

Prophet Mūsa (Moses). Ibn ‘Abbās said that he was Khiḍr. Meanwhile, Ubai bin Ka'b passed by them and Ibn ‘Abbās called him, saying "My friend (Hur) and I have differed regarding Mūsa's companion whom he asked the way to meet. Have you heard the Prophet ﷺ mentioning something about him?" He said, "Yes. I heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, 'While Mūsa (عليه السلام) was sitting in the company of some Israelites, a man came and asked him: Do you know anyone who is more learned than you? Mūsa (عليه السلام) replied: No. So Allāh sent the Divine Revelation to Mūsa (عليه السلام): Yes, Our slave Khiḍr (is more learned than you). Mūsa (عليه السلام) asked (Allāh) how to meet him (Khiḍr). So Allāh made the fish as a sign for him and he was told that when the fish was lost, he should return (to the place where he had lost it) and there he would meet him (Al-Khiḍr). So Mūsa (عليه السلام) went on looking for the sign of the fish in the sea. The boy-servant of Mūsa (عليه السلام) said to him: Do you remember when we betook ourselves to the rock, I indeed forgot the fish, none but Satan made me forget to remember it. On that Mūsa (عليه السلام) said: That is what we have been seeking! (V.18:64) So they went back retracing their footsteps, and found Khiḍr. (And) what happened further to them is narrated by Allāh in His Book — the Qur'an. (V.18:54 up to V.18:82)

إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ عُبَيْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، أَخْبَرَهُ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّهُ تَمَارَى هُوَ وَالْحُرُّ بْنُ قَيْسِ بْنِ حِصْنِ الْفَرَارِيِّ فِي صَاحِبِ مُوسَى: فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: هُوَ خَضِرٌ، فَمَرَّ بِهِمَا أَبِي بْنُ كَعْبٍ، فَدَعَاهُ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي تَمَارَيْتُ أَنَا وَصَاحِبِي هَذَا فِي صَاحِبِ مُوسَى الَّذِي سَأَلَ مُوسَى السَّبِيلَ إِلَى لُقْيِهِ: هَلْ سَمِعْتَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَذْكُرُ شَأْنَهُ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «بَيْنَمَا مُوسَى فِي مَلَأٍ مِنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ، جَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ، فَقَالَ: هَلْ تَعْلَمُ أَحَدًا أَعْلَمَ مِنْكَ؟ قَالَ مُوسَى: لَا، فَأَوْحَى اللَّهُ إِلَى مُوسَى: بَلَى عِبْدُنَا خَضِرٌ، فَسَأَلَ مُوسَى السَّبِيلَ إِلَيْهِ، فَجَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَهُ الْحُوتَ آيَةً وَقِيلَ لَهُ: إِذَا فَقَدْتَ الْحُوتَ فَارْجِعْ فَإِنَّكَ سَتَلْقَاهُ، وَكَانَ يَتَّبِعُ أَثَرَ الْحُوتِ فِي الْبَحْرِ، فَقَالَ لِمُوسَى فَتَاهُ: أَرَأَيْتَ إِذْ أَوْيْنَا إِلَى الصَّخْرَةِ فَإِنِّي نَسِيتُ الْحُوتَ وَمَا أَنْسَانِيهِ إِلَّا الشَّيْطَانُ أَنْ أَذْكُرَهُ، قَالَ: ذَلِكَ مَا كُنَّا نَبْغِي، فَارْتَدَّا عَلَى آثَارِهِمَا قَصَصًا فَوَجَدَا خَضِرًا فَكَانَ مِنْ شَأْنِهِمَا الَّذِي قَصَّ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ فِي كِتَابِهِ». [انظر: ۷۸، ۱۲۲، ۲۲۶۷، ۲۷۲۸، ۳۲۷۸، ۳۴۰۰، ۳۴۰۱، ۴۷۲۵]

(17) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ: "O Allāh! Bestow on him (Ibn 'Abbās) the knowledge of the Book (the Qur'ān)."

75. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Once the Prophet ﷺ embraced me and said, "O Allāh! Bestow on him the knowledge of the Book (the Qur'ān)."

(18) CHAPTER. At what age may a youth be listened to (i.e. quotation of the *Hadūth* from a boy be acceptable).

76. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Once I came riding a she-ass and had (just) attained the age of puberty. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) at Minā. There was no wall in front of him and I passed in front of some of the rows while they were offering their *Ṣalāt*. There I let the she-ass loose to graze and entered the row, and nobody objected to it.

77. Narrated Maḥmūd bin Rabī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: When I was a boy of five, I remember, the Prophet ﷺ took water from a bucket (used for getting water out of a well) with his mouth and threw it on my face.

[٤٧٢٦، ٤٧٢٧، ٦٦٧٢، ٧٤٧٨]

(١٧) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ عَلِّمَهُ الْكِتَابَ»

٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: ضَمَّنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ عَلِّمَهُ الْكِتَابَ». [انظر: ١٤٣، ٣٧٥٦، ٧٢٧٠]

(١٨) بَابُ مَتَى يَصِحُّ سَمَاعُ الصَّغِيرِ

٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: أَقْبَلْتُ رَاكِبًا عَلَى حِمَارِ أَتَانٍ وَأَنَا يَوْمَئِذٍ قَدْ نَاهَرْتُ الْاِحْتِلَامَ وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُصَلِّي بِيَمِينِي إِلَى غَيْرِ جِدَارٍ فَمَرَرْتُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْ بَعْضِ الصَّفِّ، وَأَرْسَلْتُ الْأَتَانَ تَرْتَعُ، وَدَخَلْتُ فِي الصَّفِّ فَلَمْ يُنْكِرْ ذَلِكَ عَلَيَّ أَحَدٌ. [انظر: ٤٩٣، ٨٦١، ١٨٥٧، ٤٤١٢]

٧٧ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُسَهَّرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي الرَّبِيعِيُّ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الرَّبِيعِ قَالَ: عَقَلْتُ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مَجَّةً

مَجَّهَا فِي وَجْهِي وَأَنَا ابْنُ خَمْسِ
سِنِينَ مِنْ دَلْوٍ. [انظر: ١٨٩، ٨٣٩،
١١٨٥، ٦٣٥٤، ٦٤٢٢]

(19) CHAPTER. To go out in search of knowledge.

And Jābir bin 'Abdullāh travelled for one month to get a single *Hadīth* from 'Abdullāh bin Unais.

78. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا that he differed with Ḥur bin Qais bin Ḥiṣn Al-Fazārī regarding the companion of Prophet Mūsa (Moses). Meanwhile, Ubai bin Ka'b passed by them and Ibn 'Abbās called him saying, "My friend (Ḥur) and I have differed regarding Mūsa's (عليه السلام) companion whom he asked the way to meet. Have you heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ mentioning something about him? Ubai bin Ka'b said: "Yes, I heard the Prophet ﷺ mentioning something about him (saying), 'While Mūsa (عليه السلام) was sitting in the company of some Israelites, a man came and asked him: 'Do you know anyone who is more learned than you? Mūsa (عليه السلام) replied: No. So Allāh sent the Divine Revelation to Mūsa (عليه السلام): Yes, Our slave *Khiḍr* is more learned than you. Mūsa (عليه السلام) asked Allāh how to meet him (Al-*Khiḍr*). So Allāh made the fish a sign for him and he was told when the fish was lost, he should return (to the place where he had lost it) and there he would meet him (Al-*Khiḍr*). So Mūsa (عليه السلام) went on looking for the sign of the fish in the sea. The boy-servant of Mūsa (عليه السلام) said: Do you remember when we betook ourselves to the rock, I indeed forgot the fish, none but Satan made me forget to remember it. On that Mūsa (عليه السلام) said: That is what we have been seeking. So they went back retracing their foot steps, and found *Khiḍr* (and) what

(١٩) بَابُ الْخُرُوجِ فِي طَلَبِ الْعِلْمِ،
وَرَحَّلَ جَابِرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ مَسِيرَةَ
شَهْرٍ، إِلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أُنَيْسٍ فِي
حَدِيثٍ وَاحِدٍ.

٧٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْقَاسِمِ خَالِدُ بْنُ
خَلِيلٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ:
قَالَ الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا الرَّهْرِيُّ، عَنْ
عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ
مَسْعُودٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّهُ تَمَارَى
هُوَ وَالْحُرُّ بْنُ قَيْسِ ابْنِ حِصْنِ
الْفَزَارِيِّ فِي صَاحِبِ مُوسَى، فَمَرَّ
بِهِمَا أَبِي بْنُ كَعْبٍ فَدَعَاهُ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ،
فَقَالَ: إِنِّي تَمَارَيْتُ أَنَا وَصَاحِبِي هَذَا
فِي صَاحِبِ مُوسَى الَّذِي سَأَلَ السَّبِيلَ
إِلَى لُقْيَيْهِ: هَلْ سَمِعْتَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يَذْكُرُ شَأْنَهُ؟ فَقَالَ أَبِي: نَعَمْ، سَمِعْتُ
النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَذْكُرُ شَأْنَهُ، يَقُولُ: «بَيْنَمَا
مُوسَى فِي مَلَأٍ مِنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ إِذْ
جَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: أَتَعْلَمُ أَحَدًا أَعْلَمَ
مِنْكَ؟ قَالَ مُوسَى: لَا، فَأَوْحَى اللَّهُ
تَعَالَى إِلَى مُوسَى: بَلَى، عِنْدَنَا
خَضِرٌ، فَسَأَلَ السَّبِيلَ إِلَى لُقْيَيْهِ،
فَجَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَهُ الْحُوتَ آيَةً. وَقِيلَ لَهُ:
إِذَا فَقَدْتَ الْحُوتَ فَارْجِعْ فَإِنَّكَ
سَتَلْقَاهُ، فَكَانَ مُوسَى يَتَّبِعُ أَثَرَ الْحُوتِ

happened further about them is narrated by Allāh in His Book – the Qur’ān.” (V.18:54 up to V.18:82).

فِي الْبَحْرِ، فَقَالَ فَتَى مُوسَى لِمُوسَى :
أَرَأَيْتَ إِذْ أَوْبْنَا إِلَى الصَّخْرَةِ فَإِنِّي
نَسِيتُ الْحَوْتَ وَمَا أَنْسَانِيهِ إِلَّا
الشَّيْطَانُ أَنْ أَذْكَرَهُ. قَالَ مُوسَى :
ذَلِكَ مَا كُنَّا نَبْغِي، فَارْتَدَّا عَلَى
آثَارِهِمَا قَصَصًا، فَوَجَدَا خَضِرًا،
فَكَانَ مِنْ شَأْنِهِمَا مَا قَصَّ اللَّهُ فِي
كِتَابِهِ. [راجع: ٧٤]

(20) CHAPTER. The superiority of a person who learns (Islām, becomes a religious scholar) and then teaches it to others.

(٢٠) بَابُ فَضْلِ مَنْ عَلِمَ وَعَلَّمَ

79. Narrated Abū-Mūsa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “The example of guidance and knowledge with which Allāh has sent me is like abundant rain falling on the earth, some of which was fertile soil that absorbed rain-water and brought forth vegetation and grass in abundance. (And) another portion of it was hard and held the rain-water and Allāh benefited the people with it and they utilized it for drinking, making their animals drink from it and to irrigate the land for cultivation. (And) a portion of it was barren which could neither hold the water nor bring forth vegetation (then that land gave no benefits). The first is the example of the person who comprehends Allāh’s religion (Islām) and gets benefit (from the knowledge) which Allāh تعالى has revealed through me (the Prophet ﷺ) and learns and then teaches it to others. The (last example is that of a) person who does not care for it and does not take Allāh’s guidance revealed through me (He is like that barren land.)”

٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ،
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ أَسَامَةَ، عَنْ
بُرَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ
أَبِي مُوسَى عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَثَلُ
مَا بَعَثَنِي اللَّهُ مِنَ الْهُدَى وَالْعِلْمِ كَمَثَلِ
الْعَيْثِ الْكَثِيرِ أَصَابَ أَرْضًا، فَكَانَ
مِنْهَا نَقِيَّةٌ قَبِلَتِ الْمَاءَ فَأَنْبَتَتِ الْكَلَّا
وَالْمُشْبَّ الْكَثِيرَ. وَكَانَتْ مِنْهَا أَجَادِبُ
أَمْسَكَتِ الْمَاءَ فَفَنَعَّ اللَّهُ بِهَا النَّاسَ
فَشَرِبُوا وَسَقَوْا وَزَرَعُوا، وَأَصَابَ مِنْهَا
طَائِفَةٌ أُخْرَى إِنَّمَا هِيَ قِيعَانٌ لَا
تُمْسِكُ مَاءً وَلَا تُنْبِتُ كَلًّا، فَذَلِكَ
مَثَلُ مَنْ فُقِّعَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ وَنَفَعَهُ مَا
بَعَثَنِي اللَّهُ بِهِ فَعَلِمَ وَعَلَّمَ، وَمَثَلُ مَنْ
لَمْ يَرْفَعْ بِذَلِكَ رَأْسًا وَلَمْ يَقْبَلْ هُدَى
اللَّهِ الَّذِي أُرْسِلْتُ بِهِ».

قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ:
وَكَانَ مِنْهَا طَائِفَةٌ قَبِلَتِ الْمَاءَ، فَأَعَّ

يَعْلُوهُ الْمَاءُ، وَالصَّمْفُفُ الْمُسْتَوِي
مِنَ الْأَرْضِ.

(21) CHAPTER. (What is said regarding the disappearance of the (religious) knowledge and the appearance of (religious) ignorance.

And Rabi'a said, "It is not wise for a person who has been gifted with a part of the (religious) knowledge to ruin himself (by abstaining from teaching it to others)."

80. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "From among the portents of the Hour are (the following):

1. Religious knowledge will be taken away (by the death of religious learned men).
2. Ignorance (of religion) will prevail.
3. Drinking of alcoholic drinks (will be very common).
4. There will be prevalence of open illegal sexual intercourse.

81. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I will narrate to you a *Hadīth* which none will narrate to you after me. I heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying: "From among the portents of the Hour are (the following):

1. (Religious) knowledge will decrease (by the death of religious learned men).
2. Ignorance (of religion) will prevail.
3. There will be prevalence of open illegal sexual intercourse.
4. Women will increase in number and men will decrease in number so much so that fifty women will be looked after by one man. (See *Hadīth* No.1036. Vol.2).

(22) CHAPTER. The superiority of (religious) knowledge.

82. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "While I was sleeping, I saw that a cup full of milk was

(٢١) بَابُ رَفْعِ الْعِلْمِ وَظُهُورِ الْجَهْلِ،

وَقَالَ رَبِيعَةُ: لَا يَنْبَغِي لِأَحَدٍ عِنْدَهُ شَيْءٌ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ أَنْ يُصَيِّعَ نَفْسَهُ.

٨٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عِمْرَانُ بْنُ مَيْسَرَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ، عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ مِنْ أَشْرَاطِ السَّاعَةِ أَنْ يُرْفَعَ الْعِلْمُ، وَيَثْبُتَ الْجَهْلُ، وَيُشْرَبَ الْحَمْرُ، وَيَظْهَرَ الرِّزَا». [انظر: ٨١، ٥٢٣١، ٥٥٧٧، ٦٨٠٨]

٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ، قَالَ: لِأَحَدَتِكُمْ حَدِيثًا لَا يُحَدِّثُكُمْ أَحَدٌ بَعْدِي، سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مِنْ أَشْرَاطِ السَّاعَةِ: أَنْ يَقِلَّ الْعِلْمُ، وَيَظْهَرَ الْجَهْلُ، وَيَظْهَرَ الرِّزَا، وَتَكْثُرَ النِّسَاءُ، وَيَقِلَّ الرِّجَالُ، حَتَّى يَكُونَ لِخَمْسِينَ امْرَأَةً الْقِيمَ الْوَاحِدَ». [راجع: ٨٠]

(٢٢) بَابُ فَضْلِ الْعِلْمِ

٨٢ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عُفَيْرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلٌ، عَنِ

brought to me and I drank my fill till I noticed its (the milk) wetness coming out of my nails. Then I gave the remaining milk to 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb." (The Companions of the Prophet ﷺ) asked, "What have you interpreted (about this dream)? O Allāh's Messenger!", He replied, "(It is religious) knowledge."

ابن شهاب، عَنْ حَمْرَةَ بِنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «بَيْنَا أَنَا نَائِمٌ أُتِيتُ بِقَدَحٍ لَبَنٍ فَشَرِبْتُ حَتَّى إِنِّي لَأَرَى الرَّيَّ يَخْرُجُ فِي أَظْفَارِي، ثُمَّ أُعْطِيتُ فَضَلِي عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ». قَالُوا: فَمَا أَوْلَتْهُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: «الْعِلْمُ». [انظر:

[٣٦٨١، ٧٠٠٦، ٧٠٠٧، ٧٠٢٧، ٧٠٣٢]

(23) CHAPTER. To give a religious verdict while riding an animal or standing on anything else.

(٢٣) بَابُ الْفُتْيَا وَهُوَ وَقِفْتُ عَلَى الدَّابَّةِ وَغَيْرِهَا

83. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Amr bin Al 'Āṣ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ stopped (for a while near the *Jimār*) at Minā during his last *Hajj* for the people and they were asking him questions. A man came and said, "I forgot and got my head shaved before slaughtering the *Hady* (sacrificing animal)." The Prophet ﷺ said, "There is no harm, go and do the slaughtering now." Then another person came and said, "I forgot and slaughtered (the camel) before *Ramy* (throwing of the pebbles at the *Jamra*)." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Do it now (the *Ramy*) and there is no harm."

٨٣ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَيْسَى بْنِ طَلْحَةَ ابْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ الْعَاصِي أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَقَفَ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ بِمِنَى لِلنَّاسِ يَسْأَلُونَهُ، فَجَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: لَمْ أَشْعُرْ فَحَلَقْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَذْبَحَ؟ فَقَالَ: «أَذْبَحْ وَلَا حَرَجَ»، فَجَاءَ آخَرَ فَقَالَ: لَمْ أَشْعُرْ فَتَنَحَرْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَرْمِيَ؟ قَالَ: «ارْمِ وَلَا حَرَجَ»، فَمَا سُئِلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَنْ شَيْءٍ قُدِّمَ وَلَا أُخِّرَ إِلَّا قَالَ: افْعَلْ وَلَا حَرَجَ. [انظر: ١٢٤، ١٧٣٦، ١٧٣٧،

[١٧٣٨، ٦٦٦٥]

(24) CHAPTER. Whoever gave a religious verdict by beckoning or by nodding.

(٢٤) بَابُ مَنْ أَجَابَ الْفُتْيَا بِإِشَارَةِ الْيَدِ وَالرَّأْسِ

84. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās: رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: Somebody said to the Prophet ﷺ (during his last *Hajj*), "I did the slaughtering before

٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ

doing the *Ramy*.”⁽¹⁾ The Prophet ﷺ beckoned with his hand and said, “There is no harm in that.” Then another person said, “I got my head shaved before offering the sacrifice.” The Prophet ﷺ beckoned with his hand saying, “There is no harm in that.”

عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ سَأَلَ فِي حَاجَّتِهِ فَقَالَ: دَبَحْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أُرْمِيَ؟ فَأَوْمَأَ بِيَدِهِ، قَالَ: «لَا حَرَجَ»، وَقَالَ: حَلَقْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أُذْبِحَ؟ فَأَوْمَأَ بِيَدِهِ: «وَلَا حَرَجَ». [انظر: ١٧٢٢، ١٧٢٣، ١٧٣٤، ١٧٦٦]

85. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “(Religious) knowledge will be taken away (by the death of religious scholars), ignorance (in religion) and *Al-Fitn* (trials and afflictions) will appear; and *Harj* will increase.” It was asked, “What is *Harj*, O Allāh’s Messenger?” He replied by beckoning with his hand indicating “killing.” (See *Fath Al-Bārī*, Vol.I, page 192)

٨٥ - حَدَّثَنَا الْمَكِّيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَنْظَلَةُ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَقْبُضُ الْعِلْمُ، وَيَظْهَرُ الْجَهْلُ وَالْفِتْنُ، وَيَكْثُرُ الْهَرْجُ»، قِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَمَا الْهَرْجُ؟ فَقَالَ هَكَذَا بِيَدِهِ، فَحَرَفَهَا كَأَنَّهُ يُرِيدُ الْقَتْلَ. [انظر: ١٠٣٦، ١٤١٢، ٣٦٠٨، ٤٦٣٥، ٤٦٣٦، ٦٠٣٧، ٦٥٠٦، ٧١١٥، ٧٠٦١، ٦٩٣٥]

86. Narrated Asmā' (bint Abū Bakr) رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: I came to 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا while she was offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer), and said to her, “What has happened to the people?” She pointed out towards the sky. (I looked towards the mosque), and saw the people offering *Ṣalāt* (the prayer). 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا said, “*Subhān Allāh*.” I said to her, “Is there a sign?” She nodded with her head meaning, “Yes.” I, too, then stood (for the prayer of eclipse) till I became (nearly) unconscious and later on I poured water on my head. After the prayer, the Prophet ﷺ praised and glorified Allāh and then said, “Just now at this place I have seen what I have never seen before, including Paradise and Hell. No

٨٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ فَاطِمَةَ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ قَالَتْ: أَتَيْتُ عَائِشَةَ وَهِيَ تُصَلِّي فَقُلْتُ: مَا شَأْنُ النَّاسِ؟ فَأَشَارَتْ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ، فَإِذَا النَّاسُ قِيَامٌ، فَقَالَتْ: سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ. قُلْتُ: آيَةٌ، فَأَشَارَتْ بِرَأْسِهَا أَيْ: نَعَمْ، فَقُمْتُ حَتَّى عَلَانِي الْعَشِيِّ فَجَعَلْتُ أَصْبُ عَلَى رَأْسِي الْمَاءَ، فَحَمِدَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «مَا مِنْ شَيْءٍ

(1) (H.84) *Ramy*: i.e., throwing small stones at the *Jamarāt* and it is one of the ceremonies of *Hajj* during the days at Mina, the others are *Halaq* (shaving of the head-hair), *Dhabh* (slaughtering of *Hady*), and *Mobūt* (to sleep at night there at Mina)..

doubt it has been revealed to me that you will be put to trials in your graves, and these trials will be like the trials of *Al-Masīh Ad-Dajjāl* or nearly like it (the subnarrator is not sure which expression *Asmā* رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا used). You will be asked, 'What do you know about this man (Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ)?' Then the faithful believer (or *Asmā* رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا said a similar word) will reply, 'He is Muḥammad ﷺ, Allāh's Messenger who came to us with clear evidences and guidance and so we accepted his teachings and followed him. And he is Muḥammad ﷺ.' And he will repeat it thrice. Then the angels will say to him, 'Sleep in peace as we have come to know that you were a faithful believer.' On the other hand, a hypocrite or a doubtful person will reply, 'I do not know, but I heard the people saying something and so I said it' (the same)." [See Vol. 2, *Hadith* No. 1338]

لَمْ أَكُنْ أُرِيْتُهُ إِلَّا رَأَيْتُهُ فِي مَقَامِي حَتَّى الْجَنَّةِ وَالنَّارِ. فَأُوجِي إِلَيَّ أَنْتُمْ تُقْتَنُونَ فِي قُبُورِكُمْ مِثْلَ أَوْ قَرِيبًا - لَا أَدْرِي أَيَّ ذَلِكَ قَالَتْ أَسْمَاءُ - مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَسِيحِ الدَّجَالِ: يُقَالُ: مَا عَلِمَكَ بِهَذَا الرَّجُلِ؟ فَأَمَّا الْمُؤْمِنُ أَوْ الْمُؤَقِنُ - لَا أَدْرِي بَأَيِّهِمَا قَالَتْ أَسْمَاءُ - فَيَقُولُ: هُوَ مُحَمَّدٌ هُوَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، جَاءَنَا بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ وَالْهُدَى، فَأَجَبْنَا وَاتَّبَعْنَا، هُوَ مُحَمَّدٌ، ثَلَاثًا، فَيُقَالُ: نَمَّ صَالِحًا، قَدْ عَلِمْنَا إِنْ كُنْتَ لَمُوقِنًا بِهِ، وَأَمَّا الْمُنَافِقُ أَوْ الْمُرْتَابُ - لَا أَدْرِي أَيَّ ذَلِكَ قَالَتْ أَسْمَاءُ - فَيَقُولُ: لَا أَدْرِي، سَمِعْتُ النَّاسَ يَقُولُونَ شَيْئًا فَقُلْتُهُ». [انظر: ١٨٤، ٩٢٢، ١٠٥٣، ١٠٥٤، ١٠٦١،

١٢٣٥، ١٣٧٣، ٢٥١٩، ٢٥٢٠، ٧٢٨٧]

(25) CHAPTER. The Prophet ﷺ urged the people (mission) of 'Abdul Qais to memorize the faith and the (religious) knowledge (as he explained to them) and to inform (convey) to their people whom they have left behind (at home).

Narrated Mālik bin Al-Ḥuwairith that the Prophet ﷺ said to them, "Go back to your people and teach (religious knowledge) to them.

87. Narrated Abū Jamra رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I was an interpreter between the people and Ibn 'Abbās. Once Ibn 'Abbās said that a delegation of the tribe of 'Abdul Qais came to the Prophet ﷺ who asked them, "Who are the people (i.e. you)? (Or) who are the

(٢٥) بَابُ تَحْرِيزِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَوَدَّ عَبْدُ الْقَيْسِ عَلَى أَنْ يَحْفَظُوا الْإِيمَانَ وَالْعِلْمَ وَيُخْبِرُوا بِهِ مَنْ وَرَاءَهُمْ،

وَقَالَ مَالِكُ بْنُ الْحَوَيْرِثِ: قَالَ لَنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «ارْجِعُوا إِلَى أَهْلِيكُمْ فَعَلِمُوهُمْ».

٨٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُندَرٌ، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي جَمْرَةَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ أُتْرَجُّ مِنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ وَبَيْنَ النَّاسِ،

delegates?" They replied, "We are from the tribe of Rabī'a." Then the Prophet ﷺ said to them, "Welcome, O people [or said, "O delegation (of 'Abdul Qais)"]. Neither will you have disgrace nor will you regret." They said, "We have come to you from a distant place and there is the tribe of the infidels of Muḍar intervening between you and us and we cannot come to you except in the sacred month. So please order us to do something good (religious deeds), and that we may inform our people whom we have left behind (at home), and that we may enter Paradise (by acting on them.)" The Prophet ﷺ ordered them to do four things, and forbade them from four things. He ﷺ ordered them to believe in Allāh Alone, the Honourable the Majestic and said to them, "Do you know what is meant by believing in Allāh Alone?" They replied, "Allāh and His Messenger know better." Thereupon the Prophet ﷺ said, "That means to testify that *Lā ilāha illallāh wa anna Muḥammad-ar-Rasūl Allāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh and that Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allāh), *Iqāmat-as-Ṣalāt* [to perform *As-Salāt* (the compulsory congregational prayers) perfectly], to pay *Zakāt*, to observe *Saum* [fasts (during the month of Ramaḍān)], (and) to pay *Al-Kḥumus* (one-fifth of the booty to be given in Allāh's Cause)." Then he forbade them four things, namely *Ad-Dubbā'*, *Al-Ḥantam*, *Al-Muzaffat* (and) *An-Naqīr* or *Al-Muqaiyar* (These were the names of pots in which alcoholic drinks used to be prepared). The Prophet ﷺ further said, "Memorize them (these instructions) and tell them to the people whom you have left behind."

(26) CHAPTER. To travel seeking an answer to a problematic matter, and to teach it to one's family.

فَقَالَ: إِنَّ وَفَدَ عَبْدَ الْقَيْسِ أَتَوْا النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «مَنْ الْوَفْدُ؟ أَوْ مَنْ الْقَوْمُ؟» قَالُوا: رَبِيعَةٌ، فَقَالَ: «مَرْحَبًا بِالْقَوْمِ أَوْ بِالْوَفْدِ غَيْرِ حَزَايَا وَلَا نَدَامَى»، قَالُوا: إِنَّا نَأْتِيكَ مِنْ شُقَّةٍ بَعِيدَةٍ، وَبَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَكَ هَذَا الْحَيُّ مِنْ كَفَّارِ مُضَرَ، وَلَا نَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ نَأْتِيكَ إِلَّا فِي شَهْرِ حَرَامٍ، فَمَرْنَا بِأَمْرِ نُخَيْرٍ بِهِ مَنْ وَرَاءَنَا، نَدْخُلُ بِهِ الْجَنَّةَ، فَأَمَرَهُمْ بِأَرْبَعٍ وَنَهَاَهُمْ عَنِ أَرْبَعٍ، أَمَرَهُمْ بِالْإِيمَانِ بِاللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَحْدَهُ، قَالَ: «هَلْ تَدْرُونَ مَا الْإِيمَانُ بِاللَّهِ وَحْدَهُ؟» قَالُوا: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، قَالَ: «شَهَادَةٌ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَإِقَامُ الصَّلَاةِ، وَإِتْيَاءُ الرِّكَاعِ، وَصَوْمُ رَمَضَانَ، وَتَعْطُوا الْخُمْسَ مِنَ الْمَعْتَمِ»، وَنَهَاَهُمْ عَنِ الدَّبَائِ، وَالْحَنْتَمِ، وَالْمُرَقَّتِ - قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: رَبِّمَا قَالَ: «النَّقِيرِ»، وَرَبِّمَا قَالَ: «الْمُقَيْرِ» - قَالَ: «أَحْفَظُوهُ وَأَخْبِرُوهُ مَنْ وَرَاءَكُمْ». [راجع: ٥٣]

(٢٦) بَابُ الرِّحْلَةِ فِي الْمَسْأَلَةِ النَّازِلَةِ وَتَعْلِيمِ أَهْلِهِ

88. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Abī Mulaika Ṣaidi: 'Uqba bin Al-Ḥārith said that he had married the daughter of Abī Ihāb bin 'Azīz. Later on a woman came to him and said, "I have suckled (nursed) Uqba and the woman whom he married (his wife at my breast)." 'Uqba said to her, "Neither I knew that you have suckled (nursed) me nor did you tell me." Then he rode over to see Allāh's Messenger ﷺ at Al-Madīna and asked him about it. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "How can you keep her as a wife when it has been said (that she is your suckling foster-sister)?" Then Uqba divorced her, and she married another man.

٨٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مِقَاتٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ بْنِ أَبِي حُسَيْنٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي مَلِيكَةَ، عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، أَنَّهُ تَزَوَّجَ ابْنَةَ لِأَبِي إِهَابِ بْنِ عَزِيزٍ، فَأَتَتْهُ امْرَأَةٌ فَقَالَتْ: إِنِّي قَدْ أَرْضَعْتُ عُقْبَةَ، وَالَّتِي تَزَوَّجَ بِهَا، فَقَالَ لَهَا عُقْبَةُ: مَا أَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ أَرْضَعْتَنِي وَلَا أَخْبَرْتَنِي، فَرَكِبَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالْمَدِينَةِ فَسَأَلَهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «كَيْفَ وَقَدْ قِيلَ؟» فَفَارَقَهَا عُقْبَةُ وَنَكَحَتْ زَوْجًا غَيْرَهُ.

[انظر: ٢٠٥٢، ٢٦٤٠، ٢٦٥٩، ٢٦٦٠،

[٥١٠٤

(27) CHAPTER. To fix the duties in rotation for learning (religious) knowledge.

(٢٧) بَابُ التَّنَاوُبِ فِي الْعِلْمِ

89. Narrated 'Umar Ṣaidi: My Anṣārī neighbour from Banī Umayyā bin Zaid who used to live at 'Awālī Al-Madīna and I, used to visit the Prophet ﷺ by turns. He used to go one day and I another day. When I went, I used to bring the news of that day regarding the Divine Revelation and other things, and when he went, he used to do the same for me. Once my Anṣārī friend, in his turn (on returning from the Prophet ﷺ), knocked violently at my door and asked if I was there. I became horrified and came out to him. He said, "Today a great thing has happened." I then went to Ḥaḥṣa and saw her weeping. I asked her, "Did Allāh's Messenger ﷺ divorce you all?" She replied, "I do not know." Then, I entered upon the Prophet ﷺ and said while standing, "Have you divorced

٨٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ ح، قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: وَقَالَ ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي نَوْرٍ، عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ عُمَرَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ أَنَا وَجَارٌ لِي مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ فِي بَيْتِ أُمَيَّةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، وَهِيَ مِنْ عَوَالِي الْمَدِينَةِ، وَكُنَّا تَنَاوُبُ التَّنَزُّولَ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَنْزِلُ يَوْمًا وَأَنْزَلَ يَوْمًا، فَإِذَا نَزَلَتْ جِئْتُهُ بِخَبَرِ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمِ مِنَ الْوَحْيِ وَغَيْرِهِ، وَإِذَا نَزَلَ فَعَلَّ مِثْلَ