."

2600. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: A man came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, "I am ruined." The Prophet ﷺ asked, "What do you mean?" He said, "I had a sexual intercourse with my wife during Ramaḍan (while observing fast)." The Prophet ﷺ asked him, "Can you manumit a slave?" He replied in the negative. He then asked him, "Can you observe *Ṣaum* (fast) for two successive months continuously?" He replied in the negative. The Prophet ﷺ then asked him, "Can you feed sixty poor persons?" He replied in the negative. In the meantime an *Ansārī* man came with a basket full of dates. The Prophet ﷺ said to the man,

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: كُنْتُ عَلَى بَكْرٍ صَعْبٍ فَاشْتَرَاهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَقَالَ: «هُوَ لَكَ يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ».

٢٥٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنِ الْمُسَوِّرِ بْنِ مَخْرَمَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قَسَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَقْبِيَّةً وَلَمْ يُعْطِ مَخْرَمَةً مِنْهَا شَيْئًا فَقَالَ مَخْرَمَةُ: يَا بُنَيَّ انْطَلِقْ بِنَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَاَنْطَلَقْتُ مَعَهُ فَقَالَ: ادْخُلْ فَادْعُهُ لِي، قَالَ فَادْعُوهُ لَهُ فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ قَبَاءٌ مِنْهَا. فَقَالَ: «خَبَأْنَا هَذَا لَكَ». قَالَ: فَتَنَظَّرَ إِلَيْهِ فَقَالَ: رَضِيَ مَخْرَمَةُ.

(٢٠) بَابُ إِذَا وَهَبَ هَبَةً فَقَبَضَهَا الْآخَرُ وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: قَبِلْتُ

٢٦٠٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مَجْزُوبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: هَلَكْتُ. فَقَالَ: «وَمَا ذَاكَ؟» قَالَ: وَقَعْتُ بِأَهْلِي فِي رَمَضَانَ. قَالَ: «أَتَجِدُ رَقَبَةً؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَهَلْ تَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ تَصُومَ شَهْرَيْنِ مُتَتَابِعَيْنِ؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ:

“Take it and give it in charity (as an expiation of your sin).” The man said, “Should I give it to some people who are poorer than we, O Allāh’s Messenger? By Him Who has sent you with the Truth, there is no family between Al-Madīna’s two mountains poorer than we.” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ told him to take it and provide his family with it.”

(21) CHAPTER. If a creditor gives the debt, due to him, as a gift,

According to Al-Hakam, it is permissible.

Al-Hasan bin ‘Alī رضي الله عنهما gave up the debt due to him to a man as a gift. The Prophet ﷺ said, “If somebody owes something, he should either repay it or get it remitted.” Jābir said, “When my father was martyred, he was in debt. So, the Prophet ﷺ asked his creditors to take the fruits of my garden and forgive my father.”

2601. Narrated Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh رضي الله عنهما: My father was martyred on the day (of the battle) of Uhud and his creditors demanded the debt back in a harsh manner. So, I went to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and informed him of that, he asked them to accept the fruits of my garden and excuse my father, but they refused. So, Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ did not give them the fruits, nor did he cut them and distribute it among them, but said, “I will come to you tomorrow morning.” So, he came to us the next morning and walked about in between the date-palms and invoked Allāh to bless their fruits. I plucked the fruits and gave back all the rights of the creditors in full, and a lot of fruits were left for us. Then I went to Allāh’s

«فَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ تُطْعِمَ سِتِّينَ مِسْكِينًا؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ بِعَرَقٍ، وَالْعَرَقُ الْمِكْتَلُ فِيهِ تَمْرٌ، فَقَالَ: «أَذْهَبْ بِهِذَا فَتَصَدَّقْ بِهِ». قَالَ: عَلَى أَحْوَجَ مِنَّا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ وَالَّذِي بَعَثَكَ بِالْحَقِّ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا أَهْلُ بَيْتِ أَحْوَجَ مِنَّا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَذْهَبْ فَأَطْعِمْهُ أَهْلَكَ».

[راجع: ١٩٣٦]

(٢١) بَابُ إِذَا وَهَبَ دَيْنًا عَلَى رَجُلٍ
وَقَالَ: شُعْبَةُ، عَنِ الْحَكَمِ: هُوَ جَائِزٌ. وَوَهَبَ الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ عَلَيْهَا السَّلَامَ دَيْنَهُ لِرَجُلٍ. وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ كَانَ لَهُ عَلَيْهِ حَقٌّ فَلْيُعْطِهِ أَوْ لِيَتَحَلَّلْهُ مِنْهُ». وَقَالَ جَابِرٌ: قُتِلَ أَبِي وَعَلَيْهِ دَيْنٌ فَسَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ غُرْمَاءَهُ أَنْ يَقْبَلُوا تَمْرَ حَائِطِي وَيُحْلِلُوا أَبِي.

٢٦٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ. وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ: حَدَّثَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ كَعْبٍ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ أَبَاهُ قُتِلَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ شَهِيداً فَاشْتَدَّ الْغُرْمَاءُ فِي حُقُوقِهِمْ فَأَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَكَلَّمْتُهُ فَسَأَلْتُهُمْ أَنْ يَقْبَلُوا تَمْرَ حَائِطِي، وَيُحْلِلُوا أَبِي فَأَبَوْا. فَلَمْ يُعْطِهِمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلَمْ يَكْسِرْهُ لَهُمْ وَلَكِنْ

Messenger ﷺ, who was sitting, and informed him about what happened. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ told 'Umar, who was sitting there, to listen to the story. 'Umar said, "Don't we know that you are Allāh's Messenger? By Allāh! You are Allāh's Messenger!"

قَالَ: «سَاعِدُو عَلَيَّ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى، فَعَدَا عَلَيْنَا جِئْنَ أَصْبَحَ قَطَافَ فِي النَّخْلِ فَدَعَا فِي ثَمَرِهِ بِالْبَرَكَةِ، فَجَدَدْتُهَا فَقَضَيْتُهُمْ حَقَّهُمْ وَبَقِيَ لَنَا مِنْ ثَمَرِهَا بَقِيَّةٌ. ثُمَّ جِئْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ جَالِسٌ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ بِذَلِكَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِعُمَرَ: «اسْمَعْ - وَهُوَ جَالِسٌ - يَا عُمَرُ». فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: أَلَا يَكُونُ قَدْ عَلِمْنَا أَنَّكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَاللَّهُ إِنَّكَ لَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ. [راجع: ٢١٢٧]

(22) CHAPTER. The giving of a gift by one person to a group.

Asmā' said to Al-Qāsim bin Muḥammad and Ibn Abū 'Atīq, "I inherited some land in the forest from my sister 'Āishah, and Mu'āwiya offered me one hundred thousand for it, but I give it to both of you as a gift."

(٢٢) بَابُ هِبَةِ الْوَاحِدِ لِلْجَمَاعَةِ

وَقَالَتْ أَسْمَاءُ لِلْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَابْنِ أَبِي عَتِيقٍ: وَرِثْتُ عَنْ أُخْتِي عَائِشَةَ بِالْعَاقِبَةِ، وَقَدْ أَعْطَانِي بِهِ مَعَاوِيَةُ مِائَةَ أَلْفٍ فَهُوَ لَكُمَا.

2602. Narrated Sahl bin Sa'd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: A drink (of milk mixed with water) was brought to the Prophet ﷺ who drank some of it while a boy was sitting on his right and old men on his left. The Prophet ﷺ said to the boy, "If you permit me, I'll give (the rest of the drink to) these old men first." The boy said, "I will not give preference to anyone over me as regards my share from you, O Allāh's Messenger!" The Prophet ﷺ then put that container in the boy's hand.

[See *Hadīth* No.2351]

٢٦٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ قَزَعَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَتَى بِشَرَابٍ فَشَرِبَ وَعَنْ يَمِينِهِ غُلَامٌ وَعَنْ بَسَارِهِ الْأَشْبَاحُ، فَقَالَ لِلْغُلَامِ: «إِنْ أَذِنْتَ لِي أُعْطِيتَ هَؤُلَاءِ»، فَقَالَ: مَا كُنْتُ لِأُوْثِرَ بِنَصِيبِي مِنْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَحَدًا، فَتَلَّهُ فِي يَدِهِ. [راجع: ٢٣٥١]

(23) CHAPTER. The received and unreceived gifts, and the divided and undivided gifts.

The Prophet ﷺ and his companions gave to the people of Hawāzin what they had got

(٢٣) بَابُ الْهِبَةِ الْمَقْبُوضَةِ وَغَيْرِ الْمَقْبُوضَةِ، وَالْمَقْسُومَةِ وَغَيْرِ الْمَقْسُومَةِ وَقَدْ وَهَبَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَصْحَابُهُ

from them as war booty, although it had not been divided yet.

2603. Jābir رضي الله عنه said, “I went to the Prophet ﷺ in the mosque and he paid me my right and gave me more than he owed me.”

2604. Narrated Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: I sold a camel to the Prophet ﷺ on one of the journeys. When we reached Al-Madina, he ordered me to go to the mosque and offer two *Rak’ā*. Then he weighed for me (the price of the camel in gold) and gave an extra amount over it. A part of it remained with me till it was taken by the army of *Sham* on the day of *Harra*.”

2605. Narrated Sahl bin Sa’d رضي الله عنه: A drink (of milk mixed with water) was brought to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ while a boy was sitting on his right side and old men were sitting on his left side. He asked the boy, “Will you allow me to give it to these (people)?” The boy said, “No, by Allāh, I will not give preference to anyone over me as regards my share from you.” Then the Prophet ﷺ put the bowl in the boy’s hand.

2606. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ owed a man some debt (and that man demanded it very harshly).

لَهُوَازَنَ مَا غَنِمُوا مِنْهُمْ وَهُوَ غَيْرُ مَقْسُومٍ.

٢٦٠٣ - حَدَّثَنِي ثَابِتُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَسْعَرٌ، عَنْ مُحَارِبٍ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ فَقَضَانِي وَزَادَنِي.

[راجع: ٤٤٣]

٢٦٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ مُحَارِبٍ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: بَعَثَ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بَعِيرًا فِي سَفَرٍ، فَلَمَّا أَتَيْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ قَالَ: «أَنْتِ الْمَسْجِدَ فَصَلِّ رَكَعَتَيْنِ» فَوَزَنَ. قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: أُرَاهُ: فَوَزَنَ لِي فَأَرْجَحَ، فَمَا زَالَ مِنْهَا شَيْءٌ حَتَّى أَصَابَهَا أَهْلُ الشَّامِ يَوْمَ الْحَرَّةِ.

[راجع: ٤٤٣]

٢٦٠٥ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي حازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَتَى بِشَرَابٍ وَعَنْ يَمِينِهِ غُلَامٌ وَعَنْ يَسَارِهِ أَشْيَاحٌ، فَقَالَ لِلْغُلَامِ: «أَتَأْذَنُ لِي أَنْ أُعْطِيَ هَؤُلَاءِ؟» فَقَالَ الْغُلَامُ: لَا وَاللَّهِ، لَا أَوْثِرُ بِتَصْيِيبي مِنْكَ أَحَدًا، فَتَلَّهُ فِي يَدِهِ. [راجع:

[٢٣٥١]

٢٦٠٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ ابْنِ جَبَلَةَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي،

The companions of the Prophet ﷺ wanted to harm him, but the Prophet ﷺ said to them, "Leave him, as the one who has a right (creditor) has the right to demand it (or speak harshly)." He then added, "Buy (a camel) of the same age and give it to him." They said, "We cannot get except a camel older and better than that of his." He said, "Buy it and give it to him, as the best amongst you is he who pays back his debt in the most handsome way."

عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ لِرَجُلٍ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ دَيْنٌ فَهُمْ بِهِ أَصْحَابُهُ فَقَالَ: «دَعُوهُ فَإِنَّ لِصَاحِبِ الْحَقِّ مَقَالًا». وَقَالَ: «اشْتَرُوا لَهُ سِنًا فَأَعْطُوهَا إِيَّاهُ»، فَقَالُوا: إِنَّا لَا نَجِدُ سِنًا إِلَّا سِنًا هِيَ أَفْضَلُ مِنْ سِنِهِ، قَالَ: «فَاشْتَرُوهَا فَأَعْطُوهَا إِيَّاهُ فَإِنَّ مِنْ خَيْرِكُمْ أَحْسَنَكُمْ قَضَاءً».

[راجع: ٢٣٠٥]

(24) CHAPTER. If a group of persons gives a gift to some people.

(٢٤) بَابُ إِذَا وَهَبَ جَمَاعَةٌ لِقَوْمٍ

2607, 2608. Narrated Marwān bin Al-Hakam and Al-Miswar bin Makhrama: When the delegates of the tribe of Hawāzin came to the Prophet ﷺ, they requested him to return their property and their captives. He said to them, "As you see, this concerns also other people along with me, and the best statement to me is the true one, so you may choose one of two alternatives; either the captives or the property and (I have not distributed the booty, for) I have been waiting for you." When the Prophet ﷺ had returned from Tā'if, he waited for them for more than ten nights. When they came to know that the Prophet ﷺ would not return except one of the two, they chose their captives. The Prophet ﷺ then stood up amongst the Muslims, glorified and praised Allāh as He deserved, and then said, "Then after: These brothers of yours have come to you with repentance (asking for Allāh's Forgiveness), and I see it proper to return their captives. So, whoever amongst you likes

٢٦٠٧، ٢٦٠٨ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ: أَنَّ مَرْوَانَ بْنَ الْحَكَمِ وَالْمِسْوَرَ بْنَ مَخْرَمَةَ أَخْبَرَاهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ جِئْنَا جَاءَهُ وَقَدْ هَوَازَنَ مُسْلِمِينَ، فَسَأَلُوهُ أَنْ يَرُدَّ إِلَيْهِمْ أَمْوَالَهُمْ وَسَبْيَهُمْ فَقَالَ لَهُمْ: «مَعِيَ مِنْ تَرَوْنَ وَأَحَبُّ الْحَدِيثِ إِلَيَّ أَصْدَقُهُ، فَاخْتَارُوا إِحْدَى الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ: إِمَّا السَّبْيَ وَإِمَّا الْمَالَ وَقَدْ كُنْتُ اسْتَأْنَيْتُ»، وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ انْتظرَهُمْ بِضَعِّ عَشْرَةِ لَيْلَةٍ حِينَ قَفَلَ مِنَ الطَّائِفِ، فَلَمَّا تَبَيَّنَ لَهُمْ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ غَيْرُ رَادٍّ إِلَيْهِمْ إِلَّا إِحْدَى الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ قَالُوا: فَإِنَّا نَخْتَارُ سَبِينَا، فَقَامَ فِي

to do that as a favour, then he can do it, and whoever of you wants to stick to his share till we pay him from the very first *Fai* (i.e., war booty) which Allāh will give us, then he can do so." The people said, "We return (the captives) to them willingly as a favour, O Allāh's Messenger!" The Prophet ﷺ said, "I do not know who of you has given his consent and who has not; so go back and your leaders may present your decision to me." The people went away, and their leaders discussed the matter with them, and then came to the Prophet ﷺ to tell him that all of them had given their consent (to return the captives) willingly.

(Az-Zuhri, the subnarrator said, "This is what we know about the captives of Hawazin.")

المُسْلِمِينَ فَأَنْتَى عَلَى اللَّهِ بِمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَمَّا بَعْدُ، فَإِنْ إِيَّانَا أَنْ أَرَدَ إِلَيْهِمْ سَبْيَهُمْ: فَمَنْ أَحَبَّ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يُطِيبَ ذَلِكَ فَلْيَفْعَلْ، وَمَنْ أَحَبَّ أَنْ يَكُونَ عَلَى حَظِّهِ حَتَّى نُعْطِيَهُ إِيَّاهُ مِنْ أَوَّلِ مَا يُفِيءُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْنَا فَلْيَفْعَلْ»، فَقَالَ النَّاسُ: طَيِّبْنَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ لَهُمْ، فَقَالَ لَهُمْ: «إِنَّا لَا نَدْرِي مَنْ أَذِنَ مِنْكُمْ فِيهِ مِمَّنْ لَمْ يَأْذَنْ فَارْجِعُوا حَتَّى يَرْفَعَ إِلَيْنَا عِرْفَاؤُكُمْ أَمْرُكُمْ»، فَارْجَعَ النَّاسُ، فَكَلَّمَهُمْ عِرْفَاؤُهُمْ، ثُمَّ رَجَعُوا إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَأَخْبَرُوهُ أَنَّهُمْ طَيَّبُوا وَأَذْنُوا. بِهَذَا الَّذِي بَلَّغْنَا مِنْ سَبْيِ هَوَازِنَ، هَذَا آخَرُ قَوْلِ الزُّهْرِيِّ - يَغْنِي: فَهَذَا الَّذِي بَلَّغْنَا -.

(٢٥) بَابُ مَنْ أَهْدَى لَهُ هَدِيَّةً وَعِنْدَهُ جُلَسَاؤُهُ فَهُوَ أَحَقُّ بِهَا.

وَيُذَكَّرُ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ جُلَسَاءَهُ شُرَكَاءُهُ، وَلَمْ يَصِحَّ.

٢٦٠٩ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ:

أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ كُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ أَخَذَ سِتًّا، فَجَاءَ صَاحِبُهُ يَتَقَاضَاهُ، فَقَالُوا لَهُ فَقَالَ: «إِنْ

(25) CHAPTER. Whosoever is given a gift while some people are sitting with him, he only has the right to have it.

Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما is reported to have said that the people sitting with that person will be his co-owners. But this report is not confirmed by an authentic narration.

2609. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ took a camel of a certain age from somebody on credit. Its owner came and demanded it back (harshly). The Prophet ﷺ said, "No doubt, he who has a right, has the full right to demand it." Then the Prophet ﷺ gave him an older and better camel than his camel and said, "The best amongst you is he who repays his debts in the

most handsome way.”

2610. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا that he was in the company of the Prophet ﷺ on a journey, riding a troublesome camel belonging to ‘Umar. The camel used to go ahead of the Prophet ﷺ. So, Ibn ‘Umar’s father would say, “O ‘Abdullāh! No one should go ahead of the Prophet ﷺ.” The Prophet ﷺ said to him, “Sell it to me.” ‘Umar said to the Prophet ﷺ, “It is for you.” So, he bought it and said, “O ‘Abdullāh! It is for you, and you can do with it what you like.”

(26) CHAPTER. If someone gives a camel as a gift to a man riding it, then the deed is valid.

2611. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: We were in the company of the Prophet ﷺ on a journey, and I was riding a troublesome camel. The Prophet ﷺ asked ‘Umar to sell that camel to him. So, ‘Umar sold it to him. The Prophet ﷺ then said, “O ‘Abdullāh! The camel is for you.”

(27) CHAPTER. The presenting of a gift of clothes, the wearing of which is disliked.

2612. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: ‘Umar bin Al-Khattāb saw a silken dress (cloak) being sold at the gate of the mosque and said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! Would that you buy it and wear it on Fridays and when the delegates come to you!” Allāh’s

لصاحبِ الحقِّ مقالاً»، ثُمَّ قَضَاهُ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ سِنِّهِ، وَقَالَ: «أَفْضَلُكُمْ أَحْسَنُكُمْ قَضَاءً». [راجع: ٢٣٠٥]

٢٦١٠ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّهُ كَانَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ، وَكَانَ عَلَى بَكْرِ صَعْبٍ لِعُمَرَ، فَكَانَ يَتَقَدَّمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَيَقُولُ أَبُوهُ: يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ، لَا يَتَقَدَّمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَحَدًا، فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «بِعَيْنِهِ»، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: «هُوَ لَكَ فَاشْتَرَاهُ ثُمَّ قَالَ: هُوَ لَكَ يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ، فَاصْنَعْ بِهِ مَا شِئْتَ». [راجع: ٢١١٥]

(٢٦) بَابُ إِذَا وَهَبَ بَعِيرًا لِرَجُلٍ وَهُوَ رَاكِبُهُ فَهُوَ جَائِزٌ

٢٦١١ - وَقَالَ الْحَمِيدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ وَكُنْتُ عَلَى بَكْرِ صَعْبٍ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لِعُمَرَ: «بِعَيْنِهِ» فَابْتَاعَهُ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «هُوَ لَكَ يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ». [راجع: ٢١١٥]

(٢٧) بَابُ هَدِيَّةٍ مَا يُكْرَهُ لُبْسُهَا

٢٦١٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: رَأَى عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ حُلَّةً

Messenger ﷺ said, "This is worn by the one who will have no share in the Hereafter." Later on, some silk dresses were brought and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sent one of them to 'Umar. 'Umar said, "How do you give me this to wear while you said what you said about the dress of 'Utārid?"⁽¹⁾ Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "I have not given it to you to wear." So, 'Umar gave it to a *Mushrik* brother of his in Makkah.

سِيرَاءَ عِنْدَ بَابِ الْمَسْجِدِ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ لَوْ اشْتَرَيْتَهَا فَلَبَسْتُهَا يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ وَلِلْوَفْدِ. قَالَ: «إِنَّمَا يَلْبَسُهَا مَنْ لَا خَلَقَ لَهُ فِي الْآخِرَةِ». ثُمَّ جَاءَتْ حُلَّةٌ فَأَعْطَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عُمَرَ مِنْهَا حُلَّةً فَقَالَ: أَكْسَوْتَنِيهَا وَقُلْتُ فِي حُلَّةٍ عُطَارِدٍ مَا قُلْتُ؟ فَقَالَ: «إِنِّي لَمْ أَكْسُكَهَا لِتَلْبَسَهَا، فَكَسَاهَا عُمَرُ أَخَاهُ لَهُ بِمَكَّةَ مُشْرِكًا».

[راجع: ٨٨٦]

2613. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: Once the Prophet ﷺ went to the house of Fāṭima but did not enter it. 'Alī came and she told him about that. When 'Alī asked the Prophet ﷺ about it, he said, "I saw a (multi-coloured) decorated curtain on her door. I am not interested in worldly things." 'Alī went to Fāṭima and told her about it. Fāṭima said, "I am ready to dispense with it in the way he suggests." The Prophet ﷺ ordered her to send it to such and such needy people."

٢٦١٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ أَبُو جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فَضِيلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بَيْتَ فَاطِمَةَ فَلَمْ يَدْخُلْ عَلَيْهَا، وَجَاءَ عَلِيٌّ فَذَكَرْتُ لَهُ ذَلِكَ، فَذَكَرَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ. قَالَ: «إِنِّي رَأَيْتُ عَلَى بَابِهَا سِتْرًا مَوْشِيًّا»، فَقَالَ: «مَا لِي وَلِلدُّنْيَا»، فَأَتَاهَا عَلِيٌّ فَذَكَرَ ذَلِكَ لَهَا فَقَالَتْ: لِيَأْمُرَنِي فِيهِ بِمَا شَاءَ، قَالَ: «تُرْسِلِي بِهِ إِلَى فُلَانٍ، أَهْلُ بَيْتٍ بِهِمْ حَاجَةٌ».

2614. Narrated 'Alī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ gave me a silken dress as a gift and I wore it. When I saw the signs of anger on his face, I cut it into pieces and distributed it among my wives."

٢٦١٤ - حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مِنْهَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ مَيْسَرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ زَيْدَ بْنَ وَهْبٍ عَنْ عَلِيٍّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَهْدَى إِلَيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ حُلَّةً سِيرَاءَ فَلَبِسْتُهَا فَرَأَيْتُ الْعُصْبَ فِي وَجْهِهِ

(1) (H. 2612) 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ is referring to the previous occasion when Allāh's Messenger ﷺ refused to buy the cloak sold at the gate of the mosque.

فَشَقَّقْتُهَا بَيْنَ نِسَائِي. [انظر: ٥٣٦٦،

[٥٨٤٠

(28) CHAPTER. The acceptance of presents from *Al-Mushrikūn* (polytheists, idolaters, pagans)

Narrated Abū Hurairah عنه رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "When Ibrāhīm (Abraham عليه السلام) migrated along with Sārah, he reached a town ruled by a king or a tyrant. The latter ordered his men to give Sārah, Ājar." The Prophet ﷺ was given a cooked poisoned sheep as a present.

Narrated Abū Humaid عنه رضي الله عنه: The king of Aila sent a white mule to the Prophet ﷺ, and the Prophet ﷺ sent him a garment and wrote to him a confirmation of the treaty concerning his country.

2615. Narrated Anas عنه رضي الله عنه: A *Jubba* (i.e., cloak) made of thick silken cloth was presented to the Prophet ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ used to forbid people to wear silk. So, the people were pleased to see it. The Prophet ﷺ said, "By Him in Whose Hands Muḥammad's soul is, the handkerchiefs of Sa'd bin Mu'ādh in Paradise are better than this."

2616. Anas added, "The present was sent to the Prophet ﷺ by Ukaidir (a Christian) from Dauma."

2617. Narrated Anas bin Mālik عنه رضي الله عنه: A Jewess brought a poisoned (cooked) sheep for the Prophet ﷺ who ate from it. She was brought to the Prophet ﷺ and was asked, "Shall we kill her?" He ﷺ said, "No." Anas added: "I continued to see the effect of the

(٢٨) بَابُ قَبُولِ الْهَدِيَّةِ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ

وقال أبو هريرة عن النبي ﷺ: «هَاجَرَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ بَسَارَةَ فَدَخَلَ قَرْيَةً فِيهَا مَلِكٌ أَوْ جَبَّارٌ، فَقَالَ: أَعْطُوهَا آجَرَ». وَأُهْدِيَتْ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ شَاةٌ فِيهَا سُمٌّ. وَقَالَ أَبُو حُمَيْدٍ: أَهْدَى مَلِكٌ أَيْلَةَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ بَعْلَةً بَيْضَاءَ فَكَسَاهُ بُرْدًا وَكَتَبَ إِلَيْهِ بِبَحْرِهِمْ.

٢٦١٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسٌ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَهْدِيَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ جُبَّةً سُندُسٌ، وَكَانَ يَنْهَى عَنِ الْحَرِيرِ فَعَجِبَ النَّاسُ مِنْهَا، فَقَالَ ﷺ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ لَمَنَادِيلُ سَعْدِ بْنِ مُعَاذٍ فِي الْجَنَّةِ أَحْسَنُ مِنْ هَذِهِ». [انظر: ٢٦١٦، ٣٢٤٨]

٢٦١٦ - وَقَالَ سَعِيدٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ عَنْ أَنَسٍ: إِنَّ أُكَيْدَرَ دُومَةَ أَهْدَى إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [راجع: ٢٦١٥]

٢٦١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ

poison on the palate of the mouth of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ."

2618. Narrated 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin Abū Bakr رضي الله عنهما: We were one hundred and thirty persons accompanying the Prophet ﷺ who asked us whether anyone of us had food. There was a man who had about a *Sā'* of wheat flour which was mixed with water to make dough (for baking bread). Then a very tall man from *Al-Mushrikūn*" (polytheists, pagans, idolaters, and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muhammad ﷺ) came driving the sheep. The Prophet ﷺ asked him, "Will you sell us (a sheep) or give it as a present?" He said, "I will sell you (a sheep)." The Prophet ﷺ bought a sheep and it was slaughtered. The Prophet ﷺ ordered that its liver and other abdominal organs be roasted. By Allāh, the Prophet ﷺ gave every person of the one hundred and thirty a piece of that; he gave all those of them who were present; and kept the shares of those who were absent. The Prophet ﷺ then put its meat in two huge basins and all of them ate to their fill, and even then more food was left in the two basins which were carried on the camel (or said something like it).

(29) CHAPTER. Giving presents to *Al-Mushrikūn*" (polytheists, pagans, idolaters).

And the Statement of Allāh تعالى:

"Allāh does not forbid you to deal justly and kindly with those who fought not against

يَهُودِيَّةٍ أَتَتْ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بِشَاوٍ مَسْمُومَةٍ فَأَكَلَ مِنْهَا، فَجِئَ بِهَا فَقِيلَ: أَلَا نَقْتُلُهَا؟ قَالَ: «لَا»، فَمَا زِلْتُ أَعْرِفُهَا فِي لَهَوَاتِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

٢٦١٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النُّعْمَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي عُمَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ ثَلَاثِينَ وَمِائَةً فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «هَلْ مَعَ أَحَدٍ مِنْكُمْ طَعَامٌ؟» فَإِذَا مَعَ رَجُلٍ صَاعٌ مِنْ طَعَامٍ أَوْ نَحْوَهُ، فَعَجِنَ ثُمَّ جَاءَ رَجُلٌ مُشْرِكٌ مُشْعَانٌ طَوِيلٌ يَغْنَمُ يَسُوقُهَا فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «بَيْعًا أَمْ عَطِيَّةً؟» أَوْ قَالَ: «أَمْ هِبَةً؟» قَالَ: لَا، بَلْ بَيْعٌ. فَاشْتَرَى مِنْهُ شَاةً فَضَنَعَتْ وَأَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِسَوَادِ الْبُظْنِ أَنْ يُشْوَى، وَائْتَمَ اللَّهُ مَا فِي الثَّلَاثِينَ وَالْمِائَةِ إِلَّا وَقَدْ حَزَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لَهُ حُرَّةٌ مِنْ سَوَادِ بَظْنِهَا إِنْ كَانَ شَاهِدًا أَعْطَاهَا إِيَّاهُ وَإِنْ كَانَ غَائِبًا خَبَأَ لَهُ. فَجَعَلَ مِنْهَا قِصْعَتَيْنِ فَأَكَلُوا أَجْمَعُونَ وَشَبِعْنَا، فَفَضَلَتِ الْقِصْعَتَانِ فَحَمَلْنَاهُ عَلَى الْبَعِيرِ أَوْ كَمَا قَالَ.

[راجع: ٢٢١٦]

(٢٩) بَابُ الْهَدِيَّةِ لِلْمُشْرِكِينَ

وَقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿لَا يَنْهَكُمُ اللَّهُ عَنْ آلِئِنَّ لَمْ يَقْتُلُوكُمْ فِي الدِّينِ وَلَمْ يُخْرِجُوكُمْ

you on account of religion, nor drove you out of your homes. Verily, Allāh loves those who deal with equity.” (V.60:8)

2619. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: ‘Umar saw a silken cloak over a man for sale and requested the Prophet ﷺ to buy it in order to wear it on Fridays and while meeting delegates. The Prophet ﷺ said, “This is worn by the one who will have no share in the Hereafter.” Later on, Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ got some silken cloaks similar to that one, and he sent one to ‘Umar. ‘Umar said to the Prophet ﷺ, “How can I wear it, while you said about it what you said?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “I have not given it to you to wear, but to sell or to give to someone else.” So, ‘Umar sent it to his brother at Makkah before he (his brother) embraced Islām.

2620. Narrated Asmā’ bint Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: My mother came to me during the lifetime of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and she was a *Mushrikah* (polytheist, idolatress, pagan). I said to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ (seeking his verdict), “My mother has come to me and she desires to receive a reward from me, shall I keep good relations with her?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Yes, keep good relation with her.”

(30) CHAPTER. It is not legal for anyone to take back his presents or *Sadaqa* (things given in charity).

مَنْ يَرْكُمُ أَنْ يَرْوَهُمْ وَيُقَسِّطُوا إِلَيْهِمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُقْسِطِينَ ﴿٨﴾ [الممتحنة: ٨].

٢٦١٩ - حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: رَأَى عُمَرُ حُلَّةً عَلَى رَجُلٍ تَبَاعُ، فَقَالَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: ابْتَغِ هَذِهِ الْحُلَّةَ تَلْبَسُهَا يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ وَإِذَا جَاءَكَ الْوَفْدُ. فَقَالَ: «إِنَّمَا يَلْبَسُ هَذِهِ مَنْ لَا خَلَاقَ لَهُ فِي الْآخِرَةِ»، فَأَتَيْتِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْهَا بِحُلَّةٍ، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَى عُمَرَ مِنْهَا بِحُلَّةٍ، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: كَيْفَ أَلْبَسُهَا وَقَدْ قُلْتَ فِيهَا مَا قُلْتَ؟ قَالَ: «إِنِّي لَمْ أَكْسُهَا لَتَلْبَسُهَا، تَبِيعُهَا أَوْ تَكْسُوهَا»، فَأَرْسَلَ بِهَا عُمَرُ إِلَى أَخِي لَهُ مِنْ أَهْلِ مَكَّةَ، قَبْلَ أَنْ يُسَلِّمَ. [راجع: ٨٨٦]

٢٦٢٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قُلْتُ: قَدِمَتْ عَلَيَّ أُمِّي وَهِيَ مُشْرِكَةٌ فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَاسْتَفْتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قُلْتُ: إِنْ أُمِّي قَدِمَتْ وَهِيَ رَاغِبَةٌ، أَفَأَصِلُ أُمِّي؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ. صِلِي أُمَّكَ». [انظر: ٣١٨٣، ٥٩٧٨، ٥٩٧٩]

(٣٠) بَابُ: لَا يَحِلُّ لِأَحَدٍ أَنْ يَرْجِعَ فِي هِبَتِهِ وَصَدَقَتِهِ

2621. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُما: The Prophet ﷺ said, "He who takes back his present is like him who swallows his vomit."

2622. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُما: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The bad example is not for us. He who takes back his present is like a dog that swallows back its vomit."

2623. Narrated 'Umar bin Al-Khattāb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: I gave a horse in Allāh's Cause. The person to whom it was given did not look after it. I intended to buy it back from him, thinking that he would sell it cheap. When I asked the Prophet ﷺ, he said, "Don't buy it, even if he gives it to you for one Dirham as the person who takes back what he has given in charity, is like a dog that swallows back its vomit."

(31) CHAPTER.

2624. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Ubaidullāh bin Abū Mulaika: The sons of Ṣuḥaib, (Ṣuḥaib, who was the freed slave of Bani Jud'ān) claimed that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had given two houses and one room to

٢٦٢١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ بْنُ أَبِرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ وَشُعْبَةُ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «الْعَائِدُ فِي هَبَّتِهِ كَالْعَائِدِ فِي قَيْتِهِ». [راجع: ٢٥٨٩]

٢٦٢٢ - وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ عِكْرَمَةَ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ لَنَا مَثَلُ السَّوْءِ الَّذِي يَعُودُ فِي هَبَّتِهِ كَالْكَلْبِ يَرْجِعُ فِي قَيْتِهِ». [راجع: ٢٥٨٩]

٢٦٢٣ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ قَزَعَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: حَمَلْتُ عَلَى فَرَسٍ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَأَصَاعَهُ الَّذِي كَانَ عِنْدَهُ فَأَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَشْتَرِيَهُ مِنْهُ، وَطَنَنْتُ أَنَّهُ بَائِعُهُ بِرُخْصٍ فَسَأَلْتُ عَنْ ذَلِكَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «لَا تَشْتَرِهِ وَإِنْ أَعْطَاكَ بِدِرْهَمٍ وَاحِدٍ، فَإِنَّ الْعَائِدَ فِي صَدَقَتِهِ كَالْكَلْبِ يَعُودُ فِي قَيْتِهِ».

[راجع: ١٤٩٠]

(٣١) بَابُ:

٢٦٢٤ - حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَنَّ ابْنَ جُرَيْجٍ أَخْبَرَهُمْ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ

Şuhaib. Marwān asked, "Who will testify your claim?" They replied that Ibn 'Umar would do so. Marwān sent for Ibn 'Umar who testified that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had really given Şuhaib two houses and a room. So, Marwān gave the verdict (in favour of Şuhaib's sons), because of (Ibn 'Umar's) witness.

(32) CHAPTER. What is said about the 'Umra and the Ruqba.

If one says, "I give you the house as 'Umra,'" (1) one means, "I give it to you to live in as long as you are alive."

2625. Narrated Jābir رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ gave the verdict that 'Umra is for the one to whom it is presented.

2626. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "'Umra is permissible." 'Aṭā' said, "Jābir narrated the same to me from the Prophet ﷺ."

اللَّهُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ: أَنَّ
بَنِي صُهَيْبٍ مَوْلَى ابْنِ جُدْعَانَ ادَّعَوْا
بَيْنَيْنِ وَحُجْرَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
أَعْطَى ذَلِكَ صُهَيْبًا، فَقَالَ مَرْوَانُ: مَنْ
يَشْهَدُ لَكُمَا عَلَى ذَلِكَ؟ قَالُوا: ابْنُ
عُمَرَ، فَدَعَاهُ فَشَهِدَ: لَا أُعْطِيَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ صُهَيْبًا بَيْنَيْنِ وَحُجْرَةَ، فَقَضَى
مَرْوَانُ بِشَهَادَتِهِ لَهُمْ.

(٣٢) بَابُ مَا قِيلَ فِي الْعُمْرَى
وَالرُّقْبَى

أَعْمَرْتُهُ الدَّارَ، فَهِيَ عُمْرَى،
جَعَلْتُهَا لَهُ. ﴿وَأَسْتَعْمَرُكَ فِيهَا﴾ [هود]:
[٦١]: جَعَلْتُكُمْ عُمَرَاءَ.

٢٦٢٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نَعِيمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
شَيْبَانُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ،
عَنْ جَابِرِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَضَى
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِالْعُمْرَى: أَنَّهَا لِمَنْ وَهَبَتْ
لَهُ.

٢٦٢٦ - حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ عُمَرَ
حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ قَالَ:
حَدَّثَنِي النَّضْرُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ عَنْ بَشِيرِ بْنِ
نَهْيكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْعُمْرَى
جَائِزَةٌ». وَقَالَ عَطَاءٌ: حَدَّثَنِي جَابِرٌ
عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِثْلَهُ.

(1) (Ch. 32) 'Umra: This kind of gift is also called *Ruqba*, which is derived from the Arabic verb meaning 'to wait' because both the giver and the person given to, used to wait for the death of each other so that the house etc. (given as gift) would belong to him permanently. (*Faḥ Al-Bārī*)

(33) CHAPTER. Borrowing a horse from some people.

2627. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Once, the people of Al-Madīna were frightened, so the Prophet ﷺ borrowed a horse from Abū Ṭalha called Al-Mandūb, and rode it. When he came back he said, "We have not seen anything (to be afraid of), but the horse was very fast."

(٣٣) بَابُ مَنْ اسْتَعَارَ مِنَ النَّاسِ الْفَرَسَ

٢٦٢٧ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا يَقُولُ: كَانَ قَزَعٌ بِالْمَدِينَةِ فَاسْتَعَارَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَرَسًا مِنْ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ يُقَالُ لَهُ: الْمَنْدُوبُ، فَرَكَبَهُ. فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ قَالَ: «مَا رَأَيْنَا مِنْ شَيْءٍ وَإِنْ وَجَدْنَاهُ لَبَحْرًا». [انظر: ٢٨٢٠، ٢٨٥٧، ٢٨٦٢، ٢٨٦٦، ٢٨٦٧، ٢٩٠٨، ٢٩٦٨، ٢٩٦٩، ٣٠٤٠، ٦٠٣٣، ٦٢١٢]

(34) CHAPTER. To borrow something for the bride at the time of her wedding.

2628. Narrated Aiman: I went to 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا and she was wearing (a coarse dress) costing five Dirham. 'Āishah said, "Look up and see my slave-girl who refuses to wear it in the house, though during the lifetime of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ I had a similar dress which no woman desiring to appear elegant (before her husband) failed to borrow from me."

(٣٤) بَابُ الاسْتِعَارَةِ لِلْعُرُوسِ عِنْدَ الْبِنَاءِ

٢٦٢٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نَعِيمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ بْنُ أَيْمَنٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا وَعَلَيْهَا دِرْعٌ قَطْرِ ثَمَنُ خَمْسَةِ دَرَاهِمٍ، فَقَالَتْ: ارْفَعْ بَصْرَكَ إِلَى جَارِيتِي، انْظُرْ إِلَيْهَا فَإِنَّهَا تُرْهِى أَنْ تَلْبَسَهُ فِي الْيَبْتِ. وَقَدْ كَانَ لِي مِنْهُنَّ دِرْعٌ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَمَا كَانَتْ امْرَأَةٌ تَقِينُ بِالْمَدِينَةِ إِلَّا أَرْسَلَتْ إِلَيَّ تَسْتَعِيرُهُ.

(35) CHAPTER. The superiority of the *Manīḥa*, i.e., a milch she-camel or a sheep lent to somebody to use its milk and return it to its owner afterwards.

2629. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "What a good *Manīḥa* (the she-camel which has recently

(٣٥) بَابُ فَضْلِ الْمَنِحَةِ

٢٦٢٩ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ

given birth and which gives profuse milk) is, and (what a good *Maniḥa*) (the sheep which gives profuse milk, a bowl in the morning and another in the evening) is!"

Narrated Mālik : *Maniḥa* is a good deed of charity.

2630. Narrated Ibn Shihāb Az-Zuhri: Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "When the emigrants came to Al-Madīna from Makkah they had nothing, whereas the *Anṣār* had land and property. The *Anṣār* gave them their land on condition that the emigrants would give them half the yearly yield and work on the land and provide the necessities for cultivation." His (i.e., Anas') mother, who was also the mother of 'Abdullāh bin Abū Talḥa, gave some date-palms to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ who gave them to his freed slave-girl (Umm Aiman) who was also the mother of Usāma bin Zaid. When the Prophet ﷺ finished from the fighting against the people of Khaibar and returned to Al-Madīna, the emigrants returned to the *Anṣār* the fruit gifts which the *Anṣār* had given them. The Prophet ﷺ also returned to Anas' mother the date-palms. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ gave Umm Aiman other trees from his garden in lieu of the old gift.

الأعرج، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «نِعَمَ الْمَنِحَةُ اللَّفْحَةُ الصَّفِي مِنْحَةً، وَالشَّاةُ الصَّفِي تَعْدُو بِنَاءً وَتَرْوُحُ بِنَاءً».

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ وَإِسْمَاعِيلُ عَنْ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: «نِعَمَ الصَّدَقَةُ». [انظر: ٥٦٠٨]

٢٦٣٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يُوسُفُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: لَمَّا قَدِمَ الْمُهَاجِرُونَ الْمَدِينَةَ مِنْ مَكَّةَ وَلَيْسَ بَأَيْدِيهِمْ وَكَانَتِ الْأَنْصَارُ أَهْلُ الْأَرْضِ وَالْعَقَارِ فَقَاسَمَهُمُ الْأَنْصَارُ عَلَى أَنْ يُعْطَوْهُمْ ثِمَارَ أَمْوَالِهِمْ كُلِّ عامٍ وَيَكْفُوهُمْ الْعَمَلَ وَالْمُؤْنَةَ. وَكَانَتْ أُمُّهُ أُمُّ أَنَسٍ أُمُّ سَلِيمٍ كَانَتْ أُمُّ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ. فَكَانَتْ أُعْطَتْ أُمُّ أَنَسٍ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عِذَاقًا فَأَعْطَاهُنَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أُمُّ أَيْمَنَ مَوْلَانَهُ أُمُّ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ. قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ فَأَخْبَرَنِي أَنَسُ ابْنُ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمَّا قَرَعَ مِنْ قَتْلِ أَهْلِ خَيْبَرَ فَأَنْصَرَفَ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ رَدَّ الْمُهَاجِرُونَ إِلَى الْأَنْصَارِ مَنَاقِحَهُمُ الَّتِي كَانُوا مَنُحُوهُمْ مِنْ ثِمَارِهِمْ، فَرَدَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَى أُمِّهِ عِذَاقَهَا فَأَعْطَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أُمُّ أَيْمَنَ مَكَائِنَهُنَّ مِنْ حَائِطِهِ. وَقَالَ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ شَبِيبٍ أَخْبَرَنَا

أَبِي، عَنْ يُوسُفَ بِهَذَا، وَقَالَ:
مَكَانَهُنَّ مِنْ خَالِصِهِ. [انظر: ٣١٢٨،

[٤١٢٠، ٤٠٣٠]

2631. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Amr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "There are forty good qualities (virtuous deeds) and the best of them is the *Maniḥa* of a she-goat; and anyone who does one of these virtuous deeds, hoping for Allāh's Reward with firm confidence that he will get it, then Allāh will make him enter Paradise because of it."

Hassan (a subnarrator) said, "We tried to count those good deeds below the *Maniḥa*; we mentioned replying to the sneezer, removing harmful things from the road, etc., but we failed to count even fifteen."

٢٦٣١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا
عِيسَى ابْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ،
عَنْ حَسَّانَ بْنِ عَطِيَّةَ، عَنْ أَبِي كُبَشَةَ
السَّلُولِيِّ سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَرْبَعُونَ خَصْلَةً أَعْلَاهُنَّ
مَنِيحَةُ الْعَنْزِ. مَا مِنْ عَامِلٍ يَعْمَلُ
بِخَصْلَةٍ مِنْهَا رَجَاءَ ثَوَابِهَا وَتَصَدِّقَ
مَوْعِدِهَا إِلَّا أَدْخَلَهُ اللَّهُ بِهَا الْجَنَّةَ».
قَالَ حَسَّانٌ: فَعَدَدْنَا مَا دُونَ مَنِيحَةِ
الْعَنْزِ مِنْ رَدِّ السَّلَامِ، وَتَشْمِيتِ
الْعَاطِسِ، وَإِمَاطَةِ الْأَذَى عَنِ الطَّرِيقِ
وَنَحْوِهِ، فَمَا اسْتَطَعْنَا أَنْ نَبْلُغَ خَمْسَ
عَشْرَةَ خَصْلَةً.

2632. Narrated Jābir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Some men had excess land (more than they can cultivate themselves) and they said that they would give it to others to cultivate on the condition that they would get one-third or one-fourth or half of its yield. The Prophet ﷺ said "Whoever has land should cultivate it himself or give it free to his brother for cultivation, but if his brother refuses then he should or keep it uncultivated."⁽¹⁾

٢٦٣٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ بْنُ
يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي
عَطَاءٌ، عَنْ جَابِرِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ:
كَانَتْ لِرَجَالٍ مِنَّا فُضُولٌ أَرْضِينَ
فَقَالُوا: نُوَاجِرُهَا بِالثُّلُثِ وَالرُّبُعِ
وَالنِّصْفِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ
كَانَتْ لَهُ أَرْضٌ فَلْيَزْرِعْهَا أَوْ لِيَمْنَحْهَا
أَخَاهُ فَإِنْ أَبَى فَلْيُمِسِّكْ أَرْضَهُ».

[انظر: ٢٣٤٠]

2633. Narrated Abū Sa'īd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: A

٢٦٣٣ - وَقَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ بْنُ

(1) (H. 2632) It is said that to rent the land for its yield was not allowed by the Prophet ﷺ but to rent it for money was allowed. [See *Ḥadīth* No. 2346]

bedouin came to the Prophet ﷺ and asked him about emigration. The Prophet ﷺ said to him, "May Allāh be Merciful to you. The matter of emigration is difficult. Have you got some camels?" He replied in the affirmative. The Prophet ﷺ asked him, "Do you pay their *Zakāt*?" He replied in the affirmative. He asked, "Do you lend (give) some of them to others (as gratis) so that their milk may be utilized by others?" The bedouin said, "Yes." The Prophet ﷺ asked, "Do you milk them on the day of watering them?" He replied, "Yes." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Do good deeds beyond the merchants (or the sea) and Allāh will never disregard any of your deeds." (See *Ḥadīth* No.3923, Vol.5)

2634. Narrated Ṭāwūs that he was told by the most learned one amongst them, i.e., Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا, that the Prophet ﷺ went towards some land which was flourishing with vegetation and asked to whom it belonged. He was told that such and such a person took it on rent. The Prophet ﷺ said, "If he had given it to him gratis rather than charging him a fixed rent."

(36) CHAPTER. It is permissible if somebody says, "I give this slave-girl to you for your service according to the prevalent convention known amongst the people."

Some people said, "She is regarded as something lent temporarily, but if someone says, 'I give you this garment to wear,' then it is a gift."

يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي الزُّهْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي عَطَاءُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: جَاءَ أَعْرَابِيٌّ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَسَأَلَهُ عَنِ الْهَجْرَةِ فَقَالَ: «وَيْحَكَ إِنَّ الْهَجْرَةَ شَأْنُهَا شَدِيدٌ فَهَلْ لَكَ مِنْ إِبِلٍ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: «تَتُعْطِي صَدَقَتَهَا؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: «فَهَلْ تَمْنَحُ مِنْهَا شَيْئاً؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: «فَتَحْلُبُهَا يَوْمَ وَرْدِهَا؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: «فَاعْمَلْ مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْبَحَارِ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَنْ يَتْرَكَ مِنْ عَمَلِكَ شَيْئاً».

٢٦٣٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ عَمْرِو، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَعْلَمُهُمْ بِذَلِكَ، يَغْنِي ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ خَرَجَ إِلَى أَرْضٍ تَهْتَرُ زَرْعاً، فَقَالَ: «لِمَنْ هَذِهِ؟» فَقَالُوا: اكْتَرَاهَا فُلَانٌ. فَقَالَ: «أَمَا إِنَّهُ لَوْ مَنَحَهَا إِيَّاهُ كَانَ خَيْراً لَهُ مِنْ أَنْ يَأْخُذَ عَلَيْهَا أَجْراً مَغْلُوماً».

[راجع: ٢٣٣٠]

(٣٦) بَابُ إِذَا قَالَ: أَخْدَمْتُكَ هَذِهِ الْجَارِيَّةُ، عَلَى مَا يَتَعَارَفُ النَّاسُ، فَهُوَ جَائِزٌ

وَقَالَ بَعْضُ النَّاسِ: هَذِهِ عَارِيَّةٌ. وَإِنْ قَالَ: كَسَوْتُكَ هَذَا الثَّوْبَ، فَهَذِهِ هَبَةٌ.

2635. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The Prophet Ibrāhīm (Abraham عليه السلام) migrated with Sārah. The people (of the town where they migrated) gave her Ājar (i.e., Hājar). Sārah returned and said to Ibrāhīm, "Do you know that Allāh has humiliated that disbeliever and he has given a slave-girl for my service?"

٢٦٣٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «هَاجَرَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ بِسَارَةَ فَأَعْطَوْهَا آجَرَ فَرَجَعَتْ فَقَالَتْ: أَشْعَرْتُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ كَبَتَ الْكَافِرَ وَأَخْذَمَ وَلِيدَةً؟».

وَقَالَ ابْنُ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «فَأَخْذَمَهَا هَاجَرَ».

[راجع: ٢٢١٧]

(37) CHAPTER. If somebody gives another person a horse (as a gift) then the rule is the same as that concerning the 'Umra or Ṣadaqa (i.e., the giver has no right to claim restitution).

Some people said, "The giver retains the right to claim restitution."

(٣٧) بَابُ إِذَا حَمَلَ رَجُلٌ عَلَى فَرَسٍ فَهُوَ كَالْعُمَرَى وَالصَّدَقَةِ
وَقَالَ بَعْضُ النَّاسِ: لَهُ أَنْ يَرْجِعَ فِيهَا.

2636. Narrated 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Once I gave a horse (for riding) in Allāh's Cause. Later, I saw it being sold. I asked Allāh's Messenger ﷺ (whether I could buy it). He said, "Don't buy it, for you should not get back what you have given in charity."

٢٦٣٦ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحُمَيْدِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مَالِكاً يَسْأَلُ زَيْدَ بْنَ أَسْلَمَ فَقَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي يَقُولُ: قَالَ عُمَرُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: حَمَلْتُ عَلَى فَرَسٍ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَرَأَيْتُهُ يُبَاعُ، فَسَأَلْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «لَا تَشْتَرِهِ وَلَا تَعُدَّ فِي صَدَقَتِكَ».

[راجع: ١٤٩٠]