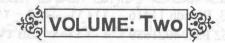


The Translation of the Meanings of

## Al-Lu'lu'wal-Marjân

Arabic-English

A Collection of Agreed upon Ahadith from Al-Bukhari and Muslim



Compiled by:

Fuwad Abdul Baqi

Translated by:

الدكتور محمد محسن خان

Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan

Islamic University, Al-Madina Al-Munawwara



**Dar-us-Salam Publications** 

Riyadh-Saudi Arabia

بندارهم ارجيم

المالين المالية المالي

### إلى من يهمه الأمر

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته،أما بعد:

فإن الرئاسة العامة لإدارات البحوث العلمية والإفتاء والدعوة والإرشاد بالمملكة العربية السعودية تقرر أن الدكتور محمد تقى الدين الهلالي والدكتور محمد محسن خان قد قاما بترجمة معاني القرآن الكريم وصحيح الإمام البخاري وكتاب اللؤلؤ والمرجان فيها اتفق عليه البخاري ومسلم إلى اللغة الإنجليزية ترجمة صحيحة وذلك أثناء عملها في الجامعة الإسلامية بالمدينة المنورة، فلا مانع من الفسح لهذه الكتب بالدخول إلى المملكة وتداولها لعدم المحذور فيها والله ولى التوفيق.

وصلى الله وسلم على نبينا محمد وآله وصحبه.

الرئيس العام لإدارات البحوث العلمية والإفتاء والدعوة والإرشاد



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الطبعة الأولى ١٤١٦هـ First Edition 1995

### Supervised by: ABDUL MALIK MUJAHID

Published by:

دار السلام للنشر Dar-us-Salam Publications

ص. ب. ٢٢٧٤٣ - الرياض ١١٤١٦ ١١٤١١ P.O.Box 22743, Riyadh 11416

ت: ۲۰۲۹ فاکس ۴۰۲۱۲۰۹ فاکس ۴۰۲۱۲۰۹ فاکس ۴۰۲۱۲۰۹

المملكة العربية السعودية Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

ح مكتبة دار السلام ، ١٤١٦هـ فهرسة مكتبة الملك فهد الوطنية أثناء النشر

خان ، محمد محسن

اللؤلؤء والمرجان فيما إتفق عليه الشيخان:عربي - إنجليزي. - الرياض.

... ص ؛ ...سم

ردمك ٨-٢٦-٧٤٠-١٩٩١ ( مجموعة )

( Y = ) 997 · - Y £ · - 7 A - £

١- الحديث الصحيح أ- العنوان

17/1750

ديوى ٢٣٥

رقم الإيداع: ١٦/١٦٣٥

ردمد: ۸-۲۱-۷٤۰-۱۹۹۱ (مجموعة)

3-17-34-189 ( 77 )

### THE BOOKS OF AL-LU'LU' WAL MARJÂN

- 1. THE BOOK OF BELIEF (FAITH)
- 2. THE BOOK OF AT-TAHÂRA (PURIFICATION)
- 3. THE BOOK OF MENSES
- 4. THE BOOK OF AS-SALÂT (THE PRAYER)
- 5. THE BOOK OF MOSQUES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.
- 6. THE BOOK OF *SALÂT* (PRAYER) OF TRAVELLERS AND ITS *TAQSIR* (SHORTENING)
- 7. THE BOOK OF JUMU'A (FRIDAY)
- 8. THE BOOK OF SALÂT AL 'EIDAIN (TWO 'EID FESTIVAL PRAYERS).
- 9. THE BOOK OF SALÂT AL-ISTISQÂ' (i.e. to offer a two Rak'â prayer and then to invoke Allâh for rain at times of draught)
- 10. THE BOOK OF SALÂT AL-KUSÛF (ECLIPSE PRAYER)
- 11. THE BOOK OF FUNERALS (AL-JANÂ'IZ)
- 12. THE BOOK OF ZAKÂT
- 13. THE BOOK OF AS-SIYÂM (THE FASTING)
- 14. THE BOOK OF *I'TIKÂF*
- 15.THE BOOK OF HAJJ (PILGRIMAGE TO MAKKA)
- 16. THE BOOK OF NIKÂH (WEDLOCK)
- 17. THE BOOK OF AR-RADA' (SUCKLING FOSTER RELATIONS)
- 18. THE BOOK OF DIVORCE
- 19. THE BOOK OF AL-LI' $\hat{A}N$  (An oath taken by both the wife and the husband when he accuses his wife for comitting illegal sexual intercourse)
- 20. THE BOOK OF MANUMISSION (OF SLAVES)
- 21.THE BOOK OF SALES (BARGAINS)
- 22. THE BOOK OF *AL-MASÂQA* (ABOUT THE DISTRIBUTION OF WATER)
- 23. THE BOOK OF AL-FARÂ'ID (THE LAWS OF INHERITANCE)
- 24. THE BOOK OF GIFTS
- 25. THE BOOK OF AL-WASIYYA (WILLS AND TESTAMENTS)
- 26. THE BOOK OF VOWS
- 27. THE BOOK OF OATHS
- 28. THE BOOK OF AL-QASÂMA [The oath taken by fifty men (of the defendant) regarding a murder case when no evidence is available]
- 29. THE BOOK OF AL-HUDÛD (Allâh's set limits and prescribed punishment for different crimes and sins)



### لمن يهمه الأمر

الدكتور محمد تقي الدين الهلالي:

الدكتور محمد محسن خان:

تقرر الأمانة العامة للجامعة الإسلامية بالمدينة المنورة أن المذكورين بعاليه كانا من ضمن العاملين بالجامعة. وأنها قد قاما أثناء ذلك بترجمة معاني القرآن الكريم باللغة الإنجليزية وترجمة صحيح البخاري بها أيضاً.

ولقد سدت بحمد الله فراغاً كبيراً يحتاج العالم الإسلامي لملئه. كما أن المذكورين يمتازان بحسن العقيدة السليمة من الشوائب، وبالصفات الحميدة.

وبناء على الرغبة أعطيا هذه الشهادة، والله ولي التوفيق. وصلى الله وسلم وبارك على نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه.

الأمين العام للجامعة

عمر محمد فلاته



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In the Name of Allâh, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful.

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999. Narrated 'Ibn 'Umar بنهم الله عنهما : The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم concluded a contract with the people of Khaibar to utilize the land on the conditon that half the produce of fruits or vegetation would be their share. The Prophet used to give his wives one hundred Wasq each, eighty Wasq of dates and twenty Wasq of barley. (When 'Umar became the Caliph) he gave the wives of the Prophet صلى الله عليه the option of either having the land and water as their share or carrying on the previous practice. Some of them choose the land and some choose the Wasq, and 'Âisha ضي الله عنها, choose the land. (Sahîh Al-Bukhâri, Hadîth No. 521, Vol. 3)

1000. Narrated Ibn 'Umar فيهما: 'Umar رضى الله عنه expelled the Jews and the Christians from Hijâz. When Allâh's Messenger ملے اللہ علیہ وسلم had conquered Khaibar, he wanted to expel the Jews from it as its land became the property of Allâh, His Messenger, and the Muslims. Allah's Messenger صلي الله intended to expel the Jews but they requested him to let them stay there on the condition that they would do the labour and get half of the produce (of the land they cultivate). told صلى الله عليه وسلم told them, "We will let you stay on this condition, as long as we wish." So, they

(١) بَابُ: الْمُسَاقَاةِ وَالْمُعَامَلَةِ بِجُزْءِ مِنَ الثَّمَرِ وَالزَّرْعِ

999 - حَدِيثُ ابْن عُمَرَ رضي الله منهما، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ عَلِيَّةٍ عَامَلَ خَيْبَرَ بِشَطْرِ مًا يَخْرُجُ مِنْهَا مِنْ ثَمَرِ أَوْ زَرْع، فَكَانَ يُعْطِي أَزْوَاجَهُ مِائَةَ وَسْقِ: ثَمَانُونَ وَسْقَ تَمْر، وَعِشْرُونَ وَ سْقَ شَعِيرِ؛ فَقَسَمَ عُمَرُ خَيْبَرَ فَخَيَّرَ أَزْوَاجَ النَّبِيِّ عَيْلِهُ أَنْ يُقْطِعَ لَهُنَّ مِنَ الْمَاءِ وَالأَرْضِ أَوْ يُمْضِى لَهُنَّ، فَمِنْهُنَّ مَنِ اخْتَارَ الأَرْضَ وَمِنْهُنَّ مَن اخْتَارَ الْوَسْقَ، وَكَانَتْ عَائِشَةُ اخْتَارَتِ الأَرْضَ.

١٠٠٠ - حَدِيثُ ابْن عُمَرَ، أَنَّ عُمَرَ ابْنَ الْخَطَّابِ رضي (لله عنه، أَجْلَى الْيَهُودَ وَالنَّصَارَى مِنْ أَرْضِ الْحِجَازِ. وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لَمَّا ظَهَرَ عَلَى خَيْبَرَ أَرَادَ إِخْرَاجَ الْيَهُودِ مِنْهَا، وَكَانَتِ الأَرْضُ وَلِلْمُسْلِمِينَ، وَأَرَادَ إِخْرَاجَ منْهَا، فَسَأَلَت الْنَهُودُ رَسُولَ الله عَلَيْهُ لِيُقِرَّهُمْ بِهَا أَنْ يَكْفُوا عَمَلُهَا

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the other was saying, "By Allâh, I will not do so." Allâh's Messenger ملى الله عليه, went out to them and said, "Who is the one who was swearing by Allâh that he would not do a favour?" That man said, "I am that person, O Allâh's Messenger! I will give my opponent whatever he wishes." (Sahîh Al-Bukhâri, Hadîth No. 868, Vol. 3)

رضي الله Malik الله Narrated Ka'b bin Malik : In the mosque I asked Ibn Abî Hadrad to pay the debts which he owed me, and our voices grew louder. Allâh's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم heard that while he was in his house. He came to us raising the curtain of his room and said, "O Ka'b!" I replied, "Labbaik, O Allâh's Messenger!" He said, "O Ka'b! Reduce your debt to one-half," gesturing with his hand. I said, "O Allâh's Messenger! I have done so. Then Allâh's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم said (to Ibn Abî Hadrad), "Get up and pay the debt to him." (Sahîh Al-Bukhâri, Hadîth No. 447, Vol. 1)

# CHAPTER 5. If the buyer becomes bankrupt and the seller finds the goods sold to the buyer intact, he can take it back.

1005. Narrated Abû Huraira رضي الله عند (حضي الله عند الله عند الله عند الله عند (عند Said, "If a man finds his very things with a bankrupt, he has more right to take them back than anyone else." (Sahîh Al-Bukhâri, Hadîth No. 587, Vol. 3)

(٥) بَابُ: مَنْ أَدْرَكَ مَا بَاعَهُ عِنْدَ الْمُشْتَرِي وَقَدْ أَفْلَسَ فَلَهُ الرُّجُوعُ فِيْهِ

الله عَلَيْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ عَلَيْ (أَوْ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ عَلَيْ (أَوْ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ عَلَيْ يَقُولُ): «مَنْ أَدْرَكَ مَالَهُ مِعْنِهِ عِنْدَ رَجُلٍ أَوْ إِنْسَانٍ قَدْ أَفْلَسَ فَهُوَ الْحَقُ بِهِ مِنْ غَيْرِهِ».

(i.e. Jews) kept on living there until 'Umar forced them to go towards Taimâ' and Arîhâ'. (Sahîh Al-Bukhâri, Hadîth No. 531, Vol. 3)

## CHAPTER 2. Superiority of planting trees and tilling of land.

1001. Narrated Anas bin Mâlik عند : Allâh's Messenger على الله عليه رسلم said, "There is none amongst the Muslims who plants a tree or sows seeds, and then a bird, or a person or an animal eats from it, but is regarded as an act of charity for him." (Sahîh Al-Bukhâri, Hadîth No. 513, Vol. 3)

## CHAPTER 3. Remission in payment of yield stricken by calamity.

1002. Narrated Anas bin Mâlik عند : Allâh's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم forbade the sale of fruits till they are almost ripe. He was asked what is meant by 'are almost ripe.' He replied, "Till they become red." Allâh's Messenger صلى further said, "If Allâh على spoiled the fruits, what right would one have to take the money of one's brother (i.e. other people)". (Sahîh Al-Bukhâri, Hadîth No. 403-A, Vol. 3)

## CHAPTER 4. Preference of making reduction in the debts.

1003. Narrated 'Âisha رضى الله عنها: Once Allâh's Messenger ملى الله عليه وسلم heard the loud voices of some opponents quarrelling at the door. One of them was appealing to the other to deduct his debt and asking him to be lenient but

نِصْفُ الثَّمَرِ، فَقَالَ لَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللهِ عَلَى ذَلِكَ مَا شِئْنَا» وَعَلَى ذَلِكَ مَا شِئْنَا» فَقَرُّوا بِهَا حَتَّى أَجْلاَهُمْ عُمَرُ إِلَى تَيْمَاءَ وَأَرِيحَاءَ.

### (٢) بَابُ: فَضْلِ الْغَرْسِ وَالزَّرْعِ

أَنَسِ رَضِي (للله عنه، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ عَلَيْةِ: «مَا مِنْ مُسْلِم يَعْلِيَةٍ: «مَا مِنْ مُسْلِم يَعْرِسُ غَرْسًا أَوْ يَزْرَعُ زَرْعًا فَيَأْكُلُ مِنْهُ طَيْرٌ أَوْ إِنْسَانٌ أَوْ بَهِيمَةٌ إِلاَّ كَانَ لَهُ بِهِ صَدَقَةٌ».

### (٣) بَاكِ: وَضْعِ الْجَوَائِحَ

الله عنه، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ، نَهِىٰ عَنْ مَالِكِ رَضِي اللهِ عَلَيْهِ، نَهَىٰ عَنْ بَيْعِ الثِّمَارِ حَتَّى تُزْهِيَ، فَقِيلَ لَهُ: وَمَا تُزْهِيَ؟ قَالَ: حَتَّى تَحْمَرَ ؛ فَقَالَ: وَأَرَأَيْتَ إِذَا مَنَعَ اللهُ الثَّمَرَةَ بِمَ يَأْخُذُ أَرَأَيْتَ إِذَا مَنَعَ اللهُ الثَّمَرَةَ بِمَ يَأْخُذُ أَحَدُكُمْ مَالَ أَخِيهِ؟».

## (٤) بَابُ: اسْتِحْبَابِ الْوَضْعِ مِنَ الدَّيْنِ

الله عنها، عَلَيْشَةً رضى (لله عنها، قَالَتْ: سَمِعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ صَوْتَ خَصُومٍ بِالْبَابِ عَالِيَةٍ أَصْوَاتُهُمَا، وَإِذَا أَحَدُهُمَا يَسْتَوْضِعُ الآخَرَ وَيَسْتَرْفِقُهُ فِي

him what he would not give Me before but for his vow.' "(Sahîh Al-Bukhâri, Hadîth No. 685, Vol. 8)

CHAPTER 4. Whosoever vowed to go on foot to the Ka'ba.

The Prophet ملى الله عليه وسلم saw an old man walking, supported by his two sons, and asked about him. The people informed him that he had vowed to go on foot (to the Ka'ba). He said, "Allâh عليه is not in need of this old man's torturing himself," and ordered him to ride. (Sahîh Al-Bukhâri, Hadîth No. 88, Vol. 3)

sister vowed to go on foot to the Ka'ba, and she asked me to take the verdict of the Prophet ملى الله عليه وسلم about it. So, I did and the Prophet ملى الله عليه وسلم said, "She should walk and also should ride." (Sahîh Al-Bukhâri, Hadîth No. 89, Vol. 3)

(٤) بَابُ: مَنْ نَذَرَ أَنْ يَمْشِيَ إِلَى الْكَعْبَةِ الْكَعْبَةِ الْكَعْبَةِ الْكَعْبَةِ الْكَعْبَةِ الْمَعْبَةِ الْمَعْبَةِ الْمَعْبَةِ الْمَعْبَةِ الْمَعْبَةِ الْمَعْبَةِ الْمَعْبَةِ الْمَعْبَةِ الْمُعْبَةِ الْمُعْبَقِ الْمُعْبَةِ الْمُعْبَقِ الْمُعْبَقِ الْمُعْبَقِ الْمُعْبَقِ الْمُعْبَعِينَ الْمُعْبَقِ الْمُعْبَعِينَ الْمُعْبَقِ الْمُعْبَقِ الْمُعْبِقِينَ الْمُعْبَقِ الْمُعْبَعِينَ الْمُعْبِقِ الْمُعْبِقِينَ الْمُعْبِقِينَ الْمُعْبِقِينَ الْمُعْبِقِينَ الْمُعْبِقِينَ الْمُعْبِقِينَ الْمُعْبِقِينَ الْمُعْبِقِينَ الْمُعْبِقِينَ الْمُعْبِعِلْمِ الْمُعْبِقِينَ الْمُعْمِقِينَ الْمُعْمِقِينَ الْمُعْبَعِينَا الْمُعْمِقِينَ الْمُعْمِعِينَ الْمُعْمِقِينَ الْمُعْمِقِينَ الْمُعْمِقِينَ الْمُعْمِعِينَ الْعِمِعِينَ الْمُعْمِعِينَ الْمُعْمِعِينَ الْمُعْمِعِينَ الْمُعْمِع

كتاب النذر

اَنَّ النَّبِيِّ عَلِيْتُ أَنَسِ رَضِى (للله عنه، أَنَّ النَّبِيِّ عَلِيْتُ رَأَى شَيْخًا يُهَادَى بَيْنَ النَّبِيِّ عَلَيْقِ رَأَى شَيْخًا يُهَادَى بَيْنَ الْبَيْهِ، قَالَ: «مَا بَالُ لَمْذَا؟» قَالُوا: نَذَرَ أَنْ يَمْشِيَ؛ قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللهَ عَنْ تَعْذِيبِ أَنْ يَمْشِيَ؛ قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللهَ عَنْ تَعْذِيبِ لَمْذَا نَفْسَهُ لَغَنِيُّ» وَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَرْكَبَ.

أَلَ: نَذَرَتْ أُخْتِي أَنْ تَمْشِيَ إَلَى بَيْتِ عَامِرٍ، قَالَ: نَذَرَتْ أُخْتِي أَنْ تَمْشِيَ إَلَى بَيْتِ اللهِ، وَأَمَرَتْنِي أَنْ أَسْتَفْتِيَ لَهَا النَّبِيَّ اللهِ، فَاسْتَفْتَيْتُهُ فَقَالَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلاَمُ: اللهَّهُ وَلَتُرْكَبْ».

#### 26. THE BOOK OF VOWS

CHAPTER 1. Order to fulfil the vows (that has not yet been fulfilled).

1061. Narrated Ibn 'Abbâs رضى الله عنها Sa'd bin 'Ubâda رضى الله عنه asked Allâh's Messenger ملى الله عليه وسلم for his legal opinion (about) saying, "My mother died and she had an unfulfilled vow." The Prophet ملى الله عليه وسلم said, "Fulfil it on her behalf." (Sahîh Al-Bukhâri, Hadîth No. 23, Vol. 4)

CHAPTER 2. The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم forbade vowing, and it does not prevent anything.

1062. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رضى الله عنهما: The Prophet صلى الله عليه رسلم forbade vowing and said, "In fact, vowing does not prevent anything, but it makes a miser to spend his wealth." (Sahîh Al-Bukhâri, Hadîth No. 605, Vol. 8)

1063. Narrated Abû Huraira رضى الله عنه Said, "Allâh على الله عليه وسلم said, "Allâh على says, 'The vow does not bring about for the son of Adam anything I have not decreed for him, but his vow may coincide with what has been decided for him, and by this way I cause a miser to spend of his wealth. So he gives Me (spends in charity) for the fulfilment of what has been decreed for

٢٦ - كِتَابُ النَّذْرِ

(١) بَابُ: الْأَمْرِ بِقَضَاءِ النَّذْرِ

ابن عَبَّاسٍ رضى الله عنه، عَبَّاسٍ رضى الله عنه، عنهما، أَنَّ سَعْدَ بْنَ عُبَادَةَ رضى الله عنه، اسْتَفْتَى رَسُولَ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ أُمِّي مَاتَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا نَذْرٌ، فَقَالَ: «اقْضِهِ عَنْهَا».

(٢) بَابُ: النَّهْيِ عَنِ النَّذْرِ وَأَنَّهُ لَا يَرُدُّ شَيْئًا

ابْنِ عُمَرَ رضى (لله عنهما، قَالَ: نَهِى النَّبِيُ ﷺ عَنِ النَّذْرِ، عَلَيْهُ النَّبِيُ ﷺ عَنِ النَّذْرِ، قَالَ: «إِنَّهُ لاَ يَرُدُّ شَيْئًا، وَإِنَّمَا يُسْتَخْرَجُ بِهِ مِنَ الْبَخِيل».

النّبِيُ عَلِيْهُ: ﴿ لاَ يَأْتِي ابْنَ اَدَمَ النَّذْرُ قَالَ: ﴿ لاَ يَأْتِي ابْنَ اَدَمَ النَّذْرُ بِشَيْءٍ لَمْ يَكُنْ قُدِّرَ لَهُ، وَلٰكِنْ يُلْقِيهِ النّذُرُ إِلَى الْقَدَرِ قَدْ قُدِّرَ لَهُ، فَيَسْتَخْرِجُ اللهُ بِهِ مِنَ الْبَخِيلِ، فَيُؤْتِي عَلَيْهِ مَا لَمْ اللهُ بِهِ مِنَ الْبَخِيلِ، فَيُؤْتِي عَلَيْهِ مَا لَمْ يَكُنْ يُؤْتِي عَلَيْهِ مِنْ قَبْلُ».

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face so the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم asked, "What is wrong with you?" I replied, "Allâh's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم! I have never seen such a day as today. Hamza attacked my two she-camels, cut off their humps, and ripped open their flanks, and he is sitting there in a house in the company of some drunks." The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم then asked for his covering sheet, put it on, and set out walking, followed by me and Zaid bin Hâritha till he came to the house where Hamza was. He asked permission to enter, and they allowed him, and they were drunk. Allâh's Messenger صلى الله عليه سلم started rebuking Hamza for what he had done, but Hamza was drunk and his eyes were red. Hamza looked at Allâh's and then he صلى الله عليه وسلم raised his eyes, looking at his knees, then he raised up his eyes looking at his umbilicus, and again he raised up his eyes looking at his face. Hamza then said, "Aren't you (all) but the slaves of my father?" Allâh's Messenger صلى الله عليه realised that he was drunk, so Allâh's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم retreated, and we went out with him. (Sahîh Al-Bukhâri, Hadîth No. 324, Vol. 4)

فَانْطَلَقْتُ حَتَّى أَدْخُلَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ عَيْقٍ، وَعِنْدَهُ زَيْدُ بْنُ حَارِثَةً. فَعَرَفَ النَّبِيُّ عَلِيْهُ، فِي وَجْهِي الَّذِي لَقِيتُ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ عَلَيْهِ: «مَا لَكَ؟» فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! مَا رَأَيْتُ كَالْيَوْمِ قَطُّ، عَدَا حَمْزَةُ عَلَى نَاقَتَى فَأَجَبُّ أَسْنِمَتَهُمَا، وَبَقَرَ خَوَاصِرَهُمَا؛ وَهَا هُوَ ذَا، فِي بَيْتٍ مَعَهُ شُرْبٌ. فَدَعَا النَّبِيُّ عَلَيْهُ، بِرِدَائِهِ فَارْتَدَى، ثُمَّ انْطَلَقَ يَمْشِي، وَاتَّبَعْتُهُ أَنَا وَزَيْدُ بْنُ حَارِثَةً، حَتَّى جَاءَ الْبَيْتَ الَّذِي فِيهِ حَمْزَةُ، فَاسْتَأْذَنَ، فَأَذِنُوا لَهُ، فَإِذَا هُمْ شَرْبٌ. فَطَفِقَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَلُومُ حَمْزَةَ فِيمَا فَعَلَ. فَإِذَا حَمْزَةُ قَدْ ثُمِلَ مُحْمَرَّةً عَيْنَاهُ. فَنَظَرَ حَمْزَةُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ عَيْظِينُ، ثُمَّ صَعَّدَ النَّظَرَ، فَنَظَرَ إِلَى رُكْبَتِهِ، ثُمَّ صَعَّدَ النَّظَرَ، فَنَظَرَ إِلَى سُرَّتِهِ، ثُمَّ صَعَّدَ النَّظَرَ، فَنَظَرَ إِلَى وَجْهِهِ؛ ثُمَّ قَالَ حَمْزَةُ: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ إِلاًّ عَبِيدٌ لأَبِي! فَعَرَفَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، أَنَّهُ قَدْ ثَمِلَ، فَنَكَصَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَلَى عَقِبَيْهِ الْقَهْقَرَى. وَخَرَجْنَا مَعَهُ.

1293. Narrated Anas رضى الله عنه: I was the butler in the house of Abû Talha, and in those days drinks were prepared from dates. Allâh's Messenger صلى الله عليه ordered somebody to announce that

المجاد - حَدِيثُ أَنَسِ رَضِي الله عنه، قَالَ: كُنْتُ سَاقِيَ الْقَوْمِ، فِي مَنْزِلِ أَبِي طَلْحَة، وَكَانَ خَمْرُهُمْ يَوْمَيْذٍ الْفَضِيخَ. فَأَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ عَلَيْ مُنَادِيًا يُنَادِي: «أَلاَ

## 36. THE BOOK OF DRINKS (AL-ASHRIBA)

CHAPTER 1. Prohibition of alcoholic liquors, may it be prepared from grapes, raisin, ripe and unripe dates, and other things which may intoxicate.

1292. Narrated 'Alî رضى الله عنه: I got a she-camel in my share of the war booty on the day (of the battle) of Badr, and the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم had given me a she-camel from the Khumus. When I intended to marry Fâtima, the daughter of Allah's Messenger ملى الله عليه وسلم , I had an appointment with a goldsmith from the tribe of Banî Qainuqâ' to go with me to bring Idhkhir (i.e. grass of pleasant smell) and sell it to the goldsmiths and spend its price on my wedding party. I was collecting for my she-camels, equipment of saddles, sacks and ropes while my two shecamels were kneeling down beside the room of an Ansâri man. I returned after collecting whatever I collected, to see the humps of my two she-camels cut off and their flanks cut open and some portion of their livers was taken out. When I saw that state of my two shecamels, I could not help weeping. I asked, "Who has done this?" The people replied, "Hamza bin 'Abdul-Muttalib who is staying with some Ansâri drunks in this house." I went away till I reached the Prophet صلى الله عليه ملم, and Zaid bin Hâritha was with him. The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم noticed the effect of what I had suffered on my

### ٣٦ - كِتَابُ الْأَشْرِبَةِ

(۱) بَابُ: تَحْرِيمِ الْخَمْرِ وَبَيَانِ أَنَّهَا تَحُونُ مِنْ عَصِيرِ الْعِنَبِ وَمِنَ التَّمْرِ وَالْرَّبِيبِ وَغَيْرِهَا مِمَّا يُسْكِرُ

١٢٩٢ - حَدِيثُ عَلِيٌّ، قَالَ: كَانَتْ لِي شَارِفٌ مِنْ نَصِيبِي مِنَ الْمَغْنَم، يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ، وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ عَلِيْتُ أَعْطَانِي شَارِفًا مِنَ الْخُمُس؛ فَلَمَّا أَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَبْتَنِيَ بِفَاطِمَةً، بِنْتِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وَاعَدْتُ رَجُلاً صَوَّاغًا، مِنْ بَنِي قَيْنُقَاع، أَنْ يَوْتَحِلَ مَعِي، فَنَأْتِيَ بِإِذْخِرٍ، أَرَدْتُ أَنْ أبِيعَهُ الصَّوَّاغِينَ، وَأَسْتَعِينَ بِهِ فِي وَلِيمَةِ عُرْسِي؛ فَبَيْنَا أَنَا أَجْمَعُ لِشَارِفَيَّ مَتَاعًا مِنَ الأَقْتَابِ وَالْغَرَائِي وَالْحِبَالِ، وَشَارِفَايَ مُنَاخَانِ إِلَى جَنْبِ خُجْرَةِ رَجُل مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ، رَجَعْتُ، حِينَ جَمَعْتُ مَا جَمَعْتُ، فَإِذَا شَارِفَايَ قَدِ اجْتُبَّ أَسْنِمَتُهُمَا، وَبُقِرَتْ خَوَاصِرُهُمَا، وَأُخِذَ مِنْ أَكْبَادِهِمَا؛ فَلَمْ أَمْلِكْ عَيْنَيَّ، حِينَ رَأَيْتُ ذٰلِكَ الْمَنْظَرَ مِنْهُمَا. فَقُلْتُ: مَنْ فَعَلَ هٰذَا؟ فَقَالُوا: فَعَلَ حَمْزَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ، وَهُوَ فِي هٰذَا الْبَيْتِ فِي شَرْبِ مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ.