

71 – THE BOOK OF *AL-'AQIQA*:<sup>(1)</sup>

## 71 - كتاب العقيقة

(1) CHAPTER. The naming of a newly born child the day it is born, and *Al-'Aqīqa* for it has not (yet) been offered, and its *Tahnik* <sup>(2)</sup>.

5467. Narrated Abū Mūsā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: A son was born to me and I took him to the Prophet ﷺ who named him Ibrahim, did *Tahnik* for him with a date, invoked Allāh to bless him and returned him to me. (The narrator added: That was Abū Mūsā's eldest son.)

5468. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: A boy was brought to the Prophet ﷺ to do *Tahnik* for him, but the boy urinated on him, whereupon the Prophet ﷺ had water poured on the place of urine.

5469. Narrated Asmā' bint Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: I conceived 'Abdullāh bin Az-Zubair at Makkah and went out (of Makkah) while I was about to give birth. I came to Al-Madina and encamped at Qubā', and gave birth at Qubā'. Then I brought the child to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and placed it (on his lap). He asked for a date, chewed it, and put his saliva in the mouth of the child. So the first thing to enter its stomach was the saliva of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. Then he did its *Tahnik* with a

(١) بَابُ تَسْمِيَةِ الْمَوْلُودِ غَدَاةً يَوْمَ أَنْ يُولَدَ لِمَنْ لَمْ يَعْوَ عَنْهُ، وَتَحْنِيكِهِ

٥٤٦٧ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ نَصْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي بُرَيْدٌ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: وُلِدَ لِي غُلَامٌ، فَأَتَيْتُ بِهِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَسَمَّاهُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ فَحَنَكُهُ بِتَمْرَةٍ وَدَعَا لَهُ بِالْبَرَكَةِ وَدَفَعَهُ إِلَيَّ. وَكَانَ أَكْبَرَ وَلَدِ أَبِي مُوسَى.

[انظر: ٦١٩٨]

٥٤٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بِصَبِيِّ يُحَنَكُهُ فَبَالَ عَلَيْهِ فَأَتْبَعَهُ الْمَاءَ. [راجع: ٢٢٢]

٥٤٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ نَصْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أُسْمَاءِ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّهَا حَمَلَتْ بَعْبِدَ اللهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ بِمَكَّةَ، قَالَتْ فَخَرَجْتُ وَأَنَا مُتِمٌّ، فَأَتَيْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ فَنَزَلْتُ فُبَاءَ فَوَلَدْتُ فُبَاءَ ثُمَّ

(1) (Book 71) *Al-'Aqīqa*: *Aqīqa* is the sacrificing of one or two sheep on the occasion of the birth of a child, as a token of gratitude to Allāh (two sheep for a male child and one sheep for the female child).

(2) (Chap. 1) *Tahnik* is the process of chewing some sweet food (e.g., dates or honey) and inserting it into the baby's mouth and rubbing its chin to train it to eat, and pronouncing *Adhān* in the ear of a baby, and giving name to the child.

date, and invoked Allāh to bless him. It was the first child born in the Islāmic era, therefore they (Muslims) were very happy with its birth, for it had been said to them that the Jews had bewitched them, and so they would not bring any offspring.

أَتَيْتُ بِهِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَوَضَعْتُهُ فِي حَجْرِهِ، ثُمَّ دَعَا بِتَمْرَةٍ فَمَضَعَهَا ثُمَّ تَقَلَّ فِي فِيهِ. فَكَانَ أَوَّلَ شَيْءٍ دَخَلَ جَوْفَهُ رِبْقُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ ثُمَّ حَنَّكَهُ بِالتَّمْرَةِ ثُمَّ دَعَا لَهُ فَبَرَكَ عَلَيْهِ، وَكَانَ أَوَّلَ مَوْلُودٍ وُلِدَ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ، فَفَرِحُوا بِهِ فَرَحًا شَدِيدًا لِأَنَّهُمْ قِيلَ لَهُمْ: إِنَّ الْيَهُودَ قَدْ سَحَرْتُمْكُمْ فَلَا يُؤَلِّدُ لَكُمْ.

[راجع: ٣٩٠٩]

5470. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Abū Ṭalḥa had a child who was sick. The child died, when Abu Talḥa had gone out. When Abū Ṭalḥa returned home, he asked, "How does my son fare?" Umm Sulaim (his wife) replied, "He is quieter than he has ever been." Then she brought supper for him and he took his supper and slept with her. When he had finished, she said (to him), "Burry the child (as he's dead)." Next morning Abū Ṭalḥa came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and told him about that. The Prophet ﷺ said (to him), "Did you sleep with your wife last night?" Abū Ṭalḥa said, "Yes". The Prophet ﷺ said, "O Allāh! Bestow your blessing on them as regards that night of theirs." Then (later on) Umm Sulaim gave birth to a boy. Abū Ṭalḥa told me to take care of the child till he was taken to the Prophet ﷺ. Abū Ṭalḥa took the child to the Prophet ﷺ and Umm Sulaim sent some dates along with the child. The Prophet ﷺ took the child (on his lap) and asked if there was something with him. They replied, "Yes, a few dates". The Prophet ﷺ took a date, chewed it, took some of it out of his month, put it into the child's mouth and did *Tahnik* for him with that, and named him 'Abdullāh.

٥٤٧٠ - حَدَّثَنِي مَطْرُ بْنُ الْفَضْلِ: حَدَّثَنَا بَرِيدُ بْنُ هَارُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ ابْنُ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ يَسْتَكِي فَخَرَجَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ فَقَبِضَ الصَّبِيَّ، فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ قَالَ: مَا فَعَلَ ابْنِي؟ قَالَتْ أُمُّ سُلَيْمٍ: هُوَ أَسْكَنُ مَا كَانَ، فَقَرَّبْتُ إِلَيْهِ الْعِشَاءَ فَتَعَسَى ثُمَّ أَصَابَ مِنْهَا، فَلَمَّا فَرَغَ قَالَتْ: وَارِي الصَّبِيَّ، فَلَمَّا أَصْبَحَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ أَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَخْبَرَهُ فَقَالَ: «أَعْرَسْتُمْ اللَّيْلَةَ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَهُمَا فِي لَيْلَتِهِمَا»، فَوَلَدَتْ غُلَامًا، قَالَ لِي أَبُو طَلْحَةَ: أَحْفَظْهُ حَتَّى تَأْتِيَنِي بِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، فَأَتَى بِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَرْسَلَتْ مَعَهُ بِتَمْرَاتٍ فَأَخَذَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «أَمَعَهُ شَيْءٌ؟» قَالُوا: نَعَمْ، تَمْرَاتٍ. فَأَخَذَهَا النَّبِيُّ

ﷺ فَمَضَعَهَا ثُمَّ أَخَذَ مِنْ فِيهَا فَجَعَلَهَا  
فِي فِي الصَّبِيِّ وَحَنَكَهُ بِهِ وَسَمَّاهُ عَبْدُ  
الله. [راجع: ١٣٠١]

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا  
ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ  
مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ.

(٢) بَابُ إِطَاةِ الْأَدَى عَنِ الصَّبِيِّ  
فِي الْعَقِيقَةِ

٥٤٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الثُّعْمَانِ:  
حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ  
مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ سَلْمَانَ بْنِ عَامِرٍ، قَالَ:  
مَعَ الْغُلَامِ عَقِيقَةً.

وَقَالَ حَجَّاجٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ:  
أَخْبَرَنَا أَيُّوبُ وَقَتَادَةُ وَهَشَامٌ وَحَبِيبٌ،  
عَنِ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ سَلْمَانَ عَنِ  
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. وَقَالَ غَيْرُ وَاحِدٍ عَنْ  
عَاصِمٍ وَهَشَامٍ، عَنْ حَفْصَةَ بِنْتِ  
سِيرِينَ، عَنِ الرَّبَابِ، عَنْ سَلْمَانَ ابْنِ  
عَامِرِ الصَّبِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. وَرَوَاهُ  
يَزِيدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ،  
عَنْ سَلْمَانَ قَوْلَهُ. [انظر: ٥٤٧٢]

٥٤٧٢ - وَقَالَ أَصْبَغُ: أَخْبَرَنِي  
ابْنُ وَهَبٍ، عَنْ جَرِيرِ بْنِ حَازِمٍ، عَنْ  
أَيُّوبَ السُّخْتِيَانِيِّ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ  
سِيرِينَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَلْمَانُ بْنُ عَامِرٍ  
الصَّبِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ  
يَقُولُ: «مَعَ الْغُلَامِ عَقِيقَةً فَأَهْرِيقُوا  
عَنْهُ دَمًا، وَأَمِيطُوا عَنْهُ الْأَدَى».

(2) CHAPTER. To remove what harms the  
boy, by offering Al-'Aqīqa .

5471. Narrated Salman bin 'Āmir Aḍ-  
Ḍabbi, the Prophet ﷺ said, 'Aqīqa is to be  
offered for a (newly born) boy.

5472. Narrated Salman bin 'Āmir Aḍ-  
Ḍabbi: I heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying,  
" 'Aqīqa is to be offered for a (newly born)  
boy, so slaughter (an animal) for him, and  
relieve him of his suffering." [Note: It has  
been quoted in *Faṭḥ Al-Bārī* that the majority  
of the religious scholars agrees to the *Hadīth*  
reported in *Ṣaḥīḥ At-Tirmidhi* that the Prophet  
ﷺ was asked about 'Aqīqa and he ordered two  
sheep for a boy and one sheep for a girl and  
that is his *Sunna* (legal way of 'Aqīqa).

Narrated Habib bin Ash-Shahid : Ibn Sirin told me to al-Hasan from whom he had heard the narration of '*Al-'Aqiqa*. I asked him and he said, "From Samura bin Jundab."

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي الْأَسْوَدِ : حَدَّثَنَا قُرَيْشُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ حَبِيبِ بْنِ الشَّهِيدِ قَالَ: أَمْرَنِي ابْنُ سِيرِينَ أَنْ أَسْأَلَ الْحَسَنَ: مِمَّنْ سَمِعَ حَدِيثَ الْعَقِيقَةِ؟ فَسَأَلْتُهُ فَقَالَ: مِنْ سَمُرَةَ بْنِ جُنْدَبٍ. [راجع: ٥٤٧١]

### (3) CHAPTER. *Al-Fara'*.<sup>(1)</sup>

5473. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Neither *Fara'* nor '*Atīra* (is permissible)". *Al-Fara'* was the first offspring (of camels or sheep) which *Al-Mushrikūn* used to offer (as a sacrifice) to their idols. And *Al-'Atīra* was (a sheep which used to be slaughtered) during the month of Rajab.

(٣) بَابُ الْفَرَعِ  
٥٤٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الزُّهْرِيُّ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا فَرَعٌ وَلَا عَتِيرَةٌ». وَالْفَرَعُ أَوَّلُ السَّاجِ كَانُوا يَذْبَحُونَهُ لَطَوَاعِيهِمْ. وَالْعَتِيرَةُ فِي رَجَبٍ. [انظر: ٥٤٧٤]

### (4) CHAPTER. *Al-'Atīra*.<sup>(2)</sup>

5474. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Neither *Fara'* nor '*Atīra* (is permissible)". *Al-Fara'* was the first offspring (they got of camels or sheep) which they (*Mushrikūn*) used to offer (as a sacrifice) to their idols. '*Atīra* was (a sheep which used to be slaughtered) during the month of Rajab.

(٤) بَابُ الْعَتِيرَةِ  
٥٤٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: الزُّهْرِيُّ حَدَّثَنَا، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا فَرَعٌ وَلَا عَتِيرَةٌ». قَالَ: وَالْفَرَعُ أَوَّلُ السَّاجِ كَانَ يُنْتَجِ لَهُمْ، كَانُوا يَذْبَحُونَهُ لَطَوَاعِيهِمْ. وَالْعَتِيرَةُ فِي رَجَبٍ. [راجع: ٥٤٧٣]

- (1) (Chap. 3) *Al-Fara'* may mean one of three things: (a) The first offspring of camels or sheep which the people of the pre-Islamic era used to offer to their idols. (b) A sacrifice which they used to offer when one's camels became of the number, one wished them to be. (c) A meal given on the occasion on the birth of camels.
- (2) (Chap. 4) *Al-'Atīra* was a sacrifice which *Al-Mushrikūn* used to offer to their idols during the month of Rajab.