

96 - THE BOOK OF HOLDING FAST TO
THE QUR'ĀN AND THE ṢUNNA
(legal ways of the Prophet ﷺ).

٩٦ - كتاب الاعتصام
بالكتاب والسنة

7268. Narrated Ṭāriq bin Shihāb: A Jew said to 'Umar, "O, chief of the believers, if this Verse:

'...This day, I have perfected your religion for you, completed My favour upon you, and have chosen for you Islām as your religion...' (V.5:3) had been revealed upon us, we would have taken that day as a festival day." 'Umar said, "I know definitely on what day this Verse was revealed; it was revealed on the Day of 'Arafah, (9th of Dhul-Hijja) on a Friday." (See H. 45)

٧٢٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحُمَيْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ مِسْعَرٍ وَغَيْرِهِ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَارِقِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْيَهُودِ لِعُمَرَ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، لَوْ أَنَّ عَلَيْنَا نَزَلَتْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ ﴿أَلْيَوْمَ أَكَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِيْنَكُمْ وَأَتَمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِيْنًا﴾ [المائدة: ٣] لَاتَّخَذْنَا ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمَ عِيْدًا. فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: إِنِّي لَأَعْلَمُ أَيَّ يَوْمٍ نَزَلَتْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ، نَزَلَتْ يَوْمَ عَرَفَةَ فِي يَوْمٍ جُمُعَةٍ. سَمِعَ سُفْيَانُ مِسْعَرًا، وَمِسْعَرٌ قَيْسًا، وَقَيْسٌ طَارِقًا.

[راجع: ٤٥]

7269. Narrated Anas bin Mālik that he heard 'Umar رضي الله عنه speaking while standing on the pulpit of the Prophet ﷺ in the morning (following the death of the Prophet ﷺ), when the people had given the Bai'a (pledge) to Abū Bakr. He said the *Tashah-hud* before Abū Bakr, and added, "Ammā Ba'du (then after), Allāh has chosen for His Messenger ﷺ what is with Him (Paradise) rather than what is with you (the world). This is that Book (the Qur'ān) with which Allāh guided your Messenger, so stick to it, for then you will be guided on the Right Path (i.e., Islām) as Allāh guided His Messenger ﷺ with it."

٧٢٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُمَرَ الْعَدَنِيَّ بَايَعَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ أَبَا بَكْرٍ وَاسْتَوَى عَلَى مَنْبَرِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، تَشَهَّدَ قَبْلَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ فَقَالَ: أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَاخْتَارَ اللَّهُ لِرَسُولِهِ ﷺ الَّذِي عِنْدَهُ عَلَى الَّذِي عِنْدَكُمْ، وَهَذَا الْكِتَابُ الَّذِي هَدَى اللَّهُ بِهِ رَسُولَكُمْ، فَخُذُوا بِهِ تَهْتَدُوا، وَلِئِمَّا هَدَى اللَّهُ بِهِ رَسُولَهُ. [راجع: ٧٢١٩]

7270. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ embraced me and said, "O

٧٢٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ

Allāh! Teach him (the knowledge of) the Book (the Qur'an)."

7271. Narrated Abul-Minhāl: Abū Barza said, "(O people!) Allāh has made you self-sufficient, or has raised you high, with Islām and with Muḥammad ﷺ."

7272. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Dinār: 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar wrote to 'Abdul-Mālik bin Marwān, giving the *Bai'a* (pledge) to him: "I give the *Bai'a* to you in that I will listen and obey what is in accordance with the Laws of Allāh and the *Sunna* (legal ways) of His Messenger ﷺ as much as I can."

(1) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ: "I have been sent with '*Jawāmi' Kalim*' (the shortest expression carrying the widest meaning)."

7273. Narrated Sa'id bin Al-Musaiyab: Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "I have been sent with '*Jawāmi'al-Kalim*' (the shortest expression with the widest meaning); and have been made victorious with awe (cast in my enemy's hearts), and while I was sleeping, I saw that the keys of the treasures of the world were placed in my hand." Abū Hurairah added: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ has gone, and you people are utilizing those treasures, or

إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ، عَنْ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: ضَمَّنِي إِلَيْهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ عَلِّمَهُ الْكِتَابَ». [راجع: ٧٥]

٧٢٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ صَبَّاحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَوْفًا: أَنَّ أَبَا الْمِنْهَالِ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا بَرزَةَ قَالَ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُغْنِيكُمْ أَوْ نَعْسَكُمْ بِالْإِسْلَامِ وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ. قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَقَعَ هُنَا «يُغْنِيكُمْ» وَإِنَّمَا هُوَ «نَعْسَكُمْ». يُنظَرُ فِي أَصْلِ كِتَابِ الْإِعْتِصَامِ [راجع: ٧١١٢].

٧٢٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو كَتَبَ إِلَى عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ مَرْوَانَ يُبَايِعُهُ: وَأَقْرَأَ بِذَلِكَ بِالسَّمْعِ وَالطَّاعَةِ عَلَى سُنَّةِ اللَّهِ وَسُنَّةِ رَسُولِهِ فِيمَا اسْتَطَعْتُ. [راجع: ٧٢٠٣]

(١) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «بُعِثْتُ بِجَوَامِعِ الْكَلِمِ»

٧٢٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «بُعِثْتُ بِجَوَامِعِ الْكَلِمِ، وَنُصِرْتُ بِالرُّعْبِ، وَبَيْنَا أَنَا نَائِمٌ رَأَيْتُنِي أُتِيْتُ بِمَفَاتِيحِ

digging those treasures out, or said a similar sentence.

7274. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "There was no Prophet among the Prophets but was given miracles because of which people had security or had belief, but what I have been given is the Divine Revelation which Allāh has revealed to me. So I hope that my followers will be more than those of any other Prophet on the Day of Resurrection."

(2) CHAPTER. Following the *Sunna* (legal ways) of the Prophet ﷺ .

And the Statement of Allāh تَعَالَى:

"...And make us leaders of the *Al-Muttaqūn*⁽¹⁾" (V.25 :74)

Mujāhid said, "(Make us) a community that follows the righteous people who preceded us, and whom those succeeding may follow." (*Fath Al-Bari*)

Ibn 'Aun said, "(There are) three things which I love for myself and for my brothers, i.e., this *Sunna* (the legal way of the Prophet ﷺ) which they should learn and ask about; the Qur'ān which they should understand and ask the people about; and that they should call the people except when intending to do good (for them)."

7275. Narrated Abū Wā'il: I sat with

خَزَائِنِ الْأَرْضِ فَوُضِعَتْ فِي يَدِي . قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: فَقَدْ ذَهَبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَنْتُمْ تَلْعَثُونَهَا، أَوْ تَرَعَثُونَهَا، أَوْ كَلِمَةً تُشْبِهُهَا. [راجع: ٢٩٧٧]

٧٢٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا مِنَ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ نَبِيٍّ إِلَّا أُعْطِيَ مِنَ الْآيَاتِ مَا مِثْلُهُ أَوْ مِنْ أَوْ أَمِنَ عَلَيْهِ الْبَشَرُ. وَإِنَّمَا كَانَ الَّذِي أَوْتِيْتَهُ وَحْيًا أَوْحَاهُ اللَّهُ إِلَيَّ، فَأَرْجُو أَنِّي أَكْثَرُهُمْ تَابِعًا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[راجع: ٤٩٨١]

(٢) بَابُ الْاِقْتِدَاءِ بِسُنَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ،

وَقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَجَعَلْنَا لِلْمُتَّقِينَ إِمَامًا﴾ [الفرقان: ٧٤] قَالَ: أئمةٌ نقتدي بيمين قبلنا ويقتدي بنا من بعدنا. وقال ابن عون: ثلاث أحبهنّ لنفسي وإخواني: هذه السنة أن يتعلموها ويسألوا عنها، والقرآن أن يتهموه ويسألوا الناس عنه، ويدعوا الناس إلا من خير.

٧٢٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ

(1) (Ch.2) *Al-Muttaqūn*: means pious and righteous persons who fear Allāh much (abstain from all kinds of sins and evil deeds which He has forbidden) and love Allāh much (perform all kinds of good deeds which He has ordained).

Shaiba in this mosque (Al-Masjid-al-Harām), and he said, “ ‘Umar once sat beside me here as you are now sitting, and said, ‘I feel like distributing all the gold and silver that are in it (i.e., the Ka’bah) among the Muslims.’ I said, ‘You cannot do that.’ ‘Umar asked, ‘Why?’ I said, ‘Your two (previous) companions (the Prophet ﷺ and Abū Bakr) did not do it.’ ‘Umar said, ‘They are the two persons whom one must follow.’ ” [See Vol. 2, *Ḥadīth* No. 1594]

7276. Narrated Ḥudhaifa: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said to us, “*Al-Amānah* (the trust or the moral responsibility or honesty, and all the duties which Allāh has ordained) descended from the heavens and settled in the roots of the hearts of men (faithful believers), and then the Qur’ān was revealed and the people read the Qur’ān, (and learnt it from it) and also learnt it from the *Sunna* (legal ways of the Prophet ﷺ).” [Both the Qur’ān and *As-Sunna* (legal ways of the Prophet ﷺ) strengthened their (the faithful believers’) *Al-Amānah*.] (See *Ḥadīth* No. 7086)

7277. Narrated ‘Abdullāh عنہ الله رضي الله عنه: The best talk (speech) is Allāh’s Book (the Qur’ān), and the best (legal way for) guidance is the guidance (way) of Muḥammad ﷺ, and the worst matters are the heresies (those new things which are introduced into the religion); and whatever you have been promised will surely come to pass, and you cannot escape (it). (See H. 6098)

عَبَّاسٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ وَاصِلٍ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ قَالَ: جَلَسْتُ إِلَى شَيْبَةَ فِي هَذَا الْمَسْجِدِ، قَالَ: جَلَسَ إِلَيَّ عُمَرُ فِي مَجْلِسِكَ هَذَا فَقَالَ: هَمَمْتُ أَنْ لَا أَدْعَ فِيهَا صَفْرَاءَ وَلَا بَيْضَاءَ إِلَّا فَسَمْتُهَا بَيْنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ. قُلْتُ: مَا أَنْتَ بِفَاعِلٍ، قَالَ: لِمَ؟ قُلْتُ: لَمْ يَفْعَلْهُ صَاحِبُكَ، قَالَ: هُمَا الْمَرَانِ يُقْتَدَى بِهِمَا. [راجع: ١٥٩٤]

٧٢٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ الْأَعْمَشَ فَقَالَ: عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ وَهَبٍ: سَمِعْتُ حُدَيْفَةَ يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ «أَنَّ الْأَمَانَةَ نَزَلَتْ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ فِي جَذْرِ قُلُوبِ الرِّجَالِ، وَنَزَلَ الْقُرْآنُ، فَفَرَّقُوا الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلِمُوا مِنَ السُّنَّةِ». [راجع: ٦٤٩٧]

٧٢٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ بْنُ أَبِي إِيَاسٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ مَرْةٍ سَمِعْتُ مَرْةَ الْهَمْدَانِيَّ يَقُولُ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: إِنَّ أَحْسَنَ الْحَدِيثِ كِتَابُ اللَّهِ، وَأَحْسَنَ الْهَدْيِ هَدْيُ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، وَشَرُّ الْأُمُورِ مُحَدَّثَاتُهَا، وَإِنْ مَا تُوعَدُونَ لَآتٍ وَمَا أَنْتُمْ بِمُعْجِزِينَ.

[راجع: ٦٠٩٨]

7278, 7279. Narrated Abū Hurairah and Zaid bin Khālid رضي الله عنهما : We were with the Prophet ﷺ when he said (to two men): "I shall judge between you according to Allāh's Book (Laws)."

٧٢٧٨، ٧٢٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ : حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ : حَدَّثَنَا الزُّهْرِيُّ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ وَزَيْدِ بْنِ خَالِدٍ قَالَا : كُنَّا عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ : «لَأَقْضِيَنَّ بَيْنَكُمَا بِكِتَابِ اللَّهِ». [راجع :

[٢٣١٥، ٢٣١٤

7280. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه : Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "All my followers will enter Paradise except those who refuse." They (the people) asked, "O Allāh's Messenger! Who will refuse?" He said, "Whoever obeys me will enter Paradise, and whoever disobeys me is the one who refuses (to enter it)."

٧٢٨٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سِنَانٍ : حَدَّثَنَا فُلَيْحٌ : حَدَّثَنَا هِلَالُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ ابْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ : «كُلُّ أُمَّتِي يَدْخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةَ إِلَّا مَنْ أَبَى»، قَالُوا : يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، وَمَنْ يَأْبَى؟ قَالَ : «مَنْ أَطَاعَنِي دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ، وَمَنْ عَصَانِي فَقَدْ أَبَى».

7281. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنه : Some angels came to the Prophet (Muḥammad) ﷺ while he was sleeping. Some of them said, "He is sleeping." Others said, "His eyes are sleeping but his heart is awake." Then they said, "There is an example for this companion of yours." One of them said, "Then set forth an example for him." One of them said, "He is sleeping." Another said, "His eyes are sleeping but his heart is awake." Then they said, "His example is that of a man who built a house and then offered therein a banquet and sent an inviter (messenger) to invite the people. So whoever accepted the invitation of the inviter, entered the house and ate of the banquet, and whoever did not accept the invitation of the inviter, did not enter the house, nor did he eat of the banquet." Then the angels said, "Interpret this parable to him so that he may understand it." One of them

٧٢٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ : أَخْبَرَنَا يَزِيدٌ : حَدَّثَنَا سَلِيمُ بْنُ حَيَّانٍ - وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ - : حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مِينَاءَ : حَدَّثَنَا - أَوْ سَمِعْتُ - جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ : جَاءَتْ مَلَائِكَةٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ نَائِمٌ فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ : إِنَّهُ نَائِمٌ، وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ : إِنَّ الْعَيْنَ نَائِمَةٌ وَالْقَلْبَ يَقْظَانُ، فَقَالُوا : إِنَّ لِصَاحِبِكُمْ هَذَا مَثَلًا، قَالَ فَاضْرِبُوا لَهُ مَثَلًا، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ : إِنَّهُ نَائِمٌ، وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ : إِنَّ الْعَيْنَ نَائِمَةٌ وَالْقَلْبَ يَقْظَانُ، فَقَالُوا : مِثْلُهُ كَمَثَلِ رَجُلٍ بَنَى دَارًا وَجَعَلَ فِيهَا مَادِيَةً وَبَعَثَ دَاعِيًا، فَمَنْ أَجَابَ الدَّاعِيَ دَخَلَ الدَّارَ وَأَكَلَ

said, "He is sleeping." The others said, "His eyes are sleeping but his heart is awake." And then they said, "The house stands for Paradise and the call-maker is Muḥammad ﷺ; and whoever obeys Muḥammad ﷺ, obeys Allāh; and whoever disobeys Muḥammad, disobeys Allāh. Muḥammad ﷺ separated the people (i.e., through his message, the good is distinguished from the bad, and the believers from the disbelievers)."

7282. Narrated Hammām: Ḥudhaifa said, "O group of *Al-Qurra*!"⁽¹⁾ Follow the Straight Path, for then you have taken a great lead (and will be the leaders), but if you divert right or left, then you will go astray far away."

7283. Narrated Abū Mūsa: The Prophet ﷺ said, "My example, and the example of what I have been sent with is that of a man who came to some people and said, 'O people! I have seen the enemy's army with my own eyes, and I am a plain warner; so protect yourselves!' Then a group of his people obeyed him and fled at night proceeding stealthily till they were safe, while another group of them disbelieved him and stayed at their places till morning when the army came upon them and killed and ruined them completely. So this is the example of that

مَنْ الْمَأْدِيَّةِ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يُجِبِ الدَّاعِيَ لَمْ يَدْخُلِ الدَّارَ وَلَمْ يَأْكُلْ مِنَ الْمَأْدِيَّةِ فَقَالُوا: أَوْلُوهَا لَهُ يَفْقَهُهَا، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: إِنَّهُ نَائِمٌ، وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: إِنَّ الْعَيْنَ نَائِمَةٌ وَالْقَلْبَ يَقْظَانُ، فَقَالُوا: فَالدَّارُ: الْجَنَّةُ، وَالدَّاعِي: مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ، فَمَنْ أَطَاعَ مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ فَقَدْ أَطَاعَ اللَّهَ. وَمَنْ عَصَى مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ فَقَدْ عَصَى اللَّهَ. وَمُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ فَرَّقَ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ. تَابِعَهُ فُتَيْبَةُ، عَنْ لَيْثٍ، عَنْ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي هَلَالٍ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ: خَرَجَ عَلَيْنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ.

٧٢٨٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ هَمَّامٍ، عَنْ حُدَيْفَةَ قَالَ: يَا مَعْشَرَ الْقُرَاءِ، اسْتَفَيْمُوا فَقَدْ سَبَقْتُمْ سَبْقًا بَعِيدًا، فَإِنْ أَخَذْتُمْ يَمِينًا وَشِمَالًا لَقَدْ ضَلَلْتُمْ ضَلَالًا بَعِيدًا.

٧٢٨٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ بُرَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّمَا مَثَلِي وَمَثَلُ مَا بَعَنِي اللَّهُ بِهِ كَمَثَلِ رَجُلٍ أَتَى قَوْمًا فَقَالَ: يَا قَوْمِ، إِنِّي رَأَيْتُ الْجَيْشَ بَعِينِي، وَإِنِّي أَنَا النَّذِيرُ الْعُرْيَانُ، فَالْتَجَاءُ. فَطَاعَهُ طَائِفَةٌ مِنْ قَوْمِهِ فَأَذْلَجُوا فَانْطَلَقُوا عَلَى مَهْلِهِمْ فَتَجَّوْا، وَكَذَّبَتْ طَائِفَةٌ مِنْهُمْ

(1) (H.7282) *Qurra*: Religious scholars in the knowledge of the Qur'an and the Sunna, or those who know the Qur'an by heart.

person **who obeys** me and follows that Truth which I have brought (the Qur'an and the *Sunna*), and the example of the one who disobeys me and disbelieves the Truth I have brought."

7284, 7285. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ died and Abū Bakr was elected as a caliph after him, some of the Arabs reverted to disbelief, 'Umar said to Abū Bakr, "How dare you fight the people while Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'I have been ordered to fight the people till they say: *Lā ilāha illallāh*. And whoever says *Lā ilāha illallāh*, saves his wealth and his life from me unless he deserves a legal punishment justly, and his account will be with Allāh.'" 'Abū Bakr said, "By Allāh, I will fight him who discriminates between *Zakāt* and *Ṣalāt* (prayers), for *Zakāt* is the compulsory right to be taken from the wealth. By Allāh, if they refuse to give me even a tying rope which they used to give to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, I would fight them for withholding it." 'Umar said, "By Allāh! It was nothing, except I saw that Allāh had opened the chest of Abū Bakr to the fight, and I came to know for certain that, that (i.e., the decision to fight) was the truth."

7286. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: 'Uyaina bin Ḥudhaifa bin Badr came and stayed (at Al-Madīna) with

فَأَصْبَحُوا مَكَانَهُمْ، فَصَبَّحَهُمُ الْجَيْشُ فَأَهْلَكَهُمْ وَاجْتَاخَهُمْ، فَذَلِكَ مَثَلٌ مَنْ أَطَاعَنِي فَاتَّبَعَ مَا جِئْتُ بِهِ، وَمَثَلٌ مَنْ عَصَانِي وَكَذَّبَ بِمَا جِئْتُ بِهِ مِنْ الْحَقِّ».

٧٢٨٥، ٧٢٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ، عَنْ عُثَيْلٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: لَمَّا تُوْفِيَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَاسْتُخْلَفَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ بَعْدَهُ، وَكَفَرَ مَنْ كَفَرَ مِنَ الْعَرَبِ، قَالَ عُمَرُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ: كَيْفَ تُقَاتِلُ النَّاسَ وَقَدْ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَمِرْتُ أَنْ أُقَاتِلَ النَّاسَ حَتَّى يَقُولُوا: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، فَمَنْ قَالَ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ عَصَمَ مِنِّي مَالَهُ وَنَفْسُهُ إِلَّا بِحَقِّهِ، وَحَسَابُهُ عَلَى اللَّهِ؟» فَقَالَ: وَاللَّهِ لَأُقَاتِلَنَّ مَنْ فَرَّقَ بَيْنَ الصَّلَاةِ وَالزَّكَاةِ، فَإِنَّ الزَّكَاةَ حَقُّ الْمَالِ. وَاللَّهُ لَوْ مَنَعُونِي عِقَالًا كَانُوا يُؤَدُّونَهُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَقَاتَلْتُهُمْ عَلَى مَنَعِهِ. فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: فَوَاللَّهِ مَا هُوَ إِلَّا أَنْ رَأَيْتُ اللَّهَ قَدْ شَرَحَ صَدْرَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ لِلْقِتَالِ فَعَرَفْتُ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ. قَالَ ابْنُ بُكَيْرٍ وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ عَنِ اللَّيْثِ: عَنَاقًا، وَهُوَ أَصْحَحُ. [راجع: ١٣٩٩، ١٤٠٠]

٧٢٨٦ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ وَهْبٍ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ

his nephew Al-Ḥurr bin Qais bin Ḥiṣn, who was one of those whom 'Umar used to keep near him, as the *Qurra'* (learned men knowing the Qur'ān by heart) were the people of 'Umar's meetings and his advisors whether they were old or young. 'Uyaina said to his nephew, "O my nephew! Have you an approach to this chief so as to get for me the permission to see him?" His nephew said, "I will get the permission for you to see him." (Ibn 'Abbās added:) So he took the permission for 'Uyaina, and when the latter entered, he said, "O the son of Al-Khaṭṭāb! By Allāh, you neither give us sufficient provision nor judge among us with justice." On that 'Umar became so furious that he intended to harm him. Al-Ḥurr, said, "O chief of the believers!" Allāh said to His Messenger ﷺ:

'Show forgiveness, enjoin what is good, and turn away from the foolish (i.e., do not punish them)' (V.7:199) and this person is among the foolish. By Allāh, 'Umar did not overlook that Verse when Al-Ḥurr recited it before him, and 'Umar used to observe (the orders of) Allāh's Book strictly." [See Vol.6, *Hadīth* No. 4642]

7287. Narrated Asmā' bint Abū Bakr رضي الله عنها: I came to 'Āishah during the solar eclipse. The people were standing [offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer)] and she too, was standing and offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer). I asked, "What is wrong with the people?" She pointed towards the sky with her hand and said, "*Subhān Allāh!*" I asked her, "Is there a sign?" She nodded with her head meaning "yes." When

ابن شهاب: حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَدِمَ عُمَيْيَةُ بْنُ حِصْنِ بْنِ حُدَيْفَةَ بْنِ بَدْرِ فَتَزَلَ عَلَى ابْنِ أَخِيهِ الْحُرِّ بْنِ قَيْسِ بْنِ حِصْنٍ - وَكَانَ مِنَ الثَّقَرِ الَّذِينَ يُدْنِيهِمْ عُمَرُ، وَكَانَ الْفُرَاءُ أَصْحَابَ مَجْلِسِ عُمَرَ وَمُشَاوَرَتِهِ كَهَوْلًا كَانُوا أَوْ شَبَانًا - فَقَالَ عُمَيْيَةُ لِابْنِ أَخِيهِ: يَا ابْنَ أَخِي، هَلْ لَكَ وَجْهٌ عِنْدَ هَذَا الْأَمِيرِ فَتَسْتَأْذِنُ لِي عَلَيْهِ؟ قَالَ: سَأَسْتَأْذِنُ لَكَ عَلَيْهِ. قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: فَاسْتَأْذَنَ لِعُمَيْيَةَ، فَلَمَّا دَخَلَ قَالَ: يَا ابْنَ الْخَطَّابِ، وَاللَّهِ مَا تُعْطِينَا الْجَزَلَ وَلَا تَحْكُمُ بَيْنَنَا بِالْعَدْلِ. فَغَضِبَ عُمَرُ حَتَّى هَمَّ بِأَنْ يَقَعَ بِهِ، فَقَالَ الْحُرُّ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى قَالَ لِنَبِيِّهِ ﷺ: ﴿خُذِ الْعَفْوَ وَأْمُرْ بِالْعُرْفِ وَأَعْرِضْ عَنِ الْجَاهِلِينَ﴾ [الأعراف: 1٩٩] وَإِنَّ هَذَا مِنَ الْجَاهِلِينَ، فَوَاللَّهِ مَا جَاوَزَهَا عُمَرُ حِينَ تَلَاهَا عَلَيْهِ، وَكَانَ وَقَافًا عِنْدَ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ. [راجع: ٤٦٤٢]

٧٢٨٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ

مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ الْمُنْذِرِ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ ابْنَةِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: أَتَيْتُ عَائِشَةَ حِينَ حَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ وَالنَّاسُ قِيَامًا وَهِيَ قَائِمَةٌ

Allāh's Messenger ﷺ finished (the *Ṣalāt*), he glorified and praised Allāh and said, "There is not anything that I have not seen before but I have seen now at this place of mine, even Paradise and Hell. It has been revealed to me that you people will be put to trial, nearly like the trial of *Ad-Dajjāl*, in your graves. As for the true believer or a Muslim (the subnarrator is not sure as to which of the two words *Asmā'* had said), he will say, 'Muḥammad ﷺ came with clear evidences and signs from Allāh, and we responded to him (accepted his teachings) and believed (what he said)'. It will be said (to him) 'Sleep in peace; we have known that you were a true believer who believed with certainty.' As for a hypocrite or a doubtful person, (the subnarrator is not sure as to which word *Asmā'* said), he will say, 'I do not know, but I heard the people saying something and so I said the same.'" (See H. 86, and 1338)

7288. Narrated Abū Hurairah عنه رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Leave me (don't ask me about things which I don't mention or explain to you) as I leave you,⁽¹⁾ for the people who were before you were ruined because of their questions and their differences over their Prophets. So, if I forbid you from doing something, then keep away from it. And if I order you to do something, then do of it as much as you can."

(3) CHAPTER. What is disliked of asking too many questions and of troubling oneself with what does not concern one.

And the Statement of Allāh تعالى:

تُصَلِّيَ فَقُلْتُ: مَا لِلنَّاسِ؟ فَأَشَارَتْ
بِيَدِهَا نَحْوَ السَّمَاءِ فَقَالَتْ: سُبْحَانَ
اللَّهِ. فَقُلْتُ: آيَةٌ؟ قَالَتْ بِرَأْسِهَا أَنْ
نَعَمْ، فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
حَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «مَا مِنْ
شَيْءٍ لَمْ أَرَهُ إِلَّا وَقَدْ رَأَيْتُهُ فِي مَقَامِي
هَذَا حَتَّى الْجَنَّةِ وَالنَّارِ، وَأَوْجِي إِلَيَّ
أَنْكُمْ تُفْتَنُونَ فِي الْقُبُورِ قَرِيبًا مِنْ فِتْنَةِ
الدَّجَالِ. فَأَمَّا الْمُؤْمِنُ - أَوِ الْمُسْلِمُ،
لَا أُدْرِي أَيَّ ذَلِكَ قَالَتْ أَسْمَاءُ -
فَيَقُولُ: مُحَمَّدٌ جَاءَنَا بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ فَأَجْبِنَاهُ
وَأَمَّنَّا. فَيُقَالُ: نَمَّ صَالِحًا، عَلِمْنَا أَنَّكَ
مُؤَقِّنٌ. وَأَمَّا الْمُنَافِقُ - أَوِ الْمُرْتَابُ،
لَا أُدْرِي أَيَّ ذَلِكَ قَالَتْ أَسْمَاءُ -
فَيَقُولُ: لَا أُدْرِي، سَمِعْتُ النَّاسَ
يَقُولُونَ شَيْئًا فَقُلْتُهُ». [راجع: ٨٦]

٧٢٨٨ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ:
حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ
الْأَعْرَجِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
قَالَ: «دَعُونِي مَا تَرَكْتُكُمْ، فَإِنَّمَا هَلَكَ
مَنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ سَوْأَلُهُمْ وَاخْتِلَافُهُمْ
عَلَى أَنْبِيَائِهِمْ. فَإِذَا نَهَيْتُكُمْ عَنْ شَيْءٍ
فَاجْتَنِبُوهُ، وَإِذَا أَمَرْتُكُمْ بِشَيْءٍ فَأَتُوا
مِنْهُ مَا اسْتَطَعْتُمْ».

(٣) بَابٌ مَا يُكْرَهُ مِنْ كَثْرَةِ السُّؤَالِ،
وَمِنْ تَكَلُّفِ مَا لَا يَغْنِيهِ،

وَقَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿لَا تَسْأَلُوا عَنْ أَشْيَاءَ

(1) (H.7288) The Prophet ﷺ tells his Companions not to ask him about things which have not happened but are still hypothetical.

“...Ask not about things which, if made plain to you, may cause you trouble...”
(V.5:101)

7289. Narrated Sa'd bin Abī Waqqāṣ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “The worst in crime among the Muslims is the one who asked about something which had not been prohibited, but was prohibited because of his asking.”

7290. Narrated Zaid bin Thābit: The Prophet ﷺ took a room made of date-palm leaves mats in the mosque: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ offered prayers in it for a few nights till the people gathered [to offer the night prayer (*Tarāwīḥ*) (behind him)]. Then on (the 4th) night the people did not hear his voice and they thought he had slept, so some of them started humming in order that he might come out. The Prophet ﷺ then said, “You continued doing what I saw you doing till I was afraid that this (*Tarāwīḥ* prayer) might be enjoined on you (made obligatory on you), and if it were enjoined on you, you would not continue performing it. Therefore, O people! Perform your *Ṣalāt* (prayers) at your homes, for the best prayer of a person is what is performed at his home except the compulsory (congregational) prayer.” (See Vol.8, *Ḥadīth* No. 6113)

7291. Narrated Abū Mūsa Al-Ash'arī: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was asked about things which he disliked, and when the people asked too many questions, he became angry and said, “Ask me (any question).” A man got up and said, “O Allāh's Messenger! Who

إِنْ بُدِّلَ لَكُمْ شَوْكُكُمْ ﴿﴾ [المائدة: ١٠١].

٧٢٨٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ زَيْدٍ الْمُقْرِي: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَامِرِ بْنِ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ أَعْظَمَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ جُرْمًا مَنْ سَأَلَ عَنْ شَيْءٍ لَمْ يُحْرَمَ فَحُرِّمَ مِنْ أَجْلِ مَسْأَلَتِهِ».

٧٢٩٠ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا النَّضْرِ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ اتَّخَذَ حُجْرَةً فِي الْمَسْجِدِ مِنْ حَصِيرٍ، فَصَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِيهَا لَيْلًا حَتَّى اجْتَمَعَ إِلَيْهِ نَاسٌ، فَفَقَدُوا صَوْتَهُ لَيْلَةً فَظَنُّوا أَنَّهُ قَدْ نَامَ فَجَعَلَ بَعْضُهُمْ يَتَنَحَّحُ لِيُخْرِجَ إِلَيْهِمْ فَقَالَ: «مَا زَالَ بِكُمْ الَّذِي رَأَيْتُمْ مِنْ صَنِيعِكُمْ حَتَّى خَشِيتُ أَنْ يُكْتَبَ عَلَيْكُمْ، وَلَوْ كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمْ مَا فُئِمْتُمْ بِهِ، فَصَلُّوا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ فِي بُيُوتِكُمْ فَإِنَّ أَفْضَلَ صَلَاةِ الْمَرْءِ فِي بَيْتِهِ إِلَّا الْمَكْتُوبَةَ». [راجع: ٧٣١]

٧٢٩١ - حَدَّثَنَا يُوسُفُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ بُرَيْدِ بْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيِّ قَالَ: سُئِلَ رَسُولُ

is my father?" The Prophet ﷺ replied, "Your father is Ḥudhaifa." Then another man got up and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Who is my father?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Your father is Sālīm, *Maulā* (the freed slave of) *Shaiba*." When 'Umar saw the signs of anger on the face of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, he said "We repent to Allāh عَزَّ وَجَلَّ."

الله ﷺ عَنْ أَشْيَاءَ كَرِهَهَا، فَلَمَّا أَكْثَرُوا عَلَيْهِ الْمَسْأَلَةَ غَضِبَ وَقَالَ: «سَلُونِي»، فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ، مَنْ أَبِي؟ قَالَ: «أَبُوكَ حُذَافَةُ». ثُمَّ قَامَ آخَرَ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ، مَنْ أَبِي؟ فَقَالَ: «أَبُوكَ سَالِمٌ مَوْلَى شَيْبَةَ». فَلَمَّا رَأَى عُمَرُ مَا يَبْجُوه رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مِنَ الْعَضْبِ قَالَ: إِنَّا نَتُوبُ إِلَى اللهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ.

٧٢٩٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ، عَنْ وَرَادٍ كَاتِبِ الْمُغِيرَةِ قَالَ: كَتَبَ مُعَاوِيَةُ إِلَى الْمُغِيرَةِ: اكْتُبْ إِلَيَّ مَا سَمِعْتَ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ. فَكَتَبَ إِلَيْهِ: إِنَّ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَقُولُ فِي ذُبْرِ كُلِّ صَلَاةٍ: «لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ. اللَّهُمَّ لَا مَانِعَ لِمَا أَعْطَيْتَ، وَلَا مُعْطِي لِمَا مَنَعْتَ، وَلَا يَنْفَعُ ذَا الْجَدِّ مِنْكَ الْجَدُّ». وَكَتَبَ إِلَيْهِ: أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَنْهَى عَنْ قِيلِ وَقَالَ، وَكَثْرَةِ السُّؤَالِ، وَإِضَاعَةِ الْمَالِ، وَكَانَ يَنْهَى عَنْ عُقُوقِ الْأُمَّهَاتِ، وَوَادِ الْبَنَاتِ، وَمَنْعِ وَهَاتِ. [راجع: ٨٤٤]

7292. Narrated Warrād, the clerk of Al-Mughīra: Mu'āwiya wrote to Al-Mughīra "Write to me what you have heard from Allāh's Messenger ﷺ." So he (Al-Mughīra) wrote to him: Allāh's Prophet ﷺ used to say at the end of each *Ṣalāt* (prayer), "*Lā ilāha illallāh waḥdahū lā sharīka lahū, lahul-mulku wa lahul-ḥamdu wa Huwa 'alā kulli shai'in Qadīr Allāhumma lā mānī'a limā a'taita, wa lā mu'fiya limā mana'ta, wa lā yanfa'u dhal-jaddi minkal-jadd.*"⁽¹⁾ He also wrote to him that the Prophet ﷺ used to forbid: (1) *Qīl* and *Qāl* (sinful and useless talk, like backbiting, or that you talk too much about others); (2) asking too many questions (in disputed religious matters); (3) and wasting one's wealth (by extravagance); (4) and to be undutiful to one's mother; (5) and to bury the daughters alive; (6) and to prevent your favours (benevolence) to others (i.e., not to pay the rights of others, *Zakāt*, charity etc.); (7) and begging [to beg of men or asking others for something (except when it is unavoidable)]. (See H. 844)

(1) (H.7292) None has the right to be worshipped but Allāh, the Alone Who has no partner. His is the kingdom, and to Him praises must be, and He is Able to do everything. O Allāh! Nobody can withhold what You give; and nobody can give what You withhold; and hard efforts by anyone (or good luck or riches) for anything can not benefit one against Your Will, and Decisions.

7293. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: We were with 'Umar and he said, "We have been forbidden to undertake a difficult task beyond our capability (i.e., to exceed the religious limits, e.g. to clean the inside of the eyes while doing ablution)."

7294. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ came out after the sun had declined and offered the *Zuhr* prayer (in congregation). After finishing it with *Taslim*, he stood on the pulpit and mentioned the Hour and mentioned there would happen great events before it. Then he said, "Whosoever wants to ask me any question, may do so, for by Allāh, you will not ask me about anything but I will inform you of its answer as long as I am at this place of mine." On this, the *Anṣār* wept violently, and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ kept on saying, "Ask me!" Then a man got up and asked, "Where will my entrance be, O Allāh's Messenger?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "(You will go to) the Fire." Then 'Abdullāh bin Ḥudhaifa got up and asked, "Who is my father, O Allāh's Messenger?" The Prophet ﷺ replied, "Your father is Ḥudhaifa." The Prophet ﷺ then kept on saying (angrily), "Ask me! Ask me!" 'Umar then knelt on his knees and said, "We accept Allāh as (our) Lord and Islām as (our) religion and Muḥammad (ﷺ) as (our) Messenger." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ became quiet when 'Umar said that. Then Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "By Him in Whose Hand my soul is, Paradise and Hell were displayed before me across this wall while I was offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer), and I never saw such good and evil as I have seen today."

٧٢٩٣ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ عُمَرَ فَقَالَ: نُهِينَا عَنِ التَّكْلِيفِ.

٧٢٩٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ. وَحَدَّثَنِي مَحْمُودٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ خَرَجَ حِينَ رَأَعَتِ الشَّمْسُ فَصَلَّى الظُّهْرَ، فَلَمَّا سَلَّمَ قَامَ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ فَذَكَرَ السَّاعَةَ، وَذَكَرَ أَنَّ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهَا أُمُورًا عِظَامًا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَحَبَّ أَنْ يَسْأَلَ عَن شَيْءٍ فَلْيَسْأَلْ عَنَّهُ، فَوَاللَّهِ لَا تَسْأَلُونِي عَن شَيْءٍ إِلَّا أَخْبَرْتُكُمْ بِهِ مَا دُمْتُ فِي مَقَامِي هَذَا». قَالَ أَنَسٌ: فَأَكْثَرَ النَّاسُ الْبُكَاءَ، وَأَكْثَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ يَقُولَ: «سَلُونِي»، فَقَالَ أَنَسٌ: فَقَامَ إِلَيْهِ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: أَيْنَ مَدْخَلِي يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ؟ قَالَ: «النَّارُ»، فَقَامَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ حُدَافَةَ فَقَالَ: مَنْ أَبِي يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ؟ قَالَ: «أَبُوكَ حُدَافَةُ». قَالَ: ثُمَّ أَكْثَرَ أَنْ يَقُولَ: «سَلُونِي سَلُونِي»، فَبَرَكَ عُمَرُ عَلَى رُكْبَتَيْهِ فَقَالَ: رَضِينَا بِاللَّهِ رَبًّا، وَبِالْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا، وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ رَسُولًا. قَالَ: فَسَكَتَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حِينَ قَالَ عُمَرُ

ذَلِكَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَوْلَى، وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ لَقَدْ عُرِضْتُ عَلَيَّ الْجَنَّةُ وَالنَّارُ أَنْفَا فِي عُرْضِ هَذَا الْحَاظِ وَأَنَا أَصْلِي، فَلَمْ أَرَ كَالْيَوْمِ فِي الْخَيْرِ وَالشَّرِّ».

[راجع: ٩٣]

7295. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ:

A man said, "O Allāh's Prophet! Who is my father?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Your father is so-and-so." And then the Divine Verse:

"O you who believe! Ask not about things..." (V.5:101)

٧٢٩٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ. أَخْبَرَنَا رُوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُوسَى بْنُ أَنَسٍ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَجُلٌ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ مَنْ أَبِي؟ قَالَ: «أَبُوكَ فُلَانٌ»، فَتَرَلْتُ ﴿يَتَأْتِيهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَسْأَلُوا عَنَ أَشْيَاءَ﴾ الْآيَةَ

[المائدة: ١٠١]. [راجع: ٩٣]

7296. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ:

Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "People will not stop asking questions till they say, 'This is Allāh, the Creator of everything, then who created Allāh?'"

٧٢٩٦ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ صَبَّاحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا وَرْقَاءُ، عَنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَنْ يَبْرَحَ النَّاسُ يَسْأَلُونَ حَتَّى يَقُولُوا: هَذَا اللَّهُ خَالِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ، فَمَنْ خَلَقَ اللَّهُ؟».

7297. Narrated Ibn Mas'ūd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ:

I was with the Prophet ﷺ at one of the farms of Al-Madīna while he was leaning on a date-palm leafstalk. He passed by a group of Jews and some of them said to the other, "Ask him (the Prophet ﷺ) about the spirit." Some others said, "Do not ask him, lest he should tell you what you dislike." But they went up to him and said, "O Abūl-Qāsim! Inform us about *Ar-Rūh* (the spirit)." The Prophet ﷺ stood up for a while, waiting. I realized that

٧٢٩٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ بِنِ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كُنْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي حَرْثٍ بِالْمَدِينَةِ وَهُوَ يَتَوَكَّأُ عَلَى عِيسِبِ فَمَرَّ بِتَفْرِ مِنَ الْيَهُودِ فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: سَلُوهُ

he was being inspired Divinely, so I kept away from him till the Inspiration was over. Then the Prophet ﷺ said, “(And they ask you (O Muhammad ﷺ) concerning the *Rūh* (the spirit). Say: ‘The *Rūh*; it is one of the things, the knowledge of which is only with my Lord (Allah)...’ (V.17:85)

(This is a miracle of the Qur’ān that all the scientists up till now do not know about *Ar-Rūh* (the spirit), i.e., how life comes to a body and how it goes away at its death). (See *Hadīth* No. 125 and 4721)

(4) CHAPTER. To follow the actions of the Prophet ﷺ.

7298. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ wore a gold ring and then the people followed him and wore gold rings too. Then the Prophet ﷺ said, “I had this golden ring made for myself.” He then threw it away and said, “I shall never put it on.” Thereupon the people also threw their rings away.

(5) CHAPTER. What is disliked of going deeply into and arguing about (religious) knowledge, and exaggerating in matters of religion, and of inventing heresies.

As Allāh تعالى says:

“O people of the Scripture (Christians)! Do not exceed the limits in your religion, nor say of Allāh aught but the truth...” (V.4:171)

7299. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said (to his Companions), “Do not observe *Al-Wiṣāl*.”⁽¹⁾ They said, “But you observe *Al-Wiṣāl*.” He said, “I am

عَنِ الرُّوحِ، وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: لَا تَسْأَلُوهُ، لَا يُسْمِعُكُمْ مَا تَكْرَهُونَ، فَقَامُوا إِلَيْهِ فَقَالُوا: يَا أَبَا الْقَاسِمِ، حَدِّثْنَا عَنِ الرُّوحِ. فَقَامَ سَاعَةً يُنْظَرُ فَعَرَفْتُ أَنَّهُ يُوحَى إِلَيْهِ، فَتَأَخَّرْتُ عَنْهُ حَتَّى صَعِدَ الْوَحْيِي ثُمَّ قَالَ: ﴿وَسَأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الرُّوحِ قُلِ الرُّوحُ مِنْ أَمْرِ رَبِّي﴾ [الإسراء: ٨٥]. [راجع: ١٢٥]

(٤) بَابُ الْاِقْتِدَاءِ بِأَعْمَالِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ

٧٢٩٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نَعِيمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: اتَّخَذَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ خَاتَمًا مِنْ ذَهَبٍ فَاتَّخَذَ النَّاسُ خَوَاتِيمَ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنِّي اتَّخَذْتُ خَاتَمًا مِنْ ذَهَبٍ» فَنَبَذَهُ، وَقَالَ: «إِنِّي لَنْ أَلْبَسَهُ أَبَدًا»، فَنَبَذَ النَّاسُ خَوَاتِيمَهُمْ». [راجع: ٥٨٦٥]

(٥) بَابُ مَا يُكْرَهُ مِنَ التَّعَمُّقِ وَالتَّنَازُعِ فِي الْعِلْمِ، وَالْعُلُوِّ فِي الدِّينِ وَالْبِدْعِ،

لِقَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿يَا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ لَا تَغْلِبُوا فِي دِينِكُمْ وَلَا تَقُولُوا عَلَى اللَّهِ إِلَّا الْحَقَّ﴾ [النساء: ١٧١].

٧٢٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ

(1) (H.7299) *Al-Wiṣāl* is to observe fasting for more than one day (continuously).

not like you, for at night my Lord (Allāh) feeds me and makes me drink.” But the people did not give up *Al-Wiṣāl*, so the Prophet ﷺ observed *Al-Wiṣāl* with them for two days or two nights, and then they saw the crescent whereupon the Prophet ﷺ said, “If the crescent had delayed, I would have continued fasting (because of you),” as if he wanted to punish them (because they had refused to give up *Al-Wiṣāl*).

أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا تُوَاصِلُوا»، قَالُوا: إِنَّكَ تُوَاصِلُ، قَالَ: «إِنِّي لَسْتُ مِثْلَكُمْ، إِنِّي آيَةٌ يُطْعِمُنِي رَبِّي وَيَسْقِينِي». فَلَمَّ يَنْتَهَوَا عَنِ الْوِصَالِ، قَالَ: فَوَاصَلْ بِهِمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَوْمَيْنِ أَوْ لَيْلَتَيْنِ. ثُمَّ رَأَوْا الْهَيْلَالَ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَوْ تَأَخَّرَ الْهَيْلَالُ لَرِدْتُكُمْ، كَأَلْمُنْكَي لَهُمْ».

[راجع: ١٩٦٥]

7300. Narrated Ibrāhīm At-Taimī's father: 'Alī رضي الله عنه addressed us while he was standing on a brick pulpit and carrying a sword from which was hanging a scroll. He said, “By Allāh, we have no book to read except Allāh's Book (the Qur'ān) and whatever is (written) on this scroll.” And then he unrolled it, and behold, in it was written what sort of camels were to be given as blood-money, and there was also written in it: “Al-Madīna is a sanctuary from 'Aīr (mountain) to such and such place, so whosoever innovates in it an heresy or commits a sin therein, he will incur the Curse of Allāh, the angels, and all the people, and Allāh will not accept his compulsory or optional good deeds.” There was also written in it: “The asylum (pledge of protection) granted by any Muslim is one and the same, (even a Muslim of the lowest status) is to be secured and respected by all the other Muslims, and whoever betrays a Muslim in this respect (by violating the pledge) will incur the Curse of Allāh, the angels, and all the people, and Allāh will not accept his compulsory or optional good deeds.” There was also written in it: “Whoever (freed slave) takes as masters other than his real masters (manumitters)

٧٣٠٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ التَّيْمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي قَالَ: خَطَبَنَا عَلِيُّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَلَى مَبْرٍ مِنْ آجُرٍّ وَعَلَيْهِ سَيْفٌ فِيهِ صَحِيفَةٌ مُعَلَّقَةٌ فَقَالَ: وَاللَّهِ مَا عِنْدَنَا مِنْ كِتَابٍ يُقْرَأُ إِلَّا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ، وَمَا فِي هَذِهِ الصَّحِيفَةِ. فَتَسْرَهَا فَإِذَا فِيهَا: أَسْنَانُ الْإِبِلِ، وَإِذَا فِيهَا: «الْمَدِينَةُ حَرَمٌ مِنْ غَيْرِ إِلَى كَذَا، فَمَنْ أَحْدَثَ فِيهَا حَدَثًا فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يَقْبَلُ اللَّهُ مِنْهُ صَرْفًا وَلَا عَدْلًا». وَإِذَا فِيهِ: ذِمَّةُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَاحِدَةً، يَسْعَى بِهَا أَذْنَاهُمْ، فَمَنْ أَخْفَرَ مُسْلِمًا فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يَقْبَلُ اللَّهُ مِنْهُ صَرْفًا وَلَا عَدْلًا». وَإِذَا فِيهَا: «مَنْ وَالَى قَوْمًا بِغَيْرِ إِذْنِ مَوْلَاهِ فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ

without their permission will incur the Curse of Allāh, the angels, and all the people, and Allāh will not accept his compulsory or optional good deeds.” [See Vol.3, *Ḥadīth* No. 1870]

7301. Narrated ‘Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ did something as it was allowed from the religious point of view but some people refrained from it. When the Prophet ﷺ heard of that, he, after glorifying and praising Allāh, said, “Why do some people refrain from doing something which I do? By Allāh, I know Allāh more than they, and I am more submissive to Him than they.”

7302. Narrated Ibn Abī Mulaika: Once, the two righteous men, i.e., Abū Bakr and ‘Umar were on the verge of destruction. (And that was because:) When the delegate of Banī Tamīm came to the Prophet ﷺ, one of them (either Abū Bakr or ‘Umar) recommended Al-Aqra’ bin Ḥābis At-Tamīmī Al-Ḥanzalī, the brother of Banī Mujāshī’ (to be appointed as their chief), while the other recommended somebody else. Abū Bakr said to ‘Umar, “You intended only to oppose me.” ‘Umar said, “I did not intend to oppose you!” Then their voices grew louder in front of the Prophet ﷺ whereupon there was revealed:

“O you who believe! Raise not your voices above the voice of the Prophet... (up to) a great reward.” (V.49:2,3)

Ibn Az-Zubair said, “Thenceforth when ‘Umar talked to the Prophet ﷺ, he would talk like one who whispered a secret and would even fail to make the Prophet ﷺ hear him, in which case the Prophet ﷺ would ask

أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يَقْبَلُ اللهُ مِنْهُ صَرْفًا وَلَا عَدْلًا». [راجع: ١١١]

٧٣٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ قَالَ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: صَعَعَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ شَيْئًا تَرَخَّصَ فِيهِ وَتَزَّهَ عَنْهُ قَوْمٌ، فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَحَمِدَ اللهُ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «مَا بَالُ أَقْوَامٍ يَتَنَزَّهُونَ عَنِ الشَّيْءِ أَضْنَعُهُ؟ فَوَاللَّهِ إِنِّي أَعْلَمُهُمْ بِاللَّهِ وَأَشَدَّهُمْ لَهُ خَشِيَّةً». [راجع: ٦١٠]

٧٣٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَكَيْعٌ، عَنْ نَافِعِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ قَالَ: كَادَ الْحَيْرَانَ أَنْ يَهْلِكَ: أَبُو بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرُ، لَمَّا قَدِمَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَفَدَّ بَنِي تَمِيمٍ. أَشَارَ أَحَدُهُمَا بِالْأَفْرِعِ بْنِ حَابِسِ التَّمِيمِيِّ الْحَنْظَلِيِّ أَخِي بَنِي مُجَاشِعٍ، وَأَشَارَ الْآخَرُ بَعِيرِهِ. فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ لِعُمَرَ: إِنَّمَا أَرَدْتُ خِلَافِي، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: مَا أَرَدْتُ خِلَافَكَ، فَارْتَفَعَتْ أَصْوَاتُهُمَا عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَنَزَلَتْ ﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَرْفَعُوا أَصْوَاتَكُمْ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿عَظِيمٌ﴾ [الحجرات: ٢-٣] قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ: قَالَ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ: فَكَانَ عُمَرُ بَعْدُ -

him (to repeat his words)."

7303. Narrated 'Āishah رضي الله عنها the Mother of believers: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ during his fatal illness said, "Order Abū Bakr to lead the people in *Ṣalāt* (prayer)." I said, "If Abū Bakr stood at your place (in prayer), the people will not be able to hear him because of his excessive weeping, so order 'Umar to lead the people in *Ṣalāt* (prayer)." He again said, "Order Abū Bakr to lead the people in *Ṣalāt* (prayer)." Then I said to Ḥafṣa, "Will you say (to the Prophet), 'If Abū Bakr stood at your place, the people will not be able to hear him because of his weeping, so order 'Umar to lead the people in *Ṣalāt* (prayer)?' Ḥafṣa did so, whereupon Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "You are like the companions of Joseph (see the Qur'ān, V.12:30-32). Order Abū Bakr to lead the people in *Ṣalāt* (prayer)." Ḥafṣa then said to me, "I have never received any good from you!"

7304. Narrated Sahl bin Sa'd As-Sā'idī: 'Uwaimir Al-'Ajlānī came to 'Āṣim bin 'Adī and said, "If a man found another man with his wife and killed him, would you sentence the husband to death (in *Al-Qiṣās*) (i.e., equality in punishment)? O 'Āṣim! Please ask Allāh's Messenger about this matter on my behalf." 'Āṣim asked the Prophet ﷺ but the Prophet ﷺ disliked the question and disapproved of it. 'Āṣim returned and informed 'Uwaimir that the Prophet ﷺ

وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ ذَلِكَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، يَعْنِي أَبَا بَكْرٍ - إِذَا حَدَّثَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِحَدِيثِ حَدَّثَهُ كَأَخِي السَّرَارِ، لَمْ يُسْمِعْهُ حَتَّى يَسْتَفْهَمَهُ. [راجع: ٤٣٦٧]

٧٣٠٣ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ فِي مَرَضِهِ: «مُرُوا أَبَا بَكْرٍ يُصَلِّيَ بِالنَّاسِ». قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: قُلْتُ: إِنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ إِذَا قَامَ فِي مَقَامِكَ لَمْ يُسْمِعِ النَّاسَ مِنَ الْبُكَاءِ، فَمُرْ عَمَرَ فَلْيُصَلِّ. فَقَالَ: «مُرُوا أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَلْيُصَلِّ بِالنَّاسِ»، فَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَقُلْتُ لِحَفْصَةَ: قُولِي: إِنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ إِذَا قَامَ فِي مَقَامِكَ لَمْ يُسْمِعِ النَّاسَ مِنَ الْبُكَاءِ، فَمُرْ عَمَرَ فَلْيُصَلِّ بِالنَّاسِ، فَفَعَلَتْ حَفْصَةُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنْ كُنَّ لَأَتَنَّ صَوَاحِبُ يُوسُفَ، مُرُوا أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَلْيُصَلِّ لِلنَّاسِ». فَقَالَتْ حَفْصَةُ لِعَائِشَةَ: مَا كُنْتُ لِأُصِيبَ مِنْكَ خَيْرًا. [راجع: ١٩٨]

٧٣٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي ذُئْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الزُّهْرِيُّ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدِ السَّاعِدِيِّ قَالَ: جَاءَ عُوَيْرٌ الْعَجْلَانِي إِلَى عَاصِمِ بْنِ عَدِيٍّ فَقَالَ: أَرَأَيْتَ رَجُلًا وَجَدَ مَعَ امْرَأَتِهِ رَجُلًا فَيَقْتُلُهُ، أَتَقْتُلُونَهُ بِهِ؟ سَلْ لِي يَا عَاصِمُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَسَأَلَهُ فَكَرِهَ

disliked that question. 'Uwaimir said, "By Allāh, I will go (personally) to the Prophet." 'Uwaimir came to the Prophet ﷺ when Allāh had already revealed Qur'ānic Verses (in that respect) after 'Āṣim had left (the Prophet ﷺ). So the Prophet ﷺ said to 'Uwaimir, "Allāh has revealed Qur'ānic Verses regarding you and your wife." The Prophet ﷺ then called for them, and they came and carried out the order of *Li'an*, and then 'Uwaimir said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Now if I kept her with me, I would be accused of telling a lie." So 'Uwaimir divorced her although the Prophet ﷺ did not order him to do so. Later on this practice of divorcing became the tradition of couples involved in a case of *Li'an*⁽¹⁾. The Prophet ﷺ said (to the people), "Wait for her! If she delivers a red, short (small) child like a *Waḥara* (a short red animal), then I will be of the opinion that he ('Uwaimir) has told a lie; but if she delivers a black big-eyed one with big buttocks, then I will be of the opinion that he has told the truth about her." Ultimately she gave birth to a child that proved the accusation. [See Vol.6, *Hadīth* No. 4745]

7305. Narrated Mālik bin Aus An-Naṣrī: I proceeded till I entered upon 'Umar (and while I was sitting there), his gate-keeper Yarfā came to him and said, "'Uthmān, 'Abdur-Raḥmān, Az-Zubair and Sa'd ask your permission to come in." 'Umar allowed them. So they entered, greeted, and sat down. (After a while the gatekeeper came) and said, "Shall I admit 'Alī and 'Abbās?" 'Umar allowed them to enter. Al-'Abbās said, "O chief of the believers! Judge between me and the oppressor ('Alī)." Then there was a dispute (regarding the property of Banī Naḍir) between them

النَّبِيِّ ﷺ الْمَسَائِلَ وَعَابَهَا، فَرَجَعَ عَاصِمٌ فَأَخْبِرَهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَرِهَ الْمَسَائِلَ، فَقَالَ عُؤَيْمِرٌ: وَاللَّهِ لَا يَتَيْنُّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، فَجَاءَ وَقَدْ أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى الْقُرْآنَ خَلْفَ عَاصِمٍ، فَقَالَ لَهُ: «قَدْ أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ فِيكُمْ قُرْآنًا»، فَدَعَا بِهِمَا فَتَقَدَّمَا فَتَلَاعَنَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ عُؤَيْمِرٌ: كَذَبْتُ عَلَيْهَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنْ أَمْسَكْتَهَا، فَفَارَقَهَا وَلَمْ يَأْمُرْهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِفِرَاقِهَا، فَجَعَرَتِ السُّنَّةُ فِي الْمَتَلَاعَيْنِ. وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «انظُرُوهَا فَإِنْ جَاءَتْ بِهِ أَحْمَرٌ قَصِيرًا مِثْلَ وَحْرَةٍ فَلَا أَرَاهُ إِلَّا قَدْ كَذَبَ، وَإِنْ جَاءَتْ بِهِ أَسْحَمٌ أَعْيَنَ، ذَا أَلْيَتَيْنِ فَلَا أَحْسِبُ إِلَّا قَدْ صَدَقَ عَلَيْهَا»، فَجَاءَتْ بِهِ عَلَى الْأَمْرِ الْمَكْرُوهِ.

٧٣٠٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلٌ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَالِكُ بْنُ أَوْسِ النَّصْرِيِّ - وَكَانَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ مُطْعِمٍ ذَكَرَ لِي ذِكْرًا مِنْ ذَلِكَ - فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ فَسَأَلْتُهُ فَقَالَ: انْطَلَقْتُ حَتَّى أَدْخُلَ عَلَى عُمَرَ، أَنَا هَاجِبُهُ يَرْفَأُ فَقَالَ: هَلْ لَكَ فِي عُثْمَانَ وَعَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ وَالزُّبَيْرِ

(1) (7304) *Li'an*: See glossary.

(‘Abbās and ‘Alī). ‘Uthmān and his companions said, “O chief of the believers! Judge between them and relieve one from the other.” ‘Umar said, “Be patient! I beseech you by Allāh, with Whose Permission the heaven and the earth exist! Do you know that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, ‘Our property is not to be inherited, and whatever we leave is *Ṣadaqa* (to be given in charity),’ and by this Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ meant himself?” On that the group said, “He verily said so.” ‘Umar then faced ‘Alī and ‘Abbās and said, “I beseech you both by Allāh, do you both know that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said so?” They both replied, “Yes”. ‘Umar then said, “Now I am talking to you about this matter (in detail). Allāh favoured Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ with some of this wealth which He did not give to anybody else, as Allāh said:

‘What Allāh gave as booty (*Fai*) to His Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ) from them, for this you made no expedition...’ (59:6) So that property was totally meant for Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ, yet he did not collect it and ignore you, nor did he withhold it with your exclusion, but he gave it to you and distributed it among you till this much of it (i.e., the property of Banī Naḍir) was left behind, and the Prophet ﷺ used to spend of this as the yearly expenditures of his family and then take what remained of it and spent it as he did with (other) Allāh’s Wealth. The Prophet ﷺ did so during all his lifetime, and I beseech you by Allāh, do you know that?” They replied, “Yes.” ‘Umar then addressed ‘Alī and ‘Abbās, saying, “I beseech you both by Allāh, do you know that?” Both of them replied, “Yes.” ‘Umar added, “Then Allāh took His Messenger ﷺ unto Him. Abū Bakr then said, ‘I am the successor of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ,’ and took over all the Prophet’s property and disposed of it in the

وَسَعِدِ يَسْتَأْذِنُونَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، فَدَخَلُوا فَسَلَّمُوا وَجَلَسُوا. فَقَالَ: هَلْ لَكَ فِي عَلِيٍّ وَعَبَّاسٍ؟ فَأَذِنَ لَهُمَا. قَالَ الْعَبَّاسُ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، أَفْضُ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ الظَّالِمِ - اسْتَبَّأ - فَقَالَ الرَّهْطُ عُثْمَانَ وَأَصْحَابَهُ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، أَفْضُ بَيْنَهُمَا وَأَرْحُ أَحَدَهُمَا مِنَ الْآخَرِ، فَقَالَ: اتَّيِدُوا، أَنْشِدْكُمْ بِاللَّهِ الَّذِي بِإِذْنِهِ تَقُومُ السَّمَاءُ وَالْأَرْضُ، هَلْ تَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تُورَثُ، مَا تَرَكَنَا صِدْقَةً» يَرِيدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَفْسَهُ؟ قَالَ الرَّهْطُ: قَالَ ذَلِكَ. فَأَقْبَلَ عُمَرُ عَلَى عَلِيٍّ وَعَبَّاسٍ فَقَالَ: أَنْشِدْكُمْ بِاللَّهِ، هَلْ تَعْلَمَانِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ ذَلِكَ؟ قَالَا: نَعَمْ. قَالَ عُمَرُ: فَإِنِّي مُحَدِّثُكُمْ عَنْ هَذَا الْأَمْرِ، إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ حَخَّصَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي هَذَا الْمَالِ بِشَيْءٍ لَمْ يُعْطِهِ أَحَدًا غَيْرَهُ، فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ يَقُولُ: ﴿وَمَا آفَاةَ اللَّهِ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ مِنْهُمْ فَمَا أَوْجَفْتُمْ﴾ [الْحَشْر: ٦]، فَكَانَتْ هَذِهِ خَالِصَةً لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. ثُمَّ وَاللَّهِ مَا اخْتَارَهَا دُونَكُمْ وَلَا اسْتَأْثَرَ بِهَا عَلَيْكُمْ، وَقَدْ أَعْطَاكُمْوهَا وَبَثَّهَا فِيكُمْ حَتَّى بَقِيَ مِنْهَا هَذَا الْمَالُ، وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُنْفِقُ عَلَى أَهْلِهِ نَفَقَةً سَتَّتِهِمْ مِنْ هَذَا الْمَالِ، ثُمَّ يَأْخُذُ مَا بَقِيَ فَيَجْعَلُهُ مَجْعَلٌ مَالِ اللَّهِ، فَعَمِلَ النَّبِيُّ

same way as Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to do, and you were present then." Then he turned to 'Alī and 'Abbās and said, "You both claim that Abū Bakr did so-and-so in managing the property, but Allāh knows that Abū Bakr was honest, righteous, intelligent, and a follower of what is right in managing it. Then Allāh took Abū Bakr unto Him. (After his death) I said, 'I am the successor of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and Abū Bakr.' So I took over the property for two years and managed it in the same way as Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and Abū Bakr used to do. Then you both ('Alī and 'Abbās) came to me and asked for the same thing! (O 'Abbās!) You came to me to ask me for your share from nephew's property; and this ('Alī) came to me asking for his wife's share from her father's property, and I said to you both, 'If you wish, I will place it in your custody on condition that you both will manage it in the same way as Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and Abū Bakr did and as I have been doing since I took charge of managing it; otherwise, do not speak to me anymore about it.' Then you both said, 'Give it to us on that (condition).' So I gave it to you on that condition. Now I beseech you by Allāh, did I not give it to them on that condition?" The group (whom he had been addressing) replied, "Yes." 'Umar then addressed 'Abbās and 'Alī saying, "I beseech you both by Allāh, didn't I give you all that property on that condition?" They said, "Yes." 'Umar then said, "Are you now seeking a verdict from me other than that? By Him with Whose Permission the heaven and the earth exist, I will not give any verdict other than that till the Hour is established; and if you both are unable to manage this property, then you can hand it back to me, and I will be sufficient for it on your behalf." [See

بِذَلِكَ حَيَاتِهِ. أَنْشَدَكُمْ بِاللَّهِ، هَلْ تَعْلَمُونَ ذَلِكَ؟ فَقَالُوا: نَعَمْ. ثُمَّ قَالَ لِعَلِيٍّ وَعَبَّاسٍ: أَنْشَدَكُمَا اللَّهَ، هَلْ تَعْلَمَانِ ذَلِكَ؟ قَالَا: نَعَمْ. ثُمَّ تَوَفَّى اللَّهُ نَبِيَّهُ ﷺ فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: أَنَا وَلِيُّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَبَضَهَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ فَعَمِلَ فِيهَا بِمَا عَمِلَ فِيهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَأَنْتُمَا حِينَئِذٍ - وَأَقْبَلَ عَلَيَّ عَلِيٌّ وَعَبَّاسٌ فَقَالَ: - تَزْعُمَانِ أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ فِيهَا كَذَا، وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ أَنَّهُ فِيهَا صَادِقٌ بَارٌّ رَاشِدٌ تَابِعٌ لِلْحَقِّ. ثُمَّ تَوَفَّى اللَّهُ أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَقُلْتُ: أَنَا وَلِيُّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ، فَقَبَضْتُهَا سَتَيْنِ أَعْمَلُ فِيهَا بِمَا عَمِلَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ، ثُمَّ جِئْتُمَانِي وَكَلِمَتُكُمَا عَلَى كَلِمَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ، وَأَمْرُكُمَا جَمِيعٌ، جِئْتَنِي تَسْأَلْنِي نَصِيبَكَ مِنَ ابْنِ أَخِيكَ، وَأَتَانِي هَذَا يَسْأَلُنِي نَصِيبَ أَمْرَاتِهِ مِنْ أَبِيهَا فَقُلْتُ: إِنْ شِئْتُمَا دَفَعْتُهَا إِلَيْكُمَا عَلَنَ أَنْ عَلَيْنِكُمَا عَهْدُ اللَّهِ وَمِيثَاقُهُ تَعْمَلَانِ فِيهَا بِمَا عَمِلَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَبِمَا عَمِلَ فِيهَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ، وَبِمَا عَمِلْتُ فِيهَا مِنْذُ وَلِيْتُهَا، وَإِلَّا فَلَا تُكَلِّمَانِي فِيهَا فَقُلْتُمَا: اذْفَعْهَا إِلَيْنَا بِذَلِكَ، فَدَفَعْتُهَا إِلَيْكُمَا بِذَلِكَ. أَنْشَدَكُمْ بِاللَّهِ، هَلْ دَفَعْتُهَا إِلَيْهِمَا بِذَلِكَ؟ قَالَ الرَّهْطُ: نَعَمْ. فَأَقْبَلَ عَلَيَّ عَلِيٌّ وَعَبَّاسٌ فَقَالَ: أَنْشَدَكُمَا بِاللَّهِ،

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هَلْ دَفَعْتَهَا إِلَيْكَ بِذَلِكَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ.
قَالَ: أَفَلْتَمَسَانِ مِنِّي قَضَاءَ غَيْرِ ذَلِكَ؟
فَوَالَّذِي بِأُذُنِهِ تَقُومُ السَّمَاءُ وَالْأَرْضُ
لَا أَقْضِي فِيهَا قَضَاءَ غَيْرِ ذَلِكَ حَتَّى
تَقُومَ السَّاعَةُ، فَإِنْ عَجَزْتُمَا عَنْهَا
فَادْفَعَاهَا إِلَيَّ فَأَنَا أَكْفِيكُمَاهَا.

[راجع: ٢٩٠٤]

(6) CHAPTER. The sin of the person who gives refuge or helps a person who innovates an heresy (in the religion) or commits sin.

This has been narrated by 'Alī رضي الله عنه on the authority of the Prophet ﷺ.

7306. Narrated 'Āṣim: I asked Anas, "Did Allāh's Messenger ﷺ made Al-Madīna a sanctuary?" He replied, "Yes, (Al-Madīna is a sanctuary) from such and such place to such and such place. It is forbidden to cut its trees, and whosoever innovates an heresy in it or commits a sin therein, will incur the Curse of Allāh, the angels, and all the people." Then Mūsa bin Anas told me that Anas added, "... or gives refuge to such an heretic or a sinner..." (See H. 1867 and 1870)

(7) CHAPTER. What is said against judging (in religion) made on the basis of one's own opinion or by *Qiyās*⁽¹⁾ (without referring to the Qur'an or the *Sunna*).

(And the Statement of Allāh تعالى:)

(٦) بَابُ إِثْمِ مَنْ آوَى مُحَدِّثًا، رَوَاهُ عَلِيٌّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ

٧٣٠٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمٌ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِأَنَسٍ: أَحْرَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ: «مَا بَيْنَ كَذَا إِلَى كَذَا، لَا يُقَطَّعُ شَجَرُهَا. مَنْ أَحْدَثَ فِيهَا حَدِّثًا فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ». [راجع: ١٨٦٧]

قَالَ عَاصِمٌ: فَأَخْبَرَنِي مُوسَى بْنُ أَنَسٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: أَوْ آوَى مُحَدِّثًا.

(٧) بَابُ مَا يُذَكَّرُ مِنْ دَمِ الرَّأْيِ وَتَكْلُفِ الْقِيَاسِ،

﴿وَلَا تَقْفُ﴾: لَا تَقُلْ ﴿مَا لَيْسَ

(1) (Ch.7) Verdicts and judgements given by Islāmic religious scholars. These are given on the following proofs respectively: (a) From the Holy Book (the Qur'an). (b) From the Prophet's *Sunna*. (c) From the unanimously accepted verdict of the *Mujtahidīn* (independent religious scholars who do not follow anybody blindly but with proof from all over the Muslim world). (d) *Qiyās*, i.e., the verdict given by a *Mujtahid* who considered the case similar in comparison to a case judged by the Prophet ﷺ. *Qiyās*=

“And follow not (O man, i.e., say not, or do not, or witness not) that of which you have no knowledge (e.g. one’s saying: I have seen,” while in fact he has not seen, or “I have heard”, while he has not heard)...” (V.17:36)

7307. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Amr: I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, “Allāh will not deprive you of knowledge after he has given it to you, but it will be taken away through the death of the religious learned men with their knowledge. Then there will remain ignorant people who, when consulted, will give verdicts according to their opinions whereby they will mislead others and will go astray.”

لَكَ بِهِ عِلْمٌ ﴿٣٦﴾ [الإسراء: ٣٦].

٧٣٠٧ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ تَلِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ شُرَيْحٍ وَغَيْرُهُ، عَنْ أَبِي الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ قَالَ: «حَجَّ عَلَيْنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو فَسَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَنْزِعُ الْعِلْمَ بَعْدَ أَنْ أَعْطَاكُمْوَهُ انْتِزَاعًا وَلَكِنْ يَنْزِعُهُ مِنْهُمْ مَعَ قَبْضِ الْعُلَمَاءِ بِعِلْمِهِمْ فَيَبْقَى نَاسٌ جُهَالٌ يَسْتَمْتُونَ فَيُقْتُونَ بِرَأْيِهِمْ، فَيُضِلُّونَ وَيَضِلُّونَ». فَحَدَّثْتُ بِهِ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، ثُمَّ إِنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو حَجَّ بَعْدُ فَقَالَتْ: يَا ابْنَ أُخْتِي، أَنْطَلِقُ إِلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ فَاسْتَنْتِ لِي مِنْهُ الَّذِي حَدَّثْتَنِي عَنْهُ، فَجِئْتُهُ فَسَأَلْتُهُ فَحَدَّثَنِي بِهِ كَنَحْوِ مَا حَدَّثْتَنِي، فَأَتَيْتُ عَائِشَةَ فَأَخْبَرْتُهَا فَعَجِبَتْ. فَقَالَتْ: وَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ حَفِظَ عَبْدُ

اللَّهُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو». [راجع: ١٠٠]

7308. Narrated Al-A‘maṣh: I asked Abū Wā‘il, “Did you witness the battle of Siffin between ‘Alī and Mu‘āwiyah?” He said, “Yes,” and added, “Then I heard Sahl bin Hunaif saying, ‘O people! Blame your personal opinions in your religion. No doubt, I remember myself on the day of

٧٣٠٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو حَمْرَةَ: سَمِعْتُ الْأَعْمَشَ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَبَا وَائِلٍ: هَلْ شَهِدْتَ صُفَيْنَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، فَسَمِعْتُ سَهْلَ بْنَ حُنَيْفٍ يَقُولُ ح.

=is not to be practised except if the judgement of the case is not found in the first three proofs, (a), (b) and (c).

Abī Jandal ; if I had had the power to refuse the order of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, I would have refused it.⁽¹⁾ We have never put our swords on our shoulders to get involved in a situation that might have been horrible for us, but those swords brought us to victory and peace, except this present situation.' ” Abū Wā'il said, "I witnessed the battle of Şifīn, and how nasty Şifīn was!" (See H. 3181)

وَحَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ : حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ قَالَ : قَالَ سَهْلُ بْنُ حَنَفِيٍّ : يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ ، اتَّبِعُوا رَأْيَكُمْ عَلَى دِينِكُمْ ، لَقَدْ رَأَيْتِي يَوْمَ أَبِي جَنْدَلٍ وَلَوْ اسْتَطَعْتُ أَنْ أُرَدَّ أَمْرَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَرَدَدْتُهُ ، وَمَا وَضَعْنَا سِوْفَنَا عَلَى عَوَاتِقِنَا إِلَى أَمْرٍ يُفْطِنُنَا إِلَّا أَسْهَلَنَّا بِنَا إِلَى أَمْرٍ نَعْرِفُهُ غَيْرَ هَذَا الْأَمْرِ ، قَالَ : وَقَالَ أَبُو وَائِلٍ : شَهِدْتُ صِفِّينَ ، وَبُنِسْتُ صِفِّينَ . [راجع : ٣١٨١]

(8) CHAPTER. Whenever the Prophet ﷺ was asked about something regarding which no Verse was revealed, he would either say, "I do not know," or give no reply, but he never gave a verdict based on opinion or on *Qiyās*, and that was because of the Statement of Allāh تعالى :

"... (Judge between men) by that which Allāh has shown you..." (V.4:105)

And Ibn Mas'ūd said, "The Prophet ﷺ was asked about *Ar-Rūh* (the spirit) and he kept quiet till the Divine Revelation was revealed."

(٨) بَابٌ مَا كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُسْأَلُ مِمَّا لَمْ يَنْزَلْ عَلَيْهِ الْوَحْيُ فَيَقُولُ : « لَا أَدْرِي » ، أَوْ لَمْ يَجِبْ حَتَّى يَنْزَلَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَحْيُ ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ بِرَأْيٍ وَلَا بِقِيَاسٍ لِقَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى : ﴿ إِنَّمَا أَرْكَبُ اللَّهَ ﴾ [النساء: ١٠٥]

وقال ابن مسعود: سئل النبي ﷺ عن الروح فسكت حتى نزلت الآية.

7309. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: I fell ill, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and Abū Bakr came to visit me on foot. The Prophet ﷺ came to me while I was unconscious. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ performed ablution and poured the remaining water of his ablution over me whereupon I became conscious and said, "O Allāh's Messenger!

٧٣٠٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ : حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ : سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ الْمُكَدَّرِ يَقُولُ : سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ : مَرَضْتُ فَجَاءَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَعُوذُنِي وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ ، وَهُمَا

(1) (H.7308) Sahl and the other Companions of the Prophet ﷺ obeyed the Prophet ﷺ regarding the conclusion of the Hudaibiya Treaty with *Al-ʿAshrikūn*, although some of them thought that it was not in the favour of the Muslims. Thus, one should not follow one's own opinion if it disagrees with that of the Prophet ﷺ.

How should I spend my wealth?" Or he asked, "how should I deal with my wealth?" But the Prophet ﷺ did not give me any reply till the Verse of the laws of inheritance was revealed.

(9) CHAPTER. The way the Prophet ﷺ taught his followers, whether men or women, of what Allāh taught him. He did not impart his own opinions, nor did he give a verdict based on *Qiyās*.⁽¹⁾

7310. Narrated Abū Sa'īd (Al-Khudrī): A woman came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Men (only) benefit by your teachings, so please devote to us from (some of) your time, a day on which we may come to you so that you may teach us of what Allāh has taught you." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Gather on such and such a day at such and such a place." They gathered (on the appointed day and place) and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ came to them and taught them of what Allāh had taught him. He then said, "No woman among you who has lost her three children (whose three children died before attaining the age of puberty) but that they will screen her from the (Hell) Fire." A woman among them said, "O Allāh's Messenger! If she lost two children?" She repeated her question twice, whereupon the Prophet ﷺ said, "Even two, even two, even two!" [See Vol.2, *Hadith* No. 1249 and 1250]

مَا شَيْئَانِ، فَأَتَانِي وَقَدْ أُغْمِي عَلَيَّ فَتَوَضَّأَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ ثُمَّ صَبَّ وَضُوءَهُ عَلَيَّ فَأَقَمْتُ فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ - وَرُبَّمَا قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: فَقُلْتُ: أَيُّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ - كَيْفَ أَقْضِي فِي مَالِي؟ كَيْفَ أَصْنَعُ فِي مَالِي؟ قَالَ: فَمَا أَجَابَنِي بِشَيْءٍ حَتَّى نَزَلَتْ آيَةُ الْمِيرَاثِ. [راجع: ١٩٤]

(٩) بَابُ تَعْلِيمِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أُمَّتَهُ مِنَ الرِّجَالِ وَالنِّسَاءِ مِمَّا عَلَّمَهُ اللَّهُ، لَيْسَ بِرَأْيٍ وَلَا تَمْثِيلٍ

٧٣١٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْأَصْهَانِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ دَكْوَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ: جَاءَتْ امْرَأَةٌ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، ذَهَبَ الرَّجُلُ بِحَدِيثِكَ، فَاجْعَلْ لَنَا مِنْ نَفْسِكَ يَوْمًا نَأْتِيكَ فِيهِ نُعَلِّمُنَا مِمَّا عَلَّمَكَ اللَّهُ. فَقَالَ: «اجْتَمِعْنَ فِي يَوْمٍ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فِي مَكَانٍ كَذَا وَكَذَا». فَاجْتَمَعْنَ. فَأَتَاهُنَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَعَلَّمَهُنَّ مِمَّا عَلَّمَهُ اللَّهُ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «مَا مِنْكُمْ امْرَأَةٌ تَقْدُمُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهَا مِنْ وَلَدِهَا ثَلَاثَةً إِلَّا كَانَ لَهَا حِجَابًا مِنَ النَّارِ»، فَقَالَتْ امْرَأَةٌ مِنْهُنَّ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، اثْنَيْنِ؟ قَالَ: فَأَعَادَتْهَا مَرَّتَيْنِ،

(1) (Ch.9) *Qiyās*: See the glossary.

ثُمَّ قَالَ: «وَأَتَيْنِي وَأَتَيْنِي وَأَتَيْنِي».

[راجع: ١٠١]

(10) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ, “A group of my followers will remain victorious in their struggle in the cause of the Truth.” Those are the religious learned men (i.e., *Mujtahidūn*).⁽¹⁾

(١٠) **بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «لَا تَزَالُ طَائِفَةٌ مِنْ أُمَّتِي ظَاهِرِينَ عَلَى الْحَقِّ يُقَاتِلُونَ». وَهُمْ أَهْلُ الْعِلْمِ**

7311. Narrated Al-Mughīra bin Shu'ba: The Prophet ﷺ said, “A group of my followers will remain victorious (and on the Right Path) till Allāh's Order (the Hour) comes upon them while they will still be victorious.” [See *Ḥadīth* 3640, 3641, 7459]

٧٣١١ - حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ قَيْسِ، عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةَ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَزَالُ طَائِفَةٌ مِنْ أُمَّتِي ظَاهِرِينَ حَتَّى يَأْتِيَهُمْ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ وَهُمْ ظَاهِرُونَ». [راجع: ٣٦٤٠]

7312. Narrated Ḥumaid: I heard Mu'āwiya bin Abī Sufyān delivering a *Khutba* (religious talk). He said, “I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, ‘If Allāh wants to do a favour to a person, He makes him comprehend the religion [the understanding of the meanings of the Qur'ān and the *Sunna* (legal ways) of the Prophet ﷺ]. I am only a distributor, but the grant is from Allāh.’⁽²⁾ The state of this nation (i.e., true Muslims, real followers of Islāmic Monotheism) will remain good till the Hour is established, or till Allāh's Order comes.’”⁽³⁾

٧٣١٢ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي حُمَيْدٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنَ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ يَخْطُبُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ يُرِدِ اللَّهُ بِهِ خَيْرًا يُفَقِّهُهُ فِي الدِّينِ، وَإِنَّمَا أَنَا قَاسِمٌ وَيُعْطِي اللَّهُ، وَلَنْ يَزَالَ أَمْرٌ هَذِهِ الْأُمَّةُ مُسْتَقِيمًا حَتَّى تَقُومَ السَّاعَةُ أَوْ حَتَّى يَأْتِيَ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ». [راجع: ٧١]

(11) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى: “... or to cover you with confusion in party strife...” (V.6:65)

(١١) **بَابُ: فِي قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿أَوْ يَلْبِسَكُمْ شِعَارًا﴾ [الأنعام: ٦٥]**

- (1) (Ch.10) *Mujtahidūn*, i.e., independent religious scholars who do not follow anybody blindly but with a proof from the Qur'ān or the Prophet's *Sunna* or both.
- (2) (H.7312) The Prophet ﷺ taught his followers whatever he received from Allāh without partiality, while it is Allāh who gives whomever He will the gift of understanding.
- (3) (H.7312) This means that, till the Hour, there will be good Muslims protecting Islām against its enemies.

7313. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: When it was revealed to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ:

“Say: He has power to send torment on you from above...” (V.6:65) He ﷺ said, “O Allāh! I seek refuge with Your Face (from that punishment).” And when it was revealed:

“... or from under your feet...” (V.6:65) He ﷺ said, “O Allāh! I seek refuge with Your Face (from that).” And when it was revealed:

“... or to cover you with confusion in party strife, and make you to taste the violence of one another...” (V.6:65) he ﷺ said: “These two warnings are easier (than the previous ones).”

(12) CHAPTER. Whoever compares an ambiguous situation to a clear well-defined one, both of which have already been explained by the Prophet ﷺ to make the questioner understand.

7314. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: A bedouin came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, “My wife has given birth to a black boy, and I suspect that he is not my child.” Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said to him, “Have you got camels?” The bedouin said, “Yes.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “What colour are they?” The bedouin said, “They are red.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Are any of them grey (in color)?” He said, “There are grey ones among them.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Whence do you think this colour came to them?” The bedouin said, “O Allāh's Messenger! It resulted from hereditary disposition.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “And this (i.e., your child) has inherited his colour from his ancestors.” The Prophet ﷺ did not allow the bedouin to deny his paternity of

٧٣١٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانٌ: قَالَ عَمْرُو: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: لَمَّا نَزَلَ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ «قُلْ هُوَ الْقَائِدُ عَلَيَّ أَنْ يَبْعَكَ عَلَيْكُمْ عَذَابًا مِنْ فَوْقِكُمْ» قَالَ: «أَعُوذُ بِوَجْهِكَ»، «أَوْ مِنْ تَحْتِ أَرْجُلِكُمْ» قَالَ: «أَعُوذُ بِوَجْهِكَ» فَلَمَّا نَزَلَتْ «أَوْ يَلِيْسَكُمْ شَيْمًا وَذِيْقَ بَعْضُكُمْ بِأَسْبَعْشٍ» قَالَ: «هَاتَانِ أَهْوَنُ، أَوْ أَيْسَرُ». [راجع: ٤٦٢٨]

(١٢) بَابٌ مَنْ شَبَّهَ أَضْلاً مَعْلُومًا بِأَضْلٍ مُبِينٍ، وَقَدْ بَيَّنَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ حُكْمَهُمَا لِيُفْهِمَ السَّائِلَ

٧٣١٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَصْبَغُ بْنُ الْفَرَجِ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ وَهْبٍ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ أَعْرَابِيًّا أَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ امْرَأَتِي وَوَلَدَتُ غُلَامًا أَسْوَدَ، وَإِنِّي أَنْكَرْتُهُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «هَلْ لَكَ مِنْ إِبِلٍ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَمَا أَلْوَأْنُهَا؟» قَالَ: حُمْرٌ قَالَ: «هَلْ فِيهَا مِنْ أَوْرَقٍ؟» قَالَ: إِنَّ فِيهَا لَوُرْقًا، قَالَ: «فَأَتَى تُرَى ذَلِكَ جَاءَهَا؟» قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، عِرْقُ نَزَعَهَا،

the child. (See H. 5305)

7315. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: A woman came to the Prophet ﷺ and said, "My mother vowed to perform the *Hajj* but she died before performing it. Should I perform the *Hajj* on her behalf?" He said, "Yes! Perform the *Hajj* on her behalf. See, if your mother had been in debt, would you have paid her debt?" She said, "Yes." He said, "So you should pay what is for Him as Allāh has more right that one should fulfil one's obligations to Him."

(13) CHAPTER. What has been said regarding exerting oneself to find out the proper legal verdict which is in harmony with what Allāh has revealed, as Allāh says: "... And whosoever does not judge by that which Allāh has revealed, such are *Zalimūn* (polytheists and wrongdoers) (of a lesser degree)..." (V.5:45)

The Prophet ﷺ praised the man of religious wisdom who judges by it and teaches it and does not give verdicts that are personal (opinions). And what is said about the caliphs' consulting and asking the religious learned men.

7316. Narrated 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Do not wish to be like somebody else (in character) except in two cases: (1) The case of a man whom Allāh has given wealth and he spends it in the right way, (2) and that of a man whom Allāh has given religious wisdom (i.e., the understanding of the meanings of the Qur'ān and the *Sunna*) and he gives his

وَلَمْ يُرَخِّصْ لَهُ فِي الْإِنْتِفَاءِ مِنْهُ.

[راجع: ٥٣٠٥]

٧٣١٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بَشِيرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ امْرَأَةً جَاءَتْ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: إِنَّ أُمَّي نَذَرَتْ أَنْ تَحُجَّ فَمَاتَتْ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَحُجَّ، أَفَأَحُجَّ عَنْهَا؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، حُجِّي عَنْهَا، أَرَأَيْتَ لَوْ كَانَ عَلَى أُمِّكَ دَيْنٌ، أَكُنْتُ قَاضِيَتَهُ؟» قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَأَقْضُوا اللَّهَ الَّذِي لَهُ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ أَحَقُّ بِالْوَفَاءِ». [راجع: ١٨٥٢]

(١٣) بَابُ مَا جَاءَ فِي اجْتِهَادِ الْقَضَاءِ بِمَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى لِقَوْلِهِ: ﴿وَمَنْ لَّمْ يَحْكَمْ بِمَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الظَّالِمُونَ﴾ [المائدة: ٤٥].

وَمَدَحَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ صَاحِبَ الْحِكْمَةِ حِينَ يَقْضِي بِهَا وَيُعَلِّمُهَا، وَلَا يَتَكَلَّفُ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ، وَمُسَاوَرَةَ الْخُلَفَاءِ وَسُؤَالِهِمْ أَهْلَ الْعِلْمِ.

٧٣١٦ - حَدَّثَنَا شِهَابُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا حَسَدَ إِلَّا فِي اثْنَتَيْنِ: رَجُلٌ آتَاهُ اللَّهُ مَالًا فَسَلَّطَ عَلَى هَلْكَتِهِ فِي الْحَقِّ، وَآخَرُ

verdicts according to it and teaches it⁽¹⁾ [to others, i.e., religious knowledge of the Qur'ān and the Sunna (Prophet's legal ways)].”

7317. Narrated Al-Mughīra bin Shu'ba : 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb asked (the people) about the *Imlāsh* of a woman, (i.e., a woman who has an abortion because of having been beaten on her abdomen), saying, “Who among you has heard anything about it from the Prophet ﷺ?” I said, “I did.” He said, “What is that?” I said, “I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, ‘Its *Diya* (blood-money) is either a male or a female slave’.” ‘Umar said, “Do not leave till you present witness in support of your statement.”

7318. [H. 7317 contd.] So I went out, and found Muḥammad bin Maslama. I brought him, and he gave witness with me that he had heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, “Its *Diya* is either a male slave or a female slave.”

(14) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ, “Certainly you (Muslims!) will follow the ways of those who were before you (i.e., Jews and Christians).”

7319. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “The Hour will not be established till my followers copy the deeds of the previous nations and follow them very closely, span by span, and cubit by cubit (i.e., inch by inch).” It was said, “O Allāh's

آتاه الله حِكْمَةً فَهَرَّ يَفْضِي بِهَا وَيَعْلَمُهَا». [راجع: ٧٣]

٧٣١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةَ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ قَالَ: سَأَلَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ عَنِ إِمْلَاصِ الْمَرْأَةِ - وَهِيَ الَّتِي يُضْرَبُ بَطْنُهَا فَتُلْقَى جَنِينًا - فَقَالَ: أَيُّكُمْ سَمِعَ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِيهِ شَيْئًا؟ فَقُلْتُ: أَنَا، فَقَالَ: مَا هُوَ؟ قُلْتُ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «فِيهِ عُرَّةٌ: عَبْدٌ أَوْ أَمَةٌ»، فَقَالَ: لَا تَبْرَحْ حَتَّى تَجِيئَنِي بِالْمَخْرَجِ فِيمَا قُلْتَ.

[راجع: ٦٩٠٥]

٧٣١٨ - فَخَرَجْتُ فَوَجَدْتُ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ مَسْلَمَةَ فَجِئْتُ بِهِ فَشَهِدَ مَعِيَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «فِيهِ عُرَّةٌ: عَبْدٌ أَوْ أَمَةٌ». تَابَعَهُ ابْنُ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةَ. [راجع: ٦٩٠٦]

(١٤) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «لَتَتَّبِعَنَّ سُنَنَ مَنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ»

٧٣١٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي ذُبَيْبٍ، عَنِ الْمُقْبَرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقَوْمُ السَّاعَةَ حَتَّى

(1) (H.7316) One should wish to be one of these two men.

Messenger! Do you mean by those (nations) the Persians and the Byzantines?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Who can it be other than they?"

7320. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "You will follow the ways of those nations who were before you, span by span and cubit by cubit (i.e., inch by inch) so much so that even if they entered a hole of a mastigure, you would follow them." We said, "O Allāh's Messenger! (Do you mean) the Jews and the Christians?" He said, "Whom else?" (See H. 3456)

(15) CHAPTER. The sin of the person who invites others to an evil deed or establishes a bad tradition, for Allāh تعالى says: "...and also of the burdens of those whom they misled without knowledge..." (V.16:25)

7321. Narrated 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "None is killed unjustly, but the first son of Ādam will have a part of its burden." Sufyān said, "A part of its blood because he was the first to establish the tradition of murdering."

(16) CHAPTER. The Prophet ﷺ mentioned and recommended that the religious learned men should not differ. What common

تَأْخُذَ أُمَّتِي بِأَخْذِ الْقُرُونِ قَبْلَهَا شِبْرًا بِشِبْرٍ، وَذِرَاعًا بِذِرَاعٍ»، فَقِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، كَفَارِسَ وَالرُّومِ؟ فَقَالَ: «وَمِنَ النَّاسِ إِلَّا أَوْلَئِكَ؟».

٧٣٢٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عُمَرَ الصَّنَعَائِيُّ مِنَ الْيَمَنِ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَتَتَّبِعُنَّ سَنَنَ مَنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ شِبْرًا شِبْرًا، وَذِرَاعًا ذِرَاعًا، حَتَّىٰ لَوْ دَخَلُوا جُحْرًا ضَبًّا تَبِعْتُمُوهُمْ». قُلْنَا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، الْيَهُودُ وَالنَّصَارَى؟ قَالَ: «فَمَنْ؟» [راجع: ٣٤٥٦].

(١٥) بَابُ إِثْمٍ مَنْ دَعَا إِلَى ضَلَالَةٍ، أَوْ سَنَّ سُنَّةً سَيِّئَةً لِقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَمِنَ أَوْزَارِ الَّذِينَ يُضِلُّونَهُمْ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ﴾ الْآيَةَ [النحل: ٢٥]

٧٣٢١ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحَمِيدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مُرَّةَ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ مِنْ نَفْسٍ تُقْتَلُ ظُلْمًا إِلَّا كَانَ عَلَى ابْنِ آدَمَ الْأَوَّلِ كِفْلٌ مِنْهَا - وَرُبَّمَا قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: مِنْ دَمِهَا - سَنَّ الْقَتْلَ أَوْلًا». [راجع: ٣٣٣٥]

(١٦) بَابُ مَا ذَكَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَحَضَّ عَلَى اتِّفَاقِ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ. وَمَا اجْتَمَعَ

opinions the people of the two *Haram* (sanctuaries) of Makkah and Al-Madīna had, and what places and objects of interest [in connection with the Prophet ﷺ, *Muhājirīn* (emigrants) and the *Anṣār*] are present in these two cities besides the praying place of the Prophet ﷺ and his pulpit and his grave.

7322. Narrated Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh As-Salamī: A bedouin gave the *Bai'a* (pledge) for embracing Islām to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and then he got a fever in Al-Madīna and came to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! Cancel my pledge.” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ refused to do so. The bedouin came to him again and said, “Cancel my pledge,” but he refused again, and then again, the bedouin came to him and said, “Cancel my pledge,” and Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ refused. The bedouin finally went away, and Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Al-Madīna is like a pair of bellows (furnace), it cleanses its impurities while it brightens and clears its good.” (See H. 7209)

7323. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: I used to teach the Qur’ān to ‘Abdur-Rahmān bin ‘Auf. When ‘Umar performed his last *Hajj*, ‘Abdur-Rahmān said (to me) at Mina, “Would that you had seen chief of the believers today! A man came to him and said, “So-and-so has said, ‘If chief of the believers died, we will give the *Bai'a* (pledge) to such and such person.’” ‘Umar said, ‘I will get up tonight and warn those who want to usurp the people’s rights.’ I said, ‘Do not do so, for the season (of *Hajj*) gathers the riffraff mob who will form the majority of your audience, and I am afraid that they will not

عَلَيْهِ الْحَرَمَانِ: مَكَّةَ وَالْمَدِينَةَ، وَمَا كَانَ بَيْنَهُمَا مِنْ مَشَاهِدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَالْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالْأَنْصَارِ، وَمُصَلَّى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَالْمِنْبَرِ وَالْقَبْرِ

٧٣٢٢ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ:

حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُنْكَدِرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ السَّلْمِيِّ: أَنَّ أَعْرَابِيًّا بَايَعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ، فَأَصَابَ الْأَعْرَابِيَّ وَعْكَ بِالْمَدِينَةِ، فَجَاءَ الْأَعْرَابِيُّ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَقْلِنِي بَيْعَتِي، فَأَبَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ. ثُمَّ جَاءَهُ فَقَالَ: أَقْلِنِي بَيْعَتِي، فَأَبَى، ثُمَّ جَاءَهُ فَقَالَ: أَقْلِنِي بَيْعَتِي، فَأَبَى، فَخَرَجَ الْأَعْرَابِيُّ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّمَا الْمَدِينَةُ كَالْكَبِيرِ تَنْفِي خَبَثَهَا، وَيَنْصَعُ طَيِّبَهَا». [راجع: ١٨٨٣]

٧٣٢٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ

إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: كُنْتُ أَقْرَى عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ فَلَمَّا كَانَ آخِرَ حَجَّةِ حَجَّهَا عَمْرٌ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بِيَمْنَى: لَوْ شَهِدْتُ أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَنَا هُوَ رَجُلٌ، قَالَ: إِنَّ فَلَانًا يَقُولُ: لَوْ مَاتَ أَمِيرٌ

understand (the meaning of) your saying properly and may spread (an incorrect statement) everywhere. You should wait till we reach Al-Madīna, the place of emigration and the place of the Prophet's *Sunna*. There you will meet the Companions of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ from the *Muhājirūn* and the *Anṣar* who will understand your statement and put it in its proper place.' 'Umar said, 'By Allāh, I shall do so the first time I stand (to address the people) in Al-Madīna.' When we reached Al-Madīna, 'Umar (in a Friday *Khuṭba*) said, "No doubt, Allāh sent Muḥammad ﷺ with the Truth and revealed to him the Book (the Qur'ān, and among that which was revealed, was the Verse of *Rajm* (stoning the married adulterers to death)."
[See Vol.8, *Ḥadīth* No. 6830]

المؤمنين لبايعنا فلاناً، فقال عمر: لأقومن العشيّة فأحذر هؤلاء الرهط الذين يريدون أن يعصبوهم. قلت: لا تفعل، فإنّ الموسم يجمع رعاغ الناس يغلبون على مجلسك، فأحاف أن لا ينزلوها على وجهها، فيطير بها كل مطير فأمهل حتى تقدّم المدينة دار الهجرة ودار السنّة، فتخلص بأصحاب رسول الله ﷺ من المهاجرين والأنصار فيحفظوا مقاتلك وينزلوها على وجهها. فقال: والله لأقومنّ به في أول مقام أقومه بالمدينة. قال ابن عباس: فقدّمنا المدينة فقال: إنّ الله بعث محمداً ﷺ بالحق، وأنزل عليه الكتاب، فكان فيما أنزل آية الرجم.

[راجع: ٢٤٦٢]

7324. Narrated Muḥammad: We were with Abū Hurairah while he was wearing two linen garments dyed with red clay. He cleaned his nose with his garment, saying, "Bravo! Bravo! Abū Hurairah is cleaning his nose with linen! There came a time when I would fall unconscious between the pulpit of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and 'Aishah's dwelling, whereupon a passerby would come and put his foot on my neck, considering me a mad man, but in fact, I had no madness, I suffered nothing but hunger."

٧٣٢٤ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ، عَنْ أَبِي بَرْبٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ وَعَلَيْهِ ثَوْبَانِ مُمَشَّقَانِ مِنْ كَتَّانٍ، فَمَخَّطَ فَقَالَ: بَخِ بَخِ، أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ يَمَخَّطُ فِي الْكَتَّانِ؟ لَقَدْ رَأَيْتِي وَإِنِّي لَأَجِرُ فِيمَا بَيْنَ مَنِيرِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى حُجْرَةِ عَائِشَةَ مَغْشِيًّا عَلَيَّ، فَبَجِيءُ الْجَائِي فَيَضَعُ رِجْلَهُ عَلَيَّ عُتْقِي وَيُرِي أَنِّي مَجْنُونٌ وَمَا بِي جُنُونٌ، مَا بِي إِلَّا الْجُوعُ.

7325. Narrated 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin 'Ābis: Ibn 'Abbās was asked, "Did you offer the 'Eid prayer with the Prophet ﷺ?" He said, "Yes, had it not been for my close relation to the Prophet, I would not have performed it (with him) because of being too young. The Prophet ﷺ came to the place which is near the home of Kathīr bin Aṣ-Ṣalt and offered the 'Eid prayer and then delivered the *Khuṭba* (religious talk). I do not remember if any *Adhān* or *Iqāma* were pronounced for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer).⁽¹⁾ Then the Prophet ﷺ ordered (the women) to give in *Ṣadaqa* (charity), and they started stretching out their hands towards their ears and throats (giving their ornaments in charity), and the Prophet ﷺ ordered Bilāl to go to them (to collect the *Ṣadaqa*), and then Bilāl returned to the Prophet ﷺ."

7326. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ used to go to the *Qubā'* mosque, sometimes walking, sometimes riding.

7327. Narrated Hishām's father: 'Āishah said to 'Adbullāh bin Az-Zubair, "Bury me with my female companions (i.e., the wives of the Prophet ﷺ) and do not bury me with the Prophet ﷺ in the house, for I do not like to be regarded as sanctified (just for being buried there)."

7328. Narrated Hishām's father: 'Umar sent a message to 'Āishah, saying, "Will you allow me to be buried with my two companions (the Prophet ﷺ and Abū Bakr)?" She said, "Yes, by Allāh." Though

٧٣٢٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ:

أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَابِسٍ قَالَ: سُئِلَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: أَشْهَدْتَ الْعِيدَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، وَلَوْلَا مَنَزَلَتِي مِنْهُ مَا شَهِدْتُهُ مِنَ الصَّعْرِ. فَآتَى الْعَلَمَ الَّذِي عِنْدَ دَارِ كَثِيرِ بْنِ الصَّلْتِ فَصَلَّى ثُمَّ خَطَبَ - وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ أَذَانًا وَلَا إِقَامَةً - ثُمَّ أَمَرَ بِالصَّدَقَةِ فَجَعَلَ النِّسَاءَ يُسْرِنَ إِلَى آذَانِهِنَّ وَحُلُوقِهِنَّ، فَأَمَرَ بِلَالًا فَاتَاهُنَّ ثُمَّ رَجَعَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [راجع: ٩٨]

٧٣٢٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَأْتِي قُبَاءَ مَاشِيًا وَرَاكِبًا. [راجع: ١١٩١]

٧٣٢٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ بْنُ

إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ لِعَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ: اذْفَنْي مَعَ صَوَاحِبِي، وَلَا تَذْفَنْي مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي الْبَيْتِ، فَإِنِّي أَكْرَهُ أَنْ أُرَكَّى.

[راجع: ١٣٩١]

٧٣٢٨ - وَعَنْ هِشَامِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ:

أَنَّ عُمَرَ أَرْسَلَ إِلَى عَائِشَةَ: ائْذِنِي لِي أَنْ أُذْفَنَ مَعَ صَاحِبِي، فَقَالَتْ: إِي

(1) (H.7325) No *Adhān* or *Iqāma* is pronounced for the 'Eid prayers.

it was her habit that if a man from among the Companions (of the Prophet ﷺ) sent her a message asking her to allow him to be buried there, she would say, "No, by Allāh, I will never give permission to anyone to be buried with them."

7329. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to perform the 'Aṣr prayer and after the prayer one could reach the 'Awālī (a place in the outskirts of Al-Madīna) while the sun was still quite high.

Narrated Yūnus: The distance of the 'Awālī (from Al-Madīna) was four or three miles.

7330. Narrated As-Sā'ib bin Yazīd: The Ṣā' (a unit of measurement) during the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ used to be equal to the one *Mudd* (another kind of measure), and one-third of a *Mudd* which we use today, but the Ṣā' of today has become large.⁽¹⁾

7331. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "O Allāh! Bestow Your Blessings on their measures, and bestow Your Blessings on their Ṣā' and *Mudd*." He meant those of the people of Al-Madīna.

والله، قَالَ: وَكَانَ الرَّجُلُ إِذَا أُرْسِلَ إِلَيْهَا مِنَ الصَّحَابَةِ قَالَتْ: لَا وَاللَّهِ، لَا أُؤَيِّرُهُمْ بِأَحَدٍ أَبَدًا.

٧٣٢٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَرُّ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي أُوَيْسٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ بِلَالٍ، عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ: قَالَ ابْنُ شَهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يُصَلِّي الْعَصْرَ فَيَأْتِي الْعَوَالِي وَالشَّمْسُ مُرْتَفِعَةً. وَزَادَ اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ يُونُسَ: وَبَعْدُ الْعَوَالِي أَرْبَعَةَ أَمْيَالٍ أَوْ ثَلَاثَةً. [راجع: ٥٤٨]

٧٣٣٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ زُرَّارَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ، عَنِ الْجُعَيْدِ: سَمِعْتُ السَّائِبَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ يَقُولُ: كَانَ الصَّاعُ عَلَى عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مَدًّا وَثَلَاثًا بِمُدِّكُمْ الْيَوْمَ وَقَدْ زِيدَ فِيهِ. سَمِعَ الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ الْجُعَيْدِ. [راجع: ١٨٥٩]

٧٣٣١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِي مِكْيَالِهِمْ وَبَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِي صَاعِهِمْ وَمُدَّهُمْ»، يَعْنِي أَهْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ. [راجع: ٢١٣٠]

(1) (H.7330) During the caliphate of 'Umar bin 'Abdul-'Azīz.

7332. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا :
The Jews brought a man and a woman, who had committed illegal sexual intercourse, to the Prophet ﷺ and the Prophet ﷺ ordered them to be stoned to death, and they were stoned to death near the mosque where the biers used to be placed.

٧٣٣٢ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو ضَمْرَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ: أَنَّ الْيَهُودَ جَاؤُوا إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِرَجُلٍ وَأَمْرَأَةٍ زَنَيَا فَأَمَرَ بِهِمَا فَرَجَمَا قَرِيبًا، حَيْثُ تُوَضَّعُ الْجَنَائِزُ عِنْدَ الْمَسْجِدِ. [راجع: ١٣٢٩]

7333. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ :
The mountain of Uḥud came in sight of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ who then said, "This is a mountain that loves us and is loved by us. O Allāh! (Prophet) Ibrāhīm (Abraham) made Makkah a sanctuary and I make the area between its (Al-Madīna's) two mountains a sanctuary."

٧٣٣٣ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَمْرِو مَوْلَى الْمُطَّلِبِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ طَلَعَ لَهُ أُحُدًا، فَقَالَ: «هَذَا جَبَلٌ يُحِبُّنَا وَنُحِبُّهُ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ حَرَّمَ مَكَّةَ، وَإِنِّي أَحَرَّمُ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا». تَابَعُهُ سَهْلٌ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي: «أُحُدًا».

7334. Narrated Sahl: The distance between the pulpit and the wall of the mosque on the side of the *Qiblah* was just sufficient for a sheep to pass through.

٧٣٣٤ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْزَمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو غَسَّانَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ أَنَّهُ كَانَ بَيْنَ جِدَارِ الْمَسْجِدِ مِمَّا يَلِي الْقِبْلَةَ وَبَيْنَ الْمِنْبَرِ مَمْرٌ الشَّاةِ. [راجع: ٤٩٦]

7335. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ :
Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Between my house and my pulpit there is a garden from one of the gardens of Paradise, and my pulpit is over my *Haud* (Al-Kauthar)."

٧٣٣٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ حُبَيْبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا بَيْنَ بَيْتِي وَمِنْبَرِي رَوْضَةٌ مِنْ رِيَاضِ الْجَنَّةِ، وَمِنْبَرِي عَلَى حَوْضِي».

[راجع: ١١٩٦]

7336. Narrated Nāfi' : رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ 'Abdullāh said, "The Prophet ﷺ arranged for a horse race and the prepared horses were given less food for a few days before the race to win the race, and were allowed to run from Al-Hafyā' to Thaniya-tul-Wadā', and the unprepared horses were allowed to run between Thaniya-tul-Wadā' and the mosque of Banī Zuraiq." (A subnarrator said,) 'Abdullāh was one of those who participated in that race.

7337. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا : I heard 'Umar (delivering a Khutba) on the pulpit of the Prophet ﷺ.

7338. Narrated As-Sā'ib bin Yazīd that he heard 'Uthmān bin 'Affān delivering a Khutba on the pulpit of the Prophet ﷺ.

7339. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا : This big copper vessel used to be put for me and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and we would take water from it together (on taking a bath).

7340. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ : The Prophet ﷺ brought the Anṣār and the Quraish people into an alliance in my house at Al-Madīna.

٧٣٣٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا جُوَيْرِيَةُ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: سَابَقَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بَيْنَ الْخَيْلِ فَأُرْسِلَتِ الَّتِي ضَمَّرَتْ مِنْهَا - وَأَمَدَهَا إِلَى الْحَفْيَاءِ - إِلَى ثَنِيَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ. وَالَّتِي لَمْ تُضَمَّرْ - أَمَدَهَا ثَنِيَّةُ الْوَدَاعِ - إِلَى مَسْجِدِ بَنِي زُرَيْقٍ، وَأَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ كَانَ فِيْمَنْ سَابَقَ. [راجع: ٤٢٠]

٧٣٣٧ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، عَنْ لَيْثٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ح. وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى وَابْنُ إِدْرِيسَ وَابْنُ أَبِي عَيِّنَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَيَّانَ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ عَلَى مِنْبَرِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [راجع: ٤٦١٩]

٧٣٣٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي السَّائِبُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُمَانَ بْنَ عَفَّانَ حَاطِبًا عَلَى مِنْبَرِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

٧٣٣٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ حَسَّانَ: أَنَّ هِشَامَ بْنَ عُرْوَةَ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ يُوضَعُ لِي وَلِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ هَذَا الْمِرْكَنُ فَتَشْرَعُ فِيهِ جَمِيعًا. [راجع: ٢٥٠]

٧٣٤٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عِبَادُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمُ الْأَحْوَلُ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: حَالَفَ النَّبِيُّ

7341. [H. 7340 contd] Anas added: And he invoked Allāh for one month against the tribe of Banī Sulaim in (the last *Rak'a* of each compulsory) prayer.

7342. Narrated Abū Burda: When I arrived at Al-Madīna, 'Abdullāh bin Salām met me and said to me, "Accompany me to my house so that I may make you drink from a bowl from which Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to drink, and that you may offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in the mosque in which the Prophet ﷺ used to offer his *Ṣalāt* (prayer)." I accompanied him, and he made me drink *Sawīq*⁽¹⁾ and gave me dates to eat, and then I offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in his mosque.

7343. Narrated 'Umar رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said to me, "Someone came to me tonight from my Lord (Allāh) while I was in the 'Aqīq (valley),⁽²⁾ and said to me, "Offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in this blessed valley and say: '*Labbaik*' for the (performance of) '*Umra* and *Hajj*.'"

7344. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Dīnār: Ibn 'Umar said, "The Prophet ﷺ fixed Qarn as the *Mīqāt* (for assuming the *Ihrām*) for the people of Najd, and Al-Juhfa for the people

ﷺ بَيْنَ الْأَنْصَارِ وَفُرَيْشٍ فِي دَارِي
الَّتِي بِالْمَدِينَةِ. [راجع: ٢٢٩٤]

٧٣٤١ - وَقَنَّتْ شَهْرًا يَدْعُو عَلَى
أَحْيَاءٍ مِنْ بَنِي سُلَيْمٍ. [راجع: ١٠٠١]

٧٣٤٢ - حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا بُرَيْدٌ، عَنْ
أَبِي بُرْدَةَ قَالَ: قَدِمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ فَلَقَنِي
عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَلَامٍ. فَقَالَ لِي: انْطَلِقْ
إِلَى الْمَنْزِلِ فَأَسْقِيكَ فِي قَدَحٍ شَرِبَ
فِيهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَتَصَلِّ فِي
مَسْجِدِ صَلَّى فِيهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ. فَاَنْطَلَقْتُ
مَعَهُ فَأَسْقَانِي سَوِيقًا، وَأَطْعَمَنِي تَمْرًا،
وَصَلَّيْتُ فِي مَسْجِدِهِ. [راجع: ٣٨١٤]

٧٣٤٣ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ الرَّبِيعِ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ، عَنْ يَحْيَى
بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عِكْرِمَةُ، عَنْ
ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
حَدَّثَهُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ قَالَ:
«أَتَانِي اللَّيْلَةَ آتٍ مِنْ رَبِّي وَهُوَ
بِالْعَقِيقِ أَنْ صَلَّى فِي هَذَا الْوَادِي
الْمُبَارَكِ، وَقُلْتُ: عُمْرَةٌ وَحَجَّةٌ». وَقَالَ
هَارُونَ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ:
«عُمْرَةٌ فِي حَجَّةٍ». [راجع: ١٥٣٤]

٧٣٤٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ: وَقَّتَ النَّبِيُّ

(1) (H. 7342) *Sawīq*: See the glossary.

(2) (H. 7343) A well-known valley near Al-Madina about 10 kilometers from it.

of Shām, and Dhul-Hulaifa for the people of Al-Madīna.” Ibn ‘Umar added, “I heard this from the Prophet ﷺ, and I have been informed that the Prophet ﷺ said, ‘The *Mīqāt* for the people of Yemen is Yalamlam.’ When ‘Irāq was mentioned, he said, “At that time it was not a Muslim country.”

7345. Narrated ‘Abdullāh (bin ‘Umar): The Prophet ﷺ had a dream in the last portion of the night when he was sleeping at Dhul-Hulaifa. (In the dream) it was said to him, “You are in a blessed Baḥḥā’ (i.e., valley).”

(17) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى:
 “Not for you (O Muḥammad ﷺ), but for Allāh) is the decision...” (V.3:128)

7346. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar that he heard the Prophet ﷺ, after raising his head from the bowing in morning *Ṣalāt* (prayer), saying, “O Allāh, our Lord! All the praises are for You.” And in the last (*Rak’a*) he said, “O Allāh! Curse so-and-so and so-and-so.” And then Allāh revealed:

“Not for you (O Muḥammad ﷺ), but for Allāh) is the decision, whether He turns in mercy to (pardon) them or punishes them, *Zalimūn* (polytheists, disobedient and wrongdoers)...” (V.3:128)

قَرْنَا لِأَهْلِ نَجْدٍ، وَالْجُحَفَةَ لِأَهْلِ الشَّامِ، وَذَا الْحَلِيفَةِ لِأَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ. قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ هَذَا مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَبَلَغَنِي أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «وَلِأَهْلِ الْيَمَنِ يَلْمَلَمُ». وَذَكَرَ الْعِرَاقُ فَقَالَ: لَمْ يَكُنْ عِرَاقُ يَوْمَئِذٍ.

٧٣٤٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْفَضِيلُ: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَنَّهُ أَرَى وَهُوَ فِي مُعَرَّسِهِ بِذِي الْحَلِيفَةِ فَقِيلَ لَهُ: إِنَّكَ بِبَطْحَاءَ مُبَارَكَةٍ.

[راجع: ٤٨٣]

(١٧) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿لَيْسَ لَكَ مِنَ الْأَمْرِ شَيْءٌ﴾ [آل عمران: ١٢٨]

٧٣٤٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَمْرٍ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ فِي صَلَاةِ الْفَجْرِ - وَرَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ مِنْ الرُّكُوعِ - قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ»، فِي الْأَخِيرَةِ. ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ الْعَنْ فُلَانًا وَفُلَانًا». فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ ﴿لَيْسَ لَكَ مِنَ الْأَمْرِ شَيْءٌ أَوْ يَتُوبَ عَلَيْهِمْ أَوْ يُعَذِّبَهُمْ فَإِنَّهُمْ ظَالِمُونَ﴾

[آل عمران: ١٢٨]. [راجع: ٤٠٦٩]

(18) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh

تعالى:

"...But, man is ever more quarrelsome than anything." (V.18:54)

And also the Statement of Allāh تعالى:

"And argue not with the people of the Scripture (Jews and Christians), unless it be in (a way) that is better..." (V.29:46)

7347. Narrated 'Alī bin Abī Ṭālib that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ came to him and Fāṭima عليها السلام, the daughter of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, at their house at night and said, "Won't you offer prayers?" 'Alī replied, "O Allāh's Messenger! Our souls are in the Hands of Allāh, and when he wants us to get up, He makes us get up." When 'Alī said that to him, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ left without saying anything to him. While the Prophet ﷺ was leaving, 'Alī heard him striking his thigh (with his hand) and saying, "But man is ever more quarrelsome than anything." (V.18:54)

(١٨) بَابُ ﴿وَكَانَ الْإِنْسَانُ أَكْثَرَ شَيْءٍ

جَدَلًا﴾ [الكهف: ٥٤].

وَقَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَلَا تُجَادِلُوا أَهْلَ

الْكِتَابِ إِلَّا بِالَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ﴾

[العنكبوت: ٤٦].

٧٣٤٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ:

أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ ح.

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَلَامٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا

عَتَّابُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ، عَنِ إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ

الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ: أَنَّ

حُسَيْنَ بْنَ عَلِيٍّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا

أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ رَضِيَ

اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ طَرَفَهُ

وَفَاطِمَةَ عَلَيْهَا السَّلَامُ بِنْتِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ

ﷺ فَقَالَ لَهُمْ: «أَلَا تَصَلُّونَ؟» فَقَالَ

عَلِيٌّ: فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنَّمَا

أَنْفُسَنَا بِيَدِ اللَّهِ، فَإِذَا شَاءَ أَنْ يَبْعَثَنَا

بَعَثَنَا. فَأَنْصَرَفَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِينَ

قَالَ لَهُ ذَلِكَ وَلَمْ يَرْجِعْ إِلَيْهِ شَيْئًا. ثُمَّ

سَمِعَهُ وَهُوَ مُدْبِرٌ يَضْرِبُ فِخْذَهُ وَهُوَ

يَقُولُ: ﴿وَكَانَ الْإِنْسَانُ أَكْثَرَ شَيْءٍ جَدَلًا﴾

قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: يُقَالُ: مَا أَنْتَ إِلَّا لَيْلًا

فَهُوَ طَارِقٌ، وَيُقَالُ: الطَّارِقُ:

التَّجَمُّمُ، وَالتَّاقِبُ: الْمُضِيُّ. يُقَالُ:

أَتَيْتُ نَارَكَ، لِلْمُوقِدِ. [راجع: ١١٢٧]

٧٣٤٨ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا

اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ 7348. Narrated Abū Hurairah

While we were in the mosque, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ came out and said, "Let us

proceed to the Jews.” So we went out with him till we came to *Bait-al-Midrās*. The Prophet ﷺ stood up there and called them, saying, “O assembly of Jews! Surrender to Allāh (embrace Islām) and you will be safe!” They said, “You have conveyed Allāh’s Message, O Abūl-Qāsim.” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ then said to them, “That is what I want; embrace Islām and you will be safe.” They said, “You have conveyed Allāh’s Message, O Abūl-Qāsim.” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ then said to them, “That is what I want,” and repeated his words for the third time and added, “Know that the earth is for Allāh and I want to exile you from this land, so whosoever among you has property, he should sell it, otherwise, know that the land is for Allāh and His Messenger.” (See H. 6944)

(19) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh :

“Thus We have made you [true Muslims, — real believers of Islāmic Monotheism, true followers of Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ and his *Sunna* (legal ways)], a just (and the best) nation...” (V.2:143)

And the order of the Prophet ﷺ to the Muslims to stick to the group who are the religious learned men (knowing the Qur’ān and the *Sunna*).

7349. Narrated Abū Sa’īd Al-Khudrī رضي الله عنه: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “(Prophet) Nūḥ (Noah) will be brought (before Allāh) on the Day of Resurrection, and will be asked, ‘Did you convey the Message of Allāh?’ He will reply, ‘Yes, O Lord.’ And then Nūḥ’s nation will be asked, ‘Did he (Nūḥ) convey Allāh’s Message to you?’ They

أبي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: بَيْنَا نَحْنُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «انْطَلِقُوا إِلَى يَهُودَ»، فَخَرَجْنَا مَعَهُ حَتَّى جِئْنَا بَيْتَ الْمُدْرَاسِ فَقَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَنَادَاهُمْ فَقَالَ: «يَا مَعْشَرَ يَهُودَ اسْلِمُوا تَسْلِمُوا». فَقَالُوا: بَلَّغْتَ يَا أَبَا الْقَاسِمِ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ لَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «ذَلِكَ أُرِيدُ، اسْلِمُوا تَسْلِمُوا»، فَقَالُوا: قَدْ بَلَّغْتَ يَا أَبَا الْقَاسِمِ، فَقَالَ لَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «ذَلِكَ أُرِيدُ»، ثُمَّ قَالَهَا الثَّالِثَةَ، فَقَالَ: «اعْلَمُوا أَنَّمَا الْأَرْضُ لِلَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ، وَأَنِّي أُرِيدُ أَنْ أُجْلِبِكُمْ مِنْ هَذِهِ الْأَرْضِ فَمَنْ وَجَدَ مِنْكُمْ بِمَالِهِ شَيْئًا فَلْيَبِعْهُ، وَإِلَّا فَاغْلَمُوا أَنَّمَا الْأَرْضُ لِلَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ». [راجع: ٣١٦٧]

(١٩) بَابُ ﴿وَكَذَلِكَ جَعَلْنَاكُمْ أُمَّةً وَسَطًا﴾ [البقرة: ١٤٣] وَمَا أَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِلِزُومِ الْجَمَاعَةِ وَهُمْ أَهْلُ الْعِلْمِ

٧٣٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو صَالِحٍ، عَنِ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يُجَاءُ نُوحَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ فَيُقَالُ

will reply, 'No warner came to us.' Then Nūh will be asked, 'Who are your witnesses?' He will reply, '(My witnesses are) Muḥammad (ﷺ) and his followers.' Thereupon you (Muslims) will be brought and you will bear witness." Then the Prophet ﷺ recited:

"Thus We have made of you [true Muslims — real believers of Islāmic Monotheism, true followers of Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ and his *Sunna* (legal ways)], a just (and the best) nation, that you be witness over the mankind, and the Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ) a witness over you..." (V.2:143) (See H. 3339 and 4487)

(20) CHAPTER. If a governor or a ruler gives a verdict based on his own opinion and the verdict proves to be wrong and disagrees with the verdict of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, but he is unaware of that; then his verdict will be rejected.

And the Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever performs a (good) deed which we have not ordered anyone to do (or is not in accord with our religion of Islāmic Monotheism) then that deed will be rejected, and will not be accepted.

[See *Faṭḥ Al-Bārī*]

7350, 7351. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī and Abū Hurairah: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sent the brother of the tribe of Banī 'Adī Al-Anṣārī as governor of Khaibar. Then the man returned, bringing *Janīb* (a good kind of date). Allāh's Messenger ﷺ asked him, "Are all the dates of Khaibar like that?" He replied, "No, by Allāh, O Allāh's Messenger! We take one *Ṣā'* of these (good) dates for two *Ṣā'*s of mixed dates." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ then said, "Do

لَهُ: هَلْ بَلَغْتَ؟ فَيَقُولُ: نَعَمْ يَا رَبِّ، فَسَأَلَ أُمَّتَهُ: هَلْ بَلَغْتُمْ؟ فَيَقُولُونَ: مَا جَاءَنَا مِنْ نَذِيرٍ. فَيَقُولُ: مَنْ شَهِدُوكَ؟ فَيَقُولُ: مُحَمَّدٌ وَأُمَّتُهُ، فَيَجَاءُ بِكُمْ فَتَشْهَدُونَ". ثُمَّ قَرَأَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: ﴿وَكَذَلِكَ جَعَلْنَاكُمْ أُمَّةً وَسَطًا﴾ قَالَ: عَدْلًا ﴿لِنَكُونُوا شُهَدَاءَ عَلَى النَّاسِ وَيَكُونَ الرَّسُولُ عَلَيْكُمْ شَهِيدًا﴾ [البقرة: 143]. وَعَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ عَزْزٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِهَذَا.

[راجع: 3339]

(٢٠) بَابٌ إِذَا اجْتَهَدَ الْعَامِلُ أَوْ الْحَاكِمُ فَأَخْطَأَ خِلَافَ الرَّسُولِ مِنْ غَيْرِ عِلْمٍ، فَحُكْمُهُ مَرْدُودٌ، لِقَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «مَنْ عَمِلَ عَمَلًا لَيْسَ عَلَيْهِ أَمْرُنَا فَهُوَ رَدٌّ»

٧٣٥٠، ٧٣٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا

إِسْمَاعِيلُ، عَنْ أَخِيهِ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ بْنِ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ سَعِيدَ بْنَ الْمُسَيَّبِ يُحَدِّثُ: أَنَّ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ وَأَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ حَدَّثَاهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَعَثَ أَخَا بَنِي عَدِيٍّ

not do so [as it is a kind of *Ribā* (usury)]. You should either take one *Ṣā'* of this (kind) for one *Ṣā'* of the other; or sell one kind and then buy with its price the other kind (of dates), and you should do the same in weighing." [See *Ribā* in the glossary] (See H. 2170, 2174 and 2201)

الأنصاري واستعمله على خيبر، فقدم بتمر جنيب، فقال له رسول الله ﷺ: «أكل تمر خيبر كذا؟» قال: لا، والله يا رسول الله، إننا لنتسرى الصاع بالصاعين من الجمع. فقال رسول الله ﷺ: «لا تفعلوا، ولكن مثلاً بمثل، أو يئوا هذا واشتروا بئمه من هذا، وكذلك الميزان».

[راجع: ٢٢٠٢، ٢٢٠١]

(21) CHAPTER. The reward of the judge for giving a verdict according to the best of his knowledge and whether his verdict was right (according to Allāh or His Messenger's verdict) or wrong (i.e., did not agree with the verdict of Allāh and His Messenger).

(٢١) باب أجر الحاكم إذا اجتهد فأصاب أو أخطأ

7352. Narrated 'Amr bin Al-'Āṣ that he heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, "If a judge gives a verdict according to the best of his knowledge and his verdict is correct (i.e., agrees with Allāh and His Messenger's verdict), he will receive a double reward, and if he gives a verdict according to the best of his knowledge and his verdict is wrong (i.e., against that of Allāh and His Messenger) even then he will get a reward."

٧٣٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يَزِيدَ الْمُقْرِيُّ الْمَكِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَيُّوَةُ بْنُ شُرَيْحٍ: حَدَّثَنِي يَزِيدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قَيْسٍ مَوْلَى عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِذَا حَكَمَ الْحَاكِمُ فَاجْتَهَدَ ثُمَّ أَصَابَ فَلَهُ أَجْرَانِ، وَإِذَا حَكَمَ فَاجْتَهَدَ ثُمَّ أَخْطَأَ فَلَهُ أَجْرٌ».

قال: فَحَدَّثْتُ بِهِذَا الْحَدِيثَ أَبَا بَكْرٍ بْنَ عَمْرِو بْنِ حَزْمٍ فَقَالَ: هَكَذَا حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ.

وَقَالَ عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ الْمُطَّلِبِ،

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِثْلَهُ.

(22) CHAPTER. The refutation of the claim of those who say, "All the legal decisions and verdicts given by the Prophet ﷺ were apparent (i.e., known to all people)." And the fact that some of the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ did not witness certain deeds or did not hear certain sayings of the Prophet ﷺ and other Islāmic matters.

(٢٢) بَابُ الْحُجَّةِ عَلَى مَنْ قَالَ: إِنَّ أَحْكَامَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ كَانَتْ ظَاهِرَةً، وَمَا كَانَ يَغِيبُ بَعْضُهُمْ مِنْ مَشَاهِدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَأُمُورِ الْإِسْلَامِ

7353. Narrated 'Ubaid bin 'Umar: Abū Mūsā asked permission to enter upon 'Umar, but seeing that he was busy, he went away. 'Umar then said, "Didn't I hear the voice of 'Abdullāh bin Qais (i.e., Abū Mūsā)? Allow him to come in." He was called in and 'Umar said to him, "What made you do what you did?" He replied, "We have been instructed thus by the Prophet ﷺ⁽¹⁾." 'Umar said, "Bring proof (witness) for this, otherwise I will do such and such to you." Then 'Abdullāh bin Qais went to a gathering of the *Anṣār* (looking for witness) who then said, "None but the youngest of us will give the witness for it." So Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī got up and said, "We used to be instructed thus (by the Prophet ﷺ)." 'Umar said, "This order of the Prophet ﷺ remained hidden from me. Business in the market kept me busy."

٧٣٥٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَطَاءٌ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ قَالَ: اسْتَأْذَنَ أَبُو مُوسَى عَلَى عُمَرَ فَكَأَنَّهُ وَجَدَهُ مَشْغُولًا فَرَجَعَ فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: أَلَمْ أَسْمَعْ صَوْتَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ؟ ائْذَنُوا لَهُ. فِدْعِي لَهُ فَقَالَ: مَا حَمَلَكَ عَلَى مَا صَنَعْتَ؟ فَقَالَ: إِنَّا كُنَّا نُؤَمِّرُ بِهِذَا قَالَ: فَأْتِنِي عَلَى هَذَا بَيِّنَةٍ، أَوْ لَأَفْعَلَنَّ بِكَ. فَانْطَلَقَ إِلَى مَجْلِسِ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ فَقَالُوا: لَا يَشْهَدُ إِلَّا أَصَاغِرُنَا، فَقَامَ أَبُو سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيُّ فَقَالَ: قَدْ كُنَّا نُؤَمِّرُ بِهِذَا. فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: خَفِيَ عَلَيَّ هَذَا مِنْ أَمْرِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. أَلْهَانِي الصَّفْقُ بِالْأَسْوَاقِ. [راجع: ٢٠٦٢]

7354. Narrated Al-A'raj: Abū Hurairah said, "You people claim that Abū Hurairah narrates many narrations of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. (Anyhow) with Allāh will be our appointment⁽²⁾. I was a poor man, and

٧٣٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنِي الزُّهْرِيُّ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ مِنَ الْأَعْرَجِ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: إِنَّكُمْ تَزْعُمُونَ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ

(1) (H.7353) i.e., to ask permission three times, and if not granted, one should leave.

(2) (H.7354) "On the Day of Judgement we will know whether you are right or I."

used to stick to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ contented with what will fill my stomach, and the *Muhājirūn* (emigrants) used to be busy trading in the markets, and the *Anṣār* used to be busy looking after their properties. One day, I heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, 'Who will spread his *Ridā*' (a garment covering the upper part of the body) till I finished my speech and then fold it, (i.e., wrap it over his body), in which case he will never forget anything he had heard from me.' So I spread my garment which I was wearing; and by Him Who sent Muḥammad (ﷺ) with the Truth, ever since, I have never forgotten whatever I heard from him (the Prophet ﷺ)." [See Vol.1, *Hadūth* No. 118 and 119.]

يُكثِرُ الْحَدِيثَ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ
وَاللَّهُ الْمَوْعِدُ، إِنِّي كُنْتُ أَمْرًا مِسْكِينًا
أَلْزَمَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَيَّ مِلءَ بَطْنِي،
وَكَانَ الْمُهَاجِرُونَ يَشْغَلُهُمُ الصَّفْقُ
بِالْأَسْوَاقِ، وَكَانَتِ الْأَنْصَارُ يَشْغَلُهُمُ
الْقِيَامُ عَلَى أَمْوَالِهِمْ، فَشَهِدْتُ مِنْ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ وَقَالَ: «مَنْ
يَبْسُطُ رِدَاءَهُ حَتَّى أَفْضِي مَقَالَتِي ثُمَّ
يَقْبِضُهُ فَلَمْ يَنْسَ شَيْئًا سَمِعَهُ مِنِّي»،
فَبَسَطْتُ بُرْدَةً كَانَتْ عَلَيَّ، فَوَالَّذِي
بَعَثَهُ بِالْحَقِّ مَا نَسِيتُ شَيْئًا سَمِعْتُهُ
مِنْهُ. [راجع: ١١٨]

(23) CHAPTER. Whoever thinks that if the Prophet ﷺ did not disapprove of something (said or done in his presence), his silence indicated that it was permissible, but if another person faced a similar situation, his silence should not be taken as a sign of his agreement.

(٢٣) بَابٌ مَنْ رَأَى تَرَكَ التَّكْبِيرِ مِنْ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حُجَّةً، لَا مِنْ غَيْرِ الرَّسُولِ

7355. Narrated Muḥammad bin Al-Munkadir: I saw Jābir bin 'Abdullāh swearing by Allāh that Ibn Ṣaiyyād was *Dajjāl*. I said to Jābir, "How can you swear by Allāh?" Jābir said, "I have heard 'Umar swearing by Allāh regarding this matter in the presence of the Prophet ﷺ and the Prophet ﷺ did not disapprove of it."⁽¹⁾

٧٣٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي:
حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ،
عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُتَكَدِّرِ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ
جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَحْلِفُ بِاللَّهِ أَنْ إِبْنَ
الصَّيَّادِ الدَّجَّالُ، قُلْتُ: تَحْلِفُ بِاللَّهِ؟
قَالَ: إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ يَحْلِفُ عَلَيَّ
ذَلِكَ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَلَمْ يُنْكِرْهُ النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ.

(1) (H.7355) Perhaps Jābir and 'Umar thought that Ibn Ṣaiyyād will be of the minor *Dajjāl*, who will be thirty or more according to the Prophet's saying, and who will appear before the appearance of the real (major) *Dajjāl*.

(24) CHAPTER. The laws that are inferred from certain evidences and what the meaning of an evidence is, and how it is explained.

The Prophet ﷺ talked about horses and similar things, and then he was asked about donkeys, and he drew their attention to the Statement of Allāh تعالى:

“So whosoever does good equal to the weight of an atom (or a small ant) shall see it.” (V.99:7)

And when the Prophet ﷺ was asked about (the eating of) mastigures, he replied, “I do not eat it, nor do I prohibit it.” Besides, mastigure’s meat was eaten from the table-sheet of the Prophet ﷺ, therefore Ibn ‘Abbās concluded from that, that it (i.e., mastigure’s meat) is not prohibited to eat.

7356. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Horses may be used for three purposes: For a man they may be a source of reward (in the Hereafter); for yet another, a means of protection; and for another, a source of sin. The man for whom they are a source of reward, is the one who keeps them for (Jihād in) Allāh’s Cause and ties them with long ropes and lets them graze in a pasture or garden. Whatever those long ropes allow them to eat of that pasture or garden, will be written as good deeds for him and if they break their ropes and run one or two mounds, then all their footsteps and dung will be written as good deeds for him, and if they pass a river and drink from it, though he has had no intention of watering them, even then, that will be written as good deeds for him. So such horses are a source of reward for that man. For the man who keeps horses for his livelihood in order not to ask others for help or beg his bread, and at the same time he does not forget Allāh’s Right

(٢٤) بَابُ الْأَحْكَامِ الَّتِي تُعْرَفُ
بِالدَّلَائِلِ، وَكَيْفَ مَعْنَى الدَّلَالَةِ
وَتَفْسِيرُهَا؟

وَقَدْ أَخْبَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَمْرَ الْخَيْلِ
وَعَيْرِهَا، ثُمَّ سُئِلَ عَنِ الْحُمُرِ فَدَلَّاهُمْ
عَلَى قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ
مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ﴾ [الزلزلة:
٧] وَسُئِلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَنِ الضَّبِّ فَقَالَ:
«لَا أَكُلُهُ وَلَا أَحْرُمُهُ»، وَأَكِلَ عَلَى
مَائِدَةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ الضَّبُّ. فَاسْتَدَلَّ ابْنُ
عَبَّاسٍ بِأَنَّهُ لَيْسَ بِحَرَامٍ.

٧٣٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ:
حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ،
عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحِ السَّمَانِ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ
ﷺ قَالَ: «الْخَيْلُ لِثَلَاثَةٍ: لِرَجُلٍ
أَجْرٌ، وَلِرَجُلٍ سِتْرٌ، وَعَلَى رَجُلٍ
وِزْرٌ. فَأَمَّا الَّذِي لَهُ أَجْرٌ فَرَجُلٌ رَبَّطَهَا
فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ فَأَطَالَ فِي مَرْحٍ أَوْ
رَوْضَةٍ، فَمَا أَصَابَتْ فِي طِيلِهَا ذَلِكَ
الْمَرْحِ وَالرَّوْضَةِ كَانَ لَهُ حَسَنَاتٍ.
وَلَوْ أَنَّهَا قَطَعَتْ طِيلَهَا فَاسْتَنْتَّ شَرَفًا
أَوْ شَرْفِينَ كَانَتْ آثَارُهَا وَأَرْوَاهَا
حَسَنَاتٍ لَهُ. وَلَوْ أَنَّهَا مَرَّتْ بِنَهْرٍ
فَشَرِبَتْ مِنْهُ وَلَمْ يَرِدْ أَنْ تُسْقَى بِهِ كَانَ
ذَلِكَ حَسَنَاتٍ لَهُ، وَهِيَ لِذَلِكَ الرَّجُلِ

(i.e., pays *Zakāt*) of what he earns through them and of their backs (that he presents it to be used in *Jihād* in Allāh's Cause), such horses are a shelter for him (from poverty). For the man who keeps them just out of pride and for showing off, they are a source of sin." Then Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was asked about donkeys. He said, "Allāh has not revealed anything to me regarding them except this comprehensive Verse:

"So whosoever does good equal to the weight of an atom (or a small ant) shall see it. And whosoever does evil equal to the weight of an atom (or a small ant) shall see it." (V.99:7,8)

7357. Narrated 'Aishah رضي الله عنها: A woman asked the Prophet ﷺ about the periods: How to take a bath after the periods. He said, "Take a perfumed piece of cloth and clean yourself with it." She said, "How shall I clean myself with it, O Allāh's Messenger?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Clean yourself with it." Then I knew what Allāh's Messenger ﷺ meant. So I pulled her aside and explained it to her.

أَجْرًا. وَرَجُلٌ رَبَطَهَا تَعْنِيًا وَتَعْمَفًا، وَلَمْ يَنْسَ حَقَّ اللَّهِ فِي رِقَابِهَا وَلَا ظُهُورِهَا، فَهِيَ لَهُ سِتْرٌ. وَرَجُلٌ رَبَطَهَا فَخَرًّا وَرِبَاءً فَهِيَ عَلَى ذَلِكَ وَزْرٌ، وَسُئِلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْحُمْرِ، قَالَ: «مَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَيَّ فِيهَا إِلَّا هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ الْفَائِدَةَ الْجَامِعَةَ ﴿فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ﴾ (٧)، وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ﴾ (٨) ﴿[الزلزلة: ٧-٨]» [راجع: ٢٣٧١].

٧٣٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورِ بْنِ صَفِيَّةَ، عَنْ أُمِّهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: أَنَّ امْرَأَةً سَأَلَتِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ. حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ هُوَ ابْنُ عُقْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْفَضِيلُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّمِيمِيُّ، عَنْ مَنْصُورِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي أُمِّي، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ امْرَأَةً سَأَلَتِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عَنِ الْحَيْضِ، كَيْفَ تَغْتَسِلُ مِنْهُ؟ قَالَ: «تَأْخُذِينَ فِرْصَةَ مُمَسَّكَةٍ فَتَوَضَّئِينَ بِهَا». قَالَتْ: كَيْفَ أَتَوَضَّأُ بِهَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «تَوَضَّئِينَ بِهَا». قَالَتْ: كَيْفَ أَتَوَضَّأُ بِهَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «تَوَضَّئِينَ بِهَا». قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ، فَعَرَفْتُ الَّذِي يُرِيدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَجَدَّبْتُهَا إِلَيَّ فَعَلَّمْتُهَا. [راجع: ٣١٤]

7358. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: Umm Ḥufaid bint Al-Ḥārith bin Ḥazn

٧٣٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ

presented the Prophet ﷺ with some butter, dried yoghurt and mastigures as a gift. The Prophet ﷺ then asked for a meal (mastigures, etc. to be put) and it was eaten over his dining table-cloth, but the Prophet ﷺ did not eat of it, as he had aversion to it. But if it had been illegal to eat, it would not have been eaten over his dining table cloth nor would he have ordered that (mastigures meat) to be eaten.

إسماعيل: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بَشِيرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ أُمَّ حُنَيْدٍ بِنْتَ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ حَزْنٍ أَهَدَتْ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ سَمْنًا وَأَقْطًا وَأَضْبًا، فَدَعَا بِهِنَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَأَكَلْنَ عَلَى مَائِدَتِهِ، فَتَرَكَهِنَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ كَالْمَقْتَدِرِ لَهُنَّ، وَلَوْ كُنَّ حَرَامًا مَا أُكِلْنَ عَلَى مَائِدَتِهِ، وَلَا أَمَرَ بِأَكْلِهِنَّ.

[راجع: ٢٥٧٥]

7359. Narrated Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Whoever has eaten garlic or onion, should keep away from us, or should keep away from our mosque and should stay at his home.” Ibn Wahb said, “Once a plate-full of cooked vegetables was brought to the Prophet ﷺ at Badr. Detecting a bad smell from it, he asked about the dish and was informed of ... the kinds of vegetables it contained. He then said, “Bring it near,” and so it was brought near to one of his Companions who was with him. When the Prophet ﷺ saw it, he disliked eating it and said (to his Companions), “Eat, for I talk in secret to ones whom you do not talk to.”⁽¹⁾

٧٣٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءُ بْنُ أَبِي رِيَّاحٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَكَلَ ثُومًا أَوْ بَصَلًا فَلْيَعْتَزِلْنَا - أَوْ لِيَعْتَزِلْ مَسْجِدَنَا - وَلْيَعْتَزِدْ فِي بَيْتِهِ». وَإِنَّهُ أَتَى بَدْرًا - قَالَ ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: يَعْنِي طَبَقًا فِيهِ خَضِرَاتٌ مِنْ بُقُولٍ - فَوَجَدَ لَهَا رِيحًا فَسَأَلَ عَنْهَا فَأُخْبِرَ بِمَا فِيهَا مِنَ الْبُقُولِ، فَقَالَ: «فَرَّبُوهَا»، فَفَرَّبُوهَا إِلَى بَعْضِ أَصْحَابِهِ كَانَ مَعَهُ. فَلَمَّا رَأَاهُ كَرِهَهُ أَكْلَهَا قَالَ: «كُلْ فَإِنِّي أَنَا جِي مَنْ لَا تُنَاجِي».

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عُفَيْرٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ وَهَبٍ: يَقْدِرُ فِيهِ خَضِرَاتٌ. وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ اللَّيْثُ وَأَبُو صَفْوَانَ عَنْ يُونُسَ قِصَّةَ الْقِدْرِ، فَلَا أُدْرِي هُوَ مِنْ قَوْلِ الرَّهْرِيِّ أَوْ فِي الْحَدِيثِ. [راجع: ٨٥٤]

(1) (H.7359) The Prophet ﷺ talks to the angels (e.g., Angel Gabriel) during the Divine Revelation. See *Fath Al-Bari*.

7360. Narrated Jubair bin Muṭ'im : A lady came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and she talked to him about something, and he gave her some order. She said, "O Allāh's Messenger! If I should not find you?" He said, "If you should not find me, then go to Abū Bakr." Ibrāhīm bin Sa'd said, "As if she meant the death (of the Prophet ﷺ)."

٧٣٦٠ - حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي وَعَمِّي، قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ أَبِيهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ: أَنَّ أَبَاهُ جُبَيْرَ بْنَ مُطْعِمٍ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ امْرَأَةً مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ أَتَتْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَكَلَّمَتْهُ فِي شَيْءٍ فَأَمَرَهَا بِأَمْرٍ فَقَالَتْ: أَرَأَيْتَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنْ لَمْ أَجِدْكَ، قَالَ: «إِنْ لَمْ تَجِدِينِي فَأْتِي أَبَا بَكْرٍ». زَادَ الْحُمَيْدِيُّ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: كَأَنَّهَا تَعْنِي الْمَوْتَ. [راجع: ٣٦٥٩]

(25) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ: "Do not ask the people of the Scripture (Jews and Christians) about anything."

(٢٥) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «لَا تَسْأَلُوا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ عَنْ شَيْءٍ»

7361. Narrated Ḥumaid bin 'Abdur-Raḥmān that he heard Mu'āwiyā talking to a group of people from Quraish at Al-Madīna, and on mentioning Ka'b Al-Aḥbār, he said, "He was one of the most truthful of those who used to talk about the people of the Scripture, yet we used to detect certain faults in his information."

٧٣٦١ - وَقَالَ أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: سَمِعَ مُعَاوِيَةَ يُحَدِّثُ رَهْطًا مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ بِالْمَدِينَةِ، وَذَكَرَ كَعْبَ الْأَخْبَارِ فَقَالَ: إِنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَصْدَقِ هَؤُلَاءِ الْمُحَدِّثِينَ الَّذِينَ يُحَدِّثُونَ عَنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ، وَإِنْ كُنَّا - مَعَ ذَلِكَ - لَنَبْلُو عَلَيْهِ الْكَذِبَ.

7362. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The people of the Scripture (Jews and Christians) used to read the *Taurāt* (Torah) in Hebrew and then explain it in Arabic to the Muslims. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said (to the Muslims), "Do not believe the people of the Scripture, nor disbelieve them, but say, 'We believe in Allāh and whatever is revealed to us, and whatever is revealed to you.'"

٧٣٦٢ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عَمَرَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْمُبَارِكِ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ أَهْلُ الْكِتَابِ يَقْرَأُونَ التَّوْرَةَ بِالْعِبْرَانِيَّةِ، وَيُفَسِّرُونَهَا بِالْعَرَبِيَّةِ لِأَهْلِ

الإسلام. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تُصَدِّقُوا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ وَلَا تُكَذِّبُوهُمْ، وَقُولُوا: ﴿ءَامَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْنَا وَمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ﴾ الْآيَةَ». [راجع: ٤٤٨٥]

٧٣٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: كَيْفَ تَسْأَلُونَ أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ عَنْ شَيْءٍ وَكِتَابِكُمْ الَّذِي أُنزِلَ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَحَدٌ؟ تَقْرؤُهُ مُحْضًا لَمْ يُشَبَّ. وَقَدْ حَدَّثَكُمْ أَنَّ أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ بَدَّلُوا كِتَابَ اللَّهِ وَغَيْرُوهُ، وَكَتَبُوا بِأَيْدِيهِمُ الْكِتَابَ، وَقَالُوا: هُوَ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ، لِيَشْتَرُوا بِهِ ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا. لَا يَنْهَأكُمْ مَا جَاءَكُمْ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ عَنْ مَسْأَلَتِهِمْ؟ لَا وَاللَّهِ مَا رَأَيْنَا مِنْهُمْ رَجُلًا يَسْأَلُكُمْ عَنِ الَّذِي أُنزِلَ عَلَيْكُمْ. [راجع: ٢٦٨٥]

7363. Narrated 'Ubaidullāh: Ibn 'Abbās said, "Why do you ask the people of the Scripture (Jews and Christians) about anything while your Book (the Qur'ān) which has been revealed to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ is newer and the latest? You read it pure, undistorted and unchanged, and Allāh has told you that the people of the Scripture changed their Scripture and distorted it, and wrote the scripture with their own hands and said, 'It is from Allāh,' to sell it for a little gain. Does not the knowledge which has come to you prevent you from asking them about anything? No, by Allāh, we have never seen any man from them asking you regarding what has been revealed to you!"

(26) CHAPTER. It is disliked to differ.

7364. Narrated Jundab bin 'Abdullāh: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Recite (and study) the Qur'ān as long as your hearts are in agreement as to its interpretation and meanings, but when you have differences regarding its interpretation and meanings, then you should stop reciting it (for the time being)." [See *Hadīth* No.5061]

(٢٦) بَابُ كَرَاهِيَةِ الْإِخْتِلَافِ

٧٣٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ، عَنْ سَلَامِ بْنِ أَبِي مُطِيعٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عِمْرَانَ الْجَوْنِيِّ، عَنْ جُنْدَبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَقْرؤُوا الْقُرْآنَ مَا اتَّفَقْتُمْ قُلُوبُكُمْ، فَإِذَا اِخْتَلَفْتُمْ فَاقْوَمُوا عَنْهُ». قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: سَمِعَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ سَلَامًا.

[راجع: ٥٠٦٠]

7365. Narrated Jundab bin 'Abdullāh: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Recite (and study) the Qur'ān as long as your hearts are in agreement as to its meanings, but if you have differences as regards its meaning, (then for the time being) stop reading it."

٧٣٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عِمْرَانَ الْجَوْنِيُّ، عَنْ جُنْدَبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَقْرُوا الْقُرْآنَ مَا اتَّفَقْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ قُلُوبُكُمْ، فَإِذَا ائْتَلَفْتُمْ فَقُومُوا عَنْهُ».

قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: وَقَالَ يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَارُونَ، عَنْ هَارُونَ الْأَعْوَرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عِمْرَانَ، عَنْ جُنْدَبِ بْنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [راجع: ٥٠٦٠]

7366. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: When the time of the death of the Prophet ﷺ approached⁽¹⁾ while there were some men in the house, and among them was 'Umar bin Al-Khattāb, the Prophet ﷺ said, "Come near, let me write for you a writing after which you will never go astray." 'Umar said, "The Prophet ﷺ is seriously ill, and you have the Qur'ān, so Allāh's Book is sufficient for us." The people in the house differed and disputed. Some of them said, "Come near so that Allāh's Messenger may write for you a writing after which you will not go astray," while some of them said what 'Umar said. When they differed greatly and there was a hue and cry before the Prophet ﷺ, he said to them, "Go away (and leave me alone)." Ibn 'Abbās used to say: It was a great disaster that their difference and noise prevented Allāh's Messenger ﷺ from writing that writing for them⁽²⁾.

٧٣٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُيَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا حَضَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، قَالَ: وَفِي الْبَيْتِ رِجَالٌ فِيهِمْ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ، قَالَ: «هَلُمَّ أَكْتُبْ لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لَنْ تَضَلُّوا بَعْدَهُ»، قَالَ عُمَرُ: إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ غَلَبَهُ الْوَجَعُ. وَعِنْدَكُمْ الْقُرْآنُ. فَحَسْبُنَا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ. وَاخْتَلَفَ أَهْلُ الْبَيْتِ اخْتِصَمُوا، فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَقُولُ: قَرُّوا بِكُتُبِ لَكُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ كِتَابًا لَنْ تَضَلُّوا بَعْدَهُ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَقُولُ مَا قَالَ عُمَرُ. فَلَمَّا أَكْثَرُوا اللَّغَطَ وَالْإِخْتِلَافَ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «قُومُوا عَنِّي». قَالَ عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ: فَكَانَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ

(1) (H.7366) See Volume 1, *Hadīth* No.114.

(2) (H.7366) The fact that the Prophet ﷺ did not contradict 'Umar's statement indicates that he approved of his opinion. See Vol.1, *Hadīth* No. 114.

الرَّزِيَّةَ كُلَّ الرَّزِيَّةِ مَا حَالَ بَيْنَ رَسُولِ
الله ﷺ وَبَيْنَ أَنْ يَكْتُبَ لَهُمْ ذَلِكَ
الكِتَابَ مِنْ اخْتِلَافِهِمْ وَلَعَطِهِمْ.
[راجع: ١١٤]

(27) CHAPTER. Something forbidden, by the Prophet ﷺ is legally prohibited unless there is a proof that (later on) it was (made) legal. Similarly, his orders render things obligatory, ⁽¹⁾ as he said (to his Companions) when they finished their *Ihrām*, "Sleep with your wives."⁽²⁾

And Jābir said, "The Prophet ﷺ did not oblige them (to go to their wives) but he only made that legal for them." And Umm 'Aṭiyya said, "We (women) were forbidden to follow funeral processions but was not made illegal for us."

7367. Narrated 'Aṭā': I heard Jābir bin 'Abdullāh in a gathering saying, "We, the Companions of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, assumed the state of *Ihrām* to perform only *Hajj* without '*Umra*.'" Jābir added, "The Prophet ﷺ arrived (at Makkah) on the fourth of *Dhul-Hijja*. And when we arrived (in Makkah), the Prophet ﷺ ordered us to finish the state of *Ihrām*, saying, 'Finish your *Ihrām* and go to your wives [i.e., now sexual relationship with wives is legal (allowed) which was forbidden due to the state of *Ihrām*]." Jābir added, "The Prophet ﷺ did not oblige us (to go to our wives) but he only made that legal for us. Then he heard that we were saying, 'When there remains only five days between us and the day of *'Arafa* he orders us to finish our *Ihrām* by sleeping with our wives in which case we will proceed to *'Arafa* with our male organs dribbling with

(٢٧) بَابُ نَهْيِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَلَى
التَّحْرِيمِ إِلَّا مَا تُعْرَفُ إِبَاحَتُهُ.
وَكَذَلِكَ أَمْرُهُ نَحْوَ قَوْلِهِ، حِينَ أَحَلُّوا:
«أَصِيبُوا مِنَ النَّسَاءِ»،

وقال جابر: ولم يعزم عليهم،
ولكن أحلهم لهم. وقالت أم عطية:
نهينا عن اتباع الجنائز، ولم يعزم
علينا.

٧٣٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا الْمَكِّيُّ بْنُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: قَالَ عَطَاءٌ:
وَقَالَ جَابِرٌ.

قال أبو عبد الله: وقال مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
بَكْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي
عَطَاءٌ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ فِي
أَنَاسٍ مَعَهُ قَالَ: أَهْلَلْنَا أَصْحَابَ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي الْحَجِّ خَالِصًا،
لَيْسَ مَعَهُ عُمْرَةٌ.

قال عطاء: قال جابر: فقدم
النبي ﷺ صبح رابعة مضت من ذي
الحججة، فلما قدمنا أمرنا النبي ﷺ
أن نحل، وقال: «أحلوا وأصيبوا من
النساء». قال عطاء: قال جابر: ولم

(1) (Ch.27) Unless there is a proof that his order is just a recommendation.

(2) (Ch.27) He said that to confirm his order that they should finish *Ihrām*.

semen?" (Jābir pointed out with his hand illustrating what he was saying). Allāh's Messenger ﷺ stood up and said, 'You (people) know that I fear Allāh much, and I am the most truthful and the best doer of good deeds (pious) from among you. If I had not brought the *Hady* with me, I would have finished my *Ihrām* as you will do, so finish your *Ihrām*. If I had formerly known what I came to know lately, I would not have brought the *Hady* with me.' So we finished our *Ihrām* and listened to the Prophet ﷺ and obeyed him." [See *Hadīth* No.1651]

يَعَزِّمُ عَلَيْهِمْ، وَلَكِنْ أَحَلَّهُنَّ لَهُمْ، فَبَلَّغَهُ أَنَا نَقُولُ: لَمَّا لَمْ يَكُنْ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ عَرَفَةَ إِلَّا خُمْسُ أَمْرِنَا أَنْ نَحِلَّ إِلَى نِسَائِنَا فَنَاتِي عَرَفَةَ تَقَطَّرُ مَذَاكِيرُنَا الْمَذْي؟ قَالَ: وَيَقُولُ جَابِرٌ بِيَدِهِ هُكَذَا، وَحَرَكَهَا. فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «قَدْ عَلِمْتُمْ أَنِّي أَتَقَانُمُ اللَّهُ وَأُضِدُّكُمْ وَأَبْرُكُمْ، وَلَوْ لَا هَذِي لَحَلَلْتُ كَمَا تَحِلُّونَ، فَحَلُّوا. فَلَوْ اسْتَقْبَلْتُ مِنْ أَمْرِي مَا اسْتَدْبَرْتُ مَا أَهْدَيْتُ». فَحَلَلْنَا وَسَمِعْنَا وَأَطَعْنَا.

[راجع: ١٥٥٧]

7368. Narrated 'Abdullāh Al-Muzanī: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Perform (an optional) prayer before *Maghrib* prayer." (He repeated it thrice) and the third time he said, "Whoever wants to offer it can do so." Lest the people should take it as a *Sunna*. [See *Hadīth* No.1183]

٧٣٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ، عَنِ الْحُسَيْنِ، عَنِ ابْنِ بَرِيْدَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ الْمُزَنِيُّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «صَلُّوا قَبْلَ صَلَاةِ الْمَغْرِبِ»، قَالَ فِي الثَّلَاثَةِ: «لِمَنْ شَاءَ» خَشِيَةَ أَنْ يَتَّخِذَهَا النَّاسُ سُنَّةً.

[راجع: ١١٨٣]

(28) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى: "... And who (conduct) their affair by mutual consultation..." (V.42:38) "... And consult them in the affair..." (V.3:159)

(٢٨) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَأَمْرُهُمْ شُورَى بَيْنَهُمْ﴾ [الشورى: ٣٨] ﴿وَشَاوِرْهُمْ فِي الْأَمْرِ﴾ [آل عمران: ١٥٩].

Consultation should take place before taking a decision and before the matter becomes clear, as is indicated by Allāh's Statement:

وَأَنَّ الْمُشَاوِرَةَ قَبْلَ الْعَزْمِ وَالتَّيْبِينَ لِقَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿فَإِذَا عَزَمْتَ فَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ﴾ [آل عمران: ١٥٩] فَإِذَا عَزَمَ الرَّسُولُ ﷺ لَمْ يَكُنْ لِيَشِيرَ التَّقَدُّمَ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ.

"...Then when you have taken a decision, put your trust in Allāh..." (V.3:159)

وَشَاوَرَ النَّبِيَّ أَصْحَابُهُ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ

If the Messenger ﷺ decided something, it was not permissible for any human being to

suggest something other than Allāh's Messenger's decision. On the day of (the battle of) Uḥud, the Prophet ﷺ consulted his Companions whether they should stay at Al-Madina or go out (to meet the enemy), and they suggested that they should go out. When he had put on his armour and decided (to go out), they said, "You'd better stay." But he did not accept their (new) opinion after he had decided (to go out) and said, "A Prophet should not put off his armour after he had put it on (for the battle) till Allāh decides the case." The Prophet ﷺ also consulted 'Alī and Usāma concerning the false statement the liars had made about 'Ā'ishah. He listened to their opinions till Qur'ānic Verses were revealed, whereupon the Prophet ﷺ flogged the slanderers and did not listen to their different opinions, but did what Allāh had ordered him to do. After the Prophet ﷺ, the Muslims used to consult the honest religious learned men in matters of law so that they might adopt the easiest of them, but if the Book (the Qur'ān) or the Sunna gave a clear, definite statement about a certain matter, they would not seek any other verdict. By that they used to adhere to the way of the Prophet ﷺ. And Abū Bakr decided to fight those who refused to pay *Zakāt*. 'Umar said to him, "How dare you fight them when Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'I have been ordered to fight the people till they say: *Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh). And if they say: *Lā ilāha illallāh*, then they would save their lives and properties from me, except for Allāh's Islāmic Laws (when they deserved a legal punishment) justly?" " Abū Bakr said, "By Allāh, I shall fight those who have separated what Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had put together!" Finally 'Umar yielded to Abū Bakr's opinions, so Abū Bakr did not heed

فِي الْمَقَامِ لِلخُرُوجِ، فَرَأَوْا لَهُ
الْخُرُوجَ، فَلَمَّا لَبَسَ لِأُمَّتِهِ وَعَزَمَ
قَالُوا: أَقِمْ، فَلَمْ يَمِلْ إِلَيْهِمْ بَعْدَ
الْعَزْمِ وَقَالَ: «لَا يَنْبَغِي لِنَبِيِّ يَلْبَسُ
لِأُمَّتِهِ فَيَضَعُهَا حَتَّى يَحْكُمَ اللَّهُ».

وَشَاوَرَ عَلِيًّا وَأَسَامَةَ فِيمَا رَمَى بِهِ
أَهْلَ الْإِفْكِ عَائِشَةَ، فَسَمِعَ مِنْهُمَا
حَتَّى نَزَلَ الْقُرْآنُ فَجَلَدَ الرَّامِينَ. وَلَمْ
يَلْتَمِثْ إِلَى تَنَازُعِهِمْ وَلَكِنْ حَكَمَ بِمَا
أَمَرَهُ اللَّهُ.

وَكَانَتْ الْأَيْمَةُ بَعْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
يَسْتَشِيرُونَ الْأَمْنَاءَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ فِي
الْأُمُورِ الْمُبَاحَةِ لِیَأْخُذُوا بِأَسْهَلِهَا،
فَإِذَا وَضَحَ الْكِتَابُ أَوْ السُّنَّةُ لَمْ
يَتَعَدَّوْهُ إِلَى غَيْرِهِ اقْتِدَاءً بِالنَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

وَرَأَى أَبُو بَكْرٍ قِتَالَ مَنْ مَنَعَ
الزَّكَاةَ، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: كَيْفَ تُقَاتِلُ؟ وَقَدْ
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أُمِرْتُ أَنْ أُقَاتِلَ
النَّاسَ حَتَّى يَقُولُوا: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ،
فَإِذَا قَالُوا: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، عَصَمُوا
مِنِّي دِمَاءَهُمْ وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ إِلَّا بِحَقِّهَا».
فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: وَاللَّهِ لِأُقَاتِلَنَّ مَنْ فَرَّقَ
بَيْنَ مَا جَمَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ تَابَعَهُ
بَعْدَ عُمَرَ. فَلَمْ يَلْتَمِثْ أَبُو بَكْرٍ
إِلَى مَشُورَةٍ إِذْ كَانَ عِنْدَهُ حُكْمُ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي الَّذِينَ فَرَّقُوا بَيْنَ
الصَّلَاةِ وَالزَّكَاةِ، وَأَرَادُوا تَبْدِيلَ
الدِّينِ وَأَحْكَامِهِ. وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ:

any counsel (in that matter) because he had the verdict of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ concerning those people who made separation between *Salāt* (prayer) and *Zakāt*⁽¹⁾ and intended to change the religion and its laws. The Prophet ﷺ said, "If someone changes his (Islāmic) religion, then kill him." The *Qurra'* (religious learned men), whether old or young, were 'Umar's advisors, and he used to be very cautious at the cases and matters dealt with by the Book of Allāh (the Qur'ān).

7369. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا after the slanderers had given a forged statement against her: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ called 'Alī bin Abī Ṭālib and Usāma bin Zaid when the Divine Revelation was delayed. He wanted to ask them and consult them about the question of divorcing me. Usāma gave his opinion that was based on what he knew about my innocence, but 'Alī said, "Allāh has not put restrictions on you and there are many women other than her. Furthermore you may ask the slave-girl who will tell you the truth." So the Prophet ﷺ asked Barira (my slave-girl), "Have you seen anything that may arouse your suspicion?" She replied, "I have not seen anything more than that she is a young girl who sleeps, leaving the dough of her family (unguarded) that the domestic goats come and eat it." Then the Prophet ﷺ stood on the pulpit and said, "O Muslims! Who will help me against the man who has harmed me by slandering my wife? By Allāh, I know nothing about my family except good." The narrator added: Then the Prophet ﷺ mentioned the innocence of 'Āishah. [See *Hadīth* No.4750]

«مَنْ بَدَّلَ دِينَهُ فَأَقْتُلُوهُ».

وَكَانَ الْقُرَاءُ أَصْحَابَ مَشُورَةَ عُمَرَ كَهُولًا كَانُوا أَوْ شُبَّانًا، وَكَانَ وَقَافًا عِنْدَ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ.

٧٣٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْبَيْسِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عُرْوَةُ وَابْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ وَعَلْقَمَةُ بْنُ وَقَّاصٍ وَعُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا حِينَ قَالَ لَهَا أَهْلُ الْإِفْكِ قَالَتْ: وَدَعَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ وَأَسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا حِينَ اسْتَلَبْتَ الْوَحْيِيَّ يَسْأَلُهُمَا وَهُوَ يَسْتَشِيرُهُمَا فِي فِرَاقِ أَهْلِهِ. فَأَمَّا أُسَامَةُ فَأَشَارَ بِالَّذِي يَعْلَمُ مِنْ بَرَاءَةِ أَهْلِهِ. وَأَمَّا عَلِيٌّ فَقَالَ: لَمْ يُضَيِّقِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ، وَالنِّسَاءَ سِوَاهَا كَثِيرٌ، وَسَلِ الْجَارِيَةَ تَصُدِّقُكَ. فَقَالَ: «هَلْ رَأَيْتَ مِنْ شَيْءٍ يَرِيْبُكَ؟» قَالَتْ: مَا رَأَيْتُ أَمْرًا أَكْثَرَ مِنْ أَنَّهَا جَارِيَةٌ حَدِيثَةُ السِّنِّ تَنَامُ عَنْ عَمَجِينَ أَهْلِهَا، فَتَأْتِي الدَّاجِنَ فَتَأْكُلُهُ. فَقَامَ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ فَقَالَ: «يَا مَعْشَرَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، مَنْ يَعْذِرُنِي مِنْ

(1) (Ch.28) This indicates that when the solution of a problem is found in the Qur'ān, or in the *Sunna*, it does not need any consultation.

رَجُلٍ بَلَّغَنِي أَذَاهُ فِي أَهْلِي؟ وَاللَّهِ مَا عَلِمْتُ عَلَى أَهْلِي إِلَّا خَيْرًا»، فَذَكَرَ بَرَاءَةَ عَائِشَةَ. وَقَالَ أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ. [راجع: ٢٥٩٣]

7370. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ addressed the people, and after praising and glorifying Allāh, he said, "What do you suggest me regarding those people who are abusing my wife? I have never known anything bad about her." The subnarrator 'Urwa said: When 'Āishah was told of the slander, she said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Will you allow me to go to my parents' home?" He allowed her and sent a slave along with her. An *Anṣārī* man said, "*Subhānaka!*"⁽¹⁾ It is not right for us to speak about this. *Subhānaka!* This is a great lie!"

٧٣٧٠ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي زَكَرِيَّا الْعَسَانِيُّ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَظَبَ النَّاسَ فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ، وَقَالَ: «مَا تُشِيرُونَ عَلَيَّ فِي قَوْمٍ يَسُبُّونَ أَهْلِي؟ مَا عَلِمْتُ عَلَيْهِمْ مِنْ سُوءٍ قَطُّ».

وَعَنْ عُرْوَةَ قَالَ: لَمَّا أُخْبِرَتْ عَائِشَةُ بِالْأَمْرِ قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَتَأْذَنُ لِي أَنْ أَنْطَلِقَ إِلَى أَهْلِي؟ فَأِذِنَ لَهَا وَأَرْسَلَ مَعَهَا الْغُلَامَ. وَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ: سُبْحَانَكَ مَا يَكُونُ لَنَا أَنْ نَتَكَلَّمَ بِهَذَا، سُبْحَانَكَ هَذَا بُهْتَانٌ عَظِيمٌ. [راجع: ٢٥٩٣]

(1) (H.7370) *Subhānaka*: Glorified is He (Allāh) for what they ascribe to Him.