

(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 'Āishah. When the Prophet ﷺ came, 'Āishah 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 عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ أَنَّ فَاطِمَةَ عَلَيْهَا السَّلَامُ آتَتْ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ تَشْكُو إِلَيْهِ مَا تَلْقَى فِي يَدِهَا مِنَ الرَّحَى، وَبَلَّغَهَا 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

وِثْلَاثَيْنَ، وَتَحْمَدَيْنَ اللَّهَ ثَلَاثًا  
وِثْلَاثَيْنَ، وَتَكْبِيرِينَ اللَّهَ أَرْبَعًا  
وِثْلَاثَيْنَ». 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.

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 نِسَاءَ فُرَيْشٍ - وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ: صَالِحٌ نِسَاءِ 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 حُلَّةَ سَبْرَاءَ فَلَبِسْتُهَا. فَرَأَيْتُ 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 عَلَيْهِنَّ  
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 أَنبِيأَهُ، 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؟ «وَضَرَبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا رَجُلَيْنِ أَحَدُهُمَا أَبْكَمٌ» [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 بَنِي، 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 وَبَنِي؟ قَالَ: «تُخَذِي 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 ضِياعًا 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 حَدَّثَ 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 فَعَلَيَّْ فَصَاؤُهُ، 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، فَإِنَّهُنَّ تَتَحَدَّثُ أَنَّكَ تُرِيدُ أَنْ تَنْكِحَ دُرَّةَ بِنْتَ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، فَقَالَ: «ابْنَةُ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ:

فَوَاللَّهِ لَوْ لَمْ تَكُنْ رَبِّيبَتِي 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]

## 70 - THE BOOK OF FOODS [MEALS]:

## ٧٠ - كتاب الأطعمة

(1) CHAPTER. Statement of Allāh تعالى:  
 “[O you who believe (in the Oneness of Allāh — Islamic Monotheism)] Eat of the lawful things that We have provided you with...”  
 (V.2:172)

And His Statement:

“[O you who believe (in the Oneness of Allāh — Islamic Monotheism)] Spend of the good things which you have (legally) earned.”  
 (V.2:267)

And His Statement:

“[O (you) Messengers!] Eat of the *Aṭ-Tayyibāt* [all kinds of *Halal* (lawful) foods which Allāh has made lawful (meat of slaughtered eatable animals, milk products, fats, vegetables, fruits etc.)] and do righteous deeds. Verily, I am Well-Acquainted with what you do.” (V.23:51)

5373. Narrated Abū Mūsā Al-Ash‘arī رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Give food to the hungry, pay a visit to the sick and release (set free) the one in captivity (by paying his ransom).”

5374. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: The family of Muḥammad ﷺ did not eat their fill for three successive days till he died.

5375. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: Once while I was in a state of fatigue (because of severe hunger), I met ‘Umar

(١) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿كُلُوا مِنْ طَيِّبَاتِ مَا رَزَقْنَاكُمْ﴾ [البقرة: ١٧٢]. وَقَوْلِهِ: ﴿أَنْفِقُوا مِنْ طَيِّبَاتِ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ﴾ [البقرة: ٢٦٧] وَقَوْلِهِ: ﴿كُلُوا مِنْ الطَّيِّبَاتِ وَاعْمَلُوا صَالِحًا إِنِّي بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ عَلِيمٌ﴾ [المؤمنون: ٥١].

٥٣٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَطْعِمُوا الْجَائِعَ، وَعُودُوا الْمَرِيضَ، وَفُكُّوا الْعَائِيَّ». قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: وَالْعَائِي: الْأَسِيرُ. [راجع: ٣٠٤٦]

٥٣٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا يُوسُفُ بْنُ عِيسَى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فَضِيلٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: مَا سَبَعَ آلُ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ مِنْ طَعَامٍ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ حَتَّى قَبِضَ.

٥٣٧٥ - وَعَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: أَصَابَنِي جَهْدٌ شَدِيدٌ

bin Al-Khattāb, so I asked him to recite a Verse from Allāh's Book to me. He entered his house and interpreted it to me. (Then I went out and) after walking for a short distance, I fell on my face because of fatigue and severe hunger. Suddenly I saw Allāh's Messenger ﷺ standing by my head. He said, "O Abū Hurairah!" I replied, "Labbaik, O Allāh's Messenger, and Sa'daik!" Then he held me by the hand, and made me get up. Then he came to know what I was suffering from. He took me to his house, and ordered a big bowl of milk for me. I drank thereof and he said, "Drink more, O Abū Hurr!" So I drank again, whereupon he again said, "Drink more." So I drank more till my belly became full and looked like a bowl. Afterwards I met 'Umar and mentioned to him what had happened to me, and said to him, "Somebody, who had more right than you, O 'Umar, took over the case. By Allāh, I asked you to recite a Verse to me while I knew it better than you." On that 'Umar said to me, "By Allāh, if I admitted and entertained you, it would have been dearer to me than having nice red camels."

فَلَقِيْتُ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ، فَاسْتَفْرَأْتُهُ آيَةً مِنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ، فَدَخَلَ دَارَهُ وَفَتَحَهَا عَلَيَّ فَمَشَيْتُ غَيْرَ بَعِيدٍ فَخَرَزْتُ لَوَجْهِي مِنَ الْجَهْدِ وَالْجُوعِ، فَإِذَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَائِمٌ عَلَى رَأْسِي فَقَالَ: «يَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ»، فَقُلْتُ: لَبَّيْكَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَسَعْدَيْكَ، فَأَخَذَ بِيَدِي فَأَقَامَنِي وَعَرَفَ الَّذِي بِي، فَاذْطَلَقَ بِي إِلَى رَحْلِهِ فَأَمَرَ لِي بِعَسٍّ مِنْ لَبَنٍ فَشَرِبْتُ مِنْهُ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «عُدْ فَاشْرَبْ يَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ»، فَعُدْتُ فَشَرِبْتُ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «عُدْ» فَعُدْتُ فَشَرِبْتُ حَتَّى اسْتَوَى بَطْنِي فَصَارَ كَالْقَدْحِ، قَالَ: فَلَقِيْتُ عُمَرَ وَذَكَرْتُ لَهُ الَّذِي كَانَ مِنْ أَمْرِي وَقُلْتُ لَهُ: تَوَلَّى ذَلِكَ مَنْ كَانَ أَحَقَّ بِهِ مِنْكَ يَا عُمَرُ، وَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ اسْتَفْرَأْتُكَ الْآيَةَ وَلَاأَنَا أَفْرَأُ لَهَا مِنْكَ. قَالَ عُمَرُ: وَاللَّهِ لَأَنْ أَكُونَ أَدْخَلْتُكَ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ أَنْ يَكُونَ لِي مِثْلُ حُمْرِ النَّعَمِ.

[انظر: ٦٢٤٦، ٦٤٥٢]

(2) CHAPTER. One should mention the Name of Allāh on starting to eat, and one should eat with his right hand.

(٢) بَابُ التَّسْمِيَةِ عَلَى الطَّعَامِ وَالْأَكْلِ بِالْيَمِينِ

5376. Narrated 'Umar bin Abi Salama : I was a boy under the care of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and my hand used to go around the dish while eating. So Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said to me, 'O boy! Mention the Name of Allāh and eat with your right hand, and eat of the dish what is nearer to you.' Since then I have applied those instructions while eating.

٥٣٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ أَخْبَرَنِي: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ وَهْبَ بْنَ كَيْسَانَ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُمَرَ بْنَ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ يَقُولُ: كُنْتُ غُلَامًا فِي حَجْرِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَكَانَتْ يَدِي تَطِيشُ فِي

الصَّحْفَةَ، فَقَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:  
«يَا غُلَامُ سَمِّ اللَّهَ وَكُلْ بِيَمِينِكَ وَكُلْ  
مِمَّا يَلِيكَ»، فَمَا زَالَتْ تِلْكَ طِعْمَتِي  
بَعْدُ. [انظر: ٥٣٧٧، ٥٣٧٨]

**(3) CHAPTER. To eat of the dish what is nearer to you.**

Anas said: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Mention the Name of Allāh when you start eating, and every man should eat of the dish what is nearer to him".

5377. Narrated 'Umar bin Abi Salama who was the son of Umm Salama, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: Once I ate a meal with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and I was eating from all sides of the dish. So Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said to me, "Eat of the dish what is nearer to you."

**(٣) بَابُ الْأَكْلِ مِمَّا يَلِيهِ،**

وَقَالَ أَنَسٌ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ:  
«اذْكُرُوا اسْمَ اللَّهِ، وَلْيَأْكُلْ كُلُّ رَجُلٍ  
مِمَّا يَلِيهِ».

٥٣٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ  
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ  
جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ  
حَلْحَلَةَ الدِّلِيِّ، عَنْ وَهَبِ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ  
أَبِي نُعَيْمٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ  
وَهُوَ ابْنُ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ  
قَالَ: أَكَلْتُ يَوْمًا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ  
طَعَامًا فَجَعَلْتُ أَكُلُ مِنْ نَوَاجِي  
الصَّحْفَةِ، فَقَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:  
«كُلْ مِمَّا يَلِيكَ». [راجع: ٥٣٧٦]

5378. Narrated Wahb bin Kaisān Abi Nu'aim: A meal was brought to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ while his stepson 'Umar bin Abi Salama was with him. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said to him, "Mention the Name of Allāh and eat of the dish what is nearer to you."

٥٣٧٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ  
يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ وَهَبِ بْنِ  
كَيْسَانَ أَبِي نُعَيْمٍ قَالَ: أَتَى رَسُولُ  
اللَّهِ ﷺ طَعَامًا وَمَعَهُ رَبِيبُهُ عَمْرُ بْنُ أَبِي  
سَلَمَةَ فَقَالَ: «سَمِّ اللَّهَ وَكُلْ مِمَّا  
يَلِيكَ». [راجع: ٥٣٧٦]

**(4) CHAPTER. Eating from around the dish while taking one's meal with someone else if he knows that his companion does not dislike that.**

5379. Narrated Anas bin Mālik عَنْهُ اللهُ ﷺ to a  
A tailor invited Allāh's Messenger ﷺ to a

**(٤) بَابُ مَنْ تَتَبَعَ حَوَالِي الْقَضَعَةِ مَعَ  
صَاحِبِهِ إِذَا لَمْ يَعْرِفْ مِنْهُ كِرَاهِيَةً**

٥٣٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ عَنْ مَالِكٍ،