

## 20. The Book Of Manumission

### Chapter: One Who Frees His Share Of A Slave

[3770] 1 - (1501) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'If a person frees his share of a slave, and has enough money to pay the full price of the slave, a fair price should be worked out for the slave, and his partners should be given their shares. Then he should free the slave, otherwise he has freed only what he has freed.'"

[3771] (...) A *Hadīth* similar to that of Mālik from Nāfi' (no. 3770) was narrated from Nāfi' from Ibn 'Umar.

## ٥ - (المعجم ٢٠) - كتاب العتق (التحفة ١)

(المعجم ... ) - (باب: من أعتق  
شركا له في عبد) (التحفة ١)

[٣٧٧٠] ١ - (١٥٠١) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى  
ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِمَالِكٍ: حَدَّثَكَ  
نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ  
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَعْتَقَ شِرْكَاءَ لَهُ فِي عَبْدٍ،  
فَكَانَ لَهُ مَالٌ يَبْلُغُ ثَمَنَ الْعَبْدِ، قُوَّماً عَلَيْهِ  
قِيَمَةَ الْعَدْلِ، فَأَعْطَى شُرَكَاءَهُ حِصَصَهُمْ  
وَعَتَقَ عَلَيْهِ الْعَبْدَ، وَإِلَّا فَقَدْ عَتَقَ مِنْهُ مَا  
عَتَقَ». [انظر: ٤٣٢٥]

[٣٧٧١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا هُتَيْبَةُ بِنْتُ  
سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ  
اللَّيْثِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ  
فَرُوحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرُ بْنُ حَازِمٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا  
أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا  
حَمَّادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ:  
حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا  
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ  
قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي  
إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ

عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ  
أُمَيَّةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا هُرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ:  
حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أُسَامَةُ؛  
وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي  
فُدَيْكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي ذُنَبٍ، كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ عَنْ  
نَافِعٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ  
عَنْ نَافِعٍ.

### Chapter 1. A Slave Working To Pay Off The Other Half

[3772] 2 - (1502) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah, that the Prophet ﷺ said concerning a slave who is owned by two men, one of whom manumits (his share): "He is responsible (for manumitting the other share)."

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ ذِكْرِ سَعَايَةِ الْعَبْدِ)  
(التحفة ٢)

[٣٧٧٢] ٢- (١٥٠٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ  
ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ  
الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ:  
حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنِ النَّضْرِ بْنِ  
أَنْسٍ، عَنْ بَشِيرِ بْنِ نَهْيِكَ، عَنْ أَبِي  
هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ -: فِي الْمَمْلُوكِ  
بَيْنَ الرَّجُلَيْنِ، فَيُعْتَقُ أَحَدَهُمَا قَالَ -:  
«يُضْمَنُ». [انظر: ٤٣٣١]

[3773] 3 - (1503) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever manumits his share of a slave, let him manumit him completely with his own wealth if he has wealth, and if he does not have wealth, let the slave work for his manumission, without being overburdened."

[٣٧٧٣] ٣- (١٥٠٣) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو  
التَّائِقُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنِ  
ابْنِ أَبِي عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنِ النَّضْرِ  
ابْنِ أَنْسٍ، عَنْ بَشِيرِ بْنِ نَهْيِكَ، عَنْ أَبِي  
هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَعْتَقَ  
شِقْصًا لَهُ فِي عَبْدٍ، فَخَلَّصَهُ فِي مَالِهِ إِنْ  
كَانَ لَهُ مَالٌ، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ مَالٌ،

اسْتُسْعِيَ الْعَبْدُ غَيْرَ مَشْفُوقٍ عَلَيْهِ. [انظر:

[٤٣٣٢

[3774] 4 - (...) It was narrated from Sa'eed bin Abî 'Arûbah with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 3773), and he added: "If he does not have any money, a fair price should be worked out for the slave, then let him work for the share that was not manumitted, without him being overburdened."

[3775] (...) Wahb bin Jarîr narrated: "My father said: 'I heard Qatâdah narrate...'" a *Hadîth* similar to that of Ibn Abî 'Arûbah (no. 3774) with this chain, and he mentioned in the *Hadîth*: "...A fair price should be worked out for him."

## Chapter 2. *Al-Walâ'* (Right Of Inheritance) Belongs To The One Who Manumits The Slave

[3776] 5 - (1504) It was narrated from 'Aishah that she wanted to buy a slave woman and manumit her, and her masters said: "We will sell her on condition that the right of inheritance (*Al-Walâ'*) remains ours." She mentioned that to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: "Do not let that stop you, for the right of inheritance belongs to the one who manumits (the slave)."

[٣٧٧٤] ٤- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ

خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى يَعْنِي ابْنَ يُونُسَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَزَادَ «إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ مَالٌ قَوْمَ عَلَيْهِ الْعَبْدُ قِيمَةً عَدْلٍ، ثُمَّ يُسْتَسْعَى فِي نَصِيبِ الَّذِي لَمْ يُعْتَقْ، غَيْرَ مَشْفُوقٍ عَلَيْهِ».

[٣٧٧٥] (...) حَدَّثَنِي هَرُونَ بْنُ

عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ ابْنِ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ، وَذَكَرَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: قَوْمَ عَلَيْهِ قِيمَةً عَدْلٍ.

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنَّ الْوَلَاءَ

لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ) (التحفة ٣)

[٣٧٧٦] ٥- (١٥٠٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى

ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّهَا أَرَادَتْ أَنْ تَشْتَرِيَ جَارِيَةً تُعْتِقُهَا، فَقَالَ أَهْلُهَا: نَبِيعُكَهَا عَلَيَّ أَنْ وَلَاءَهَا لَنَا، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «لَا يَمْتَنَعُ ذَلِكَ، فَإِنَّ الْوَلَاءَ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ».

[3777] 6 - (...) It was narrated from 'Urwah that 'Āishah told him that Barīrah came to her seeking her help with her contract of manumission, as she had not paid off anything stipulated in her contract of manumission. 'Āishah said to her: "Go back to your masters, and if they like, I will pay off your contract of manumission on your behalf, and the right of inheritance (*Al-Walâ'*) will be mine, then I will do it." Barīrah mentioned that to her masters, but they refused and said: "If she wishes to do that for you, seeking reward with Allāh, then let her do it, but the right of inheritance will be ours." She ('Āishah) mentioned that to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to her: "Buy her and manumit her, for the right of inheritance belongs to the one who manumits (the slave)." Then the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ stood up and said: "What is the matter with people who stipulate conditions that are not in the Book of Allāh? Whoever stipulates a condition that is not in the Book of Allāh has no right, even if he stipulates a hundred times. The conditions stipulated by Allāh are more valid and carry more weight."

[3778] 7 - (...) It was narrated from 'Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, that she said: "Barīrah came to me and said: 'O

[٣٧٧٧] ٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ؛ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ أَخْبَرَتْهُ؛ أَنَّ بَرِيرَةَ جَاءَتْ عَائِشَةَ تَسْتَعِينُهَا فِي كِتَابَتِهَا، وَلَمْ تَكُنْ قَضَتْ مِنْ كِتَابَتِهَا شَيْئًا، فَقَالَتْ لَهَا عَائِشَةُ: ارْجِعِي إِلَى أَهْلِكَ، فَإِنْ أَحَبُّوا أَنْ أَقْضِيَ عَنْكَ كِتَابَتَكَ، وَيَكُونَ وَلَاؤُكَ لِي، فَعَلْتُ، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ بَرِيرَةَ لِأَهْلِهَا، فَأَبَوْا، وَقَالُوا: إِنْ شَاءَتْ أَنْ تَحْتَسِبَ عَلَيْكَ فَلْتَفْعَلْ، وَيَكُونَ لَنَا وَلَاؤُكَ، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ لَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِتْبَاعِي فَأَعْتِقِي، فَإِنَّمَا الْوَلَاءُ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ» ثُمَّ قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «مَا بَالُ أَنْاسٍ يَشْتَرِطُونَ شُرُوطًا لَيْسَتْ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟ مَنْ اشْتَرَطَ شَرْطًا لَيْسَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ، فَلَيْسَ لَهُ، وَإِنْ شَرَطَ مِائَةَ مَرَّةٍ، شَرَطَ اللَّهُ أَحَقُّ وَأَوْثَقُ».

[٣٧٧٨] ٧- (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بِنِ

‘Āishah, I have made a contract of manumission with my masters, for nine *Uqiyahs*, one *Uqiyah* each year...” a *Ḥadīth* like that of Al-Laith (no. 3777). And he added: “He (ﷺ) said: ‘Do not let that stop you; buy her and manumit her.’” And he (a narrator) said in the *Ḥadīth*: “Then the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ stood up before the people and praised and glorified Allāh, then he said: “To proceed.”

[3779] 8 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “Barīrah entered upon me and said: ‘My masters have made a contract of manumission for me, in return for nine *Uqiyah* over (a period of) nine years, one *Uqiyah* each year; help me.’ I said to her: ‘If your masters wish, I will prepare it for them in one payment, and I will manumit you, and the right of inheritance will be mine, (only) then I will do it.’ She mentioned that to her masters, but they insisted that the right of inheritance would be theirs. She came to me and told me that, and I scolded her. She said: ‘Then it is not possible.’ The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ heard and he asked me, and I told him about that. He said: ‘Buy her and manumit her, even if they stipulated that the right of inheritance would be theirs, for the right of inheritance belongs to

الرَّبِيبِ، عَنِ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: جَاءَتْ بَرِيرَةَ إِلَيَّ، فَقَالَتْ: يَا عَائِشَةُ! إِنِّي كَاتَبْتُ أَهْلِي عَلَى تِسْعِ أَوْاقٍ، فِي كُلِّ عَامٍ وَوَقِيَّةً، بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ، وَزَادَ فَقَالَ: «لَا يَمْنَعُكَ ذَلِكَ مِنْهَا، ابْتَاعِي وَأَعْتِقِي»، وَقَالَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ: ثُمَّ قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي النَّاسِ فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَمَّا بَعْدُ».

[٣٧٧٩] ٨ - (...) [و]حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى بَرِيرَةَ فَقَالَتْ: إِنَّ أَهْلِي كَاتَبُونِي عَلَى تِسْعِ أَوْاقٍ فِي تِسْعِ سِنِينَ، [فِي] كُلِّ سَنَةٍ وَوَقِيَّةً، فَأَعِينِنِي، فَقُلْتُ لَهَا: إِنْ شَاءَ أَهْلُكَ أَنْ أَعِدَّهَا لَهُمْ عِدَّةً وَاحِدَةً وَأَعْتِقُكَ، وَيَكُونَ الْوَلَاءُ لِي، فَعَلْتُ، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِأَهْلِهَا، فَأَبَوْا إِلَّا أَنْ يَكُونَ الْوَلَاءُ لَهُمْ، فَاتَّيْنِي فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ - قَالَتْ - : فَأَنْتَهَرْتُهَا، فَقَالَتْ: لَاهَاءَ اللَّهِ إِذَا، قَالَتْ: فَسَمِعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَسَأَلَنِي فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ، فَقَالَ: «اشْتَرِيهَا وَأَعْتِقِيهَا، وَاشْتَرِطِي لَهُمُ الْوَلَاءَ، فَإِنَّ

the one who manumits (the slave).’ So I did that. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ addressed the people in the evening. He praised and glorified Allâh as He deserves, then he said: ‘What is the matter with people who stipulate conditions that are not in the Book of Allâh? There is no condition that is not in the Book of Allâh but it is invalid, even if there are one hundred conditions. The Book of Allâh is more deserving of being followed and the conditions of Allâh are more binding. What is the matter with some men among you who say: “Manumit so-and-so and the right of inheritance will be mine;” rather the right of inheritance belongs to the one who manumits (the slave).”

[3780] 9 - (...) A *Hadîth* similar to that of Abû Usâmah (no. 3779) was narrated from Hishâm bin ‘Urwah with this chain, except that in the *Hadîth* of Jarîr it says: “...Her husband was a slave, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave her the choice, and she chose herself. If he had been a free man, he would not have given her the choice.”

[3781] 10 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Aishah said: “Three rulings were given concerning Barîrah.

الْوَلَاءَ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ» فَفَعَلْتُ، قَالَتْ: ثُمَّ حَطَبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَشِيَّةً، فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ بِمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَمَّا بَعْدُ، فَمَا بَالُ أَقْوَامٍ يَشْتَرِطُونَ شُرُوطًا لَيْسَتْ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟ مَا كَانَ مِنْ شَرْطٍ لَيْسَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ فَهُوَ بَاطِلٌ، وَإِنْ كَانَ مِائَةً شَرْطٍ، كِتَابُ اللَّهِ أَحَقُّ وَشَرَطُ اللَّهِ أَوْثَقُ، مَا بَالُ رِجَالٍ مِنْكُمْ يَقُولُ أَحَدُهُمْ: أَعْقِبْ فَلَانًا وَالْوَلَاءَ لِي، إِنَّمَا الْوَلَاءُ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ».

[٣٧٨٠] ٩- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ هِشَامِ ابْنِ عُرْوَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ: قَالَ: وَكَانَ زَوْجَهَا عَبْدًا، فَخَيَّرَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَاخْتَارَتْ نَفْسَهَا، وَلَوْ كَانَ حُرًّا لَمْ يُخَيَّرَهَا، وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِمْ: «أَمَّا بَعْدُ».

[٣٧٨١] ١٠- (...) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَزُهَيْرٍ

Her masters wanted to sell her but they stipulated that the right of inheritance would be theirs. I mentioned that to the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'Buy her and manumit her, for the right of inheritance belongs to the one who manumits (the slave).'" She said: "Then she was manumitted, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave her the choice,<sup>[1]</sup> and she chose herself. And the people used to give her charity and she would give us gifts. I mentioned that to the Prophet ﷺ and he said: 'It is charity for her, but it is a gift for you, so eat it.'"

[3782] 11 - (...) It was narrated from 'Āishah that she bought Barīrah from some people among the *Anṣār*, and they stipulated that the right of inheritance would be theirs. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The right of inheritance belongs to the one who bestows the favor (manumits the slave)." And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave her the choice, as her husband was a slave. And she gave some meat to 'Āishah as a gift, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Why don't you cook some of this meat for us?" 'Āishah said: "It was given in charity to Barīrah." He said: "It

- قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ ابْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ فِي بَرِيرَةَ ثَلَاثُ قَضِيَّاتٍ أَرَادَ أَهْلُهَا أَنْ يَبِيعُوهَا وَيَشْتَرُوهَا وَلِأَهْلِهَا، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «اشْتَرِيهَا وَأَعْتِقِيهَا، فَإِنَّ الْوَلَاءَ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ»- قَالَتْ: وَعُتِّمْتُ، فَخَيَّرَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَاخْتَارَتْ نَفْسَهَا -قَالَتْ-: وَكَانَ النَّاسُ يَتَصَدَّقُونَ عَلَيْهَا وَتُهْدَى لَنَا، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «هُوَ عَلَيْهَا صَدَقَةٌ، وَهُوَ لَكُمْ هَدِيَّةٌ، فَكُلُوهُ».

[٣٧٨٢] ١١- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ سِمَاكِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّهَا اشْتَرَتْ بَرِيرَةَ مِنْ أَنَاسٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، وَاشْتَرَطُوا الْوَلَاءَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الْوَلَاءُ لِمَنْ وَلِيَ النِّعْمَةَ» وَخَيَّرَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَكَانَ زَوْجُهَا عَبْدًا، وَأَهْدَتْ لِعَائِشَةَ لَحْمًا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَوْ صَعْتُمْ لَنَا مِنْ هَذَا اللَّحْمِ؟» قَالَتْ

[1] The choice to be with her husband, who is still a slave or to leave him and be free.

is charity for her and a gift for us.”

[3783] 12 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Āishah that she wanted to buy Barīrah in order to manumit her, but they (her owners) stipulated conditions about the right of inheritance. She mentioned that to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and he said: “Buy her and manumit her, for the right of inheritance belongs to the one who manumits (the slave).” Some meat was given to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ as a gift, and they said to the Prophet ﷺ: “This was given in charity to Barīrah.” He said: “It is charity for her but it is a gift for us.” And she was given the choice.

‘Abdur-Rahmān (a narrator) said: “Her husband was a free man.” Shu‘bah said: “Then I asked him about her husband, and he said: ‘I do not know.’”

[3784] (...) Shu‘bah narrated a similar report (as no. 3783) with this chain.

[3785] 13 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Urwah that ‘Āishah said: “The husband of Barīrah was a slave.”

عَائِشَةُ: تُصَدَّقُ بِهِ عَلَى بَرِيرَةَ، فَقَالَ: «هُوَ لَهَا صَدَقَةٌ وَلَنَا هَدِيَّةٌ».

[٣٧٨٣] ١٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنَ الْقَاسِمِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْقَاسِمَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّهَا أَرَادَتْ أَنْ تَشْتَرِيَ بَرِيرَةَ لِلْعَتَقِ، فَاشْتَرَطُوا وَلَاءَهَا، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «اشْتَرِيهَا وَأَعْتِقِيهَا، فَإِنَّ الْوَلَاءَ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ»، وَأَهْدِي لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَحْمًا، فَقَالُوا لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: هَذَا تُصَدَّقُ بِهِ عَلَى بَرِيرَةَ فَقَالَ: «هُوَ لَهَا صَدَقَةٌ، وَهُوَ لَنَا هَدِيَّةٌ»، وَخَيْرْتُ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: وَكَانَ زَوْجَهَا حُرًّا، قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: ثُمَّ سَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ زَوْجِهَا؟ فَقَالَ: لَا أَدْرِي.

[٣٧٨٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُمَانَ النَّوْفَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ.

[٣٧٨٥] ١٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي هِشَامٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُغِيرَةُ ابْنُ سَلَمَةَ الْمَخْزُومِيُّ أَبُو هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ



رُومَانَ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ:  
كَانَ زَوْجُ بَرِيرَةَ عَبْدًا.

[3786] 14 - (...) It was narrated from 'Aishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, that she said: "Three rulings were established concerning Barîrah: She was given the choice about her husband when she was manumitted; some meat was given to her and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon me when the earthen pot was on the fire. He called for some food, and some bread, and ordinary condiments were brought to him. He said: 'Do I not see an earthen pot on the fire with meat in it?' They said: 'Yes, O Messenger of Allâh; that is meat that was given in charity to Barîrah and we did not want to give some to you.' He said: 'It is charity for her but it is a gift from her to us.'" And the Prophet ﷺ said concerning her: 'The right of inheritance belongs to the one who manumits (the slave).'"

[٣٧٨٦] ١٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَالِكُ ابْنُ أَنَسٍ عَنْ رَبِيعَةَ بِنِ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَتْ فِي بَرِيرَةَ ثَلَاثَ سِنِينَ: خُبِرْتُ عَلَى زَوْجِهَا حِينَ عَتَقْتَ، وَأُهِدِيَ لَهَا لَحْمٌ فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَالْبُرْمَةُ عَلَى النَّارِ، فَدَعَا بِطَعَامٍ، فَأَتَيْتُ بِخُبْزٍ وَأُدْمٍ مِنْ أُدْمِ الْبَيْتِ، فَقَالَ: «أَلَمْ أَرِ بُرْمَةً عَلَى النَّارِ فِيهَا لَحْمٌ؟» فَقَالُوا: بَلَى، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! ذَلِكَ لَحْمٌ تُصَدِّقُ بِهِ عَلَيَّ بَرِيرَةَ، فَكَرِهْنَا أَنْ نُطْعِمَكَ مِنْهُ، فَقَالَ: «هُوَ عَلَيْهَا صَدَقَةٌ وَهُوَ مِنْهَا لَنَا هَدِيَّةٌ»، وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِيهَا: «إِنَّمَا الْوَلَاءُ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ».

[3787] 15 - (1505) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "‘Aishah wanted to buy Barîrah and manumit her, but her masters insisted that the right of inheritance should be theirs. She mentioned that to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: 'Do not let that stop you, for the right of inheritance belongs to the one who manumits (the slave).'"

[٣٧٨٧] ١٥ - (١٥٠٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ ابْنُ مَخْلَدٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ بِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سُؤَيْلُ بْنُ أَبِي صَالِحٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: أَرَادَتْ عَائِشَةُ أَنْ تَشْتَرِيَ جَارِيَةً تُعْتِقُهَا، فَأَبَى أَهْلُهَا إِلَّا أَنْ يَكُونَ لَهُمُ الْوَلَاءُ، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ

اللَّهُ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «لَا يَمْنَعُكَ ذَلِكَ، فَإِنَّمَا  
الْوَلَاءُ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ».

### Chapter 3. The Prohibition Of Selling Or Giving Away The *Walâ*'

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ النَّهْيِ عَنِ بَيْعِ  
الْوَلَاءِ وَهَبْتَهُ) (التحفة ٤)

[3788] 16 - (1506) It was  
narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the  
Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade  
selling or giving away the *Walâ*'.

Ibrâhîm said:<sup>[1]</sup> "I heard Muslim  
bin Al-Hajjâj say: 'All people  
depend on 'Abdullâh bin Dînâr in  
this *Hadîth*.'"

[٣٧٨٨] ١٦ - (١٥٠٦) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى  
ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ  
بِلَالٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ  
عَمْرِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ بَيْعِ  
الْوَلَاءِ وَعَنْ هَبْتِهِ.

قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ سَمِعْتُ مُسْلِمَ بْنَ الْحَجَّاجِ  
يَقُولُ: النَّاسُ كُلُّهُمْ عِيَالٌ، عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ  
ابْنِ دِينَارٍ، فِي هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ.

[3789] (...) A similar report (as  
no. 3788) was narrated from  
'Abdullâh bin Dînâr, from Ibn  
'Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ,  
except that in the *Hadîth* of Ath-  
Thaqafî from 'Ubaidullâh, it  
mentions selling only and does  
not mention giving away.

[٣٧٨٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ  
أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا  
ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ  
وَأَبْنُ حُجْرٍ، قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ  
جَعْفَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي:  
حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ  
الْمُنْتَنَى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا  
شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُنْتَنَى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا  
عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا

[1] That is, Ibrâhîm bin Muḥammad bin Sufyân, one of those who reports this book from  
Imâm Muslim. The meaning of the statement of Imâm Muslim is that it has only been  
reported by 'Abdullâh bin Dînâr.

ابن رافع: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عُمَانَ، كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، عَيْرَ أَنَّ التَّقْفِيَّ لَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، إِلَّا الْبَيْعُ، وَلَمْ يَذْكَرِ الْهَبَةَ.

#### Chapter 4. The Prohibition Of A Manumitted Slave Taking Anyone As A *Mawla*<sup>[1]</sup> Except The One Who Manumitted Him

(المعجم ٤) - (بابُ تحريمِ تولى العتيق غير مواليه) (التحفة ٥)

[3790] 17 - (1507) Jâbir bin ‘Abdullâh said: “The Prophet ﷺ dictated the blood money to be paid by each tribe, then he dictated: ‘It is not permissible for a Muslim to become the *Mawla* of a slave who has been manumitted by a Muslim man, without his permission.’ Then I was told that in his *Ṣahifah* (a letter), he cursed the one who did that.”

[٣٧٩٠] ١٧ - (١٥٠٧) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: كَتَبَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى كُلِّ بَطْنٍ عُقُوبَهُ، ثُمَّ كَتَبَ «أَنَّهُ لَا يَجِلُّ [لِمُسْلِمٍ] أَنْ يَتَوَالَى مَوْلَى رَجُلٍ مُسْلِمٍ بِغَيْرِ إِذْنِهِ» ثُمَّ أُخْبِرْتُ، أَنَّهُ لَعَنَ - فِي صَحِيفَتِهِ مَنْ فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ.

[3791] 18 - (1508) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Whoever takes people as *Mawla* without the permission of the those who set him free, upon him

[٣٧٩١] ١٨ - (١٥٠٨) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْقَارِيَّ، عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ:

[1] The word *Mawla* refers to the one who manumits a slave, who has the right to inherit from the ex-slave. Changing one's *Mawla* means giving the right of inheritance to the new *Mawla*.

will be the curse of Allâh and the Angels, and no *Ṣarf* nor *ʿAdl* will be accepted from him.”

[3792] 19 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “Whoever takes people as his *Mawla* without the permission of those who set him free, upon him will be the curse of Allâh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection, no *ʿAdl* nor *Ṣarf* will accepted from him.”

[3793] (...) It was narrated from Al-Aʿmash with this chain (a *Hadath* similar to no. 3792), except that he said: “Whoever takes people other than those who set him free as *Mawla* without their permission...”

[3794] 20 - (1370) It was narrated from Ibrâhîm At-Taimî that his father said: “Alî bin Abî Tâlib addressed us and said: ‘Whoever claims that we have something that we recite apart from the Book of Allâh and this *Ṣahîfah*’ - a document that was hanging from the sheath of his sword - ‘is lying. In it are the ages of camels and rulings concerning injuries, and in it the Prophet ﷺ said: “Al-Madînah is sacred, the

«مَنْ تَوَلَّى قَوْمًا بَغَيْرِ إِذْنِ مَوَالِيهِ، فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ، لَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهُ صَرْفٌ وَلَا عَدْلٌ».

[٣٧٩٢] ١٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجُعْفِيُّ، عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ تَوَلَّى قَوْمًا بَغَيْرِ إِذْنِ مَوَالِيهِ، فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهُ، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، عَدْلٌ وَلَا صَرْفٌ».

[٣٧٩٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ دِينَارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «وَمَنْ وَالَى غَيْرَ مَوَالِيهِ بَغَيْرِ إِذْنِهِمْ».

[٣٧٩٤] ٢٠ - (١٣٧٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: خَطَبَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ فَقَالَ: مَنْ زَعَمَ أَنَّ عِنْدَنَا شَيْئًا نَقْرَأُهُ إِلَّا كِتَابَ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَهَدْيِهِ الصَّحِيفَةَ - قَالَ: وَصَحِيفَةٌ مُعَلَّقَةٌ فِي قِرَابِ سَيْفِهِ - فَقَدْ كَذَبَ، فِيهَا أَسْتَانُ الْإِبِلِ، وَأَشْيَاءٌ مِنْ

area between ‘Ayr and Thawr. Whoever introduces any Hadath or gives refuge to a Muḥdith, upon him will be the curse of Allāh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection Allāh will not accept any Ṣarf nor ‘Adl from him. Protection granted by one Muslim is binding upon all of them, and may be given by the humblest of them. Whoever claims to belong to someone other than his father or to belong to someone other than his Mawla, upon him be the curse of Allāh, the Angels and all the people, and on the Day of Resurrection Allāh will not accept any Ṣarf nor ‘Adl from him.”

### Chapter 5. The Virtue Of Manumitting Slaves

[3795] 21 - (1509) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “Whoever frees a believing slave, Allāh will ransom each of his limbs from the Fire for each of his (the slave’s) limbs.”

[3796] 22 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “Whoever frees a believing slave,

الْجِرَاحَاتِ، وَفِيهَا قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «الْمَدِينَةُ حَرَمٌ مَا بَيْنَ عَيْرٍ إِلَى ثَوْرٍ، فَمَنْ أَحَدَثَ فِيهَا حَدَثًا أَوْ آوَى مُحَدِّثًا، فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يَقْبَلُ اللَّهُ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، صَرْفًا وَلَا عَدْلًا، وَذِمَّةَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَاحِدَةً يَسْعَى بِهَا أَذْنَاهُمْ، وَمَنْ ادَّعَى إِلَى عَيْرٍ أَبِيهِ أَوْ انْتَمَى إِلَى عَيْرٍ مَوَالِيهِ فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يَقْبَلُ اللَّهُ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، صَرْفًا وَلَا عَدْلًا.»

[راجع: ٣٣٢٧]

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ الْعَتَقِ)

(التحفة ٦)

[٣٧٩٥] ٢١ - (١٥٠٩) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى الْعَمَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ وَهُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي هِنْدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ أَبِي حَكِيمٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ مَرْجَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَعْتَقَ رَقَبَةً مُؤْمِنَةً، أَعْتَقَ اللَّهُ بِكُلِّ إِرْبٍ مِنْهَا إِرْبًا مِنْهُ مِنَ النَّارِ.»

[٣٧٩٦] ٢٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ

ابْنُ رُشَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ

Allâh will ransom each of his limbs from the Fire for each of his (the slave's) limbs, even his private part for his private part."

مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ مُطَرِّفِ أَبِي عَسَّانَ الْمَدَنِيِّ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ مَرْجَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَعْتَقَ رَقَبَةً مُؤْمِنَةً، أَعْتَقَ اللَّهُ بِكُلِّ عَضْوٍ مِنْهَا عَضْوًا مِنْ أَعْضَائِهِ مِنَ النَّارِ، حَتَّى فَرَجَهُ بِفَرَجِهِ».

[3797] 23 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Whoever frees a believing slave, Allâh will ransom each of his limbs from the Fire for each of his (the slave's) limbs, until He ransoms his private part for his private part.'"

[3797] 23 - (...) [و]حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنِ ابْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ مَرْجَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ أَعْتَقَ رَقَبَةً مُؤْمِنَةً، أَعْتَقَ اللَّهُ بِكُلِّ عَضْوٍ مِنْهُ عَضْوًا مِنَ النَّارِ، حَتَّى يُعْتِقَ فَرَجَهُ بِفَرَجِهِ».

[3798] 24 - (...) It was narrated from Sa'eed bin Marjânah - the companion of 'Alî bin Ḥusain - who said: "I heard Abû Hurairah say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Any Muslim who frees another Muslim, Allâh will save each of his limbs from the Fire for each of his (the slave's) limbs." He said: "When I heard this *Hadîth* from Abû Hurairah, I went and mentioned it to 'Alî bin Al-Ḥusain and he manumitted a slave of his for whom Ibn Ja'far

[3798] 24 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ مَسْعَدَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ الْمُفَضَّلِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ مُحَمَّدِ الْعَمَرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا وَاقِدٌ - يَعْنِي أَخَاهُ - : حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَرْجَانَةَ - صَاحِبُ عَلِيِّ ابْنِ حُسَيْنٍ - قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَيُّمَا امْرِئٍ مُسْلِمٍ أَعْتَقَ امْرَأَةً مُسْلِمًا، اسْتَنْقَذَ اللَّهُ بِكُلِّ عَضْوٍ مِنْهُ عَضْوًا مِنْ النَّارِ»

was prepared to pay ten thousand Dirham - or one thousand Dînârs.”

قَالَ: فَأَنْطَلَقْتُ حِينَ سَمِعْتُ الْحَدِيثَ مِنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، فَذَكَرْتُهُ لِعَلِيِّ بْنِ الْحُسَيْنِ، فَأَعْتَقَ عَبْدًا لَهُ قَدْ أَعْطَاهُ بِهِ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَشْرَةَ آلَافٍ [دِرْهَمٍ] - أَوْ أَلْفَ دِينَارٍ.

### Chapter 6. The Virtue Of Manumitting One's Father

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ عَتَقِ الْوَالِدِ)  
(التحفة ٧)

[3799] 25 - (1510) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘No son can repay his father unless he finds him enslaved and buys him and manumits him.’”

[٣٧٩٩] ٢٥ - (١٥١٠) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَرُهَيْبُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَجْزِي وُلْدٌ وَالِدًا إِلَّا أَنْ يَجِدَهُ مَمْلُوكًا فَيَشْتَرِيَهُ فَيُعْتِقَهُ»، وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ «وُلْدٌ وَالِدَهُ».

[3800] (...) A similar report (as no. 3799) was narrated from Suhail with this chain.

[٣٨٠٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ، وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو التَّائِقُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَحْمَدَ الزُّبَيْرِيُّ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ شَفِيَّانَ، عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، وَقَالُوا «وُلْدٌ وَالِدَهُ».