

1739. Narrated 'Ikrima : Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما said: "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ delivered a *Khutba* (religious talk) on the day of *Nahr*, and said, 'O people! (Tell me) what is the day today?' The people replied, 'It is the forbidden (sacred) day.' He asked again, 'What town is this?' They replied, 'It is the forbidden (sacred) town (Makkah).' He asked, 'Which month is this?' They replied, 'It is the forbidden (sacred) month.' He said, 'No doubt! Your blood, your properties, and your honour are sacred to one another like the sanctity of this day of yours, in this town (Makkah) of yours, in this month of yours.' The Prophet ﷺ repeated his statement again and again. After that he raised his head and said, 'O Allāh! Haven't I conveyed (Your Message) to them? Haven't I conveyed Your Message to them?'" Ibn 'Abbās added, "By Him in Whose Hand my soul is, the following was his will (Prophet's will) to his followers: 'It is incumbent upon those who are present to convey this information to those who are absent. Beware don't renege (as) disbelievers (turn into infidels) after me, by striking the necks (cutting the throats) of one another (i.e., by killing one another).'"

1740. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما : I heard the Prophet ﷺ delivering a *Khutba* (religious talk) at 'Arafāt.

1741. Narrated Abū Bakra رضي الله عنه : The Prophet ﷺ delivered to us a *Khutba*

١٧٣٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا فُضَيْلُ بْنُ غَزْوَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا عِكْرِمَةُ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ خَطَبَ النَّاسَ يَوْمَ التَّحْرِ فَقَالَ: «يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ، أَيُّ يَوْمٍ هَذَا؟» فَأَلَوْا: «يَوْمٌ حَرَامٌ». قَالَ: «فَأَيُّ بَلَدٍ هَذَا؟» فَأَلَوْا: «بَلَدٌ حَرَامٌ». قَالَ: «فَأَيُّ شَهْرٍ هَذَا؟» فَأَلَوْا: «شَهْرٌ حَرَامٌ». قَالَ: «فإِنَّ دِمَاءَكُمْ وَأَمْوَالَكُمْ وَأَعْرَاضَكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ حَرَامٌ كَحُرْمَةِ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا فِي بَلَدِكُمْ هَذَا فِي شَهْرِكُمْ هَذَا»، فَأَعَادَهَا مِرَارًا. ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ فَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ هَلْ بَلَّغْتُ؟ اللَّهُمَّ هَلْ بَلَّغْتُ؟» قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: فَوَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ إِنَّهَا لَوَصِيَّتُهُ إِلَى أُمَّتِهِ «فَلْيُبَلِّغِ الشَّاهِدُ الْغَائِبَ، لَا تَرْجِعُوا بَعْدِي كُفَّارًا يَضْرِبُ بَعْضُكُمْ رِقَابَ بَعْضٍ». [انظر:

[٧٠٧٩

١٧٤٠ - حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرٍو قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَخْطُبُ بَعْرَفَاتٍ. تَابَعَهُ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَمْرٍو.

[انظر: (١٨٤١، ١٨٤٣، ٥٨٠٤، ٥٨٥٣)

١٧٤١ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ

(religious talk) on the day of *Nahr*. He said, "Do you know what is the day today?" We said, "Allāh and His Messenger know better." He remained silent till we thought that he might give that day another name. He said, "Isn't it the day of *Nahr*?" We said, "Yes! It is." He further asked, "Which month is this?" We said, "Allāh and His Messenger know better." He remained silent till we thought that he might give it another name. He then said, "Isn't it the month of *Dhul-Hijjah*?" We replied: "Yes! It is." He further asked, "What town is this?" We replied, "Allāh and His Messenger know it better." He remained silent till we thought that he might give it another name. He then said, "Isn't it the forbidden (sacred) town (of Makkah)?" We said, "Yes! It is." He said, "No doubt, your blood and your properties are sacred to one another like the sanctity of this day of yours, in this month of yours, in this town of yours, till the day you meet your Lord (Allāh). No doubt! Haven't I conveyed Allāh's Message to you? They said, "Yes (you have)." He said, "O Allāh! Be witness. So it is incumbent upon those who are present to convey it (this information) to those who are absent because the informed one might comprehend it (what I have said) better than the present audience who will convey it to him. Beware! Do not renege (as) disbelievers after me by striking the necks (cutting the throats) of one another (i.e., by killing one another)."

مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةٌ،
عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي
عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي
بَكْرَةَ، وَرَجُلٌ أَفْضَلُ فِي نَفْسِي مِنْ
عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ حَمِيدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ،
عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ:
خَطَبَنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ قَالَ:
«أَتَدْرُونَ أَيُّ يَوْمٍ هَذَا؟» قُلْنَا: اللَّهُ
وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ. فَسَكَتَ حَتَّى ظَنَنَّا أَنَّهُ
سَيَسْمِيهِ بِغَيْرِ اسْمِهِ، قَالَ: «أَلَيْسَ يَوْمَ
النَّحْرِ؟» قُلْنَا: بَلَى. قَالَ: «أَيُّ شَهْرٍ
هَذَا؟» قُلْنَا: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ فَسَكَتَ
حَتَّى ظَنَنَّا أَنَّهُ سَيَسْمِيهِ بِغَيْرِ اسْمِهِ.
فَقَالَ: «أَلَيْسَ ذُو الْحَجَّةِ؟» قُلْنَا:
بَلَى. قَالَ: «أَيُّ بَلَدٍ هَذَا؟» قُلْنَا: اللَّهُ
وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ. فَسَكَتَ حَتَّى ظَنَنَّا أَنَّهُ
سَيَسْمِيهِ بِغَيْرِ اسْمِهِ. قَالَ: «أَلَيْسَتْ
بِالْبَلَدَةِ الْحَرَامِ؟» قُلْنَا: بَلَى قَالَ:
«إِنَّ دِمَاءَكُمْ وَأَمْوَالَكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ حَرَامٌ
كَحُرْمَةِ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا، فِي شَهْرِكُمْ هَذَا
فِي بَلَدِكُمْ هَذَا. إِلَى يَوْمٍ تَلْقَوْنَ
رَبَّكُمْ. أَلَا هَلْ بَلَّغْتُ؟» قَالُوا: نَعَمْ.
قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ اشْهَدْ، فَلْيُبَلِّغِ الشَّاهِدُ
الْغَائِبَ، فَرُبَّ مُبَلِّغٍ أَوْعَى مِنْ سَامِعٍ.
فَلَا تَرْجِعُوا بَعْدِي كُفَّارًا يَضْرِبُ
بَعْضُكُمْ رِقَابَ بَعْضٍ». [راجع: ٦٧]

1742. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: At Mina, the Prophet ﷺ said, "Do you know what is the day today?" The people replied,

١٧٤٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى:

حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَارُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَاصِمٌ

“Allāh and His Messenger know it better.” He said, “It is the forbidden (sacred) day. And do you know what town is this?” They replied, “Allāh and His Messenger know it better.” He said, “This is the forbidden (sacred) town (Makkah). And do you know which month is this?” The people replied, “Allāh and His Messenger know it better.” He said, “This is the forbidden (sacred) month.” The Prophet ﷺ added, “No doubt, Allāh made your blood, your properties, and your honour sacred to one another like the sanctity of this day of yours in this month of yours in this town of yours.”

Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: On the day of *Nahr* (10th of *Dhul-Hijjah*), the Prophet ﷺ stood in between the *Jamrāt* during his *Hajj* which he performed (as in the previous *Hadīth*) and said, “This is the greatest day (i.e., 10th of *Dhul-Hijjah*).” The Prophet ﷺ started saying repeatedly, “O Allāh! Be Witness (I have conveyed Your Message).” He then bade the people farewell. The people said, “This is *Hajjat-ul-Wadā’*.”

(133) CHAPTER. May those who provide the pilgrims with water stay at Makkah during the nights of Mina?

1743. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ permitted (them).

بُنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِمَنَى: «أَتَدْرُونَ أَيُّ يَوْمٍ هَذَا؟» قَالُوا: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ. فَقَالَ: «فَإِنَّ هَذَا يَوْمٌ حَرَامٌ. أَتَدْرُونَ أَيُّ بَلَدٍ هَذَا؟» قَالُوا: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ. قَالَ: «بَلَدٌ حَرَامٌ. أَتَدْرُونَ أَيُّ شَهْرٍ هَذَا؟» قَالُوا: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ. قَالَ: «شَهْرٌ حَرَامٌ. قَالَ: «فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ حَرَّمَ عَلَيْكُمْ دِمَاءَكُمْ وَأَمْوَالَكُمْ وَأَعْرَاضَكُمْ كَحَرَمَةِ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا، فِي شَهْرِكُمْ هَذَا، فِي بَلَدِكُمْ هَذَا».

وقال هشام بن الغاز: أخبرني نافع، عن ابن عمر رضي الله عنهما: وقف النبي ﷺ يوم النحر بين الجمرات في الحجة التي حجَّ بها. وقال: «هذا يوم الحج الأكبر»، فطفق النبي ﷺ يقول: «اللهم أشهد». فودع الناس فقالوا: هذه حجة الوداع. [انظر: ٤٤٠٣، ٤٤٤٣، ٦١٦٦، ٦١٦٨، ٦٧٨٥، ٧٠٧٧]

(١٣٣) بَابٌ: هَلْ يَبِيتُ أَصْحَابُ السَّقَايَةِ أَوْ غَيْرُهُمْ بِمَكَّةَ لَيْلِي مَنَى؟

١٧٤٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ

بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: رَخَّصَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ

[راجع: ١٦٣٤]

1744. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا that the Prophet ﷺ allowed (as above).

١٧٤٤ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَحْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَذِنَ ح. [راجع: ١٦٣٤]

1745. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا Al-'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ asked permission from the Prophet ﷺ to stay at Makkah during the nights of Mina in order to provide water to the people, so the Prophet ﷺ allowed him.

١٧٤٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنِي نَافِعٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ الْعَبَّاسَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ اسْتَأْذَنَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لِيَسْتَبِمَكَّةَ لِيَالِي مَيِّ مِنْ أَجْلِ سِقَاتِيهِ فَأَذِنَ لَهُ. تَابَعَهُ أَبُو أُسَامَةَ وَعُقْبَةُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ وَأَبُو صَمْرَةَ. [راجع: ١٦٣٤]

(134) CHAPTER. To do the *Ramy* of the *Jimār*.

Jābir said, "The Prophet ﷺ did the *Ramy* on the day of *Nahr* (10th of *Dhul-Hijjah*) before noon (this is only for *Jamrat-al-'Aqaba*), and then (on the 11th and the 12th of *Dhul-Hijjah*) he did the *Ramy* after the decline of the sun (after *Zuhr*).

(١٣٤) بَابُ رَمِي الْجِمَارِ، وَقَالَ جَابِرٌ: رَمَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ ضُحًى وَرَمَى بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ بَعْدَ الزَّوَالِ.

1746. Narrated Wabra : I asked Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا, "When should I do the *Ramy* of the *Jimār*?" He replied, "When your leader does that." I asked him again the same question. He replied, "We used to wait till the sun declined and then we would do the *Ramy* (i.e., on the 11th and 12th of *Dhul-Hijjah*)."

١٧٤٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نَعِيمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مِسْعَرٌ، عَنِ وَبْرَةَ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: مَتَى أَرْمِي الْجِمَارَ؟ قَالَ: إِذَا رَمَى إِمَامُكَ فَأَرْمِهِ. فَأَعَدْتُ عَلَيْهِ الْمَسْأَلَةَ قَالَ: كُنَّا نَتَحَيَّنُ، فَإِذَا زَالَتِ الشَّمْسُ رَمِينَا.

(135) CHAPTER. To do the *Ramy* of *Jimār* from the middle of the valley.

(١٣٥) بَابُ رَمِي الْجِمَارِ مِنْ بَطْنِ الْوَادِي

1747. Narrated 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin Yazīd: 'Abdullāh (bin Mas'ūd) رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ did the *Ramy* from the middle of the valley. So, I said, "O, Abū 'Abdur-Raḥmān! Some people do the *Ramy* (of the *Jamra*) from above it (i.e., from the top of the valley)." He said, "By Him except Whom none has the right to be worshipped, this is the place from where the one - on whom *Sūrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed (i.e. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ) - did the *Ramy*."

١٧٤٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ قَالَ: رَمَى عَبْدُ اللَّهِ مِنْ بَطْنِ الْوَادِي، فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، إِنَّ نَاسًا يَرْمُونَهَا مِنْ فَوْقِهَا. فَقَالَ: وَالَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُهُ، هَذَا مَقَامُ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَتْ عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ ﷺ.

وَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا. [انظر: ١٧٤٨، ١٧٤٩، ١٧٥٠]

(136) CHAPTER. The *Ramy* of the *Jimār* with seven small stones.

And this has been narrated by Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا from the Prophet ﷺ.

(١٣٦) بَابُ رَمَى الْجِمَارِ بِسَبْعِ حَصِيَّاتٍ، ذَكَرَهُ ابْنُ عَمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

1748. Narrated 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin Yazīd: When 'Abdullāh (bin Mas'ūd) رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ reached the big *Jamra* (i.e. *Jamrat-ul-Aqaba*) he kept the *Ka'bah* on the left side and *Mina* on his right side and threw seven pebbles (at the *Jamra*) and said, "The one on whom *Sūrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed (i.e., the Prophet ﷺ) had done the *Ramy* similarly."

١٧٤٨ - حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ عَمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّهُ أَنْتَهَى إِلَى الْجَمْرَةِ الْكُبْرَى جَعَلَ الْبَيْتَ عَنْ بَسَارِهِ وَمِنَى عَنْ يَمِينِهِ وَرَمَى بِسَبْعٍ. وَقَالَ: هَكَذَا رَمَى الَّذِي أَنْزَلَتْ عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ ﷺ.

[راجع: ١٧٤٧]

(137) CHAPTER. Keeping the House (*Ka'bah*) on the left on doing *Ramy* of the *Jamrat-ul-Aqaba*.

1749. Narrated 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin Yazīd: I performed *Hajj* with Ibn Mas'ūd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and saw him doing *Ramy* of the big

(١٣٧) بَابُ مَنْ رَمَى جَمْرَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ فَجَعَلَ الْبَيْتَ عَنْ بَسَارِهِ

١٧٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَكَمُ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ،

Jamra (*Jamrat-ul-'Aqaba*) with seven small pebbles, keeping the Ka'bah on his left side and Mina on his right. He then said, "This is the place where the one on whom *Sūrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed (i.e. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ) stood."

(138) CHAPTER. To say 'Allāhu Akbar (Allāh is the Most Great)' on throwing every pebble.

This was stated by Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما that the Prophet ﷺ said so."

1750. Narrated Al-A'mash: I heard Al-Hajjāj saying on the pulpit, "The *Surah* in which *Al-Baqarah* (the cow) is mentioned and the *Sūrah* in which the family of 'Imrān is mentioned and the *Sūrah* in which the women (*An-Nisā*) is mentioned." I mentioned this to Ibrāhīm, and he said, " 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin Yazīd told me, 'I was with (Abdullah) Ibn Mas'ūd رضي الله عنه when he did the *Ramy* of the *Jamrat-ul-'Aqaba*. He went down the middle of the valley, and when he came near the tree (which was near the *Jamra*) he stood opposite to it and threw seven small pebbles and said: *Allāhu Akbar* on throwing every pebble.' Then he said, 'By Him, except Whom none has the right to be worshipped, here (at this place) stood the one on whom *Sūrat Al-Baqarah* was revealed (i.e., Allāh's Messenger ﷺ).'"

(139) CHAPTER. Not standing (for invocation) after doing *Ramy* of the *Jamrat-ul-'Aqaba*.

عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ: أَنَّهُ حَجَّ مَعَ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ فَرَأَى يَرْمِي الْجَمْرَةَ الْكُبْرَى بِسَبْعِ حَصِيَّاتٍ. فَجَعَلَ الْبَيْتَ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ وَمِنَى عَنْ يَمِينِهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: هَذَا مَقَامُ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَتْ عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ.

[راجع: ١٧٤٧]

(١٣٨) بَابُ: يُكَبِّرُ مَعَ كُلِّ حَصَاةٍ،

قَالَهُ ابْنُ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

١٧٥٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْوَاحِدِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْحَجَّاجَ يَقُولُ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ: السُّورَةُ الَّتِي يُذَكَّرُ فِيهَا الْبَقَرَةُ، وَالسُّورَةُ الَّتِي يُذَكَّرُ فِيهَا آلُ عِمْرَانَ، وَالسُّورَةُ الَّتِي يُذَكَّرُ فِيهَا النِّسَاءُ. قَالَ: فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِإِبْرَاهِيمَ فَقَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ يَزِيدَ أَنَّهُ كَانَ مَعَ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ حِينَ رَمَى جَمْرَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ، فَاسْتَبَطَنَ الْوَادِيَّ حَتَّى إِذَا حَادَى بِالشَّجَرَةِ اعْتَرَضَهَا فَرَمَى بِسَبْعِ حَصِيَّاتٍ. يُكَبِّرُ مَعَ كُلِّ حَصَاةٍ ثُمَّ قَالَ: مِنْ هُنَا وَالَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُهُ قَامَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَتْ عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ ﷺ. [راجع: ١٧٤٧]

(١٣٩) بَابُ مَنْ رَمَى جَمْرَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ وَلَمْ يَقِفْ،

Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا, narrated this on the authority of the Prophet ﷺ

(140) CHAPTER. After doing *Ramy* of the (other) two *Jamrāt* (*Dunya* and *Wustā*) one should go and stand on level ground, (and invoke Allāh), facing the *Qiblah* (Ka'bah at Makkah).

1751. Narrated Sālim: Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا used to do *Ramy* of the *Jamrat-ud-Dunya* (the *Jamra* near to the *Khāif* mosque) with seven small stones and used to recite *Takbīr* on throwing every pebble. He then would go ahead till he reached the level ground; where he would stand facing the *Qiblah* for a long time and invoke (Allāh) while raising his hands. Then he would do *Ramy* of the *Jamrat-ul-Wustā* (middle *Jamra*) and then he would go to the left towards the middle ground, where he would stand facing the *Qiblah*. He would remain standing there for a long period and invoke (Allāh) while raising his hands. Then he would do *Ramy* of the *Jamrat-ul-Aqaba* from the middle of the valley, but he would not stay by it, and then he would leave and say, "I saw the Prophet ﷺ doing like this."

(141) CHAPTER. To raise the hands (for invocation) near *Al-Jamrat-ud-Dunya* and *Al-Jamrat-ul-Wustā*.

1752. Narrated Sālim bin 'Abdullāh: 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا used to do *Ramy* of the *Jamrat-ud-Dunya* with seven small pebbles and used to recite *Takbīr* on throwing each stone. He, then, would proceed further till he reached the level ground, where he would stay for a long time, facing the *Qiblah* to invoke (Allāh) while

قالَهُ ابْنُ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا
عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

(١٤٠) بَابُ إِذَا رَمَى الْجَمْرَتَيْنِ يَقُومُ
مُسْتَقْبِلَ الْقِبْلَةِ وَيُسْهَلُ

١٧٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي

شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا طَلْحَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا
يُونُسُ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنِ
ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّهُ كَانَ
يَرْمِي الْجَمْرَةَ الدُّنْيَا بِسَبْعِ حَصِيَّاتٍ،
يُكَبِّرُ عَلَىٰ إِثْرِ كُلِّ حَصَاةٍ ثُمَّ يَتَقَدَّمُ
حَتَّىٰ يُسْهَلَ فَيَقُومُ مُسْتَقْبِلَ الْقِبْلَةِ،
فَيَقُومُ طَوِيلًا وَيَدْعُو وَيَرْفَعُ يَدَيْهِ ثُمَّ
يَرْمِي الْوُسْطَى، ثُمَّ يَأْخُذُ ذَاتَ
السَّمَاءِ فَيَسْتَهِلُّ وَيَقُومُ مُسْتَقْبِلَ الْقِبْلَةِ،
فَيَقُومُ طَوِيلًا وَيَدْعُو وَيَرْفَعُ يَدَيْهِ وَيَقُومُ
طَوِيلًا. ثُمَّ يَرْمِي جَمْرَةَ ذَاتِ الْعَقَبَةِ
مِنْ بَطْنِ الْوَادِي. وَلَا يَقِفُ عِنْدَهَا ثُمَّ
يَنْصَرِفُ وَيَقُولُ: هَكَذَا رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ
ﷺ يَفْعَلُهُ. [انظر: ١٧٥٢، ١٧٥٣]

(١٤١) بَابُ رَفْعِ الْيَدَيْنِ عِنْدَ جَمْرَةِ
الدُّنْيَا وَالْوُسْطَى

١٧٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ

اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ،
عَنْ يُونُسَ ابْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنِ ابْنِ
شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَنَّ
عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا كَانَ

raising his hands. Then he would do *Ramy* of the *Jamrat-ul-Wustā* similarly and would go to the left towards the level ground, where he would stand for a long time facing the *Qiblah* to invoke (Allāh) while raising his hands. Then he would do *Ramy* of the *Jamrat-al-'Aqaba* from the middle of the valley, but he would not stay by it. Ibn 'Umar used to say, "I saw Allāh's Messenger ﷺ doing like that."

(142) CHAPTER. Invoking (Allāh) near the two *Jamrāt*.

1753. Narrated Az-Zuhri: Whenever Allāh's Messenger ﷺ stoned the *Jamra* near Mina mosque, he would do *Ramy* of it with seven small pebbles and say *Takbīr* on throwing each pebble. Then he would go ahead and stand facing the *Qiblah* with his hands raised, and invoke (Allāh) and he used to stand for a long period. Then he would come to the second *Jamra* (*Al-Wustā*) and stone it with seven small stones, reciting *Takbīr* on throwing each stone. Then he would descend to the left near the valley and stand facing the *Qiblah* with raised hands to invoke (Allāh). Then he would come to the *Jamra* near the *'Aqaba* (*Jamrat-ul-'Aqaba*) and do *Ramy* of it with seven small pebbles, reciting *Takbīr* on throwing each stone. He then would leave and not stay by it.

Narrated Az-Zuhri: I heard Sālim bin 'Abdullāh saying the same that his father said so on the authority of the Prophet ﷺ. And Ibn 'Umar used to do the same.

يَرْمِي الْجَمْرَةَ الدُّنْيَا بِسَبْعِ حَصِيَّاتٍ. يُكَبِّرُ عَلَىٰ إِثْرِ كُلِّ حَصَاةٍ، ثُمَّ يَتَقَدَّمُ فَيَسْهَلُ. فَيَقُومُ مُسْتَقْبِلَ الْقِبْلَةِ قِيَامًا طَوِيلًا، فَيَدْعُو وَيَرْفَعُ يَدَيْهِ. ثُمَّ يَرْمِي الْجَمْرَةَ الْوُسْطَىٰ كَذَلِكَ فَيَأْخُذُ ذَاتَ الشَّمَالِ فَيَسْهَلُ وَيَقُومُ مُسْتَقْبِلَ الْقِبْلَةِ قِيَامًا طَوِيلًا فَيَدْعُو وَيَرْفَعُ يَدَيْهِ، ثُمَّ يَرْمِي الْجَمْرَةَ ذَاتَ الْعَقَبَةِ مِنْ بَطْنِ الْوَادِي وَلَا يَقِفُ وَيَقُولُ: هَكَذَا رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَفْعَلُ. [راجع: ١٧٥١]

(١٤٢) بَابُ الدُّعَاءِ عِنْدَ الْجَمْرَتَيْنِ

١٧٥٣ - وَقَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَانُ بْنُ عُمَرَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا رَمَى الْجَمْرَةَ الَّتِي تَلِي مَسْجِدَ مِنَى يَرْمِيهَا بِسَبْعِ حَصِيَّاتٍ، يُكَبِّرُ كُلَّمَا رَمَى بِحَصَاةٍ. ثُمَّ تَقَدَّمَ أَمَامَهَا فَوَقَفَ مُسْتَقْبِلَ الْقِبْلَةِ رَافِعًا يَدَيْهِ يَدْعُو وَكَانَ يُطِيلُ الْوُقُوفَ. ثُمَّ يَأْتِي الْجَمْرَةَ الثَّانِيَةَ فَيَرْمِيهَا بِسَبْعِ حَصِيَّاتٍ، يُكَبِّرُ كُلَّمَا رَمَى بِحَصَاةٍ. ثُمَّ يَنْحَدِرُ ذَاتَ الْبِيسَارِ مِمَّا بِلْيِ الْوَادِي فَيَقِفُ مُسْتَقْبِلَ الْقِبْلَةِ رَافِعًا يَدَيْهِ يَدْعُو ثُمَّ يَأْتِي الْجَمْرَةَ الَّتِي عِنْدَ الْعَقَبَةِ فَيَرْمِيهَا بِسَبْعِ حَصِيَّاتٍ يُكَبِّرُ عِنْدَ كُلِّ حَصَاةٍ ثُمَّ يَنْصَرِفُ وَلَا يَقِفُ عِنْدَهَا. قَالَ الرَّهْرِيُّ: سَمِعْتُ سَالِمَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ

يُحَدِّثُ بِمِثْلِ هَذَا عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. وَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يَفْعَلُهُ.

[راجع: ١٧٥١]

(143) CHAPTER. To perfume oneself after doing *Ramy* of the *Jimār* and to have one's head shaved before *Tawāf-al-Ifāda*.

1754. Narrated 'Abdur-Rahmān bin Al-Qāsim: I heard my father who was the best man of his age, saying, "I heard 'Āishah رضي الله عنها saying, 'I perfumed Allāh's Messenger ﷺ with my own hands before finishing his *Ihrām* while yet he has not performed *Tawāf-al-Ifāda*.' She spread her hands (while saying so.)"

(١٤٣) بَابُ الطَّيِّبِ بَعْدَ رَمِي الْحِمَارِ، وَالْحَلْقِ قَبْلَ الْإِفَادَةِ

١٧٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ: وَكَانَ أَفْضَلَ أَهْلِ زَمَانِهِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَاهُ وَكَانَ أَفْضَلَ أَهْلِ زَمَانِهِ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا، تَقُولُ: طَيَّبْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِيَدَيَّ هَاتَيْنِ حِينَ أُحْرِمَ، وَلِحَلِّهِ حِينَ أَحَلَّ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُطَوَّفَ، وَبَسَطَتْ يَدَيْهَا. [راجع: ١٥٣٩]

(144) CHAPTER. *Tawāf-al-Wadā'*.

1755. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: The people were ordered to perform the *Tawāf* of the Ka'bah (*Tawāf-al-Wadā'*) as the last thing before leaving (Makkah), except the menstruating women who were exempted.

(١٤٤) بَابُ طَوَافِ الْوَدَاعِ

١٧٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ. عَنِ ابْنِ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: أَمَرَ النَّاسُ أَنْ يَكُونَ آخِرَ عَهْدِهِمْ بِالْبَيْتِ إِلَّا أَنَّهُ خُفِّفَ عَنِ الْحَائِضِ. [راجع: ٣٢٩]

1756. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ offered the *Zuhr*, *Aṣr*, *Maghrib* and the '*Ishā'* *Ṣalāt* (prayers) and slept for a while at a place called Al-Muḥaṣṣab and then rode to the Ka'bah and performed *Tawāf* round it (*Tawāf-al-Wadā'*).

١٧٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَصْبَغُ بْنُ الْفَرَجِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ: أَنَّ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ حَدَّثَهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ صَلَّى الظُّهْرَ وَالْعَصْرَ وَالْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ، ثُمَّ رَقَدَ رَقْدَةً بِالْمُحَصَّبِ ثُمَّ رَكِبَ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ فَطَافَ بِهِ.

تَابَعَهُ اللَّيْثُ: حَدَّثَنِي خَالِدٌ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ: أَنَّ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ حَدَّثَهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.
[انظر: ١٧٦٤]

(145) CHAPTER. If a woman gets her menses after *Tawāf-al-Ifāda* (would it be obligatory for her to perform *Tawāf-al-Wadāʿ*?).

1757. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: Šafiyya bint Ḥuyai, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ got her menses, and Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ was informed of that. He said, “Would she delay us?” The people said, “She has already performed *Tawāf-al-Ifāda*.” He said, “Then she will not (delay us).”

(١٤٥) **بَابُ:** إِذَا حَاصَّتِ الْمَرْأَةُ بَعْدَ مَا أَفَاضَتْ

١٧٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ صَفِيَّةَ بِنْتَ حُيَّيٍّ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حَاصَّتْ فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «أَحَاسِبْتُنَا هِيَ؟» قَالُوا: إِنَّهَا قَدْ أَفَاضَتْ. قَالَ: «فَلَا إِذَا». [راجع: ٢٩٤]

1758, 1759. Narrated ‘Ikrima: The people of Al-Madīna asked Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا about a woman who got her menses after performing *Tawāf-al-Ifāda*. He said, “She could depart (from Makkah).” They said, “We will not act on your verdict and ignore the verdict of Zaid.” Ibn ‘Abbās said, “When you reach Al-Madīna, inquire about it.” So, when they reached Al-Madīna they asked (about that). One of those they asked was Umm Sulaim. She told them the narration of Šafiyya (*Hadīth* No.1757).

١٧٥٨ ، ١٧٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الثُّعْمَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ: أَنَّ أَهْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ سَأَلُوا ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ امْرَأَةٍ طَافَتْ، ثُمَّ حَاصَّتْ، قَالَ لَهُمْ: تَتَفَرَّغْنَ. قَالُوا: لَا نَأْخُذُ بِقَوْلِكَ وَنَدْعُ قَوْلَ زَيْدٍ، قَالَ: إِذَا قَدِمْتُمُ الْمَدِينَةَ فَاسْأَلُوا فَقَدِمُوا الْمَدِينَةَ فَسَأَلُوا فَكَانَ فِيهِمْ سَأَلُوا أُمَّ سُلَيْمٍ. فَذَكَرْتُ حَدِيثَ صَفِيَّةَ. رَوَاهُ خَالِدٌ وَقَتَادَةُ عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ.

1760. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: A menstruating woman was allowed to leave Makkah if she had done *Tawāf-al-Ifāda*.

١٧٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ،