

49. The Book Of Repentance

٥ - (المعجم ٤٩) - كتاب التوبة
(التحفة ...)

Chapter 1. Exhortation To Repent And Rejoicing Therein

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ: فِي الْحُضِّ عَلَى
التَّوْبَةِ وَالْفَرَحِ بِهَا) (التحفة ٢)

[6952] 1 - (2675) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, said: 'I am as My slave thinks I am, and I am with Him when he remembers Me.' By Allâh, Allâh rejoices more over the repentance of His slave than one of you when he finds his stray camel in the wilderness. 'If he draws near to Me a handspan, I draw near to him an forearm's length, and if he draws near to Me an forearm's length, I draw near to him a an arm's length, and if he comes to Me walking, I go to him at speed.'"

[٦٩٥٢] ١ - (٢٦٧٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي سُؤِيدُ
ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ مَيْسَرَةَ:
حَدَّثَنِي زَيْدُ بْنُ أَسْلَمَ عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ،
عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ
قَالَ: «قَالَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: أَنَا عِنْدَ ظَنِّ
عَبْدِي بِي، وَأَنَا مَعَهُ حَيْثُ يَذْكُرُنِي،
وَاللَّهُ! لِلَّهِ أَفْرَحُ بِتَوْبَةِ عَبْدِهِ مِنْ أَحَدِكُمْ
يَجِدُ ضَالَّتَهُ بِالْفَلَاةِ، وَمَنْ تَقَرَّبَ إِلَيَّ شِبْرًا
تَقَرَّبْتُ إِلَيْهِ ذِرَاعًا، وَمَنْ تَقَرَّبَ إِلَيَّ ذِرَاعًا
تَقَرَّبْتُ إِلَيْهِ بَاعًا، وَإِذَا أَقْبَلَ إِلَيَّ يَمْشِي
أَقْبَلْتُ إِلَيْهِ أُهْرُولُ». [راجع: ٦٨٠٥]

[6953] 2 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh rejoices more over the repentance of one of you, than one of you (rejoices) over his stray camel when he finds it.'"

[٦٩٥٣] ٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
ابْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْبِ الْقَعْبِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا
الْمُعْبِرَةُ يَعْنِي [ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ]
الْحِزَامِيَّ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ،
عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:
«لِلَّهِ أَشَدُّ فَرَحًا بِتَوْبَةِ أَحَدِكُمْ، مِنْ أَحَدِكُمْ
بِضَالَّتِهِ، إِذَا وَجَدَهَا».

[6954] (...) A similar report (as *Hadith* no. 6953) was narrated from Abū Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[6955] 3 - (2744) It was narrated that Al-Hārith bin Suwaid said: "I entered upon 'Abdullāh to visit him when he was sick, and he told us two *Ahadith*: A *Hadith* from himself and a *Hadith* from the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. "He said: "I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: 'Verily, Allāh rejoices more over the repentance of His believing slave than a man in a desolate land who has his mount with him, on which is his food and drink, and he goes to sleep and awakens to find that it has disappeared. He looks for it until thirst overtakes him, then he says: 'I will go back to the place where I was, and sleep until I die.' He lays his head on his forearm, waiting for death, then he wakes up and there is his mount, with his provisions, and food and drink on it. Allāh rejoices more over the repentance of His believing slave than this man rejoices over his mount and his provisions.'"

[٦٩٥٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمَعْنَاهُ.

[٦٩٥٥] ٣ - (٢٧٤٤) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعُثْمَانَ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَعُوذُهُ وَهُوَ مَرِيضٌ، فَحَدَّثَنَا بِحَدِيثَيْنِ: حَدِيثًا عَنْ نَفْسِهِ وَحَدِيثًا عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «اللَّهُ أَشَدُّ فَرَحًا بِتَوْبَةِ عَبْدِهِ الْمُؤْمِنِ مِنْ رَجُلٍ فِي أَرْضٍ دَوِيَّةٍ مَهْلِكَةٍ، مَعَهُ رَاحِلَتُهُ، عَلَيْهَا طَعَامُهُ وَشَرَابُهُ، فَتَنَامَ فَاسْتَيْقَظَ وَقَدْ ذَهَبَتْ، فَطَلَبَهَا حَتَّى أَدْرَكَهُ الْعَطَشُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَرْجِعْ إِلَى مَكَانِي الَّذِي كُنْتُ فِيهِ، فَتَنَامُ حَتَّى أَمُوتَ، فَوَضَعَ رَأْسَهُ عَلَى سَاعِدِهِ لِيَمُوتَ، فَاسْتَيْقَظَ وَعِنْدَهُ رَاحِلَتُهُ، عَلَيْهَا زَادُهُ وَطَعَامُهُ وَشَرَابُهُ، فَاللَّهُ أَشَدُّ فَرَحًا بِتَوْبَةِ الْعَبْدِ الْمُؤْمِنِ مِنْ هَذَا بِرَاحِلَتِهِ وَزَادِهِ».

[6956] (...) It was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain of narrators (a *Hadīth* similar to no. 6955). And he said: "...than a man in a desolate land."

[٦٩٥٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ عَنْ قُطَيْبَةَ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: «مِنْ رَجُلٍ يَدَاوِيَّةٍ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ».

[6957] 4 - (...) Al-Hārith bin Suwaid said: "Abdullāh told me two *Aḥādīth*: One from the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and the other from himself." He said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Allāh rejoices more over the repentance of His believing slave...'" a *Hadīth* like that of Jarīr (no. 6955).

[٦٩٥٧] ٤- (...) حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ مَثُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَارَةُ بْنُ عُمَيْرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْحَارِثَ بْنَ سُوَيْدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ حَدِيثَيْنِ: أَحَدُهُمَا عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَالْآخَرَ عَنْ نَفْسِهِ، فَقَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لِلَّهِ أَشَدُّ فَرَحًا بِتَوْبَةِ عَبْدِهِ الْمُؤْمِنِ» بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ.

[6958] 5 - (2745) It was narrated that Simāk said: "An-Nu'mān bin Bashīr delivered a *Khutbah* and said: 'Verily, Allāh rejoices more over the repentance of His slave than a man who loads his provisions on his camel then travels until he is in the wilderness, then the time for a nap comes, so he dismounts and takes a nap beneath a tree, but sleep overwhelms him, and his camel runs away. Then he wakes up and climbs a hill but he does not see anything. Then he climbs a second hill but he does not see anything. Then he climbs a third hill but he does not see anything, so he goes back to the place where he

[٦٩٥٨] ٥- (٢٧٤٥) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو يُونُسَ عَنْ سِمَاكِ قَالَ: خَطَبَ التُّعْمَانُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ فَقَالَ: «لِلَّهِ أَشَدُّ فَرَحًا بِتَوْبَةِ عَبْدِهِ مِنْ رَجُلٍ حَمَلَ زَادَهُ وَمَزَادَهُ عَلَى بَعِيرٍ، ثُمَّ سَارَ حَتَّى كَانَ بِفَلَاةٍ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ فَأَدْرَكَتُهُ الْقَائِلَةُ، فَتَزَلَّ فَقَالَ تَحْتَ شَجَرَةٍ، فَعَلَبَتْهُ عَيْنُهُ، وَانْسَلَّ بِعَيْرِهِ، فَاسْتَيْقِظَ فَسَعَى شَرْفًا فَلَمْ يَرَ شَيْئًا، ثُمَّ سَعَى شَرْفًا ثَانِيًا فَلَمْ يَرَ شَيْئًا، ثُمَّ سَعَى شَرْفًا ثَالِثًا فَلَمْ يَرَ شَيْئًا، فَأَقْبَلَ حَتَّى أَتَى مَكَانَهُ الَّذِي قَالَ

took his nap, and while he is sitting there, his camel comes walking and places its reins in his hand. Allâh rejoices more over the repentance of His slave than this man when he finds his camel as it had left him.”

Simâk said: “Ash-Sha‘bî said that An-Nu‘mân attributed this *Hadîth* to the Prophet ﷺ, but I did not hear that.”

[6959] 6 - (2746) It was narrated that Al-Barâ’ bin ‘Âzib said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘What do you say about the joy of a man whose mount has run away from him, dragging its reins in the waterless desert in which there is no food or drink, and his food and drink are on it (the camel). He looks for it until he becomes exhausted, then it passes by the trunk of a tree and its reins get caught on it, and he finds it caught there?’ We said: ‘(His joy would be) great, O Messenger of Allâh.’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘By Allâh, Allâh rejoices more over the repentance of His slave than this man over his mount.’”

Ja‘far said: “Ubaidullâh bin Iyâd narrated from his father.”

[6960] 7- (2747) Anas bin Mâlik narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Allâh rejoices

فيه، فَبَيْنَمَا هُوَ قَاعِدٌ إِذْ جَاءَهُ بَعِيرُهُ يَمْشِي، حَتَّى وَضَعَ خَطَامَهُ فِي يَدِهِ، فَلَلَّهُ أَشَدَّ فَرَحًا بِتَوْبَةِ الْعَبْدِ، مِنْ هَذَا حِينَ وَجَدَ بَعِيرَهُ عَلَى حَالِهِ».

قَالَ سِمَاكٌ: فَزَعَمَ الشَّعْبِيُّ، أَنَّ التُّعْمَانَ رَفَعَ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَأَمَّا أَنَا فَلَمْ أَشْمَعْهُ.

[٦٩٥٩] ٦ - (٢٧٤٦) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَجَعْفَرُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ جَعْفَرُ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا - عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ إِيَادٍ [بْنِ لَقِيطٍ] عَنْ إِيَادٍ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «كَيْفَ تَقُولُونَ بِفَرَحِ رَجُلٍ انْفَلَتَتْ مِنْهُ رَاحِلَتُهُ، تَجْرُ زِمَامَهَا بِأَرْضٍ قَفْرٍ لَيْسَ بِهَا طَعَامٌ وَلَا شَرَابٌ، وَعَلَيْهَا لَهُ طَعَامٌ وَشَرَابٌ، فَطَلَبَهَا حَتَّى سَقَى عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ مَرَّتْ بِجَذَلِ شَجَرَةٍ فَتَعَلَّقَ زِمَامُهَا، فَوَجَدَهَا مُتَعَلِّقَةً بِهِ؟» قُلْنَا: شَدِيدًا، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَمَّا، إِنَّهُ وَاللَّهِ! اللَّهُ أَشَدُّ فَرَحًا بِتَوْبَةِ عَبْدِهِ، مِنَ الرَّجُلِ بِرَاحِلَتِهِ».

قَالَ جَعْفَرُ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ إِيَادٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ.

[٦٩٦٠] ٧ - (٢٧٤٧) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا:

more over the repentance of His slave when he repents to Him than one of you who was on his mount in the wilderness, then he lost it, and his food and drink are on it, and he despairs of finding it. He goes to a tree and lies down in its shade, having lost hope of finding his mount, and while he is like that, there it is standing in front of him, so he takes hold of its reins and says – because of his intense joy: ‘O Allâh, You are my slave and I am your lord,’ making this mistake because of his intense joy.”

[6961] 8 - (...) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Allâh rejoices more over the repentance of His slave than one of you if he wakes up and finds his camel which he had lost in the wilderness.”

[6962] (...) Anas narrated a similar report (as *Hadith* no. 6961) from the Prophet ﷺ.

جَمِيعًا حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا
عِكْرِمَةُ بْنُ عَمَارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ
[عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ] أَبِي طَلْحَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ
ابْنُ مَالِكٍ - وَهُوَ عَمُّهُ - قَالَ: قَالَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لِلَّهِ أَشَدُّ فَرَحًا بِتَوْبَةِ
عَبْدِهِ حِينَ يَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ، مِنْ أَحَدِكُمْ كَانَ
عَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ بِأَرْضِ فَلَاحَةَ، فَانْفَلَتَتْ مِنْهُ،
وَعَلَيْهَا طَعَامُهُ وَشَرَابُهُ، فَأَيْسَرَ مِنْهَا،
فَأَتَى شَجَرَةً، فَاضْطَجَعَ فِي ظِلِّهَا، فَذُ
أَيْسَرَ مِنْ رَاحِلَتِهِ، فَبَيْنَا هُوَ كَذَلِكَ إِذْ
هُوَ بِهَا، فَاتَمَّتْ عِنْدَهُ، فَأَخَذَ بِخَطَامِهَا،
ثُمَّ قَالَ مِنْ شِدَّةِ الْفَرَحِ: اللَّهُمَّ! أَنْتَ
عَبْدِي وَأَنَا رَبُّكَ، أَخْطَأَ مِنْ شِدَّةِ
الْفَرَحِ».

[٦٩٦١] ٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ بْنُ
خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ
أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ:
«لِلَّهِ أَشَدُّ فَرَحًا بِتَوْبَةِ عَبْدِهِ مِنْ أَحَدِكُمْ إِذَا
اسْتَيْقَظَ عَلَى بَعِيرِهِ، فَذُ أَضَلَّهُ بِأَرْضِ
فَلَاحَةَ».

[٦٩٦٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ
سَعِيدِ الدَّارِمِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا
هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ [بْنُ
مَالِكٍ] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 2. Sins Are Erased By Praying For Forgiveness And Repenting

[6963] 9 - (2748) It was narrated that Abû Ayyûb said, when he was dying: "I have concealed from you something that I heard from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'If you did not commit sin, Allâh would create people who would commit sin, and He would forgive them.'"

[6964] 10 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Ayyûb Al-Ansârî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "If you did not commit any sins for which Allâh would forgive you, Allâh would create a people who will have sins and he would forgive them for them."

[6965] 11 - (2749) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, if you did not commit sin, Allâh would dispense with you and create people who would commit sins, then ask (Allâh) for

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ سِقُوطِ الذُّنُوبِ
بِالِاسْتِغْفَارِ، وَالتَّوْبَةِ) (التحفة ٣)

[٦٩٦٣] ٩ - (٢٧٤٨) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ، قَاصِّ عُمَرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ أَبِي صِرْمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ حِينَ حَضَرَتْهُ الْوَفَاةُ: كُنْتُ كَتَمْتُ عَنْكُمْ شَيْئًا سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَوْ لَا أَنْتُمْ تَذُنُّونَ لَخَلَقَ اللَّهُ خَلْقًا يُذَبِّبُونَ، يَغْفِرُ لَهُمْ».

[٦٩٦٤] ١٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا هَرُونَ ابْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَيْلِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عِيَّاضٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْفُهْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ رِفَاعَةَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ كَعْبِ الْقُرْظِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي صِرْمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ، عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَوْ أَنْتُمْ لَمْ تَكُنْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبٌ، يَغْفِرُهَا اللَّهُ لَكُمْ، لَجَاءَ اللَّهُ بِقَوْمٍ لَهُمْ ذُنُوبٌ، يَغْفِرُهَا لَهُمْ».

[٦٩٦٥] ١١ - (٢٧٤٩) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ جَعْفَرِ الْجَزْرِيِّ، عَنْ يَزِيدِ بْنِ الْأَصَمِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ!

forgiveness, then he would forgive them.”

Chapter 3. The Virtue Of Constant *Dhikr*, Thinking Of The Hereafter, And Remembering That Allâh Is Always Watching ; Permissibility Of Stopping That Sometimes, And Attending To Worldly Matters

[6966] 12 - (2750) It was narrated that Ḥanzalah Al-Usaidî – who was one of the scribes of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ – said: “Abû Bakr met me and said: ‘How are you, O Ḥanzalah?’ I said: ‘Ḥanzalah has become a hypocrite.’ He said: ‘*Subhân Allâh!* What are you saying?’ I said: ‘When we are with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ he reminds us of the Fire and Paradise, until it is as if we are seeing them with our own eyes, but when we depart from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, we attend to our wives and children and businesses, and we forget a great deal.’ Abû Bakr said: ‘By Allâh, we experience something similar.’

“Abû Bakr and I went and entered upon the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and I said: ‘Ḥanzalah has become a hypocrite, O Messenger of Allâh.’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Why is that?’ I said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, when we are with you, you remind us of

لَوْ لَمْ تُذُنِيُوا لَذَهَبَ اللَّهُ بِكُمْ، وَجَاءَ بِقَوْمٍ يُذُنِيُونَ، فَمَسْتَعْفِرُونَ [الله]، فَيَعْفِرُ لَهُمْ“.

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ دَوَامِ الذِّكْرِ وَالفِكْرِ فِي أُمُورِ الآخِرَةِ، وَالمِرَاقَبَةِ وَجَوَازِ تَرْكِ ذَلِكَ فِي بَعْضِ الأَوْقَاتِ، وَالاِسْتِغَالِ بِالدُّنْيَا) (التحفة ٤)

[٦٩٦٦] ١٢ - (٢٧٥٠) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَقَطَرٌ بْنُ نُسَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى -: أَخْبَرَنَا جَعْفَرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ إِيَاسِ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ التَّهْدِيدِيِّ، عَنْ حَنْظَلَةَ الأَسِيدِيِّ قَالَ: - وَكَانَ مِنْ كُتَّابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ - قَالَ: لَقِينِي أَبُو بَكْرٍ فَقَالَ: كَيْفَ أَنْتَ؟ يَا حَنْظَلَةَ! قَالَ: قُلْتُ: نَافِقَ حَنْظَلَةَ، قَالَ: سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ! مَا تَقُولُ؟ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: نَكُونُ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، يُذَكِّرُنَا بِالنَّارِ وَالجَنَّةِ، [حَتَّى] كَأَنَّا رَأْيُ عَيْنٍ، فَإِذَا خَرَجْنَا مِنْ عِنْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، عَافَسْنَا الأَرْوَاحَ وَالأَوْلَادَ وَالضَّيْعَاتِ، نَسِينَا كَثِيرًا، قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: فَوَاللَّهِ! إِنَّا نَلْقَى مِثْلَ هَذَا، فَانطَلَقْتُ أَنَا وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ، حَتَّى دَخَلْنَا عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قُلْتُ: نَافِقَ

Paradise and the Fire (until) it is as if we are seeing them with our own eyes, but when we depart from you, we attend to our wives and children and businesses, and we forget a great deal.' The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, if you continued as you are when you are with me, and continued to remember (Paradise and Hell), the angels would shake hands with you in your homes and on the streets. But, O Ḥanzalah, there is a time for this and a time for that'" (he said it) three times.

[6967] 13 - (...) It was narrated that Ḥanzalah said: "We were with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and he exhorted us, and reminded us of the Fire. Then I came home and laughed with my children and played with my wife. Then I went out and met Abū Bakr, and I mentioned that to him. He said: 'I have done the same as you mentioned.' We met the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and I said: 'O Messenger of Allāh, Ḥanzalah has become a hypocrite.' He said: 'Don't speak like that.' So I told him what we had said, and Abū Bakr said: 'I have done the same as he has.' He (ﷺ) said: 'O Ḥanzalah, there is a time for this and a time for that. If your hearts were always as they are when you

حَنَظَلَّةُ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ: «وَمَا ذَلِكَ؟» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! نَكُونُ عِنْدَكَ، نُذَكِّرُنَا بِالْجَنَّةِ وَالنَّارِ، [حَتَّى] كَأَنَّا رَأَيْ عَيْنٍ، فَإِذَا خَرَجْنَا مِنْ عِنْدِكَ، عَافَسْنَا الْأَزْوَاجَ وَالْأَوْلَادَ وَالضَّيْعَاتِ نَسِينَا كَثِيرًا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! إِنْ لَوْ تَدُومُونَ عَلَيَّ مَا تَكُونُونَ عِنْدِي، وَفِي الذِّكْرِ، لَصَافَحْتَكُمْ الْمَلَائِكَةُ عَلَيَّ فُرُشِكُمْ، وَفِي طُرُقِكُمْ، وَلَكِنْ، يَا حَنَظَلَّةُ! سَاعَةٌ وَسَاعَةٌ» ثَلَاثَ مَرَارٍ.

[٦٩٦٧] ١٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي يُحَدِّثُ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ الْجُرَيْرِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي عُمَانَ التَّهْدِي، عَنْ حَنَظَلَّةَ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَوَعظَنَا فَذَكَرَ النَّارَ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ جِئْتُ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ فَصَاحَكْتُ الصَّبِيَّانَ وَلَا عَبْتُ الْمَرْأَةَ، قَالَ: فَخَرَجْتُ فَلَقِيْتُ أَبَا بَكْرٍ، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لَهُ، فَقَالَ: وَأَنَا قَدْ فَعَلْتُ مِثْلَ مَا تَذَكَّرُ، فَلَقِينَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ نَافَقَ حَنَظَلَّةُ، فَقَالَ: «مَهْ!؟» فَحَدَّثْتُهُ بِالْحَدِيثِ، فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: وَأَنَا قَدْ فَعَلْتُ مِثْلَ مَا فَعَلَ، فَقَالَ «يَا حَنَظَلَّةُ سَاعَةٌ

are remembering, the angels would shake hands with you and greet you in the streets.”

وَسَاعَةً، لَوْ كَانَتْ تَكُونُ قُلُوبُكُمْ كَمَا تَكُونُ عِنْدَ الذَّكْرِ، لَصَافَحْتَكُمْ الْمَلَائِكَةُ، حَتَّى تُسَلِّمَ عَلَيْكُمْ فِي الطَّرِيقِ».

[6968] (...) It was narrated that the scribe (of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ) Ḥanzalah At-Tamîmî Al-Usaidî said: “We were with the Prophet ﷺ and we spoke of Paradise and the Fire...” and he mentioned a similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 6967).

[٦٩٦٨] (...) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْفَضْلُ بْنُ دُكَيْنٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ التَّهْدِيّ، عَنْ حَنْظَلَةَ التَّمِيمِيّ الْأَسَدِيِّ الْكَاتِبِ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَذَكَرْنَا الْجَنَّةَ وَالنَّارَ، فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِمَا.

Chapter 4. The Vastness Of Allāh’s Mercy, Which Prevails Over His Wrath

(المعجم ٤) - (باب في سعة رحمة الله تعالى، وأنها تغلب غضبه)
(التحفة ٥)

[6969] 14 - (2751) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “When Allāh created the creation, He wrote in His Book, which is with Him above the Throne: ‘My mercy prevails over My wrath.’”

[٦٩٦٩] ١٤ - (٢٧٥١) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُغِيرَةُ يَعْنِي الْجَزَامِيَّ، عَنْ أَبِي الزَّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَمَّا خَلَقَ اللَّهُ الْخَلْقَ، كَتَبَ فِي كِتَابِهِ، فَهُوَ عِنْدَهُ فَوْقَ الْعَرْشِ: إِنَّ رَحْمَتِي تَغْلِبُ غَضَبِي».

[6970] 15 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “Allāh, Glorified and Exalted is He, said: “My mercy precedes My wrath.”

[٦٩٧٠] ١٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزَّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَالَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: سَبَقَتْ رَحْمَتِي غَضَبِي».

[6971] 16 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When Allâh had finished creation, He ordained for Himself in His Book which is with Him: 'My mercy prevails over My wrath.'"

[6972] 17- (2752) Abû Hurairah said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Allâh made mercy in one hundred parts, and he kept ninety-nine parts with Him, and He sent one part down to earth, from which all creatures show compassion to one another, and animals even lift their hooves lest they harm their young.'"

[6973] 18 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Allâh created one hundred (parts) of mercy, and he placed one part among His creation, and kept one hundred less one with Him."

[٦٩٧١] ١٦- (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو صَمْرَةَ عَنِ الْحَارِثِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ مِينَاءَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَمَّا قَضَى اللَّهُ الْخَلْقَ، كَتَبَ فِي كِتَابِهِ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ، فَهُوَ مَوْضُوعٌ عِنْدَهُ: إِنَّ رَحْمَتِي تَغْلِبُ غَضَبِي».

[٦٩٧٢] ١٧- (٢٧٥٢) حَدَّثَنَا حَرَمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَى [التُّجَيْبِيُّ]: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ أَنَّ سَعِيدَ ابْنَ الْمُسَيْبِ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «جَعَلَ اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَةَ مِائَةَ جُزْءٍ، فَأَمْسَكَ عِنْدَهُ تِسْعَةً وَتِسْعِينَ، وَأَنْزَلَ فِي الْأَرْضِ جُزْءًا وَاحِدًا، فَمِنْ ذَلِكَ الْجُزْءِ يَتَرَاخَمُ الْخَلَائِقُ، حَتَّى تَرْفَعَ الدَّابَّةُ حَافِرَهَا عَنْ وِلْدِهَا خَشْيَةً أَنْ تُصِيبَهُ».

[٦٩٧٣] ١٨- (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَوُثَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنُونَ ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «خَلَقَ اللَّهُ مِائَةَ رَحْمَةٍ، فَوَضَعَ وَاحِدَةً بَيْنَ خَلْقِهِ، وَخَبَأَ عِنْدَهُ مِائَةَ إِلَّا وَاحِدَةً».

[6974] 19 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh has one hundred (parts of) mercy, of which He sent one part down among jinn, humans, animals and insects, because of which they show compassion and kindness to one another, and a wild animal shows compassion to its young. And Allâh has kept back ninety-nine parts of mercy by which He will show mercy to His slaves on the Day of Resurrection."

[6975] 20 - (2753) It was narrated that Salmân Al-Fârisî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh has one hundred (parts) of mercy, because of (one part of) which creatures show mercy to one another, and ninety-nine parts are for the Day of Resurrection.'

[6976] (...) Al-Mu'tamir narrated it from his father with this chain of narrators.

[6977] 21 - (...) It was narrated that Salmân said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'On the day that Allâh created the heavens and the earth, He created one hundred (parts of) mercy, each of

[٦٩٧٤] ١٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ لِلَّهِ مِائَةَ رَحْمَةٍ، أَنْزَلَ مِنْهَا رَحْمَةً وَاحِدَةً بَيْنَ الْجِنِّ وَبَيْنَ الْإِنْسِ وَالْبَهَائِمِ وَالْهَوَامِّ، فِيهَا يَتَعَاطَفُونَ، وَبِهَا يَتَرَاحِمُونَ، وَبِهَا تَعْطِفُ الْوَحْشُ عَلَى وَلَدِهَا، وَأَخَّرَ اللَّهُ تِسْعًا وَتِسْعِينَ رَحْمَةً، يَرَحِمُ بِهَا عِبَادَهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[٦٩٧٥] ٢٠ - (٢٧٥٣) حَدَّثَنِي الْحَكَمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ التَّمِيمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَثْمَانَ النَّهْدِيُّ عَنْ سَلْمَانَ الْفَارِسِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ لِلَّهِ مِائَةَ رَحْمَةٍ، فَمِنْهَا رَحْمَةٌ بِهَا يَتَرَاحِمُ الْخَلْقُ بَيْنَهُمْ، وَتِسْعَةٌ وَتِسْعُونَ لِيَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[٦٩٧٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[٦٩٧٧] ٢١ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ دَاوُدَ بْنِ أَبِي هِنْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عَثْمَانَ، عَنْ سَلْمَانَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ خَلَقَ، يَوْمَ

which is as great as the distance between the heavens and the earth, and He put one part of that mercy on earth, because of which a mother shows compassion to her child and animals and birds show compassion to one another. When the Day of Resurrection comes, that mercy will complete the number (again).”

[6978] 22 - (2754) It was narrated that ‘Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb said: “Some prisoners were brought to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and there was a woman among the prisoners who was searching for someone. When she found a small boy among the prisoners, she clasped him to her and started to breastfeed him. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to us: ‘Do you think that this woman would throw her child into the fire?’ We said: ‘No, by Allāh, she would never do that if she is able not to.’ The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘Allāh is more merciful towards His slaves than this woman is towards her child.’”

[6979] 23 - (2755) It was narrated from Abū Hurairah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “If the believer knew what there is with Allāh of torment, no one would hope for Paradise, and if

خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ، مِائَةَ رَحْمَةٍ،
كُلُّ رَحْمَةٍ طِبَاقٌ مَا بَيْنَ السَّمَاوَاتِ
وَالْأَرْضِ، فَجَعَلَ مِنْهَا فِي الْأَرْضِ
رَحْمَةً، فِيهَا تَعْتَفُ الْوَالِدَةُ عَلَى وَلَدِهَا،
وَالْوَحْشُ وَالطَّيْرُ بَعْضُهَا عَلَى بَعْضٍ، فَإِذَا
كَانَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، أَكْمَلَهَا بِهَذِهِ الرَّحْمَةِ».

[٦٩٧٨] ٢٢ - (٢٧٥٤) حَدَّثَنِي
الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
سَهْلِ التَّمِيمِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِلْحَسَنِ -: حَدَّثَنَا
ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَسَانَ: حَدَّثَنِي
زَيْدُ بْنُ أَسْلَمَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ
الْحَطَّابِ أَنَّهُ [قَالَ]: قُدِمَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ بِسَبْيٍ، فَإِذَا امْرَأَةٌ مِنَ السَّبْيِ،
تَبْتَغِي، إِذَا وَجَدَتْ صَبِيًّا فِي السَّبْيِ،
أَخَذَتْهُ فَأَلْصَقَتْهُ بِبَطْنِهَا وَأَرْضَعَتْهُ، فَقَالَ لَنَا
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَتَرُونَ هَذِهِ الْمَرْأَةَ
طَارِحَةً وَلَدَهَا فِي النَّارِ؟» قُلْنَا: لَا،
وَاللَّهِ! وَهِيَ تَقْدِرُ عَلَيَّ أَنْ لَا تَطْرَحَهُ،
فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اللَّهُ أَرْحَمُ بِعِبَادِهِ
مِنْ هَذِهِ بَوْلِدِهَا».

[٦٩٧٩] ٢٣ - (٢٧٥٥) حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى
ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَفُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ
إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ، قَالَ ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ:
حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: أَخْبَرَنِي الْعَلَاءُ عَنْ

the disbeliever knew what there is with Allâh of mercy, no one would despair of Paradise.”

أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَوْ يَعْلَمُ الْمُؤْمِنُ مَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ مِنَ الْعُقُوبَةِ، مَا طَمِعَ بِجَنَّتِهِ أَحَدٌ، وَلَوْ يَعْلَمُ الْكَافِرُ مَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ مِنَ الرَّحْمَةِ، مَا فَنِطَ مِنْ جَنَّتِهِ أَحَدٌ».

[6980] 24 - (2756) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “A man who had never done any good deed told to his family that when he dies, to burn him then scatter half (of the ashes) on the land and half in the sea, for by Allâh, if Allâh gets him, He will punish him in a way that He has never punished anyone else. When the man died, they did what he had told them. Then Allâh commanded the land to gather together what was in it, and He commanded the sea to gather together what was in it, then He said (to that man): ‘Why did you do that?’ He said: ‘Out of fear of You, O Lord, and You know best.’ And Allâh forgave him.”

[٦٩٨٠] ٢٤ - (٢٧٥٦) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مَرْزُوقِ بْنِ مَهْدِيٍّ بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَالَ رَجُلٌ، لَمْ يَعْمَلْ حَسَنَةً قَطُّ، لِأَهْلِيهِ: إِذَا مَاتَ فَحَرِّقُوهُ، ثُمَّ أَذْرُوا نِصْفَهُ فِي الْبَرِّ وَنِصْفَهُ فِي الْبَحْرِ، فَوَاللَّهِ! لَئِنْ قَدَرَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ لَيُعَذِّبَنَّهُ عَذَابًا لَا يُعَذِّبُهُ أَحَدًا مِنَ الْعَالَمِينَ، فَلَمَّا مَاتَ الرَّجُلُ فَعَلُوا مَا أَمَرَهُمْ، فَأَمَرَ اللَّهُ الْبَرَّ فَجَمَعَ مَا فِيهِ، وَأَمَرَ الْبَحْرَ فَجَمَعَ مَا فِيهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: لِمَ فَعَلْتَ هَذَا؟ قَالَ: مِنْ خَشْيَتِكَ، يَا رَبِّ! وَأَنْتَ أَعْلَمُ، فَغَفَرَ اللَّهُ لَهُ».

[6981] 25 - (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhri, who said: Ḥumaid bin ‘Abdur-Raḥmân informed me from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: “A man transgressed against his soul. When he was dying he told his sons: ‘When I die, burn me then

[٦٩٨١] ٢٥ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ، وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ، حَدَّثَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي الزُّهْرِيُّ: أَلَا أُحَدِّثُكَ بِحَدِيثَيْنِ

crush (my bones), then scatter them in the wind and in the sea, for by Allâh, if Allâh gets me, He will punish me as He has never punished anyone.’ They did that as they were told. Then Allâh said to the land: ‘Return what you have taken,’ and he was standing there. Then He said to him: ‘What made you do what you did?’ He said: ‘Fear of You, O Lord.’ And Allâh forgave him because of that.”

عَجِيبَيْنِ؟ قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَسْرَفَ رَجُلٌ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ، فَلَمَّا حَصَرَهُ الْمَوْتُ أَوْصَى بِنَبِيهِ فَقَالَ: «إِذَا أَنَا مُتُّ فَأَحْرِقُونِي، ثُمَّ اسْحَقُونِي، ثُمَّ أَذْرُونِي فِي الرِّيحِ فِي الْبَحْرِ، فَوَاللَّهِ! لَئِنْ قَدَرَ عَلَيَّ رَبِّي، لِيُعَذِّبَنِي عَذَابًا مَا عَذَّبَهُ أَحَدًا، قَالَ: فَفَعَلُوا ذَلِكَ بِهِ، فَقَالَ لِلْأَرْضِ: أَدِّي مَا أَخَذْتِ، فَإِذَا هُوَ قَائِمٌ، فَقَالَ لَهُ: مَا حَمَلَكَ عَلَيَّ مَا صَنَعْتَ؟ قَالَ: خَشِيتُكَ، يَا رَبِّ! أَوْ قَالَ - مَخَافَتِكَ، فَغَفَرَ لَهُ بِذَلِكَ».

[6982] (2619) Az-Zuhrî said: “Humaid narrated to me from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘A woman entered Hell because of a cat which she had; she had tied it up and did not feed it nor let it loose to eat of the vermin of the earth, until it died of starvation.’”

[٦٩٨٢] (٢٦١٩) قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: وَحَدَّثَنِي حُمَيْدٌ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «دَخَلَتْ امْرَأَةٌ النَّارَ فِي هِرَّةٍ رَبَطْتَهَا، فَلَا هِيَ أَطْعَمْتَهَا، وَلَا هِيَ أَرْسَلْتَهَا تَأْكُلُ مِنْ خَشَاشِ الْأَرْضِ، حَتَّى مَاتَتْ [هَرَلًا]».

قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: ذَلِكَ، لِئَلَّا يَتَّكِلَ رَجُلٌ، وَلَا يَبْتَاسَ رَجُلٌ. [راجع: ٦٦٧٩]

[6983] 26 - (2756) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘A man transgressed against his soul...’” a *Hadîth* like that of Ma‘mar (no. 6981), up to the words: “And Allâh forgave him.”

[٦٩٨٣] ٢٦ - (٢٧٥٦) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي الزُّبَيْدِيُّ، قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ

He did not mention the *Hadīth* about the woman and the cat.

In the *Hadīth* of Az-Zubaidī it says: “Allāh, Glorified and Exalted is He, said to everything that had taken any part of him: ‘Give back that which you have taken of him.’”

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «أَسْرَفَ عَبْدٌ عَلَيَّ نَفْسِيهِ» بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ مَعْمَرٍ، إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: «فَعَفَرَ اللَّهُ لَهُ».

وَلَمْ يَذْكَرْ حَدِيثَ الْمَرْأَةِ فِي قِصَّةِ الْهَرَّةِ.

وَفِي حَدِيثِ الزُّبَيْدِيِّ قَالَ: «فَقَالَ اللَّهُ سِرَّ وَجَلَّ، لِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ أَحَذَّ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا: أَدَّ مَا أَحَذَّتْ مِنْهُ».

[6984] 27 - (2757) Abū Sa‘eed Al-Khudrī narrated from the Prophet ﷺ: “Allāh bestowed wealth and children upon a man among those who came before you. He said to his children: ‘Do what I command you, or I will make others my heirs. When I die, burn me’” – and as far as I know, he said – “and crush (my bones), then scatter me in the wind, for I have never done any good that would please Allāh, and if Allāh gets me, He will punish me.’ He took a pledge from them, and they did that for him. By my Lord, Allāh said: ‘What made you do that?’ He said: ‘Fear of You.’ And that is all that befell him.”

[٦٩٨٤] ٢٧ - (٢٧٥٧) حَدَّثَنِي عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذِ الْعَنْبَرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ؛ سَمِعَ عُثْبَةَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْغَافِرِ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيَّ يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «أَنْ رَجُلًا فِيمَنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ رَأَسَهُ اللَّهُ مَا لَا وَوَلَدًا، فَقَالَ لَوْلَيْهِ: لَتَفْعَلَنَّ مَا أَمَرُكُمْ بِهِ، أَوْ لَأَوْلَيْنَّ مِيرَاثِي غَيْرِكُمْ، إِذَا أَنَا مُتُّ، فَأَحْرِقُونِي - وَأَكْتَرُ عَلَيَّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ - ثُمَّ اسْحَقُونِي، فَادْرُونِي فِي الرَّيْحِ، فَإِنِّي لَمْ أَبْتَهِرْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ خَيْرًا، وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ يُقَدِّرُ عَلَيَّ أَنْ يُعَذِّبَنِي، قَالَ: فَأَحَذَ مِنْهُمْ مِيثَاقًا، فَفَعَلُوا ذَلِكَ بِهِ، وَرَبِّي! فَقَالَ اللَّهُ: مَا حَمَلَكَ عَلَيَّ مَا فَعَلْتَ؟ فَقَالَ: مَخَافَتُكَ، قَالَ: فَمَا تَلَا فَاهُ غَيْرُهَا».

[6985] 28- (...) A similar *Hadith* (as no. 6984) was narrated from Qatadah with the chain of Shu'bah.

[٦٩٨٥] ٢٨- (...) [و] حَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبٍ الْحَارِثِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرُ
ابْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: قَالَ [لِي] أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا
قَتَادَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ:
حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ
ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى:
حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ،
كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ قَتَادَةَ ذَكَرُوا جَمِيعًا بِإِسْنَادِ
شُعْبَةَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ شَيْبَانَ
وَأَبِي عَوَانَةَ: «أَنَّ رَجُلًا مِنَ النَّاسِ رَغَسَهُ
اللَّهُ مَالًا وَوَلَدًا».

وَفِي حَدِيثِ التَّيْمِيِّ: «فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَسْتِرْ
عِنْدَ اللَّهِ خَيْرًا» قَالَ فَسَرَّهَا قَتَادَةُ: لَمْ
يَدَّخِرْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ خَيْرًا، وَفِي حَدِيثِ شَيْبَانَ:
«فَإِنَّهُ، وَاللَّهِ! مَا ابْتَأَرَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ خَيْرًا» وَفِي
حَدِيثِ أَبِي عَوَانَةَ: «مَا امْتَأَرَ» بِالْمِيمِ.

Chapter 5. Acceptance Of Repentance From Sin, Even If The Sin And Repentance Happen Repeatedly

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ قَبُولِ التَّوْبَةِ مِنْ
الذَّنُوبِ، وَإِنْ تَكَرَّرَتِ الذَّنُوبُ وَالتَّوْبَةُ)
(التحفة ٦)

[6986] 29 - (2758) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that in a *Hadith Qudsi* the Prophet ﷺ said, quoting the Lord, the Sublime and Majestic: "A man committed a sin and said: 'O Lord, forgive me.' Allâh, Blessed and Exalted is He, said: 'My slave

[٦٩٨٦] ٢٩- (٢٧٥٨) حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ
الْأَعْلَى بْنُ حَمَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ
عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ،
عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي عَمْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِيمَا يَحْكِي عَنْ رَبِّهِ

has committed a sin, but he knew that he has a Lord Who forgives sin, and calls people to account for sin.’ Then he sinned again and said: ‘O Lord, forgive me.’ Allâh, Blessed and Exalted is He, said: ‘My slave has committed a sin, but he knew that he has a Lord Who forgives sin, and calls people to account for sin.’ Then he sinned again and said: ‘O Lord, forgive me.’ Allâh, Blessed and Exalted is He, said: ‘My slave has committed a sin, but he knew that he has a Lord Who forgives sin, and calls people to account for sin. Do what you wish, for I have forgiven you.’”

‘Abdul-A’lâ said: “I do not know whether he said after the third or the fourth time: ‘Do what you wish.’”

[6987] (...) ‘Abdul-A’la bin Hammâd An-Narsî narrated with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 6986).

[6988] 30 - (...) Ishâq bin ‘Abdullâh bin Abî Ṭalḥah said: “In Al-Madînah there was a storyteller called ‘Abdur-Rahmân bin Abî ‘Amrah. I heard him say: ‘I heard Abû Hurairah say: “A man committed a sin...” a *Hadîth* like that of Hammâd bin Salamah (no. 6986), and he mentioned three times that he committed a

عَزَّ وَجَلَّ قَالَ: «أَذْنَبَ عَبْدٌ ذَنْبًا، قَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ! اغْفِرْ لِي ذَنْبِي، فَقَالَ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى: أَذْنَبَ عَبْدِي ذَنْبًا، عَلِمَ أَنَّ لَهُ رَبًّا يَغْفِرُ الذَّنْبَ، وَيَأْخُذُ بِالذَّنْبِ، ثُمَّ عَادَ فَأَذْنَبَ، فَقَالَ: أَيُّ رَبِّ! اغْفِرْ لِي ذَنْبِي، فَقَالَ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى: عَبْدِي أَذْنَبَ ذَنْبًا، فَعَلِمَ أَنَّ لَهُ رَبًّا يَغْفِرُ الذَّنْبَ، وَيَأْخُذُ بِالذَّنْبِ، ثُمَّ عَادَ فَأَذْنَبَ فَقَالَ: أَيُّ رَبِّ! اغْفِرْ لِي ذَنْبِي، فَقَالَ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى: أَذْنَبَ عَبْدِي ذَنْبًا، فَعَلِمَ أَنَّ لَهُ رَبًّا يَغْفِرُ الذَّنْبَ، وَيَأْخُذُ بِالذَّنْبِ، اعْمَلْ مَا شِئْتَ فَقَدْ غَفَرْتُ لَكَ»

قَالَ عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: لَا أَدْرِي أَقَالَ فِي الثَّلَاثَةِ أَوِ الرَّابِعَةِ: «اعْمَلْ مَا شِئْتَ».

[٦٩٨٧] (...) قَالَ أَبُو أَحْمَدَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ زَنْجُوَيْهِ [الْقُرَشِيُّ] الْقُسَيْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى بْنُ حَمَادٍ النَّرْسِيُّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[٦٩٨٨] ٣٠- (...) حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ بِالْمَدِينَةِ قَاصٌّ يُقَالُ لَهُ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي عَمْرَةَ قَالَ: فَسَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ

sin, and after the third time (he said): "I have forgiven My slave; let him do what he likes."

رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ عَبْدًا أَدْنَبَ ذَنْبًا» بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ حَمَادِ بْنِ سَلَمَةَ، وَذَكَرَ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ، أَدْنَبَ ذَنْبًا، وَفِي الثَّالِثَةِ: قَدْ غَفَرْتُ لِعَبْدِي فَلْيَعْمَلْ مَا شَاءَ.

[6989] 31 - (2759) It was narrated from Abû Mûsâ that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh holds out His Hand at night to accept the repentance of those who have sinned during the day, and He holds out His Hand by day to accept the repentance of those who have sinned at night – until the sun rises from its place of setting."

[٦٩٨٩] ٣١ - (٢٧٥٩) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا عُبَيْدَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ يَبْسُطُ يَدَهُ بِاللَّيْلِ، لِيَتُوبَ مُسِيءُ النَّهَارِ، وَيَبْسُطُ يَدَهُ بِالنَّهَارِ، لِيَتُوبَ مُسِيءُ اللَّيْلِ، حَتَّى تَطْلُعَ الشَّمْسُ مِنْ مَغْرِبِهَا».

[6990] (...) Shu'bah narrated a similar report with this chain of narrators.

[٦٩٩٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

Chapter 6. The Protective Jealousy (Ghîrah) Of Allâh The Most High, And The Prohibition Of Immoral Behavior

[6991] 32 - (2760) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no one to whom praise is more dear than Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, and because of that He praised Himself. And there is no one whose Ghîrah (protective jealousy) is greater than Allâh's. and because of that He forbade immoral actions, both

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ غَيْرَةِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى، وَتَحْرِيمِ الْفَوَاحِشِ) (التحفة ٧)

[٦٩٩١] ٣٢ - (٢٧٦٠) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ أَحَدٌ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ الْمَدْحُ مِنَ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَلِكَ مَدَحَ نَفْسَهُ، وَلَيْسَ أَحَدٌ

those that are committed openly and those that are committed in secret.”

[6992] 33 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘There is no one whose protective jealousy is greater than Allâh’s, and because of that He forbade immoral actions, both those that are committed openly and those that are committed in secret. And there is no one to whom praise is more dear than Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He.’”

[6993] 34 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Amr bin Murrah who said: “I heard Abû Wâ’il say: ‘I heard ‘Abdullâh bin Mas’ûd say:’” – He said: “I said: ‘Did you hear it from ‘Abdullâh?’ He said: ‘Yes, and he attributed it to the Prophet ﷺ’ – ‘There is no one whose protective jealousy is greater than Allâh’s, and because of that He forbade immoral actions, both those that are committed openly and those that are committed in secret. And there is no one to whom praise is more dear than Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, and because of that He praised Himself.’”

[6994] 35 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin Mas’ûd said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘There is no one to whom praise is

أَغْيَرَ مِنَ اللَّهِ، مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَلِكَ حَرَّمَ الْفَوَاحِشَ مَا ظَهَرَ مِنْهَا وَمَا بَطَّنَ».

[٦٩٩٢] ٣٣- (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - : حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا أَحَدٌ أَغْيَرَ مِنَ اللَّهِ، وَلِذَلِكَ حَرَّمَ الْفَوَاحِشَ مَا ظَهَرَ مِنْهَا وَمَا بَطَّنَ، وَلَا أَحَدٌ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ الْمَدْحُ مِنَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى».

[٦٩٩٣] ٣٤- (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا وَائِلٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ مَسْعُودٍ يَقُولُ - قَالَ: قُلْتُ لَهُ: أَنْتَ سَمِعْتَهُ مِنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ. وَرَفَعَهُ - أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَا أَحَدٌ أَغْيَرَ مِنَ اللَّهِ، وَلِذَلِكَ حَرَّمَ الْفَوَاحِشَ مَا ظَهَرَ مِنْهَا وَمَا بَطَّنَ، وَلَا أَحَدٌ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ الْمَدْحُ مِنَ اللَّهِ، وَلِذَلِكَ مَدَحَ نَفْسَهُ».

[٦٩٩٤] ٣٥- (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ

more dear than Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, and because of that He praised Himself. And there is no one whose protective jealousy is greater than Allâh's, and because of that He forbade immoral actions. And there is no one to whom apologies (repentance) are dearer than Allâh, and because of that He sent down the Book and He sent the Messengers."

[6995] 36 - (2761) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh has a sense of protective jealousy and the believer has a sense of protective jealousy, too, and the protective jealousy of Allâh is provoked when the believer does something that is forbidden to him.'"

[6996] (2762) Asmâ' bint Abî Bakr narrated that she heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "Nothing has a greater sense of protective jealousy than Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He."

[6997] (2761) A report like that of Hajjâj (no. 6995) was narrated from Abû Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ.

إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ
الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ،
عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ
ابْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ:
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ أَحَدٌ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ
الْمَدْحُ مِنَ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَلِكَ
مَدَحَ نَفْسَهُ، وَلَيْسَ أَحَدٌ أَغْيَرَ مِنَ اللَّهِ، مِنْ
أَجْلِ ذَلِكَ حَرَّمَ الْفَوَاحِشَ، وَلَيْسَ أَحَدٌ
أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ الْعُذْرُ مِنَ اللَّهِ، مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَلِكَ
أَنْزَلَ الْكِتَابَ وَأَرْسَلَ الرُّسُلَ».

[٦٩٩٥] ٣٦ - (٢٧٦١) حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو
النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ابْنِ
عَلِيَّةَ عَنْ حَجَّاجِ بْنِ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ قَالَ: قَالَ
يَحْيَى: وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ
قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَعَارُ،
وَإِنَّ الْمُؤْمِنَ يَعَارُ، وَغَيْرُهُ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ
الْمُؤْمِنُ مَا حَرَّمَ عَلَيْهِ». [انظر: ٦٩٩٩]

[٦٩٩٦] [٢٧٦٢] قَالَ يَحْيَى: وَحَدَّثَنِي
أَبُو سَلَمَةَ، أَنَّ عُرْوَةَ بْنَ الرُّبَيْعِ حَدَّثَهُ، أَنَّ
أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ حَدَّثَتْهُ؛ أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتْ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَيْسَ شَيْءٌ أَغْيَرَ مِنَ
اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ». [انظر: ٦٩٩٨]

[٦٩٩٧] [٢٧٦١] حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْمُسْنَى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبَانُ بْنُ

يَزِيدَ وَحَرْبُ بْنُ شَدَّادٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ رِوَايَةِ حَجَّاجٍ، حَدِيثَ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ خَاصَّةً، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ حَدِيثَ أَسْمَاءَ.

[6998] 37 - (2762) It was narrated from Asmâ' that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Nothing has a greater sense of protective jealousy than Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He."

[٦٩٩٨] ٣٧ - (٢٧٦٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ الْمُفْضَلِ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَا شَيْءَ أَعْيُرُ مِنَ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ». [راجع: ٦٩٩٦]

[6999] 38 - (2761) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The believer feels protective jealousy towards another believer, and Allâh has a greater sense of protective jealousy."

[٦٩٩٩] ٣٨ - (٢٧٦١) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْمُؤْمِنُ يَعَارُ لِلْمُؤْمِنِ، وَاللَّهُ أَشَدُّ عَيْرًا». [راجع: ٦٩٩٥]

[7000] (...) Shu'bah said: "I heard Al-'Alâ'..." (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 6999) with this chain of narrators.

[٧٠٠٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْعَلَاءَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

Chapter 7. The Words Of Allâh
The Most High: "Verily, The Good Deeds Remove The Evil Deeds"

[7001] 39 - (2763) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd that a man kissed a woman, then he came to the Prophet ﷺ and told him about that. Then it was revealed: "And perform *As-Salât*, at

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابُ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: إِنَّ الْحَسَنَاتِ يُذْهِبْنَ السَّيِّئَاتِ) (التحفة ٨)
[٧٠٠١] ٣٩ - (٢٧٦٣) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ فَضِيلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ زُرَيْعٍ -

the two ends of the day and in some hours of the night. Verily, the good deeds remove the evil deeds (i.e. small sins). That is a reminder (an advice) for the mindful (those who accept advice).”^[1] The man said: “Is that just for me, O Messenger of Allâh?” He said: “It is for anyone who does that among my *Ummah*.”

وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي كَامِلٍ - حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ:
حَدَّثَنَا التَّيْمِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ
اللهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَصَابَ مِنْ
امْرَأَةٍ قُبْلَةً، فَأَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَذَكَرَ ذَلِكَ
لَهُ، قَالَ: فَنَزَلَتْ ﴿وَاقْرَأِ الصَّلَاةَ طَرَفِي
النَّهَارِ وَرُفَا مِنْ أَيْلٍ إِنَّ الْحَسَنَاتِ
يُذْهِبْنَ السَّيِّئَاتِ ذَلِكَ ذِكْرَى لِلذَّاكِرِينَ﴾
[هود: 114]. قَالَ: فَقَالَ الرَّجُلُ: أَلَيْ
هَذِهِ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «لِمَنْ عَمِلَ بِهَا
مِنْ أُمَّتِي».

[7002] 40 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn Mas‘ûd that a man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said that he had done something with a woman, either kissing or touching her hand or something, as if he was asking about the expiation for that. Then Allâh revealed (the words)... and he (the sub narrator) mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Yazîd (no. 7001).

[٧٠٠٢] ٤٠ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ
ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ عَنْ
أَبِيهِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عُثْمَانَ عَنْ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ،
أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ أَنَّهُ أَصَابَ
مِنْ امْرَأَةٍ، إِمَّا قُبْلَةً، أَوْ مَسًّا بِيَدٍ، أَوْ
شَيْئًا، كَأَنَّهُ يَسْأَلُ عَنْ كَفَّارَتِهَا، قَالَ:
فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ
يَزِيدَ.

[7003] 41 - (...) It was narrated from Sulaimân At-Taimî with this chain of narrators. He said: “A man did something with a woman that was less than intercourse. He went to ‘Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb, who rebuked him strongly, then he went to Abû Bakr, who rebuked

[٧٠٠٣] ٤١ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ
التَّيْمِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ قَالَ: أَصَابَ رَجُلٌ
مِنْ امْرَأَةٍ شَيْئًا دُونَ الْفَاحِشَةِ، فَأَتَى عُمَرَ
ابْنَ الْخَطَّابِ فَعَظَمَ عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ أَتَى أَبَا بَكْرٍ

[1] *Hûd* 11:114.

him strongly, then he went to the Prophet ﷺ...” and he mentioned a *Hadīth* like that of Yazīd and Al-Mu‘tamir. (no. 7001, 7002)

[7004] 42 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Abdullāh said: “A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: ‘O Messenger of Allāh, I was intimate with a woman on the outskirts of Al-Madīnah, and I did something with her that was less than intercourse. Here I am, judge me as you wish.’ ‘Umar said to him: ‘Allāh had concealed you, why didn’t you conceal yourself?’ But the Prophet ﷺ did not answer. The man got up and left, then the Prophet ﷺ sent a man to call him back, and he recited this Verse to him: “And perform *As-Salāt*, at the two ends of the day and in some hours of the night. Verily, the good deeds remove the evil deeds (i.e. small sins). That is a reminder (an advice) for the mindful (those who accept advice)”^[1] A man among the people said: ‘O Prophet of Allāh, is it only for him?’ He said: ‘No, it is for all the people.’”

[7005] 43 - (...) A *Hadīth* like that of Abū Al-Aḥwās was narrated from ‘Abdullāh (no. 7004) from

فَعَظَمَ عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ يَزِيدَ وَالْمُعْتَمِرِ.

[٧٠٠٤] ٤٢ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى وَفُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَى - قَالَ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنْ سِمَاكِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ وَالْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي عَالَجْتُ امْرَأَةً فِي أَفْصَى الْمَدِينَةِ، وَإِنِّي أَصَبْتُ مِنْهَا مَا دُونَ أَنْ أَمْسَهَا، فَأَنَا هَذَا، فَأَفْضِرْ فِيَّ مَا شِئْتَ، فَقَالَ لَهُ عُمَرُ: لَقَدْ سَتَرَكَ اللَّهُ، لَوْ سَتَرْتَ نَفْسَكَ، قَالَ: فَلَمْ يَرُدَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَيْهِ شَيْئًا، فَقَامَ الرَّجُلُ فَاذْهَبَ، فَأَتْبَعَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ رَجُلًا دَعَاهُ، وَتَلَا عَلَيْهِ هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ: ﴿وَأَقْرِمِ الصَّلَاةَ طَرْفِ النَّهَارِ وَزُلْفَا مِنْ أَيْلٍ إِنَّ الْحَسَنَاتِ يُدْهَبْنَ السَّيِّئَاتِ ذَلِكَ ذَكَرْنِي لِلذَّاكِرِينَ﴾ [هود: ١١٤]. فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! هَذَا لَهُ خَاصَّةٌ؟ قَالَ: «بَلَى لِلنَّاسِ كَافَّةً».

[٧٠٠٥] ٤٣ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو التُّعْمَانِ الْحَكَمُ

[1] *Hād* 11:114.

the Prophet, and he said in his *Hadith*: “Mu‘âdh said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, is it only for him or for all of us?’ He said: ‘No, it is for all of you.’”

[7006] 44 - (2764) It was narrated that Anas said: “A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, I have committed a sin that may dictate a punishment, so carry it out on me.’” He said: “The time for prayer came, so he prayed with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. When the prayer was over he said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, I have committed a sin that may dictate a punishment, so punish me according to the Book of Allâh.’ He (ﷺ) said: ‘Did you attend the prayer with us?’ He said: ‘Yes.’ He said: ‘You have been forgiven.’”

[7007] 45 - (2765) Abû Umâmah said: “While the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was in the *Masjid* and we were sitting with him, a man came and said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, I have committed a sin that may dictate a punishment, so carry it out on

ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْعَجَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ سِمَاكِ بْنِ حَرْبٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ خَالِهِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ أَبِي الْأَحْوَصِ، وَقَالَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: فَقَالَ مُعَاذُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! هَذَا لِهَذَا خَاصَّةً، أَوْ لَنَا عَامَّةً؟ قَالَ: «بَلْ لَكُمْ عَامَّةً».

[٧٠٠٦] ٤٤ - (٢٧٦٤) حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَاصِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَصَبْتُ حَدًّا فَأَقِمْهُ عَلَيَّ، قَالَ: وَحَضَرَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَصَلَّيْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَلَمَّا قَضَى الصَّلَاةَ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي أَصَبْتُ حَدًّا فَأَقِمْ فِيَّ كِتَابَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «هَلْ حَضَرْتَ مَعَنَا الصَّلَاةَ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَدُ غُفِرَ لَكَ».

[٧٠٠٧] ٤٥ - (٢٧٦٥) حَدَّثَنَا نَضْرُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجَهْضَمِيُّ وَرُزَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِرُزَيْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا عِكْرِمَةُ بْنُ عَمَارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَدَّادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُمَامَةَ قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا رَسُولُ

me.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ remained silent and he said again: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I have committed a sin that may dictate a punishment, so carry it out on me.' (The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ) remained silent and he said it a third time, and the *Iqâmah* was called for prayer. When the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ left, the man followed him, and I (Abû Umâmah) also followed the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to see how he would answer the man.

"The man caught up with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I have committed a sin that may dictate a punishment, so carry it out on me.'" Abû Umâmah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: 'When you came out of your house, did you perform *Wudu'* and do it well?' He said: 'Yes, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'Then did you attend the prayer with us?' He said: 'Yes, O Messenger of Allâh.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: 'Then Allâh has forgiven your transgression' – or 'your sin.'"

اللَّهُ ﷻ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، وَنَحْنُ فُعُودٌ مَعَهُ،
إِذْ جَاءَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي
أَصَبْتُ حَدًّا، فَأَقِمْهُ عَلَيَّ، فَسَكَتَ عَنْهُ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷻ، ثُمَّ أَعَادَ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ! إِنِّي أَصَبْتُ حَدًّا، فَأَقِمْهُ عَلَيَّ،
فَسَكَتَ عَنْهُ وَقَالَ ثَالِثَةً، وَأُقِيمَتِ
الصَّلَاةُ، فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷻ قَالَ
أَبُو أُمَامَةَ: فَاتَّبَعَ الرَّجُلُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷻ
حِينَ انْصَرَفَ، وَاتَّبَعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷻ
أَنْظُرُ مَا يَرُدُّ عَلَيَّ الرَّجُلِ، فَلَحِقَ الرَّجُلُ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷻ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي
أَصَبْتُ حَدًّا، فَأَقِمْهُ عَلَيَّ، قَالَ أَبُو
أُمَامَةَ: فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷻ: «أَرَأَيْتَ
حِينَ خَرَجْتَ مِنْ بَيْتِكَ، أَلَيْسَ قَدْ
تَوَضَّأْتَ فَأَحْسَنْتَ الوُضُوءَ؟» قَالَ: بَلَى،
يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: «ثُمَّ شَهِدْتَ الصَّلَاةَ
مَعَنَا؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ:
فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷻ: «فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ غَفَرَ
لَكَ حَدَّكَ، أَوْ قَالَ - ذَنْبَكَ.»

Chapter 8. The Acceptance Of The Repentance Of The One Who Kills, Even If He Has Killed A Great Deal

[7008] 46 - (2766) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said: "Among those who came

(المعجم ٨) - (باب قبول توبة

القاتل، وإن كثر قتله) (التحفة ٩)

[٧٠٠٨] ٤٦ - (٢٧٦٦) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ

ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ
لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ

before you there was a man who killed ninety-nine people, then he asked who the most knowledgeable man on earth was, and he was directed to a monk. He went to him and told him that he had killed ninety-nine people; could he repent? The monk said no, so he killed him, thus completing one hundred. Then he asked who the most knowledgeable man on earth was, and he was directed to a man of knowledge, and said that he had killed one hundred people; could he repent? He said: 'Yes, who could stand between him and repentance? Go to such and such a land, for therein there are people who worship Allâh, so go and worship Allâh with them, and do not go back to your own land for it is a bad land.' So he set out, then when he was halfway there, death came upon him. The Angels of mercy and the Angels of torment disputed over him. The Angels of mercy said: 'He came repenting and turning whole-heartedly towards Allâh.' The Angels of torment said: 'He never did anything good.' Then an angel in the form of a man came to them and they appointed him (to decide) between them. He said: 'Measure the distance between the two lands, and whichever is closer, that is where he belongs.' So they measured it and they found that he was closer to the land that he was heading for, so the Angels of mercy took him."

هِشَامُ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الصَّدِّيقِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ؛ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «كَانَ فِيمَنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ رَجُلٌ قَتَلَ تِسْعَةً وَتِسْعِينَ نَفْسًا، فَسَأَلَ عَنْ أَعْلَمِ أَهْلِ الْأَرْضِ فُذِّلَ عَلَى رَاهِبٍ، فَأَتَاهُ فَقَالَ: إِنَّهُ قَتَلَ تِسْعَةً وَتِسْعِينَ نَفْسًا، فَهَلْ لَهُ مِنْ تَوْبَةٍ؟ فَقَالَ: لَا، فَقَتَلَهُ، فَكَمَّلَ بِهِ مِائَةً، ثُمَّ سَأَلَ عَنْ أَعْلَمِ أَهْلِ الْأَرْضِ فُذِّلَ عَلَى رَجُلٍ عَالِمٍ، فَقَالَ: إِنَّهُ قَتَلَ مِائَةَ نَفْسٍ، فَهَلْ لَهُ مِنْ تَوْبَةٍ؟ فَقَالَ: نَعَمْ، وَمَنْ يَحُولُ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ التَّوْبَةِ؟ انْطَلِقْ إِلَى أَرْضٍ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَإِنَّ بِهَا أَنْاسًا يَعْبُدُونَ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى فَاعْبُدِ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى مَعَهُمْ، وَلَا تَرْجِعْ إِلَى أَرْضِكَ فَإِنَّهَا أَرْضٌ سَوْءٌ، فَانْطَلِقْ حَتَّى إِذَا نَصَفَ الطَّرِيقَ أَتَاهُ الْمَوْتُ، فَاخْتَصَمَتْ فِيهِ مَلَائِكَةُ الرَّحْمَةِ وَمَلَائِكَةُ الْعَذَابِ، فَقَالَتْ مَلَائِكَةُ الرَّحْمَةِ: جَاءَ تَائِبًا مُقْبِلًا بِقَلْبِهِ إِلَى اللَّهِ، وَقَالَتْ مَلَائِكَةُ الْعَذَابِ: إِنَّهُ لَمْ يَعْمَلْ خَيْرًا قَطُّ، فَأَتَاهُمْ مَلَكٌ فِي صُورَةِ آدَمِيِّ، فَجَعَلُوهُ بَيْنَهُمْ، فَقَالَ: قِيسُوا مَا بَيْنَ الْأَرْضَيْنِ، فَإِلَى أَيِّهِمَا كَانَ أَدْنَى، فَهُوَ لَهُ، فَقَاسُوا فَوَجَدُوهُ أَدْنَى إِلَى الْأَرْضِ الَّتِي أَرَادَ، فَقَبَضَتْهُ مَلَائِكَةُ الرَّحْمَةِ».

Qatâdah said: “Al-Ḥasan said: ‘We were told that when death came to him, he leaned forward (towards the land he was heading for).’”

[7009] 47 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî from the Prophet ﷺ: “A man killed ninety-nine people, then he started asking whether he could repent. He came to a monk and asked him, and he said: ‘You cannot repent,’ so he killed the monk. Then he started asking, then he left that town for another town where there were righteous people. When he was part-way there, death overtook him, and he died when he was leaning forward. The Angels of mercy and the Angels of torment disputed over him, but he was closer to the righteous town by a handspan, so he was counted as one of its people.”

[7010] 48 - (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Mu‘âdh bin Mu‘âdh (no. 7009) was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain of narrators, and he added: “Allâh ordered to (one land) to move away, and to (the other land) to come closer.”

قَالَ قَتَادَةُ: فَقَالَ الْحَسَنُ: ذُكِرَ لَنَا أَنَّهُ لَمَّا أَتَاهُ الْمَوْتُ نَأَى بِصَدْرِهِ.

[٧٠٠٩] ٤٧ - (...) حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ

اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذِ الْعَنْبَرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا الصَّدِيقِ النَّاجِيَّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «أَنَّ رَجُلًا قَتَلَ تِسْعَةً وَتِسْعِينَ نَفْسًا، فَجَعَلَ يَسْأَلُ: هَلْ لَهُ مِنْ تَوْبَةٍ؟ فَاتَى رَاهِبًا فَسَأَلَهُ فَقَالَ: لَيْسَتْ لَكَ تَوْبَةٌ، فَقَتَلَ الرَّاهِبَ، ثُمَّ جَعَلَ يَسْأَلُ، ثُمَّ نَخَرَ مِنْ قَرْيَةٍ إِلَى قَرْيَةٍ فِيهَا قَوْمٌ صَالِحُونَ. فَلَمَّا كَانَ فِي بَعْضِ الطَّرِيقِ أَذْرَكَهُ الْمَوْتُ، فَتَأَى بِصَدْرِهِ، ثُمَّ مَاتَ، فَاخْتَصَمَتْ فِيهِ مَلَائِكَةُ الرَّحْمَةِ وَمَلَائِكَةُ الْعَذَابِ، فَكَانَ إِلَى الْقَرْيَةِ الصَّالِحَةِ أَقْرَبَ مِنْهَا بِشِبْرٍ، فَجُعِلَ مِنْ أَهْلِهَا».

[٧٠١٠] ٤٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ

ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ مُعَاذِ بْنِ مُعَاذٍ - وَزَادَ فِيهِ: «فَأَوْحَى اللَّهُ إِلَى هَذِهِ: أَنْ تَبَاعِدِي، وَإِلَى هَذِهِ: أَنْ تَقْرَبِي».

Chapter... The Vastness Of Allâh's Mercy Towards The Believers, And Every Muslim Will Be Ransomed By A Disbeliever From The Fire

[7011] 49 - (2767) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'When the Day of Resurrection comes, Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, will give every Muslim a Jew or a Christian, and He will say: "This is your ransom from the Fire."

[7012] 50 - (...) 'Awn and Sa'eed bin Abî Burdah narrated that they witnessed Abû Burdah narrating to 'Umar bin 'Abdul-'Azîz from his father that the Prophet ﷺ said: "No Muslim man dies but Allâh causes a Jew or a Christian to enter the Fire in his stead." 'Umar bin 'Abdul-'Azîz asked him to swear by Allâh, besides Whom none has the right to be worshipped, three times, that his father narrated that to him from the Prophet ﷺ, and he swore to him. Sa'eed did not tell me that he asked him to swear, but he did not object to what 'Awn said.

[7013] (...) Qatâdah narrated a *Hadîth* like that of 'Affân (no. 7012), with this chain of narrators, and he said: "Awn bin 'Utbah."

(المعجم . . .) - (باب: في سعة رحمة الله تعالى على المؤمنين، وفداء كل مسلم بكافر من النار) (التحفة . . .)

[٧٠١١] ٤٩- (٢٧٦٧) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَسَامَةَ عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ يَحْيَى، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، دَفَعَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ إِلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ، يَهُودِيًّا أَوْ نَصْرَانِيًّا، فَيَقُولُ: هَذَا فِكَائِكَ مِنَ النَّارِ».

[٧٠١٢] ٥٠- (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، أَنَّ عَوْنًا وَسَعِيدَ ابْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ حَدَّثَاهُ، أَنَّهُمَا شَهِدَا أَبَا بُرْدَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَمُوتُ رَجُلٌ مُسْلِمٌ إِلَّا أَدْخَلَ اللَّهُ مَكَانَهُ، النَّارَ، يَهُودِيًّا أَوْ نَصْرَانِيًّا» قَالَ: فَاسْتَحْلَفَهُ عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بِاللَّهِ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ! ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: فَحَلَفَ لَهُ، قَالَ: فَلَمْ يُحَدِّثْنِي سَعِيدٌ أَنَّهُ اسْتَحْلَفَهُ، وَلَمْ يُنَكِّرْ عَلَيَّ عَوْنٌ قَوْلَهُ.

[٧٠١٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عَبْدِ الصَّمَدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ: أَخْبَرَنَا

هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ عَفَّانَ، وَقَالَ: عَوْنُ بْنُ عُثْبَةَ.

[7014] 51 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Burdah from his father that the Prophet ﷺ said: "On the Day of Resurrection some Muslim people will come with sins like mountains, but Allâh will forgive them and will place them (the sins) on the Jews and the Christians" as far as I reckon.

Abû Rawh said: "I do not know who is the one who was uncertain."

Abû Burdah said: "I narrated that to 'Umar bin 'Abdul-'Azîz and he said: 'Did your father narrate that to you from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?' I said: 'Yes.'"

[٧٠١٤] ٥١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ

ابْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ عَبَّادِ بْنِ جَبَلَةَ بْنِ أَبِي رَوَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَرَمِيُّ بْنُ عُمَارَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا شَدَّادٌ، أَبُو طَلْحَةَ الرَّاسِبِيُّ عَنْ عَيَّلَانَ بْنِ جَرِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَجِيءُ، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، نَاسٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، بِذُنُوبٍ أَمْثَالِ الْجِبَالِ، فَيَغْفِرُهَا اللَّهُ لَهُمْ، وَيَضَعُهَا عَلَى الْيَهُودِ وَالنَّصَارَى» فِيمَا أَحْسِبُ أَنَا.

قَالَ أَبُو رَوْحٍ: لَا أَذْرِي مِمَّنِ الشُّكُّ. قَالَ أَبُو بُرْدَةَ: فَحَدَّثْتُ بِهِ عَمْرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ فَقَالَ: أَبُوكَ حَدَّثَكَ هَذَا عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ.

[7015] 52 - (2768) It was narrated that Şafwân bin Muhriz said: "A man said to Ibn 'Umar: 'What did you hear the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say about *Najwa* (private conversation)?' He said: 'I heard him say: "On the Day of Resurrection the believer will be brought close to his Lord (the Mighty and Sublime), until He places His concealment over him, then He will make him confess his sins, and He will say: 'Do you admit it?' He will say: 'Yes, O Lord, I admit it.' He will say: 'I concealed

[٧٠١٥] ٥٢ - (٢٧٦٨) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ

حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ هِشَامِ الدُّسْتَوَائِيِّ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ صَفْوَانَ ابْنِ مُحْرِزٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَجُلٌ لِابْنِ عُمَرَ: كَيْفَ سَمِعْتَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ فِي النَّجْوَى؟ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: «يُذْنِي الْمُؤْمِنُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مِنْ رَبِّهِ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ]، حَتَّى يَضَعَ عَلَيْهِ كَنَفَهُ، فَيَقْرَرُهُ بِذُنُوبِهِ، فَيَقُولُ: هَلْ تَعْرِفُ؟ فَيَقُولُ: [أَي] رَبِّ! أَعْرِفُ، قَالَ: فَإِنِّي قَدْ

them for you in the world and I forgive you for them today.' Then he will be given the record of his good deeds. As for the disbelievers and the hypocrites, it will be called out before all of creation: These are the ones who disbelieved in Allāh.”

Chapter 9. The Repentance Of Ka'b Ibn Mâlik And His Two Companions

[7016] 53 - (2769) It was narrated that Ibn Shihâb said: “Then the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ went out on the campaign of Tabûk, heading towards the Byzantines and the Arab-Christians of Ash-Shâm.”

Ibn Shihâb said: “And ‘Abdur-Rahmân bin ‘Abdullâh bin Ka'b bin Mâlik narrated, that ‘Abdullâh bin Ka'b – who was the one among his children who became Ka'b's guide when he became blind – said: ‘I heard Ka'b bin Mâlik narrate the story of him staying behind when the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ went out on the campaign to Tabûk. Ka'b bin Mâlik said: “I did not stay behind from any campaign that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ went out on, except the campaign of Tabûk. I also stayed behind from the campaign of Badr, but the Messenger of Allāh did not admonish anyone who stayed behind from it. Rather the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and the Muslims went out seeking the

سَرَتْهَا عَلَيْكَ فِي الدُّنْيَا، وَإِنِّي أَغْفِرُهَا لَكَ الْيَوْمَ، فَيُعْطَى صَحِيفَةً حَسَنَاتِهِ، وَأَمَّا الْكُفَّارُ وَالْمُنَافِقُونَ فَيُنَادَى بِهِمْ عَلَى رُءُوسِ الْخَلَائِقِ: هَؤُلَاءِ الَّذِينَ كَذَبُوا عَلَى اللَّهِ».

(المعجم ٩) - (باب حديث توبة كعب ابن مالك وصاحبيه) (التحفة ١٠)

[٧٠١٦] ٥٣ - (٢٧٦٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو [بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو] بْنِ سَرْحٍ، مَوْلَى بَنِي أُمَيَّةَ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: ثُمَّ غَزَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ غَزْوَةَ تَبُوكَ، وَهُوَ يُرِيدُ الرُّومَ وَنَصَارَى الْعَرَبِ بِالشَّامِ. قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: وَأَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ كَعْبٍ، وَكَانَ قَائِدَ كَعْبٍ، مِنْ بَنِيهِ، حِينَ عَمِيَ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ كَعْبَ ابْنِ مَالِكٍ يُحَدِّثُ حَدِيثَهُ حِينَ تَخَلَّفَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي غَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ، قَالَ كَعْبُ ابْنُ مَالِكٍ: لَمْ أَتَخَلَّفَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي غَزْوَةِ غَزَاهَا قَطُّ، إِلَّا فِي غَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ، غَيْرَ أَنِّي قَدْ تَخَلَّفْتُ فِي غَزْوَةِ بَدْرٍ، وَلَمْ يُعَاتِبْ أَحَدًا تَخَلَّفَ عَنْهُ، إِنَّمَا خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ

caravan of the Quraish, but Allâh brought them and their enemy face-to-face without there being any intention of fighting. I was present with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on the night of Al-'Aqabah, when we swore our allegiance to Islam. That was not dearer to me than being present at Badr, although (the battle of) Badr was more famous among the people. When I stayed behind from going on the campaign to Tabûk with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, I was never stronger or better off than when I stayed behind from that campaign. By Allâh, I had never had two mounts at the same time I had two mounts at the time of that campaign. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ waged this campaign at a time of intense heat, and was undertaking a long journey in a waterless land, and aiming to confront an enemy greater in numbers. He made the situation clear to the Muslims so that they could fully prepare themselves for their campaign. He told them the direction in which he wanted to go. The Muslims who were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ were many, and there was no proper written record of them."

Ka'b said: "Few men wanted to stay behind, and they thought that they could easily conceal themselves, so long as no Revelation came down from Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is

يُرِيدُونَ عَيْرَ فُرَيْشٍ، حَتَّى جَمَعَ اللَّهُ بَيْنَهُمْ
وَبَيْنَ عَدُوِّهِمْ، عَلَى غَيْرِ مِيعَادٍ، وَلَقَدْ
شَهِدْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَيْلَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ،
حِينَ تَوَاتَفْنَا عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ، وَمَا أُحِبُّ
أَنْ لِي بِهَا مَشْهَدٌ بَدْرٍ، وَإِنْ كَانَتْ بَدْرٌ
أَذْكَرَ فِي النَّاسِ مِنْهَا، وَكَانَ مِنْ خَبْرِي،
حِينَ تَخَلَّفْتُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فِي
غَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ، أَنِّي لَمْ أَكُنْ قَطُّ أَقْوَى وَلَا
أَيَسَّرَ مِنِّي حِينَ تَخَلَّفْتُ عَنْهُ فِي تِلْكَ
الْغَزْوَةِ، وَاللَّهِ! مَا جَمَعْتُ قَبْلَهَا رَاحِلَتَيْنِ
قَطُّ، حَتَّى جَمَعْتُهُمَا فِي تِلْكَ الْغَزْوَةِ،
فَعَزَاها رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي حَرٍّ شَدِيدٍ،
وَاسْتَقْبَلَ سَفَرًا بَعِيدًا وَمَقَارًا، وَاسْتَقْبَلَ
عَدُوًّا كَثِيرًا، فَجَلَا لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ أَمْرُهُمْ
لِتَأْتَهُبُوا أَهْبَةَ غَزْوِهِمْ، فَأَخْبَرَهُمْ بِوَجْهِهِمْ
الَّذِي يُرِيدُ، وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ مَعَ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ كَثِيرٌ، وَلَا يَجْمَعُهُمْ كِتَابٌ حَافِظٌ
- يُرِيدُ، بِذَلِكَ، الدِّيْوَانُ - .

قَالَ كَعْبٌ: فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ يُرِيدُ أَنْ
يَتَعَيَّبَ، يَظُنُّ أَنَّ ذَلِكَ سَيُخَفِّى لَهُ، مَا لَمْ
يَنْزِلْ فِيهِ وَحْيٌ مِنَ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، وَعَزَا
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ تِلْكَ الْغَزْوَةَ حِينَ طَابَتْ
الْثَمَارُ وَالظَّلَالُ، فَأَنَا إِلَيْهَا أَصْعَرٌ، فَتَجَهَّرَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ مَعَهُ، وَطَهِفْتُ

He, concerning them. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went out on that campaign when the fruits were ripe and the shade was very attractive, and I had a fondness for those fruits. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ made preparations, as did the Muslims with him. I would set out in the morning to make my preparations along with them, then I would come back and did not do anything. I said to myself: 'I can do that when I want to.' I kept on delaying that until the people were about to depart. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ set out one morning and the Muslims set out with him, but I had not made any preparations. Then I went out and came back, and I did not do anything. I continued to do that until they had covered some distance, and I thought of riding and catching up with them. Would that I had done that, but that was not decreed for me.

"When I went out among the people, after the departure of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, I would feel shocked and upset to see that there was no one else of my calibre, except a man who was accused of being a hypocrite or a man who had been excused because of physical weakness. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not remember me until he reached Tabûk, then he said, while he was sitting among the people in Tabûk: 'What happened to Ka'b bin Mâlik?' A man from Banû

أَغْدُو لِكَيْ أَتَجَهَّزَ مَعَهُمْ، فَأَرْجِعُ وَلَمْ أَقْضِ شَيْئًا، وَأَقُولُ فِي نَفْسِي: أَنَا فَادِرٌ عَلَى ذَلِكَ إِذَا أَرَدْتُ، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ ذَلِكَ يَتِمَّادَى بِي حَتَّى اسْتَمَرَ بِالنَّاسِ الْجِدُّ، فَأَصْبَحَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ غَادِيًا وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ مَعَهُ، وَلَمْ أَقْضِ مِنْ جِهَازِي شَيْئًا، ثُمَّ غَدَوْتُ فَوَجَعْتُ وَلَمْ أَقْضِ شَيْئًا، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ ذَلِكَ يَتِمَّادَى بِي حَتَّى أَسْرَعُوا وَتَفَارَطَ الْعَزْوُ، فَهَمَمْتُ أَنْ أُرْتَجَلَ فَأَذْرِكُهُمْ، فَيَا لَيْتَنِي فَعَلْتُ، ثُمَّ لَمْ يَقْدَرْ ذَلِكَ لِي، فَطَلَفْتُ، إِذَا خَرَجْتُ فِي النَّاسِ، بَعْدَ خُرُوجِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، يَحْزَنُنِي أَنِّي لَا أَرَى لِي إِسْوَةَ، إِلَّا رَجُلًا مَغْمُوصًا عَلَيْهِ فِي النَّفَاقِ، أَوْ رَجُلًا مِمَّنْ عَذَرَ اللَّهُ مِنَ الضَّعَفَاءِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْنِي [رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ] حَتَّى بَلَغَ تَبُوكَ فَقَالَ، وَهُوَ جَالِسٌ فِي الْقَوْمِ بِتَبُوكَ: «مَا فَعَلَ كَعْبُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ؟» قَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي سَلَمَةَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! حَبَسَهُ بُرْدَاهُ وَالنَّظَرُ فِي عَطْفِيهِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ مُعَاذُ بْنُ جَبَلٍ: بِئْسَ مَا قُلْتَ، وَاللَّهِ! يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! مَا عَلِمْنَا عَلَيْهِ إِلَّا خَيْرًا، فَسَكَتَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَيَيْنَمَا هُوَ عَلَى ذَلِكَ رَأَى رَجُلًا مُبِصًّا يَزُولُ بِهِ السَّرَابُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:

Salamah said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, his cloak and self admiration have detained him.’ Mu‘âdh bin Jabal said to him: ‘What a bad thing you have said! By Allâh, O Messenger of Allâh, we know nothing but good about him.’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ remained silent and while he was like that, he saw a man dressed in white, shimmering like a mirage. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Be Abû Khaithamah’ and it was Abû Khaithamah Al-Ansarî, who was the one who gave a *Ša‘* in charity and was mocked by the hypocrites.”

Ka‘b bin Mâlik said: “When I heard that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was on his way back from Tabûk, I became very worried and I began to think of telling a lie, but then I said: ‘How will I save myself from His wrath tomorrow?’ I sought the advice of every wise man among my people. When I was told that the arrival of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was imminent, all false ideas left me, and I knew that nothing could save me from his wrath, so I decided to tell him the truth. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ arrived in the morning, and whenever he returned from a journey, he would start by going to the *Masjid* and praying two *Rak‘ah* there, then he would sit to talk to the people. When he had done that, those who had stayed behind came to him and

«كُنْ أَبَا خَيْمَةَ!»، فَإِذَا هُوَ أَبُو خَيْمَةَ
الْأَنْصَارِيُّ، وَهُوَ الَّذِي تَصَدَّقَ بِصَاعِ
التَّمْرِ حِينَ لَمَزَهُ الْمُنَافِقُونَ.

فَقَالَ كَعْبُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: فَلَمَّا بَلَغَنِي، أَنَّ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ تَوَجَّهَ قَافِلًا مِنْ تَبُوكَ،
حَضَرَنِي بَنِي، فَطَفِقْتُ أَتَذَكَّرُ الْكُذِبَ
وَأَقُولُ: بِمِ أَخْرُجُ مِنْ سَخَطِهِ غَدًا؟
وَأَسْتَعِينُ عَلَيَّ ذَلِكَ كُلِّ ذِي رَأْيٍ مِنْ
أَهْلِي، فَلَمَّا قِيلَ لِي: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
قَدْ أَظَلَّ قَادِمًا، زَاخَ عَنِّي الْبَاطِلُ، حَتَّى
عَرَفْتُ أَنِّي لَنْ أَنْجُو مِنْهُ بِشَيْءٍ أَبَدًا،
فَأَجْمَعْتُ صِدْقَهُ، وَصَبَّحَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
قَادِمًا، وَكَانَ إِذَا قَدِمَ مِنْ سَفَرٍ، بَدَأَ
بِالْمَسْجِدِ فَرَكَعَ فِيهِ رَكَعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ جَلَسَ
لِلنَّاسِ، فَلَمَّا فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ جَاءَهُ الْمُخَلَّفُونَ،
فَطَفِقُوا يَعْذِرُونَ إِلَيْهِ، وَيَحْلِفُونَ لَهُ،
وَكَانُوا بِضَعَّةٍ وَتَمَانِينَ رَجُلًا، فَقَبِلَ مِنْهُمْ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَانِيَتَهُمْ، وَبَايَعَهُمْ
وَأَسْتَغْفَرَ لَهُمْ، وَوَكَّلَ سَرَائِرَهُمْ إِلَى اللَّهِ،
حَتَّى جِئْتُ، فَلَمَّا سَأَلْتُ، تَبَسَّمَ تَبَسُّمَ
الْمُعْضَبِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «تَعَالَ» فَجِئْتُ أُمَشِي
حَتَّى جَلَسْتُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ، فَقَالَ لِي: «مَا
خَلَّفَكَ؟ أَلَمْ تَكُنْ قَدِ ابْتَعْتَ ظَهْرَكَ؟»
قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي، وَاللَّهِ!

started offering their excuses and swearing oaths to him.

“There were eighty-odd men, and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ accepted their excuses as they appeared to be, and he accepted their oaths of allegiance and prayed for forgiveness for them, and he left their inward intentions to Allāh. Then I came, and when I greeted him with *Salām*, he smiled in the manner of one who is angry. Then he said: ‘Come here.’ So I came and sat before him, and he said to me: ‘What kept you behind? Did you not buy a mount?’ I said: ‘O Messenger of Allāh, by Allāh, if I sat before anyone in this world other than you, I would have saved myself from his anger with an excuse, for I have been given the ability to argue, but by Allāh, I know that if I were to tell you a lie today that you accepted, soon Allāh would make you angry with me, but if I tell you the truth today, you will be annoyed with me, yet I hope that Allāh will cause it to end well. By Allāh, I had no excuse. By Allāh, I was never stronger or more well-off than when I stayed behind and did not accompany you.’ The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘As for this one, he has spoken the truth. Get up and leave until Allāh decides concerning you.’

“So I left, and some men of Banû Salamah came rushing after me and said to me: ‘By Allāh, we

لَوْ جَلَسْتُ عِنْدَ غَيْرِكَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الدُّنْيَا، لَرَأَيْتُ أَنِّي سَأَخْرُجُ مِنْ سَخَطِهِ بِعُذْرٍ، وَلَقَدْ أُعْطِيتُ جَدَلًا، وَلَكِنِّي، وَاللَّهِ! لَقَدْ عَلِمْتُ، لَئِنْ حَدَّثْتُكَ الْيَوْمَ حَدِيثَ كَذِبٍ تَرْضَى بِهِ عَنِّي، لَيُوشِكَنَّ اللَّهُ أَنْ يُسَخِّطَكَ عَلَيَّ، وَلَئِنْ حَدَّثْتُكَ حَدِيثَ صِدْقٍ تَجِدُ عَلَيَّ فِيهِ، إِنِّي لَأَرْجُو فِيهِ عُقُوبَةَ اللَّهِ، وَاللَّهِ! مَا كَانَ لِي عُذْرٌ، وَاللَّهِ! مَا كُنْتُ قَطُّ أَقْوَى وَلَا أَيْسَرَ مِنِّي حِينَ تَخَلَّفْتُ عَنْكَ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَمَّا هَذَا، فَقَدْ صَدَقَ، فَقُمْ حَتَّى يَقْضِيَ اللَّهُ فِيكَ» فَقُمْتُ، وَتَارَ رِجَالٌ مِنْ بَنِي سَلَمَةَ فَاتَّبَعُونِي، فَقَالُوا لِي: وَاللَّهِ! مَا عَلِمْنَاكَ أَدْبَتَ ذَنْبًا قَبْلَ هَذَا، لَقَدْ عَجَزْتَ فِي أَنْ لَا تَكُونَ اعْتَدَرْتَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، بِمَا اعْتَدَرَ [بِهِ] إِلَيْهِ الْمُخَلَّفُونَ، فَقَدْ كَانَ كَافِيكَ ذَنْبَكَ، اسْتَغْفَارَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَكَ.

قَالَ: فَوَاللَّهِ! مَا زَالُوا يُؤْتِبُونَنِي حَتَّى أَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَرْجِعَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَأُكَذِّبُ نَفْسِي، قَالَ: ثُمَّ قُلْتُ لَهُمْ: هَلْ لَقِي هَذَا مَعِي مِنْ أَحَدٍ؟ قَالُوا: نَعَمْ، لَقِيَهُ مَعَكَ رَجُلَانِ، قَالَا مِثْلَ مَا قُلْتَ، فَقِيلَ لَهُمَا مِثْلَ مَا قِيلَ لَكَ، قَالَ: قُلْتُ:

never knew you to commit any sin before this, but you were unable to offer any excuse to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ as the others who stayed behind did. It would have been sufficient for your sin if the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had prayed for forgiveness for you.'

"By Allâh, they kept rebuking me until I wanted to go back to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and contradict myself. Then I said to them: 'Is there anyone else in the same position as me?' They said: 'Yes, there are two men in the same position as you; they said something like what you said, and they were told something like what you were told.' I said: 'Who are they?' They said: 'Murârah bin Rabî'ah Al-Âmirî and Hilâl bin Umayyah Al-Wâqifi.' They mentioned to me two righteous men who had been present at (the battle of) Badr, and there was an example for me in them. So I went away when they mentioned them to me.

"The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade the Muslims to speak to the three of us among those who had stayed behind. So the people shunned us, or their attitude towards us changed, until it seemed to me that the land itself had turned hostile towards me, and it was no longer the land that I knew. We stayed like that for fifty nights. As for my two companions, they stayed in their houses weeping, but I was the

مَنْ هُمَا؟ قَالُوا: مُرَارَةُ بْنُ رَبِيعَةَ
الْعَامِرِيُّ، وَهَلَالُ بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ الْوَاقِفِيُّ، قَالَ:
فَذَكَّرُوا لِي رَجُلَيْنِ صَالِحَيْنِ قَدْ شَهِدَا
بَدْرًا، فِيهِمَا أُسْوَةٌ، قَالَ: فَمَضَيْتُ حِينَ
ذَكَّرُوهُمَا لِي.

قَالَ: وَنَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْمُسْلِمِينَ
عَنْ كَلَامِنَا، أَيُّهَا الثَّلَاثَةُ، مِنْ بَيْنِ مَنْ
تَخَلَّفَ عَنْهُ.

قَالَ: فَاجْتَبَيْنَا النَّاسَ، أَوْ قَالَ، تَعَيَّرُوا
لَنَا حَتَّى تَتَكَرَّرَتْ لِي فِي نَفْسِي الْأَرْضُ،
فَمَا هِيَ بِالْأَرْضِ الَّتِي أَعْرِفُ، فَلَيْسْنَا عَلَى
ذَلِكَ خَمْسِينَ لَيْلَةً، فَأَمَّا صَاحِبَايَ
فَأَسْتَكْنَا وَقَعَدَا فِي بُيُوتِهِمَا بَيْنَكِيَانِ، وَأَمَّا
أَنَا فَكُنْتُ أَشَبَّ الْقَوْمِ وَأَجْلَدُهُمْ، فَكُنْتُ
أَخْرُجُ فَأَشْهَدُ الصَّلَاةَ وَأَطُوفُ فِي
الْأَسْوَاقِ وَلَا يُكَلِّمُنِي أَحَدٌ، وَآتَى رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَسْلَمَ عَلَيْهِ، وَهُوَ فِي مَجْلِسِهِ بَعْدَ
الصَّلَاةِ، فَأَقُولُ فِي نَفْسِي: هَلْ حَرَكَ
سَفْتِيهِ بَرْدَ السَّلَامِ، أَمْ لَا؟ ثُمَّ أَصْلِي
قَرِيبًا مِنْهُ وَأَسَارِقُهُ النَّظْرَ، فَإِذَا أَقْبَلْتُ عَلَى
صَلَاتِي نَظَرَ إِلَيَّ، وَإِذَا التَّمْتُ نَحْوَهُ
أَعْرَضَ عَنِّي، حَتَّى إِذَا طَالَ عَلَيَّ ذَلِكَ
مِنْ جَفْوَةِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، مَسَيْتُ حَتَّى
تَسَوَّرْتُ جِدَارَ حَائِطِ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ، وَهُوَ ابْنُ

youngest and strongest of them. I would go out and attend the prayer, and go around in the marketplaces, and no one would speak to me. I would go to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and greet him with *Salâm*, when he was sitting with the people after prayer, and I would say to myself: 'Did his lips move in response or not?' Then I would pray standing close to him, stealing glances at him. When I focused on my prayer, he would look at me, then when I looked at him he would turn away. Then when this harsh treatment of the Muslims had gone on for too long, I went and climbed the wall of the garden of Abû Qatâdah, who was my paternal cousin and the dearest of people to me, and I greeted him with *Salâm* but by Allâh, he did not return the greeting. I said to him: 'O Abû Qatâdah, I adjure you by Allâh, do you know that I love Allâh and His Messenger?' He remained silent, so I adjured him again, and he remained silent. Then I adjured him again and he said: 'Allâh and His Messenger know best.' My eyes filled with tears, and I turned away and climbed back over the wall.

"While I was walking in the marketplace of Al-Madînah, I saw a farmer from Ash-Shâm, one of those who had brought foodstuff to sell in Al-Madînah. He was saying: 'Who will show

عَمِّي، وَأَحَبُّ النَّاسِ إِلَيَّ، فَسَلَّمْتُ عَلَيْهِ، فَوَاللَّهِ! مَا رَدَّ عَلَيَّ السَّلَامَ، فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: يَا أَبَا قَتَادَةَ! أُنْشِدُكَ بِاللَّهِ! هَلْ تَعْلَمَنَّ أَنِّي أُحِبُّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ؟ قَالَ: فَسَكَتَ، فَعُدْتُ فَنَاشِدْتُهُ، فَسَكَتَ، فَعُدْتُ فَنَاشِدْتُهُ، فَقَالَ: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، فَفَاضَتْ عَيْنَايَ، وَتَوَلَّيْتُ، حَتَّى تَسَوَّرْتُ الْجِدَارَ.

فَبَيْنَا أَنَا أَمْشِي فِي سُوقِ الْمَدِينَةِ، إِذَا نَبْطِي مِنْ نَبْطِ أَهْلِ الشَّامِ، مِمَّنْ قَدِمَ بِالطَّعَامِ يَبِيعُهُ بِالْمَدِينَةِ، يَقُولُ: مَنْ يَدُلُّ عَلَى كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، قَالَ: فَطَفِقَ النَّاسُ يُشِيرُونَ لَهُ إِلَيَّ، حَتَّى جَاءَنِي فَدَفَعَ إِلَيَّ كِتَابًا مِنْ مَلِكِ عَسَانَ، وَكُنْتُ كَاتِبًا، فَقَرَأْتُهُ فَإِذَا فِيهِ: أَمَا بَعْدُ، فَإِنَّهُ قَدْ بَلَغَنَا أَنَّ صَاحِبَكَ قَدْ جَفَاكَ، وَلَمْ يَجْعَلْكَ اللَّهُ بِدَارِ هَوَانٍ وَلَا مَضِيعَةٍ، فَالْحَقُّ بِنَا نُوَاسِكَ، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ، حِينَ قَرَأْتُهَا: وَهَذِهِ أَيْضًا مِنَ الْبَلَاءِ، فَتِيَامَمْتُ بِهَا التَّنُورَ فَسَجَرْتُهَا بِهَا، حَتَّى إِذَا مَضَتْ أَرْبَعُونَ مِنَ الْخَمْسِينَ، وَاسْتَلَبْتُ الْوَحْيَ، إِذَا رَسُولُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَأْتِينِي، فَقَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَأْمُرُكَ أَنْ تَعْتَزَلَ أُمَّرَأَتَكَ، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: أَطَلَّقَهَا أَمْ مَاذَا

me where Ka'b bin Mâlik is?' The people started to point me out to him, and he came to me and gave me a letter from the king of Ghassân. I was literate, so I read it and it said:

“We have heard that your companion is treating you cruelly, and you do not have to stay in a place where you are humiliated and have no rights. Come to us and we will support you.’ When I read it, I said: ‘This is also part of the test,’ and went to the oven and threw it in. Then when forty of the fifty days had passed, and no Revelation had come, the envoy of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to me and said: ‘The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ has ordered you to keep away from your wife.’ I said: ‘Should I divorce her, or what should I do?’ He said: ‘No, just keep away from her, and do not come near her.’ And he sent word to my two companions with similar orders. I said to my wife: ‘Go to your family and stay with them until Allâh decides concerning this matter.’ The wife of Hilâl bin Umayyah came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said to him: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, Hilâl bin Umayyah is an old man who has no servant and no one to take care of him. Do you object if I serve him?’ He said: ‘No, but he should not come near you.’ She said: ‘By Allâh, he has no such

أَفْعُلُّ؟ قَالَ: لَا، بَلِ اعْتَزِلْهَا، فَلَا تَقْرَبْنَهَا، قَالَ: فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَيَّ صَاحِبِي بِمِثْلِ ذَلِكَ، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ لِامْرَأَتِي: الْحَقِي بِأَهْلِكَ فَكُونِي عِنْدَهُمْ حَتَّى يَقْضِيَ اللَّهُ فِي هَذَا الْأَمْرِ، قَالَ: فَجَاءَتِ امْرَأَةٌ هِلَالِ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَتْ لَهُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ هِلَالَ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ شَيْخٌ ضَائِعٌ لَيْسَ لَهُ خَادِمٌ، فَهَلْ تَكْرَهُ أَنْ أَخْدُمَهُ؟ قَالَ: «لَا، وَلَكِنْ لَا يَقْرَبَنَّكَ» فَقَالَتْ: إِنَّهُ، وَاللَّهِ! مَا بِهِ حَرَكَةٌ إِلَى شَيْءٍ، وَاللَّهِ! مَا زَالَ يَبْكِي مُنْذُ كَانَ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ مَا كَانَ، إِلَى يَوْمِهِ هَذَا.

قَالَ: فَقَالَ لِي بَعْضُ أَهْلِي: لَوْ اسْتَأْذَنْتَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي امْرَأَتِكَ؟ فَقَدْ أَدِنَ لِامْرَأَةِ هِلَالِ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ أَنْ تَخْدُمَهُ، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: لَا اسْتَأْذِنُ فِيهَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَمَا يُدْرِينِي مَاذَا يَقُولُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، إِذَا اسْتَأْذَنْتَهُ فِيهَا، وَأَنَا رَجُلٌ شَابٌّ، قَالَ: فَلَيْتُ بِذَلِكَ عَشْرَ لَيَالٍ، فَكَمَلْ لَنَا خَمْسُونَ لَيْلَةً مِنْ حِينَ نُهِيَ عَنْ كَلَامِنَا، قَالَ: ثُمَّ صَلَّيْتُ صَلَاةَ الْفَجْرِ صَبَاحَ خَمْسِينَ لَيْلَةً، عَلَى ظَهْرِ بَيْتٍ مِنْ بُيُوتِنَا، فَبَيْنَا أَنَا جَالِسٌ عَلَى الْحَالِ الَّتِي ذَكَرَ اللَّهُ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ] مِنَّا، قَدْ ضَاقَتْ عَلَيَّ

desire; he has not stopped weeping from the moment this happened until today.'

“Some of my family said to me: ‘Why don’t you ask the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for permission concerning your wife, for he has given the wife of Hilâl bin Umayyah permission to serve him.’ I said: ‘I will not ask the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for permission concerning her, for how can I know what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ will say if I ask him for permission concerning her, when I am a young man?’ I stayed like that for ten days, which completed fifty days from the time when it had become forbidden to speak to us. Then I prayed *Fajr* on the morning of the fiftieth day, on the roof of one of our houses. While I was sitting in the manner that Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, described us, my own self was straitened for me and the earth, vast as it is, was straitened for me,^[1] I heard the voice of someone shouting from the top of Mount Sal’, saying at the top of his voice: ‘O Ka’b bin Mâlik, be of good cheer!’ I fell down in prostration, for I knew that a way out had come.

“The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had announced to the people that Allâh had accepted our repentance when he prayed *Fajr*, and the people started to give us the glad tidings.

نَفْسِي وَصَافَتْ عَلَيَّ الْأَرْضُ بِمَا رَحِبْتُ،
سَمِعْتُ صَوْتَ صَارِخٍ أَوْفَى عَلَيَّ سَلْعٍ
يَقُولُ، بِأَعْلَى صَوْتِهِ: يَا كَعْبُ بْنُ مَالِكِ!
أَبَشِرْ، قَالَ: فَخَرَزْتُ سَاجِدًا، وَعَرَفْتُ
أَنْ قَدْ جَاءَ فَرَجٌ.

قَالَ: وَآذَنَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ النَّاسَ بِتَوْبَةِ
اللَّهِ عَلَيْنَا، حِينَ صَلَّى صَلَاةَ الْفَجْرِ،
فَذَهَبَ النَّاسُ يُبَشِّرُونَنَا، فَذَهَبَ قَبْلَ
صَاحِبِي مُبَشِّرُونَ، وَرَكَضَ رَجُلٌ إِلَيَّ
فَرَسًا، وَسَعَى سَاعَ مَنْ أَسْلَمَ قَبْلِي،
وَأَوْفَى عَلَيَّ الْجَبَلِ، فَكَانَ الصَّوْتُ أَسْرَعَ
مِنَ الْفَرَسِ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَنِي الَّذِي سَمِعْتُ
صَوْتَهُ يُبَشِّرُنِي، نَزَعْتُ لَهُ ثَوْبِي فَكَسَوْتُهُمَا
إِيَّاهُ بِبِشَارَتِهِ، وَاللَّهِ! مَا أَمَلِكُ غَيْرَهُمَا
يَوْمَئِذٍ، وَاسْتَعْرْتُ ثَوْبَيْنِ فَلَبِسْتُهُمَا،
فَأَنْطَلَقْتُ أَتَاكُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، يَتَلَقَانِي
النَّاسُ فَوْجًا فَوْجًا، يُهَنِّئُونِي بِالتَّوْبَةِ
وَيَقُولُونَ: لِيَتَهَنِكَ تَوْبَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكَ، حَتَّى
دَخَلْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ، فَإِذَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
جَالِسٌ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، [وَ]حَوْلَهُ النَّاسُ،
فَقَامَ طَلْحَةُ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ اللَّهُ يُهْرَوُلُ حَتَّى
صَافَحَنِي وَهَنَأَنِي، وَاللَّهِ! مَا قَامَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ
الْمُهَاجِرِينَ غَيْرُهُ.

[1] See *At-Tawbah* 9:118.

They went to my two companions to tell them the glad tidings, and one man came to me galloping on his horse, and a man from Aslam came rushing to me, and he stood on top of the mountain and shouted. The man's voice was swifter than the horse. When the one whose voice I had heard giving me the glad tidings came to me, I took off my cloak and gave it to him in return for his good news. By Allâh, I did not have any other garment at that time, and I had to borrow two garments and put them on. I set out to go to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and I was met by the people, group after group, congratulating me for my repentance and saying: 'Congratulations for Allâh's acceptance of your repentance.' Then I entered the *Masjid* and saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sitting there with the people around him. Talḥah bin 'Ubaidullâh got up and ran towards me to shake my hand and congratulate me, but by Allâh, no man among the *Muhâjirîn* got up except him."

(The sub narrator said:) Ka'b never forgot that (gesture) of Talḥah's.

Ka'b said: "When I greeted the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ with *Salâm*, he said, with his face shining with joy: 'Be of good cheer, for this is the best day you have ever had since the day your mother gave birth to you.' I said: 'Is it from you, O Messenger of

قَالَ: فَكَانَ كَعْبٌ لَا يَسَاهَا لِطَلْحَةَ .
قَالَ كَعْبٌ: فَلَمَّا سَلَّمْتُ عَلَى رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ، وَهُوَ يَبْرُقُ وَجْهُهُ مِنْ
السُّرُورِ وَيَقُولُ: «أَبْشِرْ بِخَيْرِ يَوْمٍ مَرَّ
عَلَيْكَ مُنْذُ وَلَدْتِكَ أُمَّتُكَ» قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ:
أَمِنْ عِنْدِكَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَمْ مِنْ عِنْدِ
اللَّهِ؟ فَقَالَ: «لَا، بَلْ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ» وَكَانَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذْ سَرَّ اسْتِنَارَ وَجْهُهُ،
حَتَّى كَأَنَّ وَجْهَهُ قِطْعَةُ قَمَرٍ، قَالَ: وَكُنَّا
نَعْرِفُ ذَلِكَ .

قَالَ: فَلَمَّا جَلَسْتُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ قُلْتُ: يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ مِنْ تَوْبَتِي أَنْ أَنْخَلِعَ مِنْ
مَالِي صَدَقَةً إِلَى اللَّهِ وَإِلَى رَسُولِهِ ﷺ .
فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَمْسِكْ عَلَيْكَ
بَعْضَ مَالِكَ، فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكَ» قَالَ:
فَقُلْتُ: فَإِنِّي أَمْسِكُ سَهْبِي الَّذِي بِخَيْرٍ،
فَأَنْ: وَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّ اللَّهَ إِنَّمَا
أَنْجَانِي بِالصَّدَقِ. وَإِنَّ مِنْ تَوْبَتِي أَنْ لَا
أُحَدِّثَ إِلَّا صِدْقًا مَا بَقِيْتُ، قَالَ: فَوَاللَّهِ!
مَا عَلِمْتُ أَنْ أَحَدًا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ أَبْلَاهُ
اللَّهُ فِي صِدْقِ الْحَدِيثِ، مُنْذُ ذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ
لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ [إِلَى يَوْمِي هَذَا]، أَحْسَنَ
مِمَّا أَبْلَانِي اللَّهُ [بِهِ]، وَوَاللَّهِ! مَا تَعَمَّدْتُ
كَذِبَةً مُنْذُ قُلْتُ ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، إِلَى

Allâh, or from Allâh?’ He said: ‘No, it is from Allâh.’ When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was happy, his face would shine, as if it were a piece of the moon, and we would recognize that.

“When I sat before him, I said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, as part of my repentance, I will give up my wealth as charity to Allâh and His Messenger ﷺ.’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Keep some of (the booty of) your wealth; that is better for you.’ I said: ‘I will keep my share of Khaibar.’ Then I said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, Allâh saved me because I spoke the truth. As part of my repentance I shall speak nothing but the truth so long as I live.’ By Allâh, I do not know of anyone among the Muslims whom Allâh put to a more severe test because of telling the truth, from the time I said that to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ until today. By Allâh, I have not told a lie from the time I said that to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ until today, and I hope that Allâh will protect me for the rest of my life.”

“And Allâh revealed the words: ‘Allâh has forgiven the Prophet, the *Muhâjirûn* and the *Anşâr* who followed him (Muḥammad ﷺ) in the time of distress (Tabûk expedition)... Until he reached: ‘Certainly, He is unto them full of

يَوْمِي هَذَا، وَإِنِّي لَأَرْجُو أَنْ يَحْفَظَنِي اللَّهُ فِيمَا بَقِيَ.

قَالَ: فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿لَقَدْ تَابَ اللَّهُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ وَالْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالْأَنْصَارِ الَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوهُ فِي سَاعَةِ الْعُسْرَةِ﴾ حَتَّى بَلَغَ ﴿إِنَّهُ بِهِمْ رِءُوفٌ رَحِيمٌ﴾ وَعَلَى الثَّلَاثَةِ الَّذِينَ خَلَفُوا حَتَّى إِذَا صَافَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ الْأَرْضُ بِمَا رَحُبَتْ وَصَافَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ أَنْفُسُهُمْ وَظَنُّوا أَنْ لَا مَلْجَأَ مِنَ اللَّهِ إِلَّا إِلَيْهِ ثُمَّ تَابَ عَلَيْهِمْ لِيَتُوبُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ﴾ [التوبة: ١١٧ و ١١٨] حَتَّى بَلَغَ: ﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَكُونُوا مَعَ الصَّادِقِينَ﴾ [التوبة: ١١٩].

قَالَ كَعْبٌ: وَاللَّهِ! مَا أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيَّ مِنْ نِعْمَةٍ قَطُّ، بَعْدَ إِذْ هَدَانِي اللَّهُ لِلْإِسْلَامِ، أَعْظَمَ فِي نَفْسِي، مِنْ صِدْقِي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، أَنْ لَا أَكُونَ كَذَّبْتُهُ فَأَهْلِكَ كَمَا هَلَكَ الَّذِينَ كَذَّبُوا، إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَالَ لِلَّذِينَ كَذَّبُوا، حِينَ أَنْزَلَ الْوَحْيَ، شَرًّا مَا قَالَ لِأَحَدٍ، وَقَالَ اللَّهُ: ﴿سَيَحْلِفُونَ بِاللَّهِ لَكُمْ لَعْنَةً إِذَا انْقَلَبْتُمْ إِلَيْهِمْ لِيُعْرِضُوا عَنْهُمْ فَأَعْرِضُوا عَنْهُمْ إِنَّهُمْ رَجِسٌ وَمَا وَهُمْ جَهَنَّمَ جَزَاءً بِمَا

kindness, Most Merciful. And (He did forgive also) the three who did not join (the Tabûk expedition) till, for them the earth, vast as it is, was straitened and their ownelves were straitened to them, and they perceived that there is no fleeing from Allâh, and no refuge but with Him. Then, He forgave them (accepted their repentance), that they might beg for His Pardon (repent to Him). Verily, Allâh is the One Who forgives and accepts repentance, Most Merciful.”

[until he reached]:

“O you who believe! Be afraid of Allâh, and be with those who are true (in words and deeds)”^[1]

Ka'b said; “By Allâh, Allâh did not bestow any blessing upon me, after He guided me to Islam, that was greater in my view than the fact that I told the truth to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and I did not lie and end up doomed as happened to those who lied, when there came Revelation in which Allâh addressed those who had lied, and spoke the harshest words ever spoken to anyone. Allâh said:

“They will swear by Allâh to you (Muslims) when you return to them, that you may turn away from them. So turn away from them. Surely, they are *Rijsun* [i.e. *Najasun* (impure) because of their evil deeds], and Hell is their

كَانُوا يَكْسِبُونَ ۝ يَحْلِفُونَ لَكُمْ لِرِضْوَانِ عَنَّهُمْ فَإِنْ تَرَضُوا عَنْهُمْ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَرْضَىٰ عَنِ الْقَوْمِ الْفَاسِقِينَ ﴿التوبة: ٩٥، ٩٦﴾.

قَالَ كَعْبٌ: كُنَّا حُلْفَنَا، أَيُّهَا الثَّلَاثَةُ، عَنْ أَمْرِ أَوْلَيْكَ الَّذِينَ قَبِلَ مِنْهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِينَ حَلَفُوا لَهُ، فَبَايَعَهُمْ وَاسْتَعْفَرَ لَهُمْ، وَأَرْجَأَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَمْرَنَا حَتَّىٰ قَضَىٰ اللَّهُ فِيهِ، فَبِذَلِكَ قَالَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَعَلَىٰ الثَّلَاثَةِ الَّذِينَ حُلِفُوا﴾. وَلَيْسَ الَّذِي ذَكَرَ اللَّهُ مِمَّا حُلِفْنَا، تَحْلِفْنَا عَنِ الْعَزْوِ، وَإِنَّمَا هُوَ تَحْلِيفُهُ إِيَّانَا، وَإِرْجَاؤُهُ أَمْرَنَا، عَمَّنْ حَلَفَ لَهُ وَاعْتَدَرَ إِلَيْهِ فَقَبِلَ مِنْهُ.

[1] *At-Tawbah* 9:117-119.

dwelling place – a recompense for that which they used to earn. They (the hypocrites) swear to you (Muslims) that you may be pleased with them, but if you are pleased with them, certainly Allâh is not pleased with the people who are *Al-Fâsiqûn*.”^[1]

Ka‘b said: “Our case was deferred, the three of us, unlike the case of those whose apology the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ accepted when they swore to him, and he accepted their oath of allegiance and prayed for forgiveness for them. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ deferred our case until Allâh decided concerning it. Hence Allâh said: “And (He did forgive also) the three who...” What Allâh says here does not refer to our staying behind from the campaign, rather it refers to His delaying the decision concerning us, unlike those who swore an oath (to the Prophet ﷺ) and apologized to him, from whom he accepted that.”

[7017] (...) A similar report was narrated from Az-Zuhrî.

[7018] 54 - (...) ‘Abdullâh bin Ka‘b bin Mâlik, who acted as Ka‘b’s guide when he became blind, said: “I heard Ka‘b bin Mâlik telling his story about when he stayed behind from

[٧٠١٧] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُجَيْنُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا
اللَّيْثُ عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ،
بِإِسْنَادِ يُونُسَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ سَوَاءً.

[٧٠١٨] ٥٤ (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ بْنُ

حَمِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، ابْنُ أَخِي
الزُّهْرِيِّ عَنْ عَمِّهِ، مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ.

[1] *At-Tawbah* 9:95, 96.

going on the campaign to Tabûk with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ...” and he quoted the *Hadîth* (as no. 7016) and added: “When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ wanted to go out on a campaign, he would hint at a destination other than his real goal, except in the case of this campaign.”

In the *Hadîth* of Az-Zuhrî’s nephew, it does not mention Abû Khaithamah and his catching up with the Prophet ﷺ.

[7019] 55 - (...) ‘Abdur-Rahmân bin ‘Abdullâh bin Ka’b bin Mâlik narrated that his paternal uncle, ‘Ubaidullâh bin Ka’b, who was Ka’b’s guide when he lost his sight, and who was the most knowledgeable of his people about the *Ahâdith* of the Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, said: “I heard my father Ka’b bin Mâlik, who was one of the three whose repentance was accepted, say that he did not stay behind from accompanying the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on any campaign that he went on, except for two campaigns...” and he quoted the *Hadîth* and said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ set out on the campaign with many people, more than ten thousand, and there was no record of their names.”

الرُّهْرِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنَ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، وَكَانَ قَائِدَ كَعْبٍ حِينَ عَمِيَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ كَعْبَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ يُحَدِّثُ حَدِيثَهُ، حِينَ تَخَلَّفَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فِي غَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ - وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ، وَزَادَ فِيهِ، عَلَى يُوسُنَ: فَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَلَمًا يُرِيدُ غَزْوَةً إِلَّا وَرَى بِغَيْرِهَا، حَتَّى كَانَتْ تِلْكَ الْغَزْوَةُ.

وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ فِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ أَخِي الرُّهْرِيِّ، أَبَا خَيْثَمَةَ وَلِحُوقَهُ بِالنَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

[٧٠١٩] ٥٥ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي سَلْمَةُ ابْنُ شَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ أَعْيَنَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنَ كَعْبِ ابْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَمِّهِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ كَعْبٍ وَكَانَ قَائِدَ كَعْبٍ، حِينَ أُصِيبَ بَصْرُهُ، وَكَانَ أَعْلَمَ قَوْمِهِ وَأَوْعَاهُمْ لِأَحَادِيثِ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي كَعْبَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ وَهُوَ أَحَدُ الثَّلَاثَةِ الَّذِينَ تَيْبَ عَلَيْهِمْ، يُحَدِّثُ: أَنَّهُ لَمْ يَتَخَلَّفَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي غَزْوَةِ غَزَاهَا قَطُّ، غَيْرَ غَزَوَتَيْنِ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ وَقَالَ فِيهِ: وَغَزَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِنَاسٍ كَثِيرٍ يَرِيدُونَ عَلَى عَشْرَةِ آلَافٍ، وَلَا يَجْمَعُهُمْ دِيوَانٌ حَافِظٌ.

Chapter 10. *Al-Ifk* (The Slander) And The Acceptance Of The Slanderer's Repentance

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابُ فِي حَدِيثِ

الإفك، وقبول توبة القاذف)

(التحفة ١١)

[7020] 56 - (2770) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî: "Sa'eed bin Al-Musayyab, 'Urwah bin Az-Zubair, 'Alqamah bin Waqqâs and 'Ubaidullâh bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Utbah bin Mas'ûd narrated the *Hadith* of 'Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, when the people of the slander said what they said about her, then Allâh declared her innocent of what they said. Each of them told me part of her story, and some of them had better memories than others and reported more details. I tried to memorize what each of them told me of the story, and their reports confirmed one another. They said that 'Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ said: 'When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ wanted to go out on a journey, he would cast lots between his wives and the one whose name was drawn, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ would take her with him.'

“'Āishah said: 'He (ﷺ) cast lots between us for a campaign he was going on, and my name was drawn, so I went out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. This was after the command of *Hijâb* had been revealed, so I would be lifted up in my *Howdah*, and I would be set down in it. That was the case throughout the journey, until the

[٧٠٢٠] ٥٦ - (٢٧٧٠) حَدَّثَنَا جِبَانُ

ابْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ: أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ الْأَيْلِيُّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخِرَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ: وَالسِّيَاقُ حَدِيثُ مَعْمَرٍ مِنْ رِوَايَةِ عَبْدِ وَابْنِ رَافِعٍ قَالَ يُونُسُ وَمَعْمَرٌ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ وَعُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ وَعَلْقَمَةُ بْنُ وَقَّاصٍ وَعَبِيدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ عَنْ حَدِيثِ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حِينَ قَالَ لَهَا أَهْلُ الْإِفْكِ مَا قَالُوا، فَبَرَّأَهَا اللَّهُ مِمَّا قَالُوا، وَكُلُّهُمْ حَدَّثَنِي طَائِفَةٌ مِنْ حَدِيثِهَا، وَبَعْضُهُمْ كَانَ أَوْعَى لِحَدِيثِهَا مِنْ بَعْضٍ، وَأَثَبَتْ أَفْتِصَاصًا، وَقَدْ وَعَيْتُ عَنْ كُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمْ الْحَدِيثَ الَّذِي حَدَّثَنِي، وَبَعْضُ حَدِيثِهِمْ يُصَدِّقُ بَعْضًا، ذَكَرُوا أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا أَرَادَ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ سَفْرًا، أَفْرَعَ

Messenger of Allāh ﷺ had finished his campaign, then we headed back.

“When we were close to Al-Madīnah, he gave the command to move on one night. When he gave the command to move on, I got up and walked until I had passed beyond the army, and when I had relieved myself I came back to the camp. I put my hand to my chest and found that my necklace of Zafâr beads (a kind of Yemeni beads) had broken and fell off. I went back, looking for my necklace, and that distracted me. The men who used to prepare the camel for me and lift up my *Howdah* came and lifted it onto my camel that I used to ride, and they thought that I was in it.

“The women at that time were lean and did not carry much flesh, as they did not eat much food. The people did not notice the weight of the *Howdah* when they lifted it up, as I was a young girl. They drove the camel and set out. I found my necklace after the army had moved on, and I came back to their camp and there was no one to call and no one to answer. I waited in the place where I had stayed, thinking that the people would notice I was missing and would come back for me. While I was sitting in that place, tiredness overwhelmed me and I fell asleep. Şafwân bin Al-Mu’atṭal As-Sulamî Adh-Dhakarwânî had stopped to rest towards the end of the night, and he

بَيْنَ نِسَائِهِ، فَأَيُّهُنَّ خَرَجَ سَهْمَهَا، خَرَجَ بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَعَهُ.

قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَأَفْرَعُ بَيْنَنَا فِي غَزْوَةِ غَزَاهَا، فَخَرَجَ فِيهَا سَهْمِي، فَخَرَجْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَذَلِكَ بَعْدَمَا أُنْزِلَ الْحِجَابُ، فَأَنَا أُحْمَلُ فِي هَوْدَجِي، وَأُنْزَلُ فِيهِ، مَسِيرَنَا، حَتَّى إِذَا فَرَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ غَزْوِهِ، وَقَقَلَ، وَدَنَوْنَا مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ، أَدْنَى لَيْلَةٍ بِالرَّحِيلِ، فَفُتِمْتُ حِينَ آذَنُوا بِالرَّحِيلِ، فَمَشَيْتُ حَتَّى جَاوَزْتُ الْجَيْشَ، فَلَمَّا قَضَيْتُ مِنْ شَأْنِي أَقْبَلْتُ إِلَى الرَّحْلِ، فَلَمَسْتُ صَدْرِي فَإِذَا عَقْدِي مِنْ جَزَعِ ظَفَارٍ قَدْ انْقَطَعَ، فَرَجَعْتُ فَالْتَمَسْتُ عَقْدِي فَحَبَسَنِي ابْنِعَاؤُهُ، وَأَقْبَلَ الرَّهْطُ الَّذِينَ كَانُوا يَرْحَلُونَ لِي فَحَمَلُوا هَوْدَجِي، فَرَحَلُوهُ عَلَيَّ بِعَيْرِي الَّذِي كُنْتُ أَرْكَبُ، وَهُمْ يَحْسِبُونَ أَنِّي فِيهِ.

قَالَتْ: وَكَانَتِ النِّسَاءُ إِذْ ذَلِكَ خِفَافًا، لَمْ يُهَبَّلْنَ وَلَمْ يَعْشَهَنَّ اللَّحْمُ، إِنَّمَا يَأْكُلْنَ الْعُلْفَةَ مِنَ الطَّعَامِ، فَلَمْ يَسْتَنْكِرِ الْقَوْمُ ثِقَلِ الْهُودَجِ حِينَ رَحَلُوهُ وَرَفَعُوهُ، وَكُنْتُ جَارِيَةً حَدِيثَةَ السِّنِّ، فَبَعَثُوا الْجَمَلَ وَسَارُوا، وَوَجَدْتُ عَقْدِي بَعْدَ مَا اسْتَمَرَّ الْجَيْشُ، فَجِئْتُ مَنَازِلَهُمْ وَلَيْسَ بِهَا دَاعٍ

was behind the army, and had set out at the end of night. In the morning he reached the place where I was, and he saw the shape of a person sleeping. He came to me, and he recognized me when he saw me, as he used to see me before the *Hijâb* was enjoined upon me. I woke up when I heard his *Istirjâ'ah*^[1] when he recognized me, and I covered my face with my *Jilbâb*. By Allâh, he did not say a word to me and I did not hear any word from him apart from his *Istirjâ'ah*.

“‘He made his camel kneel down and put his foot on its foreleg (to keep it steady), then I mounted it, and he set off, leading me on the mount, until we came to the army, which had stopped to rest in the noonday heat. Then some were doomed because of my situation, foremost among whom was ‘Abdullâh bin Ubayy bin Salûl. We arrived in Al-Madînah, and I fell sick for a month after we arrived in Al-Madînah. The people were spreading what the people of the slander were saying, and I was not aware of any of that. What gave me cause for alarm was that I did not see the kindness that I usually saw from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when I was sick; rather the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ would just come and greet me with *Salâm*, and say: “How are you?” So that made me worried, but I was

وَلَا مُجِيبٌ، فَتَيَمَّمْتُ مَنزِلِي الَّذِي كُنْتُ فِيهِ، وَظَنَنْتُ أَنَّ الْقَوْمَ سَيَقْفِدُونِي فَيَرْجِعُونَ إِلَيَّ، فَبَيْنَا أَنَا جَالِسَةٌ فِي مَنزِلِي غَلَبَتْني عَيْنِي فَنِمْتُ، وَكَانَ صَفْوَانُ بْنُ الْمُعَطَّلِ السُّلَمِيِّ، ثُمَّ الذُّكْوَانِيُّ، قَدْ عَرَسَ، مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْجَيْشِ فَادَّلَجَ، فَأَصْبَحَ عِنْدَ مَنزِلِي، فَرَأَى سَوَادَ إِنْسَانٍ نَائِمٍ، فَأَتَانِي فَعَرَفَنِي حِينَ رَأَانِي، وَقَدْ كَانَ يَرَانِي قَبْلَ أَنْ يُضْرَبَ الْحِجَابَ عَلَيَّ، فَاسْتَيْقَظْتُ بِاسْتِرْجَاعِهِ حِينَ عَرَفَنِي، فَخَمَرْتُ وَجْهِي بِجِلْبَابِي، وَوَاللَّهِ! مَا يُكَلِّمُنِي كَلِمَةً وَلَا سَمِعْتُ مِنْهُ كَلِمَةً غَيْرَ اسْتِرْجَاعِهِ، حَتَّى أَنَاخَ رَاحِلَتَهُ، فَوَطِئَ عَلَيَّ يَدَهَا فَرَكِبْتُهَا، فَأَنْطَلَقَ يَقُودُ بِي الرَّاحِلَةَ، حَتَّى أَتَيْنَا الْجَيْشَ، بَعْدَ مَا نَزَلُوا مُوْغِرِينَ فِي نَحْرِ الطَّهْرَةِ، فَهَلَكَ مِنْ هَلَكَ فِي شَأْنِي، وَكَانَ الَّذِي تَوَلَّى كِبْرَهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي ابْنِ سَلُولٍ، فَقَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ، فَاسْتَكَيْتُ، حِينَ قَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ، شَهْرًا، وَالنَّاسُ يُفِيضُونَ فِي قَوْلِ أَهْلِ الْإِفْكِ، وَلَا أَشْعُرُ بِشَيْءٍ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، وَهُوَ يَرِيئِي فِي وَجْعِي أَنِّي لَا أَعْرِفُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ اللَّطْفَ الَّذِي كُنْتُ أَرَى

[1] Saying: “Verily to Allâh we belong and verily unto Him is our return.”

unaware of the evil, until I went out after I had begun to recover, and Umm Miṣṭaḥ went out with me, to Al-Manāsi', which is where we used to relieve ourselves. We only used to go out at night, and that was before we had latrines close to our houses. We were like the early Arabs in our efforts to keep clean; we did not like to have latrines close to our houses.

“Umm Miṣṭaḥ and I set out. She was the daughter of Abû Ruhm bin Al-Muṭṭalib bin ‘Abd Manâf, and her mother was the daughter of Şakhr bin ‘Âmir, the maternal aunt of Abû Bakr Aş-Şiddîq. Her son was Miṣṭaḥ bin Uṭhâthah bin ‘Abbâd bin Al-Muṭṭalib. The daughter of Abû Ruhm and I set out for my house when we had finished our business, and Umm Miṣṭaḥ stumbled on her apron and said: “Woe to Miṣṭaḥ!” I said to her: “What a bad thing you have said; are you berating a man who was present at (the battle of) Badr?” She said: “O you! Have you not heard what he said?” I said: “What did he say?” She told me what the people of the slander were saying, and my sickness became worse. When I came back to my house, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon me and greeted me with *Salâm*, then he said: “How are you?” I said: “Will you give me permission to go to my parents?” “At that time I wanted to get confirmation of the

مِنْهُ حِينَ أَشْتَكِي، إِنَّمَا يَدْخُلُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَيَسَلُّمُ ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: «كَيْفَ تَيْكُمُ؟» فَذَلِكَ يَرِيئِي، وَلَا أَشْعُرُ بِالشَّرِّ، حَتَّى خَرَجْتُ بَعْدَ مَا نَفَهْتُ وَخَرَجْتُ مَعِيَ أُمُّ مِسْطَحٍ قَبْلَ الْمَنَاصِعِ، وَهُوَ مُتَبَرِّزُنَا، وَلَا نَخْرُجُ إِلَّا لَيْلًا إِلَى لَيْلٍ، وَذَلِكَ قَبْلَ أَنْ نَتَّخِذَ الْكُفْفَ قَرِيبًا مِنْ بِيُوتِنَا، وَأَمْرُنَا أَمْرُ الْعَرَبِ الْأَوَّلِ فِي التَّنَزُّهِ، وَكُنَّا نَتَأَذَى بِالْكُفْفِ أَنْ نَتَّخِذَهَا عِنْدَ بِيُوتِنَا، فَأَنْطَلَقْتُ أَنَا وَأُمُّ مِسْطَحٍ، وَهِيَ بِنْتُ أَبِي رُهْمِ بْنِ الْمُطَلِّبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ مَنَافٍ وَأُمُّهَا بِنْتُ صَخْرِ بْنِ عَامِرٍ، خَالَهَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقِ، وَابْنُهَا مِسْطَحُ بْنُ أُتَانَةَ بْنِ عَبَّادِ بْنِ الْمُطَلِّبِ، فَأَقْبَلْتُ أَنَا وَبِنْتُ أَبِي رُهْمٍ قَبْلَ بَيْتِي، حِينَ فَرَعْنَا مِنْ شَأْنِنَا، فَعَثَرْتُ أُمُّ مِسْطَحٍ فِي مِرْطَهِهَا، فَقَالَتْ: تَعَسَ مِسْطَحٌ، فَقُلْتُ لَهَا: بِئْسَ مَا قُلْتِ، أَتَسْبِيَنَّ رَجُلًا قَدْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا، قَالَتْ: أَيْ هَتَاهُ! أَوْ لَمْ تَسْمَعِي مَا قَالَ؟ قُلْتُ: وَمَاذَا قَالَ؟ قَالَتْ، فَأَخْبَرْتَنِي بِقَوْلِ أَهْلِ الْإِلْفِ، فَازْدَدْتُ مَرَضًا إِلَى مَرَضِي، فَلَمَّا رَجَعْتُ إِلَى بَيْتِي، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَسَلَّمَ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «كَيْفَ تَيْكُمُ؟» قُلْتُ: أَتَأْذَنُ لِي أَنْ آتِيَ أَبَوَيْ؟ قَالَتْ:

news from them. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave me permission, so I went to my parents and said to my mother: 'O my mother, what are the people talking about?' She said: 'O my daughter, do not worry, for by Allâh there was never a good looking woman who was loved by her husband and she had co-wives, but they tried to find fault with her.' I said: '*Subhân Allâh*, are the people talking about that?' I wept that night until morning came, and my tears never stopped, and I did not get a wink of sleep. When morning came I was still weeping. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ called 'Alî bin Abî Tâlib and Usâmah bin Zaid, when the Revelation was delayed, and asked their advice about leaving his wife.

"As for Usâmah bin Zaid, he told the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ what he knew about his wife's innocence, and what he knew of his (the Prophet's) love for her. He said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, she is your wife, and we know nothing but good about her.' As for 'Alî bin Abî Tâlib, he said: 'Allâh has not imposed any restrictions on you, and there are many other women besides her. If you ask the slave woman she will tell you the truth.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ called Barîrah and said: 'O Barîrah, have you seen anything to make you doubt about 'Aishah?' Barîrah said to him: 'By the One Who sent

وَأَنَا حِينِيذٌ أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَتَيِّقَنَّ الْخَبَرَ مِنْ قِبَلِهِمَا، فَأَذِنَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَجِئْتُ أَبِي فَقُلْتُ لِأُمِّي: يَا أُمَّتَاهُ! مَا يَتَحَدَّثُ النَّاسُ؟ [فَأَقَالَتْ: يَا بِنْتِي! هَوْنِي عَلَيْكَ، فَوَاللَّهِ! لَقَلَّمَا كَانَتْ امْرَأَةً قَطُّ وَضِيئَةً عِنْدَ رَجُلٍ يُحِبُّهَا، وَلَهَا صَرَائِرٌ، إِلَّا كَثُرْنَ عَلَيْهَا، قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ! وَقَدْ تَحَدَّثَ النَّاسُ بِهَذَا؟. قَالَتْ: فَبَكَيْتُ تِلْكَ اللَّيْلَةَ حَتَّى أَصْبَحْتُ لَا يَزُقًا لِي دَمْعٌ وَلَا أَكْتَجِلُ بِنَوْمٍ، ثُمَّ أَصْبَحْتُ أَبْكِي، وَدَعَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ وَأُسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ حِينَ اسْتَلَبْتُ الْوَحْيَ، يَسْتَشِيرُهُمَا فِي فِرَاقِ أَهْلِهِ، قَالَتْ: فَأَمَّا أُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ فَأَشَارَ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالَّذِي يَعْلَمُ مِنْ بَرَاءَةِ أَهْلِهِ، وَبِالَّذِي يَعْلَمُ فِي نَفْسِهِ لَهُمْ مِنَ الْوُدِّ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! هُمْ أَهْلُكَ وَلَا نَعْلَمُ إِلَّا خَيْرًا، وَأَمَّا عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ فَقَالَ: لَمْ يُضَيِّقِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ، وَالنِّسَاءَ سِوَاهَا كَثِيرٌ، وَإِنْ تَسْأَلِ الْجَارِيَةَ تَصُدِّقُكَ، قَالَتْ: فَدَعَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَرِيرَةَ فَقَالَ: «أَيُّ بَرِيرَةَ! هَلْ رَأَيْتِ مِنْ شَيْءٍ يَرِيْبُكَ مِنْ عَائِشَةَ؟» قَالَتْ لَهُ بَرِيرَةُ: وَالَّذِي بَعَثَكَ بِالْحَقِّ! إِنْ رَأَيْتِ عَلَيْهَا أَمْرًا قَطُّ أَعْمِصُهُ عَلَيْهَا، أَكْثَرَ مِنْ

you with the truth, I have never seen anything objectionable from her, except that she is a young girl who falls asleep when making dough for her family, then the domestic sheep comes and eats it.'

“The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood on the *Minbar* and sought support against ‘Abdullâh bin Ubayy bin Salûl. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said when he was on the *Minbar*: ‘O Muslims, who will support me against a man who has offended me with regard to my family? By Allâh, I know nothing but good about my family, and they have mentioned a man (Şafwân) about whom I know nothing but good, and he has never entered upon my family except with me.’ Sa’d bin Mu’âdh Al-Anşârî stood up and said: ‘I will support you against him, O Messenger of Allâh. If he is from Aws, I will strike his neck, and if he is from our brothers of Al-Khazraj, tell us what to do and we will do as you command.’ Sa’d bin ‘Ubâdah, who was the chief of Al-Khazraj, stood up. He was a righteous man but tribalism overtook him, and he said to Sa’d bin Mu’âdh: ‘You are lying, by Allâh. You will not kill him and you will not be able to kill him.’ Usaid bin Ḥudair, who was the cousin of Sa’d bin Mu’âdh, stood up and said to Sa’d bin ‘Ubâdah: ‘You are lying, by Allâh. We will certainly kill him, and you are a hypocrite, defending the hypocrites.’

أَنَّهَا جَارِيَةٌ حَدِيثُهُ السَّنِّ، تَنَامُ عَنْ عَجِينِ أَهْلِهَا، فَتَأْتِي الدَّاجِنُ فَتَأْكُلُهُ، قَالَتْ: فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ، فَاسْتَعْذَرَ مِنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بْنِ سَلُولَ، قَالَتْ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ: «يَا مَعْشَرَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ! مَنْ يَعِذُّنِي مِنْ رَجُلٍ قَدْ بَلَغَنِي أَذَاهُ فِي أَهْلِ بَيْتِي، فَوَاللَّهِ! مَا عَلِمْتُ عَلَى أَهْلِي إِلَّا خَيْرًا، وَلَقَدْ ذَكَرُوا رَجُلًا مَا عَلِمْتُ عَلَيْهِ إِلَّا خَيْرًا، وَمَا كَانَ يَدْخُلُ عَلَى أَهْلِي إِلَّا مَعِي» فَقَامَ سَعْدُ بْنُ مُعَاذِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ فَقَالَ: أَنَا أَعِذُّكَ مِنْهُ. يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنْ كَانَ مِنَ الْأَوْسِ صَرَبْنَا عُنُقَهُ، وَإِنْ كَانَ مِنْ إِخْوَانِنَا الْخَزْرَجِ أَمَرْتَنَا فَعَلْنَا أَمْرَكَ، قَالَتْ: فَقَامَ سَعْدُ بْنُ عَبَادَةَ، وَهُوَ سَيِّدُ الْخَزْرَجِ، وَكَانَ رَجُلًا صَالِحًا، وَلَكِنْ اجْتَهَلَتْهُ الْحَمِيَّةُ، فَقَالَ لِسَعْدِ بْنِ مُعَاذٍ: [كَذَّبْتَ]، لَعَمْرُ اللَّهِ! لَا تَقْتُلْهُ وَلَا تَقْدِرْ عَلَى قَتْلِهِ، فَقَامَ أُسَيْدُ بْنُ حَضِيرٍ، وَهُوَ أُنْ عَمِّ سَعْدِ بْنِ مُعَاذٍ، فَقَالَ لِسَعْدِ بْنِ عَبَادَةَ: كَذَّبْتَ، لَعَمْرُ اللَّهِ! لَنَقْتُلَنَّ، فَإِنَّكَ مُنَافِقٌ تُجَادِلُ عَنِ الْمُنَافِقِينَ، فَتَارَ الْحَيَّانِ الْأَوْسُ وَالْخَزْرَجُ، حَتَّى هَمُّوا أَنْ يَفْتَسِلُوا، وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَائِمٌ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ، فَلَمْ

“They began to argue while the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ was standing on the *Minbar*, and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ kept trying to calm them down, until they finally calmed down and fell silent. I wept that day, and my tears never stopped and I did not get a wink of sleep. Then I wept the following night, and my tears never stopped and I did not get a wink of sleep, and my parents thought that my weeping would be the end of me. While they were sitting with me and I was weeping, an *Anṣārī* woman asked permission to come in and I gave her permission. She sat down and wept. While we were like that, the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ came in and greeted us with *Salām*, then he sat down. He had not sat with me since the rumour began, and for a month, no Revelation had come to him concerning me. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ recited the *Tashah-hud* when he sat down, then he said ‘O *‘Āishah*, I have heard such and such about you. If you are innocent then Allāh will declare your innocence, and if you have committed a sin, then ask Allāh to forgive you, and repent to Him, for when a person admits his sin and repents, Allāh will accept his repentance.’ When the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ finished what he was saying, my tears dried up and not another drop fell. I said to my father: ‘Answer the Messenger of

يَزَلْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُخَفِّضُهُمْ حَتَّى سَكَتُوا
وَسَكَتَ، قَالَتْ: وَبَكَيْتُ يَوْمِي ذَلِكَ، لَا
يُرْفَأُ لِي دَمْعٌ وَلَا أَكْتَحِلُ بِنَوْمٍ، ثُمَّ بَكَيْتُ
لَيْلَتِي الْمُقْبِلَةَ، لَا يُرْفَأُ لِي دَمْعٌ وَلَا
أَكْتَحِلُ بِنَوْمٍ، وَأَبَوَايَ يَظُنَّانِ أَنَّ الْبُكَاءَ
فَالِقُ كَبِدِي، فَبَيْنَمَا هُمَا جَالِسَانِ عِنْدِي،
وَأَنَا أَبْكِي، اسْتَأْذَنَتْ عَلَيَّ امْرَأَةٌ مِنْ
الْأَنْصَارِ فَأَذِنْتُ لَهَا، فَجَلَسَتْ تَبْكِي،
قَالَتْ: فَبَيْنَا نَحْنُ عَلَى ذَلِكَ دَخَلَ عَلَيْنَا
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَسَلَّمَ ثُمَّ جَلَسَ، قَالَتْ:
وَلَمْ يَجْلِسْ عِنْدِي مُنْذُ قِيلَ لِي مَا قِيلَ،
وَقَدْ لَبِثَ شَهْرًا لَا يُوحَى إِلَيْهِ فِي شَأْنِي
بِشَيْءٍ، قَالَتْ: فَتَشَهَّدَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
حِينَ جَلَسَ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَمَا بَعْدُ، يَا
عَائِشَةُ! فَإِنَّهُ [قَدْ] بَلَغَنِي عَنْكَ كَذَا وَكَذَا،
فَإِنْ كُنْتَ بَرِيئَةً فَسَبِّرْتُكَ اللَّهُ، وَإِنْ كُنْتَ
الْمَمْتِ بِذَنْبٍ، فَاسْتَغْفِرِي اللَّهَ وَتُوبِي
إِلَيْهِ، فَإِنَّ الْعَبْدَ إِذَا اعْتَرَفَ بِذَنْبٍ ثُمَّ
تَابَ، تَابَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ». قَالَتْ: فَلَمَّا قَضَى
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَقَالَتَهُ، فَالَصَ دَمْعِي حَتَّى
مَا أَحْسُ مِنْهُ قَطْرَةً، فَقُلْتُ لِأَبِي: أَجِبْ
عَنِّي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِيمَا قَالَ: فَقَالَ:
وَاللَّهِ! مَا أَدْرِي مَا أَقُولُ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ،
فَقُلْتُ لِأُمِّي: أَجِيبِي عَنِّي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ،

Allâh ﷻ on my behalf.' He said: 'By Allâh, I do not know what I should say to the Messenger of Allâh ﷻ.' I said to my mother: 'Answer the Messenger of Allâh ﷻ on my behalf.' She said: 'By Allâh, I do not know what I should say to the Messenger of Allâh ﷻ.' I was a young girl who did not know much of the Qur'ân, but I said: 'By Allâh, I know that you (all) have been listening to this (rumour) until it settled in your minds and you believed it. If I say to you that I am innocent, and Allâh knows that I am innocent, you will not believe me, but if I admit something to you, and Allâh knows that I am innocent, you will believe me. By Allâh, I can find no likeness for me and you except that which the father of Yûsuf said: 'So (for me) patience is most fitting. And it is Allâh (Alone) Whose Help can be sought against that (lie) which you describe.'^[1]

“Then I turned away and lay down on my bed. By Allâh, at that time I knew I was innocent, and that Allâh would prove my innocence, but by Allâh, I did not think that He would reveal Revelation concerning me that would be recited. I did not think that I was so important that Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, would speak of me in words that would be recited. Rather I hoped that the

فَقَالَتْ: وَاللَّهِ! مَا أَدْرِي مَا أَقُولُ لِرَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقُلْتُ، وَأَنَا جَارِيَةٌ حَدِيثُهُ السَّنِّ
لَا أَفْرَأُ كَثِيرًا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ: إِنِّي، وَاللَّهِ! لَقَدْ
عَرَفْتُ أَنْكُمْ قَدْ سَمِعْتُمْ بِهَذَا حَتَّى اسْتَقَرَّ
فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ وَصَدَقْتُمْ بِهِ، فَإِنْ قُلْتُ لَكُمْ:
إِنِّي بَرِيئَةٌ، وَاللَّهِ يَعْلَمُ أَنِّي بَرِيئَةٌ، لَا
تُصَدِّقُونِي بِذَلِكَ، وَلَئِنْ اعْتَرَفْتُ لَكُمْ
بِأَمْرٍ، وَاللَّهِ يَعْلَمُ أَنِّي بَرِيئَةٌ، لَتُصَدِّقُونِي،
وَإِنِّي، وَاللَّهِ! مَا أَجِدُ لِي وَلَكُمْ مَثَلًا إِلَّا
كَمَا قَالَ أَبُو يُوسُفَ: ﴿فَصَبَّرٌ جَمِيلٌ
وَاللَّهُ الْمُسْتَعَانُ عَلَى مَا تَصِفُونَ﴾.

قَالَتْ: ثُمَّ تَحَوَّلْتُ وَاضْطَجَعْتُ عَلَى
فِرَاشِي، قَالَتْ: وَأَنَا، وَاللَّهِ! حَيْثِيذِ أَعْلَمُ
أَنِّي بَرِيئَةٌ، وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ مُبْرِّئِي بِرَاءَتِي، وَلَكِنْ،
وَاللَّهِ! مَا كُنْتُ أَظُنُّ أَنْ يُنَزَّلَ فِي شَأْنِي وَحْيٌ
يُنْتَلَى، وَلَشَأْنِي كَانَ أَحْقَرَ فِي نَفْسِي مِنْ أَنْ
يَتَكَلَّمَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ فِيَّ بِأَمْرٍ يُنْتَلَى، وَلَكِنِّي
كُنْتُ أَرْجُو أَنْ يُرَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي النَّوْمِ
رُؤْيَا يُبْرِئُنِي اللَّهُ بِهَا، قَالَتْ: فَوَاللَّهِ! مَا رَأَى
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَجْلِسَهُ، وَلَا خَرَجَ مِنْ أَهْلِ
الْبَيْتِ أَحَدٌ، حَتَّى أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ عَلَى
نَبِيِّهِ ﷺ، فَأَخَذَهُ مَا كَانَ يَأْخُذُهُ مِنَ الْبُرْحَاءِ

[1] Yûsuf 12:18.

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ would be shown something in a dream through which Allâh would prove that I was innocent. By Allâh, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not move from where he was sitting, and no one in the house left before Allâh sent Revelation to His Prophet ﷺ, and he was overcome by the burden that overcame him when he received Revelation, when he perspired with drops of sweat like pearls on a winter day because of the weight of the words that were being revealed to him.

“When it was over, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ smiled and the first thing he said was: ‘Be of good cheer, O ‘Aishah, for Allâh has declared you innocent.’ My mother said to me: ‘Get up and go to him.’ I said: ‘By Allâh, I will not get up and go to him, and I will not praise anyone but Allâh, for He is the One Who has revealed that I am innocent.’ Allâh revealed the words; ‘Verily, those who brought forth the slander are a group among you. Consider it not a bad thing for you. Nay, it is good for you...’,^[1] ten Verses. Allâh revealed these Verses declaring that I was innocent.

“Abû Bakr, who used to spend on Mistah, because he was a relative of his and was poor, said: ‘By Allâh, I will never spend anything on him again after what he said about ‘Aishah.’ Then

عِنْدَ الْوَحْيِ، حَتَّىٰ إِنَّهُ لَيَتَحَدَّرُ مِنْهُ مِثْلُ الْجَمَانِ مِنَ الْعَرَقِ، فِي الْيَوْمِ الشَّاتِي، مِنْ ثِقَلِ الْقَوْلِ الَّذِي أُنزِلَ عَلَيْهِ، قَالَتْ: فَلَمَّا سُرِّيَ عَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَهُوَ يَضْحَكُ، فَكَانَ أَوَّلَ كَلِمَةٍ تَكَلَّمَ بِهَا أَنْ قَالَ: «أَبِشْرِي، يَا عَائِشَةُ! أَمَّا اللَّهُ فَقَدْ بَرَأَكَ» فَقَالَتْ لِي أُمِّي: فَوْمِي إِلَيْهِ، فَقُلْتُ: وَاللَّهِ! لَا أَقُومُ إِلَيْهِ، وَلَا أَحْمَدُ إِلَّا اللَّهَ، هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ بَرَاءَتِي، قَالَتْ: فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿إِنَّ الَّذِينَ جَاءُوا بِالْإِفْكِ عُصْبَةٌ مِنْكُمْ لَا نَحْسَبُهُمْ شَرًّا لَكُمْ بَلْ هُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكُمْ﴾ [النور: ١١]. عَشْرَ آيَاتٍ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ هَذِهِ الْآيَاتِ بَرَاءَتِي. قَالَتْ: فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ، وَكَانَ يُنْفِقُ عَلَيَّ مِسْطَحَ لِقْرَابَتِهِ مِنْهُ وَفَقَرَهُ: وَاللَّهِ! لَا أَنْفِقُ عَلَيْهِ شَيْئًا أَبَدًا، بَعْدَ الَّذِي قَالَ لِعَائِشَةَ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَلَا يَأْتَلِ أُولُو الْفَضْلِ مِنْكُمْ وَالسَّعَةِ أَنْ يُؤْتُوا أُولَى الْقَرِينِ﴾ [النور: ٢٢]. إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿أَلَا تُحِبُّونَ أَنْ يَغْفِرَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ﴾.

قَالَ حِبَّانُ بْنُ مُوسَى: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ: هَذِهِ أَرْجَى آيَةٍ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ. فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: وَاللَّهِ! إِنِّي لِأَحِبُّ أَنْ يَغْفِرَ اللَّهُ لِي، فَرَجَعَ إِلَى مِسْطَحَ النَّفَقَةَ

[1] An-Nûr 24:11.

Allâh revealed the words: ‘And let not those among you who are blessed with graces and wealth swear not to give (any sort of help) to their kinsmen, *Al-Masâkîn* (the needy), and those who left their homes for Allâh’s Cause. Let them pardon and forgive. Do you not love that Allâh should forgive you?...’^[1]

Hibbân bin Mûsâ said: “‘Abdullâh bin Al-Mubâarak said: ‘This is the Verse in the Book of Allâh which gives the most hope.’”

‘Abû Bakr said: “By Allâh, I love that Allâh should forgive me,” so he continued to spend on Miṣṭah as he used to, and said: “I will never stop it.”

‘Āishah said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ asked Zainab bint Jaḥsh about me: “What do you know?” Or: “What do you think?” She said: “O Messenger of Allâh, by Allâh I have never heard or seen, and by Allâh, I do not know, anything but good.”

‘Āishah said: “She was the one among the wives of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ who used to compete with me, but Allâh protected her by means of her piety, but her sister Ḥammah bint Jaḥsh opposed her, and was one of those who were doomed.”

Az-Zuhrî said: “This is what we have heard about this group.”

الَّتِي كَانَ يُنْفِقُ عَلَيْهِ، وَقَالَ: لَا أَنْزِعُهَا مِنْهُ أَبَدًا.

قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ سَأَلَ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتَ جَحْشٍ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَنْ أَمْرِي: «مَا عَلِمْتَ؟ أَوْ مَا رَأَيْتِ؟» فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَحْمِي سَمْعِي وَبَصْرِي، وَاللَّهِ! مَا عَلِمْتُ إِلَّا خَيْرًا.

قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: وَهِيَ الَّتِي كَانَتْ تُسَامِينِي مِنْ أَزْوَاجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَعَصَمَهَا اللَّهُ بِالْوَرَعِ، وَطَفِقَتْ أُخْتُهَا حَمْنَةُ بِنْتُ جَحْشٍ تُحَارِبُ لَهَا، فَهَلَكَتْ فِيمَنْ هَلَكَ.

قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: فَهَذَا مَا انْتَهَى إِلَيْنَا مِنْ أَمْرِ هُوَ لِأَيِّ الرَّهْطِ.

وَقَالَ فِي حَدِيثِ يُونُسَ: احْتَمَلْتُهُ الْحَمِيَّةُ.

[1] *An-Nûr* 24:22.

[7021] 57 - (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Yûnus and Ma'mar (no. 7020) was narrated from Az-Zuhri with their chain of narrators.

In the *Hadîth* of Sâlih it adds: "Urwah said: "Āishah did not like Ḥassân to be reviled in her presence, and she said: "He said:

'My father, my mother and my honor are all to defend the honour of Muḥammad against you."

He also added: "Urwah said: "Āishah said: "By Allâh, the man against whom the allegation was made said: 'Subhân-Allâh, by the One in Whose Hand is my soul, I never unveiled any woman.' Then after that he was killed as a martyr in the cause of Allâh."

[٧٠٢١] ٥٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الْعَتَكِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا فُلَيْحُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلَوَائِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ يُونُسَ وَمَعْمَرٍ بِإِسْنَادِهِمَا. وَفِي حَدِيثِ فُلَيْحٍ: اجْتَهَلْتُهُ الْحَمِيَّةُ، كَمَا قَالَ مَعْمَرٌ.

وَفِي حَدِيثِ صَالِحٍ: احْتَمَلْتُهُ الْحَمِيَّةُ كَقَوْلِ يُونُسَ وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ صَالِحٍ: قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: كَانَتْ عَائِشَةُ تَكْرَهُ أَنْ يُسَبَّ عِنْدَهَا حَسَّانٌ. وَتَقُولُ: إِنَّهُ قَالَ:

فَإِنَّ أَبِي وَوَالِدَهُ وَعِرْضِي لِعِرْضِ مُحَمَّدٍ مِنْكُمْ وَقَاءَ وَزَادَ أَيْضًا: قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: وَاللَّهِ! إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ الَّذِي قِيلَ لَهُ مَا قِيلَ لِيَقُولُ: سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ! فَوَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! مَا كَشَفْتُ عَنْ كَتَفِ أُتَيْلَى قَطُّ، قَالَتْ: ثُمَّ قُتِلَ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ شَهِيدًا.

وَفِي حَدِيثِ يَعْقُوبَ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: مُوعِرِينَ فِي نَحْرِ الظَّهْيَرَةِ.

وَقَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: مُوعِرِينَ.

قَالَ عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: قُلْتُ لِعَبْدِ الرَّزَّاقِ:

مَا قَوْلُهُ مُوعِرِينَ؟ قَالَ: الْوَعْرَةُ شِدَّةُ الْحَرِّ.

[7022] 58 - (...) It was narrated that Aishah said: "When the rumours spread about me, I did not know about it. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ stood up to deliver a *Khutbah*. He recited the *Tashahhud* and he praised Allāh as He deserves to be praised, then he said: 'Advise me with regard to some people who have made false charges against my wife, for by Allāh I do not know anything bad about my wife at all. And they have made false charges concerning a man about whom, by Allāh, I do not know anything bad at all, and who never entered my house except when I was present, and I was never absent on a journey but he was absent with me...' And he quoted the *Hadīth*, in which it says: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ entered my house and asked my slave woman, and she said: 'By Allāh, I do not know of any fault in her except that she falls asleep and the sheep comes in and eats her dough – or her yeast'" – Hishām was not sure. "Some of his Companions scolded her and said: 'Tell the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ the truth,' and they referred bluntly to this matter. She said: '*Subhān-Allāh*, by Allāh I do not know anything about her but what the goldsmith knows about a piece of pure gold.'"

"News of that reached the man concerning whom these things were being said, and he said: '*Subhān-Allāh*, by Allāh I have never unveiled any woman.'"

٥٨- (. . .) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ قَالَا : حَدَّثَنَا
أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنِ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ ،
عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ : لَمَّا ذُكِرَ مِنْ شَأْنِي الَّذِي
ذُكِرَ ، وَمَا عَلِمْتُ بِهِ ، قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
خَطِيبًا فَتَشَهَّدَ ، فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ بِمَا هُوَ
أَهْلُهُ ، ثُمَّ قَالَ : « أَمَّا بَعْدُ ، أَشِيرُوا عَلَيَّ فِي
أُنَاسٍ أَبْنَوُا أَهْلِي ، وَإِنَّمَا اللَّهُ ! مَا عَلِمْتُ عَلَى
أَهْلِي مِنْ سُوءٍ قَطُّ ، وَأَبْنُوهُمْ ، يَمْنُ ، وَاللَّهِ !
مَا عَلِمْتُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ سُوءٍ قَطُّ ، وَلَا دَخَلَ بَيْتِي
قَطُّ إِلَّا وَأَنَا حَاضِرٌ ، وَلَا غِبْتُ فِي سَفَرٍ إِلَّا
غَابَ مَعِي » ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِقِصَّتِهِ ، وَفِيهِ :
وَلَقَدْ دَخَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْتِي فَسَأَلَ
جَارِيَتِي ، فَقَالَتْ : وَاللَّهِ ! مَا عَلِمْتُ عَلَيْهَا
عَيْبًا ، إِلَّا أَنَّهَا كَانَتْ تَرْفُدُ حَتَّى تَدْخُلَ الشَّاةُ
فَتَأْكُلُ عَجِينَهَا ، أَوْ قَالَتْ خَوْبِيرَهَا - شَكَّ
هِشَامٌ - فَانْتَهَرَهَا بَعْضُ أَصْحَابِهِ فَقَالَ :
أَصْدُقِي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ ، حَتَّى أَسْقُطُوا لَهَا
بِهِ ، فَقَالَتْ : سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ ! وَاللَّهِ ! مَا عَلِمْتُ
عَلَيْهَا إِلَّا مَا يَعْلَمُ الصَّائِغُ عَلَى تَبْرِ الذَّهَبِ
الْأَحْمَرِ .

وَقَدْ بَلَغَ الْأَمْرُ ذَلِكَ الرَّجُلَ الَّذِي قِيلَ
لَهُ ، فَقَالَ : سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ ! وَاللَّهِ ! مَا كَشَفْتُ
عَنْ كَتْفِ أُنْتَى قَطُّ .

‘Aishah said: “He was killed as a martyr in the cause of Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He.”

It is also narrated that those who spoke of it were Mistah, Hamnah and Hassân. As for the hypocrite ‘Abdullâh bin Ubayy, he is the one who collected false rumours and spread them further. And he is the one who took the lead in that, along with Hamnah.

قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: وَقُتِلَ شَهِيدًا فِي سَبِيلِ
اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ.
وَفِيهِ أَيْضًا مِنَ الرِّيَادَةِ: وَكَانَ الَّذِينَ
تَكَلَّمُوا بِهِ مُسَطَّحٌ وَحِمْنَةٌ وَحَسَّانٌ، وَأَمَّا
الْمُنَافِقُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي فَهَوَ الَّذِي كَانَ
يَسْتَوْشِيهِ وَيَجْمَعُهُ، وَهُوَ الَّذِي تَوَلَّى
كِبْرَهُ، وَحِمْنَةٌ.

Chapter 11. Exoneration Of The Prophet’s Concubine

[7023] 59 - (2771) It was narrated from Anas that a man was accused of misbehaving with the concubine of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ who had borne him a child. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to ‘Alî: “Go and strike his neck.” ‘Alî came to him and found him in a well, cooling himself off. ‘Alî said to him: “Come out,” and he took him by the hand and brought him out. Then he saw that he was mutilated and did not have a penis, so he refrained from killing him. Then he came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: “O Messenger of Allâh, he is mutilated, he does not have a penis.”

(المعجم (١١) - (بابُ براءة حرم
النبي ﷺ من الريبة) (التحفة (١٢)

[٧٠٢٣] ٥٩ - (٢٧٧١) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ
ابْنِ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ
بْنُ سَلَمَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ثَابِتٌ عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ أَنَّ
رَجُلًا كَانَ يُتَّهَمُ بِأُمَّ وَلَدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ،
فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِعَلِيِّ: اذْهَبْ
فَاضْرِبْ عُنُقَهُ، فَاتَاهُ عَلِيُّ فَإِذَا هُوَ فِي
رَكِيٍّ يَتَبَرَّدُ فِيهَا، فَقَالَ لَهُ عَلِيُّ: اخْرُجْ،
فَنَاولَهُ يَدَهُ فَأَخْرَجَهُ، فَإِذَا هُوَ مَجْجُوبٌ
لَيْسَ لَهُ ذَكَرٌ، فَكَفَّ عَلِيُّ عَنْهُ، ثُمَّ أَتَى
النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّهُ
لَمَجْجُوبٌ، مَا لَهُ ذَكَرٌ.