

69 - THE BOOK OF PROVISION: (Outlay)

٦٩ - كتاب النفقات

(1) CHAPTER. And the superiority of providing for one's family.

And the Statement of Allāh عَزَّ وَجَلَّ:

“And they ask you what they ought to spend. Say: That which is beyond your needs. Thus Allāh make clear to you His laws in order that you may give thought in (to) this worldly life and the Hereafter.” (V.2:219,220)

And Al-Hasan said: “*Al-'Afwū*” means the surplus (i.e. beyond your needs).

5351. Narrated Abū Mas'ūd Al-Anṣārī: The Prophet ﷺ said, “When a Muslim spends something on his family intending to receive Allāh's reward, it is regarded as *Sadaqa* (act of charity) for him.”

5352. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, “Allāh said: 'O son of Adam! Spend, and I shall spend on you'.”

5353. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “The one who looks after a widow or a poor person is like a *Mujāhid* (warrior) who fights for Allāh's Cause, or like him who performs *Ṣalāt* (prayers) all the night and observes *Saum*

(١) وَفَضَّلُ التَّمَقَّةَ عَلَى الْأَهْلِ، وَقَوْلُ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ

﴿وَسْأَلُونَكَ مَاذَا يُعْفُونَ قُلِ الْعَفْوَ كَذَلِكَ يُبَيِّنُ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ آيَاتِهِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَفَكَّرُونَ﴾، فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ ﴿البقرة: ٢١٩﴾ وَقَالَ الْحَسَنُ: ﴿الْعَفْوَ﴾: الْفَضْلُ.

٥٣٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ بْنُ أَبِي إِمَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ زَيْدٍ الْأَنْصَارِيَّ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ الْأَنْصَارِيَّ: فَقُلْتُ: عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ: عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا أَنْفَقَ الْمُسْلِمُ نَفَقَةً عَلَى أَهْلِهِ وَهُوَ يَحْتَسِبُهَا كَانَتْ لَهُ صَدَقَةً».

٥٣٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَالَ اللَّهُ: أَنْفِقْ يَا ابْنَ آدَمَ أَنْفِقْ عَلَيَّ».

[راجع: ٤٦٨٤]

٥٣٥٣ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ قَزَعَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ ثَوْرِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْغَيْثِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «السَّاعِي

(fast) all the day.”

5354. Narrated Sa'd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ visited me at Makkah while I was ill. I said (to him), “I have property; May I bequeath all my property in Allāh's Cause?” He said, “No.” I said, “Half of it?” He said, “No.” I said, “One-third of it?” He said, “One-third (is alright), yet it is still too much, for you'd better leave your inheritors wealthy than leave them poor, begging of others. Whatever you spend will be considered a *Sadaqa* (act of charity) for you, even the mouthful of food you put in the mouth of your wife. Anyhow Allāh may let you recover, so that some people may benefit by you and others be harmed by you.”

(2) CHAPTER. It is obligatory to spend for one's wife and household.

5355. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “The best alms is that which is given when one is rich, and a giving hand is better than a taking one, and you should start first to support your dependants. A wife says, ‘You should either provide me with food or divorce me.’ A slave says, ‘Give me food and enjoy my service.’ A son says, ‘Give me food; to whom do you leave me?’” The people said, “O Abū Hurairah! Did you hear that from Allāh's Messenger ﷺ?” He said, “No, it is from my ownself.”

على الأزملة والمسكين كالمجاهد
في سبيل الله، أو القائم الليل الصائم
النهار. [انظر: ٦٠٠٦، ٦٠٠٧]

٥٣٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ:
أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ،
عَنْ عَامِرِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ سَعْدِ رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَعُودُنِي
وَأَنَا مَرِيضٌ بِمَكَّةَ، فَقُلْتُ: لِي مَالٌ،
أَوْصِي بِمَالِي كُلِّهِ؟ قَالَ: «لا»،
قُلْتُ: فَالْشُّطْرُ؟ قَالَ: «لا»، قُلْتُ:
فَالثُلْثُ؟ قَالَ: «الثُلْثُ، وَالثُلْثُ كَثِيرٌ.
أَنْ تَدَعَ وَرَثَتَكَ أَغْنِيَاءَ خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَنْ
تَدْعَهُمْ عَالَةً يَتَكَفَّمُونَ النَّاسَ فِي
أَيْدِيهِمْ، وَمَهْمَا أَنْفَقْتَ فَهُوَ لَكَ صَدَقَةٌ
حَتَّى اللَّقْمَةَ تَرْفَعُهَا فِي فِي امْرَأَتِكَ،
وَلَعَلَّ اللَّهَ يَرْفَعُكَ، يَنْتَفِعُ بِكَ نَاسٌ،
وَيُضْرُّ بِكَ آخَرُونَ».

(٢) بَابُ وَجُوبِ النَّفَقَةِ عَلَى الْأَهْلِ
وَالْعِيَالِ

٥٣٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ. حَدَّثَنَا
أَبُو صَالِحٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ:
«أَفْضَلُ الصَّدَقَةِ مَا تَرَكَ غَنَى، وَالْيَدُ
الْعُلْيَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْيَدِ السُّفْلَى، وَأَبْدَأُ
بِمَنْ تَعُولُ». تَقُولُ الْمَرْأَةُ: إِمَّا أَنْ
تُطْعِمَنِي وَإِمَّا أَنْ تُطَلِّقَنِي، وَيَقُولُ
الْعَبْدُ: أَطْعِمْنِي وَاسْتَعْمِلْنِي، وَيَقُولُ

الإبن: أَطْعِمْنِي، إِلَى مَنْ تَدْعُنِي؟
فَقَالُوا: يَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ، سَمِعْتَ هَذَا
مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: لَا، هَذَا
مِنْ كَيْسِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ. [راجع: ١٤٢٦]

5356. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The best alms is that which you give when you are rich, and you should start first to support your dependants."

٥٣٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عُمَيْرٍ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ
الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ خَالِدِ بْنِ مُسَافِرٍ عَنْ ابْنِ
شِهَابٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «خَيْرُ
الصَّدَقَةِ مَا كَانَ عَنْ ظَهْرٍ عَنِّي، وَأَبْدَأُ
بِمَنْ تَعُولُ». [راجع: ١٤٢٦]

(3) CHAPTER. To provide one's family with food sufficient for one year in advance. And how one should spend on his dependants.

5357. Narrated 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ used to sell the dates of the garden of Banī An-Naḍīr and store food for his family that would cover their needs for a whole year.

(٣) بَابُ حَبْسِ الرَّجُلِ قُوَّتِ سَنَتِهِ
عَلَى أَهْلِهِ، وَكَيْفَ نَفَقَاتِ الْعِيَالِ؟
٥٣٥٧ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
سَلَامٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَكَيْعٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ
قَالَ: قَالَ لِي مَعْمَرٌ: قَالَ لِي
الثَّوْرِيُّ: هَلْ سَمِعْتَ فِي الرَّجُلِ
يَجْمَعُ لِأَهْلِهِ قُوَّتَ سَنَتِهِمْ أَوْ بَعْضَ
السَّنَةِ؟ قَالَ مَعْمَرٌ: فَلَمْ يَحْضُرْنِي، ثُمَّ
ذَكَرْتُ حَدِيثًا حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ
الزُّهْرِيُّ، عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَوْسٍ، عَنْ
عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ
كَانَ يَبِيعُ نَخْلَ بَنِي النَّضِيرِ وَيَحْسِبُ
لِأَهْلِهِ قُوَّتَ سَنَتِهِمْ. [راجع: ٢٩٠٤]

5358. Narrated Mālik bin Aus bin Al-Hadathān: Once I set out to visit 'Umar (bin Al-Khattāb). (While I was sitting there with him) his gatekeeper, Yarfā', came and said, "Uthmān, 'Abdur-Rahmān (bin 'Auf), Az-Zubair and Sa'd (bin Abī Waqqāṣ) are

٥٣٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عُمَيْرٍ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا
عُقَيْلٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي
مَالِكُ بْنُ أَوْسِ بْنِ الْحَدَثَانِ، وَكَانَ

seeking permission (to meet you).” ‘Umar said, “Yes.” So he admitted them and they entered, greeted, and sat down. After a short while Yarfā’ came again and said to ‘Umar, “Shall I admit ‘Alī and ‘Abbās?” ‘Umar said, “Yes.” He admitted them and when they entered, they greeted and sat down. ‘Abbās said, “O Chief of the believers! Judge between me and this (‘Alī).” The group, ‘Uthmān and his companions said, “O Chief of the believers! Judge between them and relieve one from the other.” ‘Umar said, “Wait! I beseech you by Allāh, by Whose Permission both the heaven and the earth stand fast! Do you know that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, ‘Our (Messenger’s) property will not be inherited and whatever we leave is *ṣadaqa* (to be given in charity).’ And by that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ meant himself?” The group said, “He did say so.” ‘Umar then turned towards ‘Alī and ‘Abbās and said, “I beseech you both by Allāh, do you know that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said that?” They said, “Yes.” ‘Umar said, “Now, let me talk to you about this matter. Allāh favoured His Messenger ﷺ with something of this property (war booty) which He did not give to anybody else. And Allāh said:

‘And what Allāh gave as booty (*Fai*) to His Messenger (Muhammad ﷺ) from them for which you made no expedition with either cavalry or camelry... Allāh is Able to do all things.’ (V.59:6)

“So this property was especially granted to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ. But by Allāh he neither withheld it from you, nor did he keep it for himself and deprive you of it, but he gave it all to you and distributed it among you till only this remained out of it. And out of this property Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ used to provide his family with their yearly needs, and whatever remained, he would spend

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ بْنِ مُطْعِمٍ ذَكَرَ لِي ذِكْرًا مِنْ حَدِيثِهِ فَأَنْطَلَقْتُ حَتَّى دَخَلْتُ عَلَى مَالِكِ بْنِ أُوَيْسٍ فَسَأَلْتُهُ فَقَالَ مَالِكٌ: أَنْطَلَقْتُ حَتَّى أَدْخُلَ عَلَى عُمَرَ إِذْ أَتَاهُ حَاجِبُهُ يَرْفَأُ فَقَالَ: هَلْ لَكَ فِي عُثْمَانَ وَعَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ وَالزُّبَيْرِ وَسَعْدِ يَسْتَأْذِنُونَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، فَأَذِنَ لَهُمْ. قَالَ: فَدَخَلُوا وَسَلَّمُوا فَجَلَسُوا. ثُمَّ لَبِثَ يَرْفَأُ قَلِيلًا، فَقَالَ لِعُمَرَ: هَلْ لَكَ فِي عَلِيٍّ وَعَبَّاسٍ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، فَأَذِنَ لَهُمَا، فَلَمَّا دَخَلَا سَلَّمَا وَجَلَسَا.

فَقَالَ عَبَّاسٌ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، أَفْضُ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ هَذَا، فَقَالَ الرَّهْطُ عُثْمَانُ وَأَصْحَابُهُ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، أَفْضُ بَيْنَهُمَا وَأَرْحُ أَحَدَهُمَا مِنَ الْآخِرِ. فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: اتَّبِدُوا، أَنْشُدْكُمْ بِاللَّهِ الَّذِي بِهِ تَقُومُ السَّمَاءُ وَالْأَرْضُ، هَلْ تَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا نُورَثُ، مَا تَرَكْنَا صَدَقَةً»، يُرِيدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَفْسَهُ؟ قَالَ الرَّهْطُ: قَدْ قَالَ ذَلِكَ. فَأَقْبَلَ عُمَرُ عَلَى عَلِيٍّ وَعَبَّاسٍ فَقَالَ: أَنْشُدْكُمْ بِاللَّهِ، هَلْ تَعْلَمَانِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ ذَلِكَ؟ قَالَا: قَدْ قَالَ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ عُمَرُ: فَإِنِّي أُحَدِّثُكُمْ عَنْ هَذَا الْأَمْرِ، إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ حَصَّ رَسُولَهُ ﷺ فِي هَذَا الْمَالِ بِشَيْءٍ لَمْ يُعْطِهِ أَحَدًا غَيْرَهُ، قَالَ اللَّهُ: ﴿وَمَا آفَاةُ اللَّهِ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ مِنْهُمْ فَمَا أَوْجَفْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ

where Allāh's Property (the revenues of *Zakāt*) used to be spent. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ kept on acting like this throughout his lifetime. Now I beseech you by Allāh, do you know that?" They said, "Yes." Then 'Umar said to 'Alī and 'Abbās, "I beseech you by Allāh, do you both know that?" They said, "Yes." 'Umar added, "When Allāh had taken His Messenger ﷺ unto Him, Abū Bakr said, 'I am the successor of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ.' So he took charge of that property and did with it the same what Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to do, and both of you knew all about it then." Then 'Umar turned towards 'Alī and 'Abbās and said, "You both claim that Abū Bakr was so-and-so! But Allāh knows that he was honest, sincere, pious and right (in that matter). Then Allāh caused Abū Bakr to die, and I said, 'I am the successor of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and Abū Bakr.' So I kept this property in my possession for the first two years of my rule, and I used to do the same with it as Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and Abū Bakr used to do. Later both of you ('Alī and 'Abbās) came to me with the same claim and the same problem. (O 'Abbās!) You came to me demanding your share from (the inheritance of) the son of your brother, and he ('Alī) came to me demanding his wife's share from (the inheritance of) her father. So I said to you, 'If you wish I will hand over this property to you, on condition that you both promise me before Allāh that you will manage it in the same way as Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and Abū Bakr did, and as I have done since the beginning of my rule; otherwise you should not speak to me about it.' So you both said, 'Hand over this property to us on this condition.' And on this condition I handed it over to you. I beseech you by Allāh, did I hand it over to

مِنْ حَيْلٍ وَلَا رِكَابٍ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿قَدِيرٌ﴾ فَكَانَتْ هَذِهِ خَالِصَةً لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَاللَّهُ مَا اخْتَارَهَا دُونَكُمْ وَلَا اسْتَأْثَرَ بِهَا عَلَيْكُمْ. لَقَدْ أَعْطَاكُمْوهَا وَبَثَّهَا فِيكُمْ حَتَّى بَقِيَ مِنْهَا هَذَا الْمَالُ، فَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُنْفِقُ عَلَى أَهْلِهِ نَفَقَةً سَتَّهَمُ مِنْ هَذَا الْمَالِ، ثُمَّ يَأْخُذُ مَا بَقِيَ، فَيَجْعَلُهُ مَجْعَلَ مَا لِلَّهِ، فَعَمِلَ بِذَلِكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَيَاتِهِ. أَنْشَدُكُمْ بِاللَّهِ، هَلْ تَعْلَمُونَ ذَلِكَ؟ قَالُوا: نَعَمْ، قَالَ لِعَلِيِّ وَعَبَّاسٍ: أَنْشَدُكُمْ بِاللَّهِ، هَلْ تَعْلَمَانِ ذَلِكَ؟ قَالَا: نَعَمْ. ثُمَّ تَوَفَّى اللَّهُ نَبِيَّهُ ﷺ فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: أَنَا وَلِيُّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَبَضَهَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ فَعَمِلَ فِيهَا بِمَا عَمِلَ بِهِ فِيهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَنْتُمَا حَيْتُمَا - وَأَقْبَلَ عَلِيَّ عُلَيْي وَعَبَّاسٍ - تَرَعُمَانِ أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ كَذَّابٌ وَكَذَّابٌ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ، أَنَّهُ فِيهَا صَادِقٌ بَارٌّ رَاشِدٌ تَابِعٌ لِلْحَقِّ. ثُمَّ تَوَفَّى اللَّهُ أَبَا بَكْرٍ، فَقُلْتُ: أَنَا وَلِيُّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ، فَقَبَضْتُهَا سَتَّيْنِ أَعْمَلُ فِيهَا بِمَا عَمِلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ، ثُمَّ جِئْتُمَانِي وَكَلِمَتُكُمَا وَاحِدَةٌ وَأَمْرُكُمَا جَمِيعٌ، جِئْتَنِي تَسْأَلْنِي نَصِيكَ مِنْ ابْنِ أَخِيكَ، وَأَتَى هَذَا يَسْأَلُنِي نَصِيْبَ أَمْرَائِهِ مِنْ أَبِيهَا فَقُلْتُ: إِنْ شِئْتُمَا دَفَعْتُهُ إِلَيْكُمَا عَلَى أَنَّ

them on that condition?" The group said, "Yes." 'Umar then faced 'Alī and 'Abbās and said, "I beseech you both by Allāh, did I hand it over to you both on that condition?" They both said, "Yes." 'Umar added, "Do you want me now to give a decision other than that? By Him with Whose Permission (Order) both the heaven and the earth stand fast, I will never give any decision other than that till the Hour is established! But if you are unable to manage it (that property), then return it to me and I will be sufficient for it on your behalf." (See H. 3094)

عَلَيْكُمَا عَهْدَ اللَّهِ وَمِيثَاقَهُ لَتَعْمَلَانِ فِيهَا بِمَا عَمِلَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَبِمَا عَمِلَ بِهِ فِيهَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ، وَبِمَا عَمِلْتَ بِهِ فِيهَا مُنْذُ وُلَيْتَهَا، وَإِلَّا فَلَا تُكَلِّمَانِي فِيهَا. فَقُلْتُمَا: اذْفَعُهَا إِلَيْنَا بِذَلِكَ، فَذَفَعْتُهَا إِلَيْكُمَا بِذَلِكَ. أَنْشَدُكُمْ بِاللَّهِ هَلْ ذَفَعْتُهَا إِلَيْهِمَا بِذَلِكَ؟ فَقَالَ الرَّهْطُ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: فَأَقْبَلَ عَلَيَّ وَعَبَّاسٍ فَقَالَ: أَنْشَدُكُمَا بِاللَّهِ هَلْ ذَفَعْتُهَا إِلَيْكُمَا بِذَلِكَ؟ قَالَا: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: أَفَتَلْتَمِسانِ مِنِّي قَضَاءَ غَيْرِ ذَلِكَ؟ فَوَالَّذِي بِيَاذِنِهِ تَقُومُ السَّمَاءُ وَالْأَرْضُ لَا أَقْضِي فِيهَا قَضَاءَ غَيْرِ ذَلِكَ حَتَّى تَقُومَ السَّاعَةُ، فَإِنْ عَجَزْتُمَا عَنْهَا فَادْفَعَاهَا، فَأَنَا أَكْفِيكُمَاهَا. [راجع:

[٢٩٠٤]

(4) CHAPTER. The expenditure of a woman whose husband is away from her, and the expenditure of her child.

5359. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: Hind bint 'Utba came and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Abū Sufyān is a miser so is it sinful of me to feed our children from his property?" Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "No except if you take for your needs what is just and reasonable."

(٤) بَابُ نَفَقَةِ الْمَرَأَةِ إِذَا غَابَ عَنْهَا رَوْجُهَا، وَنَفَقَةِ الْوَالِدِ

٥٣٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ مِقَاتٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: جَاءَتْ هِنْدُ بِنْتُ عُتْبَةَ فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ رَجُلٌ مَسِيكٌ، فَهَلْ عَلَيَّ حَرَجٌ أَنْ أُطْعِمَ مِنَ الَّذِي لَهُ، عِيَالِنَا؟ قَالَ: «لا، إِلَّا بِالْمَعْرُوفِ».

[راجع: ٢٢١١]

5360. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "If the wife gives of her

٥٣٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا

husband's property (something in charity) without his permission, he will get half the reward."

(5) CHAPTER. "The mothers shall give suck to their children for two whole years, (that is) for those (parents) who desire to complete the term of suckling... (up to)... Allāh is All-Seeing of what you do". (V.2:233)

And Allāh also said :

"And the bearing of him (the child) and the weaning of him is (a period of) 30 months." (V.46:15)

And Allāh said :

"But if you make difficulties for one another, then some other woman may give suck for him (the child's father). Let the rich man spend according to his means and the man whose resources are restricted... (up to)... after hardship, ease." (V.65:6,7)

Az-Zuhri said : Allāh has forbidden that a (divorced) mother should hurt her child by saying, "I am not going to suckle it," for her milk is the best for it and she is usually kinder and more gentle to it than any other woman. Therefore she should not refuse (to suckle) it after her husband has provided her with what Allāh has enjoined upon him. And a father should not hurt his child and its mother by preventing the latter from suckling it just to harm her by giving it to some other woman. But there is no sin on them if both parents willingly agree to have their child suckled by some other woman; and there is no sin on them if they both want to wean their child on condition that their decision be based on mutual understanding and consultation.

عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، عَنِ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ هَمَّامٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا أَنْفَقَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ مِنْ كَسْبِ زَوْجِهَا مِنْ غَيْرِ أَمْرِهِ فَلَهُ يَصْفُ أَجْرِهِ». [راجع: ٢٠٦٦]

(٥) بَابُ: «وَالْوَالِدَاتُ يُرْضِعْنَ أَوْلَادَهُنَّ حَوْلَيْنِ كَامِلَيْنِ لِمَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُبِمَ الرِّضَاعَةَ» إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: «بَصِيرًا» وَقَالَ: «وَحَمْلُهُ وَوَصْلُهُ ثَلَاثُونَ شَهْرًا» وَقَالَ: «وَإِنْ تَعَاسَرْتُمْ فَسَرِّضْ لَهُ أَخْرَى، لِئَلَّا يَكُونَ لِلنَّاسِ مَنَاسِكٌ مِنْ سَعْيِكَ، وَرَضِعْهُ رِضْعًا» إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: «بَعْدَ عَسْرِ شَهْرًا»

وَقَالَ يُونُسُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: نَهَى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى أَنْ تُضَارَّ وَالِدَةُ بَوْلِدِهَا، وَذَلِكَ أَنْ تَقُولَ الْوَالِدَةُ: لَسْتُ مُرْضِعَتُهُ، وَهِيَ أَثْمَلُ لَهُ غِذَاءً وَأَشْفَقُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَرْفَقُ بِهِ مِنْ غَيْرِهَا. فَلَيْسَ لَهَا أَنْ تَأْبَى بَعْدَ أَنْ يُعْطِيَهَا مِنْ نَفْسِهِ مَا جَعَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ، وَلَيْسَ لِلْمَوْلُودِ لَهُ أَنْ يُضَارَّ بَوْلِدِهِ وَالِدَتَهُ، فَيَمْتَنِعَهَا أَنْ تُرْضِعَهُ ضَرَارًا لَهَا إِلَى غَيْرِهَا، فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا أَنْ يَسْتَرْضِعَا عَنْ طَيْبِ نَفْسِ الْوَالِدِ وَالْوَالِدَةِ، فَإِنْ أَرَادَا فَصَالًا عَنْ تَرَاضٍ مِنْهُمَا وَتَشَاوُرٍ، فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا بَعْدَ أَنْ يَكُونَ ذَلِكَ عَنْ تَرَاضٍ مِنْهُمَا وَتَشَاوُرٍ. «وَفِصْلُهُ»: فَطَامُهُ.

(6) CHAPTER. The working of a lady in her husband's house.

5361. Narrated 'Alī: Fāṭima عليها السلام went to the Prophet ﷺ complaining about her sufferings and hurts from the stone hand mill on her hands. She heard that the Prophet ﷺ had received a few slave girls. But (when she came there) she did not find him, so she mentioned her problem to 'Aishah. When the Prophet ﷺ came, 'Aishah informed him about that. 'Alī added: So the Prophet ﷺ came to us when we had gone to bed. We wanted to get up (on his arrival) but he said, "Stay where you are." Then he came and sat between me and her and I felt the coldness of his feet on my abdomen. He said, "Shall I direct you to something better than what you have requested? When you go to bed say 'Subhān Allāh' thirty-three times, 'Alḥamdulillāh' thirty-three times, and 'Allāhu Akbar' thirty-four times, for that is better for you than a servant."

(7) CHAPTER. A servant for one's wife.

5362. Narrated 'Alī bin Abī Ṭālib: Fāṭima عليها السلام came to the Prophet ﷺ asking for a servant. He said, "May I inform you of something better than that? When you go to bed, recite 'Subhān Allāh' thirty-three times, 'Alḥamdulillāh' thirty-three times, and 'Allāhu Akbar' thirty-four times." 'Alī added, "I have never failed to recite it ever since." Somebody asked, "Even on the night of the battle of Šiffīn?" He said, "No, even on the night of the battle of Šiffīn."

(٦) بَابُ عَمَلِ الْمَرْأَةِ فِي بَيْتِ زَوْجِهَا

٥٣٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي الْحَكَمُ عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ أَنَّ فَاطِمَةَ عَلَيْهَا السَّلَامُ آتَتْ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ تَشْكُو إِلَيْهِ مَا تَلْقَى فِي يَدِهَا مِنَ الرَّحَى، وَبَلَغَهَا أَنَّهُ جَاءَهُ رَقِيقٌ، فَلَمْ تُصَادِفْهُ فَذَكَرَتْ ذَلِكَ لِعَائِشَةَ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ أُخْبِرَتْهُ عَائِشَةُ، قَالَ: فَجَاءَنَا وَقَدْ أَخَذْنَا مَضَاجِعَنَا، فَذَهَبْنَا نَقُومُ فَقَالَ: «عَلَى مَكَانِكُمْ»، فَجَاءَ فَقَعَدَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهَا حَتَّى وَجَدْتُ بَرْدَ قَدَمَيْهِ عَلَى بَطْنِي فَقَالَ: «أَلَا أَدُلُّكُمْ عَلَى خَيْرٍ مِمَّا سَأَلْتُمَا: إِذَا أَخَذْتُمَا مَضَاجِعَكُمَا أَوْ أَوَيْتُمَا إِلَى فِرَاشِكُمَا فَسَبِّحَا ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ، وَاحْمَدَا ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ، وَكَبِّرَا أَرْبَعًا وَثَلَاثِينَ، فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكُمَا مِنْ خَادِمٍ». [راجع: ٣١١٣]

(٧) بَابُ خَادِمِ الْمَرْأَةِ

٥٣٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحُمَيْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي يَزِيدَ: سَمِعَ مُجَاهِدًا: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ أَبِي لَيْلَى يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ أَنَّ فَاطِمَةَ عَلَيْهَا السَّلَامُ آتَتْ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ تَسْأَلُهُ خَادِمًا فَقَالَ: «أَلَا أُخْبِرُكَ مَا هُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكَ مِنْهُ؟ تُسَبِّحِينَ اللَّهَ عِنْدَ مَنَامِكِ ثَلَاثًا

وِثْلَاثَيْنِ، وَتَحْمَدَيْنِ اللَّهُ ثَلَاثًا
وِثْلَاثَيْنِ، وَتَكْبِيرِينَ اللَّهُ أَرْبَعًا
وِثْلَاثَيْنِ». ثُمَّ قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: إِحْدَاهُنَّ
أَرْبَعٌ وَثَلَاثُونَ فَمَا تَرَكْتُهَا بَعْدُ، قِيلَ:
وَلَا لَيْلَةَ صَفِيْنٍ؟ قَالَ: وَلَا لَيْلَةَ
صَفِيْنٍ. [راجع: ٣١١٣]

(8) CHAPTER. A man's serving his family.

5363. Narrated Al-Aswad bin Yazid: I asked 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا "What did the Prophet ﷺ use to do at home?" She said, "He used to work for his family, and when he heard the *Adhān* [call for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)], he would go out."

(٨) بَابُ خِدْمَةِ الرَّجُلِ فِي أَهْلِهِ
٥٣٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
عَرَعَرَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنِ الْحَكَمِ بْنِ
عُتَيْبَةَ: عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ
بْنَ يَزِيدَ: سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهَا: مَا كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَصْنَعُ فِي
الْبَيْتِ؟ قَالَتْ: كَانَ يَكُونُ فِي مِهْنَةِ
أَهْلِهِ فَإِذَا سَمِعَ الْأَذَانَ خَرَجَ.

[راجع: ٦٧٦]

(9) CHAPTER. If a man does not provide for his family, then the wife can take of his wealth what is sufficient for her needs and the needs of her children and the amount should be just and reasonable.

(٩) بَابُ إِذَا لَمْ يُنْفِقِ الرَّجُلُ فَلِلْمَرْأَةِ
أَنْ تَأْخُذَ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمِهِ مَا يَكْفِيهَا وَوَلَدَهَا
بِالْمَعْرُوفِ

5364. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Hind bint 'Utba said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Abū Sufyān is a miser and he does not give me what is sufficient for me and my children. Can I take of his property without his knowledge?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Take what is sufficient for you and your children, and the amount should be just and reasonable."

٥٣٦٤ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْمُنْثَرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ هِشَامِ
قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ
هِنْدًا بِنْتُ عُتْبَةَ قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ
إِنَّ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ رَجُلٌ شَحِيحٌ، وَلَيْسَ
يُعْطِينِي مَا يَكْفِينِي وَوَلَدِي إِلَّا مَا
أَخَذْتُ مِنْهُ وَهُوَ لَا يَعْلَمُ، فَقَالَ:
خُذِي مَا يَكْفِيكِ وَوَلَدِكَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ.

[راجع: ٢٢١١]

(10) CHAPTER. A woman should take care of the wealth of her husband, and also of what he gives her for expenditures.

5365. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The best women who ride the camels, are the women of Quraish." (Another narrator said) The Prophet ﷺ said, "The righteous among the women of Quraish are those who are kind to their young ones and who look after their husband's property." (See H. 3434)

(11) CHAPTER. Providing one's wife with clothes reasonably.

5366. Narrated 'Alī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ gave me a silk suit and I wore it, but when I noticed anger on his face, I cut it and distributed it among my women-folk.

(12) CHAPTER. A lady should help her husband in looking after his children.

5367. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh: رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا My father died and left seven or nine girls and I married a matron. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said to me, "O Jābir! Have you married?" I said, "Yes." He said, "A virgin or a matron?" I replied, "A matron." He said, "Why not a virgin, so that you might play with her and she with you, and you might

(١٠) بَابُ حِفْظِ الْمَرْأَةِ زَوْجَهَا فِي ذَاتِ يَدِهِ وَالنَّفَقَةِ

٥٣٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ. وَأَبُو الزُّنَادِ عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «حَيْرٌ نِسَاءِ رَكِبْنَ الْإِبِلَ نِسَاءً فُرَيْشٍ - وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ: صَالِحٌ نِسَاءً فُرَيْشٍ - أَحْنَاهُ عَلَى وَلَدٍ فِي صِعْرِهِ، وَأَرْعَاهُ عَلَى زَوْجٍ فِي ذَاتِ يَدِهِ». وَيُذَكَّرُ عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ وَابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [راجع: ٣٤٣٤]

(١١) بَابُ كِسْوَةِ الْمَرْأَةِ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ

٥٣٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مِنْهَالٍ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ مَيْسَرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ زَيْدَ بْنَ وَهْبٍ عَنْ عَلِيِّ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَتَى إِلَيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ حُلَّةً سِيرَاءً فَلَبِسْتُهَا. فَأَرَيْتُ الْعَضْبَ فِي وَجْهِهِ فَشَتَّقْتُهَا بَيْنَ نِسَائِي. [راجع: ٢٦١٤]

(١٢) بَابُ عَوْنِ الْمَرْأَةِ زَوْجَهَا فِي وَلَدِهِ

٥٣٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: هَلَكَ أَبِي وَتَرَكَ سَبْعَ بَنَاتٍ أَوْ تِسْعَ بَنَاتٍ، فَتَزَوَّجْتُ امْرَأَةً ثَيِّبًا: فَقَالَ لِي

amuse her and she amuse you." I said, " 'Abdullāh (my father) died and left girls, and I dislike to marry a girl like them, so I married a lady (matron) so that she may look after them." On that he said, "May Allāh bless you," or "That is good."

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «تَزَوَّجْتَ يَا جَابِرُ؟»
فَقُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، فَقَالَ: «بِكْرًا أَمْ نَيْيًّا؟»
قُلْتُ: بَلْ نَيْيًّا، قَالَ: «فَهَلَّا جَارِيَةً
تُلَاعِبُهَا وَتُلَاعِبُكَ، وَتَضَاحِكُهَا
وَتَضَاحِكُكَ؟» قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: إِنَّ
عَبْدَ اللَّهِ هَلَكَ وَتَرَكَ بَنَاتٍ، وَإِنِّي
كَرِهْتُ أَنْ أُجِئَهُنَّ بِمِثْلِهِنَّ،
فَتَزَوَّجْتُ امْرَأَةً تَقُومُ عَلَيَّهِنَّ
وَتُضْلِحُهُنَّ. فَقَالَ: «بَارَكَ اللَّهُ لَكَ،
أَوْ خَيْرًا». [راجع: ٤٤٣]

(13) CHAPTER. The expenditure of a poor man on his family.

(١٣) بَابُ نَفَقَةِ الْمُعْسِرِ عَلَى أَهْلِهِ

5368. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said, "I am ruined!" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Why?" He said, "I had sexual intercourse with my wife while fasting (in the month of Ramadān)." The Prophet ﷺ said to him, "Manumit a slave (as expiation)." He replied, "I cannot afford that." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Then fast for two successive months." He said, "I cannot." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Then feed sixty poor persons." He said, "I have nothing to do that." In the meantime a basket full of dates was brought to the Prophet ﷺ. He said, "Where is the questioner?" The man said, "I am here." The Prophet ﷺ said (to him), "Give this (basket of dates) in charity (as expiation)." He said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Shall I give it to poorer people than us? By Him Who sent you with the Truth, there is no family between the two mountains (of Al-Madīna) poorer than us." The Prophet ﷺ smiled till his premolar teeth became visible. He then said, "Then, you take it." (See H. 1936)

٥٣٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ:
حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
شِهَابٍ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ،
عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ:
أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: هَلَكْتُ،
قَالَ: «وَلِمَ؟» قَالَ: وَقَعْتُ عَلَى أَهْلِي
فِي رَمَضَانَ، قَالَ: «فَاعْتِقْ رَقَبَةً».
قَالَ: لَيْسَ عِنْدِي، قَالَ: «فَصُمْ
شَهْرَيْنِ مُتَابِعَيْنِ». قَالَ: لَا أَسْتَطِيعُ،
قَالَ: «فَأَطْعِمْ سِتِّينَ مِسْكِينًا»، قَالَ:
لَا أَجِدُ، فَأَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بِعَرَقٍ فِيهِ
تَمْرٌ فَقَالَ: «أَيْنَ السَّائِلُ؟» قَالَ: هَا
أَنَا ذَا، قَالَ: «تَصَدَّقْ بِهَذَا»، قَالَ:
عَلَى أَحْوَجَ مِنَّا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ فَوَالَّذِي
بَعَثَكَ بِالْحَقِّ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا أَهْلُ بَيْتِ
أَحْوَجَ مِنَّا، فَضَحِكَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ حَتَّى

بَدَتْ أَنبِيَاهُ، قَالَ: «فَأَنْتُمْ إِذَا».

[راجع: ١٩٣٦]

(14) CHAPTER. (The Statement of Allāh:)

“And on the (father’s) heir is incumbent the like of that (which was incumbent on the father)” (V.2:233)

“And is a woman chargeable with any thing thereof? And Allāh said:

“Allāh puts forward (another) example of two men, one of them dumb...” (V.16: 76)

(١٤) **بَابُ:** «وَعَلَى الْوَارِثِ مِثْلُ

ذَلِكَ» [البقرة: ٢٣٣] وَهَلْ عَلَى الْمَرْأَةِ

مِنْهُ شَيْءٌ؟ «وَصَرَبَ اللَّهُ مِثْلًا رَجُلَيْنِ

أَحَدُهُمَا أَيْكُمُ» [النحل: ٧٦].

5369. Narrated Umm Salama : I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! Shall I get a reward (in the Hereafter) if I spend on the children of Abū Salama and do not leave them like this and like this (i.e., poor) but treat them like my children?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Yes, you will be rewarded for that which you will spend on them.”

٥٣٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ

إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا

هِشَامٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ زَيْنَبِ بِنْتِ أَبِي

سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ: قُلْتُ: يَا

رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، هَلْ لِي مِنْ أَجْرِ فِي بَنِي

أَبِي سَلَمَةَ أَنْ أَنْفَقَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَسْتُ

بِتَارِكِيهِمْ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا إِنَّمَا هُمْ بَنِيَّ،

قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، لَكَ أَجْرٌ مَا أَنْفَقْتَ

عَلَيْهِمْ». [راجع: ١٤٦٧]

5370. Narrated ‘Āishah رضي الله عنها Hind (bint ‘Utba) said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! Abū Sufyān is a miser. Is there any harm if I take of his property what will cover me and my children’s needs?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Take (according to your needs) in a reasonable manner.”

٥٣٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ

عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ

اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: قَالَتْ هُنْدُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ،

إِنَّ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ رَجُلٌ شَحِيحٌ فَهَلْ عَلَيَّ

جُنَاحٌ أَنْ أَخَذَ مِنْ مَالِهِ مَا يَكْفِينِي

وَبَنِيَّ؟ قَالَ: «تُحْذِي بِالْمَعْرُوفِ».

[راجع: ٢٢١١]

(15) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ: “If one dies leaving debts to be repaid or dependants to be taken care of, it is for me (to pay the debts and look after the needy dependants).”

(١٥) **بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ:** «مَنْ تَرَكَ

كَلًّا أَوْ ضَيَاعًا فَإِلَيَّ».

5371. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: A dead man in debt used to be brought to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, who would ask, "Has he left anything to repay his debts?" If he was informed that he had left something to cover his debts, the Prophet ﷺ would offer the funeral *Ṣalāt* (prayer) for him; otherwise he would say to the Muslims (present there), "Offer the funeral *Ṣalāt* (prayer) for your friend"; but when Allāh (enriched) the Prophet ﷺ by making him victorious (in his Holy-expeditions), he said, "I am closer to the believers than themselves, so, if one of the believers dies in debt, I will repay it, but if he leaves wealth, it will be for his heirs."

(16) CHAPTER. Freed female slaves or any other women can be wet nurses.

5372. Narrated Umm Ḥabība, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Will you marry my sister, the daughter of Abū Sufyān." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Do you like that?" I said, "Yes, for I am not your only wife, and the person I like most to share the good with me, is my sister." He said, "That is not lawful for me." I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! We have heard that you want to marry Durra, the daughter of Abū Salama." He said, "You mean the daughter of Umm Salama?" I said, "Yes." He said, "Even if she were not my stepdaughter, she is unlawful for me, for she is my foster niece. Thuwaiba suckled me and Abū Salama. So you should not present to me your daughters and sisters."

Narrated 'Urwa: Thuwaiba had been a slave-girl whom Abū Lahab had emancipated.

٥٣٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يُؤْتَى بِالرَّجُلِ الْمُتَوَفَّى عَلَيْهِ الدَّيْنُ، فَيَسْأَلُ: «هَلْ تَرَكَ لِدِينِهِ فَضْلاً؟» فَإِنْ حُدِّثَ أَنَّهُ تَرَكَ وَفَاءً صَلَّى، وَإِلَّا قَالَ لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ: «صَلُّوا عَلَيَّ صَاحِبِكُمْ»، فَلَمَّا فَتَحَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ الْفَتْوحَ قَالَ: «أَنَا أَوْلَى بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ مِنْ أَنْفُسِهِمْ، فَمَنْ تُوَفِّيَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ فَتَرَكَ دَيْناً فَعَلَيْ قَضَاؤُهُ، وَمَنْ تَرَكَ مَالاً فَلِوَرَثَتِهِ». [راجع: ٢٢٩٨]

(١٦) بَابُ الْمَرَاضِعِ مِنَ الْمَوَالِيَةِ وَغَيْرِهِنَّ

٥٣٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ: أَنَّ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتَ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ أَخْبَرَتْهُ: أَنَّ أُمَّ حَبِيبَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ، انكِحْ أُخْتِي ابْنَةَ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، قَالَ: «وَتُحِبِّينَ ذَلِكَ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ. لَسْتُ لَكَ بِمُخْلِيةٍ، وَأَحَبُّ مَنْ شَارَكَنِي فِي الْخَيْرِ أُخْتِي، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ ذَلِكَ لَا يَحِلُّ لِي»، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ، فَإِنَّهُ إِنَّا نَتَحَدَّثُ أَنَّكَ تُرِيدُ أَنْ تَنْكِحَ دُرَّةَ بِنْتَ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، فَقَالَ: «ابْنَةُ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ:

فَوَاللَّهِ لَوْ لَمْ تَكُنْ رَبِّيتِي فِي حَجْرِي
 مَا حَلَّتْ لِي، إِنَّهَا ابْنَةٌ أُخِي مِنْ
 الرُّضَاعَةِ، أَرْضَعْتَنِي وَأَبَا سَلَمَةَ ثُوَيْبَةَ،
 فَلَا تَعْرِضَنَّ عَلَيَّ بَنَاتِكُنَّ وَلَا
 أَخَوَاتِكُنَّ».

وَقَالَ شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ: قَالَ
 عُرْوَةُ: ثُوَيْبَةُ أَعْتَقَهَا أَبُو لَهَبٍ.

[راجع: ٥١٠١]