

73 - THE BOOK OF AL-ADĀHĪ
 ("Sacrifices": Animals slaughtered on the
 day of 'Eid-ul-Adhā)

(1) CHAPTER. The legal way of Al-Uḍḥiya .

Ibn 'Umar said: It is (the Prophet's) legal way, and it is a charitable deed.

5545. Narrated Al-Barā' رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said (on the day of 'Eid-ul-Adhā), "The first thing we will do on this day of ours, is to offer the ('Eid) Ṣalāt (prayer) and then return to slaughter the sacrifice. Whoever does so, he acted according to our Sunna (legal way), and whoever slaughtered (the sacrifice) before the ('Eid) Ṣalāt (prayer), what he offered was just meat he presented to his family, and that will not be considered as Nusuk (sacrifice)." (On hearing that) Abū Burda bin Niyār got up, for he had slaughtered the sacrifice before the ('Eid) Ṣalāt (prayer), and said, "I have got a six-month-old kid." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Slaughter it (as a sacrifice) but it will not be sufficient for anyone else (as a sacrifice after you)." Al-Barā' added: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever slaughtered (the sacrifice) after the ('Eid) Ṣalāt (prayer), he slaughtered it at the right time and followed the legal way of the Muslims."

5546. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever slaughtered the sacrifice before the ('Eid) Ṣalāt (prayer), he just slaughtered it for himself, and whoever slaughtered it after the ('Eid) Ṣalāt (prayer), he slaughtered it at the right time and followed the legal way of the Muslims."

٧٣ - كتاب الأضاحي

(١) بَابُ سُنَّةِ الْأُضْحِيَّةِ

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: هِيَ سُنَّةٌ
وَمَعْرُوفٌ.

٥٥٤٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَرُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ زُبَيْدِ
الْإِيَامِيِّ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ
رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ،
«إِنَّ أَوَّلَ مَا نَبْدَأُ بِهِ فِي يَوْمِنَا هَذَا أَنْ
نُصَلِّيَ، ثُمَّ نَرْجِعُ فَنَنْحَرُ، مَنْ فَعَلَهُ فَقَدْ
أَصَابَ سُنَّتَنَا. وَمَنْ ذَبَحَ قَبْلَ فَإِنَّمَا هُوَ
لَحْمٌ قَدَّمَهُ لِأَهْلِهِ، لَيْسَ مِنَ النَّسْكِ فِي
شَيْءٍ». فَقَامَ أَبُو بُرْدَةَ بْنُ نِيَّارٍ وَقَدْ
ذَبَحَ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ عِنْدِي جَذَعَةً، فَقَالَ:
«اذْبَحْهَا وَلَنْ تَجْزِيَ عَنِّي أَحَدٌ بَعْدَكَ».
قَالَ مُطَرِّفٌ، عَنِ عَامِرٍ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ:
قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ ذَبَحَ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ
تَمَّ نُسُكُهُ وَأَصَابَ سُنَّةَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ».
[راجع: ٩٥١]

٥٥٤٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا
إِسْمَاعِيلُ، عَنِ أَيُّوبَ، عَنِ مُحَمَّدِ،
عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ
قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ ذَبَحَ قَبْلَ
الصَّلَاةِ فَإِنَّمَا ذَبَحَ لِنَفْسِهِ، وَمَنْ ذَبَحَ
بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ فَقَدْ تَمَّ نُسُكُهُ وَأَصَابَ
سُنَّةَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ». [راجع: ٩٥٤]

(2) CHAPTER. The distribution of the animals (for sacrifice by the *Imām*) among the people.

5547. Narrated 'Uqba bin 'Āmir Al-Juhani that the Prophet ﷺ distributed among his Companions some animals for sacrifice (to be slaughtered on '*Eid-ul-Adhā*'). 'Uqba's share was a *Jadh'a'a* (a six-month-old goat). 'Uqba said, "O Allāh's Messenger! I get my share of *Jadh'a'a* (a six-month-old kid)" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Slaughter it as a sacrifice".

(3) CHAPTER. Sacrifices (slaughtered) on behalf of a traveller and women.

5548. Narrated 'Āishah رضي الله عنها that the Prophet ﷺ entered upon her when she had her menses at Sarif before entering Makkah, and she was weeping (because she was afraid that she would not be able to perform the *Hajj*). The Prophet ﷺ said, "What is wrong with you? Have you got your period?" She said, "Yes." He said, "This is a thing Allāh has decreed for all the daughters of Adam, so perform all the ceremonies of *Hajj* like the others, but do not perform the *Tawāf* around the Ka'bah." 'Āishah added: When we were at Minā, beef was brought to me and I asked, "What is this?" They (the people) said, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ has slaughtered some cows as sacrifices on behalf of his wives."

(4) CHAPTER. Meat is desired on the day of *Nahr*.

5549. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said on the day of *Nahr*, "Whoever has slaughtered his sacrifice

(٢) بَابُ قِسْمَةِ الْإِمَامِ الْأَضَاحِيِّ
بَيْنَ النَّاسِ

٥٥٤٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ فَضَالَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ بَعْجَةَ الْجُهَيْنِي، عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ عَامِرٍ الْجُهَيْنِيِّ قَالَ: قَسَمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بَيْنَ أَصْحَابِهِ ضَحَايَا فَصَارَتْ لِعُقْبَةَ جَذَعَةً، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، صَارَتْ لِي جَذَعَةً، قَالَ: «ضَحَّ بِهَا». [راجع: ٢٣٠٠]

(٣) بَابُ الْأَضْحِيَّةِ لِلْمُسَافِرِ وَالنِّسَاءِ

٥٥٤٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ دَخَلَ عَلَيْهَا، وَحَاضَتْ بِسَرِفٍ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَدْخُلَ مَكَّةَ، وَهِيَ تَبْكِي، فَقَالَ: «مَا لَكَ؟ أَنْفَسْتِ؟» قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «إِنَّ هَذَا أَمْرٌ كَتَبَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى بَنَاتِ آدَمَ، فَاقْضِي مَا يَقْضِي الْحَاجُّ، غَيْرَ أَنْ لَا تَطُوفِي بِالْبَيْتِ». فَلَمَّا كُنَّا بِمِنَى، أَتَيْتُ بِلَحْمِ بَقَرٍ، فَقُلْتُ: مَا هَذَا؟ قَالُوا: ضَحَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ أَزْوَاجِهِ بِالْبَقَرِ. [راجع: ٢٩٤]

(٤) بَابُ مَا يُشْتَهَى مِنَ اللَّحْمِ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ

٥٥٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا صَدَقَةُ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ عُثَيْمَةَ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنِ ابْنِ

before the ('Eid) *Ṣalāt* (prayer), should repeat it (slaughter another sacrifice)." A man got up and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! This is a day on which meat is desired." He then mentioned his neighbours (etc.) and added: "I have a six-month-old kid which is to me better than the meat of two sheep." The Prophet ﷺ allowed him to slaughter it as a sacrifice, but I do not know whether this permission was valid for other than that man or not. The Prophet ﷺ then went towards two rams and slaughtered them, and then the people went towards some sheep and distributed them among themselves.

(5) CHAPTER. Whoever said that sacrifices (should be offered) on the day of *Nahr*.

5550. Narrated Abū Bakra رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Time has come back to its original state which it had on the day Allāh created the heavens and the earth. The year is of twelve months, four of which are sacred, three of them are in succession, namely *Dhul-Qa'da*, *Dhul-Hijja* and *Muḥarram*, (the fourth being) *Rajab Muḍar* which is between *Jumāda (Ath-thāni)* and *Sha'bān*. The Prophet ﷺ then asked, "Which month is this?" We said, "Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ know better." He kept silent so long that we thought that he would call it by a name other than its real name. He said, "Isn't it the month of *Dhul-Hijja*?" We said, "Yes." He said, "Which town is this?" We said, "Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ know better." He kept silent so long that we thought that he would call it by a name other than its real name. He said, "Isn't it the town (of Makkah)?" We replied, "Yes." He said, "What day is today?" We replied, "Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ know better." He kept silent

سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ: «مَنْ كَانَ ذَبَحَ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ فَلْيُعِدْ». فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ هَذَا يَوْمٌ يُشْتَهَى فِيهِ اللَّحْمُ - وَذَكَرَ حَيْرَانَهُ - وَعِنْدِي جَذَعَةٌ خَيْرٌ مِنْ شَاتِي لَحْمٍ، فَرَحَّصَ لَهُ فِي ذَلِكَ، فَلَا أُدْرِي أَلْبَغَتِ الرَّحِصَةُ مِنْ سِوَاهُ أَمْ لَا، ثُمَّ أَنْكَفَأَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَى كَبْشَيْنِ فَذَبَحَهُمَا، وَقَامَ النَّاسُ إِلَى غَنِيمَةٍ فَتَوَزَّعُوا، أَوْ قَالَ: فَتَجَزَّعُوا. [راجع: ٩٥٤]

(٥) بَابٌ مَنْ قَالَ: الْأَضْحَى يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ

٥٥٥٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَلَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ بِنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، «إِنَّ الزَّمَانَ قَدِ اسْتَدَارَ كَهَيْئَتِهِ يَوْمَ خَلَقَ اللهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ، السَّنَةُ اثْنَا عَشَرَ شَهْرًا مِنْهَا أَرْبَعَةٌ حُرْمٌ، ثَلَاثٌ مُتَوَالِيَاتٌ: ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ، وَذُو الْحِجَّةِ وَالْمَحْرَمِ، وَرَجَبٌ مُضَرَّ الَّذِي بَيْنَ جُمَادَى وَسَعْبَانَ. - أَيُّ شَهْرٍ هَذَا؟» قُلْنَا: اللهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، فَسَكَتَ حَتَّى ظَنَنَّا أَنَّهُ سَيَسْمِيهِ بِغَيْرِ اسْمِهِ، قَالَ: «أَلَيْسَ ذَا الْحِجَّةِ؟» قُلْنَا: بلى، قَالَ: «أَيُّ بَلَدٍ هَذَا؟» قُلْنَا: اللهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، فَسَكَتَ حَتَّى

so long that we thought that he would call it by a name other than its real name. He said, "Isn't it the day of *Nahr*?" We replied, "Yes." He then said, "Your blood, properties and honour are as sacred to one another as this day of yours, in this town of yours, in this month of yours. You will meet your Lord, and He will ask you about your deeds. Beware! Do not go astray after me, by cutting the necks of one another. It is incumbent upon those who are present to convey this message to those who are absent, for some of those to whom it is conveyed may comprehend it better than some of those who have heard it directly." (Muḥammad, the subnarrator, on mentioning this used to say: The Prophet ﷺ then said, "No doubt! Haven't I conveyed (Allāh's) Message (to you)? Haven't I conveyed Allāh's message (to you)?")"

(6) CHAPTER. *Al-Adḥā* and the slaughtering of sacrifices at the *Mušallā* (the place of offering 'Eid prayer).

5551. Narrated Nāfi': 'Abdullāh (bin 'Umar) used to slaughter his sacrifice at the slaughtering place (i.e. the slaughtering place of the Prophet ﷺ).

5552. Ibn 'Umar said, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to slaughter (camels and sheep, etc.) as sacrifices at *Al-Mušallā*."

ظَنَّنَا أَنَّهُ سَيَسْمِيهِ بِغَيْرِ اسْمِهِ، قَالَ: «أَلَيْسَ الْبَلْدَةَ؟» قُلْنَا: بَلَى، قَالَ: «فَأَيُّ يَوْمٍ هَذَا؟» قُلْنَا: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، فَسَكَتَ حَتَّى ظَنَّنَا أَنَّهُ سَيَسْمِيهِ بِغَيْرِ اسْمِهِ، قَالَ: «أَلَيْسَ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ؟» قُلْنَا: بَلَى، قَالَ: «فَإِنَّ دِمَاءَكُمْ وَأَمْوَالَكُمْ - قَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ: وَأَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ - وَأَعْرَاضَكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ حَرَامٌ كَحُرْمَةِ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا، فِي بَلَدِكُمْ هَذَا، فِي شَهْرِكُمْ هَذَا. وَسَتَلْفُونَ رَبَّكُمْ فَيَسْأَلُكُمْ عَنْ أَعْمَالِكُمْ، أَلَا فَلَ تَرْجِعُوا بَعْدِي ضَلَالًا يَضْرِبُ بَعْضُكُمْ رِقَابَ بَعْضٍ، أَلَا لِيُبَلِّغَ الشَّاهِدُ الْغَائِبَ، فَلَعَلَّ بَعْضٌ مَن يَبْلُغُهُ أَنْ يَكُونَ أَوْعَى لَهُ مِنْ بَعْضٍ مَن سَمِعَهُ.» - فَكَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ إِذَا ذَكَرَهُ قَالَ: صَدَقَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ - ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَلَا هَلْ بَلَّغْتُمْ؟ أَلَا هَلْ بَلَّغْتُمْ؟» [راجع: ٦٧]

(٦) بَابُ الْأَضْحَى وَالنَّحْرِ بِالْمُصَلَّى

٥٥٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، قَالَ: كَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يُنْحَرُ فِي الْمَنْحَرِ. قَالَ: عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ: يَعْنِي مَنْحَرَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [راجع: ٩٨٢]

٥٥٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ كَثِيرِ بْنِ فَرْقِدٍ، عَنْ

نافع: أَنَّ ابْنَ عَمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا
أَخْبَرَهُ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَذْبَحُ
وَيُنَحِّرُ بِالْمُصَلَّى. [راجع: ٩٨٢]

(7) CHAPTER. The Prophet ﷺ slaughtered two horned rams which, it is mentioned, were fat ones.

Abū Umāma (bin) Sahl said: We used to fatten our sacrifices at Al-Madīna and the Muslims also used to fatten theirs.

(٧) بَابُ أَضْحِيَةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِكَبْشَيْنِ
أَفْرَئِنِ، وَيُذَكَّرُ: سَمِينِ،
وَقَالَ يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا
أَمَامَةَ بْنَ سَهْلٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا نُسَمِّنُ
الْأَضْحِيَةَ بِالْمَدِينَةِ، وَكَانَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ
يُسَمِّنُونَ.

5553. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ used to offer two rams as sacrifices, and I also used to offer two rams.

٥٥٥٣ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ بْنُ أَبِي
إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ صُهَيْبٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ
بْنَ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُضْحِي بِكَبْشَيْنِ وَأَنَا أَضْحِي
بِكَبْشَيْنِ. [انظر: ٥٥٥٤، ٥٥٥٨،
٥٥٦٤، ٥٥٦٥، ٧٣٩٩]

5554. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ came towards two horned rams having black and white colours and slaughtered them with his own hands.

٥٥٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ
أَبِي قِلَابَةَ عَنْ أَنَسِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
انْكَفَأَ إِلَى كَبْشَيْنِ أَفْرَئِنِ أُمَّلَحَيْنِ
فَذَبَحَهُمَا بِيَدِهِ. [راجع: ٥٥٥٣]

5555. Narrated 'Uqba bin 'Āmir that the Prophet ﷺ gave him some sheep to distribute among his Companions to slaughter as sacrifices (of 'Eid-ul-Adhā). A kid was left and he told the Prophet ﷺ of that whereupon he said to him, "Slaughter it as a sacrifice

٥٥٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ بَرِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي
الْخَيْرِ، عَنْ عَقْبَةَ بْنِ عَامِرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَعْطَاهُ غَنَمًا

(on your behalf).”

(8) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ to Abū Burda: “Slaughter a kid as a sacrifice (of ‘Eid-ul-Adhā), but it will not be sufficient for anybody else after you.”

5556. Narrated Al-Barā’ bin ‘Āzib رضي الله عنه: An uncle of mine called Abū Burda, slaughtered his sacrifice before the ‘Eid prayer. So Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said to him, “Your (slaughtered) sheep was just mutton (not a sacrifice).” Abū Burda said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! I have got a domestic kid.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Slaughter it (as a sacrifice) but it will not be permissible for anybody other than you.” The Prophet ﷺ added, “Whoever slaughtered his sacrifice before the (‘Eid) prayer, he only slaughtered for himself, and whoever slaughtered it after the (‘Eid) Ṣalāt (prayer), he offered his sacrifice properly and followed the legal ways of the Muslims.”

يَقْسِمُهَا عَلَى صَحَابَتِهِ صَحَابَا. فَبَقِيَ
عَتُوْدُ فَذَكَرَهُ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «صَحَّ بِهِ
أَنْتَ». [راجع: ٢٣٠٠]

(٨) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لِأَبِي بُرْدَةَ:
«صَحَّ بِالْجَذَعِ مِنَ الْمَغْزِ، وَلَنْ تَجْزِيَ
عَنْ أَحَدٍ بَعْدَكَ»

٥٥٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا
خَالِدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَطْرَفٌ،
عَنْ عَامِرٍ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: صَحَّ خَالَ لِي يُقَالُ
لَهُ: أَبُو بُرْدَةَ، قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «شَانِكَ شَاءَ لَحْمٍ».
فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ عِنْدِي دَاجِنًا
جَذَعَةً مِنَ الْمَغْزِ، قَالَ: «أَذْبَحْهَا وَلَا
تَصْلُحْ لغيرِكَ». ثُمَّ قَالَ: «مَنْ ذَبَحَ قَبْلَ
الصَّلَاةِ فَإِنَّمَا يَذْبَحُ لِنَفْسِهِ، وَمَنْ ذَبَحَ
بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ فَقَدْ تَمَّ نُسُكُهُ وَأَصَابَ سُنَّةَ
الْمُسْلِمِينَ». [راجع: ٩٥١]

تَابَعَهُ عُبَيْدَةُ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ،
وإِبْرَاهِيمَ. وَتَابَعَهُ وَكَيْعٌ، عَنِ حُرَيْثِ،
عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ. وَقَالَ عَاصِمٌ وَدَاوُدُ عَنِ
الشَّعْبِيِّ: عِنْدِي عَنَاقُ لَبْنٍ، وَقَالَ زُبَيْدُ
وَفِرَاسٌ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ: عِنْدِي جَذَعَةٌ.
وَقَالَ أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَنْصُورٌ:
عَنَاقُ جَذَعَةٌ. وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَوْنٍ: عَنَاقُ
جَذَعٌ، عَنَاقُ لَبْنٍ.

5557. Narrated Al-Barā’: Abū Burda slaughtered (the sacrifice) before the (‘Eid) Ṣalāt (prayer) whereupon the Prophet ﷺ said

٥٥٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ،

to him, "Slaughter another sacrifice instead of that." Abū Burda said, "I have nothing except a *Jadha'a* (kid)." (Shu'ba said: Perhaps Abū Burda also said that *Jadha'a* (kid) was better than an old sheep in his opinion.) The Prophet ﷺ said, "(Never mind) slaughter it to make up for the other one, but it will not be sufficient for anyone else after you."

عَنْ سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي جُحَيْفَةَ، عَنِ
الْبَرَاءِ قَالَ: ذَبَحَ أَبُو بُرْدَةَ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ
فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَبْدِلْهَا»، قَالَ:
لَيْسَ عِنْدِي إِلَّا جَذَعَةٌ، قَالَ شُعْبَةُ:
وَأَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ: هِيَ خَيْرٌ مِنْ مُسِنَّةٍ.
قَالَ: «اجْعَلْهَا مَكَانَهَا وَلَنْ تَجْزِيَ عَنْ
أَحَدٍ بَعْدَكَ». [راجع: ٩٥١]

(9) CHAPTER. Whoever slaughtered his sacrifice with his own hands.

5558. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ slaughtered two rams, black and white in colour (as sacrifices), and I saw him putting his foot on their sides and mentioning Allāh's Name and *Takbīr* (*Allāhu Akbar*). Then he slaughtered them with his own hands.

وَقَالَ حَاتِمُ بْنُ وَرْدَانَ، عَنِ
أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ عَنِ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَقَالَ: عَنَّا جَذَعَةٌ.
(٩) بَابٌ مِنْ ذَبْحِ الْأَضَاحِيِّ بِيَدِهِ

(10) CHAPTER. Whoever slaughtered the sacrifices on behalf of others. Some man helped Ibn 'Umar in slaughtering his camel. Abū Musā ordered his daughters to slaughter their sacrifices with their own hands.

٥٥٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ بْنُ أَبِي
إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ،
عَنْ أَنَسِ قَالَ: صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ
بِكَبْشَيْنِ أَمْلَحَيْنِ، فَرَأَيْتُهُ وَاضِعًا قَدَمَهُ
عَلَى صِفَاحِهِمَا يُسَمِّي وَيُكَبِّرُ فَذَبَحَهُمَا
بِيَدِهِ. [راجع: ٥٥٥٣]

5559. Narrated 'A'ishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ entered upon me at Sarif while I was weeping (because I was afraid that I would not be able to perform the *Hajj*). He said, "What is wrong with you? Have you got your period?" I replied, "Yes." He said, "This is a thing Allāh has decreed for all the daughters of Adam, so do what all the pilgrims do but do not perform the *Tawāf*

(١٠) بَابٌ مِنْ ذَبْحِ صَحِيَّةٍ غَيْرِهِ،
وَأَعَانَ رَجُلٌ ابْنَ عُمَرَ فِي بَدَنَتِهِ،
وَأَمَرَ أَبُو مُوسَى بَنَاتِهِ أَنْ يُضَحِّينَ
بَأَيْدِيهِنَّ.

٥٥٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا
سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ
الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ
اللهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ
ﷺ بِسَرِفٍ وَأَنَا أَبْكِي، فَقَالَ: «مَا
لَكَ؟ أَنْفُسْتِ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ:

around the Ka'bah." 'Āishah added: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ slaughtered some cows as sacrifices on behalf of his wives. (See H. 294)

(11) CHAPTER. To slaughter the sacrifice after the ('Eid) Ṣalāt (prayer).

5560. Narrated Al-Barā' رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I heard the Prophet ﷺ delivering a *Khutba*, and he said (on the Day of 'Eid-ul-Adhā), "The first thing we will do on this day of ours is that we will offer the 'Eid prayer, then we will return and slaughter our sacrifices; and whoever does so, then indeed he has followed our legal way and whoever slaughtered his sacrifice [before the ('Eid) (prayer)], what he offered was just meat that he presented to his family and that was not a sacrifice." Abū Burda got up and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! I slaughtered the sacrifice before the ('Eid) Ṣalāt (prayer) and I have got a *Jadhā'a* (kid) which is better than an old sheep." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Slaughter it to make up for that, but it will not be sufficient for anybody else after you."

(12) CHAPTER. Whoever slaughters his sacrifice before the 'Eid prayer should repeat it (slaughter another sacrifice).

5561. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever slaughtered the sacrifice before the 'Eid prayer, should repeat it (slaughter another one)." A man said "This is the day on which meat is desired." Then he mentioned the needs of his neighbours (for meat) and the Prophet ﷺ seemed to accept his excuse. The man said, "I have a *Jadhā'a* which is to me better than

«هَذَا أَمْرٌ كَتَبَهُ اللهُ عَلَى بَنَاتِ آدَمَ، أَقْضِي مَا يَقْضِي الْحَاجُّ غَيْرَ أَنْ لَا تَطُوفِي بِالْبَيْتِ». وَصَحَّى رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَنْ نِسَائِهِ بِالْبَقْرِ. [راجع: ٢٩٤]

(١١) بَابُ الذَّبْحِ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ

٥٥٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مِنْهَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي زُبَيْدٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الشَّعْبِيَّ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَخْطُبُ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ أَوَّلَ مَا نَبْدَأُ بِهِ مِنْ يَوْمِنَا هَذَا أَنْ نُصَلِّيَ ثُمَّ نَرْجِعَ فَتَنْحَرَهُ، فَمَنْ فَعَلَ هَذَا فَقَدْ أَصَابَ سُنَّتَنَا. وَمَنْ نَحَرَ فَإِنَّمَا هُوَ لَحْمٌ يُقَدَّمُهُ لِأَهْلِهِ لَيْسَ مِنَ الشُّكِّ فِي شَيْءٍ». فَقَالَ أَبُو بُرْدَةَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ، ذَبَحْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أُصَلِّيَ وَعِنْدِي جَذَعَةٌ خَيْرٌ مِنْ مُسِنَّةٍ، فَقَالَ: «اجْعَلْهَا مَكَانَهَا وَلَنْ تَجْزِيَ - أَوْ تُوفِّي - عَنْ أَحَدٍ بَعْدَكَ». [راجع: ٩٥١]

(١٢) بَابُ مَنْ ذَبَحَ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ أَعَادَ

٥٥٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ ذَبَحَ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ فَلْيُعِدْ». فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: هَذَا يَوْمٌ يُسْتَهَى فِيهِ اللَّحْمُ - وَذَكَرَ هَنَّةً مِنْ جِيرَانِهِ،

two sheep.” The Prophet ﷺ allowed him (to slaughter it as a sacrifice). But I do not know whether this permission was general for all Muslims or not. The Prophet ﷺ then went towards two rams and slaughtered them, and the people went towards their sheep and slaughtered them.

5562. Narrated Jundab bin Sufyān Al-Bajalī: I witnessed the Prophet ﷺ on the Day of *Nahr*. He said, “Whoever slaughtered the sacrifice before offering the ‘*Eid*’ prayer, should slaughter another sacrifice in its place; and whoever has not slaughtered their sacrifice should slaughter now (i.e. after the ‘*Eid*’ prayer).”

5563. Narrated Al-Barā’: One day Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ offered the ‘*Eid Ṣalāt*’ (prayer) and said, “Whoever offers our ‘*Ṣalāt*’ (prayer) and faces our *Qiblah* should not slaughter the sacrifice till he finishes the ‘*Eid*’ prayer.” Abū Burda bin Niyār got up and said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! I have already done it. The Prophet ﷺ said, “That is something you have done before its due time.” Abū Burda said, “I have a *Jadha’a* (kid) which is better than two old sheep; shall I slaughter it?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Yes, but it will not be sufficient for anyone after you.”

فَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَذْرَهُ - وَعِنْدِي
جَدْعَةٌ خَيْرٌ مِنْ شَاتَيْنِ، فَرَخَّصَ لَهُ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، فَلَا أُدْرِي بَلَّغَتِ الرُّخْصَةَ
أَمْ لَا، ثُمَّ أَنْكَفَأَ إِلَى كَبْشَيْنِ، يَعْنِي
فَذَبِحَهُمَا، ثُمَّ أَنْكَفَأَ النَّاسُ إِلَى غُنَيْمَةٍ
فَذَبِحُوهَا. [راجع: ٩٥٤]

٥٥٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا
شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَسْوَدُ بْنُ قَيْسٍ:
سَمِعْتُ جُنْدَبَ بْنَ سُفْيَانَ الْبَجَلِيَّ
قَالَ: شَهِدْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ
قَالَ: «مَنْ ذَبَحَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ فَلْيُعِدْ
مَكَانَهَا أُخْرَى، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَذْبَحْ
فَلْيَذْبَحْ». [راجع: ٩٥٤]

٥٥٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ
إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ
فِرَاسٍ، عَنْ عَامِرٍ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ قَالَ:
صَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ،
فَقَالَ: «مَنْ صَلَّى صَلَاتَنَا وَاسْتَقْبَلَ
قِبْلَتَنَا فَلَا يَذْبَحُ حَتَّى يَنْصَرِفَ». فَقَامَ
أَبُو بُرْدَةَ بْنُ نِيَّارٍ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ، فَعَلْتُ، فَقَالَ: «هُوَ شَيْءٌ
عَجَلْتَهُ». قَالَ: فَإِنَّ عِنْدِي جَدْعَةً هِيَ
خَيْرٌ مِنْ مُسْتَتَيْنِ، أَدْبَحُهَا؟ قَالَ:
«نَعَمْ، ثُمَّ لَا تَجْزِي عَنْ أَحَدٍ بَعْدَكَ».
قَالَ عَامِرٌ: هِيَ خَيْرٌ نَسِيكَتَيْهِ.

[راجع: ٩٥١]

(13) CHAPTER. To put one's foot on the side of the animal at the time of slaughtering.

(١٣) بَابُ وَضْعِ الْقَدَمِ عَلَى صَفْحِ
الدَّبِيحَةِ

5564. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ used to offer as sacrifices, two horned rams, black and white in colour, and used to put his foot on their sides and slaughter them with his own hands.

(14) CHAPTER. To say *Takbīr* (*Allāhu Akbar*) while slaughtering (a sacrifice).

5565. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ offered as sacrifices, two horned rams black and white in colour. He slaughtered them with his own hands and mentioned Allāh's Name over them and said *Takbīr* and put his foot on their sides.

(15) CHAPTER. If someone sends his *Hady* to be slaughtered then nothing lawful is rendered unlawful for him.

5566. Narrated Masrūq that he came to 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا and said to her, "O Mother of the believers! There is a man who sends a *Hady* to Ka'bah and stays in his city and requests that his *Hady* camel be garlanded while he remains as a *Muhrim* from that day till the people finish their *Ihrām* (after completing all the ceremonies of *Hajj*)" (What do you say about it?) Masrūq added, I heard the clapping of her hands behind the curtain. She said. "I used to twist the garlands for *Al-Hady* of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and he used to send his *Hady* to Ka'bah but he never used to regard as unlawful what was lawful for men to do with their wives till the people returned (from *Al-Hajj*)."

٥٥٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مِنْهَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يُضْحِي بِكَبْشَيْنِ أَمْلَحَيْنِ أَفْرَنَيْنِ، وَيَضَعُ رِجْلَهُ عَلَى صَفْحَتَيْهِمَا وَيَذْبُحُهُمَا بِيَدِهِ. [راجع: ٥٥٥٣]

(١٤) بَابُ التَّكْبِيرِ عِنْدَ الذَّبْحِ

٥٥٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَّانَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ قَالَ: ضَحَّى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِكَبْشَيْنِ أَمْلَحَيْنِ أَفْرَنَيْنِ، ذَبَحَهُمَا بِيَدِهِ، وَسَمَّى وَكَبَّرَ، وَوَضَعَ رِجْلَهُ عَلَى صِفَاحِهِمَا. [راجع: ٥٥٥٣]

(١٥) بَابٌ: إِذَا بَعَثَ بِهَدْيِهِ لِيُذْبَحَ لَمْ يَحْرُمَ عَلَيْهِ شَيْءٌ

٥٥٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ: أَنَّهُ أَتَى عَائِشَةَ فَقَالَ لَهَا: يَا أُمَّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، إِنَّ رَجُلًا يَبْعَثُ بِالْهَدْيِ إِلَى الْكَعْبَةِ وَيَجْلِسُ فِي الْمَضْرِ فَيُوصِي أَنْ تُقْلَدَ بَدَنَتُهُ فَلَا يَزَالُ مِنْ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمَ مُحْرَمًا حَتَّى يَجِلَّ النَّاسُ. قَالَ: فَسَمِعْتُ تَضْفِيقَهَا مِنْ وِرَاءِ الْحِجَابِ، فَقَالَتْ: لَقَدْ كُنْتُ أَفْتَلُ فَلَانَدَّ هَذَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَيَبْعَثُ هَدْيَهُ إِلَى الْكَعْبَةِ فَمَا يَحْرُمُ عَلَيْهِ مِمَّا

(16) CHAPTER. What may be eaten of the meat of sacrifices and what may be taken as journey food.

5567. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: During the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ we used to take with us the meat of the sacrifices (of 'Eid-ul-Adhā) to Al-Madīna. (The narrator often said: The meat of Al-Hady).

5568. Narrated Abū Sa'īd (Al-Khudrī) رضي الله عنه that once he was not present (at the time of 'Eid-ul-Adhā) and when he came, some meat was presented to him, and the people said (to him), "This is the meat of our sacrifices." He said, "Take it away: I shall not taste it." (In his narration) Abū Sa'īd added: I got up and went to my brother, Abū Qatāda (who was his maternal brother and was one of the warriors of the battle of Badr) and mentioned that to him. He said, "A new verdict was given in your absence (i.e., meat of sacrifices was allowed to be stored and eaten later on)."

5569. Narrated Salama bin Al-Akwa': The Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever has slaughtered a sacrifice should not keep anything of its meat after three days." When it was the next year the people said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Shall we do as we did last year?" He said, "Eat of it and feed of it to others and store of it, for in that year the people were having a hard time and I

حَلَّ لِلرِّجَالِ مِنْ أَهْلِهِ حَتَّى يَرْجِعَ النَّاسُ. [راجع: ١٦٩٦]

(١٦) بَابُ مَا يُؤْكَلُ مِنْ لُحُومِ الْأَضَاحِيِّ وَمَا يُتَزَوَّدُ مِنْهَا

٥٥٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: قَالَ عَمْرُو: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ، سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: كُنَّا نَتَزَوَّدُ لُحُومَ الْأَضَاحِيِّ عَلَى عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ. وَقَالَ غَيْرَ مَرَّةٍ: لُحُومِ الْهَدْيِ. [راجع: ١٧١٩]

٥٥٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ: أَنَّ ابْنَ خَبَّابٍ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ يُحَدِّثُ: أَنَّهُ كَانَ غَائِبًا فَقَدِمَ فَقَدِمَ إِلَيْهِ لَحْمٌ، فَأَلَوْا: هَذَا مِنْ لَحْمِ ضَحَايَانَا، فَقَالَ: أَخْرُوهُ لَا أَذُوقُهُ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ قُمْتُ فَخَرَجْتُ حَتَّى آتَيْتُ أَخِي أَبَا قَتَادَةَ - وَكَانَ أَخَاهُ لِأُمِّهِ وَكَانَ بَدْرِيًّا - فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لَهُ فَقَالَ: إِنَّهُ قَدْ حَدَّثَ بَعْدَكَ أَمْرٌ. [راجع: ٣٩٩٧]

٥٥٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ ضَحَّى مِنْكُمْ فَلَا يُضْحِئَنَّ بَعْدَ ثَلَاثَةِ وَيَقِي فِي بَيْتِهِ مِنْهُ شَيْءٌ». فَلَمَّا كَانَ الْعَامُ الْمُقْبِلُ قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ،

wanted you to help (the needy).”

5570. Narrated Ḍayy al-Ḍayy: رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا 'Aishah: We used to salt some of the meat of sacrifice and present it to the Prophet ﷺ at Al-Madīna. Once he said, “Do not eat (of that meat) for more than three days.” That was not a final order, but (that year) he wanted us to feed of it to others, Allāh knows better.

5571. Narrated Abū 'Ubaid, the freed slave of Ibn Azhar that he witnessed the day of 'Eid-ul-Adhā with 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. 'Umar offered the 'Eid prayer before the *Khutba* and then delivered the *Khutba* before the people, saying, “O people! Allāh's Messenger ﷺ has forbidden you to observe *Saum* (fast) (on the first day of) each of these two 'Eid, for one of them is the day of breaking your *Saum* (fast), and the other is the one, on which you eat the meat of your sacrifices.”

5572. Abū 'Ubaid said (in continuation of H. No. 5571): Then I witnessed the 'Eid with 'Uthmān bin 'Affān, and that was on a Friday. He offered the ('Eid) *Ṣalāt* (prayer) before the *Khutba*, saying, “O people! Today

نَفَعَلْ كَمَا فَعَلْنَا الْعَامَ الْمَاضِي؟ قَالَ: «كُلُوا وَأَطْعِمُوا وَادْجِرُوا، فَإِنَّ ذَلِكَ الْعَامَ كَانَ بِالنَّاسِ جَهْدٌ فَأَرَدْتُ أَنْ تُعِينُوا فِيهَا».

٥٥٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَخِي، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ بِنْتِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: الصَّحِيَّةُ كُنَّا نُمَلِّحُ مِنْهُ، فَتَقَدَّمُ بِهِ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِالْمَدِينَةِ، فَقَالَ: «لَا تَأْكُلُوا إِلَّا ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ». وَلَيْسَتْ بِعَزِيمَةٍ، وَلَكِنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ تُنْظَمَ مِنْهُ، وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ. [راجع: ٥٤٢٣]

٥٥٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا جِبَّانُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنْ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو عُبَيْدٍ مَوْلَى ابْنِ أَزْهَرَ أَنَّهُ شَهِدَ الْعِيدَ يَوْمَ الْأَضْحَى مَعَ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، فَصَلَّى قَبْلَ الْخُطْبَةِ ثُمَّ خَطَبَ النَّاسَ فَقَالَ: يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ، إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ نَهَاكُمْ عَنْ صِيَامِ هَذَيْنِ الْعِيدَيْنِ، أَمَّا أَحَدُهُمَا فَيَوْمٌ فَطَرَكْتُمْ مِنْ صِيَامِكُمْ، وَأَمَّا الْآخَرُ فَيَوْمٌ تَأْكُلُونَ مِنْ نُسُكِكُمْ.

[راجع: ١٩٩٠]

٥٥٧٢ - قَالَ أَبُو عُبَيْدٍ: ثُمَّ شَهِدْتُ الْعِيدَ مَعَ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَفَّانَ، وَكَانَ ذَلِكَ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ، فَصَلَّى قَبْلَ

you have two 'Eids (festivals, i.e., Friday and 'Eid) together, so whoever of those who live at *Al-'Awālī* (suburbs) would like to wait for the *Jumu'ah* prayer, he may wait, and whoever would like to return (home) is granted my permission to do so."

5573. Then I witnessed (the 'Eid) with 'Alī bin Abī Ṭālib, and he too offered the 'Eid prayer before the *Khuṭba* and then delivered the *Khuṭba* before the people and said, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ has forbidden you to eat the meat of your sacrifices for more than three days."

5574. Narrated Sālim: 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما said, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Eat of the meat of sacrifices (of 'Eid-ul-Adhā) for three days." When 'Abdullāh departed from Minā, he used to eat (bread with) oil, lest he should eat of the meat of *Hady* (which is regarded as unlawful after the three days of the 'Eid).

الْحُطْبَةِ، ثُمَّ حَطَبَ فَقَالَ: يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ، إِنَّ هَذَا يَوْمٌ قَدْ اجْتَمَعَ لَكُمْ فِيهِ عِيدَانِ، فَمَنْ أَحَبَّ أَنْ يَنْتَظِرَ الْجُمُعَةَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعَوَالِي فَلْيَنْتَظِرْ، وَمَنْ أَحَبَّ أَنْ يَرْجِعَ فَقَدْ أُذِنَتْ لَهُ.

٥٥٧٣ - قَالَ أَبُو عُبَيْدٍ: ثُمَّ شَهِدْتُهُ مَعَ عَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ فَصَلَّى قَبْلَ الْحُطْبَةِ، ثُمَّ حَطَبَ النَّاسُ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَاكُمْ أَنْ تَأْكُلُوا لَحُومَ نُسُكِكُمْ فَوْقَ ثَلَاثٍ.

وَعَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ نَحْوَهُ.

٥٥٧٤ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَخِي ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «كُلُوا مِنَ الْأَضَاحِيِّ ثَلَاثًا». وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يَأْكُلُ بِالزَّيْتِ حِينَ يَنْفِرُ مِنْ مَتَى مِنْ أَجْلِ لَحُومِ الْهَدْيِ.