

your wives?" The Prophet ﷺ replied in the negative. On that I said, "Allāhu-Akbar (Allāh is the Most Great)."

(See *Hadīth* No.5191, Vol.7 for details)

ذَلِكَ، فَتَزَلَّ صَاحِبِي الْأَنْصَارِيُّ يَوْمَ نَوْتِيهِ، فَضَرَبَ بَابِي ضَرْبًا شَدِيدًا فَقَالَ: أَنْتُمْ هُوَ؟ فَفَزِعْتُ فَخَرَجْتُ إِلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ: قَدْ حَدَّثَ أَمْرٌ عَظِيمٌ، فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَى حَفْصَةَ فَإِذَا هِيَ تَبْكِي، فَقُلْتُ: أَطَلَفَكَنَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَتْ: لَا أَدْرِي، ثُمَّ دَخَلْتُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقُلْتُ وَأَنَا قَائِمٌ: أَطَلَقْتَ نِسَاءَكَ؟ قَالَ: لَا، فَقُلْتُ: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ.

[انظر: ٢٤٦٨، ٤٩١٣، ٤٩١٥، ٥١٩١،

٥٢١٨، ٥٨٤٣، ٧٢٥٦، ٧٢٦٣]

(28) CHAPTER. To be furious while preaching or teaching if one sees what one hates.

90. Narrated Abū Mas'ūd Al-Anṣārī رضي الله عنه: Once a man said to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ "O Allāh's Messenger! I may not attend the (compulsory congregational) *Ṣalāt* (prayer) because so and so (the *Imām*) prolongs the *Ṣalāt* when he leads us for it." The narrator added: "I never saw the Prophet ﷺ more furious in giving advice than he was on that day. The Prophet ﷺ said, "O people! Some of you make others dislike good deeds (*Ṣalāt* etc.). So whoever leads the people in prayer should shorten it because among them there are the sick, the weak and the one who is in a state that requires urgent relief (having some urgent jobs to do)."

(٢٨) بَابُ الْعُصْبِ فِي الْمَوْعِظَةِ وَالتَّلْمِيمِ إِذَا رَأَى مَا يَكْرَهُ

٩٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ أَبِي حازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَجُلٌ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، لَا أَكَادُ أَدْرِكُ الصَّلَاةَ مِمَّا يَطْوُلُ بِنَا فُلَانٍ، فَمَا رَأَيْتَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِي مَوْعِظَةٍ أَشَدَّ عَضْبًا مِنْ يَوْمِنِيذٍ، فَقَالَ: «يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ، إِنَّكُمْ مُتَفَرِّقُونَ، فَمَنْ صَلَّى بِالنَّاسِ فَلْيُخَفِّفْ، فَإِنَّ فِيهِمُ الْمَرِيضَ وَالضَّعِيفَ وَذَا الْحَاجَةِ».

[انظر: ٧٠٢، ٧٠٤، ٦١١٠، ٧١٥٩]

91. Narrated Zaid bin Khālid Al-Juhānī رضي الله عنه: A man asked the Prophet ﷺ about the picking up of a *Luqaṭa* (fallen lost thing). The Prophet ﷺ replied, "Recognise and get acquainted with its tying material and its container, and make public announcement

٩١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ الْمَدِينِيُّ، عَنْ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ مَوْلَى

(about it) for one year, then utilize it but give it to its owner if he comes." Then the person asked about the lost camel. On that, the Prophet ﷺ got angry and his cheeks or his face became red and he said, "You have no concern with it as it has its water container, and its feet and it will reach water, and eat (the leaves) of trees, so leave it till its owner finds it." The man then asked about the (lost) sheep. The Prophet ﷺ replied, "It is either for you, for your brother (another person) or for the wolf."

المُبْتَعِثِ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ خَالِدِ الْجُهَنِيِّ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ سَأَلَهُ رَجُلٌ عَنِ اللُّقْطَةِ، فَقَالَ: «اعْرِفْ وَكِءَهَا - أَوْ قَالَ: وَعِءَهَا - وَعِفاصَهَا، ثُمَّ عَرَفَهَا سَنَةً ثُمَّ اسْتَمْتِعَ بِهَا، فَإِنْ جَاءَ رَبُّهَا فَأَدِّهَا إِلَيْهِ»، قَالَ: فَضَالَّةُ الإِبِلِ؟ فَغَضِبَ حَتَّى أَحْمَرَّتْ وَجْتَتَاهُ - أَوْ قَالَ: أَحْمَرَ وَجْهَهُ - فَقَالَ: «وَمَا لَكَ وَلَهَا؟ مَعَهَا سِقَاؤُهَا وَحِدَاؤُهَا، تَرُدُّ الْمَاءَ وَتَرْعَى الشَّجَرَ، فَذَرُهَا حَتَّى يَلْقَاهَا رَبُّهَا»، قَالَ: فَضَالَّةُ الْغَنَمِ؟ قَالَ: «لَكَ أَوْ لِأَخِيكَ أَوْ لِلذَّبِّ». [انظر: ٢٣٧٢، ٢٤٢٧، ٢٤٢٨، ٢٤٢٩، ٢٤٣٦،

٢٤٣٨، ٥٢٩٢، ٦١١٢]

92. Narrated Abū Mūsa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ was asked about things which he did not like, but when the questioners insisted, the Prophet ﷺ got angry. He then said to the people, "Ask me anything you like." A man asked, "Who is my father?" The Prophet ﷺ replied, "Your father is Hudhāfa." Then another man got up and said, "Who is my father, O Allāh's Messenger?" He replied, "Your father is Salīm, Maula (the freed slave) of Shaiba." So when 'Umar saw that (the anger) on the face of the Prophet ﷺ he said, "O Allāh's Messenger! We repent to Allāh عزوجل (for offending you)."

٩٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ بُرَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى قَالَ: سُئِلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَنْ أَشْيَاءَ كَرِهَهَا، فَلَمَّا أَكْثَرَ عَلَيْهِ غَضِبَ ثُمَّ قَالَ لِلنَّاسِ: «سَلُونِي عَمَّا شِئْتُمْ»، قَالَ رَجُلٌ: «مَنْ أَبِي؟ قَالَ: «أَبُوكَ حُدَاْفَةُ»، فَقَامَ آخَرُ فَقَالَ: «مَنْ أَبِي يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ فَقَالَ: «أَبُوكَ سَالِمٌ مَوْلَى شَيْبَةَ»، فَلَمَّا رَأَى عُمَرُ مَا فِي وَجْهِهِ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّا نَتُوبُ إِلَى اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ. [انظر: ٧٢٩١]

(29) CHAPTER. Whoever knelt down before the *Imām* or a (religious) preacher.

(٢٩) **بَابٌ** مَنْ بَرَكَ عَلَى رُكْبَتَيْهِ عِنْدَ الإِمَامِ أَوْ الْمُحَدِّثِ

93. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: One day Allāh's Messenger ﷺ came out

٩٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ قَالَ:

(before the people) and ‘Abdullāh bin Ḥudhāfa stood up and asked (him) “Who is my father?” The Prophet replied, “Your father is Ḥudhāfa.” The Prophet ﷺ told them repeatedly (in anger) to ask him anything they liked. ‘Umar knelt down before the Prophet ﷺ and said thrice, “We accept Allāh as (our) Lord and Islām as (our) religion and Muḥammad as (our) Prophet.” After that the Prophet ﷺ became silent.

أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ خَرَجَ فِقَامَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ حُدَافَةَ فَقَالَ: مَنْ أَبِي؟ فَقَالَ: «أَبُوكَ حُدَافَةُ»، ثُمَّ أَكْثَرَ أَنْ يَقُولَ: «سَلُونِي»، فَبَرَكَ عُمَرُ عَلَى رُكْبَتَيْهِ فَقَالَ: رَضِينَا بِاللَّهِ رَبًّا، وَبِالْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا، وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ نَبِيًّا، فَسَكَتَ. [انظر: ٥٤٠، ٧٤٩، ٤٦٢١، ٦٣٦٢، ٦٤٦٨، ٧٠٨٩، ٧٠٩٠، ٧٠٩١، ٧٢٩٤، ٧٢٩٥]

(30) CHAPTER. Repeating one’s talk thrice in order to make others understand.

The Prophet ﷺ said: “Beware from giving a false statement,” and he kept on repeating it. (See *Hadīth* No.2654, Vol.3). Ibn ‘Umar said that the Prophet ﷺ said thrice, “Haven’t I conveyed Allāh’s Message (to you?)”

(٣٠) بَابٌ مِّنْ أَعَادَ الْحَدِيثَ ثَلَاثًا لِيُفْهَمَ عَنْهُ،

فَقَالَ: «أَلَا وَقَوْلُ الزُّورِ» فَمَا زَالَ يُكْرَرُهَا. وَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «هَلْ بَلَّغْتُ؟» ثَلَاثًا.

94. Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه: Whenever the Prophet ﷺ asked permission to enter, he knocked the door thrice with greeting and whenever he spoke a sentence (said a thing) he used to repeat it thrice. (See *Hadīth* No.6244, Vol.8).

٩٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُهُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ثُمَامَةُ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَنَّهُ كَانَ إِذَا سَلَّمَ سَلَّمَ ثَلَاثًا، وَإِذَا تَكَلَّمَ بِكَلِمَةٍ أَعَادَهَا ثَلَاثًا. [انظر: ٩٥، ٦٢٤٤]

95. Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه: Whenever the Prophet ﷺ spoke a sentence (said a thing), he used to repeat it thrice so that the people could understand it properly from him and whenever he asked permission to enter, (he knocked the door) thrice with greeting.

٩٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُهُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ثُمَامَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَنَّهُ كَانَ إِذَا تَكَلَّمَ بِكَلِمَةٍ أَعَادَهَا ثَلَاثًا

96. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Amr رضي الله عنه: Once Allāh's Messenger ﷺ remained behind us in a journey. He joined us while we were performing ablution for the 'Asr prayer which was overdue. We were just passing wet hands over our feet (not washing them properly) so the Prophet ﷺ addressed us in a loud voice and said twice or thrice, "Save your heels from the fire."

(31) CHAPTER. A man teaching (religion to) his woman-slave and his family.

97. Narrated Abū Burdā's father رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Three persons will have a double reward:

1. A person from the people of the Scriptures (a Jew or a Christian) who believed in his Prophet [Iesa (Jesus) or Mūsa (Moses) عليهما السلام] and then believed in Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ (i.e., has embraced Islām).
2. A slave who fulfils his duties to Allāh and also to his master.
3. A master of a woman-slave who teaches her good manners and educates her in the best possible way (the religion) and manumits her and then marries her."

حَتَّى تُفْهَمَ، وَإِذَا أَتَى عَلَى قَوْمٍ فَسَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِمْ سَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِمْ ثَلَاثًا. [راجع: ٩٤]

٩٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بَشِيرٍ، عَنْ يُوسُفَ بْنِ مَاهَكٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو قَالَ: تَخَلَّفَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ سَافِرِنَاهُ، فَأَذْرَكْنَا وَقَدْ أَرْهَقْنَا الصَّلَاةَ، صَلَاةَ الْعَصْرِ، وَنَحْنُ نَتَوَضَّأُ، فَجَعَلْنَا نَمْسُحُ عَلَى أَرْجُلِنَا، فَنَادَى بِأَعْلَى صَوْتِهِ: «وَيْلٌ لِلْأَعْقَابِ مِنَ النَّارِ» مَرَّتَيْنِ أَوْ ثَلَاثًا. [راجع: ٦٠]

(٣١) بَابُ تَعْلِيمِ الرَّجُلِ أُمَّتَهُ وَأَهْلَهُ

٩٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَلَامٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُحَارِبِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا صَالِحُ بْنُ حَيَّانَ قَالَ: قَالَ عَامِرُ السَّعْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «ثَلَاثَةٌ لَهُمْ أَجْرَانِ: رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ آمَنَ بِنَبِيِّهِ وَأَمَنَ بِمُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، وَالْعَبْدُ الْمَمْلُوكُ إِذَا أَدَّى حَقَّ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَحَقَّ مَوْلَاهُ، وَرَجُلٌ كَانَتْ عِنْدَهُ أُمَّةٌ فَأَدَّبَهَا فَأَحْسَنَ تَأْدِيبَهَا وَعَلَّمَهَا فَأَحْسَنَ تَعْلِيمَهَا ثُمَّ أَعْتَقَهَا فَتَزَوَّجَهَا فَلَهُ أَجْرَانِ».

ثُمَّ قَالَ عَامِرٌ: أَعْطَيْنَاكَهَا بِغَيْرِ شَيْءٍ، قَدْ كَانَ يُرَكَّبُ فِيهَا دُونَهَا إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ. [انظر: ٢٥٤٤، ٢٥٤٧، ٢٥٥١،

(32) CHAPTER. The preaching (and teaching) of the (religious) knowledge to women by the *Imām* (Chief):

98. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Once Allāh's Messenger ﷺ came out while Bilāl was accompanying him. He went towards the women thinking that they had not heard him (i.e. his religious talk). So he preached them and ordered them to give alms. (Hearing that) the women started giving alms; some donated their ear-rings, some gave their rings and Bilāl was collecting them in the corner of his garment.

(٣٢) بَابُ عِظَةِ الْإِمَامِ النَّسَاءِ وَتَعْلِيمِهِنَّ

٩٨ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أُيُوبَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَطَاءً، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: أَشْهَدُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ - أَوْ قَالَ عَطَاءً أَشْهَدُ عَلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ - خَرَجَ وَمَعَهُ بِلَالٌ فَظَنَّ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يُسْمِعِ النَّسَاءَ فَوَعَّظَهُنَّ وَأَمَرَهُنَّ بِالصَّدَقَةِ، فَجَعَلَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ تُلْقِي الْقُرْطَ وَالخَاتَمَ، وَبِلَالٌ يَأْخُذُ فِي طَرَفِ ثَوْبِهِ. وَقَالَ إِسْمَاعِيلُ: عَنْ أُيُوبَ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ. وَقَالَ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَشْهَدُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [انظر: ٨٦٣، ٩٦٢، ٩٦٤، ٩٧٥، ٩٧٧، ٩٧٩، ٩٨٩، ١٤٣١، ١٤٤٩، ٤٨٩٥، ٥٢٤٩، ٥٨٨٠، ٥٨٨١، ٥٨٨٣، ٧٣٢٥]

(33) CHAPTER. Eagerness to (learn) the *Hadīth*.

99. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I said, "O Allāh's Messenger!, Who will be the luckiest person, who will gain your intercession on the Day of Resurrection?" Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "O Abū Hurairah! I have thought that none will ask me about it before you as I know your eagerness to (learn) the *Aḥādīth*. The luckiest person who will have my intercession on the Day of Resurrection will be the one who said sincerely from (the bottom of) his heart '*Lā ilāha illallāh*' (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh)."

(٣٣) بَابُ الْجُرُصِ عَلَى الْحَدِيثِ

٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ أَبِي عَمْرٍو، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، مَنْ أَسْعَدَ النَّاسِ بِسَفَاعَتِكَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ؟ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَقَدْ ظَنَنْتُ يَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ أَنْ لَا يَسْأَلُنِي عَنْ هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ أَحَدٌ أَوْلَ مِنْكَ لِمَا رَأَيْتُ مِنْ جِرْصِكَ عَلَى

الْحَدِيثِ، أَسْعَدُ النَّاسِ بِشَفَاعَتِي يَوْمَ
الْقِيَامَةِ مَنْ قَالَ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ خَالِصًا
مِنْ قَلْبِهِ أَوْ نَفْسِهِ». [انظر: ٦٥٧٠]

(34) CHAPTER. How the (religious) knowledge will be taken away?

And ‘Umar bin ‘Abdul ‘Aziz wrote to Abū Bakr bin Ḥazm, “Look for the knowledge of *Ḥadīth* and get it written, as I am afraid that religious knowledge will vanish and the religious learned men will pass away (die). Do not accept anything save the *Ḥadīth* of the Prophet ﷺ. Spread knowledge and teach the ignorant, for knowledge does not vanish except when it is kept secretly (to oneself).”

100. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Amr bin Al-‘Āṣi رضي الله عنهما saying, “Allāh does not take away the knowledge by taking it away from (the hearts of) the people, but takes it away by the death of the religious learned men till when none of the religious learned men remains, people will take as their leaders ignorant persons who when consulted will give their verdict without knowledge. So they will go astray and will lead the people astray.”

(35) CHAPTER. Should a day be fixed for women in order to teach them religion (apart from men)?

101. Narrated Abū Sa‘īd Al-Khudrī رضي الله عنه: Some women requested the Prophet

(٣٤) بَابُ كَيْفَ يُقْبَضُ الْعِلْمُ؟

وَكَتَبَ عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ إِلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ بْنِ حَزْمٍ: انظُرْ مَا كَانَ مِنْ حَدِيثِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَاكْتُبْهُ، فَإِنِّي خِفْتُ ذُرُوسَ الْعِلْمِ وَذَهَابَ الْعُلَمَاءِ. وَلَا يُتْبَلُ إِلَّا حَدِيثَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَلْيُفَسِّحُوا الْعِلْمَ، وَلْيَجْلِسُوا حَتَّى يَعْلَمَ مَنْ لَا يَعْلَمُ، فَإِنَّ الْعِلْمَ لَا يَهْلِكُ حَتَّى يَكُونَ سِرًّا.

١٠٠ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي أُوَيْسٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ الْعَاصِي قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَقْبِضُ الْعِلْمَ انْتِزَاعًا يَنْتَزِعُهُ مِنَ الْعِبَادِ، وَلَكِنْ يَقْبِضُ الْعِلْمَ بِقَبْضِ الْعُلَمَاءِ حَتَّى إِذَا لَمْ يَبْقَ عَالِمٌ اتَّخَذَ النَّاسُ رُؤُوسًا جُهَالًا، فَسُئِلُوا فَأَفْتَوْا بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ فَضَلُّوا وَأَضَلُّوا».

قَالَ الْفَرَبْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبَّاسٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ هِشَامِ نَحْوَهُ. [انظر: ٧٣٠٧]

(٣٥) بَابُ هَلْ يَجْعَلُ لِلنِّسَاءِ يَوْمًا عَلَى حِدَّةٍ فِي الْعِلْمِ؟

١٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا

ﷺ to fix a day for them as the men were taking all his time. On that he ﷺ promised them one day for religious lessons and commandments. Once during such a lesson the Prophet ﷺ said, "A woman whose three children die⁽¹⁾ will be shielded by them from the Hell-fire." On that a woman asked, "If only two die?" He replied, "Even two (will shield her from the Hell-fire)."

شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ الْأَصْبَهَانِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا صَالِحٍ ذُكْوَانَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «عَلَبْنَا عَلَيْكَ الرَّجَالُ فَاجْعَلْ لَنَا يَوْمًا مِنْ نَفْسِكَ، فَوَعَدَهُنَّ يَوْمًا لَقِيَهُنَّ فِيهِ فَوَعَّظَهُنَّ وَأَمَرَهُنَّ، فَكَانَ فِيهَا قَوْلٌ لَهُنَّ «مَا مِنْكُنَّ امْرَأَةٌ تُقَدِّمُ ثَلَاثَةً مِنْ وَلَدِهَا إِلَّا كَانَ لَهَا جِجَابًا مِنَ النَّارِ» فَقَالَتْ امْرَأَةٌ: «وَأَتَيْنِينَ؟» فَقَالَ: «وَأَتَيْنِينَ».

[انظر: ١٢٤٩، ٧٣١٠]

102. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رضي الله عنه as above (the subnarrators are different). Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه qualified the three children (referred to in the above mentioned *Hadīth*) as not having reached the age of committing sins (i.e., age of puberty).

١٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُذْرٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْأَصْبَهَانِيِّ، عَنْ ذُكْوَانَ، عَنِ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِهَذَا.

وَعَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْأَصْبَهَانِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: «ثَلَاثَةٌ لَمْ يَبْلُغُوا الْحِنْتَ». [انظر: ١٢٥٠]

(36) CHAPTER. Whoever heard something (but did not understand it) and then asked again till he understood it completely.

(٣٦) بَابُ مَنْ سَمِعَ شَيْئًا فَرَاغَعَ حَتَّى يَعْرِفَهُ

103. Narrated Ibn Abī Mulaika: Whenever 'Aishah رضي الله عنها (the wife of the Prophet ﷺ) heard anything which she did not understand, she used to ask again till she understood it completely. ('Aishah said:) "Once the Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever will be called to account (about his deeds on the Day

١٠٣ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا نَافِعُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ كَانَتْ لَا تَسْمَعُ شَيْئًا لَا تَعْرِفُهُ إِلَّا رَاجَعَتْ فِيهِ حَتَّى تَعْرِفَهُ،

(1) (H.101) If she will bear their deaths with patience for getting reward from Allāh.

of Resurrection) will surely be punished.” I said, “Doesn’t Allāh say:

‘He surely will receive an easy reckoning.’
” (V.84 :8)

The Prophet ﷺ replied, “This means only the presentation of the accounts, but whoever will be argued about his account, will certainly be perished (or ruined)”.

(37) CHAPTER. It is incumbent on those who are present [in a religious meeting (or conference)] to convey the knowledge to those who are absent.

This statement has come from the Prophet ﷺ on the authority of Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما.

104. Narrated Sa‘īd عنه رضي الله عنه: Abū Shuraiḥ said, [When ‘Amr bin Sa‘īd was sending the troops to Makkah (to fight ‘Abdullāh bin Az-Zubair)] I said to him (‘Amr): O chief! Allow me to tell you what the Prophet ﷺ said on the day following the conquest of Makkah. My ears heard and my heart comprehended, and I saw him with my own eyes, when he said it. He ﷺ glorified and praised Allāh and then said, “Allāh تعالى and not the people has made Makkah a sanctuary. So anybody who has belief in Allāh and the Last Day (i.e. a Muslim) should neither shed blood in it nor cut down its trees. If anybody argues that fighting is allowed in Makkah as Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ did fight (in Makkah), tell him that Allāh gave permission to His Messenger ﷺ, but He did not give it to you.” The Prophet ﷺ added: “Allāh allowed me only for a few hours on that day (of the conquest) and today (now) its sanctity is the same (valid) as it was before. So it is incumbent upon those who are present to convey it (this information) to

وَأَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ حُوسِبَ عُدْبَ» قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَقُلْتُ: أَوْلَيْسَ يَقُولُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿سَوْفَ يُحَاسَبُ حِسَابًا يَسِيرًا﴾ [الانشقاق: ٨]؟ قَالَتْ: فَقَالَ: «إِنَّمَا ذَلِكَ الْعَرَضُ، وَلَكِنْ مَنْ نُوقِسَ الْحِسَابَ يَهْلِكُ». [انظر: ٤٩٣٩،

[٦٥٣٧، ٦٥٣٦

(٣٧) بَابُ لِيَبْلِغَ الْعِلْمَ الشَّاهِدُ الْغَائِبِ،

قَالَهُ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

١٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدٌ عَنْ أَبِي شُرَيْحٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ لِعَمْرٍو بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، وَهُوَ يَبْعَثُ الْبُعُوثَ إِلَى مَكَّةَ: ائِذْنُ لِي أَبِيهَا الْأَمِيرُ أُحَدِّثُكَ قَوْلًا قَامَ بِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الْغَدَ مِنْ يَوْمِ الْفَتْحِ سَمِعْتُهُ أُذْنًا، وَوَعَاهُ قَلْبِي، وَأُبْصِرْتُهُ عَيْنًا، حِينَ تَكَلَّمَ بِهِ حَمْدُ اللَّهِ وَأَنْتَى عَلَيْهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّ مَكَّةَ حَرَّمَهَا اللَّهُ، وَلَمْ يُحَرِّمْهَا النَّاسُ، فَلَا يَحِلُّ لِأَمْرِي يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ أَنْ يَسْفِكَ بِهَا دَمًا، وَلَا يَعْصِدَ بِهَا شَجَرَةً، فَإِنْ أَحَدٌ تَرَحَّصَ لِقِتَالِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِيهَا فَقُولُوا: إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ آذَنَ لِرَسُولِهِ وَلَمْ يَأْذُنْ لَكُمْ، وَإِنَّمَا آذَنَ لِي فِيهَا سَاعَةً مِنْ نَهَارٍ، ثُمَّ

those who are absent.” Abū Shuraiḥ was asked, “What did ‘Amr reply?” He said ‘Amr said, “O Abū Shuraiḥ! I know better than you (in this respect). Makkah does not give protection to one who disobeys (Allāh) or runs after committing murder, or theft (and takes refuge in Makkah).”

عَادَتْ حُرْمَتُهَا الْيَوْمَ كَحُرْمَتِهَا بِالْأَمْسِ، وَلِيُبَلِّغَ الشَّاهِدُ الْغَائِبَ، فَقِيلَ لِأَبِي شُرَيْحٍ: مَا قَالَ عَمْرُو؟ قَالَ: أَنَا أَعْلَمُ مِنْكَ يَا أَبَا شُرَيْحٍ، إِنَّ مَكَّةَ لَا تُعِيدُ عَاصِيًا وَلَا فَارًّا بِدَمٍ وَلَا فَارًّا بِحَرْبَةٍ. [انظر: ١٨٣٢، ٤٢٩٥]

105. Narrated Abū Bakrah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “No doubt your blood, property;... the subnarrator Muḥammad thought that Abū Bakrah had also mentioned ‘and your honour (chastity)’... are sacred to one another as is the sanctity of this day of yours in this month of yours. It is incumbent on those who are present to inform those who are absent.” (Muḥammad the subnarrator used to say, “Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ told the truth.”) The Prophet ﷺ repeated twice: “No doubt! Haven’t I conveyed Allāh’s Message to you.”

١٠٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ: ذَكَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ قَالَ: «فَإِنَّ دِمَاءَكُمْ وَأَمْوَالَكُمْ - قَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ: وَأَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ: وَأَعْرَاضَكُمْ - عَلَيْكُمْ حَرَامٌ، كَحُرْمَةِ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا فِي شَهْرِكُمْ هَذَا، أَلَا لِيُبَلِّغَ الشَّاهِدُ الْغَائِبَ»، وَكَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ يَقُولُ: صَدَقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ ذَلِكَ «أَلَا هَلْ بَلَّغْتُ؟» مَرَّتَيْنِ. [راجع: ٦٨]

(38) CHAPTER. The sin of a person who tells a lie against the Prophet ﷺ.

(٣٨) بَابُ إِثْمِ مَنْ كَذَبَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ

106. Narrated ‘Alī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Do not tell a lie against me for whoever tells a lie against me (intentionally) then he will surely enter the Hell-fire.”

١٠٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْجَعْدِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَنْصُورٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَبِيعَ بْنَ جِرَاشٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ عَلِيًّا يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَكْذِبُوا عَلَيَّ فَإِنَّهُ مَنْ كَذَبَ عَلَيَّ فَلْيَلِجِ النَّارَ».

107. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin Az-Zubair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: I said to my father, “I do not hear from you any narration (Ḥadīth) of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ as I hear (his narrations) from so-and-so?” Az-Zubair

١٠٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ جَامِعِ بْنِ شَدَّادٍ، عَنْ عَامِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ

replied, "I was always with him (the Prophet ﷺ) and I heard him saying, 'Whoever tells a lie against me (intentionally) then (surely) let him occupy his seat in Hell-fire.'"

108. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The fact which stops me from narrating a great number of *Ahādith* to you is that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever tells a lie against me intentionally, then (surely) let him occupy his seat in Hell-fire."

109. Narrated Salama رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, "Whoever (intentionally) ascribes to me what I have not said, then (surely) let him occupy his seat in Hell-fire."

110. Narrated Abu Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Name yourselves with my name (use my name) but do not name yourselves with my *Kunya* name (i.e.. Abū Qāsim). And whoever sees me in a dream then surely he has seen me for Satan cannot impersonate me. And whoever tells a lie against me intentionally, then (surely) let him occupy his seat in Hell-fire."

قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِلرُّبَيْرِ: إِنِّي لَا أَسْمَعُكَ تُحَدِّثُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَمَا يُحَدِّثُ فُلَانٌ وَفُلَانٌ، قَالَ: أَمَا إِنِّي لَمْ أَفَارِقْهُ وَلَكِنْ سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ كَذَبَ عَلَيَّ فَلْيَتَبَوَّأْ مَقْعَدَهُ مِنَ النَّارِ».

١٠٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، قَالَ: قَالَ أَنَسٌ: إِنَّهُ لَيَمْنَعُنِي أَنْ أُحَدِّثَكُمْ حَدِيثًا كَثِيرًا أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ تَعَمَّدَ عَلَيَّ كَذِبًا فَلْيَتَبَوَّأْ مَقْعَدَهُ مِنَ النَّارِ».

١٠٩ - حَدَّثَنَا الْمَكِّيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ عَنْ سَلَمَةَ ابْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ يَقُلْ عَلَيَّ مَا لَمْ أَقُلْ فَلْيَتَبَوَّأْ مَقْعَدَهُ مِنَ النَّارِ».

١١٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ أَبِي حَصِينٍ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «تَسَمَّوْا بِأَسْمِي وَلَا تَكْتَنُوا بِكُنْيَتِي، وَمَنْ رَأَنِي فِي الْمَنَامِ فَقَدْ رَأَنِي، فَإِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ لَا يَتَمَثَّلُ فِي صُورَتِي، وَمَنْ كَذَبَ عَلَيَّ مُتَعَمِّدًا فَلْيَتَبَوَّأْ مَقْعَدَهُ مِنَ النَّارِ». [انظر:

[٦٩٩٣، ٦١٩٧، ٦١٨٨، ٣٥٣٩]

(39) CHAPTER. The writing of knowledge.

111. Narrated Ash-Sha'bī: Abū Juhaifa said, "I asked 'Alī, 'Have you got any book (which has been revealed to the Prophet ﷺ

(٣٩) بَابُ كِتَابَةِ الْعِلْمِ

١١١ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ سَلَامٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَكَيْعٌ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ