

يَضُرُّهُ فِي ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمِ سُمْ وَلَا سِحْرٌ» .

[انظر: ٥٧٦٨، ٥٧٦٩، ٥٧٧٩]

#### (44) CHAPTER. To eat two dates at a time.

5446. Narrated Jabala bin Suḥaim. At the time of Ibn Az-Zubair, we were struck with drought (famine) and he provided us with dates for our food. 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا used to pass by us while we were eating, and say, "Do not eat two dates together at a time, for the Prophet ﷺ forbade the taking of two dates together at a time (in a gathering)." Ibn 'Umar used to add, "Unless one takes the permission of one's companions."

#### (٤٤) بَابُ الْقِرَانِ فِي التَّمْرِ

٥٤٤٦ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا جَبَلَةُ بْنُ سُوْحَيْمٍ قَالَ: أَصَابَنَا عَامٌ سَنَوَهُ مَعَ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ فَرَزَقْنَا تَمْرًا، فَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ يَمُرُّ بِنَا وَنَحْنُ نَأْكُلُ وَيَقُولُ: لَا تُقَارِنُوا، فَإِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ الْقِرَانِ، ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: إِلَّا أَنْ يَسْتَأْذِنَ الرَّجُلُ أَحَاهُ. قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: الْإِذْنُ مِنْ قَوْلِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ.

[راجع: ٢٤٥٥]

#### (45) CHAPTER. The snake cucumber.

5447. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Ja'far رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: I saw the Prophet ﷺ eating fresh dates with snake cucumbers.

#### (٤٥) بَابُ الْقَنَاءِ

٥٤٤٧ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَأْكُلُ الرُّطْبَ بِالْقَنَاءِ. [راجع: ٥٤٤٠]

#### (46) CHAPTER. The goodness of the date-palm tree.

5448. Narrated Ibn 'Umar: The Prophet ﷺ said, "There is a tree among the trees which is similar to a Muslim (in goodness), and that is the date-palm tree."

#### (٤٦) بَابُ بَرَكَةِ النَّخْلَةِ

٥٤٤٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نَعِيمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ زُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مِنَ الشَّجَرِ شَجَرَةٌ تَكُونُ مِثْلَ الْمُسْلِمِ، وَهِيَ النَّخْلَةُ».

[راجع: ٦١]

#### (47) CHAPTER. The taking of two kinds of fruit or two kinds of food at a time.

#### (٤٧) بَابُ جَمْعِ اللَّوْنَيْنِ أَوْ

الطَّعَامَيْنِ بِمَرَّةٍ

5449. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Ja'far رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I saw Allāh's Messenger ﷺ eating fresh dates with snake cucumbers.

(48) CHAPTER. Whoever admitted the guests in batches of ten persons (by turns). And the sitting for the meals in batches of ten persons each.

5450. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: My mother, Umm Sulaim, took a *Mudd* of barley grain, ground it and made porridge from it, and pressed (over it) a butter skin she had with her. Then she sent me to the Prophet ﷺ, and I reached him while he was sitting with his companions. I invited him, whereupon he said, "And those who are with me?" I returned and said, "He says, 'And those who are with me?'" Abū Ṭalḥa went out to him and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! It is just a meal prepared by Umm Sulaim." The Prophet ﷺ entered and the food was brought to him. He said, "Let ten persons enter upon me." Those ten entered and ate their fill. Again he said, "Let ten (more) enter upon me." Those ten entered and ate their fill. Then he said, "Let ten (more) enter upon me." He called forty persons in all. Then Allāh's Messenger ﷺ ate and got up. I started looking (at the food) to see if anything from it has decreased or not.

٥٤٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ مِقَاتٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَأْكُلُ الرُّطَبَ بِالْقَثَاءِ.

[راجع: ٥٤٤٠]

(٤٨) بَابٌ مَنْ أَدْخَلَ الضُّيْفَانَ عَشْرَةَ عَشْرَةَ، وَالْجُلُوسَ عَلَى الطَّعَامِ عَشْرَةَ عَشْرَةَ

٥٤٥٠ - حَدَّثَنِي الصَّلْتُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنِ الْجَعْدِيِّ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ وَرَقَانَ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ أَبِي رَيْبَعَةَ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ سَلِيمٍ أُمُّهُ عَمَدَتْ إِلَى مُدٍّ مِنْ شَعِيرٍ جَشْتُهُ وَجَعَلَتْ مِنْهُ خَطِيفَةً وَعَصْرَتْ عَكَّةً عِنْدَهَا، ثُمَّ بَعَثَنِي إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَأَتَيْتُهُ وَهُوَ فِي أَصْحَابِهِ فَدَعَوْتُهُ، قَالَ: «وَمَنْ مَعِي»، فَجِئْتُ فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّهُ يَقُولُ: «وَمَنْ مَعِي»، فَخَرَجَ إِلَيَّ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنَّمَا هُوَ شَيْءٌ صَنَعْتَهُ أُمَّ سَلِيمٍ، فَدَخَلَ فَجِئَ بِهِ وَقَالَ: «أَدْخِلْ عَلَيَّ عَشْرَةَ»، فَأَدْخَلُوا فَأَكَلُوا حَتَّى شَبِعُوا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَدْخِلْ عَلَيَّ عَشْرَةَ» فَدَخَلُوا فَأَكَلُوا حَتَّى شَبِعُوا ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَدْخِلْ عَلَيَّ عَشْرَةَ حَتَّى عَدَّ أَرْبَعِينَ»، ثُمَّ أَكَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ ثُمَّ قَامَ، فَجَعَلْتُ أَنْظُرُ هَلْ نَقَصَ مِنْهَا شَيْءٌ؟

(49) CHAPTER. What is disliked as regarding the eating of garlic or other (bad smelling vegetables).

This has been narrated by Ibn 'Umar on the authority of the Prophet ﷺ.

5451. Narrated 'Abdul 'Azīz: It was said to Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, "What did you hear the Prophet ﷺ saying about garlic?" Anas replied, "Whoever has eaten (garlic) should not approach our mosque."

5452. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, "Whoever has eaten garlic or onion<sup>(1)</sup> should keep away from us (or should keep away from our mosque)." (See H. 854)

(50) CHAPTER. *Al-Kabāth*, i.e., the leaves of *Al-Arāk*.

5453. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: We were with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ collecting *Al-Kabāth* at Mar-Az-Zahrān. The Prophet ﷺ said, "Collect the black ones, for they are better." Somebody said, "(O Allāh's Messenger!) Have you ever shepherded sheep?" He said, "There has been no Prophet but has shepherded them (sheep)."

(٤٩) بَابُ مَا يُكْرَهُ مِنَ الثُّومِ  
وَالْبُقُولِ،

فِيهِ ابْنُ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

٥٤٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا

عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ قَالَ: قِيلَ لِأَنْسِ: مَا سَمِعْتَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ فِي الثُّومِ؟ فَقَالَ: «مَنْ أَكَلَ فَلَا يَقْرَبَنَّ مَسْجِدَنَا». [راجع: ٨٥٦]

٥٤٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ:

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو صَفْوَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَطَاءٌ: أَنَّ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا زَعَمَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَكَلَ ثُومًا أَوْ بَصَلًا فَلْيَعْتَزِلْنَا أَوْ لِيَعْتَزِلْ مَسْجِدَنَا». [راجع: ٨٥٤]

(٥٠) بَابُ الْكَبَاثِ وَهُوَ وَرَقُ الْأَرَاكِ

٥٤٥٣ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عَفِيرٍ:

حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي جَابِرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِمَرِّ الظَّهْرَانِ نَجْنِي الْكَبَاثَ فَقَالَ: «عَلَيْكُمْ بِالْأَسْوَدِ مِنْهُ فَإِنَّهُ أَيْطَبُ»، فَقِيلَ: أَكُنْتَ تَرَعَى الْعَنَمَ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، وَهَلْ مِنْ نَبِيٍّ إِلَّا رَعَاهَا؟». [راجع: ٣٤٠٦]

(1) (H. 5452) It is said that if garlic or onions are uncooked.

(51) CHAPTER. To rinse the mouth after taking meals.

5454. Narrated Suwaid bin An Nu'mān : We went out with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ to Khaibar, and when we reached As-Ṣahbā', the Prophet ﷺ asked for food, and he was offered nothing but *Sawīq*. We ate, and then Allāh's Messenger ﷺ stood up for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer), (after) he had rinsed his mouth with water; and we too had, rinsed our mouths.

5455. Narrated Suwaid : We went out with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ to Khaibar, and when we reached As-Ṣahbā', which (Yaḥyā says) is one day's journey from Khaibar, the Prophet ﷺ asked for food, and he was offered nothing but *Sawīq* which we chewed and ate. Then the Prophet ﷺ asked for water and rinsed his mouth, and we too, rinsed our mouths along with him. He then led us in the *Maghrib* prayer without performing ablution again.

(52) CHAPTER. To lick and suck the fingers before cleaning them with a handkerchief.

5456. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما : The Prophet ﷺ said, "When you eat, do not wipe your hands till you have licked it, or had it licked by somebody else."

(53) CHAPTER. The handkerchief.

(٥١) بَابُ الْمَضْمَضَةِ بَعْدَ الطَّعَامِ

٥٤٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ بُشَيْرِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ سُوَيْدِ بْنِ الثُّعْمَانِ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى خَيْبَرَ، فَلَمَّا كُنَّا بِالصَّهْبَاءِ دَعَا بَطْعَامًا، فَمَا أُتِيَ إِلَّا بِسَوِيقٍ فَأَكَلْنَا، فَقَامَ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَتَمَضَّمَضَ وَمَضْمَضْنَا. [راجع: ٢٠٩]

٥٤٥٥ - قَالَ يَحْيَى: سَمِعْتُ بُشَيْرًا يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُوَيْدٌ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى خَيْبَرَ، فَلَمَّا كُنَّا بِالصَّهْبَاءِ قَالَ يَحْيَى: وَهِيَ مِنْ خَيْبَرَ عَلَى رُوحَةٍ، دَعَا بَطْعَامًا فَمَا أُتِيَ إِلَّا بِسَوِيقٍ، فَلَكْنَاهُ فَأَكَلْنَا مِنْهُ، ثُمَّ دَعَا بِمَاءٍ فَضَمَضَ وَمَضْمَضْنَا مَعَهُ، ثُمَّ صَلَّى بِنَا الْمَغْرِبِ وَلَمْ يَتَوَضَّأْ. وَقَالَ سُفْيَانُ: كَأَنَّكَ تَسْمَعُهُ مِنْ يَحْيَى. [راجع: ٢٠٩]

(٥٢) بَابُ لَعَمَى الْأَصَابِعِ وَمَضَّهَا قَبْلَ

أَنْ تُمَسَّحَ بِالْمِنْدِيلِ

٥٤٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا أَكَلَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَلَا يَمْسَحُ يَدَهُ حَتَّى يَلْعَقَهَا أَوْ يُلْعَقَهَا».

(٥٣) بَابُ الْمِنْدِيلِ

5457. Narrated Sa'īd bin Al-Hārith that he asked Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا about performing ablution after taking a cooked meal. He replied, "It is not essential," and added, "We never used to get such kind of food during the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ except rarely; and if at all we got such a dish, we did not have any handkerchiefs to wipe our hands with except the palms of our hands, our forearms and our feet. We would perform the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) thereafter without performing new ablution."

(54) CHAPTER. What one should say after finishing one's meal.

5458. Narrated Abū Umāma: Whenever the dining sheet of the Prophet ﷺ was taken away (i.e., whenever he finished his meal), he used to say: "*Al-ḥamdu lillāhi kathīran ṭaiyiban mubārakan fihī, ḡhaira makfīy wa lā muwada' wa lā mustaghna 'anhu Rabbānā.*"<sup>(1)</sup>

5459. Narrated Abū Umāma: Whenever the Prophet ﷺ finished his meals (or when his dining sheet was taken away), he used to say, "All the praises and thanks be to Allāh Who has satisfied our needs and quenched our thirst. Your favour cannot be compensated or denied." Once he said, "All the praises and thanks be to You, O our Lord! Your favour cannot be compensated, nor can be left, nor can be

٥٤٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُلَيْحٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّهُ سَأَلَهُ عَنِ الْوُضُوءِ مِمَّا مَسَّتِ النَّارُ، فَقَالَ: لَا، قَدْ كُنَّا زَمَانَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لَا نَجِدُ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ مِنَ الطَّعَامِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا، فَإِذَا نَحْنُ وَجَدْنَاهُ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَنَا مَنَادِيلٌ إِلَّا أَكْفَنَّا وَسَوَّاعِدْنَا وَأَقْدَامَنَا، ثُمَّ نُصَلِّي وَلَا نَتَوَضَّأُ.

(٥٤) بَابُ مَا يَقُولُ إِذَا فَرَغَ مِنْ طَعَامِهِ

٥٤٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ ثَوْرٍ، عَنْ خَالِدِ بْنِ مَعْدَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا رَفَعَ مَائِدَتَهُ قَالَ: «الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ كَثِيرًا طَيِّبًا مُبَارَكًا فِيهِ، غَيْرَ مَكْفِيٍّ وَلَا مُوَدَّعٍ وَلَا مُسْتَعْتَى عَنْهُ رَبَّنَا». [انظر: ٥٤٥٩]

٥٤٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ ثَوْرِ ابْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ خَالِدِ بْنِ مَعْدَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا فَرَغَ مِنْ طَعَامِهِ، وَقَالَ مَرَّةً: إِذَا رَفَعَ مَائِدَتَهُ قَالَ: «الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي كَفَانَا وَأَرْوَانَا، غَيْرَ مَكْفِيٍّ وَلَا مَكْفُورٍ. وَقَالَ مَرَّةً: لَكَ الْحَمْدُ رَبَّنَا غَيْرَ مَكْفِيٍّ

(1) (H. 5458) All the praises and thanks be to Allāh! Much good and blessed praise! O our Lord. We cannot compensate Your Favour, nor can leave it, nor can dispense with it.

dispensed with, O our Lord!”

(55) CHAPTER. To eat with one's servant.

5460. Narrated Abū Hurairah عنه رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “When your servant brings your food to you, if you do not ask him to join you, then at least ask him to take one or two handfuls, for he has suffered from its heat (while cooking it) and has taken pains to cook it nicely.”

(56) CHAPTER. A person who thanks Allāh after taking his meals is similar (in reward) to a person who shows patience while fasting.

Abū Hurairah narrated the above statement on the authority of the Prophet ﷺ.

(57) CHAPTER. A man is invited to a meal, whereupon he says, “May this (person) come with me too?”

Anas said: When you visit a Muslim who is not suspicious, then eat of his food and drink of his drink.

5461. Narrated Abū Mas'ūd Al-Anṣārī: There was an *Anṣārī* man nicknamed, Abū Shu'aib, who had a slave who was a butcher. He came to the Prophet ﷺ while he was sitting with his Companions and noticed the signs of hunger on the face of the Prophet ﷺ. So he went to his butcher slave and said, “Prepare for me a meal sufficient for five persons so that I may invite the Prophet ﷺ along with four other men.” He had the meal prepared for him and invited him. A (sixth) man followed them. The Prophet ﷺ said, “O Abū Shu'aib! Another man has followed us. If you wish, you may invite him; and if you

وَلَا مُودَعٍ وَلَا مُسْتَعْنَى رَبَّنَا.

[راجع: ٥٤٥٨]

(٥٥) بَابُ الْأَكْلِ مَعَ الْخَادِمِ

٥٤٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا حَنْضَلُ بْنُ عُمَرَ:

حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي زَيْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا أَتَى أَحَدَكُمْ خَادِمُهُ بِطَعَامِهِ فَإِنْ لَمْ يُجْلِسْهُ مَعَهُ فَلْيُنَاوِلْهُ أَكْلَةً أَوْ أَكْلَتَيْنِ، أَوْ لُقْمَةً أَوْ لُقْمَتَيْنِ، فَإِنَّهُ وَلِيَّ حَرَّةٍ وَعِلَاجُهُ». [راجع: ٢٥٥٧]

(٥٦) بَابُ: الطَّاعِمِ الشَّاكِرِ مِثْلُ

الصَّائِمِ الصَّابِرِ

فِيهِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

(٥٧) بَابُ الرَّجُلِ يُدْعَى إِلَى طَعَامٍ

فَيَقُولُ: وَهَذَا مَعِي،

وَقَالَ أَنَسٌ: إِذَا دَخَلْتَ عَلَى مُسْلِمٍ لَا يُتَّهَمُ فَكُلْ مِنْ طَعَامِهِ وَاشْرَبْ مِنْ شَرَابِهِ.

٥٤٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي

الْأَسْوَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنَا شَقِيقٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَسْعُودٍ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ قَالَ: كَانَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ يُكْنَى أَبُو شُعَيْبٍ وَكَانَ لَهُ غُلَامٌ لِحَامٌ، فَاتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ فِي أَصْحَابِهِ فَعَرَفَ الْجُوعَ فِي وَجْهِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَذَهَبَ إِلَى غُلَامِهِ اللَّحَامِ فَقَالَ: اصْنَعْ لِي طَعْمًا يَكْفِي خَمْسَةَ لَعَلِّي

wish, you may refuse him.” Abū Shu'aib said, “No, I will admit him.”

أَدْعُو النَّبِيَّ ﷺ خَامِسَ خَمْسَةٍ. فَصَنَعَ لَهُ طَعِيمًا ثُمَّ أَتَاهُ فَدَعَاهُ، فَتَبِعَهُمْ رَجُلٌ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «يَا أَبَا شُعَيْبٍ، إِنَّ رَجُلًا تَبِعَنَا فَإِنْ شِئْتَ أَذْنُتَ لَهُ، وَإِنْ شِئْتَ تَرَكْتَهُ»، قَالَ: لَا، بَلْ أَذْنُتُ لَهُ. [راجع: ٢٠٨]

(58) CHAPTER. If supper or dinner is served then one should not hurry to finish it [when the time for *Ṣalāt* (prayer) is due].

5462. Narrated 'Amr bin Umaiyya that he saw Allāh's Messenger ﷺ cutting a piece of mutton from its shoulder part he was carrying in his hand. When he was called for *Ṣalāt* (prayer), he put it down and the knife with which he was cutting it. Then he stood up and offered the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) without performing new ablution.

(٥٨) بَابُ: إِذَا حَضَرَ الْعِشَاءَ فَلَا يَعْجَلُ عَنِ عِشَائِهِ

٥٤٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ: حَدَّثَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي جَعْفَرُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ عَمْرٍو بْنَ أُمَيَّةَ: أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ رَأَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَحْتَزُّ مِنْ كَتِفِ شَاةٍ فِي يَدِهِ، فَدَعَا إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ، فَأَلْقَاهَا وَالسَّكِينِ الَّتِي كَانَ يَحْتَزُّ بِهَا، ثُمَّ قَامَ فَصَلَّى وَلَمْ يَتَوَضَّأْ. [راجع: ٢٠٨]

5463. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “If supper is served and the *Iqāma* for prayer is proclaimed, start with your supper first.”

٥٤٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُعَلَّى بْنُ أَسَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ، عَنِ أَيُّوبَ، عَنِ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، عَنِ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا وُضِعَ الْعِشَاءُ وَأُقِيمَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَايْدُوا بِالْعِشَاءِ». وَعَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنِ نَافِعِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ نَحْوَهُ.

5464. Narrated Nāfi': Once Ibn 'Umar was taking his supper while he was listening to the recitation of (the Qur'an by) the *Imām*.

٥٤٦٤ - وَعَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنِ نَافِعِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ: أَنَّهُ تَعَشَّى مَرَّةً وَهُوَ يَسْمَعُ قِرَاءَةَ الْإِمَامِ. [راجع: ٦٧٣]

5465. Narrated 'Āishah رضي الله عنها: The Prophet ﷺ said, "If the *Iqāma* for *Salāt* (prayer) is proclaimed and supper is served, take your supper first."

٥٤٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا أُقِيمَتِ الصَّلَاةُ وَحَضَرَ الْعِشَاءُ فَايْتَدُوا بِالْعِشَاءِ».

قَالَ وَهَيْبٌ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: عَنْ هِشَامٍ: «إِذَا وُضِعَ الْعِشَاءُ».

(59) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh

تعالى:

"And when you have taken your meal disperse." (V.33:53)

(٥٩) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَإِذَا طَعِمْتُمْ فَانْتَشِرُوا﴾

5466. Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه: I know (about) *Al-Hijāb* (the order of veiling of women) more than anybody else. Ubayy bin Ka'b used to ask me about it. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ became the bridegroom of Zainab bint Jahsh whom he married at Al-Madīna. After the sun had risen high in the sky, the Prophet ﷺ invited the people to a meal. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ remained sitting, and some people remained sitting with him after the other guests had left. Then Allāh's Messenger ﷺ got up and went away, and I too, followed him till he reached the door of 'Āishah's room. Then he thought that the people must have left the place by then, so he returned and I also returned with him. Behold, the people were still sitting at their places. So he went back again for the second time, and I went along with him too. When we reached the door of 'Āishah's room, he returned and I also returned with him to see that the people had left. Thereupon the Prophet ﷺ hung a curtain between me and him, and the Verse regarding the order for (veiling of women) *Hijāb* was revealed. (See H. 4791)

٥٤٦٦ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَنَّ أَنَسًا قَالَ: أَنَا أَعْلَمُ النَّاسَ بِالْحِجَابِ، كَانَ أَبِي بِنُ كَعْبٍ يَسْأَلُنِي عَنْهُ، أَصْبَحَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عُرُوسًا بِرَبِيبَتِ بِنْتِ جَحْشٍ وَكَانَ تَزَوَّجَهَا بِالْمَدِينَةِ، فَدَعَا النَّاسَ لِلطَّعَامِ بَعْدَ ارْتِفَاعِ النَّهَارِ فَجَلَسَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَجَلَسَ مَعَهُ رِجَالٌ بَعْدَمَا قَامَ الْقَوْمُ حَتَّى قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَمَسَى وَمَشَيْتُ مَعَهُ حَتَّى بَلَغَ بَابَ حُجْرَةِ عَائِشَةَ، ثُمَّ ظَنَّ أَنَّهُمْ خَرَجُوا فَرَجَعْتُ مَعَهُ فَإِذَا هُمْ جُلُوسٌ مَكَانَهُمْ، فَرَجَعُ وَرَجَعْتُ مَعَهُ الثَّانِيَةَ حَتَّى بَلَغَ بَابَ حُجْرَةِ عَائِشَةَ، فَرَجَعُ وَرَجَعْتُ مَعَهُ فَإِذَا هُمْ قَدْ قَامُوا، فَضَرَبَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ سِتْرًا، وَأَنْزَلَ الْحِجَابَ. [راجع: ٤٧٩١]

71 – THE BOOK OF *AL-'AQIQA*:<sup>(1)</sup>

## 71 - كتاب العقيقة

(1) CHAPTER. The naming of a newly born child the day it is born, and *Al-'Aqīqa* for it has not (yet) been offered, and its *Tahnik* <sup>(2)</sup>.

5467. Narrated Abū Mūsā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: A son was born to me and I took him to the Prophet ﷺ who named him Ibrahim, did *Tahnik* for him with a date, invoked Allāh to bless him and returned him to me. (The narrator added: That was Abū Mūsā's eldest son.)

5468. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: A boy was brought to the Prophet ﷺ to do *Tahnik* for him, but the boy urinated on him, whereupon the Prophet ﷺ had water poured on the place of urine.

5469. Narrated Asmā' bint Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: I conceived 'Abdullāh bin Az-Zubair at Makkah and went out (of Makkah) while I was about to give birth. I came to Al-Madina and encamped at Qubā', and gave birth at Qubā'. Then I brought the child to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and placed it (on his lap). He asked for a date, chewed it, and put his saliva in the mouth of the child. So the first thing to enter its stomach was the saliva of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. Then he did its *Tahnik* with a

(١) بَابُ تَسْمِيَةِ الْمَوْلُودِ غَدَاةً يَوْلَدُ لِمَنْ لَمْ يَعْوَ عَنْهُ، وَتَحْنِيكِهِ

٥٤٦٧ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ نَصْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي بُرَيْدٌ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: وُلِدَ لِي غُلَامٌ، فَأَتَيْتُ بِهِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَسَمَاهُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ فَحَنَكُهُ بِتَمْرَةٍ وَدَعَا لَهُ بِالْبَرَكَةِ وَدَفَعَهُ إِلَيَّ. وَكَانَ أَكْبَرَ وَلَدِ أَبِي مُوسَى.

[انظر: ٦١٩٨]

٥٤٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بِصَبِيِّ يُحَنَكُهُ فَبَالَ عَلَيْهِ فَأَتْبَعَهُ الْمَاءَ. [راجع: ٢٢٢]

٥٤٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ نَصْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أُسْمَاءِ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّهَا حَمَلَتْ بَعْدَ اللهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ بِمَكَّةَ، قَالَتْ فَخَرَجْتُ وَأَنَا مُتِمٌّ، فَأَتَيْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ فَنَزَلْتُ فُبَاءَ فَوَلَدْتُ فُبَاءَ ثُمَّ

(1) (Book 71) *Al-'Aqīqa* : *Aqīqa* is the sacrificing of one or two sheep on the occasion of the birth of a child, as a token of gratitude to Allāh (two sheep for a male child and one sheep for the female child).

(2) (Chap. 1) *Tahnik* is the process of chewing some sweet food (e.g., dates or honey and inserting it into the baby's mouth and rubbing its chin to train it to eat, and pronouncing *Adhān* in the ear of a baby, and giving name to the child.

date, and invoked Allāh to bless him. It was the first child born in the Islāmic era, therefore they (Muslims) were very happy with its birth, for it had been said to them that the Jews had bewitched them, and so they would not bring any offspring.

أَتَيْتُ بِهِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَوَضَعْتُهُ فِي حَجْرِهِ، ثُمَّ دَعَا بِتَمْرَةٍ فَمَضَعَهَا ثُمَّ تَقَلَّ فِي فِيهِ. فَكَانَ أَوَّلَ شَيْءٍ دَخَلَ جَوْفَهُ رِبْقُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ ثُمَّ حَنَّكَهُ بِالتَّمْرَةِ ثُمَّ دَعَا لَهُ فَبَرَكَ عَلَيْهِ، وَكَانَ أَوَّلَ مَوْلُودٍ وُلِدَ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ، فَفَرِحُوا بِهِ فَرَحًا شَدِيدًا لِأَنَّهُمْ قِيلَ لَهُمْ: إِنَّ الْيَهُودَ قَدْ سَحَرْتُمْكُمْ فَلَا يُوَلِّدُ لَكُمْ.

[راجع: ٣٩٠٩]

5470. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Abū Ṭalḥa had a child who was sick. The child died, when Abu Talḥa had gone out. When Abū Ṭalḥa returned home, he asked, "How does my son fare?" Umm Sulaim (his wife) replied, "He is quieter than he has ever been." Then she brought supper for him and he took his supper and slept with her. When he had finished, she said (to him), "Burry the child (as he's dead)." Next morning Abū Ṭalḥa came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and told him about that. The Prophet ﷺ said (to him), "Did you sleep with your wife last night?" Abū Ṭalḥa said, "Yes". The Prophet ﷺ said, "O Allāh! Bestow your blessing on them as regards that night of theirs." Then (later on) Umm Sulaim gave birth to a boy. Abū Ṭalḥa told me to take care of the child till he was taken to the Prophet ﷺ. Abū Ṭalḥa took the child to the Prophet ﷺ and Umm Sulaim sent some dates along with the child. The Prophet ﷺ took the child (on his lap) and asked if there was something with him. They replied, "Yes, a few dates". The Prophet ﷺ took a date, chewed it, took some of it out of his month, put it into the child's mouth and did *Tahnik* for him with that, and named him 'Abdullāh.

٥٤٧٠ - حَدَّثَنِي مَطْرِبُ بْنُ الْفَضْلِ: حَدَّثَنَا بَرِيدُ بْنُ هَارُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ ابْنُ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ يَسْتَكِي فَخَرَجَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ فَقَبِضَ الصَّبِيَّ، فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ قَالَ: مَا فَعَلَ ابْنِي؟ قَالَتْ أُمُّ سُلَيْمٍ: هُوَ أَسْكَنُ مَا كَانَ، فَقَرَّبْتُ إِلَيْهِ الْعِشَاءَ فَتَعَسَى ثُمَّ أَصَابَ مِنْهَا، فَلَمَّا فَرَغَ قَالَتْ: وَارِي الصَّبِيَّ، فَلَمَّا أَصْبَحَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ أَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَخْبَرَهُ فَقَالَ: «أَعْرَسْتُمْ اللَّيْلَةَ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَهُمَا فِي لَيْلَتِهِمَا»، فَوَلَدَتْ غُلَامًا، قَالَ لِي أَبُو طَلْحَةَ: أَحْفَظْهُ حَتَّى تَأْتِيَنِي بِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، فَأَتَى بِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَرْسَلَتْ مَعَهُ بِتَمْرَاتٍ فَأَخَذَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «أَمَعَهُ شَيْءٌ؟» قَالُوا: نَعَمْ، تَمْرَاتٍ. فَأَخَذَهَا النَّبِيُّ