

apart from the Qur'ān)?' 'Alī replied, 'No, except Allāh's Book or the power of understanding which has been bestowed (by Allāh) upon a Muslim, or what is (written) in this sheet of paper (with me).'" Abū Juhaifa said, "I asked, 'What is (written) in this sheet of paper?' 'Alī replied, 'It deals with *Diya* [compensation (blood money) paid by the killer to the relatives of the victim in case of man slaughter only], the ransom for the releasing of the captives from the hands of the enemies, and the law that no Muslim should be killed in *Qisas* (equality in punishment) for the killing of (a disbeliever).'"

112. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: In the year of the conquest of Makkah, the tribe of Khuza'a killed a man from the tribe of Bani Laith in revenge for a killed person belonging to them. They informed the Prophet ﷺ about it. So he rode his *Rāhila* (she-camel for riding) and addressed the people saying, "Allāh held back the elephant or killing from Makkah. (The sub narrator is in doubt whether the Prophet ﷺ said "elephant" or "killing," as the Arabic words standing for these words have great similarity in shape), but He (Allāh) let His Messenger ﷺ and the believers overpower the infidels of Makkah. Beware! (Makkah is a sanctuary) Verily! Fighting in Makkah was not permitted for anyone before me, nor will it be permitted for anyone after me. It (war) in it was made legal for me for few hours or so on that day. No doubt it is at this moment a sanctuary, it is not allowed to uproot its thorny shrubs or to uproot its trees or to pick up its *Luqata* (fallen things) except by a person who will look for its owner (announce it publicly). And if somebody is killed, then his closest relative has the right to choose one of the two — the blood money (*Diya*) or

مُطَرَّفِي، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ أَبِي جُحَيْفَةَ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَلِيِّ: هَلْ عِنْدَكُمْ كِتَابٌ؟ قَالَ: لَا، إِلَّا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ، أَوْ فَهَمُّ أَعْيُنِهِ رَجُلٌ مُسْلِمٌ، أَوْ مَا فِي هَذِهِ الصَّحِيفَةِ، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: وَمَا فِي هَذِهِ الصَّحِيفَةِ؟ قَالَ: الْعَقْلُ، وَفِكَالُ الْأَسِيرِ، وَلَا يُقْتَلُ مُسْلِمٌ بِكَافِرٍ. [انظر: ١٨٧٠، ٣٠٤٧، ٣١٧٢، ٣١٧٩، ٦٧٥٥، ٦٩٠٣، ٦٩١٥، ٧٣٠٠]

١١٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ الْفَضْلُ بْنُ دُكَيْنٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ خُرَاعَةَ قَتَلُوا رَجُلًا مِنْ بَنِي لَيْثٍ عَامَ فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ بِقَيْتِلٍ مِنْهُمْ قَتَلُوهُ، فَأُخْبِرَ بِذَلِكَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَرَكِبَ رَاحِلَتَهُ فَخَطَبَ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ حَبَسَ عَنْ مَكَّةَ الْقِتْلَ - أَوْ الْفِيلَ، قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ كَذَا - قَالَ أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: وَسُلِّطَ عَلَيْهِمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ، أَلَا وَإِنَّهَا لَمْ تَحِلَّ لِأَحَدٍ قَبْلِي، وَلَمْ تَحِلَّ لِأَحَدٍ بَعْدِي، أَلَا وَإِنَّهَا أُحِلَّتْ لِي سَاعَةً مِنْ نَهَارٍ، أَلَا وَإِنَّهَا سَاعَتِي هَذِهِ، حَرَامٌ لَا يُحْتَلَى سَوْكُهَا، وَلَا يُعْضَدُ شَجَرُهَا، وَلَا تُلْتَقَطُ سَاقِطُهَا إِلَّا لِمُسْنِدٍ، فَمَنْ قُتِلَ فَهُوَ بِخَيْرِ النَّظَرَيْنِ: إِمَّا أَنْ يُعَقَلَ وَإِمَّا أَنْ يُقَادَ أَهْلُ الْقِتْلِ»، فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْيَمَنِ

retaliation, having the killer killed.” In the meantime a man from Yemen came and said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! Get that written for me.” The Prophet ﷺ ordered his Companions to write that for him. Then a man from Quraish said, “Except *Al-Idhkhir* (a type of grass that has good smell) O Allāh’s Messenger, as we use it in our houses and graves.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Except *Al-Idhkhir* i.e. *Al-Idhkhir* is allowed to be plucked.”

113. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: There is none among the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ who has narrated more *Aḥādīth* than I except ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Amr (bin Al-‘Ās) who used to write them and I never did the same.

114. Narrated ‘Ubaidullāh bin ‘Abdullāh: Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما said, “When the ailment of the Prophet ﷺ became worse, he said, ‘Bring for me (writing) paper and I will write for you a statement after which you will not go astray.’ But ‘Umar said, ‘The Prophet ﷺ is seriously ill, and we have got Allāh’s Book with us and that is sufficient for us.’ But the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ differed about this and there was a hue and cry. On that the Prophet ﷺ said to them, ‘Go away (and leave me alone). It is not right that you should quarrel in front of me.’”

Ibn ‘Abbās came out saying, “It was most unfortunate (a great disaster) that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ was prevented from writing that statement for them because of their

فَقَالَ: أَكْتُبُ لِي يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَقَالَ: «اَكْتُبُوا لِأَبِي فَلَانٍ»، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ: إِلَّا الْإِدْخَرَ إِلَّا الْإِدْخَرَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَإِنَّا نَجْعَلُهُ فِي بُيُوتِنَا وَقُبُورِنَا، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِلَّا الْإِدْخَرَ». [انظر: ٢٤٣٤، ٦٨٨٠]

١١٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو قَالَ: أَخْبَرْتَنِي وَهَبُ بْنُ مُبَبِّهِ عَنْ أَخِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: مَا مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَحَدٌ أَكْثَرَ حَدِيثًا عَنْهُ مِنِّي إِلَّا مَا كَانَ مِنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، فَإِنَّهُ كَانَ يَكْتُبُ وَلَا أَكْتُبُ. تَابَعَهُ مَعْمَرٌ، عَنْ هَمَّامٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ.

١١٤ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ وَهَبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا اسْتَدَّ بِالنَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَجَعَهُ قَالَ: «اِثْنُونِي بِكِتَابِ أَكْتُبُ لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لَا تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ»، قَالَ عَمْرٌو: إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عَلَبَهُ الْوَجَعُ وَعِنْدَنَا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ حَسْبُنَا، فَاحْتَلَفُوا وَكَثُرَ اللَّعْطُ، قَالَ: فَوُومُوا عَنِّي وَلَا يَنْبَغِي عِنْدِي التَّنَازُعُ، فَخَرَجَ ابْنُ

disagreement and noise.”

(Note : It is apparent from this *Hadīth* that Ibn ‘Abbās had witnessed the event and came out saying this statement . The truth is not so, for Ibn ‘Abbās used to say this statement on narrating the *Hadīth* and he had not witnessed the event personally. See *Fath Al-Bārī*, Vol.I, p.220 footnote.) (See also *Hadīth* No.3168, Vol.4).

(40) CHAPTER. The knowledge and its teaching and preaching at night.

115. Narrated Umm Salama رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا : One night Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ got up and said, “*Subhān Allāh!* How many *Al-Fitan* (trials and afflictions) have been descended tonight and how many treasures have been disclosed! Go and wake the sleeping lady occupants of these dwellings (his wives) up (for prayers). A well-dressed (person) in this world may be naked in the Hereafter.”

(41) CHAPTER. To speak about (religious) knowledge at night.

116. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا : Once the Prophet ﷺ led us in the ‘*Ishā*’ prayer during the last days of his life and after finishing it [the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) with *Taslim*] he said: “Do you realize (the importance of) this night?” Nobody present on the surface of the earth tonight will be living after the completion of one hundred years from this night.”

عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ الرِّزِيَّةَ كُلَّ الرِّزِيَّةِ مَا حَالَ بَيْنَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَبَيْنَ كِتَابِهِ. [انظر: ٤٤٣٢، ٣٠٥٣، ٣١٦٨، ٤٤٣١، ٤٤٣٢، ٥٦٦٩، ١٢٦٦]

(٤٠) بَابُ الْعِلْمِ وَالْعِظَةِ بِاللَّيْلِ

١١٥ - حَدَّثَنَا صَدَقَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ هِنْدٍ، عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ. وَعَمْرٍو وَيَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ هِنْدٍ، عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ، قَالَتْ: اسْتَيْقِظَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ ذَاتَ لَيْلَةٍ فَقَالَ: «سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ! مَاذَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّيْلَةَ مِنَ الْفِتَنِ، وَمَاذَا فُتِحَ مِنَ الْحَزَائِنِ، أَيَقِظُوا صَوَاحِبَ الْحُجَرِ، قُرْبَ كَاسِيَةِ فِي الدُّنْيَا غَارِيَةً فِي الْآخِرَةِ». [انظر: ١١٢٦، ٣٥٩٩، ٥٨٤٤، ٦٢١٨، ٧٠٦٩]

(٤١) بَابُ السَّمْرِ فِي الْعِلْمِ

١١٦ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عَفِيرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ خَالِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، وَأَبِي بَكْرِ بْنِ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ أَبِي حَتْمَةَ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ ابْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: صَلَّى بِنَا النَّبِيِّ ﷺ الْعِشَاءَ فِي آخِرِ حَيَاتِهِ، فَلَمَّا سَلَّمَ قَامَ

فَقَالَ: «أَرَأَيْتُمْ كَيْلَتَكُمْ هَذِهِ، فَإِنَّ رَأْسَ مِائَةِ سَنَةٍ مِنْهَا لَا يَبْقَى مِمَّنْ هُوَ عَلَى ظَهْرِ الْأَرْضِ أَحَدٌ». [انظر: ٥٦٤، ٦٠١]

117. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: I stayed overnight in the house of my aunt Maimūna bint Al-Ḥārith (the wife of the Prophet ﷺ) while the Prophet ﷺ was there with her during her night turn. The Prophet ﷺ offered the 'Ishā' prayer (in the mosque), returned home and after having prayed four Rak'ā, he slept. Later on he got up at night and then asked whether the boy (or he used a similar word) had slept? Then he got up for the Ṣalāt (prayer) and I stood up by his left side, but he made me stand to his right and offered five Rak'ā followed by two more Rak'ā. Then he slept and I heard him snoring and then (after a while) he left for the (Fajr) prayer.

١١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَكَمُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَعِيدَ ابْنَ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: بَثُّ فِي بَيْتِ خَالَتِي مَيْمُونَةَ بِنْتِ الْحَارِثِ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عِنْدَهَا فِي لَيْلَتِهَا، فَصَلَّى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الْعِشَاءَ ثُمَّ جَاءَ إِلَى مَنْزِلِهِ فَصَلَّى أَرْبَعَ رَكَعَاتٍ ثُمَّ نَامَ، ثُمَّ قَامَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «نَامَ الْعُلَمَاءُ»، أَوْ كَلِمَةً تُشَبِّهُهَا، ثُمَّ قَامَ فَقُمْتُ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ فَجَعَلَنِي عَنْ يَمِينِهِ فَصَلَّى حَمْسَ رَكَعَاتٍ، ثُمَّ صَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ نَامَ حَتَّى سَمِعْتُ عَطِيطَهُ - أَوْ حَطِيطَهُ - ثُمَّ خَرَجَ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ. [انظر: ١٣٨، ١٨٣، ٦٩٧، ٦٩٨، ٦٩٩، ٧٢٦، ٧٢٨، ٨٥٩، ١١٩٨، ٤٥٦٩، ٤٥٧٠، ٤٥٧١، ٤٥٧٢، ٥٩١٩، ٦٢١٥، ٦٣١٦، ٧٤٥٢]

(42) CHAPTER. (What is said regarding) the memorization of the (religious) knowledge.

118. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: People say that I have narrated many *Aḥādīth* (the Prophet's narrations). Had it not been for two Verses in the Qur'ān, I would not have narrated a single *Ḥadīth*, and the Verses are:

“Verily, those who conceal the clear proofs, and evidences and the guidance,

(٤٢) بَابُ جَفْظِ الْعِلْمِ

١١٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: إِنَّ النَّاسَ يَقُولُونَ: أَكْثَرَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ وَلَوْلَا آيَاتَانِ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ مَا

which We have sent down, after We have made it clear for the people in the Book, they are the ones cursed by Allāh and cursed by the cursers. Except those who repent and do righteous deeds, and openly declare (the truth which they concealed). These, I will accept their repentance. And I am the One Who accept repentance, the Most Merciful." (V.2:159-160).

And no doubt our *Muhājir* (emigrant) brothers used to be busy in the market with their business (bargains) and our *Anṣārī* brothers used to be busy with their property (agriculture). But I (Abū Hurairah) used to stick to Allāh's Messenger, ﷺ, contented with what will fill my stomach and I used to attend that which they used not to attend and I used to memorize that which they used not to memorize.

119. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I said to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ "I hear many narrations (*Aḥādīth*) from you but I forget them." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Spread your *Ridā'* (garment)." (1) I did accordingly and then he moved his hands as if filling them with something (and emptied them in my *Ridā'*) and then said, "Take and wrap this sheet over your body." I did it and after that I never forgot anything.

Narrated Ibrāhīm bin Al-Mundhir: Ibn Abī Fudaik narrated the same as above (*Hadīth* No. 119) but added that the Prophet ﷺ had moved his hands as if filling them with something.

120. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I have memorized two kinds of knowledge

حَدَّثْتُ حَدِيثًا ثُمَّ يَتْلُو ﴿إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَكْتُمُونَ مَا أَنزَلْنَا مِنَ الْبَيِّنَاتِ وَالْمُذَكِّرِ﴾ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿الرَّجِيمُ﴾ [البقرة: ١٥٩-١٦٠] إِنَّ إِخْوَانَنَا مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ كَانَ يَسْغَلُهُمُ الصَّفْقُ بِالْأَسْوَاقِ، وَإِنَّ إِخْوَانَنَا مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ كَانَ يَسْغَلُهُمُ الْعَمَلُ فِي أَمْوَالِهِمْ، وَإِنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ كَانَ يَلْزَمُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِشَبْحِ بَطْنِهِ وَيَحْضُرُ مَا لَا يَحْضُرُونَ، وَيَحْفَظُ مَا لَا يَحْفَظُونَ. [انظر: ١١٩، ٢٠٤٧، ٢٣٥٠، ٣٦٤٨، ٧٣٥٤]

١١٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ أَبُو مُصْعَبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ابْنَ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي ذَيْبٍ، عَنِ سَعِيدِ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنِّي أَسْمَعُ مِنْكَ حَدِيثًا كَثِيرًا أُنْسَاهُ، قَالَ: «ابْسُطْ رِدَاءَكَ»، فَبَسَطْتُهُ، قَالَ: فَعَرَفَ بِيَدَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «ضُمَّ»، فَضَمَّمْتُهُ، فَمَا نَسِيتُ شَيْئًا بَعْدُ. [راجع: ١١٨]

حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّبِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُدَيْكٍ بِهَذَا، أَوْ قَالَ: عَرَفَ بِيَدَيْهِ فِيهِ.

١٢٠ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ:

(1) (H.119) *Ridā'*: A piece of cloth (sheet etc.) worn around the upper part of the body.

from Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. I have propagated one of them to you and if I propagate the second, then my pharynx (throat) will be cut off (i.e. killed).

(43) CHAPTER. To be quiet (and listen) to religious learned men.

121. Narrated Jarīr رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said to me during *Hajjat-al-Widā'* (last pilgrimage of the Prophet ﷺ): "Let the people keep quiet and listen." Then he ﷺ said (addressing the people), "Do not become infidels (revert to disbelief) after me by cutting the necks of one another (killing each other)."

(44) CHAPTER. When a religious learned man is asked, "Who is the most learned person," it is better for him to attribute or entrust absolute knowledge to Allāh عز وجل and to say, "Allāh is the Most Learned (than anybody else)."

122. Narrated Sa'īd bin Jubair: I said to Ibn 'Abbās, "Nauf Al-Bakālī claims that Mūsa (Moses) (the companion of K̅hiḍr) was not the Mūsa of Banī Isrā'el but he was another Mūsa." Ibn 'Abbās remarked that the enemy of Allāh (Nauf) has told a lie.⁽¹⁾

Narrated Ubai bin Ka'b رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Once the Prophet Mūsa (Moses) عليه السلام stood up and addressed Banī Isrā'el. He was asked, 'Who is the most learned man amongst the people.' He said, 'I

حَدَّثَنِي أَحْيَى، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي ذَثْبٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ: حَفِظْتُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَعَاءَيْنِ، فَأَمَّا أَحَدُهُمَا فَبَيَّنْتُهُ، وَأَمَّا الْآخَرَ فَلَوْ بَيَّنْتُهُ قُطِعَ هَذَا الْبُلْعُومُ.

(٤٣) بَابُ الْإِنْصَاتِ لِلْعُلَمَاءِ

١٢١ - حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجٌ قَالَ:

حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُدْرِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لَهُ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوِدَاعِ: اسْتَنْصِبِ النَّاسَ، فَقَالَ: «لَا تَرْجِعُوا بَعْدِي كُفَّارًا يَضْرِبُ بَعْضُكُمْ رِقَابَ بَعْضٍ». [انظر: ٤٤٠٥، ٦٨٦٩،

[٧٠٨٠

(٤٤) بَابُ مَا يُسْتَحَبُّ لِلْعَالِمِ إِذَا سُئِلَ: أَيُّ النَّاسِ أَعْلَمُ؟ فَيَكِلُ الْعِلْمَ إِلَى اللَّهِ

١٢٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لَابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: إِنَّ نَوْفًا الْبِكَالِيِّ يَزْعُمُ أَنَّ مُوسَى لَيْسَ بِمُوسَى بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ، إِنَّمَا هُوَ مُوسَى آخَرَ فَقَالَ: كَذَبَ عَدُوُّ اللَّهِ. حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي بْنُ كَعْبٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَامَ مُوسَى النَّبِيُّ

(1) (H.122) Ibn Abbās said this in a state of anger without intending to abuse Nauf but to affirm that he did not tell the truth (see *Fath Al-Bārī*. Vol.I, P.229).

am the most learned.' Allāh admonished Mūsa as he did not attribute absolute knowledge to Him (Allāh). So Allāh revealed to him 'At the junction of the two seas there is a slave amongst my slaves who is more learned than you.' Mūsa said, 'O my Lord! How can I meet him?' Allāh said, 'Take a fish in a basket (and proceed) and you will find him at the place where you will lose the fish.' So Mūsa set out along with his (servant) boy, Yūsha' bin Nūn and carried a fish in a basket till they reached a rock, where they laid their heads (i.e., lied down) and slept. The fish came out of the basket and it took its way into the sea (straight) as in a tunnel. So it was an amazing thing for both Mūsa and his (servant) boy. They proceeded for the rest of that night and the following day. When the day broke, Mūsa said to his (servant) boy: 'Bring us our early meal. No doubt, we have suffered much fatigue in this journey.' Mūsa did not get tired till he passed the place about which he was told. There the (servant) boy told Mūsa, 'Do you remember when we betook ourselves to the rock, I indeed forgot the fish.' Mūsa remarked, 'That is what we have been seeking.' So they went back retracing their foot-steps, till they reached the rock. There they saw a man covered with a garment (or covering himself with his own garment). Mūsa greeted him. Al-Khidr (عليه السلام) replied saying, 'How do people greet each other in your land?' Mūsa said, 'I am Mūsa.' He asked, 'The Moses of Banī Isrā'el?' Mūsa replied in the affirmative and added, 'May I follow you so that you teach me of that knowledge which you have been taught.' Al-Khidr replied, 'Verily! You will not be able to have patience with me, O Mūsa! I have some of the knowledge of Allāh عزوجل which He has taught me and which you do not know, while you have some

عَلَّمَ خَطِيْبًا فِي بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ، فَسُئِلَ: أَيُّ النَّاسِ أَعْلَمُ؟ فَقَالَ: أَنَا أَعْلَمُ، فَعَتَبَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ، إِذْ لَمْ يَرِدْ الْعِلْمَ إِلَيْهِ، فَأَوْحَى اللَّهُ إِلَيْهِ أَنَّ عَبْدًا مِنْ عِبَادِي بِمَجْمَعِ الْبَحْرَيْنِ هُوَ أَعْلَمُ مِنْكَ، قَالَ: رَبِّ، وَكَيْفَ لِي بِهِ؟ فَقِيلَ لَهُ: أَحْمِلْ حُوتًا فِي مِكَتَلٍ فَإِذَا فَقَدْتَهُ فَهُوَ نَمٌّ، فَاَنْطَلَقَ وَانْطَلَقَ بِنْتَاهُ بُوشَعَ بْنِ نُونٍ وَحَمَلًا حُوتًا فِي مِكَتَلٍ حَتَّى كَانَا عِنْدَ الصَّخْرَةِ وَضَعَا رُؤْسَهُمَا وَنَامَا، فَاَنْسَلَ الْحَوْتَ مِنْ الْمِكَتَلِ فَاتَّخَذَ سَبِيلَهُ فِي الْبَحْرِ سَرَبًا، وَكَانَ لِمُوسَى وَقْتَاهُ عَجَبًا، فَاَنْطَلَقَا بَيْتَةً لِيَلْتِمَهُمَا وَيَوْمَهُمَا، فَلَمَّا أَصْبَحَ قَالَ مُوسَى لِفَتَاهُ: آتِنَا عَدَاءَنَا لَقَدْ لَقِينَا مِنْ سَفَرِنَا هَذَا نَصَبًا، وَلَمْ يَجِدْ مُوسَى مَسًّا مِنَ النَّصَبِ حَتَّى جَاوَزَ الْمَكَانَ الَّذِي أَمَرَ بِهِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ فَتَاهُ: أَرَأَيْتَ إِذْ أُوتِينَا إِلَى الصَّخْرَةِ فَإِنِّي نَسِيتُ الْحَوْتَ، قَالَ مُوسَى: ذَلِكَ مَا كُنَّا نَبْغِي، فَاِرْتَدَّا عَلَيَّ آثَارِهِمَا قَصَصًا، فَلَمَّا آتَيْنَا إِلَى الصَّخْرَةِ إِذَا رَجُلٌ مَسْجِي بِثُوبٍ، أَوْ قَالَ: تَسَجَّى بِثُوبِهِ، فَسَلَّمَ مُوسَى فَقَالَ الْحَضِرُ: وَأَنْتَ يَا رِضْكَ السَّلَامُ؟ فَقَالَ: أَنَا مُوسَى، فَقَالَ: مُوسَى بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: هَلْ أَتَيْتُكَ عَلَى أَنْ تُعَلِّمَنِي مِمَّا عُلِّمْتَ رُشْدًا، قَالَ: إِنَّكَ

knowledge which Allāh has taught you which I do not know.' Mūsa said, 'If Allāh will, you will find me patient and I will not disobey you in aught.' So, both of them set out walking along the sea-shore, as they did not have a boat. In the meantime a boat passed by them and they requested the (crew of the boat) to take them on board. The crew recognized Al-Khiḍr and took them on board without fare. Then a sparrow came and stood on the edge of the boat and dipped its beak once or twice in the sea. Al-Khiḍr said: 'O Mūsa! My knowledge and your knowledge have not decreased Allāh's Knowledge except like the amount of water taken by this sparrow from the sea with its beak.' Then Al-Khiḍr went to one of the planks of the boat and plucked it out. Mūsa said, 'These people gave us a free lift but you have broken their boat and scuttled it so as to drown its people.' Al-Khiḍr replied, 'Didn't I tell you that you will not be able to have patience with me.' Mūsa said, 'Call me not to account for what I forgot.' The first (excuse) of Mūsa was that he had forgotten. Then they proceeded further and found a boy playing with other boys. Al-Khiḍr took hold of the boy's head from the top and plucked it out with his hands (i.e. killed him). Mūsa said, 'Have you killed an innocent person who has killed none.' Al-Khiḍr replied, 'Did I not tell you that you cannot have patience with me?' Then they both proceeded till when they came to the people of a town, they asked them for food, but they refused to entertain them. There they found a wall on the point of collapsing. Al-Khiḍr repaired it with his own hands. Mūsa said, 'If you had wished, surely you could have taken wages for it.' Al-Khiḍr replied, 'This is the parting between you and me.' The Prophet ﷺ added, "May Allāh be Merciful to Mūsa! Would that he could

لَنْ تَسْتَطِيعَ مَعِيَ صَبْرًا، يَا مُوسَى إِنِّي
عَلَى عِلْمٍ مِنْ عِلْمِ اللَّهِ عَلَّمْتَنِيهِ، لَا
تَعْلَمُهُ أَنْتَ، وَأَنْتَ عَلَى عِلْمٍ عَلَّمَكُهُ
اللَّهُ لَا أَعْلَمُهُ، قَالَ: سَتَجِدُنِي إِنْ شَاءَ
اللَّهُ صَابِرًا وَلَا أَعْصِي لَكَ أَمْرًا،
فَانْطَلَقَا يَمْشِيَانِ عَلَى سَاحِلِ الْبَحْرِ،
لَيْسَ لَهُمَا سَفِينَةٌ فَمَرَّتْ بِهِمَا سَفِينَةٌ،
فَكَلَّمُوهُمْ أَنْ يَحْمِلُوهُمَا فَعَرَفَ
الْخَضِرُ فَحَمَلُوهُمَا بِغَيْرِ نَوْلٍ، فَجَاءَ
عُضْفُورٌ فَوَقَعَ عَلَى حَرْفِ السَّفِينَةِ فَفَقَرَ
نَفْرَةً أَوْ نَفْرَتَيْنِ فِي الْبَحْرِ، فَقَالَ
الْخَضِرُ: يَا مُوسَى مَا تَقْصُّ عَلَيَّ
وَعِلْمُكَ مِنْ عِلْمِ اللَّهِ إِلَّا كَنَفْرَةِ هَذَا
الْعُضْفُورِ فِي الْبَحْرِ، فَعَمَدَ الْخَضِرُ
إِلَى لَوْحٍ مِنَ الْوُحَا السَّفِينَةِ فَتَرَعَهُ،
فَقَالَ مُوسَى: قَوْمٌ حَمَلُونَا بِغَيْرِ نَوْلٍ
عَمَدَتْ إِلَى سَفِينَتِهِمْ فَحَرَقَتْهَا لِتُعْرِقَ
أَهْلَهَا؟ قَالَ: أَلَمْ أَقُلْ: إِنَّكَ لَنْ
تَسْتَطِيعَ مَعِيَ صَبْرًا؟ قَالَ: لَا
تُؤَاخِذْنِي بِمَا نَسِيتُ، فَكَانَتْ الْأُولَى
مِنْ مُوسَى نِسْيَانًا، فَانْطَلَقَا فَإِذَا غُلَامٌ
يَلْعَبُ مَعَ الْغُلَمَانِ فَأَخَذَ الْخَضِرُ
بِرَأْسِهِ مِنْ أَعْلَاهُ فَاقْتَلَعَ رَأْسَهُ بِيَدِهِ
فَقَالَ مُوسَى: أَقْتَلْتَ نَفْسًا زَكِيَّةً بِغَيْرِ
نَفْسٍ؟ قَالَ: أَلَمْ أَقُلْ لَكَ: إِنَّكَ لَنْ
تَسْتَطِيعَ مَعِيَ صَبْرًا؟ قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ:
وَهَذَا أَوْكُدٌ، «فَانْطَلَقَا حَتَّى أَتَيَا أَهْلَ
قَرْيَةٍ اسْتَطْعَمَا أَهْلُهَا فَأَبَوْا أَنْ

have been more patient to learn more about their story.”

يُضْفِقُهُمَا، فَوَجَدَا فِيهَا جِدَارًا يُرِيدُ أَنْ يَنْقَضَّ، قَالَ الْحَضِرُ بِيَدِهِ، فَأَقَامَهُ، قَالَ مُوسَى: لَوْ شِئْتَ لَاتَّخَذْتَ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا؟ قَالَ: هَذَا فِرَاقُ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنِكَ»، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «يَرْحَمُ اللَّهُ مُوسَى، لَوَدِدْنَا لَوْ صَبَرَ حَتَّى يُقَصَّ عَلَيْنَا مِنْ أَمْرِهِمَا».

[راجع: ٧٤]

(45) CHAPTER. Whosoever, while standing, asked a religious learned man who was sitting (on a pulpit or a similar thing, about something).

(٤٥) بَابٌ مَنْ سَأَلَ وَهُوَ قَائِمٌ عَالِمًا جَالِسًا

123. Narrated Abū Mūsa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and asked, “O Allāh’s Messenger! What kind of fighting is in Allāh’s Cause? (I ask this), for some of us fight because of being enraged and angry and some for the sake of their pride and haughtiness.” The Prophet ﷺ raised his head (as the questioner was standing) and said, “He who fights that Allāh’s Word (i.e. Allāh’s Religion of Islāmic Monotheism) should be superior, fights in Allāh’s Cause.”

١٢٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، مَا الْقِتَالُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ؟ فَإِنَّا أَحَدْنَا يُقَاتِلُ غَضَبًا، وَيُقَاتِلُ حَمِيَّةً، فَرَفَعَ إِلَيْهِ رَأْسَهُ قَالَ: وَمَا رَفَعَ إِلَيْهِ رَأْسَهُ إِلَّا أَنَّهُ كَانَ قَائِمًا فَقَالَ: «مَنْ قَاتَلَ لِيَتَكُونَ كَلِمَةُ اللَّهِ هِيَ الْعُلْيَا، فَهُوَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ». [انظر:

[٢٨١٠، ٣١٢٦، ٧٤٥٨]

(46) CHAPTER. To ask about a religious matter and to give a religious verdict (at Mina during Hajj) while doing the Ramy of Jimār (throwing of pebbles at the Jimār in Mina during Hajj).

(٤٦) بَابُ السُّؤَالِ وَالْفَتْوَا عِنْدَ رَمَى الْحِمَارِ

124. Narrated ‘Abdūllah bin ‘Amr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I saw the Prophet ﷺ near the Jamra and the people were asking him questions (about

١٢٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ عَنْ

religious problems). A man asked, "O Allāh's Messenger! I have slaughtered the *Hady* (sacrificial animal) before doing the *Ramy*." The Prophet ﷺ replied, "Do the *Ramy* (now) and there is no harm." Another person asked, "O Allāh's Messenger! I got my head shaved before slaughtering the animal." The Prophet ﷺ replied, "Do the slaughtering (now) and there is no harm." So on that day, when the Prophet ﷺ was asked about anything as regards the ceremonies of *Hajj* performed before or after its due time his reply was, "Do it (now) and there is no harm."

(47) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh
 (٤٧) **باب قول الله تعالى: ﴿وَمَا أُوتِيتُمْ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا﴾**
 :تعالى : "And of knowledge you (mankind) have
 been given only a little." (V.17:85)

125. Narrated 'Abdullāh (bin Ma'sūd) رضي الله عنه: While I was walking along with the Prophet ﷺ through the ruins of Al-Madīna and he was reclining on a date-palm leaf stalk, some Jews passed by. Some of them said to the others: "Ask him (the Prophet ﷺ) about the *Rūh* (the spirit)." Some of them said that they should not ask him that question as he might give a reply which would displease them. But some of them insisted on asking, and so one of them stood up and asked, "O Abūl-Qāsim! What is the *Rūh*?" The Prophet ﷺ remained quiet. I thought he was being inspired Divinely. So I stayed till that state of the Prophet (while being inspired) was over. The Prophet ﷺ then said, "And they ask you (O Muḥammad ﷺ) concerning the *Rūh* (the Spirit); Say: *Rūh* (the spirit) is one of the things, the knowledge of which is only with my Lord. And of knowledge, you (mankind) have been given only a little." (V.17:85)

الرُّهْرِيَّ، عَنْ عِيسَى بْنِ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عِنْدَ الْجَمْرَةِ وَهُوَ يُسْأَلُ فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، نَحَرْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أُرْمِيَ؟ قَالَ: «أُرْمِ وَلَا حَرَجَ»، قَالَ آخَرُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ حَلَقْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَنْحَرُ؟ قَالَ: «أَنْحَرْ وَلَا حَرَجَ»، فَمَا سُئِلَ عَنْ شَيْءٍ قُدِّمَ وَلَا أُخِّرَ إِلَّا قَالَ: «أَفْعَلْ وَلَا حَرَجَ». [راجع: ٨٣]

(٤٧) **باب قول الله تعالى: ﴿وَمَا أُوتِيتُمْ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا﴾**
 [الإسراء: ٨٥]

١٢٥ - حَدَّثَنَا قَيْسُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ سُلَيْمَانُ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: بَيْنَا أَنَا أُمِّيبِي مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي خَرِبِ الْمَدِينَةِ وَهُوَ يَتَوَكَّأُ عَلَى عَيْسِبٍ مَعَهُ قَمَرٌ يَنْقُرُ مِنَ الْيَهُودِ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ لِبَعْضٍ: سَلُوهُ عَنِ الرُّوحِ، وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: لَا تَسْأَلُوهُ لَا يَجِيءُ فِيهِ بِشَيْءٍ تَكْرَهُوهُ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: لِنَسْأَلَهُ، فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ مِنْهُمْ، فَقَالَ: يَا أَبَا الْقَاسِمِ، مَا الرُّوحُ؟ فَسَكَتَ، فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّهُ يُوْحَى إِلَيْهِ، فُقُمْتُ، فَلَمَّا انْجَلَى عَنْهُ، فَقَالَ: ﴿وَسْتَلُونَا عَنِ الرُّوحِ قُلْ الرُّوحُ مِنْ أَمْرِ رَبِّي وَمَا أُوتِيتُمْ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا﴾ [الإسراء: ٨٥] قَالَ