

from Hell-fire.” (See *Hadīth* No.5995, Vol.8).

ثُمَّ قَامَتْ فَحَرَجَتْ . فَدَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَيْنَا فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ : «مَنْ ابْتُلِيَ مِنْ هَذِهِ الْبَنَاتِ بِشَيْءٍ كُنَّ لَهُ سِتْرًا مِنْ النَّارِ» . [انظر: ٥٩٩٥]

(11) CHAPTER. What kind of *Aṣ-Sadaqa* (charity etc.) is superior? The superiority of charity practised by a niggardly healthy person, as is said in the Statement of Allāh تعالى:

“And spend (in charity) of that with which We have provided you, before death comes to one of you...” (V.63:10) And Allāh’s Statement: “O you who believe! Spend of that with which We have provided for you, before the Day comes when there will be no bargaining...” (V.2:254)

(١١) بَابُ فَضْلِ صَدَقَةِ الشَّحِيحِ الصَّحِيحِ لِقَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَأَنْفِقُوا مِنْ مَّا رَزَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ يَأْتِكُمْ أَحَدَكُمُ الْمَوْتُ﴾ الآية [المنافقون: ١٠] وَقَوْلِهِ: ﴿يَتَأْتِيهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا أَنْفِقُوا مِمَّا رَزَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ يَوْمٌ لَا بَيْعَ فِيهِ﴾ الآية [البقرة: ٢٥٤].

1419. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and asked, “O Allāh’s Messenger! What kind of *Aṣ-Sadaqa* (charity etc.) is the most superior in reward?” He replied, “The charity which you practise while you are healthy, niggardly and afraid of poverty and wish to become wealthy. Do not delay it to the time of approaching death and then say, ‘Give so much to such and such, and so much to such and such.’ And it has already belonged to such and such (his heirs).”

١٤١٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ، حَدَّثَنَا عُمَارَةُ بْنُ الْقَعْقَاعِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو زُرْعَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ أَيُّ الصَّدَقَةِ أَكْبَرُ أَجْرًا؟ قَالَ: «أَنْ تَصَدَّقَ وَأَنْتَ صَحِيحٌ شَحِيحٌ تَخْشَى الْفَقْرَ، وَتَأْمَلُ الْغِنَى وَلَا تُنْهَلُ حَتَّى إِذَا بَلَغْتَ الْحُلُقُومَ قُلْتَ: لِفُلَانٍ كَذَا وَلِفُلَانٍ كَذَا، وَقَدْ كَانَ لِفُلَانٍ» . [انظر: ٢٧٤٨]

CHAPTER

بَابُ:

1420. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Some of the wives of the Prophet ﷺ asked him, “Who amongst us will be the first to follow you (i.e., die after you)?” He said, “Whoever has the longest hand.” So, they started measuring their hands with a stick and

١٤٢٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ فِرَاسٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ بَعْضَ

Sauda's hand turned out to be the longest. (When Zainab bint Jahsh died first of all in the caliphate of 'Umar), we came to know that the long hand was a symbol of practising charity, so, she was the first to follow the Prophet ﷺ and she used to love to practise charity. (Sauda died later in the caliphate of Mu'awiya).

أَزْوَاجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قُلْنَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «أَيْنَا أَسْرَعُ بِكَ لِحُوقًا؟ قَالَ: «أَطْوَلُكُمْ يَدًا»، فَأَخَذُوا قَصَبَةً يَذْرَعُونَهَا فَكَانَتْ سَوْدَةَ أَطْوَلَهُنَّ يَدًا. فَعَلِمْنَا بَعْدَ أَنَّمَا كَانَتْ طَوَّلَ يَدِهَا الصَّدَقَةَ، وَكَانَتْ أَسْرَعَنَا لِحُوقًا بِهِ، وَكَانَتْ تُحِبُّ الصَّدَقَةَ.

(12) CHAPTER. To give in charity openly.

And the Statement of Allāh:

“Those who spend their wealth (in Allāh's Cause) by night and day, in secret and in public ... up to ... on them shall be no fear, nor shall they grieve.” (V.2:274).

(١٢) بَابُ صَدَقَةِ الْعَلَانِيَةِ، وَقَوْلُهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿الَّذِينَ يُنْفِقُونَ أَمْوَالَهُمْ بِأَيْدِيٍّ وَاللَّهَارِ سِرًّا وَعَلَانِيَةً﴾ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ﴾ [البقرة: ٢٧٤].

(13) CHAPTER. To give in charity secretly.

Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ that the Prophet ﷺ said, “A person who gives in charity so secretly that his left hand does not know what his right hand has given (then he will be under the shade of Allāh on the Day of Resurrection).” [See *Hadīth* No. 1423].

And the Statement of Allāh تعالى: “If you disclose your *Sadaqāt* (alms-giving) it is well, but if you conceal them, and give them to the poor, that is better for you...” (V.2:271)

(١٣) بَابُ صَدَقَةِ السِّرِّ، وَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «وَرَجُلٌ تَصَدَّقَ بِصَدَقَةٍ فَأَخْفَاهَا حَتَّى لَا تَعْلَمَ شِمَالُهُ مَا صَنَعَتْ يَمِينُهُ». وَقَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿إِنْ بُشِدُوا الصَّدَقَاتِ فَنِعِمَّا هِيَ وَإِنْ تُخْفَوْهَا وَتُؤْتَوْهَا الْفُقَرَاءَ فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكُمْ﴾ الْآيَةَ [البقرة: ٢٧١].

(14) CHAPTER. If one gives an object of charity to a wealthy person unknowingly (one's act of charity is accepted by Allāh).

1421. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, “A man said that he would give something in charity. He went out with his object of charity and unknowingly gave it to a thief. Next morning, the people said that he had given his object of charity to a thief. (On hearing that) he said, ‘O Allāh! All the praises and thanks are for You. I will give alms again.’

(١٤) بَابُ: إِذَا تَصَدَّقَ عَلَى غَنِيٍّ وَهُوَ لَا يَعْلَمُ ١٤٢١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَالَ رَجُلٌ: لَا تَصَدَّقَنَّ بِصَدَقَةٍ، فَخَرَجَ بِصَدَقَتِهِ فَوَضَعَهَا فِي يَدِ سَارِقٍ

And so, he again went out with his alms and (unknowingly) gave it to an adulteress. Next morning, the people said that he had given his alms to an adulteress last night. The man said, 'O Allāh! All the praises and thanks are for You. (I gave my alms) to an adulteress. I will give alms again.' So, he went out with his alms again and (unknowingly) gave it to a rich person. (The people) next morning said that he had given his alms to a wealthy person. He said, 'O Allāh! All the praises and thanks are for You. (I had given alms) to a thief, to an adulteress and to a wealthy man.' Then someone came and said to him, "The alms which you gave to the thief, might make him abstain from stealing, and that given to the adulteress might make her abstain from illegal sexual intercourse (adultery), and that given to the wealthy man might make him take a lesson from it and spend his wealth which Allāh has given him, in Allāh's Cause.'"

فَأُصْبِحُوا يَتَحَدَّثُونَ: تُصَدِّقَ عَلَى سَارِقِي. فَقَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ. لَا تُصَدِّقَنَّ بِصَدَقَتِي، فَخَرَجَ بِصَدَقَتِي فَوَضَعَهَا فِي يَدِ زَانِيَةٍ. فَأُصْبِحُوا يَتَحَدَّثُونَ: تُصَدِّقَ اللَّيْلَةَ عَلَى زَانِيَةٍ. فَقَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ عَلَى زَانِيَةٍ. لَا تُصَدِّقَنَّ بِصَدَقَتِي، فَخَرَجَ بِصَدَقَتِي فَوَضَعَهَا فِي يَدِ غَنِيِّ فَأُصْبِحُوا يَتَحَدَّثُونَ: تُصَدِّقَ عَلَى غَنِيِّ. فَقَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ عَلَى سَارِقِي، وَعَلَى زَانِيَةٍ، وَعَلَى غَنِيِّ. فَأَتَيْ قَبِيلَ لَهُ: أَمَا صَدَقْتُكَ عَلَى سَارِقِي، فَلَعَلَّهُ أَنْ يَسْتَعِفَّ عَنْ سَرِقَتِهِ. وَأَمَا الزَّانِيَةَ فَلَعَلَّهَا أَنْ تَسْتَعِفَّ عَنْ زِنَاهَا. وَأَمَا الْغَنِيُّ فَلَعَلَّهُ أَنْ يَعْتَبَرَ فَيَنْفِقَ مِمَّا أَعْطَاهُ اللَّهُ».

(15) CHAPTER. If a person gives something in charity to his own son unknowingly.

(١٥) بَابُ: إِذَا تَصَدَّقَ عَلَى ابْنِهِ وَهُوَ لَا يَشْعُرُ

1422. Narrated Ma'n bin Yazid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: My grandfather, my father and I gave the Bai'ah (pledge) to Allāh's Messenger. The Prophet ﷺ got me engaged and then got me married. One day I went to the Prophet ﷺ with a complaint. My father Yazid had given some gold coins for charity and kept them with a man in the mosque (to give them to the poor) but I went and took them and then brought them to him (my father). My father said, "By Allāh! I did not intend to give them to you." I took (the case) to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. On that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "O Yazid! You will be rewarded for what you intended. O Ma'n! Whatever you

١٤٢٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْجَوْوَرِيَّةِ أَنَّ مَعْنَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ حَدَّثَهُ، قَالَ: بَايَعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَا وَأَبِي وَجَدِّي، وَخَطَبَ عَلَيَّ فَأَنْكَحَنِي. وَخَاصَمْتُ إِلَيْهِ وَكَانَ أَبِي يَزِيدُ أَخْرَجَ ذَنَابِيرَ يَتَصَدَّقُ بِهَا. فَوَضَعَهَا عِنْدَ رَجُلٍ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَجِئْتُ فَأَخَذْتُهَا فَأَتَيْتُهُ بِهَا. فَقَالَ: وَاللَّهِ مَا إِيَّاكَ أَرَدْتُ، فَخَاصَمْتُهُ إِلَى

have taken is yours.”

(16) CHAPTER. To give objects of charity with the right hand.

1423. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Seven people will be shaded by Allāh under His Shade on the Day (of Resurrection) when there will be no shade except His. They are:

- (1) a just ruler;
- (2) a young man who has been brought up in the worship of Allāh, (i.e. worships Allāh (Alone) sincerely from his childhood),
- (3) a man whose heart is attached to the mosques [who offers the five compulsory congregational *Ṣalāt* (prayers) in the mosques].
- (4) two persons who love each other only for Allāh's sake and they meet and part in Allāh's Cause only;
- (5) a man who refuses the call of a charming woman of noble birth for an illegal sexual intercourse with her and says: I am afraid of Allāh;
- (6) a person who practises charity so secretly that his left hand does not know what his right hand has given (i.e. nobody knows how much he has given in charity).
- (7) a person who remembers Allāh in seclusion and his eyes become flooded with tears.”

1424. Narrated Hāritha bin Wahab Al-Khuzā'ī رضي الله عنه: I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, “(O people!) Give in charity (for Allāh's Cause), because a time will come when a person will carry his object of charity from place to place (and he will not find any person to take it); and any person whom he shall request to take it, will reply, ‘If you had brought it yesterday I would have taken it,

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «لَكَ مَا نَوَيْتَ يَا زَيْدُ، وَلَكَ مَا أَخَذْتَ يَا مَعْنُ».

(١٦) بَابُ الصَّدَقَةِ بِالْيَمِينِ

١٤٢٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي حُثَيْبُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «سَبْعَةٌ يُظِلُّهُمُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى فِي ظِلِّهِ يَوْمَ لَا ظِلَّ إِلَّا ظِلُّهُ: إِمَامٌ عَدْلٌ، وَشَابٌّ نَشَأَ فِي عِبَادَةِ اللَّهِ، وَرَجُلٌ قَلْبُهُ مُعَلَّقٌ فِي الْمَسَاجِدِ، وَرَجُلَانِ تَحَابَّا فِي اللَّهِ، اجْتَمَعَا عَلَيْهِ وَتَفَرَّقَا عَلَيْهِ. وَرَجُلٌ دَعَتْهُ امْرَأَةٌ ذَاتُ مَنْصِبٍ وَجَمَالٍ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي أَخَافُ اللَّهَ، وَرَجُلٌ تَصَدَّقَ بِصَدَقَةٍ فَأَخْفَاهَا حَتَّى لَا تَعْلَمَ شِمَالُهُ مَا تُنْفِقُ يَمِينَهُ. وَرَجُلٌ ذَكَرَ اللَّهَ خَالِيًا فَفَاضَتْ عَيْنَاهُ». [راجع: ٦٦٠]

١٤٢٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْجَعْدِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَعْبُدُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ حَارِثَةَ بْنَ وَهْبٍ الْخُرَاعِيَّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «تَصَدَّقُوا فَسَيَأْتِي عَلَيْكُمْ زَمَانٌ يَمْسِي الرَّجُلُ

but today I am not in need of it.’”

(17) CHAPTER. Whoever ordered his servant to give something in charity and did not give it himself.

Narrated Abū Mūsa that the Prophet ﷺ said, “He is one of the charitable persons.”⁽¹⁾

1425. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Allah’s Messenger ﷺ said, “When a woman gives in charity some of the foodstuff (which she has in her house) without spoiling it, she will receive the reward for what she has spent, and her husband will receive the reward because of his earning, and the storekeeper will also have a reward similar to it. The reward of one will not decrease the reward of the others.”

(18) CHAPTER. The wealthy only are required to give in charity.

Whoever gives in charity and he himself or his family are in need or in debt, the payment of debts has precedence over giving in charity or setting a slave free, or giving presents to others, for in this case his act of charity is not acceptable and that person has no right to waste the people’s property. And the Prophet ﷺ said, “Allah will destroy the person who takes other’s wealth with the intention of wasting it.” But if one is known for his patience and prefers others to himself while he himself is in need, as Abū Bakr did

بِصَدَقَتِهِ فَيَقُولُ الرَّجُلُ: لَوْ جِئْتُ بِهَا بِالْأَمْسِ لَقَبِلْتُهَا مِنْكَ، فَأَمَّا الْيَوْمَ فَلَا حَاجَةَ لِي فِيهَا». [راجع: ١٤١١]

(١٧) بَابٌ مَنْ أَمَرَ خَادِمَهُ بِالصَّدَقَةِ وَلَمْ يُنَاوِلْ بِنَفْسِهِ،

وقال أبو موسى عن النبي ﷺ: «هو أحد المتصدقين».

١٤٢٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي

شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِذَا أَنْفَقَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ مِنْ طَعَامِ بَيْتِهَا غَيْرَ مُفْسِدَةٍ كَانَ لَهَا أَجْرُهَا بِمَا أَنْفَقَتْ، وَلِزَوْجِهَا أَجْرُهُ بِمَا كَسَبَ وَلِلخَازِنِ مِثْلُ ذَلِكَ، لَا يَنْقُصُ بَعْضُهُمْ أَجْرَ بَعْضٍ شَيْئًا». [انظر:

١٤٣٧، ١٤٣٩، ١٤٤٠، ١٤٤١، ٢٠٦٥]

(١٨) بَابٌ: لَا صَدَقَةَ إِلَّا عَنِ ظَهْرِ غِنَى،

وَمَنْ تَصَدَّقَ وَهُوَ مُحْتَاجٌ، أَوْ أَهْلُهُ مُحْتَاجٌ، أَوْ عَلَيْهِ دَيْنٌ فَالَّذِينَ أَحَقُّ أَنْ يُقْضَى مِنْ الصَّدَقَةِ وَالْعِنَقِ وَالْهَبَةِ، وَهُوَ رَدٌّ عَلَيْهِ، لَيْسَ لَهُ أَنْ يُتْلَفَ أَمْوَالُ النَّاسِ، وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَخَذَ أَمْوَالَ النَّاسِ يُرِيدُ إِتْلَافَهَا أَتْلَفَهُ اللهُ» إِلَّا أَنْ يَكُونَ مَعْرُوفًا بِالصَّبْرِ، فَيُؤْتِرَ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ وَلَوْ كَانَ بِهِ

(1) (Ch.17) This is a part of another *Hadīth*. See *Hadīth* No.1438.

when he gave all his property in charity, it is permissible. Similarly, the *Anṣār* gave preference to the emigrants over themselves. And the Prophet ﷺ had forbidden the wasting of wealth, so, a person has no right to waste other's wealth, by spending it in charity.

And Ka'b (bin Mālik) رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, "I said to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, 'O Allāh's Messenger! As a part of my repentance I would like to give up all my property in the Cause of Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ.' He said, 'You would better keep some of your property.' On that I said, 'I will keep my share that is in Khaibar.'"

1426. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The best charity is that which is practised by a wealthy person. And start giving first to your dependents."

1427. Narrated Ḥakīm bin Hizām رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The upper hand is better than the lower hand (i.e., he who gives in charity is better than him who takes it). One should start giving first to his dependents. And the best object of charity is that which is given by a wealthy person (from the money which is left after his expenses). And whoever abstains from asking others for some financial help, Allāh will give him and save him from asking others; and whosoever is satisfied with what Allāh has given him, Allāh will make him self-sufficient."

خَصَاصَةٌ كَفَعَلَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ حِينَ تَصَدَّقَ بِمَالِهِ، وَكَذَلِكَ آتَرَ الْأَنْصَارُ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ. وَنَهَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَنِ إِضَاعَةِ الْمَالِ فَلَيْسَ لَهُ أَنْ يُضَيِّعَ أَمْوَالَ النَّاسِ بِعِلَّةِ الصَّدَقَةِ، وَقَالَ كَعْبُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ إِنَّ مِنْ تَوَاتِي أَنْ أَنْخَلِجَ مِنْ مَالِي صَدَقَةً إِلَى اللهِ وَإِلَى رَسُولِهِ ﷺ. قَالَ: «أُمْسِكْ عَلَيْكَ بَعْضَ مَا لَكَ فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكَ». قُلْتُ: فَإِنِّي أُمْسِكُ سَهْمِي الَّذِي بِخَيْبَرِ.

١٤٢٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «خَيْرُ الصَّدَقَةِ مَا كَانَ عَنْ ظَهْرِ غِنَى، وَإِبْدَأْ بِمَنْ تَعُولُ».

[انظر: ١٤٢٨، ٥٣٥٥، ٥٣٥٦]

١٤٢٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ حَكِيمِ بْنِ حِزَامٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْيَدِ السُّفْلَى، وَإِبْدَأْ بِمَنْ تَعُولُ وَخَيْرُ الصَّدَقَةِ عَنْ ظَهْرِ غِنَى، وَمَنْ يَسْتَعْفِ يُعَفِّهِ اللهُ وَمَنْ يَسْتَعْنِ يُغْنِهِ اللهُ».

1428. Narrated Abū Hurairah like this.

1429. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ while on the pulpit mentioned about *Aṣ-Ṣadaqa* (charity), and to abstain from asking others for some financial help, and begging others, and said: “The upper hand is better than the lower hand. The upper hand is that of the giver and the lower (hand) is that of the beggar.”

(19) CHAPTER. The one who follows up his charitable gifts with reminders of generosity; as is referred to in Allāh’s Statement:

“Those who spend their wealth in the Cause of Allāh, and do not follow up their gifts with reminders of their generosity or with injury...” (V.2:262)

(20) CHAPTER. Whoever loves to give something in charity on the very day (on which he receives his earnings).

1430. Narrated ‘Uqba bin Al-Hārith رضي الله عنه: Once the Prophet ﷺ offered the *Aṣr* prayers and then hurriedly went to his house and returned immediately. I (or somebody else) asked him (as to what was the matter) and he said, “I left at home a piece of gold which was from the charity, and I disliked to let it remain a night in my house, so I got it distributed.”

١٤٢٨ - وَعَنْ وَهَيْبٍ قَالَ:

أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ بِهَذَا. [راجع: ١٤٢٦]

١٤٢٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النُّعْمَانِ قَالَ:

حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ ح وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُسْلِمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ وَهُوَ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ وَذَكَرَ الصَّدَقَةَ وَالتَّعَفُّفَ وَالْمَسْأَلَةَ: «الْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْيَدِ السُّفْلَى، فَالْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا هِيَ الْمُنْفِقَةُ وَالسُّفْلَى هِيَ السَّائِلَةُ».

(١٩) بَابُ الْمَتَانِ بِمَا أُعْطِيَ لِقَوْلِهِ:

﴿الَّذِينَ يُنْفِقُونَ أَمْوَالَهُمْ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ ثُمَّ لَا يُتْبِعُونَ مَا أَنْفَقُوا مَنًّا وَلَا أَدْوَى﴾
الآيَةُ [البقرة: ٢٦٢].

(٢٠) بَابُ مَنْ أَحَبَّ تَعَجُّلَ الصَّدَقَةِ مِنْ يَوْمِهَا

١٤٣٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ

عُمَرَ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي مَلِيكَةَ: أَنَّ عُقْبَةَ بْنَ الْحَارِثِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ حَدَّثَهُ قَالَ: صَلَّى بِنَا النَّبِيِّ ﷺ الْعَصْرَ فَأَسْرَعَ ثُمَّ دَخَلَ الْبَيْتَ فَلَمْ يَلْبَثْ أَنْ خَرَجَ، فَقُلْتُ أَوْ قِيلَ لَهُ فَقَالَ: «كُنْتُ خَلَفْتُ

فِي الْبَيْتِ نَبْرًا مِّنَ الصَّدَقَةِ فَكَرِهَتْ أَنْ
أُيَيْتَهُ فَقَسَمَتْهُ». [راجع: ٨٥١]

(٢١) بَابُ التَّحْرِيصِ عَلَى الصَّدَقَةِ
وَالشَّفَاعَةِ فِيهَا

(21) CHAPTER. To exhort one to give in charity and to intercede for the same purpose.

1431. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ went out for *Ṣalāt-ul-'Eid* on the 'Eid day and offered a two *Rak'āt* prayer; and he neither offered any *Ṣalāt* (prayer) before it nor after it. Then he went towards the women along with Bilāl. He preached them and ordered them to give in charity. And some (amongst the women) started giving their forearm bangles and ear-rings.

١٤٣١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَدِيُّ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَوْمَ عِيدٍ فَصَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ لَمْ يُصَلِّ قَبْلُ وَلَا بَعْدُ، ثُمَّ مَالَ عَلَى النِّسَاءِ وَمَعَهُ بِلَالٌ، فَوَعَّظَهُنَّ وَأَمَرَهُنَّ أَنْ يَتَصَدَّقْنَ فَجَعَلَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ تُلْقِي الْقُلْبَ وَالْحُرْصَ.

[راجع: ٩٨]

1432. Narrated Abū Mūsa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ , "Whenever a beggar came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, or he was asked for something, he would intercede (and say to his Companions), "Help and recommend him and you will receive the reward for it; and Allāh will bring about what He will through His Prophet's ﷺ tongue."⁽¹⁾

١٤٣٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بُرْدَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بُرْدَةَ بْنُ أَبِي مُوسَى، عَنْ أَبِيهِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِذَا جَاءَهُ السَّائِلُ أَوْ طَلِبَتْ إِلَيْهِ حَاجَةٌ قَالَ: «اشْفَعُوا تُؤْجَرُوا وَيَقْضِي اللهُ عَلَى لِسَانِ نَبِيِّهِ ﷺ مَا شَاءَ». [انظر: ٦٠٢٧، ٦٠٢٨، ٧٤٧٦]

1433. Narrated Asmā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ said to me, "Do not withhold your money, (for if you did so) Allāh would

١٤٣٣ - حَدَّثَنَا صَدَقَةُ بْنُ الْفَضْلِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدَةُ، عَنْ هِشَامِ،

(1) (H.1432) The Prophet ﷺ, urged his Companions to intercede with him on behalf of their Muslim brethren who were in need of something or had some difficulties. He meant that he was ready to listen to their intercessions for good people, and that they would be rewarded for their intercession. Anyhow, the Prophet ﷺ prohibited intercession for those who were sentenced to one of the punishments that were ordained by Allāh and could not be changed in any circumstances.

withhold His Blessings from you.”

Narrated ‘Abda رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Do not withhold your money by counting and hoarding it, being afraid that it (money) may be exhausted (by spending in Allāh’s Cause) lest Allāh should withhold His Blessings from you.” [See *Fath Al-Bārī*].

(22) CHAPTER. To give in charity as much as you can afford.

1434. Narrated Asmā’ bint Abū Bakr رضي رضي الله عنها that she came to the Prophet ﷺ (for some problem) and he said, “Do not shut your money bag; otherwise Allāh too will withhold His Blessings from you. Spend (in Allāh’s Cause) as much as you can afford.”

(23) CHAPTER. *Aṣ-Ṣadaqa* (charity) expiates sins.

1435. Narrated Abū Wā’il: رضي رضي الله عنه said, “Umar رضي الله عنه said, ‘Who amongst you remembers the statement of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ about the *Al-Fitnah* (trial and affliction)?’ I said, ‘I know it exactly as the Prophet ﷺ said.’ ‘Umar said, ‘No doubt, you are bold. How did he say it?’ I said, ‘A man’s *Al-Fitnah* caused by his wife, children and neighbours is expiated by (his) *Ṣalāt* (prayer), charity, and enjoining *Al-Ma’rūf* (Islāmic Monotheism and all that

عَنْ فَاطِمَةَ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: قَالَ لِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا تُوَكِّي فَيُوكَى عَلَيْكَ».

حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِةَ، وَقَالَ: «لَا تُحْصِي فَيُحْصِي اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ». [انظر: ١٤٣٤، ٢٥٩٠،

[٢٥٩١]

(٢٢) بَابُ الصَّدَقَةِ فِيمَا اسْتَطَاعَ

١٤٣٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ ح. وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ، عَنْ حَجَّاجِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ: أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّهَا جَاءَتْ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: «لَا تُوعِي فَيُوعِي اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ، ارْضُخِي مَا اسْتَطَعْتِ».

[راجع: ١٤٣٣]

(٢٣) بَابُ: الصَّدَقَةُ تُكَفِّرُ الْخَطِيئَةَ

١٤٣٥ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ حُدَيْفَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ عُمَرُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَيُّكُمْ يَحْفَظُ حَدِيثَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْفِتْنَةِ؟ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: أَنَا أَحْفَظُهُ كَمَا قَالَ. قَالَ: إِنَّكَ عَلَيْهِ لَجَرِيءٌ، فَكَيْفَ قَالَ؟

Islām ordains).’ (The subnarrator Sulaimān added that he said, ‘The *Ṣalāt* (prayer), charity, enjoining *Al-Ma’rūf* and forbidding *Al-Munkar* (disbelief, polytheism, and all that Islām has forbidden).’ ‘Umar said, ‘I did not mean that, but I ask about that *Al-Fitnah* which will spread like the waves of the sea.’ I said, ‘O chief of the believers! You need not be afraid of it as there is a closed door between you and it.’ He asked, ‘Will the door be broken or opened?’ I replied, ‘No, it will be broken.’ He said, ‘Then, if it is broken, it will never be closed again?’ I replied, ‘Yes.’” We were afraid to ask him about that door, so we asked Masrūq to inquire, and he asked Ḥudhaifa regarding it. Ḥudhaifa said, “The door was ‘Umar رضي الله عنه.” We further asked Ḥudhaifa whether ‘Umar knew what that door meant. Ḥudhaifa replied in the affirmative and added, “He knew it as one knows that there will be a night before the tomorrow morning.”

(24) CHAPTER. Whoever gave things in charity while he was a *Mushrik*⁽¹⁾ and then embraced Islām.

1436. Narrated Ḥakīm bin Ḥizām رضي الله عنه: I said to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ, “Before embracing Islām, I used to do good deeds like giving in charity, manumission of slaves, and the keeping of good relations with kith and kin. Shall I be rewarded for those deeds?” The Prophet ﷺ replied, “You became Muslim with all those good deeds (without losing their reward).”

قُلْتُ: فَتَنَةُ الرَّجُلِ فِي أَهْلِهِ وَوَلَدِهِ وَجَارِهِ تُكَفِّرُهُ الصَّلَاةُ وَالصَّدَقَةُ وَالْمَعْرُوفُ. قَالَ سَلِيمَانٌ: قَدْ كَانَ يَقُولُ: الصَّلَاةُ وَالصَّدَقَةُ وَالْأَمْرُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَالتَّهْيِي عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ. قَالَ: لَيْسَ هَذَا أُرِيدُ، وَلَكِنِّي أُرِيدُ الَّتِي تَمُوجُ كَمَوْجِ الْبَحْرِ. قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَيْسَ عَلَيْكَ بِهَا يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ بَأْسٌ، بَيْنَكَ وَبَيْنَهَا بَابٌ مُغْلَقٌ. قَالَ: فَيُكْسَرُ الْبَابُ أَوْ يُفْتَحُ؟ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَا، بَلْ يُكْسَرُ. قَالَ: فَإِنَّهُ إِذَا كُسِرَ لَمْ يُغْلَقْ أَبَدًا. قَالَ: قُلْتُ: أَجَلٌ. قَالَ: فَهَبْنَا أَنْ نَسْأَلَهُ مِنَ الْبَابِ. فَقُلْنَا لِمَسْرُوقٍ: سَلُهُ. قَالَ: فَسَأَلَهُ، فَقَالَ: عَمْرُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. قَالَ: قُلْنَا: فَعَلِمَ عَمْرٌ مَنْ تَعْنِي؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، كَمَا أَنَّ دُونَ عِدِّ لَيْلَةً، وَذَلِكَ أَنِّي حَدَّثْتُهُ حَدِيثًا لَيْسَ بِالْأَغَالِيطِ. [راجع: ٥٢٥]

(٢٤) بَابٌ مَنْ تَصَدَّقَ فِي الشَّرْكِ ثُمَّ أَسْلَمَ

١٤٣٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنِ حَكِيمِ بْنِ حِزَامٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَرَأَيْتَ أَشْيَاءَ كُنْتُ أَتَحَنَّنُ بِهَا فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ مِنْ صَدَقَةٍ أَوْ عِتَاقَةٍ أَوْ صِلَةٍ رَحِمٍ، فَهَلْ فِيهَا مِنْ أَجْرٍ؟ فَقَالَ

(1) (Ch.24) *Mushrikūn* : See glossary.