

able to deal justly (with them), then only one, or (slaves) that your right hands possess. That will be nearer to prevent you from doing injustice.” (V.4 :3)

‘Āishah said, “O my nephew! (This Verse has been revealed in connection with) an orphan girl under the guardianship of her guardian who is attracted by her wealth and beauty and intends to marry her with a *Mahr* less than what other women of her standard deserve. So they (such guardians) have been forbidden to marry them unless they do justice to them and give them their full *Mahr*, and they are ordered to marry other women instead of them.”

(2) CHAPTER. The Statement of the Prophet ﷺ:

“Whoever is able to marry, should marry, for that will help him lower his gaze and guard his modesty (i.e. his private parts from committing illegal sexual intercourse etc.).” And should a person marry (even if) he has no desire for marriage?

5065. Narrated ‘Alqama: While I was with ‘Abdullāh, ‘Uthmān met him at Minā and said, “O Abū ‘Abdur-Raḥmān! I have something to say to you.” So both of them went aside and ‘Uthmān said, “O Abū ‘Abdur-Raḥmān! Shall we marry you to a virgin who will make you remember your past days?” When ‘Abdullāh felt that he was not in need of that, he beckoned me (to join him) saying, “O ‘Alqama!” Then I heard him saying (in reply to ‘Uthmān), “As you have said that, (I tell you that) the Prophet ﷺ once said to us, ‘O young people! Whoever among you is able to marry, should marry, and whoever is not able to marry, is

تعالى: ﴿وَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا تُقْسِطُوا فِي الْيَتَامَىٰ فَانكِحُوا مَا طَابَ لَكُمْ مِنَ الْيَسَاءِ مِّنْهُنَّ وَرَبِّعَ فَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا تَعْدِلُوا فَوَاحِدَةً أَوْ مَا مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُكُمْ ذَلِكَ آذَنُ أَلَّا تَعْدِلُوا﴾ [النساء: ٣] قَالَتْ: يَا ابْنَ أُخْتِي، الْيَسِيمَةُ تَكُونُ فِي حَجْرٍ وَلِهَا فِرْعَابٌ فِي مَالِهَا وَجَمَالِهَا، يُرِيدُ أَنْ يَتَزَوَّجَهَا بِأَذَى مِنْ سُنَّةِ صَدَاقِهَا. فَهِيَ أَنْ يَنْكِحُوهُنَّ إِلَّا أَنْ يُقْسِطُوا لَهُنَّ فَيُكْمِلُوا الصَّدَاقَ. وَأَمَرُوا بِنِكَاحِ مَنْ سِوَاهُنَّ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ.

[راجع: ٢٤٩٤]

(٢) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «مَنْ اسْتَطَاعَ الْبَاءَةَ فَلْيَتَزَوَّجْ فَإِنَّهُ أَغْضُ لِلْبَصْرِ وَأَخْصَنُ لِلْفَرْجِ». وَهَلْ يَتَزَوَّجُ مَنْ لَا أَرْبَ لَهُ فِي النِّكَاحِ؟

٥٠٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ:

حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ مَعَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ فَلَقِيَهُ عُثْمَانُ بِيَمِينِي فَقَالَ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، إِنْ لِي إِلَيْكَ حَاجَةٌ فَحَلِيًا فَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ: هَلْ لَكَ يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ فِي أَنْ تُزَوِّجَكَ بِكْرًا تُدْكُرُكَ مَا كُنْتَ تَعْهَدُ؟ فَلَمَّا رَأَى عَبْدُ اللَّهِ أَنْ لَيْسَ لَهُ حَاجَةٌ إِلَى هَذَا أَشَارَ إِلَيَّ فَقَالَ: يَا عَلْقَمَةُ،

recommended to observe *Saum* (fast) as fasting will diminish his sexual power.”

(3) CHAPTER. Whoever is not able (cannot afford) to marry, is recommended to fast.

5066. Narrated ‘Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: We were with the Prophet ﷺ while we were young and had no wealth. So Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “O young people! Whoever among you is able to marry, should marry, because it helps him lower his gaze and guard his modesty (i.e. his private parts from committing illegal sexual intercourse etc.), and whoever is not able to marry, should fast, as fasting will diminish his sexual power.”

(4) CHAPTER. About (marrying) several women.

5067. Narrated ‘Aṭā: We attended along with Ibn ‘Abbās the funeral procession of Maimūna at a place called Sarif. Ibn ‘Abbās said, “This is the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, so when you lift her bier, do not jerk it or shake it much, but walk smoothly because the Prophet ﷺ had nine wives and he used to observe the night turns with eight of them, and for one of them there was no night turn.”

فَأْتَتْهُنَّ إِلَيْهِ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: أَمَا لَئِنْ قُلْتُ ذَلِكَ، لَقَدْ قَالَ لَنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: « يَا مَعْشَرَ الشَّبَابِ مَنْ اسْتَطَاعَ مِنْكُمْ الْبَاءَةَ فَلْيَتَزَوَّجْ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ فَعَلَيْهِ بِالصَّوْمِ، فَإِنَّهُ لَهُ وَجَاءٌ».

[راجع: ١٩٠٥]

(٣) بَابُ مَنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعِ الْبَاءَةَ فَلْيَصُمْ

٥٠٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنِي عُمَارَةُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ مَعَ عَلْقَمَةَ وَالْأَسْوَدِ عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ شَبَابًا لَا نَجِدُ شَيْئًا، فَقَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: « يَا مَعْشَرَ الشَّبَابِ، مَنْ اسْتَطَاعَ الْبَاءَةَ فَلْيَتَزَوَّجْ، فَإِنَّهُ أَغْضُ لِلْبَصْرِ وَأَحْصَنُ لِلْفَرْجِ. وَمَنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ فَعَلَيْهِ بِالصَّوْمِ فَإِنَّهُ لَهُ وَجَاءٌ».

[راجع: ١٩٠٥]

(٤) بَابُ كَثْرَةِ النِّسَاءِ

٥٠٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ يُسُفَ: أَنَّ ابْنَ جُرَيْجٍ أَخْبَرَهُمْ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ قَالَ: حَضَرْنَا مَعَ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ جَنَازَةَ مَيْمُونَةَ بِسْرَفٍ، فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: هَذِهِ زَوْجَةُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَإِذَا رَفَعْتُمْ نَعَشَهَا فَلَا تُزَعْرِعُوهَا وَلَا

تُرْزَلُوهَا وَارْتَفَقُوا فَإِنَّهُ كَانَ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ تِسْعٌ، كَانَ يَفْسِمُ لثَمَانٍ وَلَا يَفْسِمُ لِوَاحِدَةٍ.

5068. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ used to go round (have sexual relations with) all his wives in one night, and he had nine wives.

٥٠٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَنْتَطَوِّقُ عَلَى نِسَائِهِ فِي لَيْلَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ وَلَهُ تِسْعُ نِسْوَةٍ. وَقَالَ لِي خَلِيفَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ: أَنَّ أَنَسًا حَدَّثَهُمْ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [راجع: ٢٦٨]

5069. Narrated Sa'īd bin Jubair: Ibn 'Abbās asked me, "Are you married?" I replied, "No." He said, "Marry, for the best person of this (Muslim) nation (i.e., Muḥammad ﷺ) had the largest number of wives."

٥٠٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْحَكَمِ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَّانَةَ، عَنْ رَقَبَةَ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ الْيَامِي، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: هَلْ تَزَوَّجْتَ؟ قُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: فَتَزَوَّجْ فَإِنَّ خَيْرَ هَذِهِ الْأُمَّةِ أَكْثَرُهَا نِسَاءً.

(5) CHAPTER. Whoever emigrated or did a good deed with the intention of marrying a woman, then he will be rewarded according to his intentions.

(٥) بَابٌ مَنْ هَاجَرَ أَوْ عَمِلَ خَيْرًا لِتَزْوِيجِ امْرَأَةٍ فَلَهُ مَا نَوَى

5070. Narrated 'Umar bin Al-Khattāb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The rewards (of deeds) are according to the intention, and everybody will get the reward for what he has intended. So whoever emigrates for Allāh's and His Messenger's sake, his emigration will be for Allāh and His Messenger; and whoever emigrates for worldly benefits, or to marry a woman, then his emigration will be for the thing for what he emigrated for."⁽¹⁾.

٥٠٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ قُرَعَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ بْنِ وَقَّاصٍ، عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «الْعَمَلُ بِالنِّيَّةِ، وَإِنَّمَا لِامْرِئٍ مَا نَوَى، فَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ

(1) (H. 5070) His reward will be according to his intentions, not to his apparent deed, =

إلى الله وَرَسُولِهِ فَهَجَرْتُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ
وَرَسُولِهِ، وَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى دُنْيَا
يُصِيبُهَا أَوْ امْرَأَةً يَنْكُحُهَا، فَهَجَرْتُهُ إِلَى
مَا هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِ». [راجع: ١]

(6) CHAPTER. The marrying of a poor man who has the knowledge of the Qur'ān and is a Muslim.

Sahl bin Sa'd narrated this from the Prophet ﷺ.

(٦) بَابُ تَزْوِيجِ الْمُغْسِرِ الَّذِي مَعَهُ
الْقُرْآنُ وَالْإِسْلَامُ،
فِيهِ سَهْلُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

5071. Narrated Ibn Mas'ūd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: We used to fight in the holy battles in the company of the Prophet ﷺ and we had no wives with us. So we said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Shall we get castrated?" The Prophet ﷺ forbade us to do so.

٥٠٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا
إِسْمَاعِيلُ: حَدَّثَنِي قَيْسٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ
مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كُنَّا نَغْزُو
مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لَيْسَ لَنَا نِسَاءٌ فَقُلْنَا: يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَلَا نَسْتَحْصِي؟ فَهَانَا عَنْ
ذَلِكَ. [راجع: ٤٦١٥]

(7) CHAPTER. The saying of a man to his brother (in Islām): "Have a look at either of my wives (and if you wish), I will divorce her for you."

This is narrated by 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin 'Auf.

5072. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin 'Auf came (from Makkah to Al-Madīna) and the Prophet ﷺ made a bond of brotherhood between him and Sa'd bin Ar-Rabī' Al-Anṣārī. Al-Anṣārī had two wives, so he suggested that 'Abdur-Raḥmān take half, his wives and property. 'Abdur-Raḥmān replied, "May Allāh bless you with your wives and property. Kindly show me the market." So 'Abdur-Raḥmān went to the market and gained (in bargains)

(٧) بَابُ قَوْلِ الرَّجُلِ لِأَخِيهِ انظُرْ أَيَّ
زَوْجَتِي شِئْتَ حَتَّى أَنْزِلَ لَكَ عَنْهَا،
رَوَاهُ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَوْفٍ.

٥٠٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ،
عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ الطَّوِيلِ قَالَ:
سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَدِمَ عَبْدُ
الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَوْفٍ فَأَخَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ
بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ سَعْدِ بْنِ الرَّبِيعِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ،
وَعِنْدَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ امْرَأَتَانِ، فَعَرَّضَ
عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يُنَاصِفَهُ أَهْلَهُ وَمَالَهُ، فَقَالَ:
بَارَكَ اللَّهُ لَكَ فِي أَهْلِكَ وَمَالِكَ،

=for one and the same deed may be done by different persons with different intentions.

some dried yoghurt and some butter. After a few days the Prophet ﷺ saw 'Abdur-Raḥmān with some yellow stains on his clothes and asked him, "What is that, O 'Abdur-Raḥmān?" He replied, "I had married an *Anṣārī* woman." The Prophet ﷺ asked, "How much *Mahr* did you give her?" He replied, "The weight of one (date) stone of gold." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Offer a *Walima* (wedding banquet) even with one sheep."

(8) CHAPTER. What is disliked of not marrying and of getting castrated.

5073. Narrated Sa'd bin Abī Waqqāṣ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ did not allow 'Uthmān bin Maz'ūn to keep away from marrying (and other pleasures) and if he had allowed him, we would have gotten ourselves castrated⁽¹⁾.

5074. Narrated Sa'd bin Abī Waqqāṣ: The Prophet ﷺ did not allow 'Uthmān bin Maz'ūn to keep away from marrying, and had he allowed him, we would have got ourselves castrated⁽¹⁾.

5075. Narrated 'Abdullāh: We used to participate in the holy battles led by Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and we had nothing (no wives)

دُلُونِي عَلَى السُّوقِ. فَأَتَى السُّوقَ
فَرَجَّ شَيْئًا مِنْ أَقِطٍ وَشَيْئًا مِنْ سَمْنٍ
فَرَأَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بَعْدَ أَيَّامٍ وَعَلَيْهِ وَضْرٌ
مِنْ صُفْرَةٍ، فَقَالَ: «مَهْمٌ يَا عَبْدَ
الرَّحْمَنِ؟» فَقَالَ: تَزَوَّجْتُ أَنْصَارِيَّةً،
قَالَ: «فَمَا سَقَّتْ؟» قَالَ: وَزَنَ نَوَاقِ
مِنْ ذَهَبٍ، قَالَ: «أَوْلِمَ وَلَوْ بِشَاةٍ».

[راجع: ٢٠٤٩]

(٨) بَابُ مَا يُكْرَهُ مِنَ التَّبَتُّلِ
وَالْخِصَاءِ

٥٠٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ:
حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ
شِهَابٍ: سَمِعْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ الْمُسَيَّبِ
يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ سَعْدَ بْنَ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ
يَقُولُ: رَدَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَى عُثْمَانَ
بِابْنِ مَطْعُونِ التَّبَتُّلَ، وَلَوْ أَدِنَ لَهُ
لَاخْتَصَيْنَا. [انظر: ٥٠٧٤]

٥٠٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ:
أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ:
أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ ابْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ
سَعْدَ بْنَ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ يَقُولُ: لَقَدْ رَدَّ
ذَلِكَ، يَعْنِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، عَلَى عُثْمَانَ
ابْنِ مَطْعُونٍ وَلَوْ أَجَارَ لَهُ التَّبَتُّلَ
لَاخْتَصَيْنَا. [راجع: ٥٠٧٣]

٥٠٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ

(1) (H. 5074) Sa'd, by saying, "We would have ourselves castrated," did not mean the actual castration, but he meant excessive abstention from all kinds of pleasures, for castration is forbidden in Islām.

with us. So we said, “Shall we get ourselves castrated?” He forbade us that and then allowed us to marry a woman temporarily by giving her even a garment⁽¹⁾ and then he recited to us:

‘O you who believe! Make not unlawful the *Tayyibāt* (all that is good as regards foods, things, deeds, beliefs, persons etc.) which Allāh has made lawful to you.’ (V.5 :87)

قَبِيْسٌ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: كُنَّا نَغْزُو
مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلَيْسَ لَنَا شَيْءٌ
فَقُلْنَا: أَلَا نَسْتُخْصِي؟ فَهَانَا عَنْ ذَلِكَ
ثُمَّ رَخَّصَ لَنَا أَنْ نَنْكِحَ الْمَرْأَةَ
بِالْتُّؤْبِ، ثُمَّ قَرَأَ عَلَيْنَا ﴿يَتَأْتِيهَا الَّذِينَ
مَأْمُونُوا لَا مَحْرُمُوا طَيِّبَاتٍ مَّا أَحَلَّ اللَّهُ
لَكُمْ﴾ الْآيَةَ [المائدة: ٨٧]. [راجع:

[٤٦١٥

5076. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! I am a young man and I am afraid that I may commit illegal sexual intercourse and I cannot afford to marry.” He kept silent, and then I repeated my question once again, but he kept silent. I said the same (for the third time) and he remained silent. Then I repeated my question (for the fourth time), and only then the Prophet ﷺ said, “O Abū Hurairah! The pen has dried after writing what you are going to confront.⁽²⁾ So (it does not matter whether you) get yourself castrated or not.”⁽³⁾

٥٠٧٦ - وَقَالَ أَصْبَغُ: أَخْبَرَنِي
ابْنُ وَهْبٍ، عَنْ يُونُسَ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنِ
ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنِّي رَجُلٌ شَابٌّ وَأَنَا
أَخَافُ عَلَى نَفْسِي الْعَنْتَ وَلَا أَجِدُ مَا
أَتَزَوَّجُ بِهِ النِّسَاءَ فَسَكَتَ عَنِّي ثُمَّ قُلْتُ
مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ فَسَكَتَ عَنِّي، ثُمَّ قُلْتُ مِثْلَ
ذَلِكَ فَسَكَتَ عَنِّي، ثُمَّ قُلْتُ مِثْلَ
ذَلِكَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «يَا أَبَا
هُرَيْرَةَ، جَفَّ الْقَلَمُ بِمَا أَنْتَ لَاقٍ
فَاخْتَصِمْ عَلَيَّ ذَلِكَ أَوْ ذَرِّ».

(9) CHAPTER. To marry virgins.

Ibn ‘Abbās said to ‘Āishah, “The Prophet ﷺ did not marry any virgin besides you.”

(٩) بَابُ نِكَاحِ الْأَبْكَارِ،
وَقَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ: قَالَ ابْنُ
عَبَّاسٍ لِعَائِشَةَ: لَمْ يَنْكِحِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ
بِكْرًا غَيْرِكَ.

5077. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: I said,

٥٠٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ

(1) (H. 5075) This sort of marriage (i.e., *Nikāh-al-Mut‘a*) was later on forbidden forever. (See H.5115)

(2) (H. 5076) Your fate has been destined for you.

(3) (H. 5076) (This means :) You cannot change your destined fate by getting castrated, so there is no benefit in doing so.

“O Allāh’s Messenger! Suppose you landed in a valley where there is a tree of which something has been eaten and then you found trees of which nothing has been eaten, of which tree would you let your camel graze?” He said, “(I will let my camel graze) of the one of which nothing has been eaten before.” (The subnarrator added: ‘Āishah meant that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ had not married a virgin besides herself).

5078. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said (to me), “You have been shown to me twice in (my) dreams. A man was carrying you in a silken cloth and said to me, ‘This is your wife.’ I uncovered it; and behold, it was you. I said to myself, ‘If this dream is from Allāh, He will cause it to come true’.”

(10) CHAPTER. The marrying of matrons (divorced or widowed ladies).

Umm Ḥabība said, “The Prophet ﷺ said to me, ‘Do not offer me your daughters or sisters in marriage’.”

5079. Narrated Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh: While we were returning from a *Ghazwa* (holy battle) with the Prophet ﷺ; I started driving my camel fast, as it was a lazy camel. A rider came behind me and pricked my camel with a spear he had with him, and then my camel started running as fast as the best camel you may see. Behold! The rider was the Prophet ﷺ himself. He said, “What makes you in such a hurry?” I replied, “I am newly married.” He said, “Did you marry a

الله قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَحْيَى، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ، أَرَأَيْتَ لَوْ نَزَلْتُ وَادِيًا وَفِيهِ شَجَرَةٌ قَدْ أُكِلَ مِنْهَا وَوَجَدْتُ شَجَرًا لَمْ يُؤْكَلْ مِنْهَا، فِي أَيِّهَا كُنْتُ تُزْنَعُ بَعِيرِكَ؟ قَالَ: «فِي الَّتِي لَمْ يُزْنَعْ مِنْهَا»، يَعْنِي أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ لَمْ يَتَزَوَّجْ بِكَرًا غَيْرَهَا.

٥٠٧٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَرَيْتَكَ فِي الْمَنَامِ مَرَّتَيْنِ، إِذَا رَجُلٌ يَحْمِلُكَ فِي سَرَقَةٍ حَرِيرٍ فَيَقُولُ: هَذِهِ أَمْرَاتُكَ، فَأَكْشِفُهَا فَإِذَا هِيَ أَنْتِ، فَأَقُولُ: إِنْ يَكُنْ هَذَا مِنْ عِنْدِ اللهِ يُضْهِهِ». [راجع: ٣٨٩٥]

(١٠) بَابُ تَزْوِيجِ النِّسَاءِ،

وَقَالَتْ أُمُّ حَبِيبَةَ: قَالَ لِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا تَعْرِضْ عَلَيَّ بَنَاتِكَ وَلَا أَخَوَاتِكَ».

٥٠٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الثُّعْمَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سَيَّارٌ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: قَفَلْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِنْ عُرْوَةَ، فَتَعَجَّلْتُ عَلَى بَعِيرِ لِي قَطُوفٍ، فَلَحِقَنِي رَاكِبٌ مِنْ خَلْفِي فَتَحَسَّ بَعِيرِي بَعَنْزَةً كَانَتْ مَعَهُ، فَاظَلَّقَ

virgin or a matron?" I replied, "A matron." He said, "Why didn't you marry a young girl so that you may play with her and she with you?" When we were about to enter (Al-Madīna), the Prophet ﷺ said, "Wait so that you may enter Al-Madīna at the afternoon so that the lady of unkempt hair may comb her hair and the one whose husband has been absent may shave her pubic region."

5080. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: When I got married, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said to me, "What type of lady have you married?" I replied, "I have married a matron." He said, "Why, don't you have a liking for the virgins and for fondling them?" Jābir also said: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Why didn't you marry a young girl so that you might play with her and she with you?"

(11) CHAPTER. The marrying of a young lady to an elderly man.

5081. Narrated 'Urwa: The Prophet ﷺ asked Abū Bakr for 'Āishah's hand in marriage. Abū Bakr said, "But I am your brother." The Prophet ﷺ said, "You are my brother in Allāh's religion and His Book, but she ('Āishah) is lawful for me to marry."

بِعِيرِي كَأَجُودٍ مَا أَنْتَ رَاءٍ مِنَ الْإِبِلِ، فَإِذَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا يُعْجِلُكَ؟» قُلْتُ: كُنْتُ حَدِيثَ عَهْدٍ بِعُرْسٍ، قَالَ: «أَبِكْرًا أَمْ نَبِيًّا؟» قُلْتُ: نَبِيًّا، قَالَ: «فَهَلَّا جَارِيَةً تُلَاعِبُهَا وَتُلَاعِبُكَ؟» قَالَ: فَلَمَّا ذَهَبْنَا لِنَدْخُلَ، قَالَ: «أَمْهَلُوا حَتَّى تَدْخُلُوا لَيْلًا - أَيْ عِشَاءَ - لِكِي تَمْتَشِطَ الشَّعِئَةُ وَتَسْتَحِدَّ الْمُغْيِبَةُ». [راجع: ٤٤٣]

٥٠٨٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَارِبٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: تَزَوَّجْتُ، فَقَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا تَزَوَّجْتَ؟» فَقُلْتُ: تَزَوَّجْتُ نَبِيًّا، فَقَالَ: «مَا لَكَ وَلِلْعَذَارَى وَلِعَابِهَا؟» فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِعَمْرٍو بْنِ دِينَارٍ فَقَالَ عَمْرٍو: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «هَلَّا جَارِيَةً تُلَاعِبُهَا وَتُلَاعِبُكَ؟». [راجع: ٤٤٣]

(١١) بَابُ تَزْوِيجِ الصَّغَارِ مِنَ الْكِبَارِ

٥٠٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوْسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ عِرَاكِ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ خَطَبَ عَائِشَةَ إِلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ فَقَالَ لَهُ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: إِنَّمَا أَنَا أَخُوكَ، فَقَالَ: «أَنْتَ أَخِي فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ وَكِتَابِهِ وَهِيَ لِي حَلَالٌ».

(12) CHAPTER. What type of women should one seek in marriage? And what type of women is better? And what type of women one is recommended to select so as to beget good offspring, without there being any compulsion to do so.

5082. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The best women are the riders of the camels and the righteous among the women of Quraish. They are very kind to their children in their childhood and very careful in guarding of the property of their husbands."

(13) CHAPTER. Having female captives (for sexual purposes) and marrying and manumitting one's own slave-girl.

5083. Narrated Abū Burda's father: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Any man who has a slave-girl whom he educates properly, teaches good manners, manumits and marries her, will get a double reward. And if any man of the people of the Scriptures (Jews and Christians) believes in his own Prophet and then believes in me too, he will (also) get a double reward. And any slave who fulfils his duty to his master and to his Lord (Allāh), will (also) get a double reward."

(١٢) **بَابُ:** إِلَى مَنْ يَنْكِحُ؟ وَأَيُّ النِّسَاءِ خَيْرٌ؟ وَمَا يُسْتَحَبُّ أَنْ يَنْخِرَ لِنُطْفِهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ إِجْبَابٍ

٥٠٨٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «خَيْرُ نِسَاءٍ رَكِبْنَ الْإِبِلَ صَالِحُ نِسَاءِ قُرَيْشٍ، أَحْنَاهُ عَلَى وَلَدٍ فِي صَغَرِهِ، وَأَرْعَاهُ عَلَى زَوْجٍ فِي ذَاتِ يَدِهِ». [راجع: ٣٤٣٤]

(١٣) **بَابُ** اتِّخَاذِ السَّرَائِي، وَمَنْ أَعْتَقَ جَارِيَةً ثُمَّ تَزَوَّجَهَا

٥٠٨٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا صَالِحُ بْنُ صَالِحِ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا الشَّعْبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بُرْدَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَيُّمَا رَجُلٍ كَانَتْ عِنْدَهُ وَلِيدَةٌ فَعَلَّمَهَا فَأَحْسَنَ تَعْلِيمَهَا، وَأَدَّبَهَا فَأَحْسَنَ تَأْدِيبَهَا، ثُمَّ أَعْتَقَهَا وَتَزَوَّجَهَا فَلَهُ أَجْرَانِ. وَأَيُّمَا رَجُلٍ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ آمَنَ بِنَبِيِّهِ وَآمَنَ - يَعْنِي - بِي فَلَهُ أَجْرَانِ. وَأَيُّمَا مَمْلُوكٍ أَدَّى حَقَّ مَوْلَاهُ وَحَقَّ رَبِّهِ فَلَهُ أَجْرَانِ». قَالَ الشَّعْبِيُّ: خُذَهَا بِغَيْرِ شَيْءٍ، قَدْ كَانَ الرَّجُلُ يَرْحَلُ فِيهَا دُونَهَا إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ. وَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي حُصَيْنٍ عَنْ

أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ:
«أَعْتَقَهَا ثُمَّ أَصْدَقَهَا». [راجع: ٩٧]

5084. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said: “Abraham did not tell lies except three lies. (One of them was) when Abraham passed by a tyrant and (his wife) Sārah was accompanying him. [Abū Hurairah then mentioned the whole narration (See H. No. 3363, Vol. 4, *Sāhīh Al-Bukhari*) and said:] (The tyrant) gave her Hājar. Sārah said, “Allāh saved me from the hands of the *Kāfir* (i.e. infidel) and gave me Ājar (Hājar) to serve me.” (Abū Hurairah added:) That (Hājar) is your mother, O *Banū Mā’-As-Samā’* (i.e., the Arabs)!

٥٠٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ تَلْحِيذٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي جَرِيرُ بْنُ حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي يُوْبَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ. حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ، عَنْ حَمَّادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي يُوْبَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: «لَمْ يَكْذِبْ إِبْرَاهِيمُ إِلَّا ثَلَاثَ كَذَبَاتٍ: بَيْنَمَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ مَرَّ بِجَبَّارٍ وَمَعَهُ سَارَةُ - فَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ - فَأَعْطَاهَا هَاجِرَ، قَالَتْ: كَفَّ اللَّهُ يَدَ الْكَافِرِ وَأَخَذَ مِنِّي آجَرَ». قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: فَبَلَكَ أُمُّكُمْ يَا بَنِي مَاءِ السَّمَاءِ. [راجع: ٢٢١٧]

5085. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ stayed for three days between Khaibar and Al-Madīna, and there he consummated his marriage to Şafīyya bint Ḥuyai. I invited the Muslims to the wedding banquet in which neither meat nor bread was offered. He ordered for leather dining-sheets to be spread, and dates, dried yoghurt and butter were laid on it, and that was the Prophet’s wedding banquet. The Muslims wondered, “Is she (Şafīyya) considered as his wife or his slave-girl?” Then they said, “If he orders her to veil herself, she will be one of the Mothers of the believers; but if he does not order her to veil herself, she will be a slave-girl.” So when the Prophet ﷺ proceeded from there, he made a space for her behind him (on his she-camel) and put a screening veil between her and the people. (See H. 371)

٥٠٨٥ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَقَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بَيْنَ خَيْبَرَ وَالْمَدِينَةِ ثَلَاثًا يُبْنَى عَلَيْهِ بِصَفِيَّةَ بِنْتِ حُجَيٍّ، فَدَعَوْتُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ إِلَى وِلِيمَتِهِ، فَمَا كَانَ فِيهَا خُبْزٌ وَلَا لَحْمٌ، أَمَرَ بِالْأَنْطَاعِ فَأُلْقِيَ فِيهَا مِنَ التَّمْرِ وَالْأَقِطِ وَالسَّمْنِ فَكَانَتْ وِلِيمَتَهُ، فَقَالَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ: إِحْدَى أُمَّهَاتِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَوْ مِمَّا مَلَكَتْ يَمِينُهُ، فَقَالُوا: إِنْ حَجَبَهَا فَوَيْي مِنَ أُمَّهَاتِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، وَإِنْ لَمْ يَحْجُبْهَا فَوَيْي مِمَّا مَلَكَتْ يَمِينُهُ. فَلَمَّا ارْتَحَلَ وَطَأَ لَهَا