

2588. Narrated Az-Zuhrī: ‘Ubaidullāh bin ‘Abdullāh told me that ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا had said, “When the Prophet ﷺ became sick and his condition became serious, he requested his wives to allow him to be treated in my house, and they allowed him. He came out leaning on two men while his feet were dragging on the ground. He was walking between Al-‘Abbās and another man.” ‘Ubaidullāh said, “When I informed Ibn ‘Abbās of what ‘Āishah had said, he asked me whether I knew who was the second man whom ‘Āishah had not named. I replied in the negative. He said, ‘He was ‘Alī bin Abī Tālib.’”

٢٥٨٨ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: لَمَّا ثَقُلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَاسْتَدَّ وَجَعَهُ اسْتَأْذَنَ أَرْوَاجَهُ أَنْ يَمْرُضَ فِي بَيْتِي فَأَذِنَ لَهُ، فَخَرَجَ بَيْنَ رَجُلَيْنِ تَحْطُ رِجْلَاهُ الْأَرْضَ، وَكَانَ بَيْنَ الْعَبَّاسِ وَبَيْنَ رَجُلٍ آخَرَ، فَقَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ: فَذَكَرْتُ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ مَا قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ فَقَالَ لِي: وَهَلْ تَدْرِي مِنَ الرَّجُلِ الَّذِي لَمْ تُسَمِّ عَائِشَةُ؟ قُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: هُوَ عَلِيُّ ابْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ.

[راجع: ١٩٨]

2589. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, “One who takes back his gift (which he has already given) is like a dog that swallows its vomit.”

٢٥٨٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «الْعَائِدُ فِي هَبْتِهِ كَالْكَلْبِ يَتِيءُ ثُمَّ يَعُودُ فِي قَيْئِهِ». [انظر: ٢٦٢١،

٢٦٢٢، ٦٩٧٥]

(15) CHAPTER. It is permissible for a woman to give gifts to somebody other than her husband and to free her slaves in the lifetime of her husband provided that she is not weak-minded. If she is weak-minded, then it is not permissible.

Allāh تعالى says:

“And give not unto the foolish your property...” (V.4:5)

2590. Narrated Asmā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Once I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! I have no

(١٥) بَابُ هِبَةِ الْمَرْأَةِ لِغَيْرِ زَوْجِهَا، وَعَقَبُهَا إِذَا كَانَ لَهَا زَوْجٌ فَهُوَ جَائِزٌ إِذَا لَمْ تَكُنْ سَفِيهَةً. فَإِذَا كَانَتْ سَفِيهَةً لَمْ يَجُزْ، وَقَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَلَا تُؤْتُوا السُّفَهَاءَ أَمْوَالَكُمُ﴾ [النساء: ٥].

٢٥٩٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، عَنِ

property except what has been given to me by Az-Zubair (i.e., her husband). May I give in charity?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Give in charity and do not withhold it (i.e., wealth) otherwise Allāh withhold it from you."

2591. Narrated Asmā' رضي الله عنها: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Give (in charity) and do not withhold your wealth by counting and hoarding it, being afraid that it may be exhausted (by spending in Allāh's Cause) lest Allāh should withhold His Blessings from you; and do not withhold your money lest Allāh should withhold it from you."

2592. Narrated Kuraib, the freed slave of Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما, that Maimūna bint Al-Hārith رضي الله عنها (the wife of the Prophet ﷺ) said that she manumitted a slave-girl but did not take the permission of the Prophet ﷺ. On her turn when the (Prophet ﷺ) came to her house she said, "Do you know O Allāh's Messenger, that I have manumitted my slave-girl?" He (ﷺ) asked, "Have you (already) done it?" She replied, "Yes." The Prophet ﷺ said, "You would have got more reward if you had given her (i.e., the slave-girl) to one of your maternal uncles."

2593. Narrated 'Aishah رضي الله عنها: Whenever Allāh's Messenger ﷺ wanted to go on a journey, he would draw lots as to

ابن جرير، عن ابن أبي مليكة، عن عبادة بن عبد الله، عن أسماء رضي الله عنها قالت: قلت: يا رسول الله، ما لي مال إلا ما أدخل علي الزبير، فاتصدق؟ قال: «تصدقني ولا تؤعي فيؤعي الله عليك». [راجع: ١٤٣٤]

٢٥٩١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ فَاطِمَةَ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَنْفِقِي وَلَا تُحْصِي فِيْ حُصْيِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكِ، وَلَا تُوعِي فَيُوعِيَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكِ». [راجع: ١٤٣٤]

٢٥٩٢ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنِ اللَّيْثِ عَنْ يَزِيدَ عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ عَنْ كُرَيْبِ مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ مَيْمُونَةَ بِنْتَ الْحَارِثِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّهَا أَعْتَقَتْ وَوَلِيَدَةً وَلَمْ تَسْتَأْذِنْ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمَهَا الَّذِي يَدُورُ عَلَيْهَا فِيهِ قَالَتْ: أَسْعَرْتَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَنِّي أَعْتَقْتُ وَوَلِيَدَتِي؟ قَالَ: «أَوْ فَعَلْتِ؟» قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: «أَمَا إِنَّكَ لَوْ أَعْظَمْتِهَا أَحْوَالِكَ، كَانَ أَعْظَمَ لِأَجْرِكَ». وَقَالَ بَكْرُ بْنُ مُضَرٍّ: عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ: أَنَّ مَيْمُونَةَ أَعْتَقَتْ. [انظر: ٢٥٩٤]

٢٥٩٣ - حَدَّثَنَا جِبَّانُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنِ

which of his wives would accompany him. He would take her whose name came out. He used to fix for each of them a day and a night. The subnarrator added: "Sauda bint Zam'a gave up her (turn) day and night to 'Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ in order to seek the pleasure of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ (by that action)."

الرُّهْرِيّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِذَا أَرَادَ سَفَرًا أَفْرَعَ بَيْنَ نِسَائِهِ، فَأَيُّهُنَّ خَرَجَ سَهْمُهَا خَرَجَ بِهَا مَعَهُ. وَكَانَ يَقْسِمُ لِكُلِّ امْرَأَةٍ مِنْهُنَّ يَوْمَهَا وَلَيْلَتَهَا، غَيْرَ أَنَّ سَوْدَةَ بِنْتَ زَمْعَةَ وَهَبَتْ يَوْمَهَا وَلَيْلَتَهَا لِعَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ تَبَعِي بِذَلِكَ رِضًا رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ. [انظر: ٢٦٣٧، ٢٦٦١، ٢٦٨٨، ٢٨٧٩، ٤٠٢٥، ٤١٤١، ٤٦٩٠، ٤٧٤٩، ٤٧٥٠، ٤٧٥٧، ٥٢١٢، ٦٦٦٢، ٦٦٧٩، ٧٣٦٩، ٧٥٠٠، ٧٥٤٥]

(16) CHAPTER. Who is to be given the gift first?

(١٦) بَابٌ: بِمَنْ يُبْدَأُ بِالْهَدِيَّةِ؟

2594. Narrated Maimūna, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ that she manumitted her slave-girl and the Prophet ﷺ said to her, "You would have got more reward if you had given the slave-girl to one of your maternal uncles."

٢٥٩٤ - وَقَالَ بَكْرٌ، عَنْ عَمْرِو، عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنْ كُرَيْبِ مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: إِنَّ مَيْمُونَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَعْتَقَتْ وَلِيدَةً لَهَا، فَقَالَ لَهَا: «وَلَوْ وَصَلْتِ بَعْضَ أَحْوَالِكِ كَانَ أَعْظَمَ لِأَجْرِكِ». [راجع: ٢٥٩٢]

2595. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! I have two neighbours; which of the two should I give a gift?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "(Give) to the one whose door is nearer to you."

٢٥٩٥ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي عِمْرَانَ الْجَوْنِيِّ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ رَجُلٍ مِنْ بَنِي تَيْمِ بْنِ مِرَّةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ، إِنَّ لِي جَارَيْنِ فِإِلَى أَيِّهِمَا أُهْدِي؟ قَالَ: «إِلَى أَقْرَبِهِمَا مِنْكَ بَابًا». [راجع: ٢٢٥٩]

(17) CHAPTER. Whoever refused to accept a present for a certain reason.

'Umar bin 'Abdul-'Azīz said, "A gift was (really) a gift during the lifetime of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, but today it is a bribe."

2596. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما that he heard As-Sā'b bin Jaththāma Al-Laithī, who was one of the companions of the Prophet ﷺ, saying that he gave the meat of an onager to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ while he was at a place called Al-Abwa' or Waddān, and was in a state of *Ihrām*. The Prophet ﷺ did not accept it. When the Prophet ﷺ saw the signs of sorrow on As-Sa'b's face because of not accepting his present, he said (to him), "We are not returning your present, but we are in the state of *Ihrām*."

[See *Hadith* No.2244, 2245]

2597. Narrated Abū Humaid As-Sā'idi رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ appointed a man from the tribe of Al-Azd, called Ibn Al-Lutabiyya for collecting the *Zakāt*. When he returned he said, "This (i.e., the *Zakāt*) is for you and this has been given to me as a present." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Why hadn't he stayed in his father's or mother's house to see whether he would be given presents or not? By Him in Whose Hands my soul is, whoever takes something from the resources of the *Zakāt* (unlawfully) will be carrying it on his neck on the Day of Resurrection; if it be a camel, it will be grunting; if a cow, it will be mooing; and if a sheep, it will be bleating." The Prophet ﷺ then raised his hands till we saw the whiteness of his armpits, and he said

(١٧) بَابٌ مَنْ لَمْ يَقْبَلِ الْهَدِيَّةَ لِعِلَّةٍ

وقال عمر بن عبد العزيز: كانت الهدية في زمن رسول الله ﷺ هدية، واليوم رشوة.

٢٥٩٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ الصَّعْبَ بْنَ جَثَامَةَ اللَّيْثِيِّ وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يُخْبِرُ: أَنَّهُ أَهْدَى لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِمَارًا وَحَشٍ وَهُوَ بِالْأَبْوَاءِ أَوْ بِوَدَّانَ وَهُوَ مُحْرِمٌ فَرَدَّهُ. فَقَالَ صَعْبٌ: فَلَمَّا عَرَفَ فِي وَجْهِ رَدِّهِ هَدِيَّتِي قَالَ: «لَيْسَ بِنَا رَدُّ عَلَيْكَ وَلَكِنَّا حُرْمٌ». [راجع: ١٨٢٥]

٢٥٩٧ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ أَبِي حُمَيْدٍ السَّاعِدِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: اسْتَعْمَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ رَجُلًا مِنَ الْأَزْدِ يُقَالُ لَهُ: ابْنُ اللَّيْثِيِّ، عَلَى الصَّدَقَةِ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ قَالَ: هَذَا لَكُمْ وَهَذَا أُهْدِيَ لِي. قَالَ: «فَهَلَّا جَلَسَ فِي بَيْتِ أَبِيهِ أَوْ بَيْتِ أُمِّهِ فَيَنْظُرَ أَيُّهْدَى لَهُ أَمْ لَا؟ وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ لَا يَأْخُذُ أَحَدٌ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا إِلَّا جَاءَ بِهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ يَحْمِلُهُ

thrice, "O Allāh! Haven't I conveyed Your Message (to them)?"

عَلَى رَقَبَتَيْهِ: إِنْ كَانَ بَعِيرًا لَهُ رُغَاءٌ،
أَوْ بَقْرَةً لَهَا حُورًا، أَوْ شَاةً تَبَعْرُ، ثُمَّ
رَفَعَ يَدَيْهِ حَتَّى رَأَيْنَا عُفْرَةَ إِبْطِيهِ:
«اللَّهُمَّ هَلْ بَلَّغْتُ، اللَّهُمَّ هَلْ بَلَّغْتُ»،
ثَلَاثًا. [راجع: ٩٢٥]

(18) CHAPTER. If somebody gives somebody else a present, or promises to give him a present, and one of them dies before the gift reaches the other person.

'Ubaida said, "If both the giver and the receiver have died but the present was set aside (i.e., separated) in the lifetime of the receiver, it will be given to his inheritors, and if it was not separated, it will go to the inheritors of the giver." Al-Ḥasan said, "It will be given to the inheritors of the receiver (i.e., to whom the present was meant) no matter who died first, if the gift has been delivered to the messenger."

(١٨) بَابُ إِذَا وَهَبَ هِبَةً أَوْ وَعَدَ،
ثُمَّ مَاتَ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَصِلَ إِلَيْهِ
وَقَالَ عَمِيدَةُ: إِنْ مَاتَا وَكَانَتْ
فُصِّلَتِ الْهَدِيَّةُ وَالْمُهْدَى لَهُ حَيًّا فَهِيَ
لِوَرَثَتِهِ. وَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ فُصِّلَتْ فَهِيَ
لِوَرَثَةِ الَّذِي أَهْدَى. وَقَالَ الْحَسَنُ:
أَيُّهُمَا مَاتَ قَبْلَ فَهِيَ لِوَرَثَةِ الْمُهْدَى لَهُ
إِذَا قَبِضَهَا الرَّسُولُ.

2598. Narrated Jābir عنه الله رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said to me, "I will give you so much (the Prophet ﷺ pointed thrice with his hands) when the funds of Bahrain will come to me." But the Prophet ﷺ died before the money reached him. (When it came,) Abū Bakr ordered an announcer to announce that whoever had a money claim on the Prophet ﷺ, or was promised to be given something, should come to Abū Bakr. I went to Abū Bakr and told him that the Prophet ﷺ had promised to give me so much. On that Abū Bakr gave me three handfuls (of money).

٢٥٩٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ
الله: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
الْمُنْكَدِرِ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرًا رَضِيَ اللهُ
عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَوْ
جَاءَ مَالُ الْبَحْرَيْنِ أَعْطَيْتُكَ هَكَذَا»
ثَلَاثًا. فَلَمْ يَقْدَمْ حَتَّى تُوفِّيَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ
فَأَرْسَلَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ مُنَادِيًا فَنَادَى: مَنْ
كَانَ لَهُ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عِدَّةٌ أَوْ دَيْنٌ
فَلْيَأْتِنَا، فَأَتَيْتُهُ فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ
وَعَدَنِي، فَحَثَى لِي ثَلَاثًا.

[راجع: ٢٢٩٦]

(19) CHAPTER. How to take over the slave and property (given as gifts)?

(١٩) بَابُ كَيْفَ يُقْبَضُ الْعَبْدُ
وَالْمَتَاعُ؟

Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: I was riding a troublesome camel and the Prophet ﷺ bought it and said: "It (this camel) is for you, O 'Abdullah."

[See *Hadūth* No.2610, 2611].

2599. Narrated Al-Miswar bin Makhrama رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ distributed some cloaks but did not give anything thereof to Makhrama. Makhrama said (to me), "O son! Accompany me to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ." When I went with him, he said, "Call him to me." I called him (i.e., the Prophet ﷺ) for my father. He ﷺ came out wearing one of those cloaks and said, "We kept this (cloak) for you, (Makhrama)." Makhrama looked at the cloak and said, "Makhrama is pleased," (or the Prophet ﷺ said), "Is Makhrama pleased?"

(20) CHAPTER. When someone gives something (as a gift) to another person and the receiver takes it into his possession without saying, "I have accepted it."

2600. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: A man came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, "I am ruined." The Prophet ﷺ asked, "What do you mean?" He said, "I had a sexual intercourse with my wife during Ramaḍan (while observing fast)." The Prophet ﷺ asked him, "Can you manumit a slave?" He replied in the negative. He then asked him, "Can you observe *Ṣaum* (fast) for two successive months continuously?" He replied in the negative. The Prophet ﷺ then asked him, "Can you feed sixty poor persons?" He replied in the negative. In the meantime an *Ansārī* man came with a basket full of dates. The Prophet ﷺ said to the man,

وقال ابنُ عمرَ: كُنْتُ عَلَى بَكْرٍ صَعْبٍ فَاشْتَرَاهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَقَالَ: «هُوَ لَكَ يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ».

٢٥٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنِ الْمَسْوَرِ بْنِ مَحْرَمَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّهُ قَالَ: فَسَمِ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَقْبِيَّةً وَلَمْ يُعْطِ مَحْرَمَةَ مِنْهَا شَيْئًا فَقَالَ مَحْرَمَةُ: يَا بُنَيَّ انْطَلِقْ بِنَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَاذْعُ لِي، قَالَ فَدَعَوْتُهُ لَهُ فَحَرَجَ إِلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ قَبَاءٌ مِنْهَا. فَقَالَ: «خَبَأْنَا هَذَا لَكَ». قَالَ: فَتَنَظَّرَ إِلَيْهِ فَقَالَ: رَضِيَ مَحْرَمَةُ.

(٢٠) بَابُ إِذَا وَهَبَ هِبَةً فَقَبَضَهَا الْآخَرُ وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: قَبِلْتُ

٢٦٠٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مَحْبُوبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: هَلَكْتُ. فَقَالَ: «وَمَا ذَاكَ؟» قَالَ: وَقَعْتُ بِأَهْلِي فِي رَمَّصَانَ. قَالَ: «أَتَحِجِدُ رَقَبَةً؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: «فَهَلْ تَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ تَصُومَ شَهْرَيْنِ مُتَّابِعَيْنِ؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ:

“Take it and give it in charity (as an expiation of your sin).” The man said, “Should I give it to some people who are poorer than we, O Allāh’s Messenger? By Him Who has sent you with the Truth, there is no family between Al-Madina’s two mountains poorer than we.” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ told him to take it and provide his family with it.”

(21) CHAPTER. If a creditor gives the debt, due to him, as a gift,

According to Al-Hakam, it is permissible.

Al-Hasan bin ‘Alī رضي الله عنهما gave up the debt due to him to a man as a gift. The Prophet ﷺ said, “If somebody owes something, he should either repay it or get it remitted.” Jābir said, “When my father was martyred, he was in debt. So, the Prophet ﷺ asked his creditors to take the fruits of my garden and forgive my father.”

2601. Narrated Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: My father was martyred on the day (of the battle) of Uḥud and his creditors demanded the debt back in a harsh manner. So, I went to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and informed him of that, he asked them to accept the fruits of my garden and excuse my father, but they refused. So, Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ did not give them the fruits, nor did he cut them and distribute it among them, but said, “I will come to you tomorrow morning.” So, he came to us the next morning and walked about in between the date-palms and invoked Allāh to bless their fruits. I plucked the fruits and gave back all the rights of the creditors in full, and a lot of fruits were left for us. Then I went to Allāh’s

«فَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ تُطْعِمَ سِتِّينَ مَسْكِينًا؟» قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِّنَ الْأَنْصَارِ بِعَرَقٍ، وَالْعَرَقُ الْمِكْتَلُ فِيهِ تَمْرٌ، فَقَالَ: «أَذْهَبُ بِهَذَا فَتَصَدَّقُ بِهِ». قَالَ: عَلَى أَحْوَجَ مِنَّا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ وَالَّذِي بَعَثَكَ بِالْحَقِّ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا أَهْلُ بَيْتِ أَحْوَجَ مِنَّا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَذْهَبُ فَاطْعِمُهُ أَهْلَكَ».

[راجع: ١٩٣٦]

(٢١) بَابُ إِذَا وَهَبَ دَيْنًا عَلَى رَجُلٍ
وقال: شُعْبَةُ، عَنِ الْحَكَمِ: هُوَ جَائِزٌ. وَوَهَبَ الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ عَلَيْهَا السَّلَامَ دَيْنَهُ لِرَجُلٍ. وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ كَانَ لَهُ عَلَيْهِ حَقٌّ فَلْيُعْطِهِ أَوْ لِيَتَحَلَّلْهُ مِنْهُ. وَقَالَ جَابِرٌ: قُتِلَ أَبِي وَعَلَيْهِ دَيْنٌ فَسَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ غُرْمَاءَهُ أَنْ يَقْبَلُوا تَمْرَ حَائِطِي وَيُحَلِّلُوا أَبِي».

٢٦٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا يُوسُفُ. وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ: حَدَّثَنِي يُوسُفُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ أَبَاهُ قُتِلَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ شَهِيدًا فَاشْتَدَّ الْغُرْمَاءُ فِي حُقُوقِهِمْ فَأَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَكَلَّمْتُهُ فَسَأَلْتُهُمْ أَنْ يَقْبَلُوا تَمْرَ حَائِطِي، وَيُحَلِّلُوا أَبِي فَأَبَوْا. فَلَمْ يُعْطِهِمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلَمْ يَكْسِرْهُ لَهُمْ وَلَكِنْ

Messenger ﷺ, who was sitting, and informed him about what happened. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ told 'Umar, who was sitting there, to listen to the story. 'Umar said, "Don't we know that you are Allāh's Messenger? By Allāh! You are Allāh's Messenger!"

قَالَ: «سَأَعُدُّو عَلَيْكَ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى، فَعَدَدْنَا عَلَيْنَا حِينَ أَصْبَحَ فَطَافَ فِي النَّخْلِ فَدَعَا فِي ثَمَرِهِ بِالْبَرَكَةِ، فَجَدَدْتُهَا فَفَضَّيْتُهُمْ حَقَّهُمْ وَبَقِيَ لَنَا مِنْ ثَمَرِهَا بَقِيَّةٌ. ثُمَّ جِئْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ جَالِسٌ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ بِذَلِكَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِعُمَرَ: «اسْمَعْ - وَهُوَ جَالِسٌ - يَا عُمَرُ». فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: أَلَا يَكُونُ قَدْ عَلِمْنَا أَنَّكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَاللَّهِ إِنَّكَ لَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ. [راجع: ٢١٢٧]

(22) CHAPTER. The giving of a gift by one person to a group.

Asmā' said to Al-Qāsim bin Muḥammad and Ibn Abū 'Atīq, "I inherited some land in the forest from my sister 'Āishah, and Mu'āwiya offered me one hundred thousand for it, but I give it to both of you as a gift."

(٢٢) بَابُ هِبَةِ الْوَاحِدِ لِلْجَمَاعَةِ

وَقَالَتْ أَسْمَاءُ لِلْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَابْنِ أَبِي عَتِيقٍ: وَرِثْتُ عَنْ أُخْتِي عَائِشَةَ بِالْعَاقِبَةِ، وَقَدْ أَعْطَانِي بِهِ مُعَاوِيَةَ مِائَةَ أَلْفٍ فَهَوَّ لَكُمَا.

2602. Narrated Sahl bin Sa'd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: A drink (of milk mixed with water) was brought to the Prophet ﷺ who drank some of it while a boy was sitting on his right and old men on his left. The Prophet ﷺ said to the boy, "If you permit me, I'll give (the rest of the drink to) these old men first." The boy said, "I will not give preference to anyone over me as regards my share from you, O Allāh's Messenger!" The Prophet ﷺ then put that container in the boy's hand.

[See *Hadīth* No.2351]

٢٦٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ قَزَعَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَتَى بِشَرَابٍ فَشَرِبَ وَعَنْ يَمِينِهِ غُلَامٌ وَعَنْ بَسَارِهِ الْأَشْيَاحُ، فَقَالَ لِلْغُلَامِ: «إِنْ أِذْنَتْ لِي أُعْطِيتُ هَؤُلَاءِ»، فَقَالَ: مَا كُنْتُ لِأُوَثِّرَ بِنَيْبِي مِنْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَحَدًا، فَتَلَّهُ فِي يَدِهِ. [راجع: ٢٣٥١]

(23) CHAPTER. The received and unreceived gifts, and the divided and undivided gifts.

The Prophet ﷺ and his companions gave to the people of Hawāzin what they had got

(٢٣) بَابُ الْهِبَةِ الْمَقْبُوضَةِ وَغَيْرِ الْمَقْبُوضَةِ، وَالْمَقْسُومَةِ وَغَيْرِ الْمَقْسُومَةِ وَقَدْ وَهَبَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَصْحَابُهُ

from them as war booty, although it had not been divided yet.

2603. Jābir رضي الله عنه said, “I went to the Prophet ﷺ in the mosque and he paid me my right and gave me more than he owed me.”

لَهُوَازَنَ مَا غَنِمُوا مِنْهُمْ وَهُوَ غَيْرُ مَقْسُومٍ.

٢٦٠٣ - حَدَّثَنِي ثَابِتُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَسْعَرٌ، عَنْ مُحَارِبٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ فَقَضَانِي وَزَادَنِي.

[راجع: ٤٤٣]

2604. Narrated Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: I sold a camel to the Prophet ﷺ on one of the journeys. When we reached Al-Madīna, he ordered me to go to the mosque and offer two Rak‘a. Then he weighed for me (the price of the camel in gold) and gave an extra amount over it. A part of it remained with me till it was taken by the army of Shām on the day of Harra’.

٢٦٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ مُحَارِبٍ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: بَعْتُ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بَعِيرًا فِي سَفَرٍ، فَلَمَّا أَتَيْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ قَالَ: «أَنْتِ الْمَسْجِدَ فَصَلِّ رَكَعَتَيْنِ» فَوَزَنَ. قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: أُرَاهُ: فَوَزَنَ لِي فَأَرْجَحُ، فَمَا زَالَ مِنْهَا شَيْءٌ حَتَّى أَصَابَهَا أَهْلُ الشَّامِ يَوْمَ الْحَرَّةِ.

[راجع: ٤٤٣]

2605. Narrated Sahl bin Sa’d رضي الله عنه: A drink (of milk mixed with water) was brought to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ while a boy was sitting on his right side and old men were sitting on his left side. He asked the boy, “Will you allow me to give it to these (people)?” The boy said, “No, by Allāh, I will not give preference to anyone over me as regards my share from you.” Then the Prophet ﷺ put the bowl in the boy’s hand.

٢٦٠٥ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي حازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَتَى بِشَرَابٍ وَعَنْ يَمِينِهِ غُلَامٌ وَعَنْ يَسَارِهِ أَشْيَاحٌ، فَقَالَ لِلْغُلَامِ: «أَتَأْذَنُ لِي أَنْ أُعْطِيَ هَذَا؟» فَقَالَ الْغُلَامُ: لَا وَاللَّهِ، لَا أُؤْثِرُ بِنَيْبِي مِنْكَ أَحَدًا، فَتَلَّهُ فِي يَدِهِ. [راجع:

٢٣٥١]

2606. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ owed a man some debt (and that man demanded it very harshly).

٢٦٠٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ ابْنَ جَبَلَةَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي،

The companions of the Prophet ﷺ wanted to harm him, but the Prophet ﷺ said to them, "Leave him, as the one who has a right (creditor) has the right to demand it (or speak harshly)." He then added, "Buy (a camel) of the same age and give it to him." They said, "We cannot get except a camel older and better than that of his." He said, "Buy it and give it to him, as the best amongst you is he who pays back his debt in the most handsome way."

عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
أَبَا سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ لِرَجُلٍ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ
ﷺ دَيْنٌ فَهَمَّ بِهِ أَصْحَابُهُ فَقَالَ:
«دَعُوهُ فَإِنَّ لِصَاحِبِ الْحَقِّ مَقَالًا».
وَقَالَ: «اشْتَرُوا لَهُ سِنًا فَأَعْطَوْهَا
إِيَّاهُ»، فَقَالُوا: إِنَّا لَا نَجِدُ سِنًا إِلَّا
سِنًا هِيَ أَفْضَلُ مِنْ سِنِهِ، قَالَ:
«فَاشْتَرُوهَا فَأَعْطَوْهَا إِيَّاهُ فَإِنَّ مِنْ
خَيْرِكُمْ أَحْسَنَكُمْ قَضَاءً».

[راجع: ٢٣٠٥]

(24) CHAPTER. If a group of persons gives a gift to some people.

(٢٤) بَابُ إِذَا وَهَبَ جَمَاعَةٌ لِقَوْمٍ

2607, 2608. Narrated Marwān bin Al-Ḥakam and Al-Miswar bin Makḥrama: When the delegates of the tribe of Hawāzin came to the Prophet ﷺ, they requested him to return their property and their captives. He said to them, "As you see, this concerns also other people along with me, and the best statement to me is the true one, so you may choose one of two alternatives; either the captives or the property and (I have not distributed the booty, for) I have been waiting for you." When the Prophet ﷺ had returned from Ṭā'if, he waited for them for more than ten nights. When they came to know that the Prophet ﷺ would not return except one of the two, they chose their captives. The Prophet ﷺ then stood up amongst the Muslims, glorified and praised Allāh as He deserved, and then said, "Then after: These brothers of yours have come to you with repentance (asking for Allāh's Forgiveness), and I see it proper to return their captives. So, whoever amongst you likes

٢٦٠٧، ٢٦٠٨ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى
بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ،
عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ: أَنَّ
مَرْوَانَ بْنَ الْحَكَمِ وَالْمَسُورَ بْنَ مَحْرَمَةَ
أَخْبَرَاهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ جِئْنَا جَاءَهُ
وَقَدْ هَوَازِنَ مُسْلِمِينَ، فَسَأَلُوهُ أَنْ يَرُدَّ
إِلَيْهِمْ أَمْوَالَهُمْ وَسَبِيَّهُمْ فَقَالَ لَهُمْ:
«مَعِيَ مِنْ تَرَوْنَ وَأَحَبُّ الْحَدِيثِ إِلَيَّ
أَصْدَقُهُ، فَاخْتَارُوا إِحْدَى الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ:
إِمَّا السَّبِيَّ وَإِمَّا الْمَالَ وَقَدْ كُنْتُ
اسْتَأْنَيْتُ»، وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ انْتَهَرَهُمْ
بِضَمِّ عَشْرَةِ لَيْلَةٍ جِئْنَا فَمَلَّ مِنْ
الطَّائِفِ، فَلَمَّا تَبَيَّنَ لَهُمْ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ
غَيْرُ رَادٍّ إِلَيْهِمْ إِلَّا إِحْدَى الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ
قَالُوا: فَإِنَّا نَخْتَارُ سَبِينَا، فَقَامَ فِي