

will reply, 'No warner came to us.' Then Nūh will be asked, 'Who are your witnesses?' He will reply, '(My witnesses are) Muḥammad (ﷺ) and his followers.' Thereupon you (Muslims) will be brought and you will bear witness." Then the Prophet ﷺ recited:

"Thus We have made of you [true Muslims — real believers of Islāmic Monotheism, true followers of Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ and his *Sunna* (legal ways)], a just (and the best) nation, that you be witness over the mankind, and the Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ) a witness over you..." (V.2:143) (See H. 3339 and 4487)

(20) CHAPTER. If a governor or a ruler gives a verdict based on his own opinion and the verdict proves to be wrong and disagrees with the verdict of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, but he is unaware of that; then his verdict will be rejected.

And the Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever performs a (good) deed which we have not ordered anyone to do (or is not in accord with our religion of Islāmic Monotheism) then that deed will be rejected, and will not be accepted.

[See *Faṭḥ Al-Bārī*]

7350, 7351. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī and Abū Hurairah: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sent the brother of the tribe of Banī 'Adī Al-Anṣārī as governor of Khaibar. Then the man returned, bringing *Janīb* (a good kind of date). Allāh's Messenger ﷺ asked him, "Are all the dates of Khaibar like that?" He replied, "No, by Allāh, O Allāh's Messenger! We take one *Ṣā'* of these (good) dates for two *Ṣā'*s of mixed dates." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ then said, "Do

لَهُ: هَلْ بَلَغْتَ؟ فَيَقُولُ: نَعَمْ يَا رَبِّ، فَسَأَلَ أُمَّتَهُ: هَلْ بَلَغْتُمْ؟ فَيَقُولُونَ: مَا جَاءَنَا مِنْ نَذِيرٍ. فَيَقُولُ: مَنْ شَهِدُوكَ؟ فَيَقُولُ: مُحَمَّدٌ وَأُمَّتُهُ، فَيَجَاءُ بِكُمْ فَتَشْهَدُونَ". ثُمَّ قَرَأَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: ﴿وَكَذَلِكَ جَعَلْنَاكُمْ أُمَّةً وَسَطًا﴾ قَالَ: عَدْلًا ﴿لِنَكُونُوا شُهَدَاءَ عَلَى النَّاسِ وَيَكُونَ الرَّسُولُ عَلَيْكُمْ شَهِيدًا﴾ [البقرة: 143]. وَعَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ عَزْزَانَ حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِهَذَا.

[راجع: 3339]

(٢٠) بَابُ إِذَا اجْتَهَدَ الْعَامِلُ أَوْ الْحَاكِمُ فَأَخْطَأَ خِلَافَ الرَّسُولِ مِنْ غَيْرِ عِلْمٍ، فَحُكْمُهُ مَرْدُودٌ، لِقَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «مَنْ عَمِلَ عَمَلًا لَيْسَ عَلَيْهِ أَمْرُنَا فَهُوَ رَدٌّ»

٧٣٥٠، ٧٣٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا

إِسْمَاعِيلُ، عَنْ أَخِيهِ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ بْنِ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ سَعِيدَ بْنَ الْمُسَيَّبِ يُحَدِّثُ: أَنَّ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ وَأَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ حَدَّثَاهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَعَثَ أَخَا بَنِي عَدِيٍّ

not do so [as it is a kind of *Ribā* (usury)]. You should either take one *Ṣā'* of this (kind) for one *Ṣā'* of the other; or sell one kind and then buy with its price the other kind (of dates), and you should do the same in weighing." [See *Ribā* in the glossary] (See H. 2170, 2174 and 2201)

الأنصاري واستعمله على خيبر، فقدم بتمر جنيب، فقال له رسول الله ﷺ: «أكل تمر خيبر كذا؟» قال: لا، والله يا رسول الله، إننا لنتسرى الصاع بالصاعين من الجمع. فقال رسول الله ﷺ: «لا تفعلوا، ولكن مثلاً بمثل، أو يئعوا هذا واشتروا بئمنه من هذا، وكذلك الميزان».

[راجع: ٢٢٠٢، ٢٢٠١]

(21) CHAPTER. The reward of the judge for giving a verdict according to the best of his knowledge and whether his verdict was right (according to Allāh or His Messenger's verdict) or wrong (i.e., did not agree with the verdict of Allāh and His Messenger).

(٢١) باب أجر الحاكم إذا اجتهد فأصاب أو أخطأ

7352. Narrated 'Amr bin Al-'Āṣ that he heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, "If a judge gives a verdict according to the best of his knowledge and his verdict is correct (i.e., agrees with Allāh and His Messenger's verdict), he will receive a double reward, and if he gives a verdict according to the best of his knowledge and his verdict is wrong (i.e., against that of Allāh and His Messenger) even then he will get a reward."

٧٣٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يَزِيدَ الْمُقْرِيُّ الْمَكِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَيْوَةُ بْنُ شُرَيْحٍ: حَدَّثَنِي يَزِيدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قَيْسٍ مَوْلَى عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِذَا حَكَمَ الْحَاكِمُ فَاجْتَهَدَ ثُمَّ أَصَابَ فَلَهُ أَجْرَانِ، وَإِذَا حَكَمَ فَاجْتَهَدَ ثُمَّ أَخْطَأَ فَلَهُ أَجْرٌ».

قال: فَحَدَّثْتُ بِهِذَا الْحَدِيثَ أَبَا بَكْرٍ بْنَ عَمْرِو بْنِ حَزْمٍ فَقَالَ: هَكَذَا حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ.

وَقَالَ عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ الْمُطَّلِبِ،

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِثْلَهُ.

(22) CHAPTER. The refutation of the claim of those who say, "All the legal decisions and verdicts given by the Prophet ﷺ were apparent (i.e., known to all people)." And the fact that some of the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ did not witness certain deeds or did not hear certain sayings of the Prophet ﷺ and other Islāmic matters.

(٢٢) بَابُ الْحُجَّةِ عَلَى مَنْ قَالَ: إِنَّ أَحْكَامَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ كَانَتْ ظَاهِرَةً، وَمَا كَانَ يَغِيبُ بَعْضُهُمْ مِنْ مَشَاهِدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَأُمُورِ الْإِسْلَامِ

7353. Narrated 'Ubaid bin 'Umar: Abū Mūsā asked permission to enter upon 'Umar, but seeing that he was busy, he went away. 'Umar then said, "Didn't I hear the voice of 'Abdullāh bin Qais (i.e., Abū Mūsā)? Allow him to come in." He was called in and 'Umar said to him, "What made you do what you did?" He replied, "We have been instructed thus by the Prophet ﷺ⁽¹⁾." 'Umar said, "Bring proof (witness) for this, otherwise I will do such and such to you." Then 'Abdullāh bin Qais went to a gathering of the *Anṣār* (looking for witness) who then said, "None but the youngest of us will give the witness for it." So Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī got up and said, "We used to be instructed thus (by the Prophet ﷺ)." 'Umar said, "This order of the Prophet ﷺ remained hidden from me. Business in the market kept me busy."

٧٣٥٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَطَاءٌ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ قَالَ: اسْتَأْذَنَ أَبُو مُوسَى عَلَى عُمَرَ فَكَأَنَّهُ وَجَدَهُ مَشْغُولًا فَرَجَعَ فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: أَلَمْ أَسْمَعْ صَوْتَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ؟ ائْتِنَا لَهُ. فِدْعِي لَهُ فَقَالَ: مَا حَمَلَكَ عَلَى مَا صَنَعْتَ؟ فَقَالَ: إِنَّا كُنَّا نُؤَمِّرُ بِهِذَا قَالَ: فَأْتِنِي عَلَى هَذَا بَيِّنَةٍ، أَوْ لَا فَعَلَنَّ بِكَ. فَانْطَلَقَ إِلَى مَجْلِسِ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ فَقَالُوا: لَا يَشْهَدُ إِلَّا أَصَاغِرُنَا، فَقَامَ أَبُو سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيُّ فَقَالَ: قَدْ كُنَّا نُؤَمِّرُ بِهِذَا. فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: خَفِيَ عَلَيَّ هَذَا مِنْ أَمْرِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. أَلْهَانِي الصَّفْقُ بِالْأَسْوَاقِ. [راجع: ٢٠٦٢]

7354. Narrated Al-A'raj: Abū Hurairah said, "You people claim that Abū Hurairah narrates many narrations of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. (Anyhow) with Allāh will be our appointment⁽²⁾. I was a poor man, and

٧٣٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنِي الرَّهْرِيُّ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ مِنَ الْأَعْرَجِ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: إِنَّكُمْ تَزْعُمُونَ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ

(1) (H.7353) i.e., to ask permission three times, and if not granted, one should leave.

(2) (H.7354) "On the Day of Judgement we will know whether you are right or I."

used to stick to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ contented with what will fill my stomach, and the *Muhājirūn* (emigrants) used to be busy trading in the markets, and the *Anṣār* used to be busy looking after their properties. One day, I heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, 'Who will spread his *Ridā*' (a garment covering the upper part of the body) till I finished my speech and then fold it, (i.e., wrap it over his body), in which case he will never forget anything he had heard from me.' So I spread my garment which I was wearing; and by Him Who sent Muḥammad (ﷺ) with the Truth, ever since, I have never forgotten whatever I heard from him (the Prophet ﷺ)." [See Vol.1, *Hadūth* No. 118 and 119.]

يُكْثِرُ الْحَدِيثَ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَاللَّهُ الْمَوْعِدُ، إِنِّي كُنْتُ أَمْرًا مِسْكِينًا أَلْزَمَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَيَّ مِلءَ بَطْنِي، وَكَانَ الْمُهَاجِرُونَ يَشْغَلُهُمُ الصَّفْقُ بِالْأَسْوَاقِ، وَكَانَتِ الْأَنْصَارُ يَشْغَلُهُمُ الْقِيَامُ عَلَى أَمْوَالِهِمْ، فَشَهِدْتُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ وَقَالَ: «مَنْ يَبْسُطُ رِدَاءَهُ حَتَّى أَفْضِي مَقَالَتِي ثُمَّ يَقْبِضَهُ فَلَمْ يَنْسَ شَيْئًا سَمِعَهُ مِنِّي»، فَبَسَطْتُ بُرْدَةً كَانَتْ عَلَيَّ، فَوَالَّذِي بَعَثَهُ بِالْحَقِّ مَا نَسِيتُ شَيْئًا سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْهُ. [راجع: ١١٨]

(23) CHAPTER. Whoever thinks that if the Prophet ﷺ did not disapprove of something (said or done in his presence), his silence indicated that it was permissible, but if another person faced a similar situation, his silence should not be taken as a sign of his agreement.

(٢٣) بَابٌ مَنْ رَأَى تَرْكَ التَّكْرِيرِ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حُجَّةً، لَا مِنْ غَيْرِ الرَّسُولِ

7355. Narrated Muḥammad bin Al-Munkadir: I saw Jābir bin 'Abdullāh swearing by Allāh that Ibn Ṣaiyyād was *Dajjāl*. I said to Jābir, "How can you swear by Allāh?" Jābir said, "I have heard 'Umar swearing by Allāh regarding this matter in the presence of the Prophet ﷺ and the Prophet ﷺ did not disapprove of it."⁽¹⁾

٧٣٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُتَكَدِّرِ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَحْلِفُ بِاللَّهِ أَنْ إِبْنَ الصَّيَّادِ الدَّجَالُ، قُلْتُ: تَحْلِفُ بِاللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ يَحْلِفُ عَلَيَّ ذَلِكَ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَلَمْ يُنْكِرْهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ.

(1) (H.7355) Perhaps Jābir and 'Umar thought that Ibn Ṣaiyyād will be of the minor *Dajjāl*, who will be thirty or more according to the Prophet's saying, and who will appear before the appearance of the real (major) *Dajjāl*.

(24) CHAPTER. The laws that are inferred from certain evidences and what the meaning of an evidence is, and how it is explained.

The Prophet ﷺ talked about horses and similar things, and then he was asked about donkeys, and he drew their attention to the Statement of Allāh تعالى:

“So whosoever does good equal to the weight of an atom (or a small ant) shall see it.” (V.99:7)

And when the Prophet ﷺ was asked about (the eating of) mastigures, he replied, “I do not eat it, nor do I prohibit it.” Besides, mastigure’s meat was eaten from the table-sheet of the Prophet ﷺ, therefore Ibn ‘Abbās concluded from that, that it (i.e., mastigure’s meat) is not prohibited to eat.

7356. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Horses may be used for three purposes: For a man they may be a source of reward (in the Hereafter); for yet another, a means of protection; and for another, a source of sin. The man for whom they are a source of reward, is the one who keeps them for (Jihād in) Allāh’s Cause and ties them with long ropes and lets them graze in a pasture or garden. Whatever those long ropes allow them to eat of that pasture or garden, will be written as good deeds for him and if they break their ropes and run one or two mounds, then all their footsteps and dung will be written as good deeds for him, and if they pass a river and drink from it, though he has had no intention of watering them, even then, that will be written as good deeds for him. So such horses are a source of reward for that man. For the man who keeps horses for his livelihood in order not to ask others for help or beg his bread, and at the same time he does not forget Allāh’s Right

(٢٤) بَابُ الْأَحْكَامِ الَّتِي تُعْرَفُ بِالذَّلَائِلِ، وَكَيْفَ مَعْنَى الدَّلَالَةِ وَتَفْسِيرُهَا؟

وَقَدْ أَخْبَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَمْرَ الْخَيْلِ وَغَيْرِهَا، ثُمَّ سُئِلَ عَنِ الْحُمُرِ فَذَلَّهِمْ عَلَى قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ﴾ [الزلزلة: ٧] وَسُئِلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَنِ الضَّبِّ فَقَالَ: «لَا أَكُلُهُ وَلَا أَحْرُمُهُ»، وَأَكِلَ عَلَى مَائِدَةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ الضَّبُّ. فَاسْتَدَلَّ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ بِأَنَّهُ لَيْسَ بِحَرَامٍ.

٧٣٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ:

حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحِ السَّمَانِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْخَيْلُ لِثَلَاثَةٍ: لِرَجُلٍ أَجْرٌ، وَلِرَجُلٍ سِتْرٌ، وَعَلَى رَجُلٍ وَزْرٌ. فَأَمَّا الَّذِي لَهُ أَجْرٌ فَرَجُلٌ رَبَّطَهَا فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ فَأَطَالَ فِي مَرْجٍ أَوْ رَوْضَةٍ، فَمَا أَصَابَتْ فِي طِيلِهَا ذَلِكَ الْمَرْجِ وَالرَّوْضَةِ كَانَ لَهُ حَسَنَاتٍ. وَلَوْ أَنَّهَا قَطَعَتْ طِيلَهَا فَاسْتَتَتْ شَرَفًا أَوْ شَرْفِينَ كَانَتْ آثَارُهَا وَأَرْوَاهَا حَسَنَاتٍ لَهُ. وَلَوْ أَنَّهَا مَرَّتْ بِنَهْرٍ فَشَرِبَتْ مِنْهُ وَلَمْ يَرِدْ أَنْ تُسْقَى بِهِ كَانَ ذَلِكَ حَسَنَاتٍ لَهُ، وَهِيَ لِذَلِكَ الرَّجُلِ

(i.e., pays *Zakāt*) of what he earns through them and of their backs (that he presents it to be used in *Jihād* in Allāh's Cause), such horses are a shelter for him (from poverty). For the man who keeps them just out of pride and for showing off, they are a source of sin." Then Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was asked about donkeys. He said, "Allāh has not revealed anything to me regarding them except this comprehensive Verse:

"So whosoever does good equal to the weight of an atom (or a small ant) shall see it. And whosoever does evil equal to the weight of an atom (or a small ant) shall see it." (V.99:7,8)

7357. Narrated 'Aishah رضي الله عنها: A woman asked the Prophet ﷺ about the periods: How to take a bath after the periods. He said, "Take a perfumed piece of cloth and clean yourself with it." She said, "How shall I clean myself with it, O Allāh's Messenger?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Clean yourself with it." Then I knew what Allāh's Messenger ﷺ meant. So I pulled her aside and explained it to her.

أَجْرًا. وَرَجُلٌ رَبَطَهَا تَعْنِيًا وَتَعْمَفًا، وَلَمْ يَنْسَ حَقَّ اللَّهِ فِي رِقَابِهَا وَلَا ظُهُورِهَا، فَهِيَ لَهُ سِتْرٌ. وَرَجُلٌ رَبَطَهَا فَخِرًا وَرِبَاءً فَهِيَ عَلَى ذَلِكَ وَزْرٌ، وَسُئِلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْحُمْرِ، قَالَ: «مَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَيَّ فِيهَا إِلَّا هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ الْفَائِدَةَ الْجَامِعَةَ ﴿فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ﴾ (٧)، وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ﴾ (٨) ﴿[الزلزلة: ٧-٨]» [راجع: ٢٣٧١].

٧٣٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورِ بْنِ صَفِيَّةَ، عَنْ أُمِّهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: أَنَّ امْرَأَةً سَأَلَتِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ. حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ هُوَ ابْنُ عُقْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْفَضِيلُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّمِيمِيُّ، عَنْ مَنْصُورِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي أُمِّي، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ امْرَأَةً سَأَلَتِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عَنِ الْحَيْضِ، كَيْفَ تَغْتَسِلُ مِنْهُ؟ قَالَ: «تَأْخُذِينَ فِرْصَةَ مُمَسَّكَةٍ فَتَوَضَّئِينَ بِهَا». قَالَتْ: كَيْفَ أَتَوَضَّأُ بِهَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «تَوَضَّئِينَ بِهَا»، قَالَتْ: كَيْفَ أَتَوَضَّأُ بِهَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «تَوَضَّئِينَ بِهَا». قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ، فَعَرَفْتُ الَّذِي يُرِيدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَجَدَّبْتُهَا إِلَيَّ فَعَلَّمْتُهَا. [راجع: ٣١٤]

7358. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: Umm Hufaid bint Al-Hārith bin Hazn

٧٣٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ

presented the Prophet ﷺ with some butter, dried yoghurt and mastigures as a gift. The Prophet ﷺ then asked for a meal (mastigures, etc. to be put) and it was eaten over his dining table-cloth, but the Prophet ﷺ did not eat of it, as he had aversion to it. But if it had been illegal to eat, it would not have been eaten over his dining table cloth nor would he have ordered that (mastigures meat) to be eaten.

إسماعيل: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بَشِيرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ أُمَّ حُنَيْدٍ بِنْتَ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ حَزْنٍ أَهَدَتْ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ سَمْنًا وَأَقْطًا وَأَضْبًا، فَدَعَا بِهِنَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَأَكَلْنَ عَلَى مَائِدَتِهِ، فَتَرَكَهِنَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ كَالْمَقْتَدِرِ لَهُنَّ، وَلَوْ كُنَّ حَرَامًا مَا أُكَلْنَ عَلَى مَائِدَتِهِ، وَلَا أَمَرَ بِأَكْلِهِنَّ.

[راجع: ٢٥٧٥]

7359. Narrated Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Whoever has eaten garlic or onion, should keep away from us, or should keep away from our mosque and should stay at his home.” Ibn Wahb said, “Once a plate-full of cooked vegetables was brought to the Prophet ﷺ at Badr. Detecting a bad smell from it, he asked about the dish and was informed of the kinds of vegetables it contained. He then said, “Bring it near,” and so it was brought near to one of his Companions who was with him. When the Prophet ﷺ saw it, he disliked eating it and said (to his Companions), “Eat, for I talk in secret to ones whom you do not talk to.”⁽¹⁾

٧٣٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءُ بْنُ أَبِي رِيَّاحٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَكَلَ ثُومًا أَوْ بَصَلًا فَلْيَعْتَزِلْنَا - أَوْ لِيَعْتَزِلْ مَسْجِدَنَا - وَلْيَعْتَزِدْ فِي بَيْتِهِ». وَإِنَّهُ أَتَى بَدْرًا - قَالَ ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: يَعْنِي طَبَقًا فِيهِ خَضِرَاتٌ مِنْ بُقُولٍ - فَوَجَدَ لَهَا رِيحًا فَسَأَلَ عَنْهَا فَأُخْبِرَ بِمَا فِيهَا مِنَ الْبُقُولِ، فَقَالَ: «فَرَّبُوهَا»، فَفَرَّبُوهَا إِلَى بَعْضِ أَصْحَابِهِ كَانَ مَعَهُ. فَلَمَّا رَأَاهُ كَرِهَ أَكْلَهَا قَالَ: «كُلْ فَإِنِّي أَنَا جِي مَنْ لَا تُنَاجِي».

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عُفَيْرٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ وَهَبٍ: يَقْدِرُ فِيهِ خَضِرَاتٌ. وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ اللَّيْثُ وَأَبُو صَفْوَانَ عَنْ يُونُسَ قِصَّةَ الْقِدْرِ، فَلَا أُدْرِي هُوَ مِنْ قَوْلِ الرَّهْرِيِّ أَوْ فِي

الْحَدِيثِ. [راجع: ٨٥٤]

(1) (H.7359) The Prophet ﷺ talks to the angels (e.g., Angel Gabriel) during the Divine Revelation. See *Fath Al-Bari*.

7360. Narrated Jubair bin Mu'tim : A lady came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and she talked to him about something, and he gave her some order. She said, "O Allāh's Messenger! If I should not find you?" He said, "If you should not find me, then go to Abū Bakr." Ibrāhīm bin Sa'd said, "As if she meant the death (of the Prophet ﷺ)."

٧٣٦٠ - حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي وَعَمِّي، قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ أَبِيهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ: أَنَّ أَبَاهُ جُبَيْرَ بْنَ مُطْعِمٍ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ امْرَأَةً مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ أَتَتْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَكَلَّمَتْهُ فِي شَيْءٍ فَأَمَرَهَا بِأَمْرٍ فَقَالَتْ: أَرَأَيْتَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنْ لَمْ أَجِدْكَ، قَالَ: «إِنْ لَمْ تَجِدِينِي فَأْتِي أَبَا بَكْرٍ». زَادَ الْحُمَيْدِيُّ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: كَأَنَّهَا تَعْنِي الْمَوْتَ. [راجع: ٣٦٥٩]

(25) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ: "Do not ask the people of the Scripture (Jews and Christians) about anything."

(٢٥) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «لَا تَسْأَلُوا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ عَنْ شَيْءٍ»

7361. Narrated Ḥumaid bin 'Abdur-Raḥmān that he heard Mu'āwiyā talking to a group of people from Quraysh at Al-Madīna, and on mentioning Ka'b Al-Aḥbār, he said, "He was one of the most truthful of those who used to talk about the people of the Scripture, yet we used to detect certain faults in his information."

٧٣٦١ - وَقَالَ أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: سَمِعَ مُعَاوِيَةَ يُحَدِّثُ رَهْطًا مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ بِالْمَدِينَةِ، وَذَكَرَ كَعْبَ الْأَخْبَارِ فَقَالَ: إِنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَصْدَقِ هَؤُلَاءِ الْمُحَدِّثِينَ الَّذِينَ يُحَدِّثُونَ عَنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ، وَإِنْ كُنَّا - مَعَ ذَلِكَ - لَنَبْلُو عَلَيْهِ الْكَذِبَ.

7362. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The people of the Scripture (Jews and Christians) used to read the *Taurāt* (Torah) in Hebrew and then explain it in Arabic to the Muslims. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said (to the Muslims), "Do not believe the people of the Scripture, nor disbelieve them, but say, 'We believe in Allāh and whatever is revealed to us, and whatever is revealed to you.'"

٧٣٦٢ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عَمَرَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْمُبَارِكِ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ أَهْلُ الْكِتَابِ يَقْرَأُونَ التَّوْرَةَ بِالْعِبْرَانِيَّةِ، وَيُفَسِّرُونَهَا بِالْعَرَبِيَّةِ لِأَهْلِ

الإسلام. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تُصَدِّقُوا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ وَلَا تُكَذِّبُوهُمْ، وَقُولُوا: ﴿ءَامَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْنَا وَمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ﴾ الْآيَةَ». [راجع: ٤٤٨٥]

٧٣٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ شِيهَابٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: كَيْفَ تَسْأَلُونَ أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ عَنْ شَيْءٍ وَكِتَابِكُمْ الَّذِي أُنزِلَ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَحَدَتْ؟ تَقْرؤُهُ مُحَضًّا لَمْ يُشَبَّ. وَقَدْ حَدَّثَكُمْ أَنَّ أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ بَدَّلُوا كِتَابَ اللَّهِ وَغَيْرُوهُ، وَكَتَبُوا بِأَيْدِيهِمْ الْكِتَابَ، وَقَالُوا: هُوَ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ، لِيَشْتَرُوا بِهِ ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا. لَا يَنْهَأكُمْ مَا جَاءَكُمْ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ عَنْ مَسْأَلَتِهِمْ؟ لَا وَاللَّهِ مَا رَأَيْنَا مِنْهُمْ رَجُلًا يَسْأَلُكُمْ عَنِ الَّذِي أُنزِلَ عَلَيْكُمْ. [راجع: ٢٦٨٥]

7363. Narrated 'Ubaidullāh: Ibn 'Abbās said, "Why do you ask the people of the Scripture (Jews and Christians) about anything while your Book (the Qur'an) which has been revealed to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ is newer and the latest? You read it pure, undistorted and unchanged, and Allāh has told you that the people of the Scripture changed their Scripture and distorted it, and wrote the scripture with their own hands and said, 'It is from Allāh,' to sell it for a little gain. Does not the knowledge which has come to you prevent you from asking them about anything? No, by Allāh, we have never seen any man from them asking you regarding what has been revealed to you!"

(26) CHAPTER. It is disliked to differ.

7364. Narrated Jundab bin 'Abdullāh: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Recite (and study) the Qur'an as long as your hearts are in agreement as to its interpretation and meanings, but when you have differences regarding its interpretation and meanings, then you should stop reciting it (for the time being)." [See *Hadīth* No.5061]

(٢٦) بَابُ كَرَاهِيَةِ الْإِخْتِلَافِ

٧٣٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ، عَنْ سَلَامِ بْنِ أَبِي مُطِيعٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عِمْرَانَ الْجَوْنِيِّ، عَنْ جُنْدَبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اِقْرؤُوا الْقُرْآنَ مَا اتَّفَقْتُمْ قُلُوبُكُمْ، فَإِذَا اِخْتَلَفْتُمْ فَاقْوَمُوا عَنْهُ». قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: سَمِعَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ سَلَامًا.

[راجع: ٥٠٦٠]

7365. Narrated Jundab bin 'Abdullāh: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Recite (and study) the Qur'ān as long as your hearts are in agreement as to its meanings, but if you have differences as regards its meaning, (then for the time being) stop reading it."

٧٣٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عِمْرَانَ الْجَوْنِيُّ، عَنْ جُنْدَبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَقْرُوا الْقُرْآنَ مَا اتَّفَقْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ قُلُوبُكُمْ، فَإِذَا ائْتَلَفْتُمْ فَقُومُوا عَنْهُ».

قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: وَقَالَ يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَارُونَ، عَنْ هَارُونَ الْأَعْوَرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عِمْرَانَ، عَنْ جُنْدَبِ بْنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [راجع: ٥٠٦٠]

7366. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: When the time of the death of the Prophet ﷺ approached⁽¹⁾ while there were some men in the house, and among them was 'Umar bin Al-Khattāb, the Prophet ﷺ said, "Come near, let me write for you a writing after which you will never go astray." 'Umar said, "The Prophet ﷺ is seriously ill, and you have the Qur'ān, so Allāh's Book is sufficient for us." The people in the house differed and disputed. Some of them said, "Come near so that Allāh's Messenger may write for you a writing after which you will not go astray," while some of them said what 'Umar said. When they differed greatly and there was a hue and cry before the Prophet ﷺ, he said to them, "Go away (and leave me alone)." Ibn 'Abbās used to say: It was a great disaster that their difference and noise prevented Allāh's Messenger ﷺ from writing that writing for them⁽²⁾.

٧٣٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُيَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا حَضَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، قَالَ: وَفِي الْبَيْتِ رِجَالٌ فِيهِمْ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ، قَالَ: «هَلُمَّ أَكْتُبْ لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لَنْ تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ»، قَالَ عُمَرُ: إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ غَلَبَهُ الْوَجَعُ. وَعِنْدَكُمْ الْقُرْآنُ. فَحَسْبُنَا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ. وَاخْتَلَفَ أَهْلُ الْبَيْتِ اخْتِصَمُوا، فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَقُولُ: قَرُّوا بِكُتُبِ لَكُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ كِتَابًا لَنْ تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَقُولُ مَا قَالَ عُمَرُ. فَلَمَّا أَكْثَرُوا اللَّغَطَ وَالْإِخْتِلَافَ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «قُومُوا عَنِّي». قَالَ عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ: فَكَانَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ

(1) (H.7366) See Volume 1, *Hadīth* No.114.

(2) (H.7366) The fact that the Prophet ﷺ did not contradict 'Umar's statement indicates that he approved of his opinion. See Vol.1, *Hadīth* No. 114.