

and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! We are living in the land of the people of the Scripture (Jews and Christians) and we take our meals in their utensils, and in the land there is game and I hunt with my bow and untrained or untrained hounds; please tell me what is lawful for us of that." He said, "As for your saying that you are living in the land of the people of the Scripture (Jews and Christians) and that you eat in their utensils, if you can get utensils other than theirs, do not eat in their utensils, but if you do not find (other than theirs), then wash their utensils and eat in them. As for your saying that you are in the land of game, if you hunt something with your bow, and have mentioned Allāh's Name while hunting, then you can eat (the game). And if you hunt something with your trained hound, and have mentioned Allāh's Name on sending it for hunting then you can eat (the game). But if you hunt something with your untrained hound and you were able to slaughter it before its death, you can eat of it"

حَيَوَةَ بْنِ شَرِيحٍ، وَحَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ أَبِي رَجَاءٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَلَمَةُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُبَارَكِ، عَنْ حَيَوَةَ بْنِ شَرِيحٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَبِيعَةَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ الدَّمَشَقِيَّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو إِدْرِيسَ عَائِدُ اللَّهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أبا ثَعْلَبَةَ الْحُسَيْنِيَّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: أَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّا بِأَرْضِ قَوْمٍ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ نَأْكُلُ فِي آبِيهِمْ، وَأَرْضِ صَيْدٍ أَصِيدُ بِقَوْسِي، وَأَصِيدُ بِكَلْبِي الْمُعَلَّمِ وَالَّذِي لَيْسَ مُعَلَّمًا، فَأَخْبِرْنِي: مَا الَّذِي يَجِلُّ لَنَا مِنْ ذَلِكَ؟ فَقَالَ: «أَمَّا مَا ذَكَرْتَ مِنْ أَنَّكَ بِأَرْضِ قَوْمٍ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ نَأْكُلُ فِي آبِيهِمْ، فَإِنْ وَجَدْتُمْ غَيْرَ آبِيهِمْ فَلَا تَأْكُلُوا فِيهَا، وَإِنْ لَمْ تَجِدُوا فَاغْسِلُوهَا ثُمَّ كُلُوا فِيهَا. وَأَمَّا مَا ذَكَرْتَ مِنْ أَنَّكَ بِأَرْضِ صَيْدٍ، فَمَا صَدْتَ بِقَوْسِكَ فَادْكُرْ اسْمَ اللَّهِ ثُمَّ كُلْ، وَمَا صَدْتَ بِكَلْبِكَ الْمُعَلَّمِ فَادْكُرْ اسْمَ اللَّهِ ثُمَّ كُلْ، وَمَا صَدْتَ بِكَلْبِكَ الَّذِي لَيْسَ مُعَلَّمًا فَادْرَكْتَ ذَكَاتَهُ فَكُلْ».

[راجع: ٥٤٧٨]

5489. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: We provoked a rabbit at Mar Az-Zahrān till it started jumping. My companions chased it till they got tired. But I alone ran after it and caught it and brought it to Abū Ṭaḥa. He sent both its legs to the Prophet ﷺ who accepted them.

٥٤٨٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي هِشَامُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَنْفَجْنَا أَرْبَابًا بِمَرِّ الظَّهْرَانِ فَسَعَوْا عَلَيْهَا حَتَّى لَعَبُوا،

فَسَعَيْتُ عَلَيْهَا حَتَّى أَخَذْتُهَا فَجَعَلْتُ بِهَا
إِلَى أَبِي طَلْحَةَ فَبَعَثَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
بِوَرَكَيْهَا أَوْ فَخَذَيْهَا فَقَبِلَهُ.

٥٤٩٠ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ:

5490. Narrated Abū Qatāda that once he was with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ (on the way to Makkah). When he had covered some of the way to Makkah, he and some companions of his, who were in the state of *Ihrām*, remained behind the Prophet ﷺ, while Abū Qatāda himself was not in the state of *Ihrām*. Abū Qatāda, seeing an onager rode his horse and asked his companions to hand him a whip, but they refused. He then asked them to hand him his spear, but they refused. Then he took it himself and attacked the onager and killed it. Some of the companions of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ ate of it, but some others refused to eat. When they met Allāh's Messenger ﷺ they asked him about that. He said, "It was a meal given to you by Allāh."

حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ مَوْلَى
عُمَرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعِ مَوْلَى
أَبِي قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ: أَنَّهُ كَانَ
مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ
بِبَعْضِ طَرِيقِ مَكَّةَ تَخَلَّفَ مَعَ أَصْحَابِ
لَهُ مُحْرِمِينَ وَهُوَ غَيْرُ مُحْرَمٍ، فَرَأَى
جِمَارًا وَحْشِيًّا فَاسْتَوَى عَلَى فَرَسِهِ ثُمَّ
سَأَلَ أَصْحَابَهُ أَنْ يُنَاوِلُوهُ سَوْطًا
فَأَبَوْا، فَسَأَلَهُمْ رُمَحَهُ فَأَبَوْا فَأَخَذَهُ ثُمَّ
شَدَّ عَلَى الْجِمَارِ فَقَتَلَهُ فَأَكَلَ مِنْهُ
بَعْضُ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَبَى
بَعْضُهُمْ، فَلَمَّا أَدْرَكُوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
سَأَلُوهُ عَنْ ذَلِكَ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّمَا هِيَ
طُعْمَةٌ أَطْعَمَكُمُوهَا اللَّهُ». [راجع:

[١٨٢١]

٥٤٩١ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ:

5491. Narrated Abū Qatāda (the same *Hadīth* above, but he added): The Prophet ﷺ asked, "Is there any of its meat left with you?"

حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ،
عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ
مِثْلَهُ، إِلَّا أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «هَلْ مَعَكُمْ مِنْ
لَحْمِهِ شَيْءٌ؟». [راجع: ١٨٢١]

(11) CHAPTER. To hunt on mountains.

5492. Narrated Abū Qatāda: I was with the Prophet ﷺ (on a journey) between Makkah and Al-Madīna and all of them, (i.e. the Prophet ﷺ and his companions) were in the state of *Ihrām*, while I was not in

(١١) بَابُ التَّصِيدِ عَلَى الْجِبَالِ

٥٤٩٢ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ

الْجُعْفِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ وَهْبٍ:
أَخْبَرَنَا عَمْرُو: أَنَّ أَبَا النَّضْرِ حَدَّثَهُ،

that state. I was riding my horse and I used to be fond of ascending mountains. So while I was doing so I noticed that the people were looking at something. I went to see what it was, and behold it was an onager. I asked my companions, "What is that?" They said, "We do not know." I said, "It is an onager".

They said, "It is what you have seen." I had left my whip, so I said to them, "Hand to me my whip." They said, "We will not help you in that (in hunting the onager)". I got down, took my whip and chased the animal (on my horse) and did not stop till I killed it. I went to them and said, "Come on, carry it!" But they said, "We will not even touch it." At last I alone carried it and brought it to them. Some of them ate of it and some refused to eat of it. I said (to them), "I will ask the Prophet ﷺ about it (on your behalf)". When I met the Prophet ﷺ, I told him the whole story. He said to me, "Has anything of it been left with you?" I said, "Yes." He said, "Eat, for it is a meal Allāh has offered to you."

عَنْ نَافِعٍ مَوْلَى أَبِي قَتَادَةَ وَأَبِي صَالِحٍ مَوْلَى الثَّوَامَةِ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِيمَا بَيْنَ مَكَّةَ وَالْمَدِينَةِ وَهُمْ مُحْرِمُونَ، وَأَنَا رَجُلٌ جَلَّ عَلَى فَرَسِي وَكُنْتُ رِقَاءً عَلَى الْجِبَالِ، فَبِينَا أَنَا عَلَى ذَلِكَ، إِذْ رَأَيْتُ النَّاسَ مُتَسَوِّفِينَ لشيءٍ، فَذَهَبْتُ أَنْظُرُ فَإِذَا هُوَ جِمَارٌ وَحْشِيٌّ، فَقُلْتُ لَهُمْ: مَا هَذَا؟ قَالُوا: لَا نَدْرِي، قُلْتُ: هُوَ جِمَارٌ وَحْشِيٌّ، فَقَالُوا: هُوَ مَا رَأَيْتَ، وَكُنْتُ نَسِيتُ سَوَاطِي فَقُلْتُ لَهُمْ: نَاوِلُونِي سَوَاطِي، فَقَالُوا: لَا نُعِينُكَ عَلَيْهِ، فَزَلْتُ فَأَخَذْتُهُ ثُمَّ صَرَبْتُ فِي أَقْرِهِ فَلَمْ يَكُنْ إِلَّا ذَاكَ حَتَّى عَقَرْتُهُ، فَأَتَيْتُ إِلَيْهِمْ فَقُلْتُ لَهُمْ: قَوْمُوا فَاخْتَمِلُوا، قَالُوا: لَا نَمْسُهُ، فَحَمَلْتُهُ حَتَّى جِئْتُهُمْ بِهِ: فَأَبَى بَعْضُهُمْ، وَأَكَلَ بَعْضُهُمْ فَقُلْتُ: أَنَا أَسْتَوْقِفُ لَكُمْ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَأَذْرَكْتُهُ فَحَدَّثْتُهُ الْحَدِيثَ فَقَالَ لِي: «أَبَقِيَ مَعَكُمْ شَيْءٌ مِنْهُ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، فَقَالَ: «كُلُوا فَهُوَ طَعْمٌ أَطْعَمَكُمُوهُ اللَّهُ».

[راجع: ١٥٢١]

(١٢) **بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿أَجَلٌ لَكُمْ صَيْدُ الْبَحْرِ وَطَعَامُهُ مَتَاعًا لَكُمْ﴾**

[المائدة: ٩٦]

وَقَالَ عُمَرُ: صَيْدُهُ مَا اضْطَيْدَ وَطَعَامُهُ مَا رَمَى بِهِ. وَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ:

(12) **CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى:**
“Lawful to you is (the pursuit of) water-game and its use for food... for the benefit of yourselves.”... (V.5:96)

‘Umar said: The sea-game means what is fished, and its food means what the sea throws (on its shore).

Abū Bakr said: Floating fish is lawful to eat.

Ibn ‘Abbās said: The seafood means the dead fish except what you regard as unclean. Jews do not eat *Al-Jirī* (a kind of fish having no scales), but we eat it.

Shuraiḥ, a Companion of the Prophet ﷺ said: Every sea animal is regarded as slaughtered.

But ‘Aṭā’ said: As for (sea) birds, I think they must be slaughtered.

Ibn Juraij said: I said to ‘Aṭā’ “Is water-game fished in rivers and swamps regarded as sea-game?” He said, “Yes”. Then he recited:

“This (the one) fresh, pleasant to drink and that (the other), saltish and bitter. And from them both you eat, fresh tender meat (fish)...” (V.35:12)

Al-Ḥasan rode on a saddle made of shark-skin.

Ash-Sha‘bī said: If my family would eat frogs, I would provide them with frogs to eat.

Al-Ḥasan does not see any harm in eating tortoises.

Ibn ‘Abbās said: Eat of the sea-game whether it is fished by a Christian, a Jew or a Magian.

Abū Ad-Dardā’ said about *Al-Murī*: The fish and the sun render the wine lawful.⁽¹⁾

5493. Narrated Jābir رضي الله عنه: We went out in a campaign and the army was called ‘The Army of *Al-Khabaṭ*’, and Abū ‘Ubaida was our commander. We were struck with severe hunger. Then the sea threw a huge dead fish called *Al-Anbar*, the like of which had never been seen. We ate of it for half a month, and then Abū ‘Ubaida took one of its bones (and made an arch of it) so that a rider could easily pass under it.

الطَّافِي حَلَالٌ. وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: طَعَامُهُ مَيْتَةٌ إِلَّا مَا قَذِرَتْ مِنْهَا، وَالجِرِّي لَا تَأْكُلُهُ الْيَهُودُ وَنَحْنُ نَأْكُلُهُ. وَقَالَ شُرَيْحٌ صَاحِبُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: كُلُّ شَيْءٍ فِي الْبَحْرِ مَذْبُوحٌ. وَقَالَ عَطَاءٌ: أَمَّا الطَّيْرُ فَأَرَى أَنْ تَذْبَحَهُ، وَقَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: قُلْتُ لِعَطَاءٍ: صَيْدُ الْأَنْهَارِ وَقَلَاتِ السَّيْلِ، أَصِيدُ بَحْرٌ هُوَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، ثُمَّ تَلَا ﴿هَذَا عَذْبٌ فُرَاتٌ سَائِغٌ شَرَابُهُ وَهَذَا مِلْحٌ أُجَاجٌ وَبَيْنَ كُلِّ تَأْكُلُونَ لَحْمًا طَرِيًّا﴾ [الفاطر: ١٢] وَرَكِبَ الْحَسَنُ عَلَى سَرْجٍ مِنْ جُلُودِ كِلَابِ الْمَاءِ، وَقَالَ الشَّعْبِيُّ: لَوْ أَنَّ أَهْلِي أَكَلُوا الضَّفَادِعَ لِأَطْعَمْتُهُمْ. وَلَمْ يَرَ الْحَسَنُ بِالسَّلْحَفَةِ بَأْسًا. وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: كُلُّ مَنْ صَيْدَ الْبَحْرِ نَضْرَانِيٌّ أَوْ يَهُودِيٌّ أَوْ مَجُوسِيٌّ. وَقَالَ أَبُو الدَّرْدَاءِ فِي الْمِرِّيِّ: ذَبَحَ الْحَمْرَ التَّيْنَانَ وَالشَّمْسُ.

٥٤٩٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرًا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: عَزَّوْنَا جَيْسَ الْحَبِطِ وَأَمَّرَ أَبُو عَيْبَةَ فَجَعْنَا جُوعًا شَدِيدًا، فَأَلْقَى الْبَحْرُ حُوتًا مَيْتًا لَمْ يَرِ مِثْلُهُ يُقَالُ لَهُ: الْعَنْبَرُ، فَأَكَلْنَا مِنْهُ نِصْفَ شَهْرٍ، فَأَخَذَ

(1) (Chap. 12) *Al-Murī* is a drink made from wine mixed with salt and fish and is exposed to the sun till the wine loses its taste.

5494. Narrated Jābir رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ sent us as an army unit of three hundred warriors under the command of Abū 'Ubaida to ambush a caravan of the Quraysh. But we were struck with such severe hunger that we ate the *Khabaṭ* (desert bushes), so our army was called the Army of *Al-Khabaṭ*. Then the sea threw a huge fish called *Al-'Anbar* and we ate of it for half a month and rubbed our bodies with its fat till our bodies became healthy. Then Abū 'Ubaida took one of its ribs and fixed it over the ground and a rider passed underneath it. There was a man amongst us who slaughtered three camels when hunger became severe, and he slaughtered three more, but after that Abū 'Ubaida forbade him to do so.

(13) CHAPTER. The eating of locusts.

5495. Narrated Ibn Abī Aufā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: We participated with the Prophet ﷺ in six or seven *Ghazawāt*, and we used to eat locusts with him.

(14) CHAPTER. The utensils of Magians and (the eating of) dead flesh.

5496. Narrated Abū Tha'labā Al-Khushanī: I came to the Prophet ﷺ and

أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ عَظْمًا مِنْ عِظَامِهِ فَمَرَّ
الرَّاكِبُ تَحْتَهُ. [راجع: ٢٤٨٣]

٥٤٩٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
مُحَمَّدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا سَفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَمْرِو
قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرًا يَقُولُ: بَعَثَنَا النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ ثَلَاثِمِائَةَ رَاكِبٍ وَأَمِيرُنَا أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ
نَرَضُدُ عِيرًا لِقَرْيَتَيْنِ، فَأَصَابَنَا جُوعٌ
شَدِيدٌ حَتَّى أَكَلْنَا الْخَطَّ فَسَمِيَ جَيْشُ
الْخَطِّ، وَأَلْقَى الْبَحْرُ حُوتًا يُقَالُ لَهُ:
الْعَنْبَرُ، فَأَكَلْنَا نِصْفَ شَهْرٍ وَادَّهَنَّا
بِوَدَكِهِ حَتَّى صَلَحَتْ أَجْسَامُنَا، قَالَ:
فَأَخَذَ أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ ضِلْعًا مِنْ أَضْلَاعِهِ
فَنَصَبَهُ فَمَرَّ الرَّاكِبُ تَحْتَهُ وَكَانَ فِيْنَا
رَجُلٌ، فَلَمَّا اشْتَدَّ الْجُوعُ نَحَرَ ثَلَاثَ
جَزَائِرَ ثُمَّ ثَلَاثَ جَزَائِرَ ثُمَّ نَهَاهُ أَبُو
عُبَيْدَةَ. [راجع: ٢٤٨٣]

(١٣) بَابُ أَكْلِ الْجَرَادِ

٥٤٩٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ:
حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي يَغْفُورٍ قَالَ:
سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ أَبِي أَوْفَى رَضِيَ اللهُ
عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: غَزَوْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ سَبْعَ
غَزَوَاتٍ أَوْ سِتًّا كُنَّا نَأْكُلُ مَعَهُ
الْجَرَادَ. قَالَ سَفْيَانُ وَأَبُو عَوَانَةَ
وَإِسْرَائِيلُ، عَنْ أَبِي يَغْفُورٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ
أَبِي أَوْفَى: سَبْعَ غَزَوَاتٍ.

(١٤) بَابُ آيَةِ الْمَجُوسِ وَالْمَيْتَةِ

٥٤٩٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ

said, "O Allāh's Messenger! We are living in the land of the people of the Scripture (Jews and Christians), and we take our meals in their utensils, and there is game in that land and I hunt with my bow and with my trained hound and with my untrained hound." The Prophet ﷺ said, "As for your saying that you are in the land of the people of the Scripture (Jews and Christians), you should not eat in their utensils unless you find no alternative, in which case you must wash the utensils and then eat in them. As for your saying that you are in the land of game, if you hunt something with your bow, mention Allāh's Name (while hunting the game) and eat; and if you hunt something with your trained hound, mention Allāh's Name on sending and eat; and if you hunt something with your untrained hound and get it alive, slaughter it and you can eat of it."

5497. Narrated Salama bin Al-Akwa': In the evening of the day of the conquest of Khaibar, the army made fires (for cooking). The Prophet ﷺ said, "For what have you made these fires?" They said, "For cooking the meat of domestic donkeys." He said, "Throw away what is in the cooking pots and break the pots. A man from the people got up and said, "Shall we throw the contents of the cooking pots and then wash the pots (instead of breaking them)?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Yes, you can do either."

حَيَوَةَ بْنِ شُرَيْحٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي رَبِيعَةُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ الدَّمَشَقِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو إِدْرِيسَ الْخَوْلَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو ثَعْلَبَةَ الْحُسَيْنِيُّ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّا بَارِضُ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ فَتَأْكُلُ فِي آيَاتِهِمْ، وَبَارِضُ صَيْدٍ أُصِيدُ بِقَوْسِي، وَأُصِيدُ بِكَلْبِي الْمُعَلَّمِ، وَبِكَلْبِي الَّذِي لَيْسَ بِمُعَلَّمٍ؟ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَمَا مَا ذَكَرْتَ أَنْكَ بَارِضُ أَهْلِ كِتَابٍ فَلَا تَأْكُلُوا فِي آيَاتِهِمْ إِلَّا أَنْ لَا تَحْجِدُوا بُدًّا، فَإِنْ لَمْ تَحْجِدُوا بُدًّا فَاعْسِلُوهَا وَكُلُّوا فِيهَا. وَأَمَا مَا ذَكَرْتَ أَنْكُمْ بَارِضُ صَيْدٍ فَمَا صِدْتِ بِقَوْسِكَ فَادْكُرِ اسْمَ اللَّهِ وَكُلِّي. وَمَا صِدْتِ بِكَلْبِكَ الْمُعَلَّمِ فَادْكُرِ اسْمَ اللَّهِ وَكُلِّي، وَمَا صِدْتِ بِكَلْبِكَ الَّذِي لَيْسَ بِمُعَلَّمٍ فَادْرُكْتِ ذَكَاتَهُ فَكُلِّي». [راجع: ٥٤٧٨]

٥٤٩٧ - حَدَّثَنِي الْمَكِّيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنِي يَزِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ قَالَ: لَمَّا أَمْسَوْا يَوْمَ فَتَحُوا حَبِيرَ أَوْقَدُوا النَّيْرَانَ، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «عَلَامٌ أَوْقَدْتُمْ هَذِهِ النَّيْرَانَ؟» قَالُوا: لُحُومِ الْحُمْرِ الْإِنْسِيَّةِ، قَالَ: «أَهْرَبُوا مَا فِيهَا، وَاحْمِسُوا قُدُورَهَا». فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ فَقَالَ: نَهْرِيئُ مَا فِيهَا وَتَغْسِلُهَا؟ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَوْ ذَاكَ». [راجع:

(15) CHAPTER. Mentioning Allāh's Name on slaughtering an animal, and whoever does not mention Allāh's Name intentionally (while slaughtering).

Ibn 'Abbās said: Whoever forgets to mention Allāh's Name while slaughtering, there is no harm in it. And Allāh تعالى said:

“Eat not (O believers) of that meat on which Allāh's Name has not been pronounced (at the time of slaughtering of that animal) for sure it is a *Fisq* (sin and disobedience of Allāh)”. (V.6:121)

Ibn 'Abbās added: He who forgets Allāh's Name, is not called *Fāsiq* (i.e. considered as a sin and disobedience of Allāh). And Allāh said:

“And certainly the *Shayātīn* (devils) do inspire their friends (from mankind) to dispute with you, and if you obey them [by making *Al-Maitah* (a dead animal) legal (to eat) by eating it], then you would indeed be *Mushrikūn* (polytheists) [because they (devils and their friends) made lawful to you to eat that which Allāh has made unlawful to eat and you obeyed them by considering it lawful to eat, and by doing so you worshipped them; and to worship others besides Allāh is polytheism]....” (V.6:121)

5498. Narrated Rāfi' bin Khadij: We were with the Prophet ﷺ in Dhul-Hulaifa and there the people were struck with severe hunger. Then we got camels and sheep as war booty (and slaughtered them). The Prophet ﷺ was behind all the people. The people hurried and fixed the cooking pots (for cooking), but the Prophet ﷺ came there and ordered that the cooking pots be turned upside down. Then he distributed the animals, regarding ten sheep as equal to one camel. One of the camels ran away and there were a few horses with the people. They chased the camel but they got tired,

(١٥) بَابُ التَّسْمِيَةِ عَلَى الذَّبِيحَةِ
وَمَنْ تَرَكَ مُتَعَمِّدًا،

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: مَنْ نَسِيَ فَلَا بَأْسَ. وَقَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا مِمَّا لَمْ يُذَكِّرْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَإِنَّهُ لَفَسْقٌ﴾ [الأنعام: ١٢١] وَالنَّاسِي لَا يُسَمَّى فَاسِقًا، وَقَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَإِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ لِيَوْحُونَ إِلَيْكُمْ لِيجِدِلُواكُمْ وَإِنْ أَطَعْتُمُوهُمْ إِنَّكُمْ لَمُشْرِكُونَ﴾ [الأنعام:

[١٢١].

٥٤٩٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَبَّادَةَ بْنِ رِفَاعَةَ بْنِ رَافِعٍ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ رَافِعِ بْنِ خَدِيجٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، فَأَصَابَ النَّاسَ جُوعٌ فَأَصْبْنَا إِبِلًا وَغَنَمًا، وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي أُخْرِيَاتِ النَّاسِ فَعَجَلُوا فَتَصَبَّوْا الْقُدُورَ فَدَفَعَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَيْهِمْ فَأَمَرَ

whereupon a man shot it with an arrow whereby Allāh stopped it. The Prophet ﷺ said, "Among these animals some are as wild as wild beasts, so if one of them runs away from you, treat it in this way." I said, "We hope, or we are afraid that tomorrow we will meet the enemy and we have no knives, shall we slaughter (our animals) with canes?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "If the killing tool causes blood to gush out and if Allāh's Name is mentioned, eat (of the slaughtered animal). But do not slaughter with a tooth or a nail. I am telling you why: A tooth is a bone, and the nail is the knife of Ethiopians."

بِالْقُدُورِ فَأُكْفِتَتْ، ثُمَّ قَسَمَ فَعَدَلَ
عَشْرَةَ مِنَ الْغَنَمِ بِيَعِيرٍ، فَنَدَّ مِنْهَا بِيَعِيرٍ،
وَكَانَ فِي الْقَوْمِ حَيْلٌ يَسِيرَةٌ فَظَلَبُوهُ
فَأَعْيَاهُمْ، فَأَهْوَى إِلَيْهِ رَجُلٌ بَسْمَهُمْ
فَحَبَسَهُ اللَّهُ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ
لِهَذِهِ الْبَهَائِمِ أَوَابِدَ كَأَوَابِدِ الْوَحْشِ،
فَمَا نَدَّ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْهَا فَاصْنَعُوا بِهِ
هَكَذَا». قَالَ: وَقَالَ جَدِّي: إِنَّا لَنَرُجُو
أَوْ نَخَافُ أَنْ نَلْقَى الْعَدُوَّ عَدَاً وَلَيْسَتْ
مَعَنَا مُدَى، أَفَتَذْبَحُ بِالْقَصَبِ؟ فَقَالَ:
«مَا أَنَهَرَ الدَّمَ وَذَكَرَ اسْمُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ
فَكُلْ، لَيْسَ السِّنُّ وَالطُّفْرُ،
وَسَأَحَدْتُكُمْ عَنْ ذَلِكَ، أَمَّا السِّنُّ
فَعَظْمٌ، وَ أَمَّا الطُّفْرُ فَمُدَى الْحَبَشَةِ».

[راجع: ٢٤٨٨]

(16) CHAPTER. Animals that are sacrificed (slaughtered) on *An-Nuṣub*⁽¹⁾ and for the idols.

(١٦) بَابُ مَا ذُبِحَ عَلَى النَّصْبِ
وَالْأَصْنَامِ

5499. Narrated 'Abdullāh عنده الله رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said that he met Zaid bin 'Amr bin Nufail at a place near Baldaḥ and this had happened before Allāh's Messenger ﷺ received the Divine Revelation. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ presented a dish of meat (that had been offered to him by *Al-Mushrikūn*) to Zaid bin 'Amr, but Zaid refused to eat of it and then said (to *Al-Mushrikūn*), "I do not eat of what you have sacrificed (slaughtered) on your stone-altars (*Anṣāb*) nor do I eat except that on which Allāh's Name has been mentioned on

٥٤٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُعَلَّى بْنُ أَسَدٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ: بْنُ الْمُحْتَارِ:
أَخْبَرَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي
سَالِمٌ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، أَنَّهُ لَقِيَ زَيْدَ بْنَ
عَمْرٍو بْنِ نَفِيلٍ بِأَسْفَلِ بَلَدِجٍ، وَذَلِكَ
قَبْلَ أَنْ يُنَزَلَ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ
الْوَحْيِ، فَقَدَّمَ إِلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
سُفْرَةَ لَحْمٍ فَأَبَى أَنْ يَأْكُلَ مِنْهَا، ثُمَّ

(1) (Chap. 16) *An-Nuṣub* were stone-altars whereon sacrifices were slaughtered at fixed places or graves etc., during fixed periods of occasions and seasons in the name of idols, jinn, angels, pious men, saints etc., in order to honour them or to expect some benefit from them.

slaughtering.” [see Vol.5.H.No.3826, 3827, 3828]

(17) CHAPTER. The saying of the Prophet ﷺ: “So slaughter by mentioning the Name of Allāh.”

5500. Narrated Jundub bin Sufyān Al-Bajalī: Once during the lifetime of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ we offered some animals as sacrifices. Some people slaughtered their sacrifices before (‘Eid) *Ṣalāt* (prayer), so when the Prophet ﷺ finished his *Ṣalāt* (prayer), he saw that they had slaughtered their sacrifices before the *Ṣalāt* (prayer). He said, “Whoever has slaughtered (his sacrifice) before the (‘Eid) *Ṣalāt* (prayer), should slaughter (another sacrifice) in lieu of it; and whoever has not slaughtered it till we have offered (‘Eid) *Ṣalāt* (prayer); should slaughter (it) by mentioning Allāh’s Name.”

(18) CHAPTER. (About the instruments) that cause the blood (of slaughtered animals) to gush out, e.g., of cane, granite stone, or iron.

5501. Narrated Ka’b that a slave-girl of theirs used to shepherd some sheep at Sal’ (a mountain near Al-Madīna). On seeing one of her sheep dying, she broke a stone and slaughtered it. Ka’b said to his family, “Do not eat (of it) till I go to the Prophet ﷺ and ask him, or, till I send someone to ask him.” So he went to the Prophet ﷺ or sent someone to him. The Prophet ﷺ permitted (them) to eat it.

قَالَ: إِنِّي لَا أَكُلُ مِمَّا تَذْبَحُونَ عَلَى أَنْصَابِكُمْ، وَلَا أَكُلُ إِلَّا مِمَّا ذَكَرَ اسْمُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ.

(١٧) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «فَلْيَذْبَحْ عَلَى اسْمِ اللَّهِ»

٥٥٠٠ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ جُنْدُبِ بْنِ سُفْيَانَ الْبَجَلِيِّ قَالَ: ضَحَّيْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَضْحَاةَ ذَاتِ يَوْمٍ فَإِذَا أَنَاسَ قَدْ ذَبَحُوا ضَحَايَاهُمْ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ، فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ رَأَهُمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنَّهُمْ قَدْ ذَبَحُوا قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ فَقَالَ: «مَنْ ذَبَحَ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ فَلْيَذْبَحْ مَكَانَهَا أُخْرَى، وَمَنْ كَانَ لَمْ يَذْبَحْ حَتَّى صَلَّيْنَا فَلْيَذْبَحْ عَلَى اسْمِ اللَّهِ».

[راجع: ٩٨٥]

(١٨) بَابُ مَا أَنْهَرَ الدَّمَ مِنَ الْقَصَبِ وَالْمَرْوَةِ وَالْحَدِيدِ

٥٥٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِي: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ، عَنِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، سَمِعَ ابْنَ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ يُخْبِرُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ جَارِيَةً لَهُمْ كَانَتْ تَرْعَى غَنَمًا: بَسَلَعٍ، فَأَبْصَرَتْ بِشَاةٍ مِنْ غَنَمِهَا مَوْتًا، فَكَسَرَتْ حَجْرًا فَذَبَحَتْهَا بِهِ، فَقَالَ لِأَهْلِهِ: لَا تَأْكُلُوا حَتَّى آتِيَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَاسْأَلَهُ، أَوْ حَتَّى أُرْسِلَ إِلَيْهِ

مَنْ يَسْأَلُهُ. فَأَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَوْ بَعَثَ إِلَيْهِ، فَأَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِأَكْلِهَا.

[راجع: ٢٣٠٤]

5502. Narrated 'Abullāh that Ka'b had a slave-girl who used to graze his sheep on a small mountain called Sal, situated near the market. Once a sheep was dying, so she broke a stone and slaughtered it with it. When they mentioned that to the Prophet ﷺ, he permitted them to eat it.

٥٥٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا جُوَيْرِيَّةُ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ رَجُلٍ مِنْ بَنِي سَلَمَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ أَنَّ جَارِيَةَ لَكَعْبِ ابْنِ مَالِكٍ تَزَعَى غَنَمًا لَهُ بِالْحَبِيلِ الَّذِي بِالسُّوقِ وَهُوَ بَسْلَعٌ، فَأَصِيبَتْ شَاةٌ فَكَسَّرَتْ حَجْرًا فَذَبَحَتْهَا بِهِ، فَذَكَرُوا لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَأَمَرَهُمْ بِأَكْلِهَا.

[راجع: ٢٣٠٤]

5503. Narrated Rāfi' bin Khadīj that he said, "O Allāh's Messenger! We have no knife." The Prophet ﷺ said, "If the killing tool causes blood to gush out, and if Allāh's Name is mentioned, eat (of the slaughtered animal). But do not slaughter with a nail or a tooth, for the nail is the knife of Ethiopians and a tooth is a bone." Suddenly a camel ran away and it was stopped (with an arrow). The Prophet ﷺ then said, "Of these camels there are some which are as wild as wild beasts; so if one of them runs away from you and you cannot catch it, treat it in this manner (i.e. shoot it with an arrow)."

٥٥٠٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَبَّادَةَ بْنِ رِفَاعَةَ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، لَيْسَ لَنَا مَدْيٌ، فَقَالَ: «مَا أَنْهَرَ الدَّمَ وَذَكَرَ اسْمُ اللَّهِ فَكُلْ، لَيْسَ الظُّفْرُ وَالسِّنُّ. أَمَا الظُّفْرُ فَمَدْيُ الْحَبَشَةِ، وَأَمَا السِّنُّ فَعِظْمٌ». وَنَدَّ بَعِيرٌ فَحَبَسَهُ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ لَهُذِهِ الْإِبِلِ أَوَابِدَ كَأَوَابِدِ الْوَحْشِ فَمَا غَلَبَكُمْ مِنْهَا فَاصْنَعُوا بِهِ هَكَذَا». [راجع: ٢٤٨٨]

(19) CHAPTER. The animal slaughtered by a lady or a lady slave.

(١٩) بَابُ ذَبِيحَةِ الْمَرَأَةِ وَالْأَمَةِ

5504. Narrated Ka'b bin Mālik: A lady slaughtered a sheep with a stone and then the Prophet ﷺ was asked about it and he permitted it to be eaten.

٥٥٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا صَدَقَةُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدَةُ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ لَكَعْبِ ابْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّ امْرَأَةً ذَبَحَتْ شَاةً بِحَجَرٍ، فَسُئِلَ النَّبِيُّ