

shoes, so they did not tell me about it but they wished I had seen it. By chance I looked up and saw it. So, I turned to the horse, saddled it and rode on it, forgetting to take the spear and the whip. I asked them if they could hand over to me the whip and the spear but they said, 'No, by Allāh, we shall not help you in that in any way.' I became angry and got down from the horse, picked up both the things and rode the horse again. I attacked the onager and slaughtered it, and brought it. They took it (cooked some of it) and started eating it, but they doubted whether it was allowed for them to eat it or not, as they were in the state of *Ihrām*. So, we proceeded and I hid with me one of its forelegs. When we met Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and asked him about the case, he asked, 'Do you have a portion of it with you?' I replied in the affirmative and gave him that fleshy foreleg and he ate all of it, while he was in the state of *Ihrām*."

رجالٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي مَنَزِلٍ فِي طَرِيقِ مَكَّةَ، وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَازِلٌ أَمَامَنَا وَالْقَوْمُ مُحْرَمُونَ وَأَنَا غَيْرُ مُحْرِمٍ، فَأَبْصَرُوا حِمَارًا وَحَشِيئًا، وَأَنَا مَشْغُولٌ أَحْصِيفُ نَعْلِي فَلَمْ يُؤْذِنُونِي بِهِ، وَأَحْبُوا لَوْ أَنِّي أَبْصَرْتُهُ، فَالْتَفْتُ فَأَبْصَرْتُهُ فَقُمْتُ إِلَى الْفَرَسِ فَأَسْرَجْتُهُ ثُمَّ رَكِبْتُ وَنَسِيتُ السَّوْطَ وَالرُّمْحَ، فَقُلْتُ لَهُمْ: نَاولُونِي السَّوْطَ وَالرُّمْحَ، فَقَالُوا: لَا، وَاللَّهِ لَا نُعِينِكَ عَلَيْهِ بِشَيْءٍ. فَغَضِبْتُ فَنَزَلْتُ فَأَخَذْتُهَا ثُمَّ رَكِبْتُ فَشَدَدْتُ عَلَى الْحِمَارِ فَعَقَرْتُهُ ثُمَّ جِئْتُ بِهِ وَقَدْ مَاتَ فَوَقَعُوا فِيهِ يَأْكُلُونَهُ، ثُمَّ إِنَّهُمْ شَكُّوا فِي أَكْلِهِمْ إِيَّاهُ وَهُمْ حُرْمٌ، فَرُخْنَا وَخَبَأْتُ الْعَضْدَ مَعِي. فَأَذْرَكْنَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَسَأَلَنَا عَنْ ذَلِكَ فَقَالَ: «مَعَكُمْ مِنْهُ شَيْءٌ؟» فَقُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، فَنَاولْتُهُ الْعَضْدَ فَأَكَلَهَا حَتَّى نَفَّذَهَا وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ. فَحَدَّثَنِي بِهِ زَيْدُ بْنُ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

[راجع: ١٨٢١]

(4) CHAPTER. Whoever asks others to give him water.

(٤) بَابٌ مَنِ اسْتَسْقَى،

وَقَالَ سَهْلٌ: قَالَ لِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ:

«اسْقِنِي».

2571. Narrated Anas عنه رضي الله عنه: Once Allāh's Messenger ﷺ visited us in this house of ours and asked for something to drink. We milked one of our sheep and mixed it with water from this well of ours and gave it to

٢٥٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ:

حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو

طَوَالَةَ - اسْمُهُ: عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ

him. Abū Bakr was sitting on his left side and 'Umar in front of him and a bedouin on his right side. When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ finished, 'Umar said to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, "Here is Abū Bakr." But Allāh's Messenger ﷺ gave the remaining milk to the bedouin and said twice, "The (persons on the) right side! So, start from the right side." Anas added, "It is the Prophet's *Sunna*," and repeated it thrice.

الرحمن - قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: أَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي دَارِنَا هَذِهِ فَاسْتَسْقَى فَحَلَبْنَا لَهُ شَاةً لَنَا، ثُمَّ شَبْتُهُ مِنْ مَاءٍ يَثْرِنَا هَذِهِ فَأَعْطَيْتُهُ، وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ عَنِ يَسَارِهِ وَعَمْرٌ تُجَاهَهُ وَأَعْرَابِي عَنِ يَمِينِهِ. فَلَمَّا فَرَغَ قَالَ عَمْرٌ: هَذَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ، فَأَعْطَى الْأَعْرَابِيَّ فَضَلَّهُ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «الْأَيْمَنُونَ الْأَيْمَنُونَ، أَلَا فَيَمُّنُوا».

قَالَ أَنَسٌ: فَهِيَ سُنَّةٌ، فَهِيَ سُنَّةٌ، ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ. [راجع: ٢٣٥٢]

(5) CHAPTER. Accepting the gift of game.

The Prophet ﷺ accepted the fleshy foreleg of the game from Abū Qatāda.

(٥) بَابُ قَبُولِ هَدِيَّةِ الصَّيْدِ وَقَبِلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مِنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ عَضُدَ الصَّيْدِ.

2572. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: We provoked a rabbit at Marr-az-Zahrān till it started jumping and the people ran after it but were exhausted. I overpowered and caught it, and gave it to Abu Ṭalhā who slaughtered it and sent its hip or two thighs to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. (The narrator confirms that he sent two thighs). The Prophet ﷺ accepted that. (The subnarrator asked Anas, "Did the Prophet ﷺ eat from it?" Anas replied, "He ate from it.")

٢٥٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَنْفَجْنَا أَرْنَبًا يَمَرُ الظَّهْرَانِ فَسَعَى الْقَوْمُ فَلَعِبُوا فَأَذْرَكْتُهَا فَأَخَذْتُهَا فَأَتَيْتُ بِهَا أَبَا طَلْحَةَ فَدَبَّحَهَا، وَبَعَثْتُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: بَوْرِكِهَا أَوْ فِخْذَيْهَا - قَالَ: فَحِذَيْهَا لَا شَكَّ فِيهِ - فَقَبِلَهُ. قُلْتُ: وَأَكَلَ مِنْهُ؟ قَالَ: وَأَكَلَ مِنْهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ بَعْدُ: قَبِلَهُ.

[انظر: ٥٤٨٩، ٥٥٣٥]

(6) CHAPTER. The acceptance of a gift.

2573. Narrated As-Sā'b bin Jathhāma رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: An onager was presented to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ at the place called Al-

(٦) بَابُ قَبُولِ الْهَدِيَّةِ حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنِ

Abwā' or Waddān, but Allāh's Messenger ﷺ rejected it. When the Prophet ﷺ noticed the signs of sorrow on the giver's face he said, "We have not rejected your gift, but we are in the state of *Ihrām*." (i.e., if we were not in a state of *Ihrām* we would have accepted your gift, *Faḥ Al-Bārī*).

عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنِ الصَّعْبِ بْنِ جَثَامَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ: أَنَّهُ أَهْدَى لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِمَارًا وَحَشِييًّا وَهُوَ بِالْأَبْوَاءِ أَوْ بِوَدَّانٍ فَرَدَّ عَلَيْهِ، فَلَمَّا رَأَى مَا فِي وَجْهِهِ قَالَ: «أَمَا إِنَّا لَمْ نُرَدِّهِ عَلَيْكَ إِلَّا أَنَا حُرْمٌ».

[راجع: ١٨٢٥]

(7) CHAPTER. The acceptance of a gift.

2574. Narrated 'Āishah, رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا The people used to look forward for the day of my ('Āishah's) turn to send gifts to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ in order to please him.

(٧) بَابُ قَبُولِ الْهَدِيَّةِ

٢٥٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُهُ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ النَّاسَ كَانُوا يَتَحَرَّوْنَ بِهَدَايَاهُمْ يَوْمَ عَائِشَةَ يَبْتَغُونَ بِهَا، أَوْ يَبْتَغُونَ بِذَلِكَ مَرْضَاةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. [انظر: ٢٥٨٠،

٢٥٨١، ٣٧٧٥]

2575. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: My aunt Umm Ḥufaid, sent some dried yoghurt (butter free), ghee (clarified butter) and a mastigar (sand lizard) to the Prophet ﷺ as a gift. The Prophet ﷺ ate the dried yoghurt and butter but left the mastigar because he disliked it. Ibn 'Abbās said, "The mastigar was eaten at the table of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and if it had been illegal to eat, it could not have been eaten at the table of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ."

٢٥٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا جَعْفَرُ بْنُ إِيَّاسٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: أَهْدَتْ أُمُّ حُقَيْدٍ خَالَهٗ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَقِطًا وَسَمْنًا وَأَضْبًا، فَأَكَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مِنَ الْأَقِطِ وَالسَّمَنِ وَتَرَكَ الْأَضْبَ تَقْدَرًا. قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: فَأَكَلَ عَلَيَّ مَائِدَةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلَوْ كَانَ حَرَامًا مَا أَكَلَ عَلَيَّ مَائِدَةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[انظر: ٥٣٨٩، ٥٤٠٢، ٧٣٥٨]

2576. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Whenever a meal was brought to Allāh's

٢٥٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ

Messenger ﷺ, he would ask whether it was a gift or *Ṣadaqa* (something given in charity). If he was told that it was *Ṣadaqa*, he would tell his Companions to eat it, but if it was a gift, he would hurry to share it with them.

2577. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Some meat was brought to the Prophet ﷺ and it was said that the meat had been given in charity to Barīra. He said, "It was *Ṣadaqa* (charity) for Barīra but a gift for us."

2578. Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: I intended to buy Barīra but her masters stipulated that her *Wāla'* should be for them. When the Prophet ﷺ was told about it, he said to me, "Buy and manumit her, as the *Wāla'* is for the liberator." Once, Barīra was given some meat, and the Prophet ﷺ asked, "What is this?" I said, "It has been given to Barīra in charity." He said, "It is *Ṣadaqa* (charity) for her but a gift for us." Barīra was given the option (to stay with her husband or to part with him). 'Abdur-Rahman (a subnarrator) wondered, "Was her husband a slave or a free man?" Shu'ba (another subnarrator) said, "I asked 'Abdur-Rahmān whether her husband was a slave or a free man. He replied that he did not know whether he was a slave or a free man."

المُسْنَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْنُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ طَهْمَانَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا أُتِيَ بِطَعَامٍ سَأَلَ عَنْهُ: «أَهْدِيَّةٌ أَمْ صَدَقَةٌ؟» فَإِنْ قِيلَ: صَدَقَةٌ. قَالَ لِأَصْحَابِهِ: «كُلُوا» وَلَمْ يَأْكُلْ، وَإِنْ قِيلَ: هَدِيَّةٌ ضَرَبَ بِيَدِهِ ﷺ فَأَكَلَ مَعَهُمْ.

٢٥٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُندَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أُتِيَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِلَحْمٍ، فَقِيلَ: تُصَدَّقُ عَلَى بَرِيرَةَ، قَالَ: «هُوَ لَهَا صَدَقَةٌ وَلَنَا هَدِيَّةٌ». [راجع: ١٤٩٥]

٢٥٧٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُندَرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْهُ عَنْ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّهَا أَرَادَتْ أَنْ تُشْتَرِيَ بَرِيرَةَ وَأَنْهُمْ اشْتَرَطُوا وِلَاءَهَا، فَذَكَرَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «اشْتَرَيْهَا فَأَعْتَقِيهَا، فَإِنَّمَا الْوِلَاءُ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ». وَأُهْدِيَ لَهَا لَحْمٌ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: مَا هَذَا قُلْتُ: تُصَدَّقُ عَلَى بَرِيرَةَ، فَقَالَ: «هُوَ لَهَا صَدَقَةٌ وَلَنَا هَدِيَّةٌ». وَخَيْرَتْ بَرِيرَةَ، قَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: زَوْجُهَا حُرٌّ أَوْ عَبْدٌ. قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: سَأَلْتُ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ

رَوَّجِهَا قَالَ: لَا أُذْرِي أَحْرًا أُمَّ عَبْدِي؟.

[راجع: ٤٥٦]

2579. Narrated Umm 'Aṭīyya رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Once the Prophet ﷺ went to 'Aishah and asked her whether she had something (to eat). She said that she had nothing except the mutton which Umm 'Aṭīyya had sent to (Barīra) in charity. The Prophet ﷺ said that it had reached its destination (i.e., it is no longer an object of charity.)

٢٥٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ أَبُو الْحَسَنِ: أَخْبَرَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ خَالِدِ الْحَدَّاءِ، عَنْ حَفْصَةَ بِنْتِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أُمِّ عَطِيَّةَ قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا فَقَالَ لَهَا: «عِنْدَكُمْ شَيْءٌ؟» قَالَتْ: لَا، إِلَّا شَيْءٌ بَعَثْتُ بِهِ أُمَّ عَطِيَّةَ مِنَ الشَّاةِ الَّتِي بَعَثْتُ إِلَيْهَا مِنَ الصَّدَقَةِ، قَالَ: «إِنَّهُ قَدْ بَلَغَتْ مَجْلَهَا». [راجع: ١٤٤٦]

(8) CHAPTER. Whosoever gave a gift to his friend and chose (the time) when he was at the home of some of his wives and did not give it to him, while he was in the homes of his other wives.

(٨) بَابٌ مِّنْ أَهْدَى إِلَى صَاحِبِهِ، وَتَحْرَى بَعْضَ نِسَائِهِ دُونَ بَعْضٍ

2580. Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The people used to send gifts to the Prophet ﷺ on the day of my turn. Umm Salama said: "My companions (the wives of the Prophet other than 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا) gathered and they complained about it. So I informed the Prophet ﷺ about it on their behalf, but he remained silent.

٢٥٨٠ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّاسُ يَتَحَرَّوْنَ بِهَذَا يَأْهُمُ يَوْمِي، وَقَالَتْ أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ: إِنَّ صَوَاحِبِي اجْتَمَعْنَ فَلَذَكَّرْتُ لَهُ فَأَعْرَضَ عَنْهَا. [راجع: ٢٥٧٤]

2581. Narrated 'Urwa that 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا said: The wives of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ were in two groups." 'Urwa added: One group consisted of 'Aishah, Ḥafṣa, Ṣafīyya and Sauda; and the other group consisted of Umm Salama and the other wives of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. The Muslims knew that Allāh's Messenger loved 'Aishah, so if any

٢٥٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَحْيَى، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ هِشَامِ ابْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ نِسَاءَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ كُنَّ حِرْزِينَ: فَحِزْبُ

of them had a gift and wished to give to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, he would delay it till Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had come to 'Āishah's home and then he would send his gift to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ in her home. The group of Umm Salama discussed the matter together and decided that Umm Salama should request Allāh's Messenger ﷺ to tell the people to send their gifts to him in whatever wife's house he was. Umm Salama told Allāh's Messenger ﷺ of what they had said, but he did not reply. Then they (those wives) asked Umm Salama about it. She said, "He did not say anything to me." They asked her to talk to him again. She talked to him again when she met him on her day, but he gave no reply. When they asked her, she replied that he had given no reply. They said to her, "Talk to him till he gives you a reply." When it was her turn, she talked to him again. He then said to her, "Do not hurt me regarding 'Āishah, as the Divine Revelations do not come to me on any of the beds except that of 'Āishah." On that Umm Salama said, "I repent to Allāh for hurting you." Then the group of Umm Salama called Fāṭima, the daughter of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and sent her to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ to say to him, "Your wives request to treat them and the daughter of Abū Bakr on equal terms." Then Fāṭima conveyed the message to him. The Prophet ﷺ said, "O my daughter! Don't you love whom I love?" She replied in the affirmative and returned and told them of the situation. They requested her to go to him again, but she refused. They then sent Zainab bint Jahsh who went to him and used harsh words saying, "Your wives request you to treat them and the daughter of Ibn Abū Quḥāfa on equal terms." On that she raised her voice and turned to 'Āishah who was sitting and insulted her so much so that

فِيهِ عَائِشَةُ وَحَفْصَةُ وَصَفِيَّةُ وَسَوْدَةُ. وَالْحِزْبُ الْآخَرُ: أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ وَسَائِرُ نِسَاءِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. وَكَانَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ قَدْ عَلِمُوا حُبَّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَائِشَةَ، فَإِذَا كَانَتْ عِنْدَ أَحَدِهِمْ هَدِيَّةً يُرِيدُ أَنْ يُهْدِيَهَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَخْرَاهَا حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي بَيْتِ عَائِشَةَ بَعَثَ صَاحِبَ الْهَدِيَّةِ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي بَيْتِ عَائِشَةَ، فَكَلَّمَهُ حِزْبٌ أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ فَقُلْنَ لَهَا: كَلِّمِي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُكَلِّمُ النَّاسَ فَيَقُولُ: مَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُهْدِيَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ هَدِيَّةً فَلْيُهْدِهَا حَيْثُ كَانَ مِنْ نِسَائِهِ، فَكَلَّمَتْهُ أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ بِمَا قُلْنَ فَلَمْ يَقُلْ لَهَا شَيْئًا، فَسَأَلْنَهَا فَقَالَتْ: مَا قَالَ لِي شَيْئًا، فَقُلْنَ لَهَا: فَكَلِّمِيهِ. قَالَتْ: فَكَلَّمَتْهُ حِينَ دَارَ إِلَيْهَا أَيْضًا فَلَمْ يَقُلْ لَهَا شَيْئًا. فَسَأَلْنَهَا فَقَالَتْ: مَا قَالَ لِي شَيْئًا، فَقُلْنَ لَهَا: كَلِّمِيهِ حَتَّى يُكَلِّمَكَ. فَدَارَ إِلَيْهَا فَكَلَّمَتْهُ فَقَالَ لَهَا: «لَا تُؤْذِينِي فِي عَائِشَةَ، فَإِنَّ الْوَحْيَ لَمْ يَأْتِنِي وَأَنَا فِي ثَوْبِ امْرَأَةٍ إِلَّا عَائِشَةَ». قَالَتْ: فَقُلْتُ: أَتُوبُ إِلَى اللَّهِ مِنْ أَدَاكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ. ثُمَّ إِنَّهُنَّ دَعَوْنَ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَرْسَلَتْ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ تَقُولُ: إِنَّ نِسَاءَكَ يَشُدُّنَكَ اللَّهُ الْعَدْلَ فِي بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ،

Allāh's Messenger ﷺ looked at 'Āishah to see whether she would retort. 'Āishah started replying to Zainab till she silenced her. The Prophet ﷺ then looked at 'Āishah and said, "She is really the daughter of Abū Bakr."⁽¹⁾

فَكَلَّمْتُهُ فَقَالَ: «يَا بِنْتَهُ أَلَا تُجِيبِينَ مَا أَحَبُّ؟» قَالَتْ: بلى، فَرَجَعَتْ إِلَيْهِنَّ فَأُخْبِرْتُهُنَّ. فَقُلْنَ: ارْجِعِي إِلَيْهِ فَأَبَتْ أَنْ تَرْجِعَ. فَأَرْسَلَنَ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتَ جَحْشٍ فَأَتَتْهُ فَأَعْلَظَتْ وَقَالَتْ: إِنَّ نِسَاءَكَ يَنْشُدْنَكَ الْعَدْلَ فِي بِنْتِ ابْنِ أَبِي قُحَافَةَ، فَرَفَعَتْ صَوْتَهَا حَتَّى تَنَاوَلَتْ عَائِشَةَ وَهِيَ قَاعِدَةٌ فَسَبَّتْهَا حَتَّى إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَيَنْظُرُ إِلَى عَائِشَةَ: هَلْ تَكَلَّمُ؟ قَالَ: فَتَكَلَّمَتْ عَائِشَةُ تَرُدُّ عَلَى زَيْنَبَ حَتَّى أَسَكَّتَتْهَا، قَالَتْ: فَنَظَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَى عَائِشَةَ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّهَا بِنْتُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ». [راجع: ٢٥٧٤]

قَالَ الْبُخَارِيُّ: الْكَلَامُ الْأَخِيرُ قِصَّةُ فَاطِمَةَ، يُذَكَّرُ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ رَجُلٍ: عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ. وَقَالَ أَبُو مَرْوَانَ، عَنْ هِشَامِ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ: كَانَ النَّاسُ يَتَحَرَّوْنَ بِهَدَايَاهُمْ يَوْمَ عَائِشَةَ. وَعَنْ هِشَامِ، عَنْ رَجُلٍ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ، وَرَجُلٍ مِنَ الْمَوَالِي، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ هِشَامِ، قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: كُنْتُ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَاسْتَأْذَنْتُ فَاطِمَةَ.

(9) CHAPTER. What sort of presents (gifts) should not be rejected.

(٩) بَابُ مَا لَا يُرَدُّ مِنَ الْهَدِيَّةِ

2582. Narrated 'Azra bin Thābit Al-

٢٥٨٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

(1) (H. 2581) She is really as honest, wise and well-versed as her father.

Anṣārī: When I went to Thumama bin ‘Abdullāh, he gave me some perfume and said that Anas would not reject the gifts of perfume. Anas said: The Prophet ﷺ used not to reject the gifts of perfume.

عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ، حَدَّثَنَا عَزْرَةُ بْنُ نَابِثِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي ثُمَامَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَيْهِ فَنَاوَلَنِي صِبْأً قَالَ: كَانَ أَنَسٌ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ لَا يَرُدُّ الطَّيْبَ. قَالَ: وَزَعَمَ أَنَسٌ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ لَا يَرُدُّ الطَّيْبَ. [انظر:

[٥٩٢٩

(10) CHAPTER. Whoever thinks that it is permissible to give as a gift, something not present.

2583, 2584. Narrated Al-Miswar bin Makhrama رضي الله عنهما and Marwān: When the delegates of the tribe of Hawāzin came to the Prophet ﷺ, he stood up amongst the people, glorified and praised Allāh as He deserved, and said, “Then after: Your brethren have come to you with repentance and I see it logical to return to them their captives; so whoever amongst you likes to do that as a favour, then he can do it, and whoever of you likes to stick to his share till we give him his right from the very first *Fai’* (war booty)⁽¹⁾ which Allāh will bestow on us, then (he can do so).” The people replied, “We do that (to return the captives) willingly as a favour for your sake.”

(١٠) بَابُ مَنْ رَأَى الْهَبَةَ الْغَائِبَةَ جَائِزَةً

٢٥٨٣، ٢٥٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: ذَكَرَ عُرْوَةُ أَنَّ الْمَسُورَ بْنَ مَحْرَمَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا وَمَرْوَانَ أَخْبَرَاهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ جِئَ جَاءَهُ وَفَدَّ هَوَازِنَ قَامَ فِي النَّاسِ فَأْتَنَى عَلَى اللَّهِ بِمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَمَّا بَعْدُ، فَإِنَّ إِخْوَانَكُمْ جَاؤُنَا تَائِبِينَ وَإِنِّي رَأَيْتُ أَنْ أَرُدَّ إِلَيْهِمْ سَبِيَّهُمْ، فَمَنْ أَحَبَّ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يُطَيَّبَ ذَلِكَ فَلْيَفْعَلْ، وَمَنْ أَحَبَّ أَنْ يَكُونَ عَلَى حَظِّهِ حَتَّى نُعْطِيَهُ إِيَّاهُ مِنْ أَوَّلِ مَا يُفِيءُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْنَا. فَقَالَ النَّاسُ: طَيَّبْنَا لَكَ. [راجع: ٢٣٠٧،

[٢٣٠٨

(11) CHAPTER. Compensation for a gift.

2585. Narrated ‘Āishah رضي الله عنها: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ used to accept gifts and used to give something in return.

(١١) بَابُ الْمُكَافَاةِ فِي الْهَبَةِ

٢٥٨٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَيْسَى ابْنُ يُونُسَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ

(1) (H. 2583) *Fai’*: See glossary.

أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا
قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقْبَلُ
الْهَدِيَّةَ وَيُسَبِّحُ عَلَيْهَا. لَمْ يَذْكُرْ وَكَيْعٌ
وَمُحَاضِرٌ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ
عَائِشَةَ.

(12) CHAPTER. Giving gifts to one's sons.

If somebody gives something to some of his sons then it is not permissible unless he does justice to all of his sons and gives the same to the other sons equally, but no one has the right to bear witness to what one's father does. The Prophet ﷺ said, "Do justice when giving a gift to your children." Is it permissible for the father to demand back the gift which he has given to his children? What one can eat from one's son's property? One can eat reasonably without extravagance. And the Prophet ﷺ bought a camel from 'Umar and gave it to Ibn 'Umar and said, "Dispose it as you like."

2586. Narrated An-Nu'mān bin Bashīr that his father took him to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, "I have given this son of mine a slave." The Prophet ﷺ asked, "Have you given all your sons the like?" He replied in the negative. The Prophet ﷺ said, "Take back your gift then."

(13) CHAPTER. The witnesses for *Al-Hibah* (the gifts).

2587. Narrated 'Amir: I heard An-Nu'mān bin Bashīr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا on the

(١٢) بَابُ الْهَبَةِ لِلْوَالِدِ

وَإِذَا أُعْطِيَ بَعْضُ وَلَدِهِ شَيْئًا لَمْ
يَجُزْ حَتَّى يَعْدِلَ بَيْنَهُمْ وَيُعْطِيَ الْآخَرَ
مِثْلَهُ وَلَا يُشْهَدُ عَلَيْهِ. وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ: «اعْدِلُوا بَيْنَ أَوْلَادِكُمْ فِي
الْعَطِيَّةِ». وَهَلْ لِلْوَالِدِ أَنْ يَرْجِعَ فِي
عَطِيَّتِهِ؟ وَمَا يَأْكُلُ مِنْ مَالِ وَلَدِهِ
بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَلَا يَتَعَدَّى. وَاشْتَرَى النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ مِنْ عُمَرَ بَعِيرًا ثُمَّ أَعْطَاهُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ
وَقَالَ: «اصْنَعْ بِهِ مَا شِئْتَ».

٢٥٨٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ
شِهَابٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ،
وَمُحَمَّدِ بْنِ النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ: أَنَّهُمَا
حَدَّثَاهُ عَنِ النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ: أَنَّ أَبَاهُ
أَتَى بِهِ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي
نَحَلْتُ ابْنِي هَذَا غُلَامًا، فَقَالَ: «أَكُلْ
وَلَدِكَ نَحَلْتَ مِثْلَهُ؟» قَالَ، لَا، قَالَ:
«فَارْجِعْهُ». [انظر: ٢٥٨٧، ٢٦٥٠]

(١٣) بَابُ الْإِشْهَادِ فِي الْهَبَةِ

٢٥٨٧ - حَدَّثَنَا حَامِدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ:

pulpit saying, "My father gave me a gift but 'Amra bint Rawāḥa (my mother) said that she would not agree to it unless he made Allāh's Messenger ﷺ as a witness to it. So, my father went to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, 'I have given a gift to my son from 'Amra bint Rawāḥa, but she ordered me to make you as a witness to it, O Allāh's Messenger!' Allāh's Messenger ﷺ asked, 'Have you given (the like of it) to everyone of your sons?' He replied in the negative. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'Be afraid of Allāh, and be just to your children.' My father then returned and took back his gift."

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ عَامِرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ التُّعْمَانَ بْنَ بَشِيرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا وَهُوَ عَلَى الْمَنْبَرِ يَقُولُ: أَعْطَانِي أَبِي عَطِيَّةً، فَقَالَتْ عَمْرَةُ بِنْتُ رَوَاحَةَ: لَا أَرْضَى حَتَّى تُشْهَدَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَأَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي أَعْطَيْتُ ابْنِي مِنْ عَمْرَةَ بِنْتِ رَوَاحَةَ عَطِيَّةً فَأَمَرْتَنِي أَنْ أَشْهَدَكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «أَعْطَيْتَ سَائِرَ وَلَدِكَ مِثْلَ هَذَا؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَاعْدِلُوا بَيْنَ أَوْلَادِكُمْ». قَالَ: فَرَجَعَ فَرَدَّ عَطِيَّتَهُ.

[راجع: ٢٥٨٦]

(14) CHAPTER. Giving gifts by a husband to his wife, and by a wife to her husband.

Ibrāhīm said, "It is permissible." Umar bin 'Abdul 'Azīz said, "None of them can take his gift back." The Prophet ﷺ took permission from his wives to let him stay with 'Āishah during his illness. The Prophet ﷺ said, "A person who takes back his gift (what he donates) is like a dog that swallows back its vomit." Az-Zuhrī said, "If a husband asks his wife to remit all or some of the *Mahr* (bridal money), and shortly after her consent he divorces her whereupon she demands what she has given up, then he should pay back her gift, if he has deceived her. But if she has given her free consent willingly and the man has meant no deception, the gift is valid, for Allāh تعالى says:

"... But if they, of their own good pleasure, remit any part of it to you..." (V.4:4)

(١٤) بَابُ هِبَةِ الرَّجُلِ لِمَرْأَتِهِ وَالْمَرْأَةِ لِرَوْجِهَا

قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ: جَائِزَةٌ، وَقَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ لَا يَرْجِعَانِ. وَاسْتَأْذَنَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ نِسَاءَهُ فِي أَنْ يُمَرِّضَ فِي بَيْتِ عَائِشَةَ. وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «الْعَائِدُ فِي هِبَتِهِ كَالْكَلْبِ يَعُودُ فِي قَيْئِهِ». وَقَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ فِيمَنْ قَالَ لِمَرْأَتِهِ: هَبِي لِي بَعْضَ صَدَاقِكَ أَوْ كُلَّهُ، ثُمَّ لَمْ يَمُكِّثْ إِلَّا يَسِيرًا حَتَّى طَلَّقَهَا فَرَجَعَتْ فِيهِ، قَالَ: يَرُدُّ إِلَيْهَا إِنْ كَانَ حَلَبَهَا؛ وَإِنْ كَانَتْ أَعْطَتْهُ عَنْ طِيبِ نَفْسٍ لَيْسَ فِي شَيْءٍ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ خَدِيعَةٌ جَازٍ، قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: «فَإِنْ طِبَّنَ لَكُمْ عَنْ شَيْءٍ مِنْهُ نَفْسًا» [النساء: ٤].