

25. The Book Of Wills

١٠ - (المعجم ٢٥) - كتاب الوصية

(التحفة ١٥)

Chapter... A Man's Will Should Be Written With Him

(المعجم ...) - (بَاب: وصية الرجل

مكتوبة عنده) (التحفة ١)

[4204] 1 - (1627) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "It is not right for a Muslim man who has anything that he wants to bequeath, to stay for more than two nights without having his will written with him."

[٤٢٠٤] ١ - (١٦٢٧) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو حَيْمَةَ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى الْعَتَرِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَهُوَ ابْنُ سَعِيدِ الْقَطَّانِ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا حَقَّ امْرِئٍ مُسْلِمٍ، لَهُ شَيْءٌ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يُوصِيَ فِيهِ، بَيْتٌ لَيْلَتَيْنِ، إِلَّا وَوَصِيَّتُهُ مَكْتُوبَةٌ عِنْدَهُ».

[4205] 2 - (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullāh (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 4204) with this chain, except that they (the narrators) said: "Who has anything to be bequeathed." And they did not say, "Anything that he wants to bequeath."

[٤٢٠٥] ٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ بْنُ سَلِيمَانَ وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُمَا قَالَا: «وَلَهُ شَيْءٌ يُوصِي فِيهِ» وَلَمْ يَقُولَا «يُرِيدُ أَنْ يُوصِيَ فِيهِ».

[4206] 3 - (...) A *Hadīth* like that of 'Ubaidullāh (no. 4205) was narrated from Nāfi' from Ibn 'Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ, and they said: "Who has anything to be bequeathed." But in the *Hadīth* of Ayyūb it says: "that he wants to

[٤٢٠٦] ٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زَيْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَلِيٍّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ

bequeath," like the report of Yahyâ from 'Ubaidullâh.

أَيُّوبَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي هَارُونُ ابْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدِ اللَّيْثِيِّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَعْدٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، وَقَالُوا جَمِيعًا: «لَهُ شَيْءٌ يُوصِي فِيهِ» إِلَّا فِي حَدِيثِ أَيُّوبَ فَإِنَّهُ قَالَ: «يُرِيدُ أَنْ يُوصِيَ فِيهِ» كَرَوَايَةٍ يَحْتَمِلُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ.

[4207] 4 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim, from his father, that he heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "It is not right for a Muslim man who has anything to be bequeathed to stay for three nights without having his will written down with him."

'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "Since I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say that, no night passed but I had my will with me."

[٤٢٠٧] ٤ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا هَرُونَ بْنُ مَعْرُوفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا [عَبْدُ اللَّهِ] بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا حَقُّ امْرِئٍ مُسْلِمٍ لَهُ شَيْءٌ يُوصِي فِيهِ، يَبِيتُ ثَلَاثَ لَيَالٍ إِلَّا وَوَصِيَّتُهُ عِنْدَهُ مَكْتُوبَةٌ».

قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ: مَا مَرَّتْ عَلَيَّ لَيْلَةٌ مُنْذُ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ ذَلِكَ، إِلَّا وَعِنْدِي وَصِيَّتِي.

[4208] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of 'Amr bin Al-Ĥârith (no. 4207) was narrated from Az-Zuhri with this chain.

[٤٢٠٨] (...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبٍ

ابن اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي:
حَدَّثَنِي عَقِيلٌ، وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ وَعَبْدُ
ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ:
أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، كُلُّهُمَ عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا
الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ عَمْرِو بْنِ
الْحَارِثِ.

Chapter 1. Bequeathing One-Third

(المعجم ١) - (باب الوصية بالثلث)
(التحفة ٢)

[4209] 5 - (1628) It was narrated from 'Āmir bin Sa'd that his father said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ visited me during the Farewell Pilgrimage, when I fell sick with a sickness that brought me close to death. I said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, you can see how bad my sickness is, and I am wealthy, and no one will inherit from me except one daughter of mine. Can I give two-thirds of my wealth in charity?' He said: 'No.' I said: 'Can I give half of it in charity?' He said: 'No. (Give) one-third, and one-third is a lot. If you leave your heirs rich and wealthy, that is better for them than leaving them dependent and asking from people. You will never spend on maintenance, seeking thereby the Face of Allāh, but you will be rewarded for it, even a morsel that you put in your wife's mouth.' I said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, will I be left

[٤٢٠٩] ٥ - (١٦٢٨) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ ابْنُ
سَعْدٍ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَامِرِ بْنِ
سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: عَادَنِي رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ، فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، مِنْ وَجَعِ
أَشْفَيْتُ مِنْهُ عَلَى الْمَوْتِ، قُلْتُ: يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! بَلَغَ بِي مَا تَرَى مِنَ الْوَجَعِ،
وَأَنَا ذُو مَالٍ، وَلَا يَرِثُنِي إِلَّا ابْنَتِي لِي
وَاحِدَةٌ، أَفَأَتَصَدَّقُ بِثُلُثِي مَالِي؟ قَالَ «لَا»
قُلْتُ: أَفَأَتَصَدَّقُ بِسَطْرِهِ؟ قَالَ «لَا»،
الْثُلُثُ، وَالْثُلُثُ كَثِيرٌ، إِنَّكَ إِذَا تَذَرَّ
وَرَثَكَ أَغْنِيَاءَ، خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَنْ تَدْرَهُمْ عَالَةً
يَتَكَفَّفُونَ النَّاسَ، وَلَسْتَ تُنْفِقُ نَفَقَةً تَبْتَغِي
بِهَا وَجْهَ اللَّهِ، إِلَّا أُجِرْتَ بِهَا، حَتَّى
الْلُّمَّةُ تَجْعَلَهَا فِي فِي امْرَأَتِكَ» قَالَ:
قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَخْلَفُ بَعْدَ

behind my companions?’ He said: ‘You will never be left behind by them and do a good deed, seeking thereby the Face of Allāh, but it will increase you in status. Perhaps you will live until some people benefit from you and others are harmed by you. O Allāh, complete the emigration of my Companions and do not cause them to turn back on their heels.’ How unfortunate Sa’d bin Khawlah was.”

He said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ felt sorry for him because he died in Makkah.”

[4210] (...) A similar report (as no. 4209) was narrated with this chain.

[4211] (...) It was narrated that Sa’d said: “The Prophet ﷺ entered upon me to visit me (when I was sick)...” and he narrated a *Hadīth* like that of Az-Zuhrī (no. 4210), but he did not mention what the Prophet ﷺ said about Sa’d bin Khawlah, but he said: “He did not want to die in a land from which he had emigrated.”

أَصْحَابِي؟ قَالَ: «إِنَّكَ لَنْ تُخَلَّفَ فَتَعْمَلَ عَمَلًا تَبْتَغِي بِهِ وَجَهَ اللَّهِ، إِلَّا أَرْدَدْتُ بِهِ دَرَجَةً وَرِفْعَةً، وَلَعَلَّكَ تُخَلَّفُ حَتَّى يُنْفَع بِكَ أَقْوَامٌ وَيُضَرَّ بِكَ آخَرُونَ، اللَّهُمَّ! أَمْضِ لِأَصْحَابِي هِجْرَتَهُمْ وَلَا تَرُدَّهُمْ عَلَيَّ أَعْقَابِهِمْ، لَكِنَّ الْبَائِسُ سَعْدُ بْنُ حَوْلَةَ.»
قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ لَهُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ أَنْ تُوفِّيَ بِمَكَّةَ.

[٤٢١٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[٤٢١١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَثُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ الْحَفَرِيُّ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَامِرِ ابْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَيَّ يَمُودُنِي، فَذَكَرَ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ قَوْلَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي سَعْدِ بْنِ حَوْلَةَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: وَكَانَ

يَكْرَهُ أَنْ يَمُوتَ بِالْأَرْضِ الَّتِي هَاجَرَ مِنْهَا.

[4212] 6 - (...) Muṣ'ab bin Sa'd narrated that his father said: "I fell sick and I sent word to the Prophet ﷺ. I said: 'Let me divide my wealth as I wish,' but he refused. I said: 'Then half?' And he refused. I said: 'Then one-third?'" He (the narrator) said: "He remained silent after one-third." He said: "After that, one-third was permissible."

[٤٢١٢] ٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سِمَاكُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي مُضْعَبُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: مَرِضْتُ فَأَرْسَلْتُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقُلْتُ: دَعْنِي أَقْسِمُ مَالِي حَيْثُ شِئْتُ، فَأَبَى، قُلْتُ: فَالْتَصِفْ؟ فَأَبَى، قُلْتُ: فَالْتَلْثُ؟ قَالَ: فَسَكَتَ بَعْدَ التُّلْثِ،

قَالَ: فَكَانَ، بَعْدُ، التُّلْثُ جَائِزًا.

[4213] (...) A similar report (as no. 4212) was narrated from Simāk with, but he did not say: "After that, one-third was permissible."

[٤٢١٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ سِمَاكٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: فَكَانَ، بَعْدُ، التُّلْثُ جَائِزًا.

[4214] 7 - (...) It was narrated from Muṣ'ab bin Sa'd that his father said: "The Prophet ﷺ visited me (when I was sick) and I said: 'I will bequeath all my wealth.' He said: 'No.' I said: 'Then one-half.' He said: 'No.' I said: 'One-third?' He said: 'Yes, but one-third is a lot.'"

[٤٢١٤] ٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي الْقَاسِمُ ابْنُ زَكَرِيَّاءَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ مُضْعَبِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: عَادَنِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقُلْتُ: أَوْصِي بِمَالِي كُلِّهِ، فَقَالَ «لَا»، قُلْتُ: فَالْتَصِفِ، فَقَالَ «لَا» فَقُلْتُ: أَبِالْتُلْثِ؟ فَقَالَ: «نَعَمْ، وَالتُّلْثُ كَثِيرٌ».

[4215] 8 - (...) It was narrated from three of the sons of Sa'd, from their father, that the Prophet ﷺ entered upon Sa'd to visit him (when he was sick) in Makkah, and he wept. He said: "Why are you weeping?" He said: "I am afraid that I will die in the land from which I emigrated, as Sa'd bin Khawlah died." The Prophet ﷺ said: "O Allâh, heal Sa'd. O Allâh, heal Sa'd," three times. He said: "O Messenger of Allâh, I have a lot of wealth, and only my daughter will inherit from me. Should I bequeath all my wealth?" He said: "No." He said: "Then two-thirds?" He said: "No." He said: "Then half?" He said: "No." He said: "Then one-third?" He said: "One-third, but one-third is a lot. What you give of your wealth is charity, what you spend on your family is charity, what you give to your wife to eat from your wealth is charity. If you leave your family well off, that is better for you than leaving them asking from people," and he gestured with his hand.

[4216] 9 - (...) It was narrated that three of the sons of Sa'd said: "Sa'd fell sick in Makkah, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to visit him..." a Hadîth like that of Ath-Thaqafi (no. 4215).

[٤٢١٥] ٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ الْمَكِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا الثَّقَفِيُّ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ السَّخْتِيَّانِيِّ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْجَمِيرِيِّ، عَنْ ثَلَاثَةٍ مِنْ وَلَدِ سَعِيدٍ، كُلُّهُمْ يُحَدِّثُهُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ دَخَلَ عَلَى سَعِيدٍ يُعَوِّدُهُ بِمَكَّةَ، فَبَكَى، فَقَالَ: «مَا يُبْكِيكَ؟» فَقَالَ: قَدْ حَشِيتُ أَنْ أَمُوتَ بِالْأَرْضِ الَّتِي هَاجَرْتُ مِنْهَا، كَمَا مَاتَ سَعْدُ ابْنُ خَوْلَةَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ! اشْفِ سَعْدًا، اللَّهُمَّ! اشْفِ سَعْدًا» ثَلَاثَ مَرَارٍ، قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ لِي مَالًا كَثِيرًا، وَإِنَّمَا يَرِثُنِي ابْنَتِي، أَفَأُوصِي بِمَالِي كُلِّهِ؟ قَالَ: «لَا» قَالَ: فَبِالْثُلُثَيْنِ؟ قَالَ: «لَا» قَالَ: فَبِالْثُلُثِ؟ قَالَ: «لَا» قَالَ: فَبِالْثُلُثِ؟ قَالَ: «الْثُلُثُ وَالْثُلُثُ كَثِيرٌ، إِنَّ صَدَقَتَكَ مِنْ مَالِكَ صَدَقَةٌ، وَإِنَّ نَفَقَتَكَ عَلَى عِيَالِكَ صَدَقَةٌ، وَإِنَّ مَا تَأْكُلُ أَمْرَاتُكَ مِنْ مَالِكَ صَدَقَةٌ، وَإِنَّكَ أَنْ تَدَعَ أَهْلَكَ بِخَيْرٍ - أَوْ قَالَ بِعَيْشٍ - خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَنْ تَدْعَهُمْ يَتَكَفَّفُونَ النَّاسَ» وَقَالَ يَدِيو.

[٤٢١٦] ٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الْعَتَكِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْجَمِيرِيِّ، عَنْ ثَلَاثَةٍ مِنْ وَلَدِ سَعِيدٍ قَالُوا:

[4217] (...) Three of the sons of Sa'd bin Mâlik narrated, each of them narrating a *Hadîth* like that of the others, that Sa'd fell sick in Makkah and the Prophet ﷺ came to visit him... a *Hadîth* like that of 'Amr bin Sa'eed from Humaid Al-Himyari (no. 4215).

[4218] 10 - (1629) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "Would that the people would reduce it from one-third to one-quarter, for the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'One-third, and one-third is a lot.'"

Chapter 2. The Reward For Charity Reaches The Deceased

[4219] 11 - (1630) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that

مَرِضَ سَعْدٌ بِمَكَّةَ، فَأَتَاهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُعَوِّدُهُ، بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ الثَّقَفِيِّ.

[٤٢١٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: حَدَّثَنِي ثَلَاثَةٌ مِنْ وَلَدِ سَعْدِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، كُلُّهُمْ يُحَدِّثُونِي مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ صَاحِبِهِ قَالَ: مَرِضَ سَعْدٌ بِمَكَّةَ، فَأَتَاهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُعَوِّدُهُ، بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ عَمْرِو بْنِ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ الْحَمَيْرِيِّ.

[٤٢١٨] ١٠ - (١٦٢٩) حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى الرَّازِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يَعْنَى ابْنُ يُونُسَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: لَوْ أَنَّ النَّاسَ غَضُّوا مِنَ الثُّلُثِ إِلَى الرَّبْعِ، فَإِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الثُّلُثُ، وَالثُّلُثُ كَثِيرٌ».

وَفِي حَدِيثِ وَكَيْعٍ «كَبِيرٌ - أَوْ - كَثِيرٌ».

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ وصولِ نوابِ الصدقاتِ إلى الميتِ) (التحفة ٣)

[٤٢١٩] ١١ - (١٦٣٠) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ

a man said to the Prophet ﷺ: "My father died and he left behind some wealth but he did not make a will. Will it expiate for him if charity is given on his behalf?" He said: "Yes."

[4220] 12 - (1004) It was narrated from 'Aishah that a man said to the Prophet ﷺ: "My mother died suddenly and I think that if she could have spoken, she would have given charity. Will I have a reward if I give charity on her behalf?" He said: "Yes."

[4221] (...) It was narrated from 'Aishah that a man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: "O Messenger of Allāh, my mother died suddenly and she did not leave a will. I think that if she could have spoken she would have given charity. Will she have a reward if I give charity on her behalf?" He said: "Yes."

[4222] 13 - (...) It was narrated from Hishām bin 'Urwah (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 4221) with this chain. As for Abū Usāmah and Rawḥ, in their *Hadīth* it says: "Will I have a reward?" as Yahyā bin Sa'eed said. As for Shu'aib and Ja'far, in their *Hadīth* it says: "Will she have a reward?" as in the *Hadīth* of Ibn Bishr.

حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا قَالَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: إِنَّ أَبِي مَاتَ وَتَرَكَ مَالًا وَلَمْ يُوصِ، فَهَلْ يُكَفِّرُ عَنْهُ إِنْ تُصَدَّقَ عَنْهُ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ».

[٤٢٢٠] ١٢ - (١٠٠٤) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا قَالَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: إِنَّ أُمَّيْ افْتُلِتَتْ نَفْسَهَا، وَإِنِّي أَظُنُّهَا لَوْ تَكَلَّمَتْ تَصَدَّقَتْ، فَلِي أَجْرٌ إِنْ أَتَصَدَّقَ عَنْهَا؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ». [راجع: ٢٣٢٦]

[٤٢٢١] (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ أُمَّيْ افْتُلِتَتْ نَفْسَهَا، وَلَمْ تُوصِ، وَأَظُنُّهَا لَوْ تَكَلَّمَتْ تَصَدَّقَتْ، أَفَلَهَا أَجْرٌ إِنْ تَصَدَّقْتُ عَنْهَا؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ».

[٤٢٢٢] ١٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا الْحَكَمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا شُعَيْبُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أُمِيَّةُ ابْنُ بَسْطَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْقَاسِمِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ:

حَدَّثَنَا جَعْفَرُ بْنُ عَوْنٍ، كُتِبَ عَنْ هِشَامِ
ابْنِ عُرْوَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، أَمَّا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ
وَرَوْحُ فَبِي حَدِيثِهِمَا: فَهَلْ لِي أَجْرٌ؟ كَمَا
قَالَ يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، وَأَمَّا شُعَيْبٌ وَجَعْفَرُ
فَبِي حَدِيثِهِمَا: أَفَلَهَا أَجْرٌ؟ كَرَوَايَةِ ابْنِ
بَشِيرٍ.

Chapter 3. What Reward Reaches A Man After His Death

[4223] 14 - (1631) It was narrated from Abū Hurairah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "When a man dies, all his good deeds come to an end except three: Ongoing charity, beneficial knowledge, or a righteous son who will pray for him."

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ مَا يَلْحَقُ الْإِنْسَانَ
مِنَ الثَّوَابِ بَعْدَ وَفَاتِهِ) (التحفة ٤)

[٤٢٢٣] ١٤ - (١٦٣١) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَعِيدٍ وَابْنُ
حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ
عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛
أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا مَاتَ
الْإِنْسَانُ انْقَطَعَ عَنْهُ عَمَلُهُ إِلَّا مِنْ ثَلَاثَةٍ:
إِلَّا مِنْ صَدَقَةٍ جَارِيَةٍ، أَوْ عِلْمٍ يُنْتَفَعُ بِهِ،
أَوْ وَلَدٍ صَالِحٍ يَدْعُو لَهُ».

Chapter 4. Waqf (Endowment)

[4224] 15 - (1632) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "Umar was given a share of land in Khaibar, and he came to the Prophet ﷺ to consult him about it. He said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, I have been given a share of land at Khaibar and I have never been given any wealth that is more precious to me than it.

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ الْوَقْفِ) (التحفة ٥)

[٤٢٢٤] ١٥ - (١٦٣٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا سَلِيمُ بْنُ
أَخْضَرَ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنِ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ
عُمَرَ قَالَ: أَصَابَ عُمَرُ أَرْضًا بِحَيِّرٍ،
فَأَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَسْتَأْمِرُهُ فِيهَا، فَقَالَ: يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي أَصَبْتُ أَرْضًا بِحَيِّرٍ، لَمْ

What do you command me to do with it?" He said: "If you wish, you can 'freeze' it and give it in charity." So 'Umar gave it in charity and stipulated that it was not to be sold, given as a gift or inherited, and he gave it in charity to the poor, relatives and slaves, for the cause of Allāh and for wayfarers and guests; and there was no sin on the one appointed to look after it if he ate from it on a reasonable basis, and fed a friend without storing anything for the future."

He said:^[1] "I narrated this *Hadīth* to Muḥammad, when I reached the words "without storing anything for the future," Muḥammad said: Without storing it with a view to becoming rich.

Ibn 'Awn said: "The one who read this book, he told me, that in it are the words: 'Without storing it with a view to becoming rich.'"

[4225] (...) A similar report (as no. 4224) was narrated from Ibn 'Awn with this chain, except that in the *Hadīth* of Ibn Abī Zā'idah and Azhar it ends at the words: "And feed a friend without storing anything for the future." And he did not mention what comes after that. The *Hadīth* of Ibn Abī 'Adiyy includes what is mentioned by Sulaim: "I narrated this *Hadīth* to Muḥammad..."

أَصِيبَ مَالًا قَطُّ هُوَ أَنْفَسُ عِنْدِي مِنْهُ، فَمَا تَأْمُرُنِي بِهِ؟ قَالَ: «إِنْ شِئْتَ حَبَسْتَ أَصْلَهَا وَتَصَدَّقْتَ بِهَا، قَالَ: فَتَصَدَّقَ بِهَا عَمْرٌ: أَنَّهُ لَا يُبَاعُ أَصْلُهَا، وَلَا يُبْتَاعُ، وَلَا تُورَثُ، وَلَا تُوهَبُ، قَالَ: فَتَصَدَّقَ عَمْرٌ فِي الْفُقَرَاءِ، وَفِي الْقُرْبَى، وَفِي الرِّقَابِ، وَفِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، وَابْنِ السَّبِيلِ، وَالضَّيْفِ، وَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيَّ مَنْ وَلَّيَهَا أَنْ يَأْكُلَ مِنْهَا بِالْمَعْرُوفِ، أَوْ يُطْعِمَ صَدِيقًا، غَيْرَ مُتَمَوِّلٍ فِيهِ.

قَالَ: فَحَدَّثْتُ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ مُحَمَّدًا، فَلَمَّا بَلَغْتُ هَذَا الْمَكَانَ: غَيْرَ مُتَمَوِّلٍ فِيهِ، قَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ: غَيْرَ مُتَأْتَلٍ مَالًا.

قَالَ ابْنُ عَوْنٍ: وَأَبْنَاءِي مَنْ قَرَأَ هَذَا الْكِتَابَ أَنَّ فِيهِ: غَيْرَ مُتَأْتَلٍ مَالًا.

[٤٢٢٥] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَزْهَرُ السَّمَّانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ حَدِيثَ ابْنِ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ وَأَزْهَرَ انْتَهَى عِنْدَ قَوْلِهِ «أَوْ يُطْعِمَ صَدِيقًا غَيْرَ مُتَمَوِّلٍ فِيهِ» وَلَمْ يُذَكِّرْ مَا بَعْدَهُ، وَحَدِيثُ

[1] That is Ibn 'Awn, the narrator and the Muḥammad is Ibn Sîrîn.

ابن أبي عدي في ما ذكر سئيم قوله:
فَحَدَّثْتُ بِهِذَا الْحَدِيثِ مُحَمَّدًا إِلَى آخِرِهِ.

[4226] (1633) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that 'Umar said: "I was given a share of the land of Khaibar, and I came to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and said: 'I have been given a share of the land of Khaibar, and I have never acquired any wealth that is dearer to me or more precious than that...'” and he quoted a similar *Hadīth* (as no. 4224), but he did not mention (the words): "I narrated it to Muḥammad," and what comes after that.

[٤٢٢٦] (١٦٣٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ الْحَفَرِيُّ عُمَرُ بْنُ
سَعْدٍ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ
نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ عُمَرَ قَالَ:
أَصَبْتُ أَرْضًا مِنْ أَرْضِ خَيْبَرَ، فَاتَيْتُ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقُلْتُ: أَصَبْتُ أَرْضًا لَمْ
أَصِبْ مَالًا أَحَبَّ إِلَيَّ وَلَا أَنْفَسَ عِنْدِي
مِنْهَا، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِهِمْ،
وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: فَحَدَّثْتُ مُحَمَّدًا، وَمَا بَعْدَهُ.

Chapter 5. Not Making A Will For One Who Has Nothing To Be Bequeathed

[4227] 16 - (1634) It was narrated that Ṭalḥah bin Musārrif said: "I asked 'Abdullāh bin Abī Awfa: 'Did the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ leave a will?' He said: 'No.' I said: 'Why is making a will prescribed for the Muslims, or why are they commanded to make wills?' He said: 'His final guidance was adherence to the Book of Allāh.'"

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ تَرْكِ الْوَصِيَّةِ لِمَنْ
لَيْسَ لَهُ شَيْءٌ يَوْصِي فِيهِ) (التحفة ٦)

[٤٢٢٧] ١٦ - (١٦٣٤) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
ابْنُ يَحْيَى التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ
بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ مِعْوَلٍ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ
بْنِ مُصْرَفٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ أَبِي
أَوْفَى: هَلْ أَوْصَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ:
لَا، قُلْتُ: فَلِمَ كُتِبَ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِينَ
الْوَصِيَّةُ، أَوْ فَلِمَ أُمِرُوا بِالْوَصِيَّةِ؟ قَالَ:
أَوْصَى بِكِتَابِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى.

[4228] 17 - (...) A similar report was narrated from Mālik bin Maghwal (as no. 4227), except that in the *Hadīth* of

[٤٢٢٨] ١٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ، وَحَدَّثَنَا
ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ مَالِكِ

Waki' it says: "I said: 'How come the people were commanded to make wills?'" In the *Hadith* of Ibn Numair it says: "How come it is prescribed for the Muslims to make wills?"

ابْنِ مِعْوَلٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ وَكَيْعٍ: قُلْتُ: فَكَيْفَ أَمَرَ النَّاسُ بِالْوَصِيَّةِ؟ وَفِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: قُلْتُ: كَيْفَ كُتِبَ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِينَ الْوَصِيَّةُ؟.

[4229] 18 - (1635) It was narrated that 'A'ishah said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ did not leave behind a Dīnār, a Dirham, a sheep nor a camel, and he did not bequeath anything."

[٤٢٢٩] ١٨ - (١٦٣٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: مَا تَرَكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ دِينَارًا، وَلَا دِرْهَمًا، وَلَا شَاةً، وَلَا بَعِيرًا، وَلَا أَوْصَى بِشَيْءٍ.

[4230] (...) A similar report (as no. 4229) was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain.

[٤٢٣٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ جَرِيرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ ابْنُ حَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى - وَهُوَ ابْنُ يُونُسَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[4231] 19 - (1636) It was narrated that Al-Aswad bin Yazid said: "They said in the presence of 'A'ishah that 'Alī was bequeathed something by the Prophet ﷺ. She said: 'When did

[٤٢٣١] ١٩ - (١٦٣٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى - قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ عَلِيَّةَ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ،

he make a will for him? He was leaning on my chest' - or she said: 'in my lap - and he called for a bowl, then he fell into my lap and I did not realize that he had died. So when did he make a will for him?'"

[4232] 20 - (1637) It was narrated that Sa'eed bin Jubair said: "Ibn 'Abbās said: 'Thursday and what a Thursday!' Then he wept until his tears wet the pebbles. I said: 'O Abū 'Abbās, what about Thursday?' He said: 'The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ took a turn for the worse, and he said: "Come to me and I will dictate for you a document, so you will not go astray after I am gone." But they argued (about that), and it is not appropriate to argue in the presence of a Prophet. They said: "What is the matter with him? Is he delirious? Try to find out what he means."^[1] He said: "Let me be. The state in which I am now is better. I urge you to do three things: Expel the idolators from the Arabian Peninsula, and reward the delegations as I used to do."

عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ يَزِيدٍ قَالَ: ذَكَرُوا عِنْدَ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا كَانَ وَصِيًّا، فَقَالَتْ: مَتَى أَوْصَى إِلَيْهِ؟ فَقَدْ كُنْتُ مُسْنِدَتَهُ إِلَى صَدْرِي - أَوْ قَالَتْ حَجْرِي - فَدَعَا بِالطُّسْتِ، فَلَقِدِ انْحَنَّتْ فِي حَجْرِي، وَمَا شَعَرْتُ أَنَّهُ مَاتَ، فَمَتَى أَوْصَى إِلَيْهِ؟

[٤٢٣٢] ٢٠ - (١٦٣٧) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ ابْنِ مَنْصُورٍ وَفُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِسَعِيدٍ - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ سَلِيمَانَ الْأَحْوَلِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: يَوْمَ الْخَمِيسِ وَمَا يَوْمَ الْخَمِيسِ! ثُمَّ بَكَى حَتَّى بَلَ دَمْعُهُ الْحَصَى، فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَبَا عَبَّاسٍ وَمَا يَوْمَ الْخَمِيسِ؟ قَالَ: اسْتَدَّ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَجَعُهُ، فَقَالَ: «اسْتُونِي أَكْتُبُ لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لَا تَضِلُّوا بَعْدِي» فَتَنَازَعُوا، وَمَا يَنْبَغِي عِنْدَ نَبِيِّ تَنَازُعٍ، وَقَالُوا: مَا شَأْنُهُ؟ أَهَجَرَ؟ اسْتَفْهَمُوهُ، قَالَ: «دَعُونِي، فَأَلْدِي أَنَا فِيهِ خَيْرٌ، أَوْصِيكُمْ بِثَلَاثٍ:

[1] That is, some of them thought that it was better that he not be bothered with that, due to the strain on his condition, while others thought that it should be considered an order from him. Then some of them asked the others whether they thought that there was something wrong with him; maybe they thought he was delirious, and that is why they did not want him to write? And then they told them that rather, they should listen to what he is saying and try to understand it. See *Minnat Al-Mun'im*.

Then he remained silent about the third, or he said it, and I was caused to forget it.”

Abû Ishâq [Ibrâhîm] said: “Al-Ḥasan bin Bishr told us, Sufyân told us...” this *Ḥadīth*.

أَخْرَجُوا الْمُشْرِكِينَ مِنْ جَزِيرَةِ الْعَرَبِ،
وَأَجِزُوا الْوَفْدَ بِنَحْوِ مَا كُنْتُ أُجِزُهُمْ»،
قَالَ: وَسَكَتَ عَنِ الثَّالِثَةِ، أَوْ قَالَهَا
فَأَنْسِيَتْهَا.

قَالَ أَبُو إِسْحَقَ [إِبْرَاهِيمُ]: حَدَّثَنَا
الْحَسَنُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانٌ بِهَذَا
الْحَدِيثِ.

[4233] 21 - (...) It was narrated from Sa’d bin Jubair that Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “Thursday and what a Thursday!” Then his tears started to flow until I saw what looked like strings of pearls on his cheeks. He said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Bring me a shoulder blade and an inkpot’ - or ‘a tablet and an inkpot’ - and I will dictate for you a document after which you will never go astray.’ They said: ‘The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ is in a state of delirium.’”

[٤٢٣٣] ٢١- (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَقُ
ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ
مِغْوَلٍ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ مُصَرِّفٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ
ابْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: يَوْمَ
الْحَمِيسِ وَمَا يَوْمَ الْحَمِيسِ ثُمَّ جَعَلَ تَسِيلُ
دُمُوعُهُ، حَتَّى رَأَيْتُ عَلَى خَدَّيْهِ كَأَنَّهَا
نِظَامُ اللَّوْلُؤِ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:
«إِثْنُونِي بِالْكَتِفِ وَالذَّوَاةِ - أَوْ اللَّوْحِ
وَالذَّوَاةِ - أَكْتُبْ لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لَنْ تَضِلُّوا
بَعْدَهُ أَبَدًا» فَقَالُوا: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يَهْجُرُ.

[4234] 22 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was dying, there were men in the house among whom was ‘Umar bin Al-Khatṭâb. The Prophet ﷺ said: ‘Come, let me dictate for you a document after which you will not go astray.’ ‘Umar said: ‘The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ is

[٤٢٣٤] ٢٢- (...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حَمِيدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدُ:
أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - عَبْدُ
الرِّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ
عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ
عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا حُضِرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

overcome with pain, and you have the Qur'ân; the Book of Allâh is sufficient for us.' The people in the house disagreed, and they argued. Some of them said: 'Come close and let the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ dictate for you a document after which you will not go astray.' Others agreed with what 'Umar said. When their idle talk and argument in the presence of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ became too much, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Get up and leave.'"

'Ubaidullâh said: "Ibn 'Abbâs used to say: 'What a calamity it was when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was prevented from dictating that document for them because of their disagreement and noise.'"

وَفِي النَّبِيِّ رِجَالٌ فِيهِمْ عُمَرُ بْنُ
الْخَطَّابِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «هَلُمَّ أَكْتُبْ
لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لَا تَضِلُّوْنَ بَعْدَهُ»، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ:
إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ غَلَبَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَجَعُ،
وَعِنْدَكُمْ الْقُرْآنُ، حَسْبُنَا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ،
فَاخْتَلَفَ أَهْلُ النَّبِيِّ، فَاتَّخَصَمُوا، مِنْهُمْ
مَنْ يَقُولُ: قَرُّبُوا يَكْتُبْ لَكُمْ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ كِتَابًا لَنْ تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ
يَقُولُ مَا قَالَ عُمَرُ، فَلَمَّا أَكْثَرُوا اللَّغْوَ
وَالْاِخْتِلَافَ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «قُومُوا».

قَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ: فَكَانَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ
يَقُولُ: إِنَّ الرِّزْيَةَ كُلَّ الرِّزْيَةِ مَا حَالَ بَيْنَ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَبَيْنَ أَنْ يَكْتُبَ لَهُمْ ذَلِكَ
الْكِتَابَ، مِنْ اِخْتِلَافِهِمْ وَلِعَظِيمِهِمْ.