

وَمِثْلَهَا مَعَهَا». وَقَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ:
حَدَّثْتُ عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ مِثْلَهُ.

(50) CHAPTER. To abstain from begging.

1469. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Kh̄udrī رضي الله عنه: Some *Anṣārī* persons asked for (something) from Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and he gave them. They again asked him for (something) and he again gave them. And then again they asked him and he gave them again till all that was with him finished. And then he said, "If I had anything, I would not keep it away from you. (Remember) whoever abstains from asking others, Allāh will make him contented, and whoever tries to make himself self-sufficient, Allāh will make him self-sufficient. And whoever remains patient, Allāh will make him patient. Nobody can be given a blessing better and greater than patience."⁽¹⁾

(٥٠) بَابُ الْإِسْتِعْفَاءِ عَنِ الْمَسْأَلَةِ

١٤٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ اللَّيْثِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: إِنَّ نَاسًا مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ سَأَلُوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَعْطَاهُمْ، ثُمَّ سَأَلُوهُ فَأَعْطَاهُمْ، ثُمَّ سَأَلُوهُ فَأَعْطَاهُمْ، حَتَّى نَفَدَ مَا عِنْدَهُ، فَقَالَ: «مَا يَكُونُ عِنْدِي مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَلَنْ أَدْخِرَهُ عَنْكُمْ. وَمَنْ يَسْتَعْفِفْ يُعِفَّهُ اللَّهُ، وَمَنْ يَسْتَغْنِ يُغْنِهِ اللَّهُ وَمَنْ يَتَصَبَّرْ يُصْبِرْهُ اللَّهُ. وَمَا أُعْطِيَ أَحَدٌ عَطَاءً خَيْرًا وَأَوْسَعَ مِنَ الصَّبْرِ». [انظر: ٦٤٧٠]

1470. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "By Him in Whose Hand my life is, it is better for anyone of you to take a rope and cut the wood (from the forest) and carry it over his back and sell it (as a means of earning his living), rather than to ask a person for something and that person may or may not give him."

١٤٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ أَبِي الرَّزَادِيِّ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ لَأَنْ يَأْخُذَ أَحَدُكُمْ حَبْلَهُ فَيَحْتَطِبَ عَلَى ظَهْرِهِ خَيْرٌ لَهُ مِنْ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ رَجُلًا فَيَسْأَلَهُ، أَعْطَاهُ أَوْ مَنَعَهُ». [انظر: ١٤٨٠، ٢٠٧٤]

[٢٣٧٤]

1471. Narrated Az-Zubair bin Al-'Awwām رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said,

١٤٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا

(1) (H.1469) The Arabic word *Sabar* which means patience conveys also the meaning of perseverance, constancy and endurance.

“It is better for anyone of you to take a rope (and cut) and bring a bundle of wood (from the forest) over his back and sell it; and Allāh will save his face (from the Hell-fire) because of that, rather than to ask the people who may or may not give him.”

1472. Narrated ‘Urwa bin Aḏ-Ḍubair and Sa‘īd bin Al-Musaiyyab: Ḥakīm bin Ḥizām Ṛaḍī Allāh ‘anhu said, “(Once) I asked Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ (for something) and he gave it to me. Again I asked and he gave (it to me). Again I asked and he gave (it to me). And then he said, “O Ḥakīm! This property is like a sweet fresh fruit; whoever takes it without greediness, he is blessed in it, and whoever takes it with greediness, he is not blessed in it. And he is like a person who eats but is never satisfied; and the upper (giving) hand is better than the lower (receiving) hand.” Ḥakīm added, “I said to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ, ‘By Him (Allāh) Who sent you with the Truth, I shall never ask or take anything from anybody after you, till I leave this world.’” Then Abū Bakr Ṛaḍī Allāh ‘anhu (during his caliphate) called Ḥakīm to give him his share from the war booty (like the other Companions of the Prophet ﷺ), but he refused to accept anything. Then ‘Umar Ṛaḍī Allāh ‘anhu (during his caliphate) called him to give him his share, but he refused (to take). On that ‘Umar said, “O Muslims! I would like you to witness that I offered Ḥakīm his share from this booty and he refused to take it.” So Ḥakīm never took anything from anybody after the Prophet ﷺ till he died.

وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ الرَّبْرِ بْنِ الْعَوَامِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَأَنْ يَأْخُذَ أَحَدُكُمْ حَبْلَهُ فَيَأْتِيَ بِحُزْمَةٍ حَطَبٍ عَلَى ظَهْرِهِ فَيَبِيعَهَا فَيَكْفَى اللَّهُ بِهَا وَجْهَهُ خَيْرٌ لَهُ مِنْ أَنْ يَسْأَلَ النَّاسَ، أَعْطَوْهُ أَوْ

مَنْعَوْهُ». [انظر: ٢٠٧٥، ٢٣٥٣]

١٤٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الرَّبْرِ، وَسَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيْبِ: أَنَّ حَكِيمَ بْنَ جِرَامٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَعْطَانِي، ثُمَّ سَأَلْتُهُ فَأَعْطَانِي، ثُمَّ سَأَلْتُهُ فَأَعْطَانِي، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «يَا حَكِيمُ، إِنَّ هَذَا الْمَالَ خَضِرَةٌ حُلْوَةٌ، فَمَنْ أَخَذَهُ بَسْخَاوَةً نَفْسٌ بُورِكَ لَهُ فِيهِ، وَمَنْ أَخَذَهُ بِأَشْرَافِ نَفْسٍ لَمْ يُبَارَكْ لَهُ فِيهِ، وَكَانَ كَالَّذِي يَأْكُلُ وَلَا يَشْبَعُ. الْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْيَدِ السُّفْلَى». فَقَالَ حَكِيمٌ: فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، وَالَّذِي بَعَثَكَ بِالْحَقِّ لَا أُرْزَأُ أَحَدًا بَعْدَكَ شَيْئًا حَتَّى أَفَارِقَ الدُّنْيَا. فَكَانَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَدْعُو حَكِيمًا إِلَى الْعَطَاءِ فَيَأْتِي أَنْ يَقْبَلَهُ مِنْهُ. ثُمَّ إِنَّ عَمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ دَعَا لِيُعْطِيَهُ فَأَبَى أَنْ يَقْبَلَ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا. فَقَالَ: إِنِّي أَشْهَدُكُمْ مَعْشَرَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ عَلَى حَكِيمٍ، أَنِّي أَعْرِضُ

عَلَيْهِ حَقَّهُ مِنْ هَذَا الْفَيْءِ فَيَأْتِي أَنْ
يَأْخُذَهُ. فَلَمْ يَزْرَأْ حَكِيمٌ أَحَدًا مِنَ
النَّاسِ بَعْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ حَتَّى تُؤْفَى.

[انظر: ٢٧٥٠، ٣١٤٣، ٦٤٤١]

(51) CHAPTER. The one whom Allāh gives something without his asking for it, or without avarice for it. (And Allāh's Statement): "And those in whose wealth there is a recognised right, for the beggar who asks, and for the unlucky who has lost his property and wealth (and his means of living has been straitened)." (V.70:24-25).

(٥١) بَابٌ مَنْ أَعْطَاهُ اللَّهُ شَيْئًا مِنْ
غَيْرِ مَسْأَلَةٍ وَلَا إِشْرَافٍ نَفْسٍ. ﴿وَفِي
أَمْوَالِهِمْ حَقٌّ لِلْسَّائِلِ وَالْمُتَحَوِّرِ﴾ [٦٤٤١]

1473. Narrated 'Umar (bin Al-Khaṭṭab) رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to give me something but I would say to him, "Would you give it to a poorer and more needy one than me?" The Prophet ﷺ said to me, "Take it, if you are given something from this property, without asking for it or having greed for it, take it; and if not given, do not run for it."

١٤٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ
الرُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ
عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يُعْطِينِي الْعَطَاءَ فَأَقُولُ: أَعْطَهُ مَنْ هُوَ
أَفْقَرُ إِلَيْهِ مِنِّي. فَقَالَ: «خُذْهُ، إِذَا
جَاءَكَ مِنْ هَذَا الْمَالِ شَيْءٌ وَأَنْتَ غَيْرُ
مُشْرِفٍ وَلَا سَائِلٍ فَخُذْهُ، وَمَا لَا، فَلَا
تَتَّبِعْهُ نَفْسَكَ». [انظر: ٧١٦٣، ٧١٦٤]

(52) CHAPTER. Whoever asks the people (for something) so as to increase his wealth.

(٥٢) بَابٌ مَنْ سَأَلَ النَّاسَ تَكْثُرًا

1474. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ said, "A man keeps on asking others for something till he comes on the Day of Resurrection having no flesh on his face."

١٤٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي
جَعْفَرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ حَمْرَةَ بِنْتُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
بِنْتِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ
عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا زَالَ الرَّجُلُ يَسْأَلُ النَّاسَ

حَتَّى يَأْتِيَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ لَيْسَ فِي وَجْهِهِ
مُرْغَةٌ لَحْمٍ».

1475. The Prophet ﷺ added, “On the Day of Resurrection, the sun will come near (to the people) to such an extent that the sweat will reach up to the middle of the ears, so, when all the people are in that state, they will ask Ādam for help, and then Moses, and then Muḥammad ﷺ.” The subnarrator added “Muḥammad ﷺ will intercede with Allāh to judge amongst the people. Then he will proceed on till he will hold the ring of the door (of Paradise); and then Allāh will exalt him to *Maqām Maḥmūd* (i.e. the Honour of intercession on the Day of Resurrection). And all the people of the gathering will thank him ﷺ.

١٤٧٥ - وَقَالَ: «إِنَّ الشَّمْسَ
تَذْنُو يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ حَتَّى يَبْلُغَ العَرَقُ
نِصْفَ الأُذُنِ، فَبَيْنَمَا هُمْ كَذَلِكَ
اسْتَعَاثُوا بِآدَمَ، ثُمَّ بِمُوسَى، ثُمَّ
بِمُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، وَرَادَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنِي اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي
ابْنُ أَبِي جَعْفَرٍ: «فَيَسْمَعُ لِقْضَى بَيْنَ
الْخَلْقِ، فَيَمْشِي حَتَّى يَأْخُذَ بِحَلَقَةِ
البَابِ فَيَوْمئِذٍ يَبْعَثُهُ اللَّهُ مَقَامًا
مَخْمُودًا، يَحْمَدُهُ أَهْلُ الجَمْعِ كُلُّهُمْ».

وَقَالَ مُعَلَّى: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبٌ، عَنِ
الثُّعْمَانِ بْنِ رَاشِدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ
مُسْلِمٍ أَخِي الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ حَمْرَةَ:
سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي الْمَسْأَلَةِ. [انظر: ٤٧١٨]

(53) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh عزَّ وجلَّ
وجلَّ:

“...They do not beg of people at all...”

(V.2:273) And who may be considered to have enough substance to make him contended and to abstain from begging?” And the statement of the Prophet ﷺ: “The person who does not find enough substance to make him contented.”

And the Statement of Allāh عزَّ وجلَّ
“(Charity) is for *Fuqara* (the poor), who in Allāh’s Cause are restricted (from travel), and cannot move about in the land (for trade or work)... (up to)... Surely Allāh knows it well.” (V.2:273)

1476. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “*Al-Miskīn* (the poor) is

(٥٣) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿لَا

يَسْتَأْتُونَ النَّاسَ إِلْحَاقًا﴾ [البقرة:

٢٧٣] وَكَمْ الغِنَى، وَقَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ:

«وَلَا يَجِدُ غِنَى يُغْنِيهِ» لِقَوْلِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ

وَجَلَّ: ﴿لِلْمُفْرَأِ الَّذِينَ أُتْحِرُوا

فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ لَا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ ضَرْبًا

فِي الأَرْضِ﴾ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ

يَعْلَمُ﴾ [البقرة: ٢٧٣]

١٤٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ

not the one who asks a morsel or two (of meals) from the others, but *Al-Miskīn* is the one who has nothing and is ashamed to beg from others.”

منهال: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ الْمَسْكِينُ الَّذِي تَرُدُّهُ الْأَكْلَةُ وَالْأَكْلَتَانِ. وَلَكِنَّ الْمَسْكِينُ الَّذِي لَيْسَ لَهُ غَنَى وَيَسْتَحْيِي أَوْ لَا يَسْأَلُ النَّاسَ إِحْفَافًا». [انظر: ١٤٧٩،

[٤٥٣٩

1477. Narrated *Ash-Sha‘bī*: The clerk of *Al-Mughīra bin Shu‘ba* narrated, “*Muāwiyya* wrote to *Al-Mughīra bin Shu‘ba*: Write to me something which you have heard from the Prophet ﷺ. So *Al-Mughīra* wrote, ‘I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying: Allāh has hated for you three things:

١٤٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَلِيَّةَ، حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ الْحَدَّاءُ، عَنْ ابْنِ أَسْوَعٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي كَاتِبُ الْمُعِيرَةِ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ قَالَ: كَتَبَ مُعَاوِيَةُ إِلَى الْمُعِيرَةِ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ أَنْ اكْتُبَ إِلَيَّ بِسَيِّئٍ سَمِعْتُهُ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. فَكَتَبَ إِلَيْهِ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَرِهَ لَكُمْ ثَلَاثًا: قِيلَ وَقَالَ، وَإِضَاعَةَ الْمَالِ، وَكَثْرَةَ السُّؤَالِ».

[راجع: ٨٤٤]

1. *Qīl* and *Qāl* (sinful and useless talk like backbiting etc. or that you talk too much or talk about others.)

2. Wasting of wealth (by extravagance with lack of wisdom and thinking etc.).

3. And asking too many questions (in disputed religious matters etc.) or asking others for something (except in great need).

(See *Ḥadīth* No. 2408, Vol. 3)

1478. Narrated *Sa‘d* (bin *Abī Waqqāṣ*) *Raḍī Allāh ‘anhumā*: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ distributed something amongst a group of people while I was sitting amongst them, but he left a man whom I considered the best of the lot. So, I went up to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and asked him secretly, “Why have you left that person? By Allāh! I consider him a believer.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Or merely a Muslim.” I remained quiet for a while but could not help repeating my question because of what I knew about him. I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! Why have you left that person? By Allāh! I consider him a

١٤٧٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ غُرَيْرٍ الرَّهْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ، عَنِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَامِرُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: أَعْطَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَهْطًا وَأَنَا جَالِسٌ فِيهِمْ. قَالَ: فَتَرَكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِيهِمْ رَجُلًا لَمْ يُعْطِهِ وَهُوَ أَعْجَبُهُمْ إِلَيَّ. فَكُنْتُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَسَارَزْتُهُ فَقُلْتُ:

believer.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Or merely a Muslim.” I remained quiet for a while but could not help repeating my question because of what I knew about him. I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! Why have you left that person? By Allāh! I consider him a believer.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Or merely a Muslim.” Then Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “(O Sa’d!) I give to a person while another is dearer to me, for fear that he may be thrown in the Hell-fire on his face (by renegating from Islām).”

مَا لَكَ عَنْ فُلَانٍ؟ وَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لَأُرَاهُ مُؤْمِنًا، قَالَ: «أَوْ مُسْلِمًا». قَالَ: فَسَكَتُ قَلِيلًا ثُمَّ عَلَّنِي مَا أَعْلَمُ فِيهِ فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، مَا لَكَ عَنْ فُلَانٍ؟ وَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لَأُرَاهُ مُؤْمِنًا قَالَ: «أَوْ مُسْلِمًا». قَالَ: فَسَكَتُ قَلِيلًا ثُمَّ عَلَّنِي مَا أَعْلَمُ مِنْهُ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، مَا لَكَ عَنْ فُلَانٍ؟ وَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لَأُرَاهُ مُؤْمِنًا، قَالَ: «أَوْ مُسْلِمًا»: «إِنِّي لَأُعْطِي الرَّجُلَ وَغَيْرَهُ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْهُ حَشِيَّةً أَنْ يُكَبَّ فِي النَّارِ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ». وَعَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي يُحَدِّثُ بِهَذَا فَقَالَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: فَضْرَبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِيَدِهِ فَجَمَعَ بَيْنَ عُنُقِي وَكَتَفِي ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَقْبِلْ أَيُّ سَعْدٍ، إِنِّي لَأُعْطِي الرَّجُلَ». قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ﴿مُكَبِّيًا﴾ [الإسراء: ٩٤]: قُلِيُوا، ﴿مُكَبِّيًا﴾ يُقَالُ: أَكَبَّ الرَّجُلُ إِذَا كَانَ فِعْلُهُ غَيْرَ وَقَعَ عَلَى أَحَدٍ، فَإِذَا وَقَعَ الْفِعْلُ قُلْتُ: كَبَّهُ اللَّهُ لِيُوجِهُهُ، وَكَبَيْتُهُ أَنَا. [راجع: ٢٧]

1479. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, *Al-Maskīn* (the poor) is not the one who goes round the people and asks them for a mouthful or two (of meals) or a date or two, but *Al-Maskīn* (the poor) is that who has not enough (money) to satisfy his needs and whose condition is not known to others, that others may give him something in charity,

١٤٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ أَبِي الرَّزَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ الْمَسْكِينُ الَّذِي يَطُوفُ عَلَى النَّاسِ تَرُدُّهُ اللَّقْمَةُ وَاللُّقْمَتَانِ،

and who does not beg of people.” (See H. No. 1476).

1480. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “No doubt, it is better for a person to take a rope and proceed in the morning to the mountains and cut the wood and then sell it, and eat from this income and give alms from it than to ask others for something.”

وَالتَّمْرَةَ وَالتَّمْرَتَانِ. وَلَكِنَّ الْمِسْكِينَ
الَّذِي لَا يَجِدُ غَنَى يُغْنِيهِ. وَلَا يُقْطَنُ
لَهُ فَيَتَّصِدُّ عَلَيْهِ، وَلَا يَقُومُ فَيَسْأَلُ
النَّاسَ». [راجع: ١٤٧٦]

١٤٨٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصِ
بْنِ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا
الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
قَالَ: «لَأَنْ يَأْخُذَ أَحَدُكُمْ حَبْلَهُ ثُمَّ
يَعْدُو، أَحْسَبُهُ قَالَ: إِلَى الْجَبَلِ
فِيحْتَطَبَ فَيَبِيعَ فَيَأْكُلُ وَيَتَّصِدُّ خَيْرٌ لَهُ
مَنْ أَنْ يَسْأَلَ النَّاسَ».

قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: صَالِحُ بْنُ
كَيْسَانَ أَكْبَرُ مِنَ الرَّهْرِيِّ وَهُوَ قَدْ
أَدْرَكَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ. [راجع: ١٤٧٠]

(54) CHAPTER. (The lawfulness of) estimating the amount of the date-fruits while they are still on the palms for the sake of taking the Zakāt.

(٥٤) بَابُ حَرْصِ التَّمْرِ

1481. Narrated Abū Ḥumaid As-Sā'idī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: We took part in the Ghazwa (holy battle) of Tabūk in the company of the Prophet ﷺ, and when we arrived at the Wādī Al-Qurā, there was a woman in her garden. The Prophet ﷺ asked his Companions to estimate the amount of the fruits in the garden, and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ estimated it at ten Awsuq (One Wasq = 60 Šā' and 1 Šā' = 3 kg. approximately). The Prophet ﷺ said to that lady, “Check what your garden will yield.” When we reached Tabūk, the Prophet ﷺ said, “There will be a strong wind tonight and so no one should stand and whoever has camel, should fasten it.” So, we

١٤٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا سَهْلُ بْنُ بَكَّارٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ يَحْيَى،
عَنْ عَبَّاسِ السَّاعِدِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي حُمَيْدٍ
السَّاعِدِيِّ قَالَ: غَزَوْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
غَزْوَةَ تَبُوكَ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ وَادِي الْقُرَى
إِذَا امْرَأَةٌ فِي حَدِيقَةٍ لَهَا، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ لِأَصْحَابِهِ: «اخْرُصُوا»، وَخَرَّصَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَشْرَةَ أَوْسُقٍ، فَقَالَ
لَهَا: «أَحْصِي مَا يَخْرُجُ مِنْهَا». فَلَمَّا
أَتَيْنَا تَبُوكَ قَالَ: «أَمَا إِنَّهَا سَتَهَبُ

fastened our camels. A strong wind blew at night and a man stood up and he was blown away to a mountain called Ṭāiy. The king of 'Aila sent a white mule and a sheet for wearing to the Prophet ﷺ as a present, and wrote to the Prophet ﷺ that his people would stay in their place (and will pay *Jizya* taxation.)⁽¹⁾

When the Prophet ﷺ reached Wādī Al-Qurā he asked that woman how much her garden had yielded. She said, "Ten *Awsuq*," and that was what Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had estimated. Then the Prophet ﷺ said, "I want to reach Al-Madīna quickly, and whoever among you wants to accompany me should hurry up."

The subnarrator Ibn Bakkār said something which meant: When the Prophet ﷺ saw Al-Madīna he said, "This is Ṭāba." And when he saw the mountain of Uḥud, he said, "This mountain loves us and we love it. Shall I tell you of the best amongst the families of the *Anṣār*?" We replied in the affirmative. He said, "The family of Bani An-Najjār and then the family of Banī Abdul-Ashhal, and then the family of Bani Sa'ida or Bani Al-Harith bin Al-Khazraj. (The above-mentioned are the best) but there is goodness in all the families of *Anṣār*."

1482. And Sulaiman bin Bilal said, then the family of Banī Al-Harith and then the family of Banī Sa'ida.

Narrated Ibn Abbas رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ said, "This is Uḥud mountain, it loves us and we love it."

اللَّيْلَةَ رِيحٌ شَدِيدَةٌ فَلَا يَقُومَنَّ أَحَدٌ. وَمَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ بَعِيرٌ فَلْيَعْقِلْهُ» فَعَقَلْنَاهَا. وَهَبَتْ رِيحٌ شَدِيدَةٌ فَفَاقَ رَجُلٌ فَأَلْفَقَتْهُ بِجَبَلٍ طَمِيٍّ. وَأَهْدَى مَلِكٌ أَيْلَةَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ بَغْلَةً بَيْضَاءَ وَكَسَاهُ بُرْدًا وَكَتَبَ لَهُ بِبَحْرِهِمْ. فَلَمَّا أَتَى وَادِي الْقُرَى قَالَ لِلْمَرَأَةِ: «كَمْ جَاءَ حَدِيثُكَ؟» قَالَتْ: عَشْرَةٌ أَوْسُقٍ خَرَصَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنِّي مُتَعَجِّلٌ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ فَمَنْ أَرَادَ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يَتَعَجَّلَ مَعِي فَلْيَتَعَجَّلْ». فَلَمَّا قَالَ ابْنُ بَكَّارٍ كَلِمَةً مَعْنَاهَا أَشْرَفَ عَلَى الْمَدِينَةِ، قَالَ: «هَذِهِ طَابَةٌ». فَلَمَّا رَأَى أَحَدًا قَالَ: «هَذَا جَبَلٌ يُحِبُّنَا وَنُحِبُّهُ، أَلَا أَخْبِرُكُمْ بِخَيْرِ دُورِ الْأَنْصَارِ؟» قَالُوا: بَلَى. قَالَ: «دُورُ بَنِي النَّجَّارِ، ثُمَّ دُورُ بَنِي عَبْدِ الْأَشْهَلِ، ثُمَّ دُورُ بَنِي سَاعِدَةَ أَوْ دُورُ بَنِي الْحَارِثِ بْنِ الْخَزْرَجِ، وَفِي كُلِّ دُورِ الْأَنْصَارِ - يَغْنِي - خَيْرًا». [انظر: ١٨٧٢، ٣١٦١،

[٤٤٢٢، ٣٧٩١]

١٤٨٢ - وَقَالَ سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو: «ثُمَّ دَارُ بَنِي الْحَارِثِ، ثُمَّ بَنِي سَاعِدَةَ». وَقَالَ سُلَيْمَانُ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ غَزِيَّةَ، عَنْ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «أُحُدُ جَبَلٌ

(1) (H.1481) *Jizya* is a head tax imposed by Islām on the people of Scriptures and other people who have a revealed Book when they are under Muslim rule.

يُحِبُّنَا وَنُحِبُّهُ». وَقَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: كُلُّ بُسْتَانٍ عَلَيْهِ حَائِظٌ فَهُوَ حَدِيقَةٌ، وَمَا لَمْ يَكُنْ عَلَيْهِ حَائِظٌ لَمْ يُقَلَّ: حَدِيقَةٌ.

(55) CHAPTER. *‘Ushr* (i.e., one-tenth of the yield be levied as *Zakāt*) is to be imposed on the yield of the land which is either irrigated by rain or the running water channel.

‘Umar bin ‘Abdul-‘Azīz did not consider *‘Ushr* compulsory on honey.

(٥٥) بَابُ الْعُشْرِ فِيمَا يُسْقَى مِنْ مَاءِ السَّمَاءِ وَالْمَاءِ الْجَارِي،

وَلَمْ يَرَ عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَرِيزِ فِي الْعَسَلِ شَيْئًا.

1483. Narrated ‘Abdullāh (bin Umar) رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, “On a land irrigated by rain water or by natural water channels, or if the land is wet due to a nearby water channel, *‘Ushr* (i.e. one-tenth) is compulsory (as *Zakāt*); and on the land irrigated by the well, half of an *‘Ushr* (i.e. one-twentieth) is compulsory (as *Zakāt* on the yield of the land).”

١٤٨٣ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي مَرِيَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «فِيمَا سَقَّتِ السَّمَاءُ وَالْعُيُونُ أَوْ كَانَ عَشْرِيًّا: الْعُشْرُ. وَمَا سُقِيَ بِالنَّضْحِ: نِصْفُ الْعُشْرِ». قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: هَذَا تَفْسِيرُ الْأَوَّلِ، لِأَنَّهُ لَمْ يُوقَّتْ فِي الْأَوَّلِ، يَعْنِي حَدِيثَ ابْنِ عُمَرَ: «فِيمَا سَقَّتِ السَّمَاءُ الْعُشْرُ». وَبَيَّنَّ فِي هَذَا وَوَقَّتْ، وَالزِّيَادَةُ مَقْبُولَةٌ وَالْمُفَسَّرُ يَقْضِي عَلَى الْمُتَّبِعِ إِذَا رَوَاهُ أَهْلُ الثَّبَاتِ كَمَا رَوَى الْفَضْلُ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمْ يُصَلِّ فِي الْكَعْبَةِ. وَقَالَ بِلَالٌ: «قَدْ صَلَّى» فَأَخَذَ بِقَوْلِ بِلَالٍ، وَتَرَكَ قَوْلَ الْفَضْلِ.

(56) CHAPTER. There is no *Zakāt* on less than five *Awsuq* [i.e., approx. 675 kilograms

(٥٦) بَابُ: لَيْسَ فِيمَا دُونَ خَمْسَةِ

(of dates, fruits or food-grains etc.).

1484. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "There is no Zakāt on less than five *Awsuq* (i.e. approx. 675kg of dates, fruits, or food-grains, etc.), or on less than five camels, or on less than five *Awāq* of silver (i.e., 200 Dirhams, i.e., approx. 640 grams of silver [or less than 20 *Mithqals* of gold, i.e., approx. 94 grams of gold].

أَوْسُقٍ صَدَقَةٌ

١٤٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي صَعْصَعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنْ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ فِيمَا أَقَلَّ مِنْ خَمْسَةِ أَوْسُقٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَلَا فِي أَقَلِّ مِنْ خَمْسَةِ مِنَ الْإِبِلِ الذَّوْدِ صَدَقَةٌ. وَلَا فِي أَقَلِّ مِنْ خَمْسِ أَوْاقٍ مِنَ الْوَرَقِ صَدَقَةٌ». [راجع: ١٤٠٥]

(57) CHAPTER. Zakāt of dates should be taken during their plucking season. Can a child touch the dates collected as Zakāt?

1485. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Dates used to be brought to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ immediately after being plucked. Different persons would bring their dates till a big heap was collected (in front of the Prophet ﷺ). Once Al-Ḥasan and Al-Ḥusain رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا were playing with these dates. One of them took a date and put it in his mouth. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ looked at him and took it out from his mouth and said, "Don't you know that Muḥammad's offspring do not eat what is given in charity?"

(٥٧) بَابُ أَخْذِ صَدَقَةِ التَّمْرِ عِنْدَ صِرَامِ النَّخْلِ وَهَلْ يُتْرَكُ الصَّبِيُّ فَيَمَسُّ تَمْرَ الصَّدَقَةِ

١٤٨٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْحَسَنِ الْأَسَدِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ طَهْمَانَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُؤْتَى بِالتَّمْرِ عِنْدَ صِرَامِ النَّخْلِ فَيَجِيءُ هَذَا بِتَمْرِهِ وَهَذَا مِنْ تَمْرِهِ حَتَّى يَصِيرَ عِنْدَهُ كَوْمٌ مِنْ تَمْرٍ، فَجَعَلَ الْحَسَنُ وَالْحُسَيْنُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَلْعَبَانِ بِذَلِكَ التَّمْرِ، فَأَخَذَ أَحَدُهُمَا تَمْرَةً فَجَعَلَهُ فِي فِيهِ، فَتَنَظَرَ إِلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَخْرَجَهَا مِنْ فِيهِ، فَقَالَ: «أَمَا عَلِمْتَ أَنَّ آلَ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ لَا يَأْكُلُونَ الصَّدَقَةَ؟». [انظر: ١٤٩١، ٣٠٧٢]