

# ALBUKHARI'S SAHIH

صحيح البخاري

THE CORRECT TRADITIONS  
OF ALBUKHARI

By

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(Born 194H. - Died 256H.)

Translated by

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VOLUME I

Dar Al-Kotob Al-'Ilmiyah

Beirut - Lebanon

113- Abu'huraira "Allah be pleased with him" narrated: None among The Prophet's companions has more narrations from The Prophet than I have but Abdullah Ibn Amr, who used to write (the traditions) while I used not to do.

114- Ibn Abbas "Allah be pleased with both" told: "When the ailment of The Prophet "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" became worse, he said: "Bring for me a paper so that I could write for you a statement after which you will not go astray." But Omar said: "The Prophet "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" is seriously ill, and we have got Allah's Book which is sufficient for us." However, the companions of The Prophet "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" differed about this and there was an outcry. On that The Prophet "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" said to them: "Go away (and leave me alone). It is not right that you should quarrel in front of me." Then Ibn Abbas "Allah be pleased with both" came out saying: "What a great disaster it is which prevented The Prophet from writing (what he wanted to write for Muslims)."

#### [41] Teaching and preaching at night

115- Ommu'salama "Allah be pleased with her" told: One night Allah's Apostle "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" got up and said: "Glory be to Allah! How many afflictions have been descended tonight and how many treasures have been disclosed! Go and let the sleeping lady occupants of these dwellings (his wives) wake up (for prayers). A well-dressed (soul) in this world may be naked in the Hereafter."

#### [42] The nightly talk of knowledge

116- Ibn Omar "Allah be pleased with both" narrated: Once The Prophet "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" led us in the Isha prayer during the last days of his life. Having finished it, he said: "Do you realize (the importance of) this night? Nobody present on the surface of the earth tonight will be living after the end of one hundred years from this night."

117- Ibn Abbas "Allah be pleased with both" told: I stayed overnight in the house of my aunt Maimuna Bint Al'harith (the wife of The Prophet "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" ) where The Prophet "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" was there as it was her night turn. The Prophet "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" offered the Isha prayer (in the mosque), returned home and after having prayed four Rak'as, he slept. Later on, he got up at night and then asked whether the boy (or he used a similar word) had slept. Then he got up for the prayer and I stood up by his left side but he made me stand by his right and offered five Rak'as, followed by two more. Then he slept and I heard him snoring. after a while he left for the Dawn (Fajr) prayer.

أَخْبَرَنِي وَهْبُ  
دَأْخَرُ حَدِيثًا عَنْهُ

بِإِسْنَادٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ  
زَيْدٍ قَالَ: أَتَوْنِي  
وَعِنْدَنَا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ  
عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ:

نَدِي، عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ،  
قَطَعَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ ذَاتَ  
أَيَّامٍ صَرَاجَاتٍ

نَمْنُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ  
مَرْثَى قَالَ: صَلَّى بِنَا  
نَابِ رَأْسَ مِئَةِ سَنَةٍ

عَبْدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ  
أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عِنْدَهَا  
نَمْنًا، ثُمَّ قَامَ، ثُمَّ  
بَيْنَهُ، فَصَلَّى خَمْسَ



١١٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي وَهْبُ ابْنِ مُثَنٍّ، عَنْ أَخِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: مَا مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَحَدٌ أَكْثَرَ حَدِيثًا عَنْهُ مِنِّي، إِلَّا مَا كَانَ مِنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، فَإِنَّهُ كَانَ يَكْتُبُ وَلَا أَكْتُبُ. تَابِعَهُ مَعْمَرٌ، عَنْ هَمَّامٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ.

١١٤ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا اسْتَدَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَجَعَهُ قَالَ: انْثَوِي بِكِتَابٍ أَكْتُبُ لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لَا تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ قَالَ: عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ عَلَيْهِ الْوَجَعُ، وَعِنْدَنَا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ حُسْبَانًا. فَاخْتَلَفُوا وَكَثُرَ اللَّغَطُ قَالَ: «قَوْمُوا عَنِّي، وَلَا يَتَّبِعِي عِنْدِي التَّنَازُعُ» فَخَرَجَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ الرِّزْيَةَ كُلَّ الرِّزْيَةِ مَا حَالَ بَيْنَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَبَيْنَ كِتَابِهِ.

[الحديث ١١٤ - أطرافه في: ٣٠٥٣، ٣١٦٨، ٤٤٣١، ٤٤٣٢، ٥٦٦٩، ٧٣٦٦].

#### ٤١ - باب العلم والعِظَةِ بِاللَّيْلِ

١١٥ - حَدَّثَنَا صَدَقَةُ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ هِنْدٍ، عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ، وَعَمْرٍو وَيَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ هِنْدٍ، عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ قَالَتْ: اسْتَيْقِظَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ ذَاتَ لَيْلَةٍ فَقَالَ: «سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ مَاذَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّيْلَةَ مِنَ الْفِتَنِ، وَمَاذَا فُتِحَ مِنَ الْخَزَائِنِ، أَيْقِظُوا صَوَاحِبَاتِ الْحَجَرِ، قُرْبَ كَاسِيَةٍ فِي الدُّنْيَا عَارِيَةٍ فِي الْآخِرَةِ».

[الحديث ١١٥ - أطرافه في: ١١٢٦، ٣٥٩٩، ٥٨٤٤، ٦٢١٨، ٧٠٦٩].

#### ٤٢ - باب السَّمَرِ فِي الْعِلْمِ

١١٦ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عُفَيْرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ وَأَبِي بَكْرِ بْنِ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ أَبِي حُثَمَةَ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو قَالَ: صَلَّى بِنَا النَّبِيِّ ﷺ الْعِشَاءَ فِي آخِرِ حَيَاتِهِ، فَلَمَّا سَلَّمَ قَامَ فَقَالَ: «أَرَأَيْتَكُمْ لَيْلَتَكُمْ هَذِهِ، فَإِنَّ رَأْسَ مِئَةِ سَنَةٍ مِنْهَا لَا يَبْقَى مِنْهُنَّ هُوَ عَلَى ظَهْرِ الْأَرْضِ أَحَدٌ».

[الحديث ١١٦ - طرفاه في: ٥٦٤، ٦٠١].

١١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَكَمُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: بَيْتٌ فِي بَيْتِ خَالَتِي مِمُّونَةَ بِنْتِ الْحَارِثِ، رُوجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عِنْدَهَا فِي لَيْلَتِهَا، فَصَلَّى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الْعِشَاءَ، ثُمَّ جَاءَ إِلَى مَنْزِلِهِ، فَصَلَّى أَرْبَعَ رَكَعَاتٍ، ثُمَّ قَامَ، ثُمَّ قَامَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «نَامَ الْعُلَمَاءُ؟ أَوْ كَلِمَةً تُشَبِّهُهَا، ثُمَّ قَامَ، فَقُمْتُ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ، فَجَعَلَنِي عَنْ يَمِينِهِ، فَصَلَّى خَمْسَ

١١٤ - قوله: (أكتب) بالجزم ويجوز الرفع شارح.

- قوله: (الرزية) بهذا الضبط وقد تسهل الهزة وتشدد الباء أفاده الشارح.

١١٥ - قوله: يجوز في عارية الجر والرفع انظر الشارح.

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Al-Imām Muslim Ben Al-Hajj Al-Naysābūrī

# SAHIH MUSLIM

The authentic hadiths  
of Muslim

With full arabic text

صحيح مسلم  
بن الحجاج

Translated by  
Muhammad Mahdi Al-Sarifi

volume 3

Dar Al-Kutub Al-Ilmiyah  
Beirut - Lebanon



state in which I am now, is better than what you are calling me for. But, I advise you to do three things: Expel the pagans from the Arabian Peninsula, respect and give gifts to the foreign delegates as I used to do with them." Then, he (Ibn Abbas) kept silent and did not mention the third one, or perhaps he said it and I forgot it."

21-(...) Sa'id Ibn Jubair narrated: Ibn Abbas "Allah be pleased with both" said: "Thursday! What (dangerous thing) took place on Thursday!" Then, his tears started flowing to the extent that I saw them as if they were strings of pearls on his cheeks. He resumed: "(On which) The Messenger of Allah 'Allah's blessing and peace be upon him' (whose illness became aggravated) said: 'Fetch me a scapula and an inkpot so that I may have something written to you after which you will never go astray.' They (the people who were present there) said: 'No doubt, The Messenger of Allah 'Allah's blessing and peace be upon him' is in the state of unconsciousness.'"

22-(...) Ibn Abbas "Allah be pleased with both" narrated: "When The Messenger of Allah 'Allah's blessing and peace be upon him' was on his deathbed and there were some men in the house, including Umar Ibn Al-Khattab, The Prophet 'Allah's blessing and peace be upon him' said: 'Come near, I will write for you a document after which you will not go astray.' Umar said: 'The Messenger of Allah 'Allah's blessing and peace be upon him' is seriously ill and you have the Holy Qur'an. Allah's Book is sufficient for us.' In this way, the people in the house differed and started disputing. Some of them said: 'Give him writing material so that he may write for you a document after which you will not go astray.' But others said what Umar had said. So when their talk and differences increased in front of The Messenger of Allah 'Allah's blessing and peace be upon him', The Messenger of Allah 'Allah's blessing and peace be upon him' said: 'Get up.'" Ubaidullah said: Ibn Abbas used to say (commenting): "What a great disaster it was that The Messenger of Allah 'Allah's blessing and peace be upon him' was prevented from writing for them that book because of their differences and noise."

VS Quran 5: 106

يَكُم بِثَلَاثٍ:  
رُفُهُمْ. قَالَ:

فَيَأْنِ، بِهَذَا

بْنِ مِغْوَلٍ،  
مُ الْخَمِيسِ،  
نِظَامُ اللَّوْلُؤِ.  
أَكْتُبَ لَكُمْ

بَدْ: أَخْبَرَنَا.  
بَيْدِ اللّٰهِ بِنِ  
أَبِيَّتِ رِجَالٍ  
تَوْنٌ بَعْدَهُ.  
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وَقَالُوا: مَا شَأْنُهُ؟ أَهَجَرَ؟ اسْتَفْهِمُوهُ. قَالَ: «دَعُونِي، فَإِلَّذِي أَنَا فِيهِ خَيْرٌ. أَوْصِيكُمْ بِثَلَاثٍ: أَخْرِجُوا الْمُشْرِكِينَ مِنْ جَزِيرَةِ الْعَرَبِ. وَأَجِيزُوا الْوَفْدَ بِنَحْوِ مَا كُنْتُمْ أُجِيزُهُمْ». قَالَ: وَسَكَتَ عَنِ الثَّالِثَةِ. أَوْ قَالَهَا فَأَنْسِيَتْهَا.

[البخاري: كتاب الجهاد والسير، باب جوائز الوفاء، رقم: ٢٠٥٣].

قَالَ أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ بِشْرِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ.

٢١ - (...) - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَكِيعٌ، عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ مِغْوَلٍ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ مُصَرِّفٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ: يَوْمَ الْخُمَيْسِ، وَمَا يَوْمُ الْخُمَيْسِ، ثُمَّ جَعَلَ تَسِيلُ دُمُوعَهُ. حَتَّى رَأَيْتُ عَلَى حَدِّهِ كَأَنَّهَا نِظَامُ اللَّوْلُؤِ. قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اتُّنِي بِالْكَتِفِ وَالْذَّوَاةِ - أَوِ اللَّوْحِ وَالْذَّوَاةِ - أَكْتُبُ لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لَنْ تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ أَبَدًا» فَقَالُوا: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَهْجُرُ.

٢٢ - (...) - وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدُ: أَخْبَرَنَا. وَقَالَ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ... أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، قَالَ: لَمَّا خُصِرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَفِي الْبَيْتِ رِجَالٌ فِيهِمْ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «هَلُمُّ أَكْتُبْ لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لَا تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ». فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ غَلَبَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَجَعُ. وَعِنْدَكُمْ الْقُرْآنُ. حَسْبُنَا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ، فَاخْتَلَفَ أَهْلُ الْبَيْتِ، فَاخْتَصَمُوا، فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَقُولُ: قَرَّبُوا يَكْتُبُ لَكُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ كِتَابًا لَنْ تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ. وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَقُولُ مَا قَالَ عُمَرُ، فَلَمَّا أَكْثَرُوا اللَّغْوَ وَالْاِخْتِلَافَ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «قُومُوا».

قَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ: فَكَانَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ الرِّزْيَةَ كُلَّ الرِّزْيَةِ مَا حَالَ بَيْنَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَبَيْنَ أَنْ يَكْتُبَ لَهُمْ ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابَ، مِنْ اخْتِلَافِهِمْ وَلَعَطْفِهِمْ.

[البخاري: كتاب العلم، باب كتابة العلم، رقم: ١١٤].



4432- Obaidullah Ibn Abdullah narrated: Ibn Abbas "Allah be pleased with both" said: "When The Messenger of Allah "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" was on his deathbed and there were some men in the house, he said: "Come near, I will write for you something after which you will not go astray." Some said: "The Messenger of Allah "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" is seriously ill and you have the Holy Qur'an. Allah's Book is sufficient for us." In this way, the people in the house differed and started disputing. Some of them said: "Give him writing material so that he may write for you something after which you will not go astray." But others said something different. So when their talk and differences increased, The Messenger of Allah "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" said: "Get up." Ibn Abbas used to say (commenting): "What a great disaster it was that The Messenger of Allah "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" was prevented from writing for them that book because of their differences and noise."

4433- A'isha "Allah be pleased with her" reported: The Prophet "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" called Fatima during his fatal illness and told her something secretly for which she wept. Then he called her again and told her something secretly because of which she started laughing. When we asked her about that, she said: "The Prophet "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" first told me secretly that he would expire in that disease in which he died, so I wept; then he told me secretly that I would be the first of his family to follow him, so I laughed."

4434- The same previous narration.

4435- A'isha "Allah be pleased with her" narrated that she Used to hear (from The Prophet) that no Prophet dies till he is given the option to select either the worldly life or the life of the Hereafter. I heard The Prophet "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" in his fatal disease, with his voice becoming hoarse, saying: " All who obey Allah and the Messenger are in the Company of those on whom is the Grace of Allah, of the Prophets (who teach), the Sincere (lovers of Truth), the Witnesses (who testify), and the Righteous (who do good): ah! What a beautiful Fellowship!" (Women 69) Thereupon I thought that The Prophet "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" had been given the option.

4436- A'isha "Allah be pleased with her" narrated: When The Messenger of Allah "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" was in his fatal illness in which he died, he used to say: "(Let me go to) the company (of Prophets in) the highest (place in Paradise)."

4437- A'isha "Allah be pleased with her" reported: When Allah's Apostle "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" was in good health, he used to say: "Never does a Prophet die unless he is shown his place in Paradise (before his death), and then he is made alive or given option." When The Prophet "Allah's blessing and peace be upon him" became ill and his last moments came while his head was on my thigh, he became unconscious, and when he came to his senses, he looked towards the roof of the house and then said: "O Allah! (Please let me be) in the company (of Prophets in) the highest (part of Paradise)." Thereupon I said: "Hence he is not going to stay with us."

٤٤٣٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: لَمَّا حَضَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي الْبَيْتِ رِجَالٌ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «هَلُمُّوا أَكْتُبْ لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لَا تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ». فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ غَلَبَهُ الرَّجْعُ، وَعِنْدَكُمْ الْقُرْآنُ، حَسْبُنَا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ. فَاخْتَلَفَ أَهْلُ الْبَيْتِ وَاخْتَصَمُوا، فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَقُولُ: قَرُبُوا يَكْتُبْ لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لَا تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَقُولُ غَيْرَ ذَلِكَ، فَلَمَّا أَكْثَرُوا اللَّغْوَ وَالْإِخْتِلَافَ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «قُومُوا». قَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ: فَكَانَ يَقُولُ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: إِنَّ الرِّزْيَةَ كُلَّ الرِّزْيَةِ، مَا حَالَ بَيْنَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَبَيْنَ أَنْ يَكْتُبَ لَهُمْ ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابَ، لِإِخْتِلَافِهِمْ وَلَعَطِيفِهِمْ. [طرفة في: ١١٤].

٤٤٣٣، ٤٤٣٤ - حَدَّثَنَا يَسْرَةُ بْنُ صَفْوَانَ بْنِ جَمِيلٍ اللَّخْمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: دَعَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَاطِمَةَ عَلَيْهَا السَّلَامُ فِي شَكْوَاهِ الَّذِي قُبِضَ فِيهِ، فَسَارَهَا بِشَيْءٍ فَبَكَتْ، ثُمَّ دَعَاهَا فَسَارَهَا بِشَيْءٍ فَضَحِكَتْ، فَسَأَلْنَا عَنْ ذَلِكَ، فَقَالَتْ: سَارَنِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ يُقْبَضُ فِي وَجْعِهِ الَّذِي تُوَفِّي فِيهِ، فَبَكَيتُ، ثُمَّ سَارَنِي فَأَخْبَرَنِي أَنِّي أَوَّلُ أَهْلِهِ يَتَّبَعُهُ، فَضَحِكْتُ. [طرفة في: ٣٦٢٣، ٣٦٢٤].

٤٤٣٥ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْدَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كُنْتُ أَسْمَعُ أَنَّهُ: لَا يَمُوتُ نَبِيٌّ حَتَّى يُخَيَّرَ بَيْنَ الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ، فَسَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ فِي مَرَضِهِ الَّذِي مَاتَ فِيهِ، وَأَخَذَتْهُ بَحَّةٌ، يَقُولُ: «مَعَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ» [النساء: ٦٩] الْآيَةَ، فَظَنَنْتُ أَنَّهُ خَيْرٌ.

[الحديث ٤٤٣٥ - أطرافه في: ٤٤٣٦، ٤٤٣٧، ٤٤٦٣، ٤٥٨٦، ٦٣٤٨، ٦٥٠٩].

٤٤٣٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: لَمَّا مَرَضَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الْمَرَضَ الَّذِي مَاتَ فِيهِ، جَعَلَ يَقُولُ: «فِي الرَّفِيقِ الْأَعْلَى». [طرفة في: ٤٤٣٥].

٤٤٣٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: قَالَ عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ: إِنَّ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ صَحِيحٌ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّهُ لَمْ يُقْبَضْ نَبِيٌّ قَطُّ حَتَّى يَرَى مَقْعَدَهُ مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ، ثُمَّ يُحَيَّا، أَوْ يُخَيَّرَ»، فَلَمَّا اسْتَكَى وَحَضَرَهُ الْقَبْضُ، وَرَأَسُهُ عَلَى فَيْخِذٍ عَائِشَةَ عَشِيَّ عَلَيْهِ، فَلَمَّا أَفَاقَ شَخْصَ بَصَرُهُ نَحْوَ سَقْفِ الْبَيْتِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ فِي الرَّفِيقِ الْأَعْلَى». فَقُلْتُ: إِذَا لَا

٤٤٣٢ - قوله: (لما حضر) الخ بالبناء للمفعول أي دنا موته (شارح).

٤٤٣٥ - قوله: (بحة) وهي شيء يعترض في مجاري النفس فيتغير به الصوت فيغلظ (عيني).

٤٤٣٦ - قوله: (في الرفيق الأعلى) أي الجماعة من الأنبياء الذين يسكنون أعلى عليين ويحتمل أن يراد به حظيرة القدس.