

would present us with that meal ; we used to feel happy because of that. We used to have neither a midday nap, nor meals, except after the Friday (*Salāt*).”

[See Vol. 2, *Hadīth* No. 938]

6249. Narrated ‘*Āishah* رضي الله عنها: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “O ‘*Āishah*! This is Jibril (Gabriel) sending his greetings to you.” I said, “Peace, and Allāh’s Mercy be on him (Gabriel). You see what we do not see.” (She was addressing Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ).

صَلَّيْنَا الْجُمُعَةَ انْصَرَفْنَا وَنُسَلِّمُ عَلَيْهَا
فَقَدَّمَهُ لِيْنَا فَنَفْرُحُ مِنْ أَجْلِهِ. وَمَا كُنَّا
نَقِيلُ وَلَا نَتَعَدَّى إِلَّا بَعْدَ الْجُمُعَةِ.
[راجع: ٩٣٨]

٦٢٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ مِقَاتٍ:
أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ
الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ
الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا
قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا
عَائِشَةُ، هَذَا جِبْرِيلُ يَقْرَأُ عَلَيْكَ
السَّلَامَ»، قَالَتْ: فُلْتُ: وَعَلَيْهِ
السَّلَامُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ، تَرَى مَا لَا تَرَى،
تُرِيدُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ. تَابَعَهُ شُعَيْبٌ.
وَقَالَ يُونُسُ وَالتُّعْمَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ:
وَبَرَكَاتُهُ. [راجع: ٣٢١٧]

(17) CHAPTER. If somebody says, “Who is that?” And the other replies, “I.”

6250. Narrated Jābir رضي الله عنه: I came to the Prophet ﷺ in order to consult him regarding my father’s debt. When I knocked at the door, he asked, “Who is that?” I replied, “I”. He said, “I, I?” He repeated it as if he disliked it.

(١٧) بَابُ إِذَا قَالَ: مَنْ ذَا؟ فَقَالَ:
أَنَا

٦٢٥٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ هِشَامُ
بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنْ
مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُنْكَدِرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
جَابِرًا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: أَتَيْتُ
النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِي دَيْنٍ كَانَ عَلَى أَبِي
فَدَقَقْتُ الْبَابَ، فَقَالَ: «مَنْ ذَا؟»
فَقُلْتُ: أَنَا، فَقَالَ: «أَنَا أَنَا»، كَأَنَّهُ
كَرِهَهَا. [راجع: ٢١٢٧]

(18) CHAPTER. Whoever replied to a greeting by saying, “*Alaikas-Salām*.” (Peace be on you) (singular).

And ‘*Āishah* رضي الله عنها said in reply to Jibril’s (Gabriel) greeting “*Wa ‘alaihis-salām*,

(١٨) بَابُ مَنْ رَدَّ فَقَالَ: عَلَيْكَ
السَّلَامُ
وقالت عائشة: وعليه السلام

wa rahmatullāh wa barakātuhu. [Peace be upon him and Allāh's Mercy and Blessings (be on him)].

And the Prophet ﷺ said, "The angels replied to Ādam's greeting to them by saying, "*As-Salāmu 'alaika wa rahmatullāh.*" (Peace and Allāh's Mercy be upon you)

6251. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: A man entered the mosque while Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was sitting in one side of the mosque. The man offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer), came, and greeted the Prophet ﷺ. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said to him, "*Wa 'alaika-s-salām* (returned his greeting). Go back and offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) as you have not offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) (properly)." The man returned, repeated his *Ṣalāt* (prayer) came back and greeted the Prophet ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ said, "*Wa 'alaikas-salām* (returned his greeting). Go back and offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) again as you have not offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer)." The man said at the second or third time, "O Allāh's Messenger! Kindly teach me how to offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer)." The Prophet ﷺ said, "When you stand for *Ṣalāt* (prayer), perform ablution properly and then face the *Qiblah* and say *Takbīr* (*Allāhu-Akbar*), and then recite what you know from the Qur'ān, and then bow with calmness till you feel at ease, then rise from bowing, till you stand straight, and then prostrate calmly (and remain in prostration) till you feel at ease, and then raise (your head) and sit with calmness till you feel at ease, and then prostrate with calmness (and remain in prostration) till you feel at ease, and then raise (your head) and sit with calmness till you feel at ease in the sitting position, and do likewise in whole of your *Ṣalāt* (prayer)."

And Abū Usāma added, "Till you stand straight."

وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ. وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «رَدَّ الْمَلَائِكَةُ عَلَى آدَمَ: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ.»

٦٢٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا دَخَلَ الْمَسْجِدَ وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ جَالِسٌ فِي نَاحِيَةِ الْمَسْجِدِ فَصَلَّى ثُمَّ جَاءَ فَسَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَعَلَيْكَ السَّلَامُ، ارْجِعْ فَصَلِّ فَإِنَّكَ لَمْ تُصَلِّ». فَرَجَعَ فَصَلَّى ثُمَّ جَاءَ فَسَلَّمَ فَقَالَ: «وَعَلَيْكَ السَّلَامُ فَارْجِعْ فَصَلِّ فَإِنَّكَ لَمْ تُصَلِّ». فَقَالَ فِي الثَّانِيَةِ أَوْ فِي الَّتِي بَعْدَهَا: عَلَّمَنِي يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ. فَقَالَ: «إِذَا قُمْتَ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاسْبِغِ الوُضُوءَ، ثُمَّ اسْتَقْبِلِ الْقِبْلَةَ فَكَبِّرْ، ثُمَّ اقْرَأْ مَا تيسَّرَ مَعَكَ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ، ثُمَّ ارْكَعْ حَتَّى تَظْمِنَ رَاكِعًا، ثُمَّ ارْزُقْ حَتَّى تَسْتَوِيَ قَائِمًا، ثُمَّ اسْجُدْ حَتَّى تَظْمِنَ سَاجِدًا، ثُمَّ ارْزُقْ حَتَّى تَظْمِنَ جَالِسًا، ثُمَّ اسْجُدْ حَتَّى تَظْمِنَ سَاجِدًا، ثُمَّ ارْزُقْ حَتَّى تَظْمِنَ جَالِسًا. ثُمَّ افْعَلْ ذَلِكَ فِي صَلَاتِكَ كُلِّهَا». وَقَالَ أَبُو أُسَامَةَ فِي الْآخِرِ:

[See Vol. 1, *Hadith* No. 793]

6252. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said (in the above narration No. 6251), “And then raise your head till you feel at ease while sitting.”

(19) CHAPTER. If one says, “So-and-so sends *Salām* (greetings) to you.”

6253. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا that the Prophet ﷺ said to her, “Jibrīl (Gabriel) sends *Salām* (greetings) to you.” She replied, “*Wa ‘alaihis-salām wa rahmatullāh.*” (Peace and Allāh’s Mercy be on him)

(20) CHAPTER. Greeting (how to greet) a mix-up gathering in which there are Muslims and *Al-Mushrikūn* [polytheists, pagans, idolaters, and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muḥammad ﷺ].

6254. Narrated ‘Urwa bin Az-Zubair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Usāma bin Zaid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا said, “The Prophet ﷺ rode on a donkey with a saddle, underneath which there was a thick, soft *Fadakiya* velvet sheet. Usāma bin Zaid was his companion rider, and he was going to pay a visit to Sa’d bin ‘Ubāda (who was sick) at the dwelling place of Banī Al-Ḥārith bin Al-Khazraj, and this incident happened before the battle of Badr. The Prophet ﷺ passed by a mix-up gathering in which there were Muslims and polytheists, idolaters, and Jews, and among them there was ‘Abdullāh bin Ubayy bin Saful, and there was ‘Abdullāh

حَتَّى تَسْتَوِيَ قَائِمًا». [راجع: ٧٥٧]

٦٢٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدٌ: عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «ثُمَّ ارْفَعْ حَتَّى تَظْمِنَ جَالِسًا». [راجع: ٧٥٧]

(١٩) بَابٌ: إِذَا قَالَ: فَلَانٌ يُفْرِكَكَ السَّلَامِ

٦٢٥٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَّا قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَامِرًا يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا حَدَّثَتْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لَهَا: «إِنَّ جَبْرِيْلَ يَقْرَأُ عَلَيْكَ السَّلَامَ»، قَالَتْ: وَعَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ. [راجع: ٣٢١٧]

(٢٠) بَابُ التَّسْلِيمِ فِي مَجْلِسٍ فِيهِ أَخْلَاطٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُشْرِكِينَ

٦٢٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَكِبَ جِمَارًا عَلَيْهِ إِكَافٌ تَحْتَهُ قَطِيفَةٌ فَدَكِيَّةٌ، وَأَرْدَفَ وَرَاءَهُ أُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ وَهُوَ يَعُودُ سَعْدَ بْنَ عُبَادَةَ فِي بَنِي الْحَارِثِ بْنِ الْخَزْرَجِ، وَذَلِكَ قَبْلَ وَقْعَةِ بَدْرٍ، حَتَّى مَرَّ فِي مَجْلِسٍ فِيهِ

bin Rawāḥa, too. When a cloud of dust raised by the animal covered that gathering, ‘Abdullāh bin Ubayy covered his nose with his *Ridā* (sheet) and said (to the Prophet), ‘Don’t cover us with dust.’ The Prophet ﷺ greeted them and then stopped, dismounted and invited them to Allāh (i.e., to embrace Islām) and also recited to them the Qur’ān. ‘Abdullāh bin Ubayy bin Saṭlū said, ‘O man! There is nothing better than what you say, if what you say is the truth. So do not trouble us in our gatherings. Go back to your mount (or house), and if anyone of us comes to you, relate (your tales) to him.’ On that ‘Abdullāh bin Rawāḥa said, ‘(O Allāh’s Messenger!) Come to us and bring it (what you want to say) in our gatherings, for we love that.’ So the Muslims, the *Mushrikūn*, and the Jews started quarrelling till they were about to fight and clash with one another. The Prophet ﷺ kept on quietening them (till they all became quiet). He then rode his animal, and proceeded till he entered upon Sa’d bin ‘Ubāda. He said, ‘O Sa’d, didn’t you hear what Abū Ḥubāb said? (He meant ‘Abdullāh bin Ubayy). He said so-and-so.’ Sa’d bin ‘Ubāda said, ‘O Allāh’s Messenger! Excuse and forgive him. By Allāh, Allāh has given you what He has given you. The people of this town decided to crown him (as their chief) and make him their king. But when Allāh prevented that with the Truth which He had given you, it choked him, and that was what made him behave in the way you saw him behaving.’ So the Prophet ﷺ excused him.” (See H. 6207)

أَخْلَاطٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُشْرِكِينَ
عَبْدَةُ الْأوثَانِ وَالْيَهُودِ، وَفِيهِمْ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
بْنُ أَبِي بَنِي سَلُولٍ. وَفِي الْمَجْلِسِ عَبْدُ
اللَّهِ بْنُ رَوَاحَةَ، فَلَمَّا غَشِيَتِ الْمَجْلِسَ
عَجَاجَةُ الدَّابَّةِ خَمَرَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي
أَنفَهُ بِرِدَائِهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: لَا تَعْبُرُوا عَلَيْنَا.
فَسَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ ثُمَّ وَقَفَ فَتَرَلَّ
فَدَعَاهُمْ إِلَى اللَّهِ، وَقَرَأَ عَلَيْهِمُ
الْقُرْآنَ. فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي بَنِي
سَلُولٍ: أَيُّهَا الْمَرْءُ لَا أَحْسَنَ مِنْ هَذَا
إِنْ كَانَ مَا تَقُولُ حَقًّا، فَلَا تُؤْذِنَا فِي
مَجَالِسِنَا وَارْجِعْ إِلَى رَحْلِكَ، فَمَنْ
جَاءَكَ مِنَّا فَاقْضُضْ عَلَيْهِ. قَالَ ابْنُ
رَوَاحَةَ: اغْشِنَا فِي مَجَالِسِنَا فَإِنَّا نُحِبُّ
ذَلِكَ. فَاسْتَبَّ الْمُسْلِمُونَ وَالْمُشْرِكُونَ
وَالْيَهُودُ حَتَّى هَمُّوا أَنْ يَتَوَاتَبُوا، فَلَمْ
يَزَلِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُخَفِّضُهُمْ. ثُمَّ رَكِبَ
دَابَّتَهُ حَتَّى دَخَلَ عَلَى سَعْدِ بْنِ عَبَادَةَ
فَقَالَ: «أَيُّ سَعْدُ، أَلَمْ تَسْمَعْ مَا قَالَ
أَبُو حُبَابٍ؟- يُرِيدُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي -
قَالَ كَذَا وَكَذَا»، قَالَ: اغْفُ عَنْهُ يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَاصْفَحْ، فَوَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ أَعْطَاكَ
اللَّهُ الَّذِي أَعْطَاكَ، وَلَقَدْ اضْطَلَحَ أَهْلُ
هَذِهِ الْبَحْرَةِ عَلَى أَنْ يَتَوَجَّهُوا فَيَعَصَّبُونَهُ
بِالْعِصَابَةِ، فَلَمَّا رَدَّ اللَّهُ ذَلِكَ بِالْحَقِّ
الَّذِي أَعْطَاكَ شَرِقَ بِذَلِكَ، فَذَلِكَ فَعَلَ
بِهِ مَا رَأَيْتَ، فَعَفَا عَنْهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ.

(21) CHAPTER. He who does not greet a person who has committed a sin, and the one

(٢١) بَابٌ مَنْ لَمْ يُسَلِّمْ عَلَى مَنْ

who does not reply to his greetings till the evidence of his repentance becomes obvious. And up to what time limit (one should wait for) till the repentance of a sinner is known.

‘Abdullāh bin ‘Amr said, “Do not greet the drunkards.”

6255. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin Ka’b: I heard Ka’b bin Mālik narrating (when he did not join the battle of Taḥūk): Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ forbade all the Muslims to speak to us. I would come to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and greet him, and I would wonder whether the Prophet did move his lips to return my greetings or not, till fifty nights passed away. The Prophet ﷺ then announced (to the people) Allāh’s forgiveness for us (acceptance of our repentance) at the time when he had offered the *Fajr Ṣalāt* (prayer).

(22) CHAPTER. How to return the greetings of the *Dhimmi* (non-Muslims under the protection of a Muslim state).

6256. Narrated ‘Aīshah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: A group of Jews came to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and said, “*As-Sāmu ‘alaika*.” (death be on you),” and I understood it and said to them, “*Alaikum As-Sāmu wal-la’natu* (death and curse be on you).”⁽¹⁾ Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Be calm! O ‘Aīshah, for Allāh loves that one should be kind and lenient in all matters.” I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! Haven’t you heard what they have said?” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “I have (already) said (to them), “*Alaikum*’ (upon you).”

اِقْتَرَفَ ذَنْبًا، لَمْ يَرُدِّ سَلَامَهُ حَتَّى تَبَيَّنَ تَوْبَتُهُ، وَإِلَى مَتَى تَبَيَّنَ تَوْبَةُ الْعَاصِي؟
وقال عبد الله بن عمرو: لا
تسلموا على شربة الخمر.

٦٢٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
اللَيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ،
عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ
كَعْبٍ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ كَعْبٍ قَالَ:
سَمِعْتُ كَعْبَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ يُحَدِّثُ حِينَ
تَخَلَّفَ عَنْ تَبُوكَ، وَنَهَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ
ﷺ عَنْ كَلَامِنَا وَآتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
فَأَسْلَمَ عَلَيْهِ فَأَقُولُ فِي نَفْسِي: هَلْ
حَرَكَ شَفَتَيْهِ بِرَدِّ السَّلَامِ أَمْ لَا؟ حَتَّى
كَمَلْتُ حَمْسُونَ لَيْلَةً، وَأَذَنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
بِتَوْبَةِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْنَا حِينَ صَلَّى الْفَجْرَ.

[راجع: ٢٧٥٧]

(٢٢) بَابُ: كَيْفَ الرَّدُّ عَلَى أَهْلِ
الدِّمَّةِ بِالسَّلَامِ؟

٦٢٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ:
أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي
عُرْوَةُ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ رَهْطٌ مِنَ الْيَهُودِ عَلَى
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالُوا: السَّامُ عَلَيْكَ،
فَفَهَمْتُهَا فَقُلْتُ: عَلَيْكُمُ السَّامُ وَاللَّعْنَةُ،
فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَهْلًا يَا
عَائِشَةُ، فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الرَّفْقَ فِي الْأَمْرِ
كُلِّهِ». فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَوْ لَمْ

(1) (H. 6256) Note the similarity between ‘*As-Sāmu*’ (death) and ‘*As-Salāmu*’ (peace).

تَسْمَعُ مَا قَالُوا؟ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:

«فَقَدْ قُلْتُ: عَلَيْنَكُمْ». [راجع: ٢٩٣٥]

6257. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُما: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "When the Jews greet you, they usually say, 'As-Sāmu 'alaikum (death be on you),' so you should say (in reply to them), 'Wa'alaikum (and on you).'"

٦٢٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا سَلَّمَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْيَهُودُ فَإِنَّمَا يَقُولُ أَحَدُهُمْ: السَّامُ عَلَيْكَ، فَقُلْ: وَعَلَيْكَ». [انظر: ٦٩٢٨]

6258. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "If the people of the Scripture greet you, then you should say (in reply), 'Wa'alaikum (and on you).'"

٦٢٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ ابْنِ أَنَسٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِذَا سَلَّمَ عَلَيْكُمْ أَهْلُ الْكِتَابِ فَقُولُوا: وَعَلَيْكُمْ». [انظر: ٦٩٢٦]

(23) CHAPTER. (The legal aspect of) the one who looks at a letter in order to know its written contents and the meanings of its subject which is not allowed for the Muslims to look at.

(٢٣) بَابُ مَنْ نَظَرَ فِي كِتَابٍ مِنْ يُحَدَّرُ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِينَ لِيَسْتَبِينَ أَمْرَهُ

6259. Narrated 'Alī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allah's Messenger ﷺ sent me, Az-Zubair bin Al-'Awwām and Abū Marthad Al-Ghanawī, and all of us were horsemen, and he said, "Proceed till you reach Rawḍat Khākh where there is a woman from Al-Mushrikūn [polytheists, pagans, idolaters, and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muḥammad (ﷺ)] carrying a letter sent by Ḥāṭib bin Abī Balta'a to Al-Mushrikūn (of Makkah)." So we overtook her while she was proceeding on her camel at

٦٢٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا يُوسُفُ بْنُ بُهْلُولٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ إِدْرِيسَ: حَدَّثَنِي حُصَيْنُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ عُبَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ السَّلْمِيِّ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: بَعَثَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَالزُّبَيْرُ بْنُ الْعَوَّامِ وَأَبَا مَرْثَدَ الْعَنْوَوِيَّ وَكُنَّا فَارِسًا فَقَالَ: «انْطَلِقُوا حَتَّى تَأْتُوا رَوْضَةَ

the same place as Allāh's Messenger ﷺ told us. We said (to her), "Where is the letter which is with you?" She said, "I have no letter with me." So we made her camel kneel down and searched her mount (baggage, etc.) but could not find anything. My two companions said, "We do not see any letter." I said, "I know that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ did not tell a lie. By Allāh, if you (the lady) do not bring out the letter, I will strip you of your clothes (in search of the letter)." When she noticed that I was serious, she put her hand into the knot of her waist sheet, for she was tying a sheet round herself, and brought out the letter. So we proceeded to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ with the letter. The Prophet ﷺ said (to Ḥāṭib), "What made you do what you have done, O Ḥāṭib?" Ḥāṭib replied, "I have nothing except that I believe in Allāh and His Messenger, and I have not changed or altered (my religion). But I wanted to do favour to the people (*Mushrikūn* of Makkah) through which Allāh might protect my family and my property, as there is none among your companions but has someone in Makkah through whom Allāh protects his property (against harm)." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Ḥāṭib has told you the truth, so do not say to him (anything) but good." 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb said, "Verily he has betrayed Allāh, His Messenger and the believers! Allow me to chop his neck off!" The Prophet ﷺ said, "O 'Umar! What do you know, perhaps Allāh looked upon the Badr warriors and said, 'Do whatever you like, for I have ordained that you will be in Paradise.'" On that 'Umar wept and said, "Allāh and His Messenger know better."

خَاحِرَ فَإِنَّ بِهَا امْرَأَةً مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ مَعَهَا صَحِيفَةٌ مِنْ حَاطِبِ ابْنِ أَبِي بَلْتَعَةَ إِلَى الْمُشْرِكِينَ»، قَالَ: فَأَذْرَكُنَّهَا تَسِيرُ عَلَى جَمَلِ لَهَا حَيْثُ قَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: فُلْنَا: أَيْنَ الْكِتَابُ الَّذِي مَعَكَ؟ قَالَتْ: مَا مَعِيَ كِتَابٌ، فَأَنخَنَّا بِهَا فَابْتَعَيْنَا فِي رَحْلِهَا فَمَا وَجَدْنَا شَيْئًا. قَالَ صَاحِبَايَ: مَا نَرَى كِتَابًا، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَقَدْ عَلِمْتُ مَا كَذَبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَالَّذِي يُخْلَفُ بِهِ لَتُخْرِجَنِي الْكِتَابَ أَوْ لِأَجْرَدَنَّكَ. قَالَ: فَأَمَّا رَأَتْ الْجِدَّ مِنِّي أَهَوْتُ بِبَيْدِهَا إِلَى حُجْرَتِهَا وَهِيَ مُحْتَجِزَةٌ بِكِسَاءٍ فَأَخْرَجَتِ الْكِتَابَ، قَالَ: فَأَنْطَلَقْنَا بِهِ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «مَا حَمَلَكْ يَا حَاطِبُ عَلَى مَا صَنَعْتَ؟» قَالَ: مَا يَبِي إِلَّا أَنْ أَكُونَ مُؤْمِنًا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ، وَمَا غَيَّرْتُ وَلَا بَدَّلْتُ. أَرَدْتُ أَنْ تَكُونَ لِي عِنْدَ الْقَوْمِ يَدٌ يَدْفَعُ اللَّهُ بِهَا عَنِّي أَهْلِي وَمَالِي، وَلَيْسَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِكَ هُنَاكَ إِلَّا وَلَهُ مَنْ يَدْفَعُ اللَّهُ بِهِ عَنِّي أَهْلِي وَمَالِي. قَالَ: «صَدَقَ، فَلَا تَقُولُوا لَهُ إِلَّا خَيْرًا»، قَالَ: فَقَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ: إِنَّهُ قَدْ خَانَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ، فَدَعَنِي فَأَضْرَبَ عُنُقَهُ. قَالَ: فَقَالَ: «يَا عُمَرُ وَمَا يُذْرِيكَ لَعَلَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ أَطَّلَعَ عَلَى أَهْلِ

بَدْرٍ فَقَالَ: اعْمَلُوا مَا شِئْتُمْ فَقَدْ
وَجَبَتْ لَكُمْ الْجَنَّةُ؟». قَالَ: فَدَمَعَتْ
عَيْنَا عُمَرَ وَقَالَ: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ.

[راجع: ٣٠٠٧]

(24) CHAPTER. How to write a letter to the people of the Scripture.

(٢٤) **بَابٌ: كَيْفَ يُكْتَبُ الْكِتَابُ إِلَى أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ؟**

6260. Narrated Abū Sufyān bin Ḥarb that Heraclius had sent for him to come along with a group of the *Qurayshis* who were trading in *Shām*, and they came to him. Then Abū Sufyān mentioned the whole narration and said, "Heraclius asked for the letter of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. When the letter was read, its contents were as follows: "In the Name of Allāh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. From Muḥammad, Allāh's slave and His Messenger, to Heraclius, the Chief of Byzantines: Peace be upon him who follows the right path (guidance)! *Ammā ba'du* (to proceed)..."

[See Vol. 1, *Ḥadīth* No. 7, for details.]

٦٢٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ أَبُو الْحَسَنِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ: أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ بْنَ حَرْبٍ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ هِرَقْلَ أَرْسَلَ إِلَيْهِ فِي نَفَرٍ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ وَكَانُوا تِجَارًا بِالشَّامِ فَأَتَوْهُ فَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ دَعَا بِكِتَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَرَأَ فَإِذَا فِيهِ: «بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ، مِنْ مُحَمَّدٍ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ إِلَى هِرَقْلَ عَظِيمِ الرُّومِ، السَّلَامُ عَلَى مَنْ اتَّبَعَ الْهُدَى، أَمَّا بَعْدُ». [راجع: ٧]

(25) CHAPTER. Whose name is to be written first in a letter, i.e., the sender or the addressee?

(٢٥) **بَابٌ بِمَنْ يُبْدَأُ فِي الْكِتَابِ**

6261. Narrated Abū Hurairah عنه رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ mentioned a person from Banī Isrā'el who took a piece of wood, made a hole in it, and put therein one thousand *Dīnār* and a letter from him to his friend. The Prophet ﷺ said, "(That man) cut a piece of wood and put the money inside it and wrote a letter from such and such a person to such and such a person."

[See Vol. 3, *Ḥadīth* No. 2291]

٦٢٦١ - وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ، حَدَّثَنِي جَعْفَرُ بْنُ رَبِيعَةَ، عَنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ هُرْمُزٍ، عَنِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: أَنَّهُ ذَكَرَ رَجُلًا مِنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ أَخَذَ خَشَبَةً فَفَقَّرَهَا فَأَدْخَلَ فِيهَا أَلْفَ دِينَارٍ وَصَحِيفَةً مِنْهُ إِلَى صَاحِبِهِ. وَقَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ أَبِي

سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «نَجَرَ خَسْبَةً فَجَعَلَ الْمَالَ
فِي جَوْفِهَا وَكَتَبَ إِلَيْهِ صَحِيفَةً مِنْ
فُلَانٍ إِلَى فُلَانٍ». [راجع: ١٤٩٨]

(26) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ: “Get up for your chief!”

6262. Narrated Abū Sa‘īd: The people of (Banū) Quraiza agreed upon to accept the verdict of Sa‘d. The Prophet ﷺ sent for him (Sa‘d) and he came. The Prophet ﷺ said (to those people), “Get up for your chief”, or said, “the best among you!” Sa‘d sat beside the Prophet ﷺ and the Prophet ﷺ said (to him), “These people have agreed to accept your verdict.” Sa‘d said, “So I give my judgement that their warriors should be killed and their women and children should be taken as captives.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “You have judged according to the King’s (Allāh’s) Judgement.

[See Vol. 5, *Hadith* No. 4121]

(٢٦) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «قُومُوا إِلَى سَيِّدِكُمْ»

٦٢٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ بْنِ سَهْلِ بْنِ حَنَيْفٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ: أَنَّ أَهْلَ قُرَيْظَةَ نَزَلُوا عَلَى حُكْمِ سَعْدٍ، فَأَرْسَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَيْهِ فَجَاءَ، فَقَالَ: «قُومُوا إِلَى سَيِّدِكُمْ، أَوْ قَالَ: خَيْرِكُمْ»، فَقَعَدَ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «هَؤُلَاءِ نَزَلُوا عَلَى حُكْمِكَ» قَالَ: فَإِنِّي أَحْكُمُ أَنْ تُقْتَلَ مُقَاتِلَتُهُمْ وَتُسَبَى ذَرَارِيُّهُمْ، فَقَالَ: «لَقَدْ حَكَمْتَ بِمَا حَكَمَ بِهِ الْمَلِكُ». قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَفْهَمَنِي بَعْضُ أَصْحَابِي عَنْ أَبِي الْوَلِيدِ مِنْ قَوْلِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ «إِلَى حُكْمِكَ». [راجع: ٤٠٤٣]

(27) CHAPTER. Shaking hands.

Ibn Mas‘ūd said, “The Prophet ﷺ taught me the *Tashah-hud* [i.e., compliments for Allāh while sitting in *Ṣalāt* (prayer)] while my hand was between his hands.” And Ka‘b bin Mālik said, “I entered the mosque and found Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ sitting there. Ṭalḥa bin ‘Ubaidullāh got up and came (to me) hurriedly till he shook hands with me and congratulated me.”

(٢٧) بَابُ الْمُصَافِحَةِ،

وَقَالَ ابْنُ مَسْعُودٍ: عَلَّمَنِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الشَّهْدَ وَكَفِّي بَيْنَ كَفْيِهِ. وَقَالَ كَعْبُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: دَخَلْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ فَإِذَا بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَامَ إِلَيَّ طَلْحَةُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ يَهْرُولُ حَتَّى صَافَحَنِي وَهَنَائِي.

6263. Narrated Qatāda: I asked Anas, "Was it a custom of the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ to shake hands with one another?" He said, "Yes."

٦٢٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَاصِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ: قُلْتُ لِأَنْسِ: أَكَانَتْ الْمُصَافِحَةُ فِي أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

6264. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Hishām: We were in the company of the Prophet ﷺ and he was holding the hand of 'Umar bin Al-Khattāb.

٦٢٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي حَيَوَةُ: قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو عَقِيلٍ زُهْرَةُ بْنُ مَعْبُدٍ: سَمِعَ جَدَّهُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ هِشَامٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ آخِذٌ بِيَدِ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ.

[راجع: ٣٦٩٤]

(28) CHAPTER. The shaking of hands with both the hands.

(٢٨) بَابُ الْأَخْذِ بِالْيَدَيْنِ،

And Ḥammād bin Zaid shook hands with Ibn Al-Mubārak, using both his hands.

وَصَافِحَ حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدِ ابْنِ الْمُبَارَكِ بِيَدَيْهِ.

6265. Narrated Ibn Mas'ūd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ taught me the *Tashah-hud* as he taught me a *Sūrah* from the Qur'ān, while my hand was between his hands. (*Tashah-hud* was) all the compliments and the *Ṣalāt* (prayers) and the good things are due to Allāh. Peace be on you, O Prophet; and Allāh's Mercy and Blessings be on you. Peace be on us and on the true pious slaves of Allāh, I testify that "*Lā ilāha illallāh*" (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh) and I also testify that Muḥammad is His slave and His Messenger. [We used to recite this in the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)] during the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ, but when he had died, we used to say, "Peace be on the Prophet ﷺ." (See H. 831)

٦٢٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَيْفٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُجَاهِدًا يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَخْبَرَةَ أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ مَسْعُودٍ يَقُولُ: عَلَّمَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَكَفَى بَيْنَ كَفَيْهِ التَّشَهُدَ كَمَا يُعَلَّمُنِي السُّورَةَ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ: «التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ، وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ»، وَهُوَ بَيْنَ ظَهْرَانِنَا، فَلَمَّا قُضِيَ قُلْنَا: السَّلَامُ - يَعْنِي - عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [راجع: ٨٣١]