

عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ:  
رُخِّصَ لِلْحَائِضِ أَنْ تَتَفَرَّ إِذَا أَفَاضَتْ.

[راجع: ٣٢٩]

1761. Ṭāwūs (a subnarrator) said that his father said, "I heard Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا saying that she should not depart. Then later I heard him saying that the Prophet ﷺ had allowed them (menstruating women) to depart."

1762. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: We set out with the Prophet ﷺ with the intention of performing Hajj only. The Prophet ﷺ reached Makkah and performed *Ṭawāf* [of the Ka'bah and *Sāy* (going) between *Aṣ-Ṣafā* and *Al-Marwa*] and did not finish the *Ihrām*, because he had the *Hady* with him. His Companions and his wives performed *Ṭawāf* [of the Ka'bah and *Sāy* (going) between *Aṣ-Ṣafā* and *Al-Marwa*], and those who had no *Hady* with them finished their *Ihrām*. I got the menses and performed all the ceremonies of *Hajj*. So, when it was the night of *Ḥaṣba* (night of departure), I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! All your Companions are returning with *Hajj* and *Umra* except me." He asked me, "Didn't you perform *Ṭawāf* of the Ka'bah (*Umra*) when you reached Makkah?" I said, "No." He said, "Go to *Tan'im* with your brother 'Abdur-Rahmān, and assume *Ihrām* for *Umra* and I will wait for you at such and such a place." So, I went with 'Abdur-Rahmān to *Tan'im* and assumed *Ihrām* for *Umra*. Then *Ṣafiyya* bint *Ḥuyai* got menses. The Prophet ﷺ said, "*Aqrā Ḥalqā!*"<sup>(1)</sup> You will detain us! Didn't you perform *Ṭawāf* (*Al-Ifāda*) on the day of *Nahr* (slaughtering)?" She said, "Yes, I did." He said, "Then there is no harm, depart." So I met the Prophet ﷺ when he was ascending

١٧٦١ - قَالَ: وَسَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: إِنَّهَا لَا تَتَفَرُّ. ثُمَّ سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ بَعْدُ: إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَخِّصَ لَهُنَّ.

[راجع: ٣٣٠]

١٧٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النُّعْمَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَلَا نُرَى إِلَّا الْحَجَّ، فَقَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَطَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ وَلَمْ يَحِلَّ، وَكَانَ مَعَهُ الْهَدْيُ. فَطَافَ مَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ مِنْ نِسَائِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَحَلَّ مِنْهُمْ مَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ مَعَهُ الْهَدْيُ. فَحَاضَتْ هِيَ فَنَسَكْنَا مَنَاسِكَنا مِنْ حَجَّنَا، فَلَمَّا كَانَتْ لَيْلَةَ الْحَضْبَةِ لَيْلَةَ النَّفْرِ قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، كُلُّ أَصْحَابِكَ يَرْجِعُ بِحَجٍّ وَعُمْرَةٍ غَيْرِي. قَالَ: «مَا كُنْتُ تَطُوفِينَ بِالْبَيْتِ لِيَالِي قَدِمْنَا مَكَّةَ؟» قُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَاخْرُجِي مَعَ أُخِيكَ إِلَى التَّعِيمِ فَأَهْلِي بِعُمْرَةٍ. وَمَوْعِدُكَ مَكَانَ كَذَا وَكَذَا»، فَخَرَجْتُ مَعَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ إِلَى التَّعِيمِ فَأَهْلَلْتُ بِعُمْرَةٍ. وَحَاضَتْ صَفِيَّةُ بِنْتُ حَبِيْبٍ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ:

(1) (H.1762) "*Aqrā Ḥalqā*": See the glossary.

the heights towards Makkah and I was descending, or vice-versa.

«عَفَرَى حَلْقِي، إِنَّكَ لِحَابِسْتَنَا. أَمَا كُنْتَ طُفْتَ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ؟» قَالَتْ: بَلَى، قَالَ: «فَلَا بَأْسَ، أَنْفِرِي» فَلَقِمْتُهُ مُضْعِداً عَلَى أَهْلِ مَكَّةَ وَأَنَا مُنْهَيْطَةٌ. أَوْ أَنَا مُضْعِدَةٌ وَهُوَ مُنْهَيْطٌ. وَقَالَ مُسَدَّدٌ: قُلْتُ: لَا. وَتَابَعَهُ جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ فِي قَوْلِهِ: لَا. [راجع: ٢٩٤]

(146) CHAPTER. Whoever offered the 'Aṣr prayer at Abṭāḥ on the day of departure from Minā (Day of Naḥr).

1763. Narrated 'Abdul-Azīz bin Rufai: I asked Anas bin Mālik, "Tell me something you have observed about the Prophet ﷺ concerning where he offered the *Zuhr* prayer on the day of *Tarwiya* (8th *Dhul-Hijjah*)." Anas replied, "He offered it at *Minā*." I said, "Where did he offer the 'Aṣr prayer on the day of *Naḥr* (day of departure from *Minā*)?" He replied, "At *Al-Abṭāḥ*," and added, "You should do as your rulers (or leaders) do."

(١٤٦) بَابُ مَنْ صَلَّى الْعَصْرَ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ بِالْأَبْطَاحِ

١٧٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ الثَّوْرِيُّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ رُفَيْعٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ: أَخْبِرْنِي بِشَيْءٍ عَقَلْتَهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، أَيْنَ صَلَّى الظُّهْرَ يَوْمَ التَّرْوِيَةِ؟ قَالَ: بِمِنَى. قُلْتُ: فَأَيْنَ صَلَّى الْعَصْرَ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ؟ قَالَ: بِالْأَبْطَاحِ. أَفْعَلُ كَمَا يَفْعَلُ أَمْرًاؤُك. [راجع: ١٦٥٣]

1764. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ offered the *Zuhr*, 'Aṣr, *Maghrib* and 'Ishā, *Ṣalāt* (prayers) and slept for a while at a place called *Al-Muḥaṣṣab* and then he rode towards the *Ka'bah* and performed *Tawāf* (*al-Wadā'*).

١٧٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمُتَعَالِ بْنِ طَالِبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبِرْنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ: أَنَّ قَتَادَةَ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ حَدَّثَهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَنَّهُ صَلَّى الظُّهْرَ وَالْعَصْرَ وَالْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ وَرَقَدَ رَقْدَةً بِالْمُحَصَّبِ ثُمَّ رَكِبَ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ فَطَافَ بِهِ. [راجع: ١٧٥٦]

(147) CHAPTER. Al-Muḥaṣṣab. (This is situated between Makkah and Minā and is also called Al-ʿAṭṭāḥ or Ḥaṣba or Khaif Banī Kināna.)

1765. Narrated ʿĀishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: It (i.e., Al-ʿAṭṭāḥ) was a place where the Prophet ﷺ used to camp so that it might be easier for him to depart.

1766. Narrated Ibn ʿAbbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Staying at Al-Muḥaṣṣab is not one of the ceremonies (of Ḥajj), but Al-Muḥaṣṣab is a place where Allāh's Messenger ﷺ camped (during his Ḥajjat-al-Waḍāʾ).

(148) CHAPTER. To camp at Dhi-Tuwā before entering Makkah and to camp at Al-Baṭḥā' which is at Dhul-Hulaifa on returning from Makkah (to Al-Madīna).

1767. Narrated Nāfi': Ibn ʿUmar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا used to spend the night at Dhi-Tuwā in between the two Ṭḥāniya and then he would enter Makkah through the Ṭḥāniya which is at the higher region of Makkah, and whenever he came to Makkah for Ḥajj or ʿUmra, he never made his she-camel kneel down except near the gate of the Maṣjid (Al-Masjid-al-Haram), and then he would enter (it) and go to the Black (Stone) Corner and start from there the circumambulation of the Ka'bah seven times: hastening in the first three rounds (Ramal) and walking in the last four.

On finishing, he would offer two Rak'ā prayer (of Tawāf) and set out to perform Tawāf - [Sāy (going)] between Aṣ-Ṣafā and Al-Marwa before returning to his dwelling

## (١٤٧) بَابُ الْمُحَصَّبِ

١٧٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: «إِنَّمَا كَانَ مَنْزِلًا يَنْزِلُهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لِيَكُونَ أَسْمَحَ لِحُرُوجِهِ، تَعْنِي بِالْأَبْطَحِ.

١٧٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، قَالَ عَمْرُو، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: لَيْسَ التَّحْصِيبُ شَيْءٌ إِذَا هُوَ مَنْزِلٌ نَزَلَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ.

## (١٤٨) بَابُ النَّزُولِ بِذِي طُوًى قَبْلَ أَنْ يَدْخَلَ مَكَّةَ، وَالنَّزُولِ بِالْبَطْحَاءِ الَّتِي بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ إِذَا رَجَعَ مِنْ مَكَّةَ

١٧٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو ضَمْرَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ: أَنَّ ابْنَ عَمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا كَانَ يَبِيتُ بِذِي الطُّوًى بَيْنَ النَّبَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ يَدْخُلُ مِنَ النَّبْتِ الَّتِي بِأَعْلَى مَكَّةَ. وَكَانَ إِذَا قَدِمَ حَاجًّا أَوْ مُعْتَمِرًا لَمْ يُبْغِ نَاقَتَهُ إِلَّا عِنْدَ بَابِ الْمَسْجِدِ. ثُمَّ يَدْخُلُ فَيَأْتِي الرُّكْنَ الْأَسْوَدَ قَبْدًا بِهِ، ثُمَّ يَطُوفُ سَبْعًا: ثَلَاثًا سَعْيًا وَأَرْبَعًا مَشْيًا. ثُمَّ يَنْصَرِفُ فَيَصَلِّي سَجْدَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ يَنْطَلِقُ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَرْجِعَ إِلَى مَنْزِلِهِ فَيَطُوفُ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا

place. On returning (to Al-Madina) from *Hajj* or *'Umra*, he used to make his camel kneel down at Al-Baṭḥā which is at Dhul-Hulaifa, the place where the Prophet ﷺ used to make his camel kneel down.

1768. Narrated Khālid bin Al-Hārith: 'Ubaidullāh was asked about Al-Muḥaṣṣab. 'Ubaidullāh narrated: Nāfi' said, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, 'Umar and Ibn 'Umar camped there." Nāfi' added, "Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا used to offer the *Zuhr* and *'Asr* prayer at it (i.e. Al-Muḥaṣṣab)." I think he mentioned the *Maghrib* prayer also. I said, "I don't doubt about *'Ishā'* (i.e., he used to offer it there also), and he used to sleep there for a while. He used to say, 'The Prophet ﷺ used to do the same.'"

(149) CHAPTER. Staying at Dhī-Ṭuwa on returning from Makkah.

1769. Narrated Nāfi': Whenever Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا approached (Makkah), he used to pass the night at Dhī-Ṭuwa till dawn, and then he would enter Makkah. On his return from Makkah, he used to pass by Dhī-Ṭuwa and pass the night there till dawn, and he used to say that the Prophet ﷺ used to do the same.

(150) CHAPTER. Trading during the time of *Hajj*, and selling in the markets of the Pre-Islamic Period.

1770. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Dhul-Majāz and 'Ukāz were the markets of

وَالْمَرْوَةِ. وَكَانَ إِذَا صَدَرَ عَنِ الْحَجِّ أَوْ الْعُمْرَةِ أَنَاخَ بِالْبَطْحَاءِ الَّتِي بِيَدِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ الَّتِي كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُنِيخُ بِهَا. [راجع: ٤٩١]

١٧٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ قَالَ: سُئِلَ عَبِيدُ اللَّهِ عَنِ الْمُحَصَّبِ، فَحَدَّثَنَا عَبِيدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: نَزَلَ بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَعُمَرُ وَابْنُ عُمَرَ. وَعَنْ نَافِعٍ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا كَانَ يُصَلِّي بِهَا يَعْنِي الْمُحَصَّبَ الظُّهْرَ وَالْعَصْرَ، أَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ: وَالْمَغْرِبَ. قَالَ خَالِدٌ: لَا أَشْكُ فِي الْعِشَاءِ، وَيَهْجَعُ هَجْعَةً، وَيَذْكُرُ ذَلِكَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

(١٤٩) بَابُ مِنْ نَزَلَ بِبَيْدِي طُوًى إِذَا رَجَعَ مِنْ مَكَّةَ

١٧٦٩ - وَقَالَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَيْسَى: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ، عَنْ أَبِي بَرْ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّهُ كَانَ إِذَا أُقْبِلَ بَاتَ بِبَيْدِي طُوًى حَتَّى إِذَا أَصْبَحَ دَخَلَ وَإِذَا نَفَرَ مَرَّ بِبَيْدِي طُوًى وَبَاتَ بِهَا حَتَّى يُصْبِحَ. وَكَانَ يَذْكُرُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ. [راجع: ٤٩١]

(١٥٠) بَابُ التِّجَارَةِ أَيَّامَ الْمَوْسِمِ وَالْبَيْعِ فِي أَسْوَاقِ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ

١٧٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ

the people during the Pre-Islamic Period of Ignorance. When the people embraced Islām, they disliked to do bargaining there till the following Verses were revealed:

“There is no sin on you if you seek of the Bounty of your Lord (during Hajj by trading, etc.)...” (V.2:198)

الهِئَمِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: قَالَ عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ: قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: كَانَ ذُو الْمَجَازِ وَعُكَاظُ مَتَجَرَ النَّاسِ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ. فَلَمَّا جَاءَ الْإِسْلَامَ كَانَتْهُمْ كَرَاهُوا ذَلِكَ حَتَّى نَزَلَتْ ﴿لَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ أَنْ تَبْتَغُوا فَضْلًا مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ﴾ [البقرة: ١٩٨] فِي مَوَاسِمِ الْحَجِّ.

[انظر: ٢٠٥٠، ٢٠٩٨، ٤٥١٩]

(151) CHAPTER. To depart from Al-Muḥaṣṣab in the last part of night.

(١٥١) بَابُ الْإِدْلَاجِ مِنَ الْمُحَصَّبِ

1771. Narrated ḌʿAishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: Ṣafiiyya got her menses on the night of *Nafr* (departure from Hajj), and she said, “I see that I will detain you.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “*Aqrā Halqā!* Did she perform the *Tawāf* (*Al-Ifāda*) on the Day of *Nahr* (slaughtering)?” Somebody replied in the affirmative. He said, “Then depart.”

١٧٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: حَاصَتْ صَفِيَّةُ لَيْلَةَ النَّفْرِ، فَقَالَتْ: مَا أُرَانِي إِلَّا حَابِسَتَكُمْ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «عَفْرَى حَلْقَى، أَطَافَتْ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ؟» قِيلَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَانْفِرِي». [راجع: ٢٩٤]

1772. Narrated ḌʿAishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: “We set out with Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ (from Al-Madina) with the intention of performing Hajj only. When we reached Makkah, he ordered us to finish the *Ihrām*. When it was the night of *Nafr* (departure), Safiiyya bint Ḥuyai got her menses. The Prophet ﷺ said, “*Halqa ‘Aqrā!* I think that she will detain you,” and asked (her), “Did you perform the *Tawāf* (*Al-Ifāda*) on the day of *Nahr* (slaughtering)?” She replied, “Yes.” He said, “Then depart.” I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! I have not (done the *Umra*).” He replied, “Perform *Umra* from Tan’im.”

١٧٧٢ - قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: وَرَأَدَنِي مُحَمَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَاضِرٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنِ إِبْرَاهِيمِ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَا نَذْكُرُ إِلَّا الْحَجَّ فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا أَمَرْنَا أَنْ نَحُلَّ. فَلَمَّا كَانَتْ لَيْلَةَ النَّفْرِ حَاصَتْ صَفِيَّةُ بِنْتُ حُبَيْبٍ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «حَلْقَى عَفْرَى، مَا أُرَاهَا إِلَّا

My brother went with me and we came across the Prophet ﷺ in the last part of the night. He said, "Wait at such and such a place."

حَابِسْتَكُمْ». ثُمَّ قَالَ: «كُنْتِ طُفْتِ  
يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ؟» قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ قَالَ:  
«فَأَنْفِرِي»، قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنِّي  
لَمْ أَكُنْ حَلَلْتُ، قَالَ: «فَاعْتَمِرِي مِنَ  
التَّعْمِيمِ». فَخَرَجَ مَعَهَا أَخُوهَا فَلَقِينَاهُ  
مُدَلِجًا: فَقَالَ: «مَوْعِدُكَ مَكَانَ كَذَا  
وَكَذَا». [راجع: ٢٩٤]

