

79 – THE BOOK OF ASKING PERMISSION (TO ENTER SOMEBODY ELSE'S DWELLING PLACE)

٧٩ - كتاب الاستئذان

(1) CHAPTER. How the *Salām* (greeting) began.

(١) بَابُ بَدَأِ السَّلَامِ

6227. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Allāh created Ādam in His Image⁽¹⁾ sixty cubits (about 30 metres) in height. When He created him, He said (to him), 'Go and greet that group of angels sitting there, and listen what they will say in reply to you, for that will be your greeting and the greeting of your offspring.' Ādam (went and) said '*As-Salāmu 'alaikum* (peace be upon you).' They replied '*As-Salāmu-'alaika wa Raḥmatullāh* (peace and Allāh's Mercy be on you).' So they increased '*Wa Raḥmatullāh*.'" The Prophet ﷺ added, "So, whoever will enter Paradise, will be of the shape and picture of Ādam. Since then the creation of Ādam's (offspring) (i.e., stature of human beings) is being diminished continuously up to the present time."

٦٢٢٧ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ هَمَّامٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «خَلَقَ اللهُ آدَمَ عَلَى صُورَتِهِ، طُولُهُ سِتُونَ ذِرَاعًا، فَلَمَّا خَلَقَهُ قَالَ: اذْهَبْ فَسَلِّمْ عَلَى أَوْلِيكَ التَّنْفِرِ مِنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ جُلُوسٍ فَاسْتَمِعْ مَا يُحْيُونَكَ، فَإِنَّهَا تَحْيِيَّتُكَ وَتَحْيِيَّةُ ذُرِّيَّتِكَ، فَقَالَ: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ، فَقَالُوا: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ، فَرَادَوْهُ: وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ. فَكُلُّ مَنْ يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ عَلَى صُورَةِ آدَمَ، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ الْخَلْقُ يَنْقُصُ بَعْدُ حَتَّى الْآنَ».

[راجع: ٣٣٢٦]

(2) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تَعَالَى: "O you who believe! Enter not houses other than your own... up to ...(And Allāh has knowledge of what you reveal) and what you conceal." (V.24:27-29)

(٢) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَدْخُلُوا بُيُوتًا غَيْرَ بُيُوتِكُمْ﴾ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ ﴿وَمَا تَكْتُمُونَ﴾

[النور: ٢٧-٢٩]

(1) (H. 6227) 'His Image' means that Ādam has been bestowed with life, knowledge, power of hearing, seeing, understanding, etc., but the features etc. of Ādam are different from those of Allāh, only the names are the same, e.g., Allāh has life and knowledge and power of understanding, and Ādam also has them, but there is no comparison between the Creator and the created thing. As Allāh says in the Qur'an: "...There is nothing like unto Him, and He is the All-Hearer, the All-Seer." (V.42:11). Allāh also does not eat nor sleep, while Adam used to eat and sleep. (See *Faḥ Al-Bārī*) [Vol. 6 and Vol.13].

And Sa'id bin Abi Hasan said to Al-Hasan, "The non-Arab women expose their chests and heads." Al-Hasan said (to Sa'id), "Avert your eyes from them, for Allāh عَزَّ وَجَلَّ says:

"Tell the believing men to lower their gaze (from looking at forbidden things), and protect their private parts (from illegal sexual acts)..." (V.24:30)

And Qatāda added (in the explanation of the above verse), "Guard (their modesty) against what is unlawful for them."

And Allāh also said:

"And tell the believing women to lower their gaze (from looking at forbidden things) and protect their private parts (from illegal sexual acts)..." (V.24:31)

And the dishonesty of eyes means to gaze at a forbidden thing.

And Az-Zuhri said (as regard looking at a girl who has not yet reached the age of puberty), "It is not right to look at any of those girls at whom one has a desire to look, even if she is of very young age." And 'Atā disliked to look at those slave-girls who used to be sold in Makkah unless he wanted to buy.

6228. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: Al-Faḍl bin 'Abbās rode behind Allāh's Messenger ﷺ as his companion rider on the back portion of his she-camel on the day of *Nahr* (slaughtering of sacrifice, 10th Dhul-Hijja) and Al-Faḍl was a handsome man. The Prophet ﷺ stopped to give the people verdicts (regarding their matters). In the meantime, a beautiful woman from the tribe of *Khath'am* came, asking the verdict of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. Al-Faḍl started looking at her as her beauty attracted him. The Prophet ﷺ looked behind while Al-Faḍl was looking at her; so the Prophet ﷺ held out his hand backwards and caught the chin

وَقَالَ سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي الْحَسَنِ لِلْحَسَنِ: إِنَّ نِسَاءَ الْعَجَمِ يَكْشِفْنَ صُدُورَهُنَّ وَرُؤُوسَهُنَّ، قَالَ: اصْرِفْ بَصْرَكَ عَنْهُنَّ، يَقُولُ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿قُلْ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ بَعْضُوا مِنْ أَبْصَارِهِمْ وَيَحْفَظُوا فُرُوجَهُمْ﴾ [النور: ٣٠] قَالَ قَتَادَةُ: عَمَّا لَا يَجِلُّ لَهُمْ ﴿وَقُلْ لِلْمُؤْمِنَاتِ بَعْضُضْنَ مِنْ أَبْصَارِهِنَّ وَيَحْفَظْنَ فُرُوجَهُنَّ﴾ [النور: ٣١] ﴿حَايَةَ الْأَعْيُنِ﴾ [عافر: ١٩]: مِنَ النَّظَرِ إِلَى مَا نُهِِيَ عَنْهُ، وَقَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ فِي النَّظَرِ إِلَى الْتِي لَمْ تَحْضُ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ: لَا يَصْلُحُ النَّظَرُ إِلَى شَيْءٍ مِنْهُنَّ مِمَّنْ يُسْتَهَى النَّظَرُ إِلَيْهِ وَإِنْ كَانَتْ صَغِيرَةً. وَكَرِهَ عَطَاءُ النَّظَرَ إِلَى الْجَوَارِي الْتِي يُبْعَنُ بِمَكَّةَ إِلَّا أَنْ يُرِيدَ أَنْ يُسْتَرِيَ.

٦٢٢٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ:

أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: أُرْدَفَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الْفَضْلُ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ خَلْفَهُ عَلَى عَجْزِ رَاحِلَتِهِ، وَكَانَ الْفَضْلُ رَجُلًا وَضِيئًا، فَوَقَفَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لِلنَّاسِ يُفْتِيهِمْ، وَأَقْبَلَتْ امْرَأَةٌ مِنْ خَثْعَمَ وَضِيئَةً تَسْتَفِي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَطَفِقَ الْفَضْلُ

of Al-Faḍl and turned his face (to the other side) in order that he should not gaze at her. She said, "O Allāh's Messenger! The obligation of performing *Hajj* enjoined by Allāh on His worshippers has become due (compulsory) on my father who is an old man and who cannot sit firmly on the riding animal. Will it be sufficient that I perform *Hajj* on his behalf?" He said, "Yes."

[See Vol. 2, *Ḥadīth* No. 1513]

6229. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Beware! Avoid sitting on the roads." They (the people) said, "O Allāh's Messenger! We can't help sitting (on the roads) as these are (our places) where we have talks." The Prophet ﷺ said, "If you refuse but to sit, then pay the road its right." They asked, "What is the right of the road, O Allāh's Messenger?" He said, "Lowering your gaze, refraining from harming others, returning greetings and enjoining what is *Al-Ma'rūf* (Islāmic Monotheism and all that which Islām orders one to do), and forbidding what is *Al-Munkar* (disbelief, polytheism of all kinds and every evil deed)."

(3) CHAPTER. *As-Salām* is one of the Names of Allāh تعالى. (Allāh's Statement): "When you are greeted with a greeting, greet in return with what is better than it, or (at least) return it equally..." (V.4:86)

6230. Narrated 'Abdullāh (bin Mas'ūd) رضي الله عنه: Whenever we offered *Ṣalāt*

يَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهَا، وَأَعَجَبَهُ حُسْنُهَا، فَالْتَمَتَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَالْفَضْلُ يَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهَا، فَأَخْلَفَ بِيَدِهِ فَأَخَذَ بَذَقِنِ الْفَضْلِ. فَعَدَلَ وَجْهَهُ عَنِ النَّظَرِ إِلَيْهَا، فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ فَرِيضَةَ اللَّهِ فِي الْحَجِّ عَلَى عِبَادِهِ أَدْرَكَتْ أَبِي شَيْخًا كَبِيرًا لَا يَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ يَسْتَوِيَ عَلَى الرَّاحِلَةِ، فَهَلْ يَقْضِي عَنْهُ أَنْ أُحِجَّ عَنْهُ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ». [راجع: ١٥١٣]

٦٢٢٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِيَّاكُمْ وَالْجُلُوسَ بِالطَّرِيقَاتِ»، فَقَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، مَا لَنَا مِنْ مَجَالِسِنَا بَدُّ نَتَحَدَّثُ فِيهَا. فَقَالَ: «إِذَا أَبَيْتُمْ إِلَّا الْمَجْلِسَ فَأَعْطُوا الطَّرِيقَ حَقَّهُ»، قَالُوا: وَمَا حَقُّ الطَّرِيقِ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: «غَضُّ الْبَصَرِ، وَكَفُّ الْأَدَى، وَرَدُّ السَّلَامِ، وَالْأَمْرُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ، وَالنَّهْيُ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ». [راجع: ٢٤٦٥]

(٣) بَابُ السَّلَامِ اسْمٌ مِنْ أَسْمَاءِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى ﴿وَإِذَا حُيِّتُمْ بِتَحِيَّةٍ فَحَيُّوا بِأَحْسَنَ مِنْهَا أَوْ رُدُّوهَا﴾ [النساء: ٨٦]،

٦٢٣٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ:

(prayer) with the Prophet ﷺ, we used to say : *As-Salām* be on Allāh from His worshippers, *As-Salām* be on Jibrīl (Gabriel), *As-Salām* be on Mikāel (Michael), *As-Salām* be on so-and-so. When the Prophet ﷺ finished his *Ṣalāt* (prayer), he faced us and said, “Allāh Himself is *As-Salām* (Peace), so when one sits in the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) (sitting posture for *At-Taḥiyāt*), one should say, ‘*At-Taḥiyātulillāhi waṣ-ṣalawātu, waṭ-ṭaiyibātu. As-salāmu ‘alaika aiyuhan-Nabiyyu wa raḥmatu-llāhi wa barakātuhu. As-Salāmu ‘alainā wa ‘alā ibādillah-iṣ-ṣāliḥin*,⁽¹⁾ for if he says that, it will be for all the pious slaves of Allāh in the heavens and the earth. (Then he should say), ‘*Ash-hadu an lā ilāha illallāhu wa ash-hadu anna Muḥammadan ‘abduhū wa Rasūluhū*,’⁽²⁾ and then he can choose whatever speech (i.e., invocation) he wishes.”

[See Vol. 1, *Ḥadīth* No. 835]

(4) CHAPTER. The small number (of persons) should greet the large number (of persons).

6231. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “The young should greet the old, the passerby should greet the sitting one, and the small group of persons should greet the large group of persons.”

حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي شَقِيقٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: كُنَّا إِذَا صَلَّيْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قُلْنَا: السَّلَامُ عَلَى اللَّهِ قَبْلَ عِبَادِهِ، السَّلَامُ عَلَى جِبْرِيلَ، السَّلَامُ عَلَى ميكَائيلَ، السَّلَامُ عَلَى فُلَانٍ وَفُلَانٍ. فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَقْبَلَ عَلَيْنَا بِوَجْهِهِ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ السَّلَامُ، فَإِذَا جَلَسَ أَحَدُكُمْ فِي الصَّلَاةِ فَلْيُقِلْ: التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ - فَإِنَّهُ إِذَا قَالَ ذَلِكَ أَصَابَ كُلَّ عَبْدٍ صَالِحٍ فِي السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ - أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ، ثُمَّ يَتَخَيَّرُ بَعْدُ مِنَ الْكَلَامِ مَا شَاءَ.»

[راجع: ٨٣١]

(٤) بَابُ تَسْلِيمِ الْقَلِيلِ عَلَى الْكَثِيرِ

٦٢٣١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مِقَاتٍ أَبُو الْحَسَنِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يُسَلِّمُ الصَّغِيرُ عَلَى الْكَبِيرِ، وَالْمَارُّ عَلَى

(1) (H. 6230) All the compliments and the best regards prayers, and good things are due to Allāh; peace be on you, O Prophet, and Allāh's Mercy and Blessings be on you. Peace be on us and on the true pious worshippers of Allāh.

(2) (H. 6230) I testify that none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh; and I testify that Muḥammad ﷺ is His slave and His Messenger.

القاعِدِ، وَالْقَلِيلُ عَلَى الْكَثِيرِ». [انظر:

٦٢٣٢، ٦٢٣٣، ٦٢٣٤]

(5) CHAPTER. The riding person should greet the walking person.

(٥) بَابُ يُسَلِّمُ الرَّاَكِبُ عَلَى الْمَاشِي

6232. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The riding one should greet the walking one, and the walking one should greet the sitting one, and the small number of persons should greet the large number of persons."

٦٢٣٢ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

سَلَامٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَخْلَدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي زِيَادٌ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ثَابِتًا مَوْلَى ابْنِ يَزِيدَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يُسَلِّمُ الرَّاَكِبُ عَلَى الْمَاشِي، وَالْمَاشِي عَلَى الْقَاعِدِ، وَالْقَلِيلُ عَلَى الْكَثِيرِ». [راجع: ٦٢٣١]

(6) CHAPTER. The walking person should greet the sitting one

(٦) بَابُ يُسَلِّمُ الْمَاشِي عَلَى الْقَاعِدِ

6233. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The riding person should greet the walking one, and the walking one should greet the sitting one, and the small number of persons should greet the large number of persons."

٦٢٣٣ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ

إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي زِيَادٌ أَنَّ ثَابِتًا أَخْبَرَهُ وَهُوَ مَوْلَى عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «يُسَلِّمُ الرَّاَكِبُ عَلَى الْمَاشِي، وَالْمَاشِي عَلَى الْقَاعِدِ، وَالْقَلِيلُ عَلَى الْكَثِيرِ». [راجع: ٦٢٣١]

(7) CHAPTER. The younger person should greet the older one.

(٧) بَابُ يُسَلِّمُ الصَّغِيرُ عَلَى الْكَبِيرِ

6234. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The younger person should greet the older one, and the walking person should greet the sitting one, and the small number of persons should greet

٦٢٣٤ - وَقَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ، عَنْ

مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ صَفْوَانَ بْنِ سَلِيمٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي

the large number of persons.”

(8) CHAPTER. To propagate *As-Salām* (greeting) (among the people).

6235. Narrated Al-Bara' bin 'Azib رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allah's Messenger ﷺ ordered us to do seven (things) : to visit the sick, to follow the funeral processions, to say *Tashmūt*⁽¹⁾ to a sneezer, to help the weak, to help the oppressed ones, to propagate *As-Salām* (greeting), and to help others to fulfil their oaths (if it is not sinful). He forbade us to drink from silver utensils, to wear gold rings, to ride on silken saddles, to wear silk clothes, *Dibāj* (thick silk cloth), *Qassiy* and *Istabraq* (two kinds of silk).

[See Vol. 7, *Hadīth* No. 5635]

(9) CHAPTER. To greet those whom one knows and those whom one does not know.

6236. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Amr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: A man asked the Prophet ﷺ, "What sort of deeds or traits of Islām are good?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "To feed others; and to greet those whom you know and those whom you do not know."

هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يُسَلِّمُ الصَّغِيرُ عَلَى الْكَبِيرِ، وَالْمَارُّ عَلَى الْقَاعِدِ، وَالْقَلِيلُ عَلَى الْكَثِيرِ».

[راجع: ٦٢٣١]

(٨) بَابُ إِفْشَاءِ السَّلَامِ

٦٢٣٥ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنْ أَشْعَثَ بْنِ أَبِي الشَّعْثَاءِ، عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ سُوَيْدِ بْنِ مِقْرَانَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: أَمَرَنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِسَبْعٍ: بِعِيَادَةِ الْمَرِيضِ، وَاتِّبَاعِ الْجَنَائِزِ، وَتَشْمِيمِ الْعَاطِسِ، وَنَصْرِ الضَّعِيفِ، وَعَوْنِ الْمَظْلُومِ، وَإِفْشَاءِ السَّلَامِ، وَإِثْرَارِ الْمُقْسِمِ. وَنَهَى عَنِ الشُّرْبِ فِي الْفِضَّةِ، وَنَهَى عَنِ تَحْتَمِ الْذَّهَبِ، وَعَنْ رُكُوبِ الْمَيَاثِرِ وَعَنْ لُبْسِ الْحَرِيرِ وَالذَّبَّاجِ وَالْقَسِيِّ وَالِاسْتَبْرَقِ.

[راجع: ١٢٣٩]

(٩) بَابُ السَّلَامِ لِلْمَعْرِفَةِ وَغَيْرِ الْمَعْرِفَةِ

٦٢٣٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ: حَدَّثَنِي يَزِيدُ، عَنْ أَبِي الْخَيْرِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو: أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ: أَيُّ الْإِسْلَامِ خَيْرٌ؟ قَالَ: «تُطْعِمُ الطَّعَامَ

(1) (H. 6235) *Tashmūt* means to say 'May Allāh bestow His Mercy on you' to a sneezer who has already said, '*Alhamdu-lillāh* (Praise be to Allāh).'

6237. Narrated Abū Ayyūb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "It is not lawful for a Muslim to desert (not to speak to) his brother Muslim for more than three days; while meeting, one turns his face to one side and the other turns his face to the other side. Lo! The better of the two is the one who starts greeting the other."

وَتَقْرَأُ السَّلَامَ، عَلَى مَنْ عَرَفْتَ وَعَلَى مَنْ لَمْ تَعْرِفْ». [راجع: ١٢]

٦٢٣٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ اللَّيْثِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَحِلُّ لِمُسْلِمٍ أَنْ يَهْجُرَ أَخَاهُ فَوْقَ ثَلَاثِ، يَلْتَقِيَانِ فَيُصَدُّ هَذَا، وَيُصَدُّ هَذَا، وَخَيْرُهُمَا الَّذِي يَبْدَأُ بِالسَّلَامِ». وَذَكَرَ سُفْيَانُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَهُ مِنْهُ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ. [راجع: ٦٠٧٧]

(10) CHAPTER. The Divine Verse of *Al-Hijāb* (veiling of women).

6238. Narrated Anas bin Mālik that he was a boy of ten at the time when the Prophet ﷺ emigrated to Al-Madīna. He added: I served Allāh's Messenger ﷺ for ten years (the last part of his lifetime) and I know more than the people about the occasion whereupon the order of *Al-Hijāb* was revealed (to the Prophet ﷺ). Ubayy bin Ka'b used to ask me about it. It was revealed (for the first time) during the marriage of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ with Zainab bint Jahsh. In the morning, the Prophet ﷺ was a bridegroom of her and he invited the people, who took their meals and went away, but a group of them remained with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and they prolonged their stay. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ got up and went out, and I, too, went out along with him till he came to the lintel of 'Ā'isha's dwelling place. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ thought that those people had left by then, so he returned, and I, too, returned with him till he entered upon Zainab and found that they were still sitting

٦٢٣٨ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُوسُفُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: كَانَ ابْنُ عَشْرِ سِنِينَ مَقَدَّمَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ، فَخَدَمْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَشْرًا حَيَاتَهُ، وَكُنْتُ أَعْلَمُ النَّاسِ بِشَأْنِ الْحِجَابِ حِينَ أَنْزَلَ، وَقَدْ كَانَ أَبِي بْنُ كَعْبٍ يَسْأَلُنِي عَنْهُ. وَكَانَ أَوَّلَ مَا نَزَلَ فِي مُبْتَنَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِرَيْتَبِ بِنْتِ جَحْشٍ، أَصْبَحَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِهَا عَرُوسًا. فَدَعَا الْقَوْمَ فَأَصَابُوا مِنَ الطَّعَامِ، ثُمَّ خَرَجُوا وَبَقِيَ مِنْهُمْ رَهْطٌ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَطَالُوا الْمُكْثَ، فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَخَرَجَ وَخَرَجْتُ

there and had not yet gone. The Prophet ﷺ went out again, and so did I with him till he reached the lintel of 'Aisha's dwelling place, and then he thought that those people must have left by then, so he returned, and so did I with him, and found those people had gone. At that time the Divine Verse of *Al-Hijab* was revealed, and the Prophet ﷺ set a screen between me and him (his family).

مَعَهُ كَيْ يَخْرُجُوا، فَمَسَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَمَسَيْتُ مَعَهُ حَتَّى جَاءَ عَتَبَةَ حُجْرَةَ عَائِشَةَ ثُمَّ ظَنَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُمْ خَرَجُوا، فَرَجَعَ وَرَجَعْتُ مَعَهُ حَتَّى دَخَلْتُ عَلَى زَيْنَبَ فَإِذَا هُمْ جُلُوسٌ لَمْ يَتَفَرَّقُوا. فَرَجَعَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَرَجَعْتُ مَعَهُ حَتَّى بَلَغَ عَتَبَةَ حُجْرَةَ عَائِشَةَ فَظَنَّ أَنْ قَدْ خَرَجُوا فَرَجَعَ وَرَجَعْتُ، فَإِذَا هُمْ قَدْ خَرَجُوا. فَأُنزِلَ آيَةُ الْحِجَابِ فَضَرَبَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ سِتْرًا.

[راجع: ٤٧٩١]

6239. Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه: When the Prophet ﷺ married Zainab, the people came (to greet) and were offered a meal, and then they sat down (after finishing their meals) and started chatting. The Prophet ﷺ showed as if he wanted to get up, but they did not get up. When he noticed that, he got up, and some of the people also got up and went away, while some others kept on sitting. When the Prophet ﷺ returned to enter, he found the people still sitting, but then they got up and left. So I told the Prophet ﷺ of their departure and he came and went in. I intended to go in but the Prophet ﷺ put a screen between me and him, for Allāh revealed:

“O you who believe! Enter not the Prophet's houses...” (V.33:53)

٦٢٣٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النُّعْمَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ: قَالَ أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مِجَلَزٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: لَمَّا تَزَوَّجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ زَيْنَبَ دَخَلَ الْقَوْمُ فَطَعِمُوا ثُمَّ جَلَسُوا يَتَحَدَّثُونَ فَأَخَذَ كَأَنَّهُ يَتَهَيَّأُ لِلْقِيَامِ فَلَمَّ يَقُومُوا، فَلَمَّا رَأَى قَامَ، فَلَمَّا قَامَ قَامَ مَنْ قَامَ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ وَقَعَدَ بَقِيَّةُ الْقَوْمِ. وَأَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ جَاءَ لِيَدْخُلَ، فَإِذَا الْقَوْمُ جُلُوسٌ، ثُمَّ إِنَّهُمْ قَامُوا فَاذْهَبُوا، فَأَخْبَرْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَجَاءَ حَتَّى دَخَلَ فَدَهَبْتُ أَدْخُلُ فَأَلْقَى الْحِجَابَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ وَأُنزِلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى ﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَدْخُلُوا بُيُوتَ النَّبِيِّ﴾ الآية. قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: فِيهِ مِنَ الْفِقْهِ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يَسْتَأْذِنْهُمْ حِينَ قَامَ وَخَرَجَ. وَفِيهِ أَنَّهُ تَهَيَّأُ لِلْقِيَامِ وَهُوَ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يَقُومُوا. [راجع: ٤٧٩١]

6240. Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb used to say to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, "Let your wives be veiled." But Allāh's Messenger did not do so. The wives of the Prophet ﷺ used to go out to answer the call of nature at night only at Al-Manāṣi'. Once Sauda, the daughter of Zam'a, went out and she was a tall woman. 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb saw her while he was in a gathering, and said, "I have recognized you, O Sauda!" He ('Umar) said so as he was anxious for some Divine Orders regarding the *Hijāb* (the veiling of women). So Allāh عَزَّ وَجَلَّ revealed the Verse of *Al-Hijāb* (a complete body cover excluding the eyes).

[See Vol. 1, *Hadīth* No. 146]

(11) CHAPTER. Asking permission (for entering is enjoined) because of looking (i.e., lest one should look at the occupants of the house who may be in a state in which they dislike to be seen by others).

6241. Narrated Sahl bin Sa'd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: A man peeped through a round hole into the dwelling place of the Prophet ﷺ while the Prophet ﷺ had a *Midra* (an iron comb) with which he was scratching his head. The Prophet ﷺ said, "Had I known you were looking (through the hole), I would have pierced your eye with it (i.e., the comb)." Verily! The order of taking permission to enter has been enjoined because of that sight (that one should not look unlawfully at the state of others).

[See Vol. 7, *Hadīth* No. 5924]

٦٢٤٠ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ: أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا رَوَّجَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: كَانَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ يَقُولُ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ: احْبُجِّ نِسَاءَكَ. قَالَتْ: فَلَمْ يَفْعَلْ. وَكَانَ أَزْوَاجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يَخْرُجْنَ لَيْلًا إِلَى لَيْلٍ قَبْلَ الْمَنَاصِعِ، فَخَرَجَتْ سَوْدَةُ بِنْتُ زَمْعَةَ وَكَانَتْ امْرَأَةً طَوِيلَةً فَرَأَاهَا عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ وَهُوَ فِي الْمَجْلِسِ فَقَالَ: عَرَفْنَاكَ يَا سَوْدَةُ، حِرْصًا عَلَى أَنْ يُنْزَلَ الْحِجَابُ قَالَتْ: فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ آيَةَ الْحِجَابِ. [راجع: ١٤٦]

(١١) بَابُ: الاستئذان من أجل البصر

٦٢٤١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: حَفِظْتُهُ كَمَا أَنَّكَ هَاهُنَا عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ قَالَ: أَطَّلَعَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ جُحْرِ فِي حُجْرِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَمَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِذْرَى يَحْكُ بِهَ رَأْسَهُ، فَقَالَ: «لَوْ أَعْلَمْتُ أَنَّكَ تَنْتَظِرُ لَطَعَنْتُ بِهِ فِي عَيْنِكَ، إِنَّمَا جُعِلَ الاستئذان من أجل البصر».

[راجع: ٥٩٢٤]

6242. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: A man peeped into a room of the Prophet ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ stood up, holding an arrow head. It is as if I am just looking at him, trying to stab the man.

٦٢٤٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَطَّلَعَ مِنْ بَعْضِ حُجَرِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَامَ إِلَيْهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِمَشْقِصٍ أَوْ مَسَاقِصٍ، فَكَأَنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهِ يُخْتَلِ الرَّجُلُ لِيَطْعَنَهُ. [انظر: ٦٨٨٩، ٦٩٠٠]

(12) CHAPTER. (What is said regarding) the adultery of the body parts other than the private parts.

6243. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: I have not seen a thing resembling ‘lamam’ (minor sins) than what Abū Hurairah narrated from the Prophet ﷺ who said “Allāh has written for Ādam’s son his share of adultery which he commits inevitably. The adultery of the eyes is the sight (to gaze at a forbidden thing), the adultery of the tongue is the (forbidden, sinful) talk, and the innerself wishes and desires; and the private parts testify all this or deny it.”

٦٢٤٣ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحُمَيْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ طَاوُوسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: لَمْ أَرَ شَيْئًا أَشْبَهَ بِاللَّمَمِ مِنْ قَوْلِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ.

وَحَدَّثَنِي مَحْمُودٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ طَاوُوسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: مَا رَأَيْتُ شَيْئًا أَشْبَهَ بِاللَّمَمِ مِمَّا قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَتَبَ عَلَى ابْنِ آدَمَ حَظَّهُ مِنَ الزُّنَا، أَدْرَكَ ذَلِكَ لَا مَحَالَةَ، فَرْنَا الْعَيْنِ: النَّظْرُ، وَزْنَا اللِّسَانِ: الْمُنْطِقُ. وَالتَّنْفُسُ تَتَمَنَّى وَتَشْتَهِي، وَالْفَرْجُ يُصَدِّقُ ذَلِكَ كُلَّهُ وَيَكْذِبُهُ». [انظر: ٦٦١٢]

(13) CHAPTER. To greet somebody and ask permission thrice (only).

6244. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Whenever Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ greeted somebody, he used to greet him three

٦٢٤٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ

times,⁽¹⁾ and if he spoke a sentence, he used to repeat it thrice.

6245. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رضي الله عنه: While I was present in one of the gatherings of the *Anṣār*, Abū Mūsa came as if he was scared, and said, "I asked permission to enter upon 'Umar three times, but I was not given permission, so I returned." (When 'Umar came to know about it) he said to Abū Mūsa, "Why did you not enter?" Abū Mūsa replied, "I asked permission three times, and I was not given permission, so I returned, for Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'If anyone of you ask permission to enter thrice, and permission is not given, then he should return.'" 'Umar said, "By Allāh! We will ask Abū Mūsa to bring witnesses for it." (Abū Mūsa went to a gathering of the *Anṣār* and said), "Did anyone of you hear this from the Prophet ﷺ?" Ubayy bin Ka'b said, "By Allāh, none will go with you but the youngest of the people (as a witness)." (Abū Sa'īd) was the youngest of them, so I went with Abū Mūsa and informed 'Umar that the Prophet ﷺ had said so.

[See Vol. 3, *Hadith* No. 2062]

(14) CHAPTER. If a man is invited, should he ask permission to enter at his arrival?

Abū Hurairah said that the Prophet ﷺ

المُتَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا ثُمَامَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ رَضِيٍّ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا سَلَّمَ سَلَّمَ ثَلَاثًا، وَإِذَا تَكَلَّمَ بِكَلِمَةٍ أَعَادَهَا ثَلَاثًا. [راجع: ٩٤]

٦٢٤٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ خُصَيْفَةَ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: كُنْتُ فِي مَجْلِسٍ مِنْ مَجَالِسِ الْأَنْصَارِ إِذْ جَاءَ أَبُو مُوسَى كَأَنَّهُ مَذْعُورٌ فَقَالَ: اسْتَأْذَنْتُ عَلَى عُمَرَ ثَلَاثًا فَلَمْ يُؤْذَنْ لِي فَرَجَعْتُ، قَالَ: مَا مَعَكَ؟ قُلْتُ: اسْتَأْذَنْتُ ثَلَاثًا فَلَمْ يُؤْذَنْ لِي فَرَجَعْتُ. وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا اسْتَأْذَنْ أَحَدُكُمْ ثَلَاثًا فَلَمْ يُؤْذَنْ لَهُ فَلْيَرْجِعْ» فَقَالَ: وَاللَّهِ لَتَقِيمَنَّ عَلَيْهِ بَيْتَهُ. أَمِنْكُمْ أَحَدٌ سَمِعَهُ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ أَبِي: وَاللَّهِ لَا يَقُومُ مَعَكَ إِلَّا أَصْغَرُ الْقَوْمِ، فَكُنْتُ أَصْغَرُ الْقَوْمِ. فَقُمْتُ مَعَهُ فَأَخْبِرْتُ عُمَرَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ ذَلِكَ. [راجع: ٢٠٦٢]

وَقَالَ ابْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي يَزِيدُ، عَنْ بُسْرِ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ بِهَذَا.

(١٤) بَابٌ: إِذَا دُعِيَ الرَّجُلُ فَبَجَاءَ، هَلْ يَسْتَأْذِنُ؟

وَقَالَ سَعِيدٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ عَنْ أَبِي

(1) (H. 6244) This was his custom when he asked permission to enter. If he was not admitted after the third time, he would leave.

said, “(The invitation) in itself is the permission for him.”

رَافِعٍ عَنِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «هُوَ إِذْنُهُ».

6246. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I entered (the house) along with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. There he (ﷺ) found milk in a basin. He said, “O Abū Hirr! Go and call the people of *Suffa* to me.” I went to them and invited them. They came and asked permission to enter, and when it was given, they entered.

[For details see *Hadīth* No. 6452]

٦٢٤٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نَعِيمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ ذَرٍّ. وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ ذَرٍّ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُجَاهِدٌ، عَنِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَوَجَدَ لَبَنًا فِي قَدَحٍ فَقَالَ: «أَبَا هِرٍّ، الْحَقُّ أَهْلَ الصُّفَّةِ فَادْعُهُمْ إِلَيَّ»، قَالَ: فَاتَيْتُهُمْ فَدَعَوْتُهُمْ فَأَقْبَلُوا فَاسْتَأْذَنُوا فَأُذِنَ لَهُمْ فَدَخَلُوا.

[راجع: ٥٣٧٥]

(15) CHAPTER. To greet the boys.

6247. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ that he passed by a group of boys and greeted them and said, “The Prophet ﷺ used to do so.”

(١٥) بَابُ التَّسْلِيمِ عَلَى الصَّبِيَّانِ
٦٢٤٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْجَعْدِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ سَيَّارٍ، عَنْ ثَابِتِ بْنِ النَّبَائِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّهُ مَرَّ عَلَى صَبِيَّانٍ فَسَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَقَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَفْعَلُهُ.

(16) CHAPTER. The greetings of the men to the women, and of the women to the men.

6248. Narrated Abū Ḥāzim: Sahl said, “We used to feel happy on Friday.” I asked Sahl, “Why?” He said, “There was an old woman of our acquaintance who used to send somebody to *Budā'a* (Ibn Maslama said, “*Budā'a* was a garden of date-palms at Al-Madīna). She used to pull out the *Silq* (a kind of vegetable) from its roots and put it in a cooking pot, adding some powdered barley over it (and cook it). After finishing the *Jumu'ah* (Friday) *Ṣalāt* (prayer) we used to (pass by her and) greet her, whereupon she

(١٦) بَابُ تَسْلِيمِ الرِّجَالِ عَلَى النِّسَاءِ، وَالنِّسَاءِ عَلَى الرِّجَالِ
٦٢٤٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ سَهْلِ قَالَ: كُنَّا نَفْرَحُ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ، قُلْتُ لِسَهْلِ: وَلِمَ؟ قَالَ: كَانَتْ لَنَا عَجُوزٌ تُرْسِلُ إِلَى بُضَاعَةَ - قَالَ ابْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ: نَخْلٍ بِالْمَدِينَةِ - فَتَأْخُذُ مِنْ أَصُولِ السَّلْتِ فَتَطْرَحُهُ فِي قَدْرِ وَتُكْرِكُرُ حَبَاتٍ مِنْ شَعِيرٍ، إِذَا

would present us with that meal ; we used to feel happy because of that. We used to have neither a midday nap, nor meals, except after the Friday (*Salāt*).”

[See Vol. 2, *Hadīth* No. 938]

6249. Narrated ‘*Āishah* رضي الله عنها: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “O ‘*Āishah*! This is Jibril (Gabriel) sending his greetings to you.” I said, “Peace, and Allāh’s Mercy be on him (Gabriel). You see what we do not see.” (She was addressing Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ).

صَلَّيْنَا الْجُمُعَةَ انْصَرَفْنَا وَنُسَلِّمُ عَلَيْهَا
فَقَدَّمَهُ لِيْنَا فَنَفْرُحُ مِنْ أَجْلِهِ. وَمَا كُنَّا
نَقِيلُ وَلَا نَتَعَدَّى إِلَّا بَعْدَ الْجُمُعَةِ.
[راجع: ٩٣٨]

٦٢٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ:
أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ
الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ
الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا
قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا
عَائِشَةُ، هَذَا جِبْرِيلُ يَقْرَأُ عَلَيْكَ
السَّلَامَ»، قَالَتْ: فُلْتُ: وَعَلَيْهِ
السَّلَامُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ، تَرَى مَا لَا تَرَى،
تُرِيدُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ. تَابَعَهُ شُعَيْبٌ.
وَقَالَ يُونُسُ وَالتُّعْمَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ:
وَبَرَكَاتُهُ. [راجع: ٣٢١٧]

(17) CHAPTER. If somebody says, “Who is that?” And the other replies, “I.”

6250. Narrated Jābir رضي الله عنه: I came to the Prophet ﷺ in order to consult him regarding my father’s debt. When I knocked at the door, he asked, “Who is that?” I replied, “I”. He said, “I, I?” He repeated it as if he disliked it.

(١٧) بَابُ إِذَا قَالَ: مَنْ ذَا؟ فَقَالَ:
أَنَا

٦٢٥٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ هِشَامُ
بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنْ
مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُنْكَدِرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
جَابِرًا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: أَتَيْتُ
النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِي دَيْنٍ كَانَ عَلَى أَبِي
فَدَقَقْتُ الْبَابَ، فَقَالَ: «مَنْ ذَا؟»
فَقُلْتُ: أَنَا، فَقَالَ: «أَنَا أَنَا»، كَأَنَّهُ
كَرِهَهَا. [راجع: ٢١٢٧]

(18) CHAPTER. Whoever replied to a greeting by saying, “*Alaikas-Salām*.” (Peace be on you) (singular).

And ‘*Āishah* رضي الله عنها said in reply to Jibril’s (Gabriel) greeting “*Wa ‘alaihis-salām*,

(١٨) بَابُ مَنْ رَدَّ فَقَالَ: عَلَيْكَ
السَّلَامُ
وقالت عائشة: وعليه السلام

wa rahmatullāh wa barakātuhu. [Peace be upon him and Allāh's Mercy and Blessings (be on him)].

And the Prophet ﷺ said, "The angels replied to Ādam's greeting to them by saying, "As-Salāmu 'alaika wa rahmatullāh." (Peace and Allāh's Mercy be upon you)

6251. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: A man entered the mosque while Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was sitting in one side of the mosque. The man offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer), came, and greeted the Prophet ﷺ. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said to him, "*Wa 'alaika-s-salām* (returned his greeting). Go back and offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) as you have not offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) (properly)." The man returned, repeated his *Ṣalāt* (prayer) came back and greeted the Prophet ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ said, "*Wa 'alaikas-salām* (returned his greeting). Go back and offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) again as you have not offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer)." The man said at the second or third time, "O Allāh's Messenger! Kindly teach me how to offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer)." The Prophet ﷺ said, "When you stand for *Ṣalāt* (prayer), perform ablution properly and then face the *Qiblah* and say *Takbīr* (*Allāhu-Akbar*), and then recite what you know from the Qur'ān, and then bow with calmness till you feel at ease, then rise from bowing, till you stand straight, and then prostrate calmly (and remain in prostration) till you feel at ease, and then raise (your head) and sit with calmness till you feel at ease, and then prostrate with calmness (and remain in prostration) till you feel at ease, and then raise (your head) and sit with calmness till you feel at ease in the sitting position, and do likewise in whole of your *Ṣalāt* (prayer)."

And Abū Usāma added, "Till you stand straight."

وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ. وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ:
«رَدَّ الْمَلَائِكَةُ عَلَى آدَمَ: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ
وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ.»

٦٢٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ
مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي
سَعِيدٍ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا دَخَلَ الْمَسْجِدَ
وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ جَالِسٌ فِي نَاحِيَةِ
الْمَسْجِدِ فَصَلَّى ثُمَّ جَاءَ فَسَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِ،
فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَعَلَيْكَ
السَّلَامُ، ارْجِعْ فَصَلِّ فَإِنَّكَ لَمْ
تُصَلِّ». فَرَجَعَ فَصَلَّى ثُمَّ جَاءَ فَسَلَّمَ
فَقَالَ: «وَعَلَيْكَ السَّلَامُ فَارْجِعْ فَصَلِّ
فإِنَّكَ لَمْ تُصَلِّ». فَقَالَ فِي الثَّانِيَةِ أَوْ
فِي الَّتِي بَعْدَهَا: عَلَّمَنِي يَا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ. فَقَالَ: «إِذَا قُمْتَ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ
فَأَسْبِغِ الوُضُوءَ، ثُمَّ اسْتَقْبِلِ الْقِبْلَةَ
فَكَبِّرْ، ثُمَّ اقْرَأْ مَا تيسَّرَ مَعَكَ مِنَ
الْقُرْآنِ، ثُمَّ ارْكَعْ حَتَّى تَظْمِنَ رَاكِعًا،
ثُمَّ ارْزُقْ حَتَّى تَسْتَوِيَ قَائِمًا، ثُمَّ
اسْجُدْ حَتَّى تَظْمِنَ سَاجِدًا، ثُمَّ ارْزُقْ
حَتَّى تَظْمِنَ جَالِسًا، ثُمَّ اسْجُدْ حَتَّى
تَظْمِنَ سَاجِدًا، ثُمَّ ارْزُقْ حَتَّى تَظْمِنَ
جَالِسًا. ثُمَّ افْعَلْ ذَلِكَ فِي صَلَاتِكَ
كُلِّهَا». وَقَالَ أَبُو أُسَامَةَ فِي الْأَخِيرِ:

[See Vol. 1, *Hadith* No. 793]

6252. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said (in the above narration No. 6251), “And then raise your head till you feel at ease while sitting.”

(19) CHAPTER. If one says, “So-and-so sends *Salām* (greetings) to you.”

6253. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا that the Prophet ﷺ said to her, “Jibrīl (Gabriel) sends *Salām* (greetings) to you.” She replied, “*Wa ‘alaihis-salām wa rahmatullāh.*” (Peace and Allāh’s Mercy be on him)

(20) CHAPTER. Greeting (how to greet) a mix-up gathering in which there are Muslims and *Al-Mushrikūn* [polytheists, pagans, idolaters, and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muḥammad ﷺ].

6254. Narrated ‘Urwa bin Az-Zubair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Usāma bin Zaid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا said, “The Prophet ﷺ rode on a donkey with a saddle, underneath which there was a thick, soft *Fadakiya* velvet sheet. Usāma bin Zaid was his companion rider, and he was going to pay a visit to Sa’d bin ‘Ubāda (who was sick) at the dwelling place of Banī Al-Ḥārith bin Al-Khazraj, and this incident happened before the battle of Badr. The Prophet ﷺ passed by a mix-up gathering in which there were Muslims and polytheists, idolaters, and Jews, and among them there was ‘Abdullāh bin Ubayy bin Saful, and there was ‘Abdullāh

حَتَّى تَسْتَوِيَ قَائِمًا». [راجع: ٧٥٧]

٦٢٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدٌ: عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «ثُمَّ ارْفَعْ حَتَّى تَظْمِنَ جَالِسًا». [راجع: ٧٥٧]

(١٩) بَابٌ: إِذَا قَالَ: فَلَانٌ يُفْرِكَكَ السَّلَامِ

٦٢٥٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَّا قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَامِرًا يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا حَدَّثَتْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لَهَا: «إِنَّ جَبْرِيْلَ يَقْرَأُ عَلَيْكَ السَّلَامَ»، قَالَتْ: وَعَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ. [راجع: ٣٢١٧]

(٢٠) بَابُ التَّسْلِيمِ فِي مَجْلِسٍ فِيهِ أَخْلَاطٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُشْرِكِينَ

٦٢٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَكِبَ جِمَارًا عَلَيْهِ إِكَافٌ تَحْتَهُ قَطِيفَةٌ فَدَكِيَّةٌ، وَأَرْدَفَ وَرَاءَهُ أُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ وَهُوَ يَعُودُ سَعْدَ بْنَ عُبَادَةَ فِي بَنِي الْحَارِثِ بْنِ الْخَزْرَجِ، وَذَلِكَ قَبْلَ وَقْعَةِ بَدْرٍ، حَتَّى مَرَّ فِي مَجْلِسٍ فِيهِ

bin Rawāḥa, too. When a cloud of dust raised by the animal covered that gathering, ‘Abdullāh bin Ubayy covered his nose with his *Ridā* (sheet) and said (to the Prophet), ‘Don’t cover us with dust.’ The Prophet ﷺ greeted them and then stopped, dismounted and invited them to Allāh (i.e., to embrace Islām) and also recited to them the Qur’ān. ‘Abdullāh bin Ubayy bin Sa’lū said, ‘O man! There is nothing better than what you say, if what you say is the truth. So do not trouble us in our gatherings. Go back to your mount (or house), and if anyone of us comes to you, relate (your tales) to him.’ On that ‘Abdullāh bin Rawāḥa said, ‘(O Allāh’s Messenger!) Come to us and bring it (what you want to say) in our gatherings, for we love that.’ So the Muslims, the *Mushrikūn*, and the Jews started quarrelling till they were about to fight and clash with one another. The Prophet ﷺ kept on quietening them (till they all became quiet). He then rode his animal, and proceeded till he entered upon Sa’d bin ‘Ubāda. He said, ‘O Sa’d, didn’t you hear what Abū Ḥubāb said? (He meant ‘Abdullāh bin Ubayy). He said so-and-so.’ Sa’d bin ‘Ubāda said, ‘O Allāh’s Messenger! Excuse and forgive him. By Allāh, Allāh has given you what He has given you. The people of this town decided to crown him (as their chief) and make him their king. But when Allāh prevented that with the Truth which He had given you, it choked him, and that was what made him behave in the way you saw him behaving.’ So the Prophet ﷺ excused him.” (See H. 6207)

أَخْلَاطٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُشْرِكِينَ
عَبْدَةُ الْأوثَانِ وَالْيَهُودِ، وَفِيهِمْ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
بْنُ أَبِي بَنْ سَلُولٍ. وَفِي الْمَجْلِسِ عَبْدُ
اللَّهِ بْنُ رَوَاحَةَ، فَلَمَّا غَشِيَتِ الْمَجْلِسَ
عَجَاجَةُ الدَّابَّةِ خَمَرَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي
أَنفَهُ بِرِدَائِهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: لَا تَغْبِرُوا عَلَيْنَا.
فَسَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ ثُمَّ وَقَفَ فَتَرَلَّ
فَدَعَاهُمْ إِلَى اللَّهِ، وَقَرَأَ عَلَيْهِمُ
الْقُرْآنَ. فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي بَنْ
سَلُولٍ: أَيُّهَا الْمَرْءُ لَا أَحْسَنَ مِنْ هَذَا
إِنْ كَانَ مَا تَقُولُ حَقًّا، فَلَا تُؤْذِنَا فِي
مَجَالِسِنَا وَارْجِعْ إِلَى رَحْلِكَ، فَمَنْ
جَاءَكَ مِنَّا فَاقْضُضْ عَلَيْهِ. قَالَ ابْنُ
رَوَاحَةَ: اغْشِنَا فِي مَجَالِسِنَا فَإِنَّا نُحِبُّ
ذَلِكَ. فَاسْتَبَّ الْمُسْلِمُونَ وَالْمُشْرِكُونَ
وَالْيَهُودُ حَتَّى هَمُّوا أَنْ يَتَوَاتَبُوا، فَلَمْ
يَزَلِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُخَفِّضُهُمْ. ثُمَّ رَكِبَ
دَابَّتَهُ حَتَّى دَخَلَ عَلَى سَعْدِ بْنِ عَبَادَةَ
فَقَالَ: «أَيُّ سَعْدُ، أَلَمْ تَسْمَعْ مَا قَالَ
أَبُو حُبَابٍ؟- يُرِيدُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي -
قَالَ كَذَا وَكَذَا»، قَالَ: اغْفُ عَنْهُ يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَاصْفُخْ، فَوَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ أَعْطَاكَ
اللَّهُ الَّذِي أَعْطَاكَ، وَلَقَدْ اضْطَلَحَ أَهْلُ
هَذِهِ الْبَحْرَةِ عَلَى أَنْ يَتَوَجَّهُوا فَيَعْبُثُونَهُ
بِالْعِصَابَةِ، فَلَمَّا رَدَّ اللَّهُ ذَلِكَ بِالْحَقِّ
الَّذِي أَعْطَاكَ شَرِقَ بِذَلِكَ، فَذَلِكَ فَعَلَ
بِهِ مَا رَأَيْتَ، فَعَفَا عَنْهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ.

(21) CHAPTER. He who does not greet a person who has committed a sin, and the one

(٢١) بَابٌ مَنْ لَمْ يُسَلِّمْ عَلَى مَنْ

who does not reply to his greetings till the evidence of his repentance becomes obvious. And up to what time limit (one should wait for) till the repentance of a sinner is known.

'Abdullāh bin 'Amr said, "Do not greet the drunkards."

6255. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Ka'b: I heard Ka'b bin Mālik narrating (when he did not join the battle of Taḅūk): Allāh's Messenger ﷺ forbade all the Muslims to speak to us. I would come to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and greet him, and I would wonder whether the Prophet did move his lips to return my greetings or not, till fifty nights passed away. The Prophet ﷺ then announced (to the people) Allāh's forgiveness for us (acceptance of our repentance) at the time when he had offered the *Fajr Ṣalāt* (prayer).

(22) CHAPTER. How to return the greetings of the *Dhimmi* (non-Muslims under the protection of a Muslim state).

6256. Narrated 'Aīshah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: A group of Jews came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, "As-Sāmu 'alaika." (death be on you)," and I understood it and said to them, "Alaikum As-Sāmu wal-la'natu (death and curse be on you)." (1) Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Be calm! O 'Aīshah, for Allāh loves that one should be kind and lenient in all matters." I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Haven't you heard what they have said?" Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "I have (already) said (to them), "Alaikum' (upon you)."

اِقْتَرَفَ ذَنْبًا، لَمْ يَرُدِّ سَلَامَهُ حَتَّى تَبَيَّنَ تَوْبَتُهُ، وَإِلَى مَتَى تَبَيَّنَ تَوْبَةُ الْعَاصِي؟
وَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: لَا تَسَلِّمُوا عَلَى شَرَبَةِ الْخَمْرِ.

٦٢٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ كَعْبٍ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ كَعْبٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ كَعْبَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ يُحَدِّثُ حِينَ تَخَلَّفَ عَنْ تَبُوكَ، وَنَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ كَلَامِنَا وَآتَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَسْلَمَ عَلَيْهِ فَأَقُولُ فِي نَفْسِي: هَلْ حَرَكَ شَفَتَيْهِ بِرَدِّ السَّلَامِ أَمْ لَا؟ حَتَّى كَمَلْتُ حَمْسُونَ لَيْلَةً، وَأَذَّنَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِتَوْبَةِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْنَا حِينَ صَلَّى الْفَجْرَ.

[راجع: ٢٧٥٧]

(٢٢) بَابُ: كَيْفَ الرَّدُّ عَلَى أَهْلِ الذِّمَّةِ بِالسَّلَامِ؟

٦٢٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ رَهْطٌ مِنَ الْيَهُودِ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالُوا: السَّامُ عَلَيْكَ، فَفَهَمْتُهَا فَقُلْتُ: عَلَيْكُمُ السَّامُ وَاللَّعْنَةُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَهْلًا يَا عَائِشَةُ، فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الرِّفْقَ فِي الْأَمْرِ كُلِّهِ». فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَوْ لَمْ

(1) (H. 6256) Note the similarity between 'As-Sāmu' (death) and 'As-Salāmu' (peace).

تَسْمَعُ مَا قَالُوا؟ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:
«فَقَدْ قُلْتُ: عَلَيْنَكُمْ». [راجع: ٢٩٣٥]

6257. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُما: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "When the Jews greet you, they usually say, 'As-Sāmu 'alaikum (death be on you),' so you should say (in reply to them), 'Wa'alaikum (and on you).'"

٦٢٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ
دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا
سَلَّمَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْيَهُودُ فَإِنَّمَا يَقُولُ
أَحَدُهُمْ: السَّامُ عَلَيْكَ، فَقُلْ:
وَعَلَيْكَ». [انظر: ٦٩٢٨]

6258. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "If the people of the Scripture greet you, then you should say (in reply), 'Wa'alaikum (and on you).'"

٦٢٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي
شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ
بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ ابْنِ أَنَسٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ
بْنُ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِذَا سَلَّمَ عَلَيْكُمْ أَهْلُ
الْكِتَابِ فَقُولُوا: وَعَلَيْكُمْ».
[انظر: ٦٩٢٦]

(23) CHAPTER. (The legal aspect of) the one who looks at a letter in order to know its written contents and the meanings of its subject which is not allowed for the Muslims to look at.

(٢٣) بَابُ مَنْ نَظَرَ فِي كِتَابٍ مِنْ
يُحَدَّرُ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِينَ لِيَسْتَبِينَ أَمْرَهُ

6259. Narrated 'Alī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allah's Messenger ﷺ sent me, Az-Zubair bin Al-'Awwām and Abū Marthad Al-Ghanawī, and all of us were horsemen, and he said, "Proceed till you reach Rawḍat Khākh where there is a woman from Al-Mushrikūn [polytheists, pagans, idolaters, and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muḥammad (ﷺ)] carrying a letter sent by Ḥāṭib bin Abī Balta'a to Al-Mushrikūn (of Makkah)." So we overtook her while she was proceeding on her camel at

٦٢٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا يُوسُفُ بْنُ
بُهْلُولٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ إِدْرِيسَ: حَدَّثَنِي
حُصَيْنُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ سَعْدِ
بْنِ عُبَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ
السَّلْمِيِّ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
قَالَ: بَعَثَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَالزُّبَيْرُ بْنُ
الْعَوَّامِ وَأَبَا مَرْثَدَ الْغَنَوِيِّ وَكُنَّا فَارِسًا
فَقَالَ: «انْطَلِقُوا حَتَّى تَأْتُوا رَوْضَةَ

the same place as Allāh's Messenger ﷺ told us. We said (to her), "Where is the letter which is with you?" She said, "I have no letter with me." So we made her camel kneel down and searched her mount (baggage, etc.) but could not find anything. My two companions said, "We do not see any letter." I said, "I know that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ did not tell a lie. By Allāh, if you (the lady) do not bring out the letter, I will strip you of your clothes (in search of the letter)." When she noticed that I was serious, she put her hand into the knot of her waist sheet, for she was tying a sheet round herself, and brought out the letter. So we proceeded to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ with the letter. The Prophet ﷺ said (to Ḥāṭib), "What made you do what you have done, O Ḥāṭib?" Ḥāṭib replied, "I have nothing except that I believe in Allāh and His Messenger, and I have not changed or altered (my religion). But I wanted to do favour to the people (*Mushrikūn* of Makkah) through which Allāh might protect my family and my property, as there is none among your companions but has someone in Makkah through whom Allāh protects his property (against harm)." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Ḥāṭib has told you the truth, so do not say to him (anything) but good." 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb said, "Verily he has betrayed Allāh, His Messenger and the believers! Allow me to chop his neck off!" The Prophet ﷺ said, "O 'Umar! What do you know, perhaps Allāh looked upon the Badr warriors and said, 'Do whatever you like, for I have ordained that you will be in Paradise.'" On that 'Umar wept and said, "Allāh and His Messenger know better."

خَاحِرَ فَإِنَّ بِهَا أَمْرًا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ مَعَهَا صَحِيفَةٌ مِنْ حَاطِبِ ابْنِ أَبِي بَلْتَعَةَ إِلَى الْمُشْرِكِينَ»، قَالَ: فَأَذْرَكُنَّهَا تَسِيرٌ عَلَى جَمَلِ لَهَا حَيْثُ قَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: فُلْنَا: أَيْنَ الْكِتَابُ الَّذِي مَعَكَ؟ قَالَتْ: مَا مَعِيَ كِتَابٌ، فَأَنخَنَّا بِهَا فَابْتَعَيْنَا فِي رَحْلِهَا فَمَا وَجَدْنَا شَيْئًا. قَالَ صَاحِبَايَ: مَا نَرَى كِتَابًا، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَقَدْ عَلِمْتُ مَا كَذَبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَالَّذِي يُخْلَفُ بِهِ لَتُخْرِجَنِي الْكِتَابَ أَوْ لِأَجْرَدَنَّكَ. قَالَ: فَأَمَّا رَأَتْ الْجِدَّ مِنِّي أَهَوْتُ بِبَيْدِهَا إِلَى حُجْرَتِهَا وَهِيَ مُحْتَجِزَةٌ بِكِسَاءٍ فَأَخْرَجَتِ الْكِتَابَ، قَالَ: فَأَنْطَلَقْنَا بِهِ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «مَا حَمَلَكْ يَا حَاطِبُ عَلَى مَا صَنَعْتَ؟» قَالَ: مَا يَبِي إِلَّا أَنْ أَكُونَ مُؤْمِنًا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ، وَمَا غَيَّرْتُ وَلَا بَدَّلْتُ. أَرَدْتُ أَنْ تَكُونَ لِي عِنْدَ الْقَوْمِ يَدٌ يَدْفَعُ اللَّهُ بِهَا عَنِّ أَهْلِي وَمَالِي، وَلَيْسَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِكَ هُنَاكَ إِلَّا وَلَهُ مَنْ يَدْفَعُ اللَّهُ بِهِ عَنِّ أَهْلِي وَمَالِي. قَالَ: «صَدَقَ، فَلَا تَقُولُوا لَهُ إِلَّا خَيْرًا»، قَالَ: فَقَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ: إِنَّهُ قَدْ خَانَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ، فَدَعَنِي فَأَضْرَبَ عُنُقَهُ. قَالَ: فَقَالَ: «يَا عُمَرُ وَمَا يُذْرِيكَ لَعَلَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ أَطَّلَعَ عَلَى أَهْلِ

بَدْرٍ فَقَالَ: اَعْمَلُوا مَا شِئْتُمْ فَقَدْ
وَجَبَتْ لَكُمْ الْجَنَّةُ؟». قَالَ: فَدَمَعَتْ
عَيْنَا عُمَرَ وَقَالَ: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ.

[راجع: ٣٠٠٧]

(24) CHAPTER. How to write a letter to the people of the Scripture.

(٢٤) **بَابٌ: كَيْفَ يُكْتَبُ الْكِتَابُ إِلَى أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ؟**

6260. Narrated Abū Sufyān bin Ḥarb that Heraclius had sent for him to come along with a group of the *Qurayshis* who were trading in *Shām*, and they came to him. Then Abū Sufyān mentioned the whole narration and said, "Heraclius asked for the letter of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. When the letter was read, its contents were as follows: "In the Name of Allāh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. From Muḥammad, Allāh's slave and His Messenger, to Heraclius, the Chief of Byzantines: Peace be upon him who follows the right path (guidance)! *Ammā ba'du* (to proceed)..."

[See Vol. 1, *Ḥadīth* No. 7, for details.]

٦٢٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ أَبُو الْحَسَنِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ: أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ بْنَ حَرْبٍ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ هِرَقْلَ أَرْسَلَ إِلَيْهِ فِي نَفَرٍ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ وَكَانُوا تِجَارًا بِالشَّامِ فَأَتَوْهُ فَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ دَعَا بِكِتَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَرَأَ فَإِذَا فِيهِ: «بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ، مِنْ مُحَمَّدٍ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ إِلَى هِرَقْلَ عَظِيمِ الرُّومِ، السَّلَامُ عَلَى مَنْ اتَّبَعَ الْهُدَى، أَمَّا بَعْدُ». [راجع: ٧]

(25) CHAPTER. Whose name is to be written first in a letter, i.e., the sender or the addressee?

(٢٥) **بَابٌ بِمَنْ يُبْدَأُ فِي الْكِتَابِ**

6261. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ mentioned a person from Banī Isrā'el who took a piece of wood, made a hole in it, and put therein one thousand *Dīnār* and a letter from him to his friend. The Prophet ﷺ said, "(That man) cut a piece of wood and put the money inside it and wrote a letter from such and such a person to such and such a person."

[See Vol. 3, *Ḥadīth* No. 2291]

٦٢٦١ - وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ، حَدَّثَنِي جَعْفَرُ بْنُ رَيْعَةَ، عَنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ هُرْمُزٍ، عَنِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: أَنَّهُ ذَكَرَ رَجُلًا مِنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ أَخَذَ خَشَبَةً فَنَقَرَهَا فَأَدْخَلَ فِيهَا أَلْفَ دِينَارٍ وَصَحِيفَةً مِنْهُ إِلَى صَاحِبِهِ. وَقَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ أَبِي

سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «نَجَرَ خَشْبَةً فَجَعَلَ الْمَالَ
فِي جَوْفِهَا وَكَتَبَ إِلَيْهِ صَحِيفَةً مِنْ
فُلَانٍ إِلَى فُلَانٍ». [راجع: ١٤٩٨]

(26) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ: “Get up for your chief!”

6262. Narrated Abū Sa‘īd: The people of (Banū) Quraiza agreed upon to accept the verdict of Sa‘d. The Prophet ﷺ sent for him (Sa‘d) and he came. The Prophet ﷺ said (to those people), “Get up for your chief”, or said, “the best among you!” Sa‘d sat beside the Prophet ﷺ and the Prophet ﷺ said (to him), “These people have agreed to accept your verdict.” Sa‘d said, “So I give my judgement that their warriors should be killed and their women and children should be taken as captives.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “You have judged according to the King’s (Allāh’s) Judgement.

[See Vol. 5, *Hadith* No. 4121]

(٢٦) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «قُومُوا إِلَى سَيِّدِكُمْ»

٦٢٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ بْنِ سَهْلِ بْنِ حَنَيْفٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ: أَنَّ أَهْلَ قُرَيْظَةَ نَزَلُوا عَلَى حُكْمِ سَعْدٍ، فَأَرْسَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَيْهِ فَجَاءَ، فَقَالَ: «قُومُوا إِلَى سَيِّدِكُمْ، أَوْ قَالَ: خَيْرِكُمْ»، فَقَعَدَ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «هَؤُلَاءِ نَزَلُوا عَلَى حُكْمِكَ» قَالَ: فَإِنِّي أَحْكُمُ أَنْ تُقْتَلَ مُقَاتِلَتُهُمْ وَتُسَبَى ذَرَارِيُّهُمْ، فَقَالَ: «لَقَدْ حَكَمْتَ بِمَا حَكَمَ بِهِ الْمَلِكُ». قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَفْهَمَنِي بَعْضُ أَصْحَابِي عَنْ أَبِي الْوَلِيدِ مِنْ قَوْلِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ «إِلَى حُكْمِكَ». [راجع: ٤٠٤٣]

(27) CHAPTER. Shaking hands.

Ibn Mas‘ūd said, “The Prophet ﷺ taught me the *Tashah-hud* [i.e., compliments for Allāh while sitting in *Ṣalāt* (prayer)] while my hand was between his hands.” And Ka‘b bin Mālik said, “I entered the mosque and found Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ sitting there. Ṭalḥa bin ‘Ubaidullāh got up and came (to me) hurriedly till he shook hands with me and congratulated me.”

(٢٧) بَابُ الْمُصَافَحَةِ،

وَقَالَ ابْنُ مَسْعُودٍ: عَلَّمَنِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الشُّهُدَ وَكَفِّي بَيْنَ كَفْيِهِ. وَقَالَ كَعْبُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: دَخَلْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ فَإِذَا بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَامَ إِلَيَّ طَلْحَةُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ يَهْرُولُ حَتَّى صَافَحَنِي وَهَنَائِي.

6263. Narrated Qatāda: I asked Anas, "Was it a custom of the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ to shake hands with one another?" He said, "Yes."

٦٢٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَاصِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ: قُلْتُ لِأَنْسِ: أَكَانَتْ الْمُصَافِحَةُ فِي أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

6264. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Hishām: We were in the company of the Prophet ﷺ and he was holding the hand of 'Umar bin Al-Khattāb.

٦٢٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي حَيْوَةُ: قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو عَقِيلٍ زُهْرَةُ بْنُ مَعْبُدٍ: سَمِعَ جَدَّهُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ هِشَامٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ آخِذٌ بِيَدِ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ.

[راجع: ٣٦٩٤]

(28) CHAPTER. The shaking of hands with both the hands.

(٢٨) بَابُ الْأَخْذِ بِالْيَدَيْنِ،

And Ḥammād bin Zaid shook hands with Ibn Al-Mubārak, using both his hands.

وَصَافِحَ حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدِ ابْنِ الْمُبَارَكِ بِيَدَيْهِ.

6265. Narrated Ibn Mas'ūd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ taught me the *Tashah-hud* as he taught me a *Sūrah* from the Qur'ān, while my hand was between his hands. (*Tashah-hud* was) all the compliments and the *Ṣalāt* (prayers) and the good things are due to Allāh. Peace be on you, O Prophet; and Allāh's Mercy and Blessings be on you. Peace be on us and on the true pious slaves of Allāh, I testify that "*Lā ilāha illallāh*" (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh) and I also testify that Muḥammad is His slave and His Messenger. [We used to recite this in the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)] during the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ, but when he had died, we used to say, "Peace be on the Prophet ﷺ." (See H. 831)

٦٢٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَيْفٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُجَاهِدًا يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَخْبَرَةَ أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ مَسْعُودٍ يَقُولُ: عَلَّمَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَكَفَى بَيْنَ كَفَيْهِ التَّشَهُدَ كَمَا يُعَلَّمُنِي السُّورَةَ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ: «التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ، وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ»، وَهُوَ بَيْنَ ظَهْرَانِنَا، فَلَمَّا قُضِيَ قُلْنَا: السَّلَامُ - يَعْنِي - عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [راجع: ٨٣١]

(29) CHAPTER. *Al-Mu'ānaqa* (to embrace each other by putting arms round the neck on meeting). And the saying of one man to another: "How are you this morning?"

6266. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: 'Alī bin Abī Ṭālib came out of the house of the Prophet ﷺ during his fatal illness. The people asked, "O Abū Ḥasan (i.e., 'Alī)! How is the health of Allāh's Messenger this morning?" 'Alī replied, "He has recovered with the Grace of Allāh." Al-'Abbās held 'Alī by the hand and said, "Don't you see him (he is about to die)? By Allāh, within three days you will be the slave of the stick (i.e., under the command of another ruler). By Allāh, I feel that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ will die from his present ailment, for I know how the faces of the offspring of 'Abdul-Muṭṭalib look at the time of their death. So let us go to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ to ask him who will take over the caliphate. If the authority is given to us, we will know it, and if it is given to somebody else we will request him so that he may tell the new ruler to take care of us."

'Alī said, "By Allāh! If we ask Allāh's Messenger ﷺ for it (i.e., the caliphate) and he refuses, then the people will never give it to us. Besides, I will never ask Allāh's Messenger ﷺ for it."

[See Vol. 5, *Hadith* No. 4447]

(٢٩) بَابُ الْمُعَانَقَةِ، وَقَوْلِ الرَّجُلِ: كَيْفَ أَصْبَحْتَ؟

٦٢٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ شُعَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ كَعْبٍ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا يَعْنِي ابْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ خَرَجَ مِنْ عِنْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ ح. وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْسَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ خَرَجَ مِنْ عِنْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي وَجَعِهِ الَّذِي تُوَفِّي فِيهِ، فَقَالَ النَّاسُ: يَا أَبَا حَسَنٍ، كَيْفَ أَصْبَحَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: أَصْبَحَ بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ بَارِتًا. فَأَخَذَ بِيَدِهِ الْعَبَّاسُ فَقَالَ: أَلَا تَرَاهُ؟ أَنْتَ وَاللَّهِ بَعْدَ ثَلَاثِ عَشْرَةِ الْعَصَا. وَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لَأَرَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ سَيَتَوَفَّى فِي وَجَعِهِ، وَإِنِّي لَأَعْرِفُ فِي وَجُوهِ بَنِي عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ الْمَوْتَ، فَادْهَبْ بِنَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَسَأَلَهُ فِيمَنْ يَكُونُ الْأَمْرُ، فَإِنْ كَانَ فِينَا عَلِمْنَا ذَلِكَ، وَإِنْ كَانَ فِي غَيْرِنَا أَمَرْنَا فَأَوْصَى بِنَا. قَالَ عَلِيٌّ: وَاللَّهِ لَئِنْ سَأَلْنَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَمَنَعَنَاهَا لَا يُعْطِينَاهَا النَّاسُ أَبَدًا، وَإِنِّي لَا

(30) CHAPTER. Whoever replies (on being called) saying, “*Labbaik wa Sa'daik*” (I respond to your call, and I am obedient to your orders).

6267. Narrated Mu'adh: While I was riding behind the Prophet ﷺ as a companion rider he said, “O Mu'adh!” I replied, “*Labbaik wa Sa'daik*.” He repeated this call three times and then said, “Do you know what Allāh's Right on His slaves is?” I replied “No.” He said, “Allāh's Right on His slaves is that they should worship Him (Alone) and should not join partners in worship with Him.” He proceeded for a while and then said, “O Mu'adh!” I replied, “*Labbaik wa Sa'daik*.” He said, “Do you know what the right of (Allāh's) slaves on Allāh is, if they do that (worship Him Alone and join none in His worship)? It is that He will not punish them.” (See H. 2856)

6268. Narrated Abū Dhar: While I was walking with the Prophet ﷺ at the *Harra* of Al-Madīna in the evening, the mountain of Uḥud appeared before us. The Prophet ﷺ said, “O Abū Dhar! I would not like to have gold equal to Uḥud (mountain) for me, unless nothing of it, not even a single Dīnār remains of it with me for more than one day or three days, except that single Dīnār which I will keep for repaying debts. I will spend all of it (the whole amount) among Allāh's slaves like this and like this and like this.”

أَسْأَلُهَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَبَدًا.

[راجع: ٤٤٤٧]

(٣٠) بَابُ مَنْ أَجَابَ بِلَبَّيْكَ وَسَعْدَيْكَ

٦٢٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ، عَنْ مُعَاذٍ قَالَ: أَنَا رَدِيفُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «يَا مُعَاذُ، قُلْتُ: لَبَّيْكَ وَسَعْدَيْكَ. ثُمَّ قَالَ مِثْلَهُ ثَلَاثًا: «هَلْ تَدْرِي مَا حَقُّ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْعِبَادِ؟» قُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: «حَقُّ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْعِبَادِ أَنْ يَعْبُدُوهُ وَلَا يُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْئًا». ثُمَّ سَارَ سَاعَةً فَقَالَ: «يَا مُعَاذُ، قُلْتُ: لَبَّيْكَ وَسَعْدَيْكَ، قَالَ: «هَلْ تَدْرِي مَا حَقُّ الْعِبَادِ عَلَى اللَّهِ إِذَا فَعَلُوا ذَلِكَ؟ أَنْ لَا يُعَذِّبَهُمْ».

حَدَّثَنَا هُدَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ، عَنْ أَنَسِ عَنْ مُعَاذٍ بِهَذَا.

[راجع: ٢٨٥٦]

٦٢٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَاللَّهُ أَبُو ذَرٍّ بِالرِّيْذَةِ قَالَ: كُنْتُ أَمْشِي مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي حَرَّةِ الْمَدِينَةِ عِشَاءً، اسْتَقْبَلَنَا أَحَدٌ، فَقَالَ: «يَا أَبَا ذَرٍّ، مَا أُجِبُّ أَنْ أُحْدَأَ لِي ذَهَبًا، تَأْتِي عَلَيَّ لَيْلَةٌ أَوْ ثَلَاثٌ عِنْدِي مِنْهُ دِينَارٌ إِلَّا أَرْضُدُّهُ

The Prophet ﷺ pointed out with his hand to illustrate it, and then said, "O Abū Dhar!" I replied, "Labbaik wa Sa'daik, O Allāh's Messenger!" He said, "Those who have much wealth (in this world) will be the least rewarded (in the Hereafter) except those who do like this and like this (i.e., spend their money in charity)." Then he ordered me, "Remain at your place and do not leave, O Abū Dhar, till I come back." He went away till he disappeared from my sight. Then I heard a noise and feared that something might have happened to Allāh's Messenger, and I intended to go (to find out) but I remembered the statement of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ that I should not leave my place, so I kept on waiting (and after a while the Prophet ﷺ came), and I said to him, "O Allāh's Messenger, I heard a noise and I was afraid that something might have happened to you, but then I remembered your statement and stayed (there)." The Prophet ﷺ said, "That was Jibril (Gabriel) who came to me and informed me that whoever among my followers died without joining others in worship with Allāh, would enter Paradise." I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Even if he had committed illegal sexual intercourse and theft?" He said, "Even if he had committed illegal sexual intercourse and theft."

لِدَيْنٍ، إِلَّا أَنْ أَقُولَ بِهِ فِي عِبَادِ اللَّهِ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا، وَأَرَانَا بِيَدِهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «يَا أَبَا ذَرٍّ»، قُلْتُ: لَيْتَكَ وَسَعْدَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «الْأَكْثَرُونَ هُمُ الْأَقْلُونَ إِلَّا مَنْ قَالَ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا»، ثُمَّ قَالَ لِي: «مَكَانَكَ لَا تَبْرَحْ يَا أَبَا ذَرٍّ حَتَّى أَرْجِعَ»، فَأَنْطَلَقَ حَتَّى غَابَ عَنِّي فَسَمِعْتُ صَوْتًا فَتَخَوَّفْتُ أَنْ يَكُونَ عَرِضَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَذْهَبَ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرْتُ قَوْلَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَبْرَحْ»، فَمَكَثْتُ، قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، سَمِعْتُ صَوْتًا حَسِبْتُ أَنْ يَكُونَ عَرِضَ لَكَ ثُمَّ ذَكَرْتُ قَوْلَكَ فَقَمْتُ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «ذَلِكَ جِبْرِيلُ أَنَانِي فَأَخْبَرَنِي أَنَّهُ مِنْ مَاتَ مِنْ أُمَّتِي لَا يُشْرِكُ بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ»، قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، وَإِنْ زَنَى وَإِنْ سَرَقَ؟ قَالَ: «وَإِنْ زَنَى وَإِنْ سَرَقَ». قُلْتُ لِرَزِيدٍ: إِنَّهُ بَلَّغَنِي أَنَّهُ أَبُو الدَّرْدَاءِ فَقَالَ: أَشْهَدُ لِحَدِيثِنِيهِ أَبُو ذَرٍّ بِالرَّبْدَةِ. قَالَ الْأَعْمَشُ: وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو صَالِحٍ عَنْ أَبِي الدَّرْدَاءِ نَحْوَهُ. وَقَالَ أَبُو شَيْهَابٍ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ: «يَمُكُّثُ عِنْدِي فَوْقَ ثَلَاثٍ». [راجع: ١٢٣٧]

(31) CHAPTER. A man should not make another man get up from his (the latter's) seat.

6269. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ said, "A man should not

(٣١) بَابٌ: لَا يُقِيمُ الرَّجُلُ الرَّجُلَ مِنْ مَجْلِسِهِ

٦٢٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ

make another man get up from his (the latter's) seat (in a gathering) in order to sit there."

اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ
عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنْ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يُقِيمُ الرَّجُلُ
الرَّجُلَ مِنْ مَجْلِسِهِ ثُمَّ يَجْلِسُ فِيهِ».

[راجع: ٩١١]

(32) CHAPTER. (The Statement of Allāh (تعالى): "(O you who believe!) When you are told to make room in the assemblies, (spread out and) make room..." (V.58:11)

(٣٢) بَابُ ﴿إِذَا قِيلَ لَكُمْ تَفَسَّحُوا فِي
الْمَجْلِسِ فَافْسَحُوا﴾ الآية [المجادلة: ١١]

6270. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ forbade that a man should be made to get up from his seat so that another might sit on it, but one should make room and spread out. Ibn 'Umar disliked that a man should get up from his seat and then somebody else sit at his place.

٦٢٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا خَلَادُ بْنُ يَحْيَى:

حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ
نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ
نَهَى أَنْ يُقَامَ الرَّجُلُ مِنْ مَجْلِسِهِ
وَيَجْلِسَ فِيهِ آخَرُ، وَلَكِنْ تَفَسَّحُوا
وَتَوَسَّعُوا. وَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يَكْرَهُ أَنْ
يُقَوْمَ الرَّجُلُ مِنْ مَجْلِسِهِ ثُمَّ يُجْلِسَ
مَكَانَهُ. [راجع: ٩١١]

(33) CHAPTER. Whoever got up from his gathering or his house without taking the permission of his companions, or seemed to be ready to get up that the people might get up (and leave).

(٣٣) بَابُ مَنْ قَامَ مِنْ مَجْلِسِهِ أَوْ
بَيْتِهِ وَلَمْ يَسْتَأْذِنْ أَصْحَابَهُ، أَوْ تَهَيَّأَ
لِلْقِيَامِ لِيَقُومَ النَّاسُ

6271. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رضي الله عنه: When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ married Zainab bint Jahsh, he invited the people, who took their meals and then remained sitting and talking. The Prophet ﷺ pretended to be ready to get up, but the people did not get up. When he noticed that, he got up, and when he had got up, some of those people got up along with him and there remained three (who kept on sitting). Then the Prophet ﷺ came back and found those people still sitting. Later on those people

٦٢٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عُمَرَ:

حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي يَذْكُرُ عَنْ
أَبِي مَجْلِزٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: لَمَّا تَزَوَّجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
ﷺ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتَ جَحْشٍ دَعَا النَّاسَ،
طَعَمُوا ثُمَّ جَلَسُوا يَتَحَدَّثُونَ، قَالَ:
فَأَخَذَ كَأَنَّهُ يَتَهَيَّأُ لِلْقِيَامِ فَلَمْ يَقُومُوا،
فَلَمَّا رَأَى ذَلِكَ قَامَ فَلَمَّا قَامَ قَامَ مَنْ

got up and went away. So I went to the Prophet ﷺ and informed him that they had left. The Prophet ﷺ came, and entered (his house). I wanted to enter (along with him) but he dropped a curtain between me and him. Allāh تعالى then revealed :

“O you who believe! Enter not the Prophet’s houses, unless permission is given to you... up to ... Verily! With Allāh that shall be an enormity.” (V.33:53)

قَامَ مَعَهُ مِنَ النَّاسِ وَبَقِيَ ثَلَاثَةٌ، وَإِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ جَاءَ لِيَدْخُلَ فَإِذَا الْقَوْمُ جُلُوسٌ، ثُمَّ إِنَّهُمْ قَامُوا فَانْطَلَقُوا، قَالَ: فَجِئْتُ فَأَخْبَرْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَنَّهُمْ قَدِ انْطَلَقُوا فَجَاءَ حَتَّى دَخَلَ فَذَهَبْتُ أَدْخُلُ فَأَرْخِي الْحِجَابَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ، وَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى ﴿يَتَأْتِيَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا يَدْخُلُوا بُيُوتَ النَّبِيِّ إِلَّا أَنْ يُؤْذَنَ لَكُمْ﴾ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿إِنَّ ذَلِكَ كَانَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ عَظِيمًا﴾. [راجع: ٤٧٩]

(34) CHAPTER. *Al-Ihtibā'* with the hand, i.e., *Al-Qurfuṣā'* (a sitting posture wherein one sits with one’s legs drawn up and wrapped in one’s garment or surrounded with one’s arms).

(٣٤) بَابُ الْاِحْتِبَاءِ بِالْيَدِ، وَهُوَ الْقُرْفُصَاءُ

6272. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما : I saw Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ in the courtyard of the Ka’bah in the *Ihtibā'* posture, putting his hand round his legs like this.

٦٢٧٢ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي غَالِبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ الْجِزَامِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُلَيْحٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِفَنَاءِ الْكَعْبَةِ مُحْتَبِيًا بِيَدِهِ هَكَذَا.

(35) CHAPTER. Whoever sat in a reclining posture in the company of his companions.

(٣٥) بَابُ مَنْ اتَّكَأَ بَيْنَ يَدَيْ أَصْحَابِهِ،

Khabbāb said, “I came to the Prophet ﷺ and found him reclining over his *Burd* (sheet) taking it as a pillow, and said to him, ‘Will you invoke Allāh?’ (On that) he sat up.”

وَقَالَ خَبَّابٌ: أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ مُوسَّدٌ بِرُودِهِ، قُلْتُ: أَلَا تَدْعُو اللَّهَ؟ فَعَمَدَ.

6273. Narrated Abū Bakra: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Shall I inform you of the biggest of the great sins?” They said,

٦٢٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ الْمُفَضَّلِ: حَدَّثَنَا

“Yes, O Allāh’s Messenger!” He said, “To join partners in worship with Allāh, and to be undutiful to one’s parents.” (See H. 2653)

6274. Narrated Bishr as above (*Hadith* No. 6273) adding: The Prophet ﷺ was reclining (leaning) and then he sat up saying, “And I warn you against giving a false statement.” And he kept on saying that warning so much so that we said, “Would that he had stopped.”

(36) CHAPTER. (Regarding) the one who walks quickly for some necessity.

6275. Narrated ‘Uqba bin Al-Hārith: Once the Prophet ﷺ offered the ‘Asr prayer and then he walked quickly and entered his house.

(37) CHAPTER. The bed.

6276. Narrated ‘Āishah رضي الله عنها: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ used to offer his *Salāt* (prayer) (while standing) in the midst of the bed, and I used to lie in front of him, between him and the *Qiblah*. If I had any necessity for getting up, and I used to dislike to get up and face him [while he was in *Salāt* (prayer)], but I would gradually slip away from the bed.

(38) CHAPTER. Anyone for whom a cushion was put.

الْجُرَيْرِيُّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَلَا أُخْبِرُكُمْ بِأَكْبَرِ الْكِبَائِرِ؟» قَالُوا: بَلَى يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «الْإِشْرَاكُ بِاللَّهِ، وَعُقُوقُ الْوَالِدَيْنِ».

[راجع: ٢٦٥٣]

٦٢٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرٌ مِثْلَهُ: وَكَانَ مَتَّكِنًا فَجَلَسَ، فَقَالَ: «أَلَا وَقَوْلُ الزُّورِ»، فَمَا زَالَ يُكْرَرُهَا حَتَّى قُلْنَا: لَيْتَهُ سَكَتَ.

[راجع: ٢٦٥٤]

(٣٦) بَابٌ مِنْ أَسْرَعَ فِي مَشْيِهِ لِحَاجَةٍ أَوْ قَصْدٍ

٦٢٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ: أَنَّ عُقْبَةَ بْنَ الْحَارِثِ حَدَّثَهُ: قَالَ: صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الْعَصْرَ فَأَسْرَعَ ثُمَّ دَخَلَ الْبَيْتَ. [راجع: ٨٥١]

(٣٧) بَابُ السَّرِيرِ

٦٢٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي الضَّحَى، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُصَلِّي وَسَطَ السَّرِيرِ وَأَنَا مُضْطَجِعَةٌ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْقِبْلَةِ، تَكُونُ لِي الْحَاجَةُ فَأَكْرَهُ أَنْ أَقُومَ فَأَسْتَقْبِلَهُ

فَأَنْسَلُ أَنْسِلًا لًا. [راجع: ٣٨٢]

(٣٨) بَابٌ مِنْ أَلْقَى لَهُ وَسَادَةٌ

6277. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Amr رضي الله عنه (The news of) my observing *Saum* (fasting) was mentioned to the Prophet ﷺ. So he entered upon me and I put for him a leather cushion stuffed with palm-fibres. The Prophet ﷺ sat on the floor and the cushion was between me and him. He said to me, “Isn’t it sufficient for you (that you observe fast) three days a month?” I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! (I can observe fast more than this).” He said, “(You may observe fast) five days a month.” I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! (I can observe fast more than this).” He said, “(You may observe fast) seven days.” I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger!” He said, “Nine.” I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger!” He said, “Eleven.” I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger (I can observe fast more than this).” He said, “No fasting is superior to the fasting of (the Prophet) Dāwūd (David) which was half of a year, and he used, to observe fast on alternate days.”

[See Vol. 3, *Hadīth* No. 1980]

6278. Narrated Ibrāhīm: ‘Alaqama went to *Shām* and came to the mosque and offered a two *Rak’a Ṣalāt* (prayer), and invoked Allāh: “O Allāh! Bless me with a (pious) good companion.” So he sat beside Abū Ad-Dardā’ who asked, “Where are you from?” He said, “From the people of Kūfa.” Abū Ad-Dardā’ said, “Wasn’t there among you a person who keeps the secrets (of the Prophet ﷺ) which nobody knew except him (i.e., *Hudhaifa bin Al-Yamān*)? And isn’t there among you a person whom Allāh gave refuge from Satan through the request (tongue) of Allāh’s Messenger? (i.e., ‘Ammār). Isn’t

٦٢٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَوْنٍ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ، عَنْ خَالِدِ بْنِ أَبِي قَلَابَةَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الْمَلِيحِ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ مَعَ أَبِيكَ زَيْدٍ عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو فَحَدَّثَنَا أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ ذَكَرَ لَهُ صَوْمِي، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ فَأَلْقَيْتُ لَهُ وَسَادَةَ مِنْ أَدَمٍ حَشُوها لَيْفٌ فَجَلَسَ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ وَصَارَتِ الْوِسَادَةُ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ، فَقَالَ لِي: «أَمَا يَكْفِيكَ مِنْ كُلِّ شَهْرٍ ثَلَاثَةٌ أَيَّامٍ؟» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «خَمْسًا»، قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «سَبْعًا»، قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «تِسْعًا»، قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «إِخْدَى عَشْرَةَ»، قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «لَا صَوْمَ فَوْقَ صَوْمِ دَاوُدَ شَطْرَ الدَّهْرِ: صِيَامُ يَوْمٍ، وَإِفْطَارُ يَوْمٍ». [راجع: ١١٣١]

٦٢٧٨ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدٌ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ مُؤَيَّرَةَ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ: أَنَّهُ قَدِمَ الشَّامَ ح. وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ مُؤَيَّرَةَ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: ذَهَبَ عَلْقَمَةُ إِلَى الشَّامِ، فَآتَى الْمَسْجِدَ فَصَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ فَقَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ ارْزُقْنِي جَلِيْسًا، فَقَعَدَ إِلَى أَبِي الدَّرْدَاءِ فَقَالَ: وَمَنْ أَنْتَ؟ قَالَ: مِنْ أَهْلِ

there among you the one who used to carry the *Siwāk* and the cushion (or pillow) (of the Prophet ﷺ)? (i.e., Ibn Mas'ūd). How did Ibn Mas'ūd use to recite 'By the night as it conceals (the light)?' ” (Sūrah 92). 'Alqama said, "*Wadh-dhakari wal Untha*. (And by male and female." Abū Ad-Dardā. added, "These people continued to argue with me regarding it till they were about to cause me to have doubts, although I heard it from Allāh's Messenger ﷺ."

الْكُوفَةِ، قَالَ: أَلَيْسَ فِيكُمْ صَاحِبُ السَّرِّ الَّذِي كَانَ لَا يَعْلَمُهُ غَيْرُهُ؟ يَعْنِي حُذَيْفَةَ، أَلَيْسَ فِيكُمْ أَوْ كَانَ فِيكُمْ الَّذِي أَجَارَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى لِسَانِ رَسُولِهِ ﷺ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ؟ يَعْنِي عَمَّارًا. أَوَلَيْسَ فِيكُمْ صَاحِبُ السُّوَالِ وَالْوَسَادِ؟ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مَسْعُودٍ، كَيْفَ كَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يَقْرَأُ ﴿وَالَّذِي إِذَا يَتَسَوَّى﴾؟ قَالَ ﴿الذَّكْرُ وَالْأُنثَى﴾ فَقَالَ: مَا زَالَ هُوَ لِأَيِّ حَتَّى كَادُوا يُشَكِّكُونِي وَقَدْ سَمِعْتُهَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

(39) CHAPTER. (Mid-day nap) after Al-Jumu'ah [Friday Ṣalāt (prayer)].

(٣٩) بَابُ الْقَائِلَةِ بَعْدَ الْجُمُعَةِ

6279. Narrated Sahl bin Sa'd: We used to have a midday nap and take our meals after *Al-Jumu'ah* [Ṣalāt (prayer)].

٦٢٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا نَقِيلُ وَنَتَعَدَّى بَعْدَ الْجُمُعَةِ. [راجع: ٩٣٨]

(40) CHAPTER. Mid-day nap in the mosque.

(٤٠) بَابُ الْقَائِلَةِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

6280. Narrated Sahl bin Sa'd: There was no name dearer to 'Alī than his nick-name Abū Turāb (the father of dust). He used to feel happy whenever he was called by this name. Once Allāh's Messenger ﷺ came to the house of Fātima السَّلَامُ but did not find 'Alī in the house. So he asked "Where is your cousin?" She replied, "There was something (a quarrel) between us whereupon he got angry with me and went out without having a midday nap in my house." Allāh's Messenger asked a person to look for him. That person came, and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! He ('Alī) is sleeping

٦٢٨٠ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ قَالَ: مَا كَانَ لِعَلِيِّ اسْمٍ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ أَبِي تُرَابٍ، وَإِنْ كَانَ لَيَفْرَحُ بِهِ إِذَا دُعِيَ بِهَا. جَاءَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْتَ فَاطِمَةَ عَلَيْهَا السَّلَامُ، فَلَمْ يَجِدْ عَلِيًّا فِي الْبَيْتِ، فَقَالَ: «أَيْنَ ابْنُ عَمَلِكِ؟» فَقَالَتْ: كَانَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ شَيْءٌ

in the mosque.” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ went there and found him lying. His *Ridā’* (upper body cover-sheet) had fallen down to one side of his body, and so he was covered with dust. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ started cleaning the dust from him, saying, “Get up, O Abu Turāb! Get up, Abū Turāb!”

[See Vol. 1, *Hadīth* No. 441]

فَعَاظِبَنِي فَحَرَجَ فَلَمْ يَقُلْ عِنْدِي .
فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِإِنْسَانٍ: «أَنْظُرْ
أَيْنَ هُوَ؟» فَجَاءَ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ
ﷺ هُوَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ رَاقِدٌ. فَجَاءَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ مُضْطَجِعٌ قَدْ
سَقَطَ رِدَاؤُهُ عَنْ شِقِّهِ فَاصَابَهُ تُرَابٌ
فَجَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَمْسَحُهُ عَنْهُ
وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: «قُمْ يَا تُرَابِ، قُمْ يَا
تُرَابِ». [راجع: ٤٤١]

(41) CHAPTER. Whoever visited some people and then had a mid-day nap at their home.

6281. Narrated Thumāma: Anas said, “Umm Sulaim used to spread a leather sheet for the Prophet ﷺ and he used to take a mid-day nap on that leather sheet at her home.” Anas added, “When the Prophet ﷺ had slept, she would take some of his sweat and hair and collect it (the sweat) in a bottle and then mix it with *Suk* (a kind of perfume) while he was still sleeping.” When the death of Anas bin Mālik approached, he wished in his will that some of that *Suk* be mixed with his *Hanūt* (perfume for embalming the dead body), and it was mixed with his *Hanūt*.

٦٢٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا الْأَنْصَارِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي،
عَنْ ثُمَامَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ أَنَّ أُمَّ سَلِيمٍ
كَانَتْ تَبْسُطُ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ نِطْعًا فَيَقْبَلُ
عِنْدَهَا عَلَى ذَلِكَ النِّطْعِ. قَالَ: فَإِذَا
نَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَخَذَتْ مِنْ عَرَقِهِ
وَشَعْرِهِ، فَجَمَعَتْهُ فِي قَارُورَةٍ، ثُمَّ
جَمَعَتْهُ فِي سُكٍّ وَهُوَ نَائِمٌ. قَالَ: فَلَمَّا
حَضَرَ أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ الْوَفَاةَ أَوْصَى
إِلَيَّ أَنْ يُجْعَلَ فِي حَنُوطِهِ مِنْ ذَلِكَ
السُّكِّ، قَالَ: فَجُعِلَ فِي حَنُوطِهِ.

6282, 6283. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رضي الله عنه: Whenever Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ went to Qubā’, he used to visit Umm Ḥarām bint Milhān who would offer him meals; and she was the wife of ‘Ubāda bin Aṣ-Ṣāmit. One day, he went to her house and she offered him a meal, and after that he slept, and then woke up smiling. She (Umm Ḥarām) said, “I asked him, ‘What makes you laugh, O

٦٢٨٢، ٦٢٨٣ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ
مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَهُ يَقُولُ:
كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا ذَهَبَ إِلَى قُبَاءٍ
يَدْخُلُ عَلَى أُمَّ حَرَامٍ بِنْتِ مِلْحَانَ

Allāh's Messenger?' He said, 'Some people of my followers were displayed before me as warriors, fighting for Allāh's Cause and sailing over this sea, kings on thrones,' or said, 'like kings on thrones.' (The narrator, Ishāq is in doubt about it.) I (Umm Ḥarām) said, 'O Allāh's Messenger! Invoke Allāh that He may make me one of them.' He invoked (Allāh) for her and then lay his head and slept again and then woke up smiling. I asked, 'What makes you laugh, O Allāh's Messenger?' He said, 'Some people of my followers were displayed before me as warriors, fighting for Allāh's Cause and sailing over this sea, kings on the thrones,' or said, 'like kings on the thrones.' I (Umm Ḥarām) said, 'O Allāh's Messenger! Invoke Allāh that He may make me one of them.' He said, 'You will be amongst the first ones.' It is said that Umm Ḥarām sailed over the sea at the time of the rule of Mu'awiya, and on coming out of the sea, she fell down from her riding animal and died.

فَتُطْعِمُهُ، وَكَانَتْ تَحْتَ عِبَادَةِ بْنِ الصَّامِتِ، فَدَخَلَ يَوْمًا فَأَطْعَمْتُهُ فَنَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ ثُمَّ اسْتَيْقَظَ يَضْحَكُ، قَالَتْ: فَقُلْتُ: مَا يُضْحِكُكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ فَقَالَ: نَاسٌ مِنْ أُمَّتِي عَرَضُوا عَلَيَّ غُرَاةً فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، يَرْكَبُونَ نَبِجَ هَذَا الْبَحْرِ، مُلُوكًا عَلَى الْأَسِيرَةِ - أَوْ قَالَ: مِثْلَ الْمُلُوكِ عَلَى الْأَسِيرَةِ، يَشْكُ إِسْحَاقُ» فَقُلْتُ: ادْعُ اللَّهَ أَنْ يَجْعَلَنِي مِنْهُمْ، فَدَعَا. ثُمَّ وَضَعَ رَأْسَهُ فَنَامَ ثُمَّ اسْتَيْقَظَ يَضْحَكُ فَقُلْتُ: مَا يُضْحِكُكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: «نَاسٌ مِنْ أُمَّتِي عَرَضُوا عَلَيَّ غُرَاةً فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ يَرْكَبُونَ نَبِجَ هَذَا الْبَحْرِ، مُلُوكًا عَلَى الْأَسِيرَةِ، أَوْ مِثْلَ الْمُلُوكِ عَلَى الْأَسِيرَةِ» فَقُلْتُ: ادْعُ اللَّهَ أَنْ يَجْعَلَنِي مِنْهُمْ، قَالَ: «أَنْتِ مِنَ الْأَوَّلِينَ». فَرَكِبْتَ الْبَحْرَ فِي زَمَانِ مُعَاوِيَةَ فَضَرَعْتَ عَنْ دَابَّتِهَا حِينَ خَرَجْتَ مِنَ الْبَحْرِ فَهَلَكْتَ. [راجع:

[٢٧٨٨، ٢٧٨٩]

(42) CHAPTER. Sitting in any convenient position.

(٤٢) بَابُ الْجُلُوسِ كَيْفَمَا تَيَسَّرُ

6284. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ forbade two kinds of dresses and two kinds of bargains; *Ishtimāl-aṣ-ṣammā*⁽¹⁾ and *Al-Ihtibā*⁽²⁾ in one garment with no part of it covering one's private parts. (The two kinds of bargains were): *Al-Mulāmasa*⁽³⁾ and *Al-Munābadha*⁽⁴⁾.

٦٢٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ اللَّيْثِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: نَهَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَنْ لَيْسَتَيْنِ، وَعَنْ

(1), (2), (3), (4) (H. 6284) For *Ishtimāl-aṣ-ṣammā*, *Al-Ihtibā*, *Al-Mulāmasa* and *Al-Munābadha*, see the glossary.

بَيَّعْتَيْنِ : اِشْتِمَالِ الصَّمَاءِ وَالِاخْتِبَاءِ فِي
تَوْبٍ وَاحِدٍ لَيْسَ عَلَى فَرْجِ الْإِنْسَانِ
مِنْهُ شَيْءٌ، وَالْمُلَامَسَةِ وَالْمُنَابَذَةِ.

[راجع: ٣٦٧]

تَابَعَهُ مَعْمَرٌ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي حَفْصٍ
وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ بُدَيْلٍ عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ.

(43) CHAPTER. Whoever has a confidential talk with somebody in front of the people and the latter does not disclose his companion's secret, but when his companion dies, he discloses it.

(٤٣) بَابٌ مِنْ نَاجِي بَيْنَ يَدَيْ النَّاسِ
وَلَمْ يُخْبِرْ بِسِرِّ صَاحِبِهِ فَإِذَا مَاتَ أَخْبَرَ
بِهِ

6285, 6286. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, Mother of the believers: We, the wives of the Prophet ﷺ were all sitting with the Prophet ﷺ and none of us had left, Fāṭima السَّلَام عَلَيْهَا came walking, and by Allāh, her gait was very similar to that of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. When he saw her, he welcomed her, saying, "Welcome, O my daughter!" Then he made her sit on his right or his left, confided something to her, whereupon she wept bitterly. When he noticed her sorrow, he confided something more to her for the second time, and she started laughing. Only I, from among the Prophet's wives said to her, "(O Fāṭima), Allāh's Messenger ﷺ selected you from amongst us for the secret talk and still you weep?" When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ got up, (went away) I asked her, "What did he confide to you?" She said, "I wouldn't disclose the secret of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ." But when he ﷺ died I asked her, "I beseech you earnestly by what right I have upon you, to tell me (that secret talk which the Prophet ﷺ had with you)." She said, "As you ask me now, yes, (I will tell you)." She informed me, saying, "When he talked to me secretly the first time, he said

٦٢٨٥، ٦٢٨٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى،
عَنْ أَبِي عَوَّانَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا فِرَاسٌ، عَنْ
عَامِرٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَائِشَةُ
أُمُّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَالَتْ: إِنَّا كُنَّا أَزْوَاجَ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عِنْدَهُ جَمِيعًا لَمْ تُعَادِرْ مِنَّا
وَاحِدَةً، فَأَقْبَلَتْ فَاطِمَةُ عَلَيْهَا السَّلَامُ
تَمْشِي وَلَا وَاللَّهِ مَا تَخْفَى مَشِيئَتُهَا مِنْ
مَشِيئَةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَلَمَّا رَأَاهَا رَحَبَ
وَقَالَ: «مَرْحَبًا يَا بِنْتِي». ثُمَّ أَجْلَسَهَا
عَنْ يَمِينِهِ أَوْ عَنْ شِمَالِهِ ثُمَّ سَارَهَا
فَبَكَتْ بُكَاءً شَدِيدًا، فَلَمَّا رَأَى حُزْنَهَا
سَارَهَا الثَّانِيَةَ فَإِذَا هِيَ تَضْحَكُ.
فَقُلْتُ لَهَا أَنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ نِسَائِهِ: حَصَّكَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالسَّرِّ مِنْ بَيْنِنَا، ثُمَّ
أَنْتِ تَبْكِينَ، فَلَمَّا قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
سَأَلْتُهَا عَمَّ سَارَكَ، قَالَتْ: مَا كُنْتُ
لَأُفْشِيَّ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ سِرَّهُ.
فَلَمَّا تُوَفِّيَ. قُلْتُ لَهَا: عَزَمْتُ عَلَيْكَ

that Jibrīl (Gabriel) used to review the Qur'ān with him once every year. He added, 'But this year he reviewed it with me twice, and therefore I think that my time of death has approached. So, be afraid of Allāh, and be patient, for I am the best predecessor for you (in the Hereafter).'" Fāṭima added, "So I wept as you ('Āishah) witnessed. And when the Prophet ﷺ saw me in this sorrowful state, he confided the second secret to me saying, 'O Fāṭima! Will you not be pleased that you will be chief of all the believing women (or chief of the women of this nation i.e., my followers?)'"

بِمَا لِي عَلَيْكَ مِنَ الْحَقِّ لَمَّا أَخْبَرْتَنِي،
قَالَتْ: أَمَّا الْآنَ فَتَعَمُّ، فَأَخْبَرْتَنِي،
قَالَتْ: أَمَّا حِينَ سَارَنِي فِي الْأَمْرِ
الْأَوَّلِ فَإِنَّهُ أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَّ جِبْرِيلَ كَانَ
يُعَارِضُهُ بِالْقُرْآنِ كُلَّ سَنَةٍ مَرَّةً «وَأِنَّهُ قَدْ
عَارَضَنِي بِهِ الْعَامَ مَرَّتَيْنِ، وَلَا أَرَى
الْأَجَلَ إِلَّا قَدْ أَقْتَرَبَ، فَاتَّقِيَ اللَّهَ
وَاصْبِرِي، فَإِنِّي نِعَمَ السَّلْفِ أَنَا
لِكِ». قَالَتْ: فَبَكَيْتُ بُكَائِي الَّذِي
رَأَيْتِ فَلَمَّا رَأَى جَزَعِي سَارَنِي
الثَّانِيَةَ، قَالَ: «يَا فَاطِمَةُ، أَلَا تَرْضَيْنَ
أَنْ تَكُونِي سَيِّدَةً نِسَاءِ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ أَوْ
سَيِّدَةً نِسَاءِ هَذِهِ الْأُمَّةِ؟». [راجع:

٣٦٢٣، ٣٦٢٤]

(44) CHAPTER. *Al-Istilqā'* (lying flat on the back).

(٤٤) بَابُ الْاِسْتِئْذَانِ

6287. Narrated the uncle of 'Abbād bin Tamīm: I saw Allāh's Messenger ﷺ lying on his back in the mosque and putting one of his legs over the other.

٦٢٨٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا الزُّهْرِيُّ
قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبَادُ بْنُ تَمِيمٍ عَنْ عَمِّهِ
قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي
الْمَسْجِدِ مُسْتَلْقِيًا وَاضِعًا إِحْدَى رِجْلَيْهِ
عَلَى الْأُخْرَى. [راجع: ٤٧٥]

(45) CHAPTER. No two persons should talk secretly excluding a third person (who is present with them).

(٤٥) بَابُ لَا يَتَنَجَّحَى اثْنَانِ دُونَ
الثَّالِثِ،

And the Statement of Allāh عزَّ وجلَّ:
"O you who believe! When you hold secret
counsel, do it not for sin and wrongdoing,
and disobedience towards the Messenger
(Muḥammad ﷺ), but do it for *Al-Birr*
(righteousness) and *Taqwa* (virtues and

قَالَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿يَتَأْتِيَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا
إِذَا تَنَجَّجْتُمْ فَلَا تَنَجَّجُوا﴾ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ
﴿وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ﴾ [المجادلة: ٩-١٠] وَقَوْلُهُ:
﴿يَتَأْتِيَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا تَنَجَّجْتُمْ الرَّسُولَ فَعَدُّوا

piety); and fear Allah تعالى Whom you shall be gathered. Secret counsels (conspiracies) are only from Satan, in order that he may cause grief to the believers. But he cannot harm them in the least, except as Allāh permits, and in Allāh let the believers put their trust." (V.58:9,10)

And also the Statement of Allāh:

"O you who believe! When you (want to) consult the Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ) in private, spend something in charity before your private consultation. That will be better and purer for you. But if you find not (the means for it), then verily, Allāh is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful. Are you afraid of spending in charity before your private consultation (with him)? If then you do it not, and Allāh has forgiven you, then (at least) perform *Ṣalāt* (prayers) (*Iqāmat-aṣ-Ṣalāt*) and give *Zakāt* and obey Allāh (i.e., do all what Allāh and His Prophet ﷺ order you to do). And Allāh is All-Aware of what you do." (V.58:12,13)

6288. Narrated 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "When three persons are together, then no two of them should hold secret counsel excluding the third person."

(46) CHAPTER. Keeping secrets.

6289. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ confided to me a secret which I did not disclose to anybody after him. And Umm Sulaim asked me (about that secret) but I did not tell her.

بَيْنَ يَدَيَّ جَوْنَكُمْ صَدَقَةٌ ﴿ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿ بِمَا سَمَلُونَ ﴿ [المجادلة: ١٢-١٣].

٦٢٨٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ ح. وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا كَانُوا ثَلَاثَةً فَلَا يَتَنَاجَى اثْنَانِ دُونَ الثَّلَاثِ».

(٤٦) بَابُ حِفْظِ السِّرِّ

٦٢٨٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ صَبَّاحٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ: أَسْرَأَ إِلَيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ سِرًّا فَمَا أَخْبِرْتُ بِهِ أَحَدًا بَعْدَهُ وَلَقَدْ

(47) CHAPTER. If in a gathering there are more than three persons, then there is no harm if two of them have a secret talk.

6290. Narrated 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "When you are three persons sitting together, then no two of you should hold secret counsel excluding the third person until you are with some other people too, for that would grieve him."

6291. Narrated 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: One day the Prophet ﷺ divided and distributed something amongst the people whereupon an *Anṣārī* man said, "In this division Allāh's Pleasure has not been sought."⁽¹⁾ I said, "By Allāh! I will go (and inform) the Prophet ﷺ." So I went to him while he was with a group of people, and I secretly informed him of that, whereupon he became so angry that his face became red, and he then said, "May Allāh bestow His Mercy on Mūsa (Moses) (for) he was annoyed more than that, yet he remained patient."

(48) CHAPTER. Holding secret counsel for a long while.

6292. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The *Iqāma* for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) was announced while a man was talking to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ privately. He continued talking in that way till the Prophet's Companions slept, and

سَأَلْتَنِي أُمُّ سَلِيمٍ فَمَا أَخْبَرْتُهَا بِهِ.
(٤٧) **بَابٌ** إِذَا كَانُوا أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ثَلَاثَةٍ فَلَا بَأْسَ بِالمَسَارَّةِ وَالمُنَاجَاةِ
٦٢٩٠ - حَدَّثَنِي عُثْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِذَا كُنْتُمْ ثَلَاثَةً فَلَا يَتَنَاجَى رَجُلَانِ دُونَ الْآخَرِ حَتَّى تَحْتَلِطُوا بِالنَّاسِ، أَجَلَ أَنْ ذَلِكَ يُخْرِزَنَّهُ».

٦٢٩١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي حَمْزَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ شَقِيقِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَسَمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَوْمًا قِسْمَةً. فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ: إِنَّ هَذِهِ لِقِسْمَةٌ مَا أُرِيدُ بِهَا وَجْهَ اللَّهِ، قُلْتُ: أَمَا وَاللَّهِ لَأَيِّنَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، فَأَتَيْتُهُ وَهُوَ فِي مَلَأٍ، فَسَارَزْتُهُ فَعَضِبَ حَتَّى احْمَرَّتْ وَجْهَهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى مُوسَى، أُوذِيَ بِأَكْثَرَ مِنْ هَذَا فَصَبِرَ». [راجع: ٣١٥٠]

(٤٨) **بَابٌ** طُولِ النَّجْوَى،

﴿وَإِذْ هُمْ نَجْوَى﴾ [الإسراء: ٤٧]

مَضْدَرٌّ مِنْ نَاجَيْتٍ، فَوَصَفَهُمْ بِهَا وَالمَعْنَى يَتَنَاجَوْنَ.

٦٢٩٢ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ

(1) (H. 6291) i.e., the distribution is not fair.

afterwards the Prophet ﷺ got up and offered the *Salāt* (prayer) with them.⁽¹⁾

(49) CHAPTER. Fire (lanterns, etc.) should not be kept lit in the house at bedtime.

6293. Narrated Sālim's father: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Do not keep the fire burning in your houses when you go to bed."

6294. Narrated Abū Mūsā عنه رضي الله عنه: One night a house in Al-Madīna was burnt with its occupants. The Prophet ﷺ spoke about them saying, "This fire is indeed your enemy, so whenever you go to bed, put it out to protect yourselves."

6295. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh عنه رضي الله عنه: (At bedtime) cover the utensils, close the doors, and put out the lights, lest a harmful animal (a mouse or a rat) may drag away the wick and thus burn the people of the house."

رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أُقِيمَتِ الصَّلَاةُ
وَرَجُلٌ يُنَاجِي رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَمَا زَالَ
يُنَاجِيهِ حَتَّى نَامَ أَصْحَابُهُ ثُمَّ قَامَ
فَصَلَّى. [راجع: ٦٤٢]

(٤٩) بَابٌ: لَا تُتْرَكُ النَّارُ فِي الْبَيْتِ
عِنْدَ النَّوْمِ

٦٢٩٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ،
عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا
تَتْرُكُوا النَّارَ فِي بُيُوتِكُمْ حِينَ
تَنَامُونَ».

٦٢٩٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ بُرَيْدِ
بِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي
مُوسَى رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: اخْتَرَقَ
بَيْتٌ بِالْمَدِينَةِ عَلَى أَهْلِهِ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ
فَحَدَّثَ بِشَأْنِهِمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ
هَذِهِ النَّارَ إِنَّمَا هِيَ عَدُوٌّ لَكُمْ فَإِذَا
نِمْتُمْ فَأَطْفِئُوهَا عَنْكُمْ».

٦٢٩٥ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا
حَمَّادٌ، عَنْ كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ
جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا
قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «خَمَّرُوا
الْآيَةَ، وَأَجْفُوا الْأَبْوَابَ، وَأَطْفِئُوا
الْمَصَابِيحَ، فَإِنَّ الْفُؤَيْسِقَةَ رُبَّمَا جَرَّتِ
الْقَيْلَةَ فَأَخْرَقَتْ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ».

[راجع: ٣٢٨٠]

(1) (H. 6292) The Companions got up too, and the Prophet ﷺ led them in the '*Ishā'*' prayer then.

(50) CHAPTER. To close the doors at night.

6296. Narrated Jābir عنه رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "When you intend going to bed at night, put out the lights, close the doors, tie the mouths of the water-skins, and cover your food and drinks." Hammām said, "I think he (the other narrator) added, '... even with a piece of wood across the utensil.'"

(51) CHAPTER. Circumcision at an old age, and pulling out one's armpit hair.

6297. Narrated Abū Hurairah عنه رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Five things are in accordance with *Al-Fitrah* (i.e., Allāh's religion of Islāmic Monotheism): to be circumcised, to shave the pubic hair, to depilate (or pull out) the hair of the armpits, to cut short the moustaches, and to clip the nails."

[See Vol. 7, *Hadith* No. 5889]

6298. Narrated Abū Hurairah عنه رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The Prophet Ibrāhīm (Abraham) عليه السلام circumcised himself after he had passed the age of eighty years and he circumcised himself with an adze."

(٥٠) بَابُ غَلْقِ الْأَبْوَابِ بِاللَّيْلِ

٦٢٩٦ - حَدَّثَنَا حَسَّانُ بْنُ أَبِي عَبَادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أُطْفِئُوا الْمَصَابِيحَ بِاللَّيْلِ إِذَا رَقَدْتُمْ، وَأَعْلِقُوا الْأَبْوَابَ، وَأَوْكُوا الْأَسْقِيَةَ، وَخَمَّرُوا الطَّعَامَ وَالشَّرَابَ». قَالَ هَمَّامٌ: وَأَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ: «وَلَوْ يَعُودُ يَغْرِضُهُ». [راجع: ٣٢٨٠]

(٥١) بَابُ الْخِتَانِ بَعْدَ الْكِبَرِ، وَنَتْفِ الْإِبْطِ

٦٢٩٧ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ فُرْعَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيْبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْفِطْرَةُ خَمْسٌ: الْخِتَانُ، وَالْإِسْتِحْدَادُ، وَنَتْفُ الْإِبْطِ، وَقَصُّ الشَّارِبِ، وَتَقْلِيمُ الْأَطْفَارِ». [راجع: ٥٨٨٩]

٦٢٩٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبُ بْنُ أَبِي حَمْزَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «اخْتَنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ بَعْدَ ثَمَانِينَ سَنَةً، وَاخْتَنَّ بِالْقُدُومِ مُخَفَّفَةً. قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْبِرَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ وَقَالَ: بِالْقُدُومِ، وَهُوَ مَوْضِعٌ مُشَدَّدٌ.

6299. Narrated Sa'īd bin Jubair: Ibn 'Abbās was asked, "How old were you when the Prophet ﷺ died?" He replied, "At that time I had been circumcised." At that time, people did not circumcise the boys till they attained the age of puberty.

6300. Sa'īd bin Jubair said, "Ibn 'Abbās said, 'When the Prophet ﷺ died, I had already been circumcised.'"

(52) CHAPTER. Every *Lahw* (amusement, idle talk, etc.) or deed that diverts one from fulfilling one's obedience (duties) towards Allāh, is *Bāṭil* [falsehood (disbelief, etc.)].

And (what about him) who says to his companion, "Come along, let us gamble!" And the Statement of Allāh تعالى: "And of mankind is he who purchases idle talks (i.e., music, singing, etc.) to mislead (men)..." (V.31:6)

6301. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Whoever among you takes an oath wherein he says, 'By *Al-Lāt* and *Al-Uzza*,' (names of two idols worshipped by *Al-Mushrikūn*), he should say, '*Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh)'. And whoever says to his friend, 'Come, let us gamble!' He should give something in charity."⁽¹⁾

٦٢٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبَادُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ إِسْرَائِيلَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: سُئِلَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: مِثْلُ مَنْ أَنْتَ حِينَ قُبِضَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: أَنَا يَوْمَئِذٍ مَخْتُونٌ، قَالَ: وَكَانُوا لَا يَخْتُونُونَ الرَّجُلَ حَتَّى يُدْرِكَ. [انظر: ٦٣٠٠]

٦٣٠٠ - وَقَالَ ابْنُ إِدْرِيسَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: قُبِضَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَنَا خَتِينٌ. [راجع: ٦٢٩٩]

(٥٢) بَابُ: كُلُّ لَهْوٍ بَاطِلٌ إِذَا شَغَلَهُ عَنْ طَاعَةِ اللَّهِ،

وَمَنْ قَالَ لِصَاحِبِهِ: تَعَالَ أَقَامِرَكَ، وَقَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَمِنَ الَّذِينَ مَنَ بَشَرِي لَهْوَ الْحَدِيثِ﴾ [الآية لقمان: ٦].

٦٣٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ حَلَفَ مِنْكُمْ فَقَالَ فِي حَلْفِهِ: بِاللَّاتِ وَالْعُزَّى،

(1) (H. 6301) The expiation for swearing by other than Allāh heedlessly, is to say: '*Lā ilāha illallāh*'; and the expiation for inviting somebody to gamble even if jokingly, is to give something in charity.

[See *Hadīth* No. 6650.]

(53) CHAPTER. What has been mentioned regarding the buildings.

And Abū Hurairah said, “The Prophet ﷺ said, ‘One of the portents of the Hour will be when the shepherds of livestock (camels, goats, sheep, cows, lambs, etc.) start boasting and competing with each other in the construction of higher buildings.’”

6302. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما: During the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ, I built a house with my own hands so that it might protect me from the rain and shade me from the sun; and none of Allāh’s creatures assisted me in building it.

6303. Narrated ‘Amr: Ibn ‘Umar said, “By Allāh, I have not put a brick over a brick (i.e., constructed a building) or planted any date-palm tree since the death of the Prophet ﷺ.” Sufyān (the subnarrator) said, “I told this narration (of Ibn ‘Umar) to one of his (Ibn ‘Umar’s) relatives, and he said, ‘By Allāh, he did build (something).’” Sufyān added, “I said, ‘He must have said (the above narration) before he built.’”

فَلْيُقَلِّ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ. وَمَنْ قَالَ لِصَاحِبِهِ: تَعَالَ أَقَامِرُكَ، فَلْيَتَّصِدُقْ.

(٥٣) بَابُ مَا جَاءَ فِي الْبِنَاءِ،

قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «مِنْ أَشْرَاطِ السَّاعَةِ إِذَا تَطَاوَلَ رُعَاةُ الْبَهْمِ فِي الْبِنْيَانِ».

٦٣٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ هُوَ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: رَأَيْتُنِي مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بَنَيْتُ بِيْتًا يُكِنُّنِي مِنَ الْمَطَرِ، وَيُظِلُّنِي مِنَ الشَّمْسِ، مَا أَعَانَنِي عَلَيْهِ أَحَدٌ مِنْ خَلْقِ اللَّهِ.

٦٣٠٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: قَالَ عَمْرٌو: قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: وَاللَّهِ مَا وَضَعْتُ لَبْنَةً عَلَى لَبْنَةٍ، وَلَا غَرَسْتُ نَخْلَةً مُنْذُ قُبِضَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ.

قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: فَذَكَرْتُهُ لِبَعْضِ أَهْلِهِ قَالَ: وَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ بَنَى، قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: قُلْتُ: فَلَعَلَّهُ قَالَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَبْنِيَ.