

Chapter – 58

Divorce

(طلاق)

[الطَّلَاقُ مَرَّتَانٍ فِيمَا سَاكَ بِمَعْرُوفٍ أَوْ تَسْرِيحٍ بِإِحْسَانٍ، (02:229)]

[فَإِنْ طَلَّقَهَا فَلَا تَحِلُّ لَهُ مِنْ بَعْدِ حَتَّى تَنْكِحَ زَوْجًا غَيْرَهُ

[فَإِنْ طَلَّقَهَا فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا أَنْ يَتَرَاجَعَا إِنْ ظَنَّا أَنْ يُقِيمَا حُدُودَ اللَّهِ، (02:230)]

[وَأَتُوا النِّسَاءَ صَدُقَاتِهِنَّ نِحْلَةً، (04:04)]

No.**Hadith**

- 4899 During the lifetime of Allah's Prophet, I divorced my wife while she was menstruating. 'Umar bin Khattab asked Allah's Prophet about that. Allah's Prophet said, "Order him to take her back and keep her till she is clean and then to wait till she gets her next period and becomes clean again. Whereupon, if he wishes to keep her, he can do so, and if he wishes to divorce her he can divorce her, but before having sexual intercourse with her. This is the prescribed way which Allah has fixed for the women meant to be divorced."
Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umar.
- 4900 During the lifetime of Allah's Prophet, I divorced my wife while she was menstruating. 'Umar mentioned regarding this to the Prophet . The Prophet said, "Let your son take her back first." A question was raised, Will it be counted as first divorce? The Noble Prophet said, "Why not?"
Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umar.
- 4901 I asked Zahri, "Which of the wives of the Prophet sought refuge with Allah from him?" He said "It was told by 'Urwa and narrated by 'Aisha, "When the daughter of Bani Juan ---

No.**Hadith**

was brought to Allah's Prophet (*as his bride*) and he went near her she said, "I seek refuge with Allah from you." He said, "You have sought refuge with The Great; return to your family." *Narrated: Auzai.*

4902/4903

We went out with the Noble Prophet to a garden. There, Juaniya (*a lady from Bani Juan*) had been brought, who was accompanied with her nurse. When the Prophet reached near her she said to him, "I seek refuge with Allah from you." He said, "You have sought refuge with The Great." Then the Prophet came to us and said to me, O Abu Usaid! Give her two white linen dresses to wear and let her go back to her family." *Narrated: Abu Usaid and Abbas bin Sahl.*

4904

I asked Ibn 'Umar, "A man divorced his wife during her period (*What is said regarding this?*)" He said, "Do you know Ibn 'Umar? Ibn 'Umar divorced his wife while she was menstruating. When 'Umar went to the Prophet and mentioned that to him, the Prophet ordered him to take her back and when she became clean, he could divorce her if he wanted." *Narrated: Yunus bin Jubair.*

4905

Uwaimir 'Ajlani came to 'Asim Ansari and asked, "Tell me, if a man sees his wife with another man, if he kills him, would you kill him in Qisas, or what should he do? 'Asim reached to the Prophet and asked the question of Uwaimir. Allah's Prophet disliked that question and considered it disgraceful.

When Asim returned to his family, 'Uwaimir himself came the Prophet and insistently enquired about this matter. The Noble Prophet said, "Allah has revealed something concerning the question of yours and your wife. So go and bring her here.

So firstly, they both carried out the judgment of Lian (لعان). After that 'Uwaimir said, "O Allah's Prophet! If I should now keep my wife with me, then I will be considered a liar. So he pronounced his decision to divorce her thrice before Allah's Prophet ordered him to do so.

Narrated: Sahl bin Sad Sai'di. (See Hadith - 4406to4409).

No.**Hadith**

- 4906 The wife of Rifa' Qurzi came to Allah's Prophet and said, "O Allah's Prophet! Rifa' divorced me and it is irrevocable. So after him I married 'Abdur-Rahman bin Zubair Al-Qurzi, who proved to be impotent." Allah's Prophet said to her, "Perhaps you want to return to Rifa'? No! You cannot return to Rifa' until you and 'Abdur-Rahman consummate your marriage." *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 4907 A man divorced his wife thrice (*by expressing his decision to divorce three times.*, Then she married another man, who also divorced her. The Prophet was asked whether she could legally marry the first husband. The Prophet replied, "No, she cannot marry the first husband unless the second husband consummates his marriage with her, just as the first husband had done." *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 4908 Allah's Prophet gave us the option (*to remain with him or to be divorced*) and we all selected Allah and His Prophet. So, giving us that option, this was not regarded as divorce by him. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 4909 I asked 'Aisha about the "option". She said, "The Prophet gave us the option. Do you think that option was considered as a divorce?" I said, "It matters little to me if I give my wife the option once or a hundred times after she has chosen me." *Narrated: Masruq.*
- 4910 (*In case of second marriage, husband and wife once have to go through sex, only then it will be considered as marriage*): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-4906/4907. *Narrated: 'Aisha*
- 4911 (*The Noble Prophet liked Honey and other sweet items. An interesting event happened related to honey*): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-4570. *Narrated: 'Aisha*
- 4912 "If a man makes his wife unlawful for him, it does not mean that she is divorced. This is nothing." He added, "Indeed the Prophet of Allah have a good example for you to follow."
Narrated: Ibn Abbas.
- 4913 (*The Noble Prophet liked Honey and other sweet items. An interesting event happened related to honey*): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-4570. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

No.**Hadith**

4914 The Prophet said, "Allah has forgiven my followers the evil thoughts that occur to their minds, as long as such thoughts are not put into action or uttered." So Qatada said, "If someone divorces his wife just in his mind, such an unuttered divorce has no effect.

Narrated: Abu Hurairah.

4915/4916 A man from the tribe of Bani Aslam came to the Prophet and said, "I have committed illegal sexual intercourse." The Prophet turned his face to the other side. The man turned towards the side towards which the Prophet had turned his face. These actions were repeated four times. On that the Prophet called him and said, "You are insane." Then he asked him, "Are you married?" The man said, "Yes." Consequently, the Prophet ordered him to be stoned to death in the Musalla (*a praying place during Eids*). When the stones were hitting him with their sharp edges, he fled, but he was caught at Harrah and stoned him till he died.

Narrated: Jabir and Abu Hurairah.

4917to4920 The wife of Thabit bin Qais came to the Prophet and said, "O Allah's Prophet! I do not blame Thabit for defects in his character or his religion, but I, being a Muslim, dislike to behave in un-Islamic manner (*if I remain with him*)." On that Allah's Prophet said (*to her*), "Will you give back the garden which your husband has given to you (*as Maher*)?" She said, "Yes." Then the Prophet said to Thabit, "O Thabit! Accept your garden, and divorce her once."

Narrated: Ibn Abbas and Jamila (sister of 'Abdullah bin Abi Aufa).

4921 I heard the Prophet saying, "Banu Mughira have asked my permission to let 'Ali marry their daughter, but I cannot give my consent to this effect."

Narrated: Miswar bin Makhrama.

4922 Three traditions were established concerning situations in which Buraira was manumitted from her slavery by 'Aisha:

1. When Buraira was manumitted, she was given the option to keep her husband or leave him.
2. (*Allah's Prophet said*), "The right of "Wala" is for the one who manumits."

No.**Hadith**

3. Once someone offered meat to Buraira and from that meat a dish was prepared, but it was not presented when the meal was served to Allah's Prophet. The Prophet asked the reason for it. It was replied that the meat was given to Buraira in charity. The Prophet said "That meat is charity for her, but for us it is a present." *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

(See Hadith - 1404, 2370, 2392to2396,2408 and Hadith-4752).

- 4923to4926 Buraira's husband was a black slave. His name was Mughith. *(For him the Prophet said), "I am seeing as if he is crying and walking behind her along the streets of Madinah. (The last hadith narrates) "His tears were flowing down his beard. The Prophet said to me, "O 'Abbas! are you not astonished at the love of Mughith for Buraira and the hatred of Buraira for Mughith?" The Prophet then said to Buraira, "Why don't you return to him?" She said, "O Allah's Prophet! Do you order me to do so?" He said, "No, I only intercede for him." She said, "Then I am not in need of him." Narrated: Ibn Abbas.*
- 4927/4928 *(When Buraira was manumitted, from this event three orders came forward):* This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-4922 above. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 4929 Whenever Ibn 'Umar was asked about marrying a Christian lady or a Jewess, he would say: "Allah has made it unlawful for the believers to marry ladies who ascribe partners in worship to Allah. And said, I do not know a less Shirk as regards to ascribing partners in worship to Allah than that a lady should say that Prophet Eisa is her Lord, whereas he is one of Allah's slaves." *Narrated: Nafi'.*
- 4930 The pagans were of two kinds as regards their relationship to the Prophet and the Believers. Some of them were those with whom the Prophet was at war and used to fight against, and they used to fight him; the others were those with whom the Prophet made a treaty, and neither did the Prophet fight them, nor did they fight him. If a lady from the first group of pagans emigrated towards the Muslims, her hand would not

No.**Hadith**

be asked in marriage unless she got the menses and then became clean. When she became clean, it would be lawful for her to get married, and if her husband emigrated too before she got married, then she would be returned to him. If any slave or female slave emigrated from them to the Muslims, then they would be considered free persons (*not slaves*) and they would have the same rights as given to other emigrants. ----- Those pagans involved with the Muslims in a treaty, were considered as the same as Mujahid. If a male slave or a female slave emigrated from such pagans as had made a treaty with the Muslims, they would not be returned, but their prices would be paid (*to the pagans*).

Narrated: Ibn Abbas.

- 4931 When believing women came to the Prophet as emigrants, then the Prophet used to test them in accordance with the order of Allah (*Surah 60: Verse 10*). So if anyone of those believing women accepted the mentioned conditions, Allah's Prophet would say to them, "Go, I have accepted your oath of allegiance (*for Islam*). During this oath, the hand of Allah's Prophet never touched the hand of any woman, but he only used to take their pledge of allegiance orally.

Narrated: 'Aisha.

- 4932 Once, Allah's Prophet took an oath that he would abstain from his wives, at that time his leg had been sprained. So he stayed in an upper floor room for 29 days. When he came down, and the people said, "O Allah's Prophet! You took an oath to abstain from your wives for one month." He said, "This month is of twenty nine days." *Narrated: Anas bin Malik.*

(See Hadith 369 and Hadith-4840 above).

- 4933 Ibn 'Umar used to say about the Ella, which Allah has defined in the Holy Book, "If the period of Ella expires, then the husband has either to retain his wife in a handsome manner or he is to divorce her. "When the period of four months has expired, the husband should divorce his wife, but the divorce does not occur unless the husband himself declares it. This has been mentioned by 'Uthman, 'Ali, Abu Darda, 'Aisha and twelve other Companions" *Narrated: Nafi'.*

No.**Hadith**

4934 The Prophet was asked regarding the case of a lost sheep. He said, "You should take it, because it is for you, or for your brother, or for the wolf." Then he was asked about a lost camel. He got angry and his face became red and he said (*to the questioner*), "You have nothing to do with it; it has its feet and its water container with it; it can go on drinking water and eating trees till its owner meets it." And then the Prophet was asked about a Luqata (*money or anything found by somebody*). He said, "Remember and recognize its tying material and its container, and make public announcement about it for one year. If somebody comes and identifies it, give it to him, otherwise add it to your property." *Narrated: Yazid'.*

(See Hadith - 2217Hadith-2267).

4935 Allah's Prophet performed the Tawaf around the Ka'bah while riding his camel. Every time he reached the corner (*of the Black Stone*) he pointed at it with his hand and said, "Allahu Akbar." It is narrated by Zainab that the Prophet said, "An opening has been made in the wall of Gog and Magog (يا جوج ماجوج) making with his thumb and index finger like number 90.

Narrated: Ibn Abbas.

4936 Abul Qasim (*the Noble Prophet*) said, "There is an hour or a moment of particular significance on Friday in which if Muslim offers prayer and invoke Allah for some good, Allah will grant him his request."

Anas bin Malik narrates that during the lifetime of Allah's Prophet a Jew attacked a girl and took the ornaments she was wearing, and then crushed her head with stone. Her relative brought her to the Prophet while she was in her last breaths. Allah's Prophet asked her, "Who has hit you? So-and so?" and, mentioned some names in front of her and at one name she moved her head in affirmation. When she nodded agreeing, then Allah's Prophet ordered that the head of that Jew be crushed between two stones.

Narrated: Abu Hurairah.

No.**Hadith**

4937 I heard the Prophet saying, "Afflictions will emerge from here," pointing towards the East.

Narrated: Ibn 'Umer.

(See Hadith - 4061 to Hadith-4064).

4938 We were with Allah's Prophet on a journey (*during Ramazan*). When the sun started setting, he ordered to get down and prepare a drink of Sawiq. This order was repeated thrice. Then a man got down and prepared a drink of Sawiq for him. Allah's Prophet drank thereof and pointed with his hand towards the East, saying, "When you see the night falling from this side, then a fasting person should break his fast." *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Abi Aufa.*

4939 The Prophet said, "The Azan of Bilal should not stop you from taking the Sahar-meals, because he used to pronounce the Azan to one who is offering the night prayer and he may take a rest. He does not indicate the daybreak or dawn."

Then the Prophet described how dawn breaks, by stretching out his hands and then separating them wide apart.

The Noble Prophet said that the difference between a generous and a miser man is just like two persons who are wearing shields all over their chest. When the generous person spends something then the tightness of his shield over his chest become reduced, so much so that his finger can go into the shield, but when the miser one intends to spend, even then the tightness of his shield over his chest do not reduce. He tries his best to decrease the tightness of the shield but it is never changed.

Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Masood.

4940 Allah's Prophet said, "Shall I tell you of the best families among the Ansar?" They said, "Why not! O Allah's Prophet!" The Prophet said, "The best are Banu Najjar, after them are Banu 'Abdul Ash-hal, and after them are Banu Harith, then Banu Khazraj, and after them are Banu Sa'ada." The Prophet said, "Anyhow, there is good in all the families of the Ansar. "

Narrated: Anas bin Malik.

(See Hadith -3524/3525).

No.**Hadith**

4941 Allah's Prophet said that the period between his advent and the Last Hour is like the distance between these two adjacent fingers, *(he was holding out his fingers closed)*.

Narrated: Sahl bin Sai'di.

4942 The Prophet said, "The month is of thirty days, but sometimes it may be of twenty nine days as well."

Narrated: Ibn 'Umer.

4943 The Prophet pointed out with his hand towards Yemen and said twice, "Faith is there." And then pointed out towards the East, and said, "Verily, sternness and mercilessness are in the tribes of Rabi'a and Muzar."*Narrated: Abu Masood.*

(See Hadith -4061to4064).

4944 Allah's Prophet said, "I and the one who looks after an orphan will be like this in Paradise," he was showing his middle and index fingers open. *Narrated: Sahl.*

4945 A man came to the Prophet and said, "O Allah's Prophet! I have a newly born black child." The Prophet asked him, "Have you got camels?" The man said, "Yes." The Prophet asked him, "What colours they have?" The man replied, "Red." The Prophet said, "Is there any grey one among them?" The man replied, "Yes." The Prophet said, "Whence comes that?" He said, "May be it is because of heredity." The Prophet said, "May be your latest son has this colour because of heredity." *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*

4946 A man accused his wife *(of committing illegal sexual intercourse)*. The Prophet made both of them takes the oath of Lian *(oath of condemnation)*, and then separated them from each other by divorce. *Narrated: 'Abdullah.*

4947 Hilal bin Umaiya accused his wife of illegal sexual intercourse and came to the Prophet to bear witness against her. The Prophet said, "Allah knows that either of you is a liar. Will anyone of you repent to Allah?" Then the lady got up and gave her repent. *Narrated: Ibn Abbas.*

4948to4952 *{A man asked the prophet about another man who was seen with his wife. The Noble prophet first arranged Lian between them. Then he said both would be accountable for this subject, because certainly one of you is a liar. Finally, divorce was arranged}:*

No.**Hadith**

- These are repeated hadiths. See hadith-4406 to 4409 and hadith-4905. *Narrated: 'Asim bin Ad Al-Ansari, Sahl bin Sad Sai'di, Jurajj Ibn Shahab, and Said bin Jubair. .*
- 4953to4955 Allah's Prophet separated (*divorced*) the wife from her husband who accused her for an illegal sexual intercourse, and made them take the oath of Lian . *Narrated: Ibn 'Umer.*
(See Hadith -4946 above).
- 4956 (*The Noble prophet first arranged Lian (oath of condemnation) between husband and wife, then the divorce was arranged*): This is repeated hadith. See hadith-4406 to 4409 and hadith-4905. *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.*
- 4057/4058 Rifa'a Qurazi married a lady and then divorced her, whereupon she married another man. She came to the Prophet and said that her new husband did not approach her, and that he was completely impotent. The Prophet said to her, "No! You cannot remarry your first husband till you taste the second husband and he tastes you."
Narrated: 'Aisha. (See Hadith -4906).
- 4059 A lady from Bani Aslam, called Subai'a, become widow while she was pregnant. Consequently, she had first completed the prescribed period and then ten days later she delivered her child. After that she went to the Prophet and presented her desire to remarry. The Prophet said, "Yes! You can marry now."
Narrated: Zeenat bint Um Salama.
- 4960 I wrote to Ibn Arqam a letter asking him to enquire Subai'a Aslamiya how the Prophet had given her the verdict for the second marriage? She said, "The Prophet gave me his verdict that I should deliver the baby first then I could marry." *Narrated: 'Abdullah Bin Masood.*
- 4961 After the death of her husband, when Subai'a Aslamiya got her first menses then she was allowed to remarry, and then she got married. *Narrated: Musawir Bin Makhrama.*
- 4962 Narrated father of Abdur Rahman bin Qasim (*who says*): "What is wrong with Fatima? by saying that a divorced lady is not entitled to be provided with residence and sustenance (*by her husband*)."
Narrated: 'Aisha.

No.**Hadith**

4963/4965 Yahya bin Saeed divorced the daughter of 'Abdur-Rahman bin Hakam, so 'Abdur-Rahman took her to his house. On that 'Aisha sent a message to Marwan bin Hakam, the ruler of Madinah, by saying, "Tell your brother that he should fear Allah, and should return her daughter to her house." Marwan said, "My brother is not ready to obey me."

(In hadith-4964 Qasim narrates that):

Marwan said, "Have you not heard of the case of Fatima bint Qais?" 'Aisha said, "The case of Fatima bint Qais was different and does not go in your favour. In fact, Fatima was in a lonely place, and she was prone to danger, so the Prophet allowed her to go out of her husband's house."

(In the last hadith-4965 'Urwa narrates that):

However, 'Aisha was not in favour of Fatima's statement.

Narrated: Qasim bin Muhammad and Suleiman bin Yasar.

4966 Allah's Prophet decided to leave Makkah after the Hajj. At that time Safiya became sad and was standing at the entrance of her tent. When the Prophet came to know he came to her and asked, Will you detain us? Did you perform Tawaf-al-Ifadah on the day of Nahr? She said, "Yes." He said, "Then we can depart."

Narrated: 'Aisha. (See Hadith -1626).

4966to4968 The sister of Ma'qal bin Yasar was married to a man who later divorced her and remained away from her till the period of 'Iddat expired. Then he demanded for her hand in marriage for the second time. But Ma'qal did not agree to this proposal and got angry. Then Allah revealed:

وَإِذَا طَلَّقْتُمُ النِّسَاءَ فَبَلَغْنَ أَجَلَهُنَّ فَلَا تَعْضُلُوهُنَّ أَنْ يَنْكِحْنَ أَزْوَاجَهُنَّ

إِذَا تَرَاصُوا بَيْنَهُمْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ

{And when you divorce women and they have fulfilled their term, do not prevent them from marrying their (former) husbands if they agree among themselves on an acceptable basis (02:232)}

So the Prophet called Ma'qal and recited to him Allah's order and consequently Ma'qal gave up his pride and haughtiness and yielded to Allah's order. *Narrated: Hassan*

No.**Hadith**

4969to4970 Ibn 'Umar divorced his wife when she was having her menses. Allah's Prophet ordered him to take her back till she became clean, and when she got another period while she was with him, she should wait till she became clean again and only then, if he wanted to divorce her, he could do so but before having sexual relations with her. And that is the period Allah has fixed for divorcing women.

Later, whenever Ibn 'Umar was asked about this matter, he would say, "If you divorced her thrice, she is no longer lawful for you unless she marries another man (*and the other man divorces her in his turn*)."

The Noble Prophet said, 'Would you people give one or two divorces only.

Narrated: Nafi' and Yunus Ibn Jubair.

(See Hadith -4904).

4971to4972

(This is long hadith and its gist is):

- The father of Um Habibah (*the wife of the Prophet*) had died recently. She asked for a perfume which contained yellow scent. First she applied that perfume on one of the girls standing there and then rubbed her own cheeks with it. She then said, "By Allah, I am not in need of perfume, but I have heard Allah's Prophet saying that it is not lawful for a lady who believes in Allah and the Last Day, to mourn for a dead person for more than three days, unless he is her husband, for whom she should mourn for four months and ten days.
- Similarly, Zainab bint Jahash also acted as per sayings of the Noble Prophet and used perfume after three days of her brother's death.
- Um Salama narrates that a woman came to Allah's Prophet and said, "O Allah's Prophet! The husband of my daughter has died and she is suffering from an eye disease, can she apply kohl to her eyes?" Allah's Prophet replied, "No, she should wait for four months and ten days.

No.Hadith

- In the Pre-Islamic Period of ignorance a widow used to follow a tradition that when a lady was bereaved of her husband, she would live in a wretched small room and put on the worst clothes she had and would not touch any scent till one year had elapsed. Then she would bring an animal, and rub her body against it and throwing a globe of dung over it.

Narrated: Zeenat bint Um Salama.

4973to4975 We were forbidden to mourn for more than three days for a dead person, except for a husband, for whom a wife should mourn for four months and ten days. While in the mourning period we were not allowed to put kohl in our eyes, nor perfume our-selves, nor wear dyed clothes. --- And it was forbidden for us to follow funeral processions as well.

Narrated: Um 'Atiya and Muhammad Ibn Sirin (from Um 'Atiya).

4976/4977 Initially, widows used to follow the period of their Iddat period as per orders given under the following Verse:

وَالَّذِينَ يُتَوَفَّوْنَ مِنْكُمْ وَيَذَرُونَ أَزْوَاجًا يَتَرَبَّصْنَ بِأَنْفُسِهِنَّ أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرًا

{And those who are taken in death among you and leave wives behind, the wives shall wait four months and ten days (02:234)}

But, afterwards the following Verse was revealed:

فَإِنَّ وَالَّذِينَ يُتَوَفَّوْنَ مِنْكُمْ وَيَذَرُونَ أَزْوَاجًا وَصِيَّةً لَهُنَّ مَتَاعًا إِلَى الْحَوْلِ غَيْرِ إِخْرَاجٍ خَرَجْنَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ فِي مَا فَعَلْنَ فِي أَنْفُسِهِنَّ مِنْ مَّعْرُوفٍ

{ And those who are taken in death among you and leave wives behind - for their wives is a bequest: maintenance for one year without turning them out, but if they leave, then there is no blame upon you for what they do with themselves in an acceptable way (02:240)}

Ibn 'Abbas said: The above Verse has cancelled the order of spending the period of the 'Iddat at her late husband's house, and so she could spend her period of the 'Iddat wherever she likes. She has option to spend her time according to the will or act according to the wording of the Verse, " فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ " (without turning them out).

No.**Hadith**

When Um Habibah bint Abi Sufyan was informed of her father's death, I have heard the Prophet saying, "It is not lawful for a lady who believes in Allah and the Last Day to mourn for more than three days except for her husband for whom the mourning period is four months and ten days.

Narrated: Mujahid.

4978 The Prophet prohibited taking the price of a dog, the earnings of a soothsayer and the money earned by prostitution. *Narrated: Abu Masood.*

(See Hadith -2097 and hadith-2139).

4979 The Prophet cursed the lady who practices tattooing and the one who gets herself tattooed, and one who takes Riba' (*usury*) and the one who gives it. And he prohibited taking the price of a dog, and the money earned by prostitution, and cursed the makers of pictures.

Narrated: Abu Juhaiifa.

4980 The Prophet forbade taking the earnings of a slave girl by prostitution. *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*

4981/4982 (*These two hadiths are related to Lian (oath of condemnation) between husband and wife*): These are repeated hadiths. See hadith-4406 to 4409 and hadith-4905 and Hadith-4948to4952.

Narrated: Ibn 'Umer.