Wa 'Inda'idhin Dahikar-Rasul
When Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) Smiled

This Beloved {PBUH} Smiling

Compiled by:
Muhammad `Ali `Uthmán Mujáhid

Translated By:
Muhammad M. `Abdul-Fattáh

Edited By:
Reína Y. Shakeir

Dar Al-Manarah
For Translation, Publishing & Distribution
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Muḥammad ʿAlī ʿUthmān Mujāhid;
Translated by M. ʿAbdul-Fattāḥ;
edited by Reima Y. Shakeir.
1- Prophet Muḥammad life.

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Preface

Praise be to Allah Who makes whom He wills laugh and makes whom He wills weep, and blessings and peace of Allah be upon His Prophet Muḥammad whom He sent as a source of guidance to Muslims even through his smiles and tears, as well as upon his household, Companions, and whoever follows his guidance until the Day of Resurrection.

"Smile with the Prophet (PBUH)" This is the aim we seek to accomplish by publishing this book "Wa ʿIndaʿidhin Dahikar-Rasūl" (When Prophet Muḥammad [PBUH] Smiled), which contains a number of situations in which the Prophet (PBUH) smiled. By reading the ḥadīths which include these situations, you, dear reader, can smile along with the Prophet (PBUH) and recall the feeling that made him (PBUH) smile in the situation in question, be it happiness, delight, wonder, astonishment, or any other feeling. We invite you to join us in this special and blessed journey with the smiles of our beloved Prophet (PBUH), for this is apt to benefit you in two ways: to learn from the Prophetic guidance included in the mentioned ḥadīths and to smile with the Prophet (PBUH).
Al-Manarah is grateful to every one who has helped in compiling, preparing, translating, or editing the contents of this book, or during any stage of work. We also invoke Allah to make this effort purely exerted for His Sake.

Al-Manarah Manager
Muhammad `Uthmân
Translator's Note

All praises are due to Allah, Lord of the worlds, and peace and blessings be upon His Prophet Muhammad, his household, his Companions, and whoever follows them on the path of guidance until the Day of Resurrection.

I would like to draw the attention of our readers to the methodology I have followed in translating this book. It can be explained as follows:

1. I have abridged the titles of the main parts of the book, because they are prolonged and extended in most cases and literal translation of such titles into English may not be recommended. However, the English translation of each title hopefully meets the same meaning of the Arabic title in question.

2. I have kept to the Arabic texts of hadiths and any mandatory addition that has been inserted within the translated text for the purpose of clarification and the like is separated from the direct translation of the Arabic text in question with parentheses.

3. For making it easy for English-speaking readers – especially the new converts among them
- to follow up the references of hadiths, I have abridged these references and in most cases I have mentioned only the name of the person who recorded or transmitted the hadith in question and the number of the hadith if there is any. Still, certain necessary additions have been translated yet as exceptions or as first-time notifications. After all, those to whom it may concern can follow up the list of references (bibliography) appended at the end of the book for more details about the books from which these hadiths have been derived through their numbers.

4. I have not translated the lexical explanations inserted in footnotes – unless mandatory – as these explanations and the meanings related to them have been considered in the translation of the word or words in question inside the text of the related hadith or between parentheses. The same rule applies to any commentary that helps in understanding any part of a hadith, for the translation of the hadith in question relied in some way or another on what is understood from such a commentary.

5. The Arabic word "dahika" as attributed to the Prophet (PBUH) constitutes the common denominator of this book. It has been translated with the English infinitive "to smile" and not "to laugh" because the real meaning of dahika "as attributed to the Prophet (PBUH)" can be rendered into English through "to smile" and not
“to laugh”. In his *Fathul-Bârî* Imam Ibn Hajar has mentioned that one of the qualities of the Prophet (PBUH) is that his *dahik* (laughing) was the same like *tabassum* or smiling (of others).\(^1\)

6. Certain words have been transliterated and for their detailed definitions a glossary has been prepared and placed at the end of the book. Also for facilitating the job of keeping up with the Arabic transliterated terms, a table of the transliteration system applied in this book has been appended as well.

It is also worth mentioning that the translation of the meaning of the Qur’ânic verses quoted in the text is taken from Dr. Muhammad Tâjud-Dîn Al-Hilâlî and Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khân’s *Interpretation of the Meaning of the Noble Qur’ân*.

Finally, we ask Allah to make this effort purely exerted for His Sake and to make it easy for as many Muslims as possible to benefit from it. Amen!

**Translator**

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12/11/1425 AH – 23/12/2004 AC

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\(^1\) See *Fathul-Bârî*, vol. 9, the book on “Marriage,” the section dealing with “When a man advises his daughter as regards her relation with her husband”.
Author’s Introduction

All praises are due to Allah. They are blessed and good praises which are tantamount to His favors and His continually increasing blessings. Glorified and Exalted be the One Who says, "And that it is He (Allah) Who makes (whom He wills) laugh, and makes (whom He wills) weep."\(^1\) And Allah’s blessings and peace be upon Prophet Muhammad, after whom there is no prophet, as well as upon his household and his Companions.

This book, **Wa ‘inda’idhin Dahikar-Rasûl (When Prophet Muhammad Smiled)** contains a collection of situations in which the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) laughed, yet (it should be known that) most of his laughing was (like our normal) smiling. Moreover, it has been authentically narrated that he (PBUH) said,

"Do not laugh (too) much, for (too) much laughing (is apt to) deaden the heart."\(^2\)

Moderation is required in handling everything, as every quality comes between two extremes,\(^3\) and Islam is a flexible religion, that is, it is a

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1 Qur'ân, An-Najm: 43.
2 Transmitted by At-Tirmidhî on the authority of Abû Hurayrah, may Allah be pleased with him, No. 4284.
3 e.g., “courage” comes between “cowardice” and “temerity”. (Translator)
religion of moderation. That is why the Prophet (PBUH) said,

"Your smiling in the face of your (Muslim) brother is an act of charity."1

It has also been narrated that `Abdullâh Ibnul-Hârith Ibn Jaz’, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

"I have never seen any one who would smile much more than the Messenger of Allah (PBUH)."2

Furthermore, Ibn `Umar, may Allah be pleased with him, was once asked, “Did the Companions of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) use to laugh?” He answered, “Yes, but the faith in their hearts was bigger (i.e., superior) than mountains.”

There are certain propieties related to laughing as instructed by the Messenger of Allah (PBUH). They include his forbidding his Companions to laugh at the passing of wind and said, “Why should (any) one of you laugh at that which he himself does?”3 Also, he (PBUH) used to smile in situations in which (people would normally) laugh (or smile). Interestingly enough, there are various causes of laughing, including: (i)

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1 Transmitted by Ibn Hibbân in his Sahîh, No. 473.
2 Transmitted by At-Tirmidhî, No. 3794, and by Ahmad in his Musnad.
3 Transmitted by Muslim in his Sahîh.
things that arouse wondering, (that is) things that people find strange and things which rarely happen; (ii) things that arouse joy and happiness; and (iii) things that arouse anger, and this kind of anger is normally so vigorous that it causes the person in question to laugh because of the thing which has stimulated that anger; this may also be accompanied by his feeling that he is able to defeat his opponent and that the latter is under his control. Such a person may moreover laugh when he manages to restrain his anger and turn away from the person who has enraged him.

Now, dear readers, you may enjoy the situations in which the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled. And I ask Allah, Glorified and Exalted be He, to gather us together in “the home that will remain forever” (i.e., the Hereafter) facing each other on thrones, laughing, and full of joy in the Gardens of delight (Paradise). I also ask you to invoke Allah for me as well as for all Muslims, males and females.

Muhammad `Alî `Uthmân Mujâhid
He (PBUH) Smiled at the Two-winged Horse

عن عائشة - رضي الله عنها -


It has been narrated that ‘Â’ishah, may Allah be pleased with her, said (that)

The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) had returned from the Tabûk battle or that of Khaybar when wind blew swiftly and removed a screen that was on `Â’ishah’s sahwah and thus uncovering (some of) her dolls. He (PBUH) said, “What is this, O ‘Â’ishah!” She said, “My dolls.” He (PBUH) saw among them a horse that had two wings made of patches, so he said, “What is it that I see among them?” She said, “A horse.” He said, “And what is

1 According to Lisânul-'Arab, sahwah has more than one meaning, including the following: (i) something similar to a small case where luggage are kept; (ii) something made from three or four rods on which luggage can be placed; and (iii) something similar to a shelf or ply on which things are placed.
that (thing) on it?” She said, “Two wings.” He said, “A horse with two wings?” She said, “Have you not heard that (Prophet) Sulaymân (Solomon) had horses with wings?”

`Â’ishah said,

“Thereupon the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled until I could see his molar teeth.”¹

¹ Recorded in Sunan Abû Dâwûd, No. 4938 and transmitted by An-Nasâ’î in As-Sunanul-Kubrâ, No. 8857. It is worth mentioning that it has been authentically narrated through many ways and chains of transmission that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) forbade (making or having) statues and drawings (of similar nature). Therefore, it is probable that (the situation mentioned above) happened when he (PBUH) had returned from the Khaybar battle according to the narration of Abû Salamah on the authority of `Â’ishah, and that it had taken place before forbidding statues and drawings. Abû Hurayrah, may Allah be pleased with him, was one of those who narrated that the Prophet (PBUH) forbade them, and he confessed Islam at the time when Khaybar was conquered, so he must have heard (that forbiddance from the Prophet) after that, and Allah knows best.
He (PBUH) Smiled when Umm Ayman Drank His Urine

عن أم أيمن - رضي الله عنهم - قالت:

قال النبي ﷺ من الليل إلى فخارة من جانب البيت، فيقال فيها فقمت من الليل وأنا عطشى فشربت ما في الفخارة وأنا لا أشعر فلما أصبح النبي ﷺ قال: «يا أم أيمن قومي إلى تلك الفخارة فاهريقي ما فيها» قلت: «قد والله شربت ما فيها» قال: «فضحك رسول الله ﷺ حتى بدت نواجذة ثم قال: «أما أنك لا يفجع بطنك بعدة آبداً»

It has been narrated that Umm Ayman, may Allah be pleased with her, said,

“Once the Prophet (PBUH) got up during the night and urinated in a pottery vessel placed at the side of the house. I got up at night feeling thirsty so I drank the (urine) that was in the pottery vessel yet I did not perceive (that it was urine). In the morning the Prophet (PBUH) said, ‘O Umm Ayman, pour out what is in this pottery vessel.’ I said, ‘By Allah, I drank what was in it.’ The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled until his molar teeth became visible, then he said, ‘Behold! Your abdomen will never be afflicted (by any harm) from now on.’”\(^1\)

\(^1\) Transmitted by Al-Hākim and Al-Ṭabarānī.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of a Man’s Reaction on the Day of Resurrection

عن أبي ذر - رضي الله عنه - قال:

"قال رسول الله ﷺ: 'يؤتي بالرجل يوم القيامة فيقال: "اعترفوا عليه صغر ذنوبه" قال: 'فتعثر عليه ويُخبأ عنه كبارها"، فيقال: 'عملت يومك كذا وكذا، كذا وكذا وهو مقر لا ينكر وهو مشفق من الكبار، فيقال: 'أعطوه مكان كل سيئة حسنة' قال: 'فيقول: 'إن لي ذنوباً ما أراها!' "

قال: «قال أبو ذر - رضي الله عنه - : 'قلد رأيت رسول الله ﷺ ضحك حتى بدأ نواجذك»»

It has been narrated that Abû Dharr, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

"The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said, 'A man will be brought on the Day of Resurrection and it will be said, 'Display his minor sins before him.' Then they will be displayed before him and the major ones will be hidden from him.' Then it will be said, 'You committed (such and such sins) on such and such days,' and he will confess (all that) without denying (anything) yet he will be afraid of the major (sins). Then it will be said, 'Give him a good deed instead of
each evil one.’ He will say, ‘I do have sins that I am not seeing!’”

Abû Dharr, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“I did see the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiling until his molar teeth became visible.”

1 Meaning: There are sins other than the ones that the angels have displayed before him. This man wants, by saying this, that these sins be displayed too so that he can be given good deeds instead of them. And, Allah knows best. (Translator)
2 Transmitted by Āhmad in his Musnad, and by At-Tirmidhî with a similar wording, No. 2596.
He (PBUH) Smiled when a Woman Was Keen to Perform Pilgrimage with Him

عن ابن عباس - رضي الله عنهما - قال:


قال: "ففضحك النبي ﷺ تبعا من حرصها على الحج».

قال: "وإنها أمرتني أن أسألك ما تعدل حجة مكك" قال: "أقرأها مني السلام ورحمته الله وأخبرها أنها تعدل حجة معي غمرةً في رمضان».

It has been narrated that Ibn `Abbâs, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

"The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) (declared that he) wanted to go on pilgrimage (Hajj) so a woman
said to her husband, ‘Take me to perform pilgrimage with the Messenger of Allah (PBUH).’ He said, ‘I do not have (a mount) to take you for pilgrimage on.’ She said, ‘So take me for pilgrimage on your water-carrying camel.’ He said, ‘This is (a camel) that your son and I alternately ride.’ She said, ‘Then take me for pilgrimage on your such and such camel.’ He said, ‘It is confined (as an endowment) in the cause of Allah.’ She said, ‘So sell your palm-dates.’ He said, ‘This is both my and your food.’ When the Prophet (PBUH) came back from Makkah (Mecca), she sent her husband to him and said, ‘Convey to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) my salâm¹ and ask him about what would be equivalent to performing pilgrimage with him.’ Her husband went to the Prophet (PBUH) and said, ‘O Messenger of Allah, my woman (wife) sends you her salâm and rahmatu-llâh². She told me to take her for pilgrimage with you and I told her that I did not have (a mount). Then she told me to take her for pilgrimage on such and such camel of mine but I told her it was confined (as an endowment) in the cause of Allah.’ The Prophet (PBUH) said, ‘Had you taken her for pilgrimage, that would have been in the cause of Allah (as well).’ He (the man) said, ‘The Prophet (PBUH) smiled as he was astonished at her keenness to perform pilgrimage (with him).’ He said (to the Prophet), ‘She

¹ Meaning the Islamic salutation known as “As-Salâmu ʿAlaykum wa Rahmatu-llâh” (Allah’s peace and mercy be upon you). (Translator)
² It is included in the second part of the Islamic salutation mentioned in the previous footnote. (Translator)
also told me to ask you about what is equivalent to performing pilgrimage with you.’ He (PBUH) said, ‘Convey to her my salâm and rahmatu-llâh and that performing minor pilgrimage (‘Umrah) in (the month of) Ramadân is equal to performing pilgrimage with me.’”¹

¹ Transmitted by Al-Hâkim in Al-Mustadrak, and by Ibn Khuzaymah and others.
He (PBUH) Smiled at a Comment of Suhayb

عن صهيب بن سنان - رضي الله عنه - قال:

"قدمت على رسول الله ﷺ بالهجرة وهو يأكل تمراً فأقبلت
أكل التمر وبعيني رمد فقال: "أتأكل التمر و بك رمد؟" فقالت:
إِنَّمَا أَكَلْتُ عِلْيَ الشَّقَّ الْصَّحِيحِ لَسَ بِهِ رَمَدْ." قَالَ: «فَضِحك
رسول الله ﷺ»

It has been narrated that Suhayb Ibn Sinân, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

"I came upon the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) emigrating (to Madînah [Medina]) when he was eating dates, so I started to eat dates (with him). I had sore eyes (at that time), so he (PBUH) said, 'Do you eat dates while having sore eyes?' I said, 'Actually, I am eating with my sound part which has no sore!' So, the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled."¹

¹ Transmitted by Al-Hâkim.
He (PBUH) Smiled when `Â’ishah was Keen to Know Allah’s Most Supreme Name

عن عائشة - رضي الله عنها - قالت:

سمعت رسول الله ﷺ يقول: « اللهم إنني أسألك باسمك الظاهر الطيب المبارك الأحب إليك الذي إذا دعيت به أجبت، وإذا سئلت به أعطت، وإذا استرحمت به رحمت، وإذا استفرجت به فرجت ».


It has been narrated that `Â’ishah, may Allah be pleased with her, said,

“I heard the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) saying, ‘O Allah! I ask You with Your Name which is pure, good, and blessed, which is the dearest (Name) to
You, and by virtue of which You respond to invocation if You are invoked with it, give (those who ask You for things) if You are asked with it, have mercy (upon those who ask You for mercy) if You are asked for mercy with it, and drive away (worries, grief, etc.) if You are asked for that with it.”

She also said,

“And once he said, ‘O `Â’ishah, do you know that Allah has guided me to the Name with which He responds to invocation if He is invoked with it?’ I said, ‘O Messenger of Allah—I ransom you with my father and my mother—let me know it.’ He said, ‘You should not (know) it, O `Â’ishah.’ So, I stepped aside and sat for an hour (i.e., for some time) then stood up and turned his head around, then I said, ‘O Messenger of Allah, let me know it.’ He said, ‘You should not (know) it (nor should I) let you know it. (Also,) you should not ask for anything related to worldly life with it.’ Therefore, I performed ablution then performed two rak`ahs (units of prayer) then said, ‘O Allah! I invoke You as the All-Merciful, I invoke You as Al-Barr (the Most Subtle, Kind, Courteous, and Generous) and the Ever Merciful, and I invoke You with all Your Most Beautiful Names, including what I know of them and what I do not know, to forgive me and have mercy upon me!’ The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled then said, ‘It is one of the Names with which you have (just) invoked (Allah).’”

1 Transmitted by Ibn Mâjah, No. 3943.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of Nu`aymān and Suwaybit

عن أم سلمة - رضي الله عنها - :


It has been narrated on the authority of Umm Salamah, may Allah be pleased with her, (that)

Abû Bakr went out on a business journey to Buṣrā accompanied by Nu`aymān and Suwaybit Ibn Harmalah, and both of them witnessed the battle of Badr. Suwaybit was in charge of provisions, so Nu`aymān came to him and said, “Feed me.” He said, “No, until Abû Bakr comes (back).” Nu`aymān was a humorous man of wit and a sense of humor, so he
said (to him), “I will surely enrage you.” Then he went to a group of people who had brought camels specified for riding. He said to them, “Purchase from me an active Arab lad. He is talkative and thus he may claim that he is free; so if you (intend to) let him do that, then leave me alone and do not cause me to lose my lad.” They said, “No, we buy him from you for ten qalāʾiṣ (young she-camels).” Thus, he (Nuʿaymān) came driving them (the camels) and accompanied (those) people until he chained (the camels). After that he said to them, “This is (the lad). You can take him.” So, they came and said (to Suwaybit), “We have bought you.” Suwaybit said, “He is a liar! I am a free man!” They said, “He has informed us (all) about your (reaction beforehand).” Then they placed a rope around his neck and went away with him. When Abū Bakr came (back) he was told (about that). Therefore, he went (to those people) in the company of some of his fellowmen, returned the young she-camels, and took him (back). The Prophet (PBUH) and his Companions (used to) smile because of that (story) for a year (i.e., for a long time).

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1 Transmitted by Ahmad, No. 26281, and by others.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of Abû Ayyûb Al-Ansârî

« لما دخل رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم باب النبي ﷺ ﻓﻠما أصبه فرأى رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم باب ABو أيوب على باب النبي ﷺ ﻓﻠما أصبه فرأى رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم كثير ومع ABو أيوب السيف، فقال: "يا رسول الله ﷺ كثير ﻓﻀﺤﻛ رسول الله ﷺ وقال له: "خيراً".»

It has been narrated that Abû Hurayrah, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“(At the night) when the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) consummated marriage with Safiyyah, may Allah be pleased with her, Abû Ayyûb (Al-Ansârî) spent the night at the door of the Prophet (PBUH). In the morning, he said ‘Allâhu akbar (Allah is the Greatest)’ (out of joy) on seeing the Messenger of Allah (PBUH). Abû Ayyûb had a sword with him (during that time). He said, ‘O Messenger of Allah, this (Safiyyah) is a girl who has been wedded recently, and you killed her father, brother, and husband, so I was not sure you would be safe with her.’ The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled and said to him, ‘(That is) good.’”

1 Transmitted by Al-Ḥākim, No. 6861.
He (PBUH) Smiled when Safînah Drank His Blood

عن سفينة – رضي الله عنه – قال:

«احتمال النبي ﷺ قال: «خذ هذا الدم فادفنه من الدواب والطير والناس»

فتغيست فشربته ثم ذكرت ذلك له فضحكت.

It has been narrated that Safînah, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

"The Prophet (PBUH) applied cupping and said, ‘Take this blood and bury it (to keep it away) from beasts, birds, and people.’ I stayed away (for a while) and drank it then mentioned that to him (PBUH) and he smiled.”

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1 Transmitted by At-Tabarânî and Al-Bazâr as mentioned in Al-Haythami’s Majma‘uz-Zawâ'id.
He (PBUH) Smiled on Being Asked to Ask Allah for a Kingdom like Sulaymān’s

عن عبد الرحمن بن أبي عقيل - رضي الله عنه - قال:

"انطلقت في وفد إلى رسول الله ﷺ، فأتيتنا، فأنخنا بالباب، وما في الناس أبغض إلينا من رجل نَلَجْ عليه، فما خرجنا حتى ما كَان في الناس أحب إلينا من رجل دخلنا عليه، فقال قائل منا: "يا رسول الله ألا سألت ربك ملكك كملك سليمان؟"، قال: "فضحك ثم قال: فقل على أصحابكم عند الله أفضل من ملك سليمان؟ إن الله لم يبعث نبيا إلا أعطاه دعوة، منهم من اتخذ بها ذنياه فأعطينها ومنهم من دعا بها فقومه إذا عصوه فأهلوا بها، وإن الله أعطاني دعوة فاختبأتها عند ربي شفاعة لأمتي يوم القيامة".

It has been narrated that `Abdur-Rahmān Ibn Abū `Aqīl, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“I went to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) in the company of a delegation. We dismounted at (his) door while feeling no more hatred toward a man than that which we had toward (that) man we were (about to enter) upon (i.e., the Prophet), and when we left we had felt no more love for a man than that which we had for (that) man (whose house) we had left (i.e., the Prophet). One of us said, ‘O Messenger of Allah, why do you not ask your Lord for a kingdom like that of (Prophet) Sulaymān (Solomon)?’ He (PBUH)
smiled then said, ‘Perhaps your companion (meaning himself) have (something) with Allah which is better than Sulaymân’s kingdom. Verily, Allah did not send a Prophet (as a Messenger to people) except with an invocation (to which He would respond positively): one of them would use it to ask for some worldly thing and he was granted that, and some other one would use it to invoke (Allah) against his people when they disobeyed him so they were destroyed as a result of it. Surely, Allah has granted me an invocation (like them), but I have kept it with my Lord as (a way to get the right of) intercession for the sake of my Ummah (followers) on the Day of Resurrection.’”¹

¹ Transmitted by At-Tabarânî and Al-Bazâr also as mentioned in Majma‘uz-Zawâ’id.
He (PBUH) Smiled when Jâbir Paid Back His Father’s Debt

عن جابر بن عبد الله – رضي الله عنهما – قال:

"توفي أبي عليه دين، فعرضت على غرمانه أن يأخذوا التمر بما عليه، فأبوا ولم يروا أن فيه وفاء، فأنتيت النبي ﷺ، فذكرت ذلك له، فقال: "إذا جددته، فوضعته في الربع، فآذني"، فلما جددته، ووضعته في الربع، أنتيت رسول الله ﷺ، فجاء ومعه أبو بكر وال عمر، فجلس عليه، فدعا بالبركة ثم قال: "ادع غرماناك فأوقفهم"، قال: "فما تركت أحداً له على أبي دين إلا قضيته، وفضل ثلاثة عشر وسفاً، وسعة عجوة، وستة لون، فوافيت مع رسول الله ﷺ المغرب، فذكرت ذلك له، فضحكت ﷺ، وقال: "أنت أبا بكر وعمر فأخبرهما ذلك"، فانتيت أبا بكر وعمر، فأخبرتمهما، فقالا: "إذ صنع رسول الله ﷺ ما صنع قد علمنا أنه سيكون ذلك"."

It has been narrated that Jâbir Ibn `Abdullâh, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

"My father died when he was in debt. I told his creditors to take the dates (of my garden) in lieu of the debt of my father, but they refused that, thinking that it would not be enough for covering the debt. So, I went to the Prophet (PBUH) and told him about it. He said (to me), ‘When you pluck the dates and collect them in the mirbad (i.e., a place where dates are dried), call me.’ When I plucked the dates I put them in the mirbad, then I went to the Messenger of Allah
(PBUH) (and told him about that). He (PBUH) came accompanied by Abū Bakr and `Umar, and he sat on (i.e., beside) the dates and invoked Allah to bless (them). Then he (PBUH) said, ‘Call your creditors and give them their rights in full.’ I paid all my father’s creditors in full yet thirteen extra wasqs\(^1\) (of dates) remained, seven of which were ‘ajwah (a kind of Madīnah’s dates) and six were lawn (mixed kinds of dates). I met the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) at sunset and informed him about it. He (PBUH) smiled and said, ‘Go to Abū Bakr and `Umar and tell them about it.’ I went to them and told them (about it) and they said, ‘When the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) did what he did, we perceived that that was going to happen.’\(^2\)

\(^1\) One wasq equals sixty sā’s and one sā equals three kilograms approximately. (Translator)

\(^2\) Transmitted by Ibn Hibbân in his Sahīh, No. 6536.
عن عائشة - رضي الله عنها - :


وسلم - رضي الله عنه - هو: مولى أبي حذيفة بن عتبة بن ربيعة بن عبد شمس بن عبد مناف القرشي وكان من فضلاء الصحابة وكبارهم وهو معدود في المهاجرين لأنه لما أعتقته مولاته زوج أبي حذيفة تولى أبا حذيفة وتبناه - قبل أن يتم تحريم النبي - فلذلك عد من المهاجرين وهو معدود في بني عبيد من الأنصار لعنقه مولاته زوج أبي حذيفة الأنصارية.

كان سالم مولى أبي حذيفة يوم المهاجرين الأولين وأصحاب النبي ﷺ في مسجد قباء، فيهم أبو بكر وعمر وأبو سلمة وزيد وعمر بن ربيعة » وقال فيه رسول الله ﷺ: «اقرووا القرآن من أربعة: من ابن آدم وعنده ومن أبي بن كعب، ومن سالم مولى أبي حذيفة ومن معاذ بن جبل» وقال أيضاً: «هذا سالم مولى أبي حذيفة الحمد لله الذي جعل في أمتي مثل هذا».

ويتساءل سائل كيف تكون رضاعة الكبير وهل تجوز؟ والإجابة من الحديث الذي أخرجه ابن حبان في صحيحه فعن ابن شهاب أنه سأل عن رضاعة الكبير فقال:
«أخبرني عروة بن الزبير أن أبا حذيفة بن عتبة بن ربيعة - وكان من أصحاب رسول الله ﷺ - وكان قد شهد بدرًا، وكان قد تبنى سالماً الذي يقال له: "سالم مولى أبي حذيفة"، كما تبنى رسول الله ﷺ زيد بن حارثة وأنكح أبو حذيفة سالماً - وهو يرى أنه ابنه - ابنتيه أخته فاطمة بنت الوليد بن عتبة بن ربيعة، وهي يومئذ ممن المهاجرين الأول، وهي يومئذ أفضل أيام قريش، فلما أنزل الله ﷺ في زيد بن حارثة ما أنزل فقال: "أدعوهُم لآبائهم هُوَ أُقْسَمُ عَنْدَ أَنَّ ْيَلُُّمُّهُمْ قَأِبَةً وَإِيَّاهُمْ قَأِبَةً فَإِنَّمَا ْيَلُّمُّهُمْ دَرَجَةً عِنْدَهُمْ وَمَعْلُومًا" [الأحزاب: 5]. رد كل واحد ممن تبني أولئك إلى أبيه، فإن لم يُعلّم أبوه رد إلى مولاه، فجاءت سهمة بنت سهيل - وهي امرأة أبي حذيفة وهي من بني عامر بن لؤي - إلى رسول الله ﷺ ، فقالت: "يا رسول الله ﷺ كنا نرى سالماً ولدًا، وكان يدخل علي، وليس لنا إلا بيت واحد، فماذا ترى في شأنه؟" فقال رسول الله ﷺ: "أرضعه خمسة رضعات، فيحرم ببننك"، ففعلت، وكانت تراها瓣ن من الرضاة، فأخذت بذلك عائشة فيمن كانت تحب أن يدخل عليها من الرجال، فكانت تأمر أختها أم كلثوم بنت أبي بكر، وبنات أخيها أن يرضعن من أحب أن يدخل عليها من الرجال، وأبي سائر أزواج رسول الله ﷺ أن يدخل عليها بتلك الرضاة أحد من الناس، وقال: "ما نرى الذي أمر به رسول الله ﷺ سهمة بنت سهيل إلا رخصة في سالم من رسول الله ﷺ ، لا يدخل علينا بهذه الرضاة أحد". فعلى هذا من الخبر كان رأي أزواج رسول الله ﷺ في رضاة الكبير".

وروي في الإصابة: أنها كانت تحلب له في إبقاء فقد رضعته فيشربه سالم في كل يوم حتى مضت خمسة أيام فكان يدخل عليها وهي حاسرة رخصة من رسول الله ﷺ لسهمة، رضي الله عنها .
It has been narrated that `Â’ishah, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“Sahlah Bint Suhayl came (to the Prophet) and said, ‘O Messenger of Allah, I observe something (i.e., change) on the face of Abû Hudhayfah (her husband) because of Sâlim’s entering upon me.’ He (PBUH) said, ‘Suckle him.’ She said, ‘How can I suckle him while he is a big (mature) man?’ On that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled and said, ‘Do I not know that he is a big (grown) man?’ (Later on) she came and said, ‘I do not see anything dislikeable on Abû Hudhayfah’s face (any more).’”¹

Sâlim, may Allah be pleased with him, was a freed slave (mawlâ) of Abû Hudhayfah Ibn `Utbah Ibn Rabî`ah Ibn `Abd Shams Ibn `Abd Manâf. He belonged to Quraysh and was a virtuous and prominent Companion. He was also counted as one of the Muhâjirûn (emigrants to Madînah) because when his mistress – Abû Hudhayfah’s wife – emancipated him, Abû Hudhayfah took care of him and adopted him – before prohibiting adoption – and that is why he was regarded as one of the Muhâjirûn. However, he is also counted among Banû `Ubayd as one of the Anṣâr ( Helpers of Madînah) because he was emancipated by his “Anṣâri” mistress Abû Hudhayfah’s wife.²

“Sâlim, the freed slave of Abû Hudhayfah, used to lead the early Muhâjirûn and the Companions of the

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¹ Transmitted by Ahmad in his Musnad, No. 23716.
Prophet (PBUH) (in prayer) in the mosque of Qubâ', and those included Abû Bakr, `Umar, Abû Salamah, Zayd, and `Āmir Ibn Rabî‘ah.”

And, it has been narrated that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said about him,

“Recite the Qur’ān (i.e., learn how to recite it) from (the following) four (people): Ibn Umm Ma‘bad, Ubayy Ibn Ka‘b, Sâlim the freed slave of Abû Hudhayfah, and Mu‘âdh Ibn Jabal.”

He (PBUH) also said,

“This is Sâlim, the freed slave of Abû Hudhayfah. Praise be to Allah Who has made in my Ummah (a person) like this.”

Someone may wonder: how can a big man be suckled and is this permissible in principle? The answer to this question can be provided by the following narration which has been recorded by Ibn Hibbân in his Sahîh:

It has been narrated on the authority of Ibn Shihâb that he was asked about (the shar‘i ruling concerning) suckling a big man and he said, “Urwah Ibnuz-Zubayr told me that Abû Hudhayfah Ibn `Utbah Ibn Rabî‘ah – one of the Companions of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) and one of those who witnessed the battle of Badr – adopted Sâlim who was called “Sâlim the freed slave of Abû Hudhayfah,”

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1 Transmitted by Al-Bukhârî on the authority of Ibn `Umar.
2 Transmitted by Ibn Hibbân.
3 A part of a hadîth transmitted by Al-Hâkim.
just as the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) had adopted Zayd Ibn Hārithah. Abū Hudhayfah united in wedlock Sālim – whom he was treating as his own son – and his niece Fāṭimah Bint Al-Walîd Ibn ʿUtbah Ibn Rabîʿah. She was then one of the female Muhājirūn and the best single woman among the Quraysh. Then Allah revealed the following verse concerning Zayd Ibn Hārithah, (Call them (adopted sons) by (the names of) their fathers, that is more just with Allah. But if you know not their father’s (names, call them) your brothers in faith and Mawâlikum (your freed slaves)... (Qur’ān, Al-Ahzāb: 5) Therefore, every one who had adopted a person called him by (the name of) his father, and if his father was not known he would be called by (the name of) his master (who emancipated him). Sahlah Bint Suhayl – Abū Hudhayfah’s wife who was from Banû Āmir Ibn Luʿayy – came to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) and said, ‘O Messenger of Allah, we used to consider Sālim a son and thus he would enter upon me (without embarrassment). We do not have except one house, so what do you see concerning his (stay with us)?’ The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said, ‘Suckle him five times and he will be prohibited (i.e., unmarriageable) to you because of your (breast) milk.’ (She said,) ‘I did so.’ And thus she (started to) regard him as her foster son. ʿĀʾishah applied that (ruling) concerning (strange) men whom she would like to let enter upon her (without being legally forbidden to do so), and she would order her sister Umm Kulthûm Bint Abû Bakr and the daughters of her brother to suckle men whom they would like to let enter upon
them. Nevertheless, all (other) wives of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) refused to let any man enter upon them by means of such suckling. They said, ‘We are of the opinion that (the suckling) ordered by Messenger of Allah (PBUH) to Sahlah Bint Suhayl was nothing but a (special) concession from the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) regarding Sâlim. Therefore, no one is to enter upon us by means of such suckling.’ This is how the wives of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) judged (woman’s) suckling a big (grown) man.”

In addition to this, it has been narrated in Al-Işâbah that she (Sahlah) used to milk for him (Sâlim) in a vessel a quantity (of breast milk) that was tantamount to that of one time of suckling and Sâlim would drink that every day until five days had passed. After that he would enter upon her when she would be bareheaded (or unveiled) as a (special) concession from the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) for Sahlah, may Allah be pleased with her.\(^1\)

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\(^1\) Transmitted by Ibn Hibbân, No. 4215.

\(^2\) In addition to what brother Muhammad, the author of this book, has mentioned here it may be worth mentioning to record in passing this that the hadîth concerning Sahlah’s suckling Sâlim has also been recorded in Sunan Ibn Mâjah where it is mentioned in the commentaries on this hadîth that the majority of scholars maintain that the suckling-oriented ruling included in this narration is special for this incident, i.e., for Sahlah and Sâlim, may Allah be pleased with both of them, in particular. See Sunan Ibn Mâjah, vol. 1, hadîth No. 1943. (Translator)
He (PBUH) Smiled when His Companions Agreed to Return from Tâ’if

عن عبد الله بن عمر - رضي الله عنهم - قال:

"لما حاصر رسول الله ﷺ الطائف فلم ينل منهم شيئاً قال: "إنا قافلون إن شاء الله" فقال عليهم وقالوا: "نذهب ولا نفتحه؟" فقال مرة "نقف" فقال: "اغدوا على القتال"، فغدوا فأصابهم جراح، فقال: "إنا قافلون غداً إن شاء الله"، فأعجبهم، فضحك النبي ﷺ - وقال سفيان مرة "فقتسم".

It has been narrated that `Abdullâh Ibn `Umar, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

"The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) besieged Tâ’if but he did not get any (satisfactory response) from them (its inhabitants). So, he said (to his Companions), ‘We shall return (to Madînah), if Allah wills.’ They found that intolerable and said, ‘Shall we leave without conquering it?’—And (according to another version) he (the narrator) said “return” (instead of “leave”)—He (PBUH) said, ‘Therefore, be ready to fight tomorrow.’ On the following day, they fought (the people of Tâ’if) and suffered (many) wounds. Then he (PBUH) said, ‘Tomorrow we shall return (to Madinah), if Allah wills.’ They (his Companions) welcomed it this time, so the Prophet (PBUH) smiled.”

1 Transmitted by Al-Bukhârî, No. 4222 and No. 5954.
He (PBUH) Smiled on Being Asked about Taking Wages for Reciting Ruqyah

عن أبي سعيد الخدري - رضي الله عنه -:

"آن ناساً من أصحاب النبي ﷺ، أئتم أَيْل قَوْمًا على حَمْيَة مِن أَحْياء العرب، فلَم يَقْرُوهُم، فبِبَيْنَا هُمْ كَذَلِكِ إِذْ لَدَغَ سُبُدُ أَوْلَكَ، فقَالُوا: "هل معكم من دواءٍ أَو راقٍ؟" فقَالُوا: "إِنَّكُم لَمْ تُقْرُونا وَلَا نَفَعٌ حَتَّى تَجَعَلُوا لَنَا جَعَلًا"، فجَعَلُوا لَهُمْ قَطُبًا مِن الشَّاء، فِي جَعَلَ يَقِرْأُ بِأَمَامِ الْقُرْآنِ، وِيَجْمَعُ بِزَاقِهِ وَيَنَّفُقُ فِيْراً، فَأَقْلُوا لِبِالْشَّاءِ فقَالُوا: "لا نَأَخْذُهُ حَتَّى نَسَأَلُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ" فسَأَلَوهُ فَضْحَكَ وَقَالَ: "وَمَا أَدْرَكَ أَنُّهَا رَفِيقَةٌ حَتَّى خَذَوْهَا وَأَضْرَبْوَهَا لِي بِسُهْمٍ"."

It has been narrated on the authority of Abû Sa’îd Al-Khudrî, may Allah be pleased with him, that

Some of the Companions of the Prophet (PBUH) (went on a journey until) they reached some of the Arab tribes (at night) and the latter refused to treat them as their guests. The chief of that tribe was then bitten (by a snake or stung by a scorpion). They (his people) said (to those Companions), “Do you have any

*Here *ruqyah* refers to a form of (what may be expressed as) “Islamic incantation” which is recited for getting oneself or others treated by reciting some verses of the Qur’ân in particular. (Translator)
remedy or any person who can recite (a suitable) ruqyah?” They replied, “You have refused to treat us as your guests, so we shall not do it (i.e., help you) unless you fix some remuneration (for that).” They fixed a flock of sheep as remuneration. Then (one of the Companions) started to recite the Mother of the Qur’ân (i.e., the Chapter of Al-Fâtîhah) while puffing over the chief (until) the latter recovered. They (his people) brought the sheep but they (the Companions) said they would not take them unless they asked the Prophet (PBUH) (first). They (went to the Prophet and) asked him so he (PBUH) smiled and said, “How did you come to know that it (Al-Fâtîhah) could be (be recited as) ruqyah? Take them (the sheep) and, assign a share for me as well.”¹

¹ Transmitted by Al-Bukhârî, No. 5604.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of People Who will Enter Paradise Bound together in Chains


It has been narrated that Abû Umâmah, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“Once the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled and he was asked, ‘O Messenger of Allah, what has caused you to smile?’ He replied, ‘(It is because of) people who will be driven to Paradise while being bound together in chains.’”¹

In the narration mentioned by Al-Haythamî in Majma`uz-Zawâ`id (it is cited that) they are people who are captured by the Muhâjirûn and the latter make them confess Islam.

¹ Transmitted by Ahmad, No. 21700, and by Al-Haythamî in Majma`uz-Zawâ`id, No. 9079.
He (PBUH) Smiled when He Entered upon `Alî and Fâtimah

It has been narrated that Ibn `Abbâs, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

"Once the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) entered upon `Alî and Fâtimah while they were laughing. On seeing the Prophet (PBUH) they stopped, so the Prophet said to them, 'You were laughing so why did you stop when you saw me?' Fâtimah spoke first, saying, 'I ransom you, (as) my father, (with my life), O Messenger of Allah! This (i.e., `Alî) said (to me), 'I am dearer to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) than you,' so I said, 'No, I am dearer to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) than you.' On that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled and said, 'O daughter, you have (i.e., deserve) the tenderheartedness (required) for (one's) child, and I cherish `Alî more than you.'"\(^1\)

\(^1\)Transmitted by At-Tabarânî and recorded in Majma`uz-Zawâ'id, No. 59151.
He (PBUH) Smiled when He Was Traveling with His Women

"If a man of my household is out journeying with his women, let him go by a narrow road so that his women may not see too much of the road. If he is asked why, he says: ‘This is how we used to travel.’"

It has been narrated that Anas Ibn Mâlik, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

"The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) was on a journey and his (slave Anjashah who was driving the camels) started chanting (to let the camels carrying his (the Prophet’s) women (go fast). Thereupon the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled as he (the slave) had made way with them. He (PBUH) said (to him), ‘O Anjashah, wayhak (may Allah be merciful to you)! Be gentle with the glass vessels (i.e., women)!’"\(^1\)\(^2\)

\(^1\) Meaning: drive the camels slowly as they are carrying women who may not tolerate such fast driving. (Translator)

\(^2\) Transmitted by Ahmad in his Musnad, No. 12469.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of Two Combating Sheep

عن أبي ذر رضي الله عنه :

أن رسول الله ﷺ كان جالساً وشاتان نقتربان فنطحت إحداهما

الأخير فأجهضتها قال: «فضحك رسول الله ﷺ فقيل له: «ما

يضحكك يا رسول الله؟» قال: «عجبت لها والذي نفسي بيده

ليقادن لها يوم القيامة».

It has been narrated on the authority of Abû Dharr, may Allah be pleased with him, (that)

Once the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) was sitting while two sheep were fighting each other with their horns and one of them butted the other and overcame it. Thereupon the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled and he was asked, "What is it that you are smiling for, O Messenger of Allah?" He said, "I am astonished at (the case of) this (defeated sheep). By Whom in Whose hand my soul is, (the other sheep) will be punished for (butting) it on the Day of Resurrection."¹

¹ Transmitted by Ahmad, No. 21128.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of Abû Hurayrah and Ahlus-Suffah

عن أبي هريرة - رضي الله عنه - قال:


*This term refers to some poor emigrant Muslims who used to stay in or near to the Prophet’s Mosque. (Translator)
It has been narrated that Abû Hurayrah, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“Ahlus-Suffah were guests of Islam as they had no families or property. By Allah but Whom there is no god, (sometimes) I would lie down (sleep) on the ground on my liver (abdomen) because of hunger, and (sometimes) I would bind a stone over my belly because of hunger.

“One day I sat next to the path from which they (the Prophet and his Companions) used to come out. Abû Bakr passed by me and I asked him about a verse from Allah’s Book (the Qur’ân); I asked him only that he might satisfy my hunger, but he passed by and did not do so. Then ‘Umar passed by and I asked him about a verse from Almighty Allah’s Book; I asked him (also) only that he might satisfy my hunger, but he passed by without doing so. Then Abul-Qâsim (the Prophet) passed by me and smiled when he saw me (as he had perceived my suffering). He said, ‘O Abû Hurayrah!’ I replied, ‘Here I am at
your service, O Messenger of Allah!’ He said to me, ‘Follow (me).’

“He went away and I followed him. Then he entered his house and I asked permission (to enter) and he gave me permission. He found milk in a bowl and said (to the household), ‘From where have you gotten this milk?’ It was said, ‘It has been presented to us by such and such man.’ He said, ‘O Abû Hurayrah!’ I said, ‘Here I am at your service.’ He said, ‘Go and call Ahlus-Suffah.’ These (Ahlus-Suffah) were guests of Islam who had no families or property, and whenever an object of charity was brought to the Prophet (PBUH) he would send it to them and would not take anything from it (for himself), and whenever any present was given to him he would take some of it for himself and send some for them.

“The (Prophet’s order to call them) upset me, and I said (to myself), ‘How will this (small) bowl be enough for Ahlus-Suffah?’ The Prophet (PBUH) had sent me to them and he would order me to give the (milk in that bowl) to them. I wondered what would remain of that (milk) for me, and I wished I could take from it what would satisfy my (hunger). However, I could not but obey Allah and His Messenger (PBUH) so I went to them and called them.

“When they entered upon him (PBUH) and took their seats (in the house), he (PBUH) said, ‘O Abû Hirr (Abû Hurayrah), take this bowl (of milk) and give (it) to them.’ So I took the bowl and started giving it to one man who would drink his fill and

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return it (to me), whereupon I would give it to another man who, in his turn, would drink, until I finally reached the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) after all of them had drunk their fill. The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) took the bowl and put it on his hand, then he raised his head toward me and smiled then said, ‘O Abû Hirr!’ I replied, ‘Here I am at your service, O Messenger of Allah!’ He said, ‘Sit down and drink.’ I drank, then he said, ‘Drink (again),’ and I drank. Then he said, ‘Drink (once more),’ and I drank. He kept on telling me repeatedly to drink, until I said, ‘By Him Who sent you with the Truth, I have no (more) space for it (in my stomach).’ So, he (PBUH) took the bowl and praised Allah then drank (from the remaining milk).”

\[1\] Transmitted by Al-Hâkim, No. 4339. Al-Bukhârî and Muslim transmitted this hadîth as well but not with the same wording.
He (PBUH) Smiled at Two Situations with Salamah Ibnul-Akwa

عن إيس بن سلمة عن أبيه (سلامة بن الأكوع) - رضي الله عنه - قال:

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قال: «ثم خرجنا راجعين إلى المدينة. فنزلنا منزلنا، وبينا وبين بني ليحيان جبل، وهم المشركون، فاستغفر رسول الله ﷺ، لمن رقي هذا الجبل الليلة، كأنه طليعة للنبي ﷺ وأصحابه»، قال سلمة: «فرقت تلك الليلة مرتين أو ثلاثاً، ثم قدمنا المدينة، فبعث رسول الله ﷺ بظهره مع رباح غلام رسول الله ﷺ، وأنا معه، وخرجت معه بفرس طلحة، أدبه مع الظهر، فلما أصبحنا إذا عبد الرحمن الفزاري قد أغار على ظهر رسول الله ﷺ، فاستغفاها أجمع، وقتل راعيه»، قال: «فقلت: يا رباح! ادخ لك هذا الفرس فابلغه طلحة بن عبيد الله، وأخبر رسول الله ﷺ أن المشركين قد أغاروا على سرحه»، قال: «ثم قمت على أكمة فاستقبلت المدينة، فندت ثلاثاً: يا صباحاه! ثم خرجت في أثار القوم أرميهم بالنبي، وأرتجز، أقول:
أنا ابن الأكوع واليوم يوم الرضع
فألحق رجلاً منهم، فأص لك سهماً في رحلة حتى خلص نصل السهم
إلى كتفه. قال: قلت خذها.

وأنا ابن الأكوع واليوم يوم الرضع
قال: «فو آله! ما زلت أرمهم وأعقر بهم، فإذا رجع إلى فارس
أتبت شجرة فجلس في أصلها، ثم رميتة، فعة فراعته، حتى إذا
تضابق الجبل فدخلوا في تضايقة، علوته الجبل. فجعلت أرديهم
بالحجارة»، قال: «فما زلت كذلك أتبعهم حتى ما خلق الله من بغير
من ظهر رسول الله ﷺ إلا خلفته وراء ظهري، وحلوا بيني وبينه،
ثم اتبعتهم أرمهم، حتى ألقوا أكثر من ثلاثين بردة وثلاثين رمماً,
يستخفون، ولا يطرحون شيئاً إلا جعلت عليه آراماً من الحجارة،
يعرفها رسول الله ﷺ وأصحابه، حتى إذا أتوا تضايقةً من ثنية فإذا هم قد
أتتهم فلان بن بدر الفزاري، فجلسوا يتضحون - يعني يتغدون -
وجلست على رأس قرن، قال الفزاري: «ما هذا الذي أرى؟» قالوا;
«ليقينا من هذا البرج، والله ما فارقنا منذ غسل، يرمينا حتى أنتزع
كل شيء في أيدينا»، قال: «فليقم إليه نفر منكم، أربعة»، قال:
فتصعد إلي منهم أربعة في الجبل»، قال: «فلم ما أمكنا من الكلام»
قال: «قلت: هل تعرفون؟» قالوا: «لا، ومن أنت؟» قال:
«قلت: أنا سلمة ابن الأكوع، والذى كرم وجه محمد ﷺ لا أطلب
رجالاً منكم إلا أدركته، ولا يطلبني رجل منكم فيدركي»، قال
أحدهم: «أنا أظن»، قال: «فرجعوا، فما برحت مكاني حتى رأيت
فوارس رسول الله ﷺ يتخللون الشجر»، قال: «فإذا أولهم الأخرم
الأسدي»، على أثره أبو قتادة الأنصاري، وعلى إثره المقداد بن
السود الكنيدي، قال: «فأخذت بعنان الأخرم»، قال: «فولوا

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لبقرون في أرض غطفان». قال: «فجاء رجل من غطفان، فقال:
» نحر لهم فلان جزوراً، فلمما كشفوا جلدها رأوا غباراً، فقالوا:
» أناكم القوم؟ »، فخرجوا هاربين»، فلما أصبحنا قال رسول الله
عله وسلم: «كان خبر فرساننا اليوم أبو قتادة، وخبر رجالنا سلمة». قال:
well). So, the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) sat on the brink of the well and he either invoked (Allah) or spat into the well then (its) water sprung up. Thus, we drank and watered (our animals too). After that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) called us to swear allegiance (as he was sitting) at the base of a tree. I was the first man to take the vow of allegiance, then other people followed. When (almost) half the number of people had sworn allegiance, he (PBUH) said to me, ‘You take the vow, O Salamah.’ I said, ‘I swore allegiance to you, O Messenger of Allah, in the first instance.’ He said, ‘(You may do) again.’ And, the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) observed that I had no weapons, so he gave me a big or a small shield. Then he continued to follow up pledging of allegiance with the people until it was the last batch of them when he said (to me), ‘Will you not pledge allegiance to me, O Salamah?’ I said, ‘I pledged allegiance to you, O Messenger of Allah, in the first instance and then again when you reached half the people.’ He said, ‘You may (do it) one more.’ So I took the oath of allegiance for the third time, then he (PBUH) said to me, ‘O Salamah, where is the big or small shield which I gave to you?’ I said, ‘O Messenger of Allah, my uncle ‘Âmir met me and he was without any weapons, so I gave the shield to him.’ The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled and said, ‘You are like a person of passed (time) who said, ‘O Allah! Help me find a beloved who is dearer to me than myself!’”

“(Afterwards) the polytheists (in Makkah) sent messages of reconciliation, until people could move
from our camp to theirs and vice versa, and finally, a peace treaty was concluded.

"I was a dependant of Talhah Ibn `Ubaydullâh. I used to water his horse, rub its back, serve him (in general), and I also would eat from his food. I had left my family and property as an emigrant in the cause of Allah and His Messenger (PBUH).

“When we and the people of Makkah had concluded a peace treaty and our people and theirs had begun to intermingle with one another, I came to a tree, swept away its thorns, and lay down at its base. (As I was lying there), four polytheists from Makkah came to me and began to talk ill of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH). I was enraged and so I moved to another tree. They hung their weapons (to the branches of the tree) and lay down. (In the meantime), someone cried out from the lower part of the valley, ‘Run up, O Muhâjirûn! Ibn Zunaym has been killed!’ I pulled my sword and attacked these four people while they were asleep. I seized their arms and collected them up in my hand, then I said, ‘By Him Who has honored Muhammad, none of you will raise his head, or else I will strike his face.’ Then I came driving them along to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH). (Meanwhile) my uncle `Âmir came (to him) with a man from `Abalât called Mikraz. (`Âmir) was dragging him on a horse with a thick cover on its back along with seventy polytheists. The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) looked at them and said, ‘Let them (go so that) they may violate (the peace treaty) more than once (before we take action against them).’ Thus,
the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) let them go. (On that occasion) Allah, Glorified and Exalted be He, revealed (the following Qur’ânic verse), *(And He it is Who has withheld their hands from you and your hands from them in the midst of Makkah, after He had made you victors over them...)* (Qur’ân, Al-Fath: 24) to the end of the verse.

"Then we moved returning to Madīnah. We halted at a place where there was a mountain between us and Banû Lihyân who were polytheists. The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) asked (Allah) to forgive the person who would ascend the mountain at (that) night to act as a scout for the Prophet (PBUH) and his Companions. I ascended (that mountain) two or three times that night.

"(At last) we reached Madīnah and the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) sent his camels with his slave, Rabâh, and I was with him. (Also,) I went to the pasture with Talhah’s horse along with the camels. When the day dawned, ‘Abdur-Rahmân Al-Fazârî raided the place and drove away all the camels of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH). He moreover killed the man he (PBUH) had appointed for looking after them. I said, ‘O Rabâh, take this horse to Talhah Ibn ‘Ubaydullâh and inform the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) that the polytheists have made an incursion against his camels.’ Then I stood upon a hill and turning my face toward Madīnah, shouted three times, ‘Come to our aid!’

“I then set out in pursuit of the people (who had made the raid), shooting at them with arrows and
chanting (the following) verse (that I composed and expressed) in iambs:

\[
\text{Wa Ana-bnul-Akwa} \\
\text{Wal-Yawma Yawmur-Rudda}^1
\]

I would overtake a man from them, shoot at him an arrow which, piercing through the saddle, would reach his shoulder, and I would say, 'Take it,' (chanting at the same time the verse)

\[
\text{Wa Ana-bnul-Akwa} \\
\text{Wal-Yawma Yawmur-Rudda}
\]

By Allah, I continued shooting at them and hamstringing their (horses), and whenever a horseman turned upon me, I would come to a tree, (hide myself) sitting at its base, then I would shoot at him and hamstring his (horse). They entered a narrow mountain gorge so I ascended that mountain and held them at bay throwing stones at them. I continued chasing them in this way until I released all the camels of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) and no camel was left with them. They left me but I followed them shooting at them (continually) until they dropped more than thirty mantles and thirty lances in order to lighten their burden. I put a (piece of) stone on everything they dropped as a mark so that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) and his Companions might recognize them. (They went on) until they came to a narrow valley when so and so, son of Badr Al-Fazârî joined them. They sat down to take their morning Fazârî meal and I sat on the top of a

\[^1\text{Meaning: I am the son of Al-Akwa', and today is the day of defeat for the mean.}\]
narrow rock. Al-Fazârî said, ‘What is it that I am seeing?’ They said, ‘It is (because of) this (man who) has harassed us. By Allah, he has not left us since dusk, and he kept shooting at us until he snatched everything from our hands.’ He said, ‘Let four of you attack him.’ Therefore, four of them ascended the mountain coming toward me. When it became possible for me to talk to them, I said, ‘Do you know me?’ They said, ‘No. Who are you?’ I said, ‘I am Salamah Ibnul-Akwa’. By Him Who has honored the countenance of Muḥammad (PBUH), I can seize whom I want from you but none of you will be able to catch me.’ One of them said, ‘I think (he has told the truth),’ and thus they went back. I did not move from my place until I saw the horsemen of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) as they came riding through the trees.

“The foremost among them was Al-Akhram Al-Asadî. Behind him was Abū Qatâdah Al-Anṣârî and behind him was Al-Miqdâd Ibnul-Aswad Al-Kindî. I caught hold of the rein of Al-Akhram’s horse. (On seeing that,) they (the raiders) fled. I said (to Al-Akhram), ‘O Akhram, guard yourself against them and let them not overcome you until the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) and his Companions join you.’ He said, ‘O Salamah, if you believe in Allah and the Last Day and (if you) know that Paradise is a reality and Hell-fire is a reality, then you should not stand between me and martyrdom.’ So I let him go. He (Al-Akhram) and `Abdur-Rahmân (Al-Fazârî) met in combat. Al-Akhram hamstrung `Abdur-Rahmân’s horse and the latter struck him (with his lance or sword) and killed him. `Abdur-Rahmân turned about
riding his (Al-Akhram’s) horse. Abû Qatâdah, a horsemanship of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH), caught ‘Abdur-Rahmân, smote him (with his lance or sword) and killed him.

"By Him Who has honored the countenance of Muhammâd (PBUH), I followed them running on my feet (so fast) that I could not see behind me the Companions of Muhammâd (PBUH) nor any dust raised by their (horses). (I kept following them) and before sunset they reached a valley where there was a spring of water, which was called Dhû Qarad. (They halted there) to drink, for they were thirsty. They saw me running toward them. I chased them out of the valley before they could take a drop of its water. They left the valley and ran down a slope. I ran (behind them), overtook a man from them, shot him with an arrow through the shoulder blade, saying, ‘Take it

Wa Ana-bnul-Akwa
Wal-Yawma Yawmur-Rudda.’

The man (whom I had wounded) said, ‘May your mother weep over you! Are you the Akwa` who has been chasing us since morning?’ I said, ‘Yes, O enemy of yourself, the same Akwa`.’

“They left two horses dead tired on the hill and I came dragging them along to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH). I met `Ámir who had with him a container in which there was milk diluted with water and another containing water. I performed ablution (with the water) and drank (the milk). Then I came to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) while he was at (the
spring of) water from which I had driven them away. The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) had captured those camels and everything else I had captured as well as all the lances and mantles I had snatched from the polytheists. Also, Bilâl had slaughtered a she-camel from the camels I had seized from (those) people, and he was roasting its liver and hump for the Messenger of Allah (PBUH). I said, ‘O Messenger of Allah, let me select from (our) people one hundred men and I will follow the people (i.e., the marauders) and finish them all so that nobody is left (even) to convey the news (of their defeat). On that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled until his molar teeth could be seen in the light of the fire, and he said, ‘O Salamah, do you think you can do this?’ I said, ‘Yes, by Him Who has honored you.’ He said, ‘Now they are staying at (the land of) Ghaṭafân.’

“(At this time) a man from Ghaṭafân came along and said, ‘So and so slaughtered a camel for them. When they were exposing its skin, they saw dust (being raised far off), and they said, ‘They (Al-Akwa` and his companions) have come,’ so they went away fleeing.’

“When it was morning, the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said, ‘Our best horseman today is Abû Qatâdah and our best footman today is Salamah.’ Then he gave me two shares of the booty: a share of a horseman and a share of a footman, thus combining both of them for me. Starting his way back to Madînah, he (PBUH) made me mount behind him on his she-camel named Al-`Aḍbâ’. While we were
traveling, a man from the Ansâr who could not be beaten in a race said, ‘Is there any one who could compete (with me) in race to Madinah? Is there any competitor?’ He continued repeating this, and when I heard him, I said, ‘Do you not show any consideration for an honorable person or have any awe for a noble person?’ He said, ‘No, unless he be the Messenger of Allah (PBUH).’ I said, ‘O Messenger of Allah—(I ransom you) with my father and my mother—allow me to race with this man (and beat him).’ He said, ‘(Do it,) if you wish.’ I said (to the man), ‘I am coming to you,’ then I turned my feet, sprang up, and gasped (for a while) when one or two elevated places were left, and again I followed his heel and again gasped (for a while) when one or two elevated places were left and again dashed until I joined him and gave a blow between his shoulders. I said, ‘You have been overtaken, by Allah!’ He said, ‘I think so.’ Thus, I reached Madinah ahead of him. By Allah, we had stayed there only three nights when we set out to Khaybar with the Messenger of Allah (PBUH)...”

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1 Transmitted by Muslim in his Ṣahīh, the book of jihād and expeditions. There is a remaining part of this hadīth where it is mentioned that ʿĀmir, the uncle of Salamah Ibnul-Akwa, was killed by Marḥab then the latter was killed by ʿAlī Ibn Abū Tālib, may Allah be pleased with him.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of Ibn Rawâhah and His Wife

عن عكرمة - رضي الله عنه - قال:
أتانا رسول الله ﷺ كتابه كما لاح مشهور من الفجر ساطع
أتى بالهدى بعد العمي فقلوبنا به موافقات أن ما قال واقع
بيت بجافي جنبيه عن فراشته إذا استقلت بالمشركون المضايع
فقالت: «آمنت باشتك وكذبت بصري»، ثم غدا على رسول الله ﷺ.
فأخبره، فضحك حتى بدت نواجذه».

It has been narrated that `Ikrimah, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

"(Abdullâh) Ibn Rawâhah was lying beside his wife when he got up and copulated with a slave-girl of his at the side of the room. His wife awakened suddenly and did not find him in his bed. So she got up, went out, and found him (copulating) with his
slave-girl. She took a blade and left. He got up when
he finished then he met her (his wife) as she was
carrying the blade. He said, ‘What is the matter with
you?’ She said, ‘What is the matter with me?! Had
I caught you where I saw you, I would have struck
(you) with this blade in between your shoulders.’ He
said, ‘Where did you see me?’ She said, ‘I saw you
(copulating) with the slave-girl.’ He said, ‘You did not
see me! And the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) has
forbidden that any one of us should recite the Qur’ân
while being junub\(^1\).’ She said, ‘So, recite (some part
of the Qur’ân)!' He said (reciting poetic verses and
pretending that he was reciting from the Qur’ân
without saying that directly),

Allah’s Messenger came reciting his Book
Like the shining light of dawn did he look
He came with guidance so we are sure
That what he says can never be unsure
For prayers he would forsake sleep
When polytheists would be asleep

She (his wife) said, ‘I believe in Allah and belie
(my) eye-sight.’ In the next morning he went to the
Messenger of Allah (PBUH) and told him (all about
that). Thereupon he (PBUH) **smiled** until I could
see his molar teeth.’\(^2\)

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\(^1\) *Junub* means “in a state of *janâbah*. *Janâbah* is usually
referred to as *hadath akbar* or major ritual impurity, and it
takes place when a person has sexual intercourse (normally)
with his wife or after having a sexual discharge (normally) in a
wet dream. (Translator)

\(^2\) Transmitted by Ad-Dâruqûtnî in his *Sunan*. 
He (PBUH) Smiled because of `Â’ishah’s Words

عن عائشة – رضي الله عنها – قالت:
« رجع إلي النبي ﷺ ذات يوم من جنازة من القيعان فوجدني
وأنا أجد صداعة وأنا أقول: وارأساه »
قال: « بل أنا يا عائشة وارأساه »
قال: « وما ضرك لو مات قبلي فغسلتك وكفنتك وصلبت عليك ودفنتك »
قالت: « لكأنني بك لو فعلت ذلك لرجعت إلى بيتتي، فعمرت فيه
بعض نسائك »
قالت: « فتبسم رسول الله ﷺ ثم بدأ في وجعه الذي مات فيه ».

It has been narrated that `Â’ishah, may Allah be pleased with her, said,

"Once the Prophet (PBUH) returned from Al-Baqi` after ( escorting) the dead body (of some person to the grave) when I had a headache, and I was saying, ‘O my head!’ He said, ‘No, O `Â’ishah! It is my head (that hurts).’ He (then) said (to me), ‘What would harm you if you die before me and so I would wash your (dead body), shroud (it), perform (the funeral) prayer for you, and bury your (body)?’ I said, ‘And you would then return to my house (room) and copulate with some of your wives there!’ On that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled. After that he started to undergo the illness during which he died.”¹

¹ Transmitted by Ad-Dârîmî in his Sunan, No. 81 and by Ibn Hibbân in his Sahîh, No. 6472.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of a Bedouin’s Words

عن عبد الله بن سعيد الصناحبى قال:


It has been narrated that `Abdullâh Ibn Sa`îd As-Sanâbihi said,

“Once we attended an assembly of Mu`āwiyyah Ibn Abû Sufyân when the people (attending there) held talks about Ismâ`îl (Ishmael) and Ishâq (Isaac), son(s) of Ibrâhîm (Abraham). Some of them said, ‘The dhabîh (the one who was to be slaughtered) was Ismâ`îl,’ while some others said, ‘No, Ishâq was the dhabîh.’ Thereupon Mu`âwiyyah said, ‘You have come to (know the truth concerning this from) a person
who is well-acquainted (with this matter, meaning himself). Once we were with the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) when a Bedouin came to him and said, 'O Messenger of Allah, I have left behind (our) lands rigid and the (wells of) water dry, and (our) property has been destroyed and (our) children ruined. So, give me (from) what Allah has given to you, O son of the two *dhabīh*! Thereupon the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled and did not deny what he had said.' (The narrator continued,) We said (to Mu`awiyah), 'O Commander of the Believers, who are the two *dhabīh*?' He said, 'When `Abdul-Mu`ṭṭalib (the Prophet’s grandfather) was commanded to dig (the well of) Zamzam, he made a vow for the sake of Allah that he would slaughter one of his sons if Allah made it easy for him (to dig it). So (when he was to fulfill the vow,) he took them out and drew arrows (to know who) among them (would be slaughtered). The arrow of `Abdullāh (the Prophet’s father) was drawn out. When he wanted to slaughter him, his maternal uncles from Banû Makhzûm prevented him and said, 'Please your Lord and ransom your son.' Thus he ransomed him with one hundred she-camels, so he was one *dhabīh* (of the two) and Ismā`īl was the other (*dhabīh*).”¹

¹ Transmitted by Al-Ḥākim, No. 4036.
He (PBUH) Smiled when He Met Al-Barâ’ Ibn ‘Âzib

عن أبي داود قال:

«لقيت البراء بن عازب - رضي الله عنه - ، فسلم عليّ وأخذ بيدي وضحك في وجهي» ، قال: «تدري لم فعلت هذا بك؟» قال: «قلت: لا أدري؟ ولكن لا أراك فعلته إلا لخير» ، قال:

«إني لفيّ رسول الله ﷺ، فعل بي مثل الذي فعلت بك، فسألوني فقالت: مثل الذي قلت لي » ، فقال: «ما من مُسلمٍ يلتقيان فيسلم أحدهما على صاحبه، ويأخذ بيده، لا يأخذها إلا الله عز وجل، لا يتقفان حتى يغفر لهما».

It has been narrated that Abû Dâwûd said,

“Once I met Al-Barâ’ Ibn ‘Âzib, may Allah be pleased with him, and he greeted me, held my hand, smiled in my face, then said, ‘Do you know why I have done this?’ I said, ‘I do not know. But I can see that you have done it for some good (purpose).’ He said, ‘Actually, once the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) met me and did with me what I have done with you. He (also) asked me (the same question I have asked you) and I said like what you have said to me. Then he (PBUH) said, ‘Whenever (any) two Muslims meet and one of them greets the other and holds his hand for nothing but the sake of Allah, Glorified and Exalted be He, Allah forgives them before they leave each other (physically).’”

1 Transmitted by Ahmad in his Musnad, No. 18077.
He (PBUH) Smiled at What the Jews Did

عن ابن عباس - رضي الله عنهم - قال:
"رأيت رسول الله ﷺ جالساً عند الركن قال: "فرفع بصره إلى السماء فضحك فقال: "لعن الله اليهود - ثلاثاً - إن الله تعالى حرم عليهم الشحوم فباعوها وأكلوا أثمانها، وإن الله تعالى إذا حرم على قوم أكل شيء حرم عليهم شمته"."

It has been narrated that Ibn `Abbâs, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

"Once I saw the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) sitting at the Corner when he raised his sight toward the sky and smiled then said, 'May Allah curse the Jews!' (He said it) three times (then added,) 'Verily Almighty Allah forbade them fats but they sold them and ate (i.e., spent) their price. Surely when Almighty Allah forbids some people to eat a (certain) thing, He also forbids them to eat its price.'"
He (PBUH) Smiled because of the Man Who Committed Zihâr

عن ابن عباس - رضي الله عنهما - :

« أرأى ظاهر من أمرته فغشِّها قبل أن يَكُفِّرّ، فأتي النبي
فذكر ذلك له »، فقال: « ما حملك على ذلك؟» قال: « يَا رسول الله، رأيت بياض حجرْنِهَا في القمر فلم أملك نفسي أن وقعت عليها »، فضحك رسول الله ﷺ وأمره ألا يقربها حتى يَكُفِّرّ ». 

It has been narrated on the authority of Ibn `Abbâs, may Allah be pleased with him, (that)

a man committed zihâr with his wife then copulated with her before expiating (for that zihâr). Then he went to the Prophet (PBUH) and told him about that. He (PBUH) asked, “Why did you do that?” He replied, “O Messenger of Allah, I saw the whiteness of her ankles in (the light of) the moon and I could not control myself so I copulated with her.” Thereupon the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled and ordered him not to approach her (sexually any more) before expiating (for zihâr).1

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1 Zihâr can be defined as regarding one’s wife as the back of one’s mother. This is expressed when a man says to his wife, “You are like my mother’s back,” meaning “You are prohibited to me”.

1 Transmitted by Ibn Mâjah in his Sunan, No. 2065.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of Al-Miqdâd and `Alî

عن علي - رضي الله عنه - قال:
كنت رجلاً مذاهًا فإذا أمذنت اغتسلت، فأمرت المقداد فسأل
النبي ﷺ فضحك وقال: «فيه الوضوء». 

It has been narrated that `Alî, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“I used to excrete madhy\(^1\) so much and whenever I did so I would perform ghusl (ritual bathing). I told Al-Miqdâd to ask the Prophet (PBUH) (about that and he did,) so he (PBUH) smiled and said, ‘Ablution is (to be performed) for that (instead of ghusl).’”\(^2\)

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\(^1\) Madhy can be simply expressed as “pre-seminal fluid” or “secretion discharged before ejaculation”.

\(^2\) Transmitted by Ahmad in his *Musnad*. 

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He (PBUH) Smiled because of `Umar’s Words

عن ابن عباس - رضي الله عنهم - :


فأتى أبا بكر فسأله، فأتى أبا بكر فأخبره، فقال أبا بكر:

« ويحك لعلها مغيب! »، قال: « فإنها مغيب »، قال: « فائت النبي ﷺ أخبره»، فأتى النبي ﷺ أخبره، فقال النبي ﷺ: « لعلها مغيب! »، قال: « فإنها مغيب »، فسكت رسول الله ﷺ ونزل القرآن ﷺ وأقره الصلاة طرقُ النَّهَار وَرُزَفَ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ إِنَّ الرَّسُولَ يَدْخِلُنَّ آلِيَّاتَ الْمَكْرُوحَاتِ الْذِّكْرَى إِلَى ابْنِ الْمُكْرَمِ (سورة هود، الآية 11) قال:

فقال الرجل: « يا رسول الله، أهي في خاصة أو في الناس عامة؟ »، قال: فقال عمر: « لا ولا نعمة عين لك، بل هي للفolk عامّة »، قال: فضحك النبي ﷺ وقال: "صدق عمر «، رضي الله عنه».

It has been narrated on the authority of Ibn `Abbâs, may Allah be pleased with him, (that)

Once a maghîb woman\(^1\) went to a man to buy something from him. He said (to her), “Enter the inside chamber so that I can give (it to) you.” She

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\(^1\) A maghîb woman is a woman whose husband or family is absent.
entered and he kissed her and touched her (body). She said, “Woe to you! I am maghib.” So he let her go and regretted what he did. Then he went to ‘Umar and told him about what he did. He said, “Woe to you! Perhaps she is maghib.” He said, “She is.” He (‘Umar) said, “So go to Abû Bakr and ask him (about it).” He went to Abû Bakr and told him (about it) and Abû Bakr said, “Woe to you! Perhaps she is maghib.” He said, “She is.” He (Abû Bakr) said, “So go to the Prophet (PBUH) and tell him (about it).” He went to the Prophet (PBUH) and told him (about it) and the Prophet (PBUH) said, “Perhaps she is maghib.” He said, “She is.” Thereupon the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) remained silent (for some time) then the (following) Qur’ânic (verse) was revealed, *(And perform As-Salât (Prayer), at the two ends of the day and in some hours of the night (i.e. the five compulsory prayers). 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, “O Messenger of Allah, is it special for me or general for (all) people?” ‘Umar said, “No, and may you have no joy (if you want it to be special for you). It is general for (all) people.” On that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled and said, “‘Umar has said the truth.”²

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¹ Qur’ân, Hûd: 114.
² Transmitted by Ahmad in his Musnad, No. 2426.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of a Bedouin’s Invocation

عن أبي هريرة – رضي الله عنه – قال:

«دخل أعرابي المسجد ورسول الله ﷺ جالس، فقال: «اللهم إغفر لي ولمحمد، ولا تّغفر لأحد معنا» ، فضحكت رسول الله ﷺ وقال: «لقد احظيت واسعاً» ، ثم ولى على إذا كان في ناحية المسجد فشج يبول، فقام إليه رسول الله ﷺ فقال: «إِنَّمَا بَنِي هَذَا الْبَيْت لِذَكْرِ اللَّهِ وَالصَّلَاةُ، وَأَنَّهُ لَا يُبَالِ فِيهِ» ثُمَّ دعا بسجل من ماء فأفرغ عليه فقال: «قول الأعرابي بعد أن فقه: «فَقَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَىً بأبي هو وأمي فلم يسบ ولم يؤنب ولم يضرب» ».

It has been narrated that Abû Hurayrah, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“Once a Bedouin entered the mosque when the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) was sitting (there). He said, ‘O Allah! Forgive me and Muhammad, and do not forgive anyone with us!’ On that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled and said, ‘You have prevented something that extends (to everyone and everything, i.e., Allah’s Forgiveness and Mercy).’ Then he (the Bedouin) turned toward the side of the mosque and started urinating. The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) stood up (and went) to him, then he (PBUH) said, ‘Actually, this house (i.e., mosque) has been built for remembering Allah and performing prayer. It is not to be (a place) for urination.’ Then he
(PBUH) called for a big bucket of water and poured it over it (the urine). After realizing (what happened then,) the Bedouin said, (commenting on what the Prophet did with him), “The Prophet (PBUH)—I ransom him with my father and my mother—stood up (and came) to me, and he did not insult, reprimand, or beat me!”

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¹ Transmitted by Ahmad, No. 10155, and by others.
He (PBUH) Smiled when `Ammâr Rolled Himself in Dust

It has been narrated that Shaqîq Ibn Salamah said,

“Once I was sitting with `Abdullâh and Abû Mûsâ Al-Ash`arî, may Allah be pleased with both of them, when Abû Mûsâ said to `Abdullâh, ‘(In your opinion,) what would a man do about prayer if he (experiences a seminal discharge or has sexual intercourse) but does not find water?’ `Abdullâh said,
‘He should not (perform tayammum [dry ablution]).’ Abû Mûsâ said, ‘(Then) you do not remember when `Ammâr said to `Umar, ‘Remember when the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) sent me with you on an errand and I became in a state of janâbah (by having a seminal discharge) but could not find any water so I rolled myself in dust. When I went back to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) and told him (about that) he (PBUH) smiled and said, ‘It would have been sufficient for you to do this,’ then he (PBUH) struck the ground with his hands and wiped his two hands (one hand with the other) and wiped his face once with one strike.’ `Abdullâh said, ‘Certainly, `Umar was not fully satisfied with those (words of `Ammâr only).’ Abû Mûsâ said to him, ‘Then what about this verse in the chapter of An-Nisâ’, ... and you find no water, perform tayammum with clean earth and rub therewith your faces and hands...’ (Qur’ân, An-Nisâ’: 43)?’ On that `Abdullâh did not know what to say (in reply). And he said, ‘If we permitted them (people) to perform tayammum (without restrictions), one of them would resort to tayammum if he found water cold on his skin.’”\(^1\)

\(^1\) Transmitted by Ahmad, No. 17865.
He (PBUH) Smiled when He Saw Jarîr Ibn `Abdullâh

قال جریر بن عبد الله - رضي الله عنه - :
ما حجبني رسول الله ﷺ منذ أسلمت، ولا رأني إلا ضحك.<br/>

It has been narrated that Jarîr Ibn `Abdullâh, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) never refused to give me permission (to see him) since I embraced Islam and never looked at me but with a smile.”

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1 Transmitted by Muslim, Al-Bukhârî, and At-Tirmidhî. Jarîr Ibn `Abdullâh, may Allah be pleased with him, was one of the Prophet’s Companions for whom he (PBUH) invoked Allah. See Jarîr’s biography and the Prophet’s invocation for him in the book Hâ’ulâ’i Da’â lahumur-Rasûl (Those for Whom the Messenger of Allah Invoked Allah), by the same author.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of the Man Who will Be the Last to Enter Paradise

عن عبد الله بن مسعود - رضي الله عنه - عن رسول الله ﷺ قال:


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It has been narrated on the authority of `Abdullâh Ibn Mas`ûd, may Allah be pleased with him, that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said,

"The last person who will enter Paradise will be a man who will walk on the Sirâfî slipping for some time and Hell-fire will hold him for some other time. When he surpasses it, he will turn toward it and say, ‘Blessed is the One Who has saved me from it! By Allah, He has surely given me what He has not given any (other) creature.’ Then a tree will be raised for him and he will say, ‘O my Lord, let me approach it so that I can shade myself under its shade and drink from its water.’ Allah will say, ‘O son of Adam, perhaps you will ask Me for something else if I grant you this.’ He will say, ‘No, my Lord,’ and he will promise Him that he will not (ask Him for anything else) while He will be aware that he will do that because he will be seeing (things) before which he will lose patience. Thus He will let him approach it and he will shade himself under its shade and drink from its water. Then another tree, which will be better than the first one, will be raised for him. He will say, ‘O my Lord, let me approach it so that I can shade myself under its shade and drink from its water.’ He (Allah) will say, ‘Have you not promised Me that you

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1 A slippery bridge over Hell-fire. (Translator)
would not ask Me for anything else?’ He will say, ‘Yes, I have (promised You), O my Lord, but (please) let me approach it so that I can shade myself under its shade and drink from its water.’ He will promise Him (again) that he will not ask Him for anything else, so He will let him approach it while He will be aware that he will ask Him for other (things) because he will be seeing (things) before which he will lose patience. Then another tree, which will be better than the first two, will be raised for him at the gate of Paradise. He will say, ‘O my Lord, let me approach it so that I can shade myself under its shade and drink from its water.’ He (Allah) will say, ‘Have you not promised Me that you would not ask Me for anything else?’ He will say, ‘Yes, I have (promised You), O my Lord, but (please) let me approach it.’ (Then He will let him approach the tree,) and when he approaches it he will hear the sounds of the inhabitants of Paradise. On that he will say, ‘O my Lord, let me enter Paradise.’ Allah, Glorified and Exalted Be He, will say, ‘Will you be satisfied, O son of Adam, if I give you (what equals) the world and the like of it along with it?’ He will say, ‘O my Lord, do You mock me though You are the Lord of the worlds?’ He will say, ‘I do not mock you, but I can do whatever I want (to do).’”

On mentioning (the man’s words’) “Do You mock me...” Ibn Mas’ûd smiled then said (to the listeners), “Will you not ask me why I am smiling?” It was said, “Why are you smiling?” He said, “The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled when he mentioned those (words).”

1 Transmitted by Ibn Hibbân in his Sahih, No. 7430.
He (PBUH) Smiled when a Bedouin Pulled His Garment Violently

عن أسن بن مالك - رضي الله عنه - قال:
«كنت أمشي مع رسول الله صلى الله عليه وبره نجراني غليظ الحاشية، فأدركه أعرابي فجيده برداه جذذة شديدة، حتى نظرت إلى صفقة عاتق رسول الله صلى الله عليه وبره قد أثرت بها حاشية البرد من شدة جذذته، ثم قال: يا محمد مر لي من مال الله الذي عندك »، فالتفت إليه رسول الله صلى الله عليه وبره ثم ضحك، ثم أمر له بعطاء ».

It has been narrated that Anas Ibn Mâlik, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

"Once I was walking with the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) and he was wearing a Najrani outer garment with a thick hem when a Bedouin came upon him and pulled his garment so violently that I could recognize the sign of violent pulling of the garment hem on the shoulder of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH). Then he (the Bedouin) said, 'O Muḥammad, order that something from Allah's property which you keep be given to me.' The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) turned to him and smiled then ordered that a gift be given to him."\(^2\)

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\(^1\) i.e., attributed to Najran, in Saudi Arabia.
\(^2\) Transmitted by Al-Bukhārī, No. 5472.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of Abû Bakr’s Replies


It has been narrated on the authority of Abû Umâmah, may Allah be pleased with him, that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said (to his Companions), “Has any one of you entered upon (this) morning fasting?” They remained silent and Abû Bakr said, “I have, O Messenger of Allah.” Then he (PBUH) said, “Has any one of you visited a sick person today?” They remained silent and Abû Bakr said, “I have, O Messenger of Allah.” Then he (PBUH) said, “Has any one of you given (anyone) in charity today?” They remained silent and Abû Bakr said, “I have, O Messenger of Allah.” Thereupon he (PBUH) smiled then said, “By Him in Whose Hand my soul is, no one does these (three acts) on one day except a believer and (such a person) will enter Paradise by virtue of them.”

1 Recorded in Majmaʿuz-Zawāʿid, No. 7494.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of a Man from the People of the Scripture

عن عبد الله بن مسعود - رضي الله عنه - قال:

"جاء حبر من اليهود فقال: "إنه إذا كان يوم القيامة، جعل الله السماوات على إصبع، والأرضين على إصبع، والماء والترى على إصبع، والخلق على إصبع، ثم يهزه، ثم يقول: أنا الملك أنا الملك"، فلقد رأيت النبي ﷺ يضحك حتى بدت نواحيه، تعجبًا وتصديقاً لقوله، ثم قال النبي ﷺ: "وما قد رأو الله حقي قدره"، إلى قوله: "سُبْرَكُوهُمَا [الزمر: 72]".

It has been narrated that `Abdullâh Ibn Mas`ûd, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

"A Jewish rabbi came (to the Prophet) and said, '(We know that) on the Day of Resurrection Allah will put (all) heavens on one finger, (all) earths on one finger, water and dust on one finger, and (all the other) created beings on one finger. Then He will say, 'I am the Sovereign! I am the Sovereign!' I did see the Prophet (PBUH) smiling until his molar teeth became visible, (and that was a sign of) astonishment and confirmation of (what the rabbi

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¹ The People of the Scripture or Ahlul-Kitâb are Jews and Christians. (Translator)
had said). Then the Prophet (PBUH) said (reciting from the Qur’ân), \(\text{They made not a just estimate of Allah such as is due to Him ...}\) to \(\text{... that they associate as partners with Him!}\) (Qur’ân, Az-Zumar: 67)\(^1\)

\[^1\text{The whole verse reads, \"They made not a just estimate of Allah such as is due to Him. And on the Day of Resurrection the whole of the earth will be grasped by His Hand and the heavens will be rolled up in His Right Hand. Glorified is He, and High is He above all that they associate as partners with Him!\" (Qur’ân, Az-Zumar: 67) (Translator)}\]

\[^2\text{Transmitted by Al-Bukhârî, No. 7347.}\]
عن هشام بن عروة، عن أبيه، عن عائشة - رضي الله عنها - قالت: «شكر الناس إلى رسول الله ﷺ، فقومت المطر، فأمر بمنبر
فوضع له في المصلى ووعد الناس يوماً يخرجون فيه، قالت عائشة: فخرج رسول الله ﷺ حين بدأ حجاب الشمس فقد عيد المنبر فكـ
حمد الله عز وجل ثم قال: «إنكم شكوتم جد دياركم واستثمار المطر عن إبان زمانه عنكيم، وقد أمركم الله عز وجل أن تـدعوه،
ووعدكم أن يستجيب لكم» ثم قال:

«الحمد لله رب العالمين، الرحمن الرحيم.  يُؤْمِنُ آلِ يَبِرٍ ...» [الفاتحة: 2 : 4]، لا إله إلا الله يفعل ما يريد، اللهم أنت الله لا إله إلا إنتي الغني ونحـن الفقراء، أنزـل علينا الغيث، واجعل ما أنزلت لنا قوة وبلاغاً إلى حين» ثم رفع يده فلم يزل في الرفع حتى بدأ بيضاء إبطيه، ثم حول إلى الناس ظهره وقلب أو حول رداً وهو رافع يديه، ثم أقبل على الناس ونزل فصلى ركعتين، فأنشأ الله سحابة فرعت وبرقت، ثم أمطرت بعذاب الله فلم يأت مسجده حتى سالت السيبول، فلما رأى سرعتهم إلى الكـ ضحك حتى بدأ نواذـ
قال: «أشهد أن الله على كل شيء قادر، وأتي عبد الله ورسوله».

It has been narrated by Hishâm Ibn `Urwhah on the authority of his father that `Â’ishah, may Allah be pleased with her, said,
“Once the people complained to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) that rain had been withheld. So, he (PBUH) ordered that a pulpit be placed for him in the musallâ (prayer place) and fixed a day for the people to go out on it (and meet him). (On the fixed day) the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) went out when the sun had appeared. He sat on the pulpit, recited takbîr,¹ praised Allah, Glorified and Exalted be He, then said, ‘You have complained that your houses are dry (i.e., void of water) and that rain has been withheld from you though its time has been due. Allah, Glorified and Exalted be He, has commanded you to invoke Him and promised that He will respond to You.’ After that he (PBUH) said (reciting from the beginning of the chapter of Al-Fâtihah), ṢIn the Name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful. All the praises and thanks be to Allah, the Lord of the `âlamîn (mankind, jinns and all that exists). The Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful. The Only Owner (and the Only Ruling Judge) of the Day of Recompense (i.e. the Day of Resurrection).” (Qur’ân, Al-Fâtihah, 1-4) (He then said,) ‘There is no god but Allah. He does whatever He wants. O Allah! You are Allah. There is no god but You, the Rich One (Who is free of all wants and needs) and it is we who stand in need (of You). (So please) send rain down to us and make what you send down for us (a means of) strength and a plain message for a time.’ Then he (PBUH) raised his hands and kept raising (them) until the whiteness of his armpits became visible.

1 Takbîr is to say, “Allâhu akbar (Allah is the Greatest)”.
After that he turned his back to the people and turned his garment while raising his hands. Then he turned toward the people, descended (from the pulpit), and performed two rak‘ahs. Then Allah brought out a cloud that thundered and lightened then sent rain down with Allah’s permission, and the ground became flooded before he (PBUH) reached his masjid (place of prayer; mosque). On seeing them (the people) hastening toward the kinn\(^1\) (to protect themselves from the flowing rain), he (PBUH) smiled until his molar teeth became visible then said, ‘I testify that Allah has power over all things and that I am Allah’s servant and Messenger.’\(^2\)

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\(^1\) Kinn is “cover” or “shelter” or any built or constructed thing with which cold and heat can be warded off. (Translator)

\(^2\) Transmitted by Abû Dâwûd, No. 1174.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of Two Disputing Men

عن أنس بن مالك - رضي الله عنه - قال:

» بنيا رسول الله ﷺ جالس إذ رأينا ضحك حتى بدأ تثباه فقال:

لله عمر: «ما أضحكك يا رسول الله، بابي أنت وأمي؟» قال:

» رجلان من أمني جثبا بين يدي رب العزة فقال أحدهما: «يا رب

خذ لي مظلمتي من أخي»، فقال الله ﷺ تبارك وتعالى للطالب: «فكيف

بأخيك ولم يبق من حسناته شيء؟» قال: «يا رب فليحمل من

أوزاري». قال: «وفاضت عيننا - رسول الله ﷺ - بالبكاء، ثم قال:

» إن ذلك اليوم عظيم يحتاج الناس أن يحمل عنهم من أزورهم.

فقال الله تعالى للطالب: «ارفع بصرك فانظر في الجنان» فرفعت

رأسه فقال: «يا رب أرى مدانين من ذهب وقصوراً من ذهب مكثفة

باللؤلؤ لأي نبي هذا؟»، أو لأي صديق هذا؟، أو لأي شهيد هذا؟

» قال: «هذا لمن أعطى الثمن» قال: «يا رب ومن يملك ذلك؟

» قال: «أنت تملكه» قال: «بماذا؟» قال: «بعفوك عن أخيك»

قال: «يا رب فإني قد عفوتك عنه» قال الله ﷺ عز وجل: «فخذ

بيك أبو قلخه الجنة»، فقال رسول الله ﷺ عند ذلك: «اتقوا الله

وأصلحوا ذات بينكم فإن الله تعالى يصلح بين المسلمين».

It has been narrated that Anas Ibn Mâlik, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“While the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) was sitting we saw him smiling until his front teeth became visible. Umar said to him, ‘Why have you
smiled, O Messenger of Allah (PBUH)? I ransom you with my father and my mother!’ He (PBUH) said, ‘Two men of my Ummah (will) kneel before the Lord of Glory (Allah), and one of them (will) say, ‘O my Lord! Take revenge for me regarding the injustice that my brother (the other man) did to me (in worldly life).’ Allah, Blessed and Exalted be He, (will) say to (that man) who asks for (retaliation), ‘What if there are no good deeds left for your brother?’ He (will) say, ‘O my Lord! Then let him bear (some) of my burdens (sins).’ Thereupon the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) burst into tears then said, ‘That Day (of Resurrection) is great (and momentous and on it) people will need that their burdens be borne for them.’ (Then the Prophet continued the story of the two men, saying,) ‘Almighty Allah (will then) say to (the man) who asks (that the other man should bear some his burdens), ‘Raise your sight and look into the Gardens.’ He (will) raise his head then say, ‘O my Lord! I am seeing cities from gold and palaces from silver wreathed with pearls. To which Prophet does this belong? Or to which Siddîq\(^1\) does this belong? Or to which martyr does this belong?’ Allah (will) say, ‘To him who pays the price.’ He (will) say, ‘O my Lord! And who has that (price)?’ Allah (will) say, ‘You have it.’ He (will) say, ‘By virtue of what?’ Allah (will) say, ‘By forgiving your brother.’ He (will) say, ‘O my Lord! I have surely forgiven him.’ Allah, Glorified and Exalted be He,

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\(^1\) One of Siddîqûn: those followers of the Prophets who were first and foremost to believe in them, like Abû Bakr As-Siddîq. (Translator)
(will) say, ‘Then take the hand of your brother and let him enter Paradise.’ On that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said, ‘Be conscious of Allah and amend (all) matters of difference among you, for Almighty Allah amends (matters of difference) among Muslims (as the story indicates).”¹

¹ Transmitted by Al-Hâkim, No. 8718.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of the Words of a Jew

عن أبي سعيد الخدري - رضي الله عنه -:


It has been on the authority of Abû Sa`ïd Al-Khudrî, may Allah be pleased with him, (that)

the Prophet (PBUH) said, "The earth (i.e., the globe) will be (like a loaf of) bread on the Day of Resurrection, and the Compeller (Allah) will topple turn it with His Hand as any one of you would topple turn (a loaf of) bread with his hands while (preparing provisions) for a journey, (and that bread will be) the entertainment for the inhabitants of Paradise." A man from the Jews came (to the Prophet) and said, "May the All-Merciful (Allah) bless you, O Abul Qâsim! May I tell you of the entertainment of the inhabitants of Paradise on the Day of Resurrection?" He (PBUH) said, "Yes." The Jew said, "The earth will
be (like a loaf of) bread,” as the Prophet (PBUH) had said. Thereupon the Prophet (PBUH) looked at us and smiled until his molar teeth became visible. Then (the Jew) further said, “May I tell you of their udm (additional food taken with bread)?” He added, “That will be bālām and nūn.” The people (listening) asked, “And what is that?” He said, “It is an ox and a fish, and seventy thousand (people) will eat of the caudate lobe (i.e., extra lobe) of their livers.”¹

¹ Transmitted by Al-Bukhārī, No. 6373.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of the Testimony of a Man’s Organs

عن أنس بن مالك - رضي الله عنه - قال:


It has been narrated that Anas Ibn Mâlik, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“One day the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled then said, 'Will you not ask me why I have smiled?' Then he said, '(It is because) I was astonished at a servant’s arguing with his Lord on the Day of Resurrection. He will say, 'O my Lord! Have You not promised that You will not do any injustice to me?' Allah will say, 'Yes, I have (promised you).' He will say, 'So I do not accept any testimony against me except (from something) from myself.' Allah will say, 'Am I not Sufficient as a Witness and (are) the honorable angels who write down (your deeds not sufficient as witnesses)?' He (PBUH) added, 'He (the man) will repeat these words (of argumentation)
again and again until a seal will be set on his mouth and his organs will speak about what he used to do (in worldly life). On that he will say (to his organs), 'Away with you! I was arguing for you!'”¹

¹ Transmitted by Al-Hâkim, No. 8778.
He (PBUH) Smiled because Everything Is Good on the Part of the Believer

عن صهيب - رضي الله عنه - قال:

» بينما رسول الله ﷺ جالس إذ ضحك فقال: « ألا تسألوني مما أضحك؟ » فقالوا: « ممّ تضححك؟ » قال: « عجبًا من أمر المؤمن
كله لـه خير: إن أصابه ما يحب حمد الله عليه فكان لـه خير
وإن أصابه ما يكره فصبر كان له خير وليس كل أحد أمره خير لـه
إلا المؤمن ». 

It has been narrated that Suhayb, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“While the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) was sitting he smiled and said, ‘Will you not ask me why I am smiling?’ They (the listeners) said, ‘Why are you smiling?’ He said, ‘I am astonished at the situation of the believer: all (his affairs) bring him good; if he is granted a thing that he likes, he praises Allah for it, and this is good for him; and if he is afflicted by a thing that he dislikes, he remains patient, and this is good for him (as well). Not all the affairs of a person bring him good except a believer.’”

1 Transmitted by Ad-Dārimī, No. 2776.
He (PBUH) Smiled because Sins Are Taken away by Virtue of Ablution


It has been narrated that  

`Uthmân Ibn `Affân, may Allah be pleased with him, called for water (to perform ablution). He rinsed his mouth and nose then washed his face three times and rubbed (by passing wet hands) over his head and the surface of his feet. After that he smiled then said to his companions, “Will you not ask me why I have smiled?” They said, “Why have you smiled, O Commander of the Believers?” He said, “I saw the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) (when he) called for water (in a place) near to this spot. He performed ablution as I have performed it then smiled. He then said (to his Companions), ‘Will you not ask me why I have smiled?’ They said, ‘Why have you smiled,
O Messenger of Allah?" He said, ‘If a servant (of Allah) calls for (water to perform) ablution and washes his face, Allah takes away every evil deed he has committed with his face. When he washes his arms, the (same thing) is done, and so is the case when he rubs (his wet hand) over his head.”¹

¹ Recorded in Majma`uz-Zawâ'id, No. 3311.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of Allah's Delight


It has been narrated that `Alî Ibn Rabî`ah said,

"I was present when `Alî (Ibn Abû Tâlib) had brought a mount to ride. When he put his foot in (its) stirrup, he said, 'In the Name of Allah'. When he mounted firmly on its back, he said 'Al-ḥamdu lillâh (Praise be to Allah)’ three times then said, {Glory to Him who has subjected this to us, and we could never have it (by our efforts). And verily, to Our Lord we indeed are to return!} (Qur'ân, Az-Zukhruf: 13-14) Then he said 'Al-ḥamdu lillâh' three times (and) 'Allâhu akbar (Allah is the Greatest)' three times,
(then he said,) 'Glory be to You! I have wronged myself, so forgive me, as no one forgives sins but You!' Then he smiled. I said, 'Why have you smiled, O Commander of the Believers?' He said, 'I saw the Prophet (PBUH) when he did what I have just done then **smiled**. I then said, 'Why have you smiled, O Messenger of Allah?' He said, 'Verily your Lord feels happy when a servant of His says, 'O my Lord! Forgive me my sins!' Allah then says, 'My servant realizes that no one forgives sins but I.'”

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1 Transmitted by Ibn Hibbân, No. 2698, and by others.

103
He (PBUH) Smiled when the Chapter of Al-Kawthar Had Been Revealed

عن أنس بن مالك - رضي الله عنه - قال:


زايد بن حجر في حديثه: بين أظهرنا في المسجد. وقال: "ما أحدث بعدك".

It has been narrated that Anas Ibn Mâlik, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

"One day the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) was sitting amongst us when he dozed off. He then raised his head smiling. We said, ‘Why have you smiled, O Messenger of Allah?’ He said, ‘A Sûrah (Chapter of the Qur’ân) has just been revealed to me,’ then he (PBUH) recited, ﴿In the Name of Allah, the Most..."
Beneficent, the Most Merciful. Verily, We have granted you (O Muḥammad) Al-Kawthar; therefore turn in prayer to your Lord and sacrifice (to Him only). For he who makes you angry (O Muḥammad), - he will be cut off (from every good thing in this world and in the Hereafter). (Qur'ān, Al-Kawthar, 1-3) Then he (PBUH) said, ‘Do you know what Al-Kawthar is?’ We said, ‘Allah and His Messenger know best.’ He (PBUH) said, ‘It is a river which my Lord, Glorified and Exalted be He, has promised me and there is abundant good in it. It is a cistern to which my followers will come on the Day of Resurrection. Its vessels are equal to the stars of heaven in number. A servant of them would be turned away (from the cistern), and upon that I would say, ‘O my Lord! He is one of my followers,’ and He would say, ‘You do not know what they (your followers) innovated (in Islam) after you.’”

Ibn Hujr added in (his version of this) hadīth: (1) “He (PBUH) was sitting amongst us in the mosque...” and (2) “He (Allah) said (to the Prophet), “(You do not know) what he innovated after you.”

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1 Transmitted by Muslim, No. 892, and by others.

2 i.e., Ibn Hujr’s version is different from the first one in two things: Firstly, the phrase “in the mosque” is added to the first sentence in the first version, as follows: “One day the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) was sitting amongst us in the mosque when he dozed off.” Secondly, “he” is mentioned instead of “they” in Allah’s statement that reads, “You do not know what they (your followers) innovated (in Islam) after you,” and this “he” refers to the servant who would be turned away from the cistern. (Translator)
He (PBUH) Smiled when `Umar Ibnul-Khattâb Entered upon Him


It has been narrated that Sa`d Ibn Abû Waqqâs, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“Once `Umar asked for permission to (enter upon) the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) when he (PBUH) had in his company some Qurayshî women who were talking to him and asking him for more (financial support) in loud voices. When `Umar asked for permission (to enter), the women got up (quickly) hurrying to screen themselves. Then the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) admitted him, and (when `Umar entered) the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) was smiling. `Umar said, ‘May Allah make you smile always, O Messenger of Allah!’ He (PBUH) said, ‘I am astonished at those (women) who were with me.”
As soon as they heard your voice, they hastened to screen themselves.' `Umar said, 'You have more right to be feared by them, O Messenger of Allah.' Then he said (addressing those women), 'O enemies of your own selves! Do you fear me and not the Messenger of Allah (PBUH)?' They replied, 'Yes, for you are a fearful and fierce man as compared with the Messenger of Allah (PBUH).' On that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said (to `Umar), 'By Him in Whose Hand my soul is, whenever Satan sees you taking a path, he follows a path other than yours.'”¹

¹ Transmitted by Al-Bukhârî, No. 3120, and by Muslim, the section dealing with “Umar’s merits”.

107
He (PBUH) Smiled because of Anas

قال أنس بن مالك - رضي الله عنه -: 
« كان رسول الله ﷺ من أحسن الناس خلقًا، فأرسلني يومًا لحاجة فقلت: « وَاللَّهُ لاَ أَذْهَبُ، وَفِي نفْسِي أَن أَذْهَبُ لَمْ أَمَرْنِي بِهِ نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ قال: « فُخْرِجْتُ، حَتَّى أُمِرْتُ عَلَى صِبْيَانٍ وَهُمْ يَلْعَبُونَ فِي السُّوقِ، فَإِذَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَبَضَ بِقَفَايَتِهِ مِن وَرَأِي فَنَظَرَتْ إِلَيْهِ وَهُوَ يَضْحكُ », فَقَالَ: « يَا أَنْسُ, أَذْهَبْ حَيْثُ أَمَرَتَكَ » قَالَ: « نِعْمَ, أَنَا أَذْهَبُ يَا رَسُولِ اللَّهِ » قَالَ أَنْسُ: « وَاللَّهُ لَكَ خَدْمَتُهُ سَبْعَ سَنَاتٍ أُوْ تَسْعَ سَنَانِ, مَا عَلِمْتَ قَال لَدَى شَيْءَ صَنَعتِ لمْ فَعَلْتَ كَذَا وَكَذَا, وَلَا لَشَيْءٍ تَرْكُتْ هَلَا فَعَلْتَ كَذَا وَكَذَا » ».

It has been narrated that Anas Ibn Mâlik, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“"The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) was one of the best well-mannered people. Once he sent me to do something (for him) and I said, “By Allah, I will not go,” yet in my mind (I decided) to go where the Prophet of Allah (PBUH) had ordered me (to go). Then I went out (and it happened that) I passed by some children who were playing in the market place. Just then the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) (came there and) caught me by the back of my neck from behind. I looked at him and he was smiling. He said, ‘O Unays, go where I have ordered you (to go).’ I said, ‘Yes, I am going, O Messenger of Allah.’”
Anas commented,

"By Allah, I served him for seven or nine years, and (during that time) he never said about a thing I did 'Why have you done such and such a thing,' nor did he ever say about a thing I did not do, 'May you do such and such a thing?"" \(^1\)

\(^1\) Transmitted by Abū Dāwūd, No. 4773.
عند عائشة - رضي الله عنها - زوج النبي ﷺ، حين قال لها:
أهل الإفك ما قالوا، فبرأهما منه، قال الزهري: وكلهم حدثني طائفة من حديثها، وبعضهم أوّل من بعض، وأثبت له اقتصاساً، وقد وعى عن كل واحد منهم الحديث الذي حدثني عن عائشة، وبعض حديثهم يصدق بعضاً، زعموا:

"أن عائشة قالت: "كان رسول الله ﷺ إذا أراد أن يخرج سفراً أقرع بين أزواجه، فأبتهج خرج سهمها خرج بها معه، فأقرع بينها في غزاة غزاة، فخرج سهمي فخرجت معه، بعد ما أنزل الحجاب، فأنا أحمل في هودج وأنزل فيه، فسنا حتى إذا فرغ رسول الله ﷺ من غزوة تلك وقف، ودفنا من المدينة، آذن ليلة بالرحيل، فقامت حنين آذنا بالرحيل، فمشيت حتى جاوزت الجيش، فلما قضيت شأني، أقبلت إلى الرحل، فلمست صديري، فإذا عقد لي من جزع أطفر قد انقطع، فرجعت فالتمست عقدي فحسبني ابتغاؤه، فقبل الذين يرحلون لني، فاحتملوا هودجي فرحلوه على بعيري الذي كنت أركب، وهم يحسبون أبي فيه، وكان النساء إذ ذاك خفافاً لم يقلقين، ولم يغشين اللحم، وإنما يأكلن العلقة من الطعام، فلم يستنكر القوم حين رفهوه تقل الهودج فاحتملوا، وكانت جارية حديثه السن، فبعثوا الجمل مساروا، ووجدت عقدي بعد ما استمر الجيش، فجئت منزلهم وليس فيه أحد، فأمسكت منزله الذي كنت به، فظننت أنهم سيقدوني فيرجعون إلي، فيننا أنا
جالسة غلبتني عيناي فتمت، وكان صفوان بن المعطيل السلمي ثم الذكواني من وراء الجيش، فأصبح عند منزله، فرأى سواد إنسان نائم فاتنان، وكان يراي قبل الحجاب، فاستيقظت باسترجاعه، حين أناخ راحلته، فوطئ يدها فركبتها، فانطلق يقود بِي الراحلة، حتى أتينا الجيش بعد ما نزلوا معراسين في نحر الظهيرة، فهلك من هكذا، وكان الذي تولى الإفك عبد الله بن أبي ابن سلول، فقدمنا المدينة، فاشتككت بها شهرًا، يفيضون من قول أصحاب الإفك، ويرجع في وجي أني لا أرى من النبي ﷺ اللطف الذي كنت أرى منه حين أمضى، إما يدخل فيسلم، ثم يقول: «كيف تيكم؟». لا أشعر بشيء من ذلك حتى فقهته، فخرجت أنا وأم مسطح قبل المناصع، متقزِّرُنا، لا نخرج إلا ليلًا إلى ليل، وذلك قبل أن نتخذ الكفن قريبًا من بيوتنا، وأمرنا أمر العرب الأول في البرية، أو في التنزة، فأتقلت أنا وأم مسطح بنت أبي رُهَمّ نمثي، فعثرت في مرطها، فقالت: «تعس مسطح!»، فقلت لها: «يُبِسَ ما قالت، أتسين رجلا شهد بدرًا؟»، فقالت: «يا هتاه ألم تسمعين ما قالوا؟»، فأخبرتني يقول أهل الإفك، فاقددت مرضاً إلى مرضي، فلما رجعت إلى بيتها، دخل علي رسول الله ﷺ، فقلت: «كيف تيكم؟». فقالت: «انذن لي إلى أبيوي»، قالت: «وأنا حينئذ أريد أن أستيقن الخبر من قبلهما، فذن لي رسول الله ﷺ، فأتبت أبيوي، فقالت لأمي: «ما يحدث به الناس؟»، فقالت: «يا بنية، هوني على نفسك الشأن، فوالله يلقام كنا فاصفةٌ أمةٌ خطوة عند رجل يحبها، ولها ضرائر، إلا أكثرن عليها»، فقالت: «سبحان الله، ولقد يحدث الناس بهذا؟» قالت: «فتبث الليلة حتَّى أصبحث، لا يرقاني لي دمع، ولا أكتحل بنوم، ثم أصبحت فدعا رسول الله ﷺ على
بن أبي طالب وأسامة بن زيد، حين استلبت الوحي، يستشيرهما في فراق أهله، فأما أسامة فأشار عليه بالذي يعلم في نفسه من الود لهم، فقال أسامة: "اهلک يا رسول الله، ولا نعلم والله إلا خيراً"، وأما علي بن أبي طالب فقال: "يا رسول الله، لم يضيء الله عليك، والناسا سواها كثير، وسل الجارية تصدقك"، فدعا رسول الله بريرة، فقال: "يا بريرة، هل رأيت فيها شيئاً يريبك؟" فقالت بريرة: "لا والذي بعثك بالحق، إن رأيت منها أمرًا أغمضه عليها أكثر من أنها جارية حديثة السن، تنام عن الجبين، فسألت إليها فتأكله"، فقال رسول الله: "من يعذرني من رجل بلغني أذاه في أهلي، فولاه ما علمت على أهلي إلا خيراً، وقد ذكرنا رجلاً ما علمت عليه إلا خيراً، وما كان يدخل إلا معي". فقال سعد بن معاذ رضي الله عنه - فقال: "يا رسول الله، أنا والله أعذرك منه: إن كان من الأوس ضربنا عنقه، وإن كان من إخواننا من الخزرج أمرتنا ففعلنا فيه أمرك". فقال سعد بن عبادة - رضي الله عنه - وهو سيد الخزرج، وكان قبل ذلك رجلاً صاحبًا، ولكن احتملته الحمية، فقال: "كذبت لعمر الله لا تتقله، ولا تقدر على ذلك"، فقال أسد بن الحضير - رضي الله عنه - فقال: "كذبت لعمر الله، والله لنقلته، فإنك منافق تجادل عن المنافقين"، فثار الحيّان الأوس والخزرج، حتى هموا ورسول الله على المنبر، فنزل فخفضهم، حتى سكتوا وسكت، وبكيت يومي لا يرقا لي دمع ولا اكتحل بنموم، فأصبح عندي أبواي، قد بكيت ليتين ويومناً، حتى أظن أن البكاء فالق كبري"، وقالت: "فبينا هما جالسان عندي وأنا أبيكي، إذ أستأذنت"
امرأة من الأنصار فأذنت لها، فجلس تبكي معي، فيبنا نحن كذلك إذ دخل رسول الله ﷺ، فجلس ولم يجلس عندي من يوم قبل في ما قيل قبلها، وقد مكث شهراً لا يوجي إليه في شأني شيء، قالت: فتشهد، ثم قال: «يا عائشة، فإنه يبغي عفك كما نكذا، فإن كنت بريئة فسبيرك الله، وإن كنت ألممت بشيء فاستغفري الله وتوبي إليه، فإن العبد إذا اعترف بذنبه ثم تاب تاب الله عليه». فلما قضى رسول الله ﷺ مقالته قلص دمعي حتى ما أحس منه قطرة، وقلت لأبي: «أجب عنى رسول الله ﷺ فيما قال»، قال: «وأيما أدرى ما أقول لرسول الله ﷺ» فقالت لأمي: «أجيب عنى رسول الله ﷺ» فيما قال، قالت: «وأيما أدرى ما أقول لرسول الله ﷺ»، قال: «وأيما أدرى ما أقول لرسول الله ﷺ»، وقالت: «وأيما جارية حديثة السن لا أقرأ كثيراً من القرآن»، فقالت: «إني والله لقد علمت أنكم سمعتم ما يحدث به الناس، ووقر في أنفسكم وصدقتم به، ونحن قلتم لكم إني بريئة، والله يعمل إني لبريئة، لا تصدقوني بذلك، ونحن اعترفت لكم بأمر، والله يعمل إني بريئة، لتصدقني، والله ما أحيد لي ولكم مثلاً إلا أبا يوسف إذ قال: "فَسَيْرُ جَمِيلٌ وَاللَّهُ أَمْسَعَانُ عَلَّمَنَا مَا تَصَفَّقُونَ" [يوسف: 18]» ثم تحولت على فراشي، وأنا أرجو أن يبرئني الله، ولكن والله ما ظنت أن ينزل في شأني وحياً، ولننا أحرق في نفسى من أن يتكلم بالقرآن في أمري، ولكنني كنت أرجو أن يرى رسول الله ﷺ في النوم رؤيا يبرئني الله، فواعظ جمالي لمجلسه، ولا خرج أحد من أهل البيت، حتى أنزل عليه الولي، فأأخذه ما كان يأخذه من البراءة، حتى إنه ليتذكر منه مثل الجمالي من العرق في يوم شان، فلما سري عن رسول الله ﷺ وهو يضحك، فكان أول كلمة تكلم بها أن قال لي: «يا عائشة، احمدي
الله، فقد برأك الله». فقالت لي أمي: «قومي إلى رسول الله»، فقلت: «لا والله لا أقوم إليه، ولا أُحْمَد إلا الله»، فنزل الله تعالى: 

( إن الذين جئوا فلأفاك عصبة ومكَّت ) [النور: 11] الآيات، فلما أنزل الله هذا في رأيت، قال أبو بكر الصديق - رضي الله عنه -:

وكان ينفق على مسطح بن أثاثة لقرابته منه: «والله لا أُنفَق على مسطح شيئاً أبداً، بعد ما قال لعائشة» فنزل الله تعالى: ( ولَا يَتَأَتَّل اْوَلَوْ أَلْفَشِ مِنْ كُرْمٍ وَأَلْسَنَةٍ أَن يُؤْتَواٰهُ إِلَى قِوْلِهِ: أَلَا حَمِيدٌ أَن يَغْفِرُ اللَّهُ لُكْمَرَ وَاللَّهُ عَفُوٌّ رَحِيمٌ ) [النور: 22] قال أبو بكر: «بلى والله إنني لأحب أن يغفر الله لي» قرجع إلى مسطح الذي كان يجري عليه. وكان رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم زينب بنت جحش عن أمر، فقال: «يا زينب، ما علمت؟ ما رأيت؟» فقالت: «يا رسول الله، أحمي سمعي وبصرى، والله ما علمت عليها إلا خيراً» قالـت:

( وهي التي كانت تساميني، فعضمها الله بالورة ».

(A hadith) has been narrated on the authority of `A’ishah (the Prophet’s wife), may Allah be pleased with her, concerning (the incident) when the proponents of false heinous accusation (ifk) said what they said against her and (Allah) revealed her innocence. Az-Zuhri said (in this concern): All (narrators of this hadith) have told me about her hadith. Some of them are heedful than others and their narration is more authenticated than (that of others). I know thoroughly what each one of them has said of the hadith attributed to `A’ishah, and their narrations attest to one another. They have stated that `A’ishah said,
“Whenever the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) intended to go on a journey, he would draw lots amongst his wives and would take with him the one upon whom the lot would fall. During an expedition of his, he drew lots amongst us and the lot fell upon me. Thus, I went out with him (and that was) after (Allah) had decreed that women should use veils. I was carried in a howdah (on the camel) and I would be dismounted while being still in it. The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) was finished with his expedition and (decided to) return home. When we approached Madīnah, the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) ordered us to proceed at night. I got up when the command for the march was given and moved on until I went out of (the encampments of) the army and after relieving myself I came to my place. I touched my chest and found that my necklace, which had been made of beads brought from Azfār (in Yemen), had been broken. I retraced my steps to search for my necklace and this detained me there. Those who (were responsible for) saddling my ride carried my howdah on my camel which I used to ride and marched on (without me), as they thought that I was in it. During those days women were light and did not wear much flesh, as they ate less food. So, those who carried my howdah did not perceive its weight when they placed it upon the camel, for I was a young girl at that time. So they drove the camel and set out. I found my necklace after the army had marched. Then I came to their camp and found nobody, so I went to the place where I used to stay, thinking that they would discover my absence and come back to
search for me. While I was sitting (in that state), I felt sleepy and slept.

“Safwân Ibnul-Muʿattal As-Sulamî Adh-Dhakwânî was behind the army and reached my abode in the morning. He saw a sleeping person (meaning herself), so he came to me, and he used to see me before veiling. I got up when I heard him saying *istirjâ*¹ (out of astonishment). He made his camel kneel down then got down from his camel and put his leg on the front legs of the camel and then I rode and sat over it.² Safwân set out (walking), leading the camel (by the rope) until we reached the army whose (members) had halted to take rest at midday. Then whoever was meant for destruction, fell into destruction,³ and the leader of (those who spread) the false heinous accusation (*ifk*) was `Abdullâh Ibn Ubayy Ibn Salûl.

“After that we returned to Madinah and I became ill for one month while the people were spreading the forged statements of the proponents of the *ifk*. During my ailment I was feeling as if I were not receiving the usual kindness which I used to receive from the Prophet (PBUH) whenever I got sick.

¹ *Istirjâ* is to say, “*Innâ lil-lâhi wa innâ ilayhi râjiʿân* (Truly, to Allah we belong and to Him we shall return)”. (Translator)

² It is worth mentioning that in some narration of Muslim, `Āʾishah, may Allah be pleased with her, said, “By Allah, he did not speak to me a word and I did not hear a word from him except his *istirjâ*.” (Translator)

³ By this she refers to those people who harbored doubts about her and Safwân and accused them falsely as regards their decency. (Translator)
(Unusually,) he would come, greet me, and say, 'How is that (girl)?' I was unaware of what was being circulated until I recovered from my ailment and went out with Umm Mistah to the Manâsi' where we used to relieve ourselves. We used to not go (to answer the call of nature) except from night to night and that was before we had lavatories near to our houses. And this habit of ours was similar to the habit of the old Arabs in the open country. Thus, I and Umm Mistah Bint Abû Ruhm went out walking. She stumbled because of her long dress and on that she said, 'May Mistah be ruined!' I said, 'You have said a bad word! Are you abusing a man who took part in (the battle of) Badr?' She said, 'Did you not hear what they said?' Then she told me the rumors of the proponents of ifîk. Therefore, my sickness was aggravated.

"When I returned home, the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) came to me, greeted me, then said, 'How is that (girl)?' I said, 'Allow me to go to my parents,' as I wanted to make sure of the news through them. The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) allowed me, and I went to my parents and asked my mother, 'What are the people saying (about me)?' She said, 'O my daughter, do not worry much about this matter. By Allah, never is there a charming woman loved by her husband who has other wives, but they would forge

1 Mistah Ibn Uthâthah was one of those who indulged in that matter, as will be indicated in the end of this narration. (Translator)
false news about her.' I said, 'Glory be to Allah! Are the people really taking about such a thing?'

“That night I kept on weeping and could not sleep until morning. In the morning the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) called `Alî Ibn Abû Tâlib and Usâmah Ibn Zayd when he saw that no Divine Revelation (concerning a clarification of that matter) had been delayed (for some time). (He wanted) to consult them about divorcing his wife (meaning herself). Usâmah said what he knew of the good reputation of his wives and added, 'O Messenger of Allah, (keep) you wife, for, by Allah, we know nothing (about her) but good.' `Alî Ibn Abû Tâlib, however, said, 'O Messenger of Allah, Allah has not imposed restrictions on you, and there are many women other than her. You may also ask the female-servant (Barîrah) and she will tell you the truth.' On that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) called Barîrah and said, 'O Barîrah, have you ever seen any thing which roused your suspicions about her?' Barîrah said, 'No, by Allah Who has sent you with the truth, I have never seen in her anything faulty except that she is an immature girl who sometimes sleeps and leaves the dough for the goats to eat.'

“On that day the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) ascended (the pulpit) and requested that somebody support him in punishing `Abdullâh Ibn Ubayy Ibn Salûl. The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said, ‘Who will support me to punish that person (`Abdullâh) who has hurt me by slandering (the reputation of) my wife? By Allah, I know nothing about my wife but
good. Also, they (the proponents of ifk) have mentioned (in their accusation) a person about whom I know nothing but good, and he never entered my house except in my company.' Sa'd Ibn Mu'adh got up and said, 'O Messenger of Allah, by Allah, I will relieve you from him. If that man is from (the tribe of) Aws, then we will behead him, and if he is from our brothers, the Khazraj, then order us (concerning him), and we shall fulfill your order.' On that Sa'd Ibn 'Ubâdah, the chief of the Khazraj, got up, and before this incident, he had been a pious man, but, motivated by his zeal (for his tribe), he said (to Sa'd Ibn Mu'adh), 'By Allah, you have told a lie. You cannot kill him, and you will never be able to do that.' Usayd Ibnul-Hadîr got up and said (to Sa'd Ibn 'Ubâdah), 'By Allah, you have told a lie, and by Allah, we shall kill him. You are a hypocrite who defends hypocrites.' On that the two tribes of Aws and Khazraj became aggrivated and were about (to fight each other), while the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) was on the pulpit. He (PBUH) got down and quieted them until they became silent, and he kept quiet (as well).

"On that day I wept so much that neither did my tears stop nor could I sleep. In the morning my parents were with me and I had been weeping for two nights and a day, to the extent that I thought my liver would burst because of weeping. While they were sitting with me and I was weeping, an Anşârî woman asked my permission to enter, and I allowed her in. She sat down (and started) weeping with me.
In the meantime, the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) came and sat down, and he had not sat with me since the day they said what they said (against me). No Revelation regarding my case was sent down to him for a month. He said *tashahhud*\(^1\) then said, 'O 'A’ishah, I have been informed such and such (things) about you. If you are innocent, then Allah will (soon) reveal your innocence, and if you have committed a sin, then repent to Allah and ask Him to forgive you, for when a servant (of Allah) confesses his sin then repents, Allah accepts his repentance.' When the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) finished his speech, my tears ceased completely and not even a single drop remained of them. I said to my father, 'Answer the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) on my behalf concerning what he has said,' but he said, 'By Allah, I do not know what to say to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH).’ I said to my mother, 'Answer the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) on my behalf concerning what he has said,' but she said, 'By Allah, I do not know what to say to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH).’ I was then a young girl and was not well-read in the Qur’ân. I said, 'I know, by Allah, that you have listened to what the people are saying and that it has been planted in your minds and you have taken it as a fact. If I tell you that I am innocent, and Allah knows that I am innocent, you will not believe me; and if I confess to you falsely (that I am guilty of the) matter (in

\(^1\) Here *tashahhud* is meant for the *shahâdatân*: to testify that there is no god but Allah and that Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allah. (Translator)

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question), and Allah knows that I am innocent, you will believe me. By Allah, I do not find a situation similar to my situation with you except (that of) Yūsuf’s father (i.e., Ya’qūb [Jacob]) who said, \(\text{So (for me) patience is most fitting against that which you assert and it is Allah (Alone) whose help can be sought.}\) (Qur’ān, Yūsuf: 18) Then I turned to the other side of my bed hoping that Allah would prove my innocence. Yet, by Allah, I never thought that Allah would send down Divine Revelation in my case, as I considered myself too inferior to be talked of in the Qur’ān.

“I had hoped that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) might have a dream (in which) Allah would declare my innocence. By Allah, the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) had not got up and nobody had left the house before the Divine Revelation was sent down to him (PBUH). (Meanwhile,) the same state, which would overtake him (on receiving Revelation), overtook him then; he was sweating so much that the drops of sweat were dropping like pearls (though) it was a (cold) wintry day. When that state of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) was over, he smiled and the first words he said after that were, ‘O `Ā’ishah, praise Allah, for Allah has declared your innocence.’ My mother said (to me), ‘Go to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH).’ I replied, ‘By Allah, I will not go to him and will not praise but Allah.’

“Almighty Allah revealed (concerning this case), \(\text{Verily! They who spread the slander are a gang among you...}\) (Qur’ān, An-Nûr: 11) (to the ends of)
the verses (in question). When Allah declared my innocence in these (verses), Abû Bakr As-Siddîq (‘Â’ishah’s father), who used to provide for Mistâh Ibn Uthâthah because he was a relative of his, said, ‘By Allah, I will never provide Mistâh with anything because of what he said about ‘Â’ishah.’ But Almighty Allah revealed, ‘And let not those who are good and wealthy among you swear not to help their kinsmen, those in need and those who left their homes in Allah’s Cause. Let them forgive and overlook. Do you not wish that Allah should forgive you? Verily! Allah is Oft-forgiving, Most Merciful.’ (Qur’ân, An-Nûr: 22) (After that) Abû Bakr said, ‘Yes, by Allah! I like that Allah should forgive me,’ and thus he resumed giving Mistâh what he used to give him before.

“(Before that) the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) had asked Zaynab Bint Jahsh (i.e., the Prophet’s wife) about me, saying, ‘O Zaynab, what do you know and what did you see?’ She replied, ‘O Messenger of Allah, I would protect my hearing and my sight (i.e., I would not claim hearing or seeing what I did not hear or see). By Allah, I know nothing but good about her.’ She (Zaynab) used to compete with me (concerning their relation with and position to the Prophet), yet Allah protected her (from maliciousness) by virtue of the piety (He had granted her).”
He (PBUH) Smiled because of the Story of Tamîm Ad-Dârî

"He (PBUH) smiled because of the story of Tamîm Ad-Dârî."
“Once I heard the announcer of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) announcing that prayer would be observed in congregation. So I set out and observed prayer along with the Messenger of Allah (PBUH). When the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) finished his prayer, he sat on the pulpit smiling and said, ‘Every person should keep sitting at his (or her) place.’ He then said, ‘Do you know why I have made you assemble?’ They said, ‘Allah and His Messenger know best.’ He said, ‘Verily, I have not made you assemble for exhortation or for a warning, but I have kept you together here (to tell you that) Tamīm Ad-Dārī – a Christian who came (to me), swore allegiance (to me), and confessed Islam – told me something which agrees with what I told you about Ad-Dajjāl (Antichrist). He narrated to me that he sailed in a ship along with thirty men from (Banū) Lakhm and (Banū) Judhām. They were tossed by waves in the sea for a month then those (waves) took them (near) an island at the time of sunset. They sat in a small side-boat and entered that island. There they met a beast with long thick hair. They said, ‘Woe to you! What (can) you be?’ It (the beast) said, ‘I am Al-Jassāsah. Go to this person in this monastery. He is much eager to know about you.’ He (the narrator) said, ‘When it named a person for us, we were afraid of it lest it should be a devil. Then we went on hastily until we entered that monastery and found the most muscular person we had ever seen. He was there with his hands tied to his neck...’ and he (the Prophet) mentioned (the rest of) the story (where he said that) he (that person) asked them (those people) about the date-
palm trees of Baysân, about (the spring of) Zughar, and about the unlettered Prophet. He (that person) said (to them), ‘I am Al-Masîh (i.e., Al-Masîh Ad-Dajjâl; Antichrist) and would be soon permitted to get out.’ The Prophet (PBUH) said, ‘Behold! He (Ad-Dajjâl) is in Ash-Shâm\(^1\) sea (Mediterranean Sea) or the Yemen sea (Arabian Sea). Nay, he is in the east,’\(^2\) (saying that) twice and he pointed with his hand toward the east."

She (Fâtîmah Bint Qays) said, “I preserved this (narration) in my mind from the Messenger of Allah (PBUH).”\(^3\)

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\(^1\) Ash-Shâm: The region now covering Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. (Translator)
\(^2\) It is mentioned in Fathul-Barî, in the commentaries on the hadîth dealing with the story of Al-Jassâsah, that perhaps the Prophet (PBUH) meant by this “nay” to make the whereabouts of Ad-Dajjâl ambiguous. (Translator)
\(^3\) Transmitted by Abû Dâwûd, No. 4326, and Muslim has mentioned the same story in the section dealing with the story of Al-Jassâsah.
He (PBUH) Smiled when a Verse Was Revealed

عن الحسن - رضي الله عنه - في قول الله - عز وجل - : قال تعالى: { إنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا } قال: { خِرْجُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُوماً مسِرِّورًا وهو يضحِك وهو يقول: \"لَنْ يُغْلِبَ عَسْرٌ يُسْرًا\", إن مَعَ العَسْرِ يُسْرًا إِنْ مَعَ العَسْرِ يُسْرًا\".}

It has been narrated that concerning the verse reading, \(\text{So verily, with the hardship, there is relief}\),\(^1\) Al-Hasan, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

\"Once the Prophet (PBUH) went out and he was happy and smiling while saying, \"One hardship will never overcome two reliefs. Verily, with hardship, there is relief. Verily, with the hardship, there is relief.\"\(^2\)\"

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1 Qur'an, Ash-Sharh: 5)

2 The Prophet (PBUH) mentioned the sentence \"Verily, with hardship, there is relief\" twice just as it is mentioned in the chapter of Ash-Sharh (verse No. 5 and verse No. 6); i.e., there is one hardship with two reliefs, so one hardship cannot overcome two reliefs. This is what the Prophet (PBUH) meant by his words, \"One hardship will never overcome two reliefs.\" (Translator)

3 Transmitted by Al-Hâkim in Al-Mustadrak, the section dealing with cleaving the Prophet's chest.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of Salmâ and Abû Râfi`.


It has been narrated that `À’ishah, the Prophet’s wife, may Allah be pleased with her, said,

“Salmâ, the mawlâh (freed-slave) of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) and the wife of Abû Râfi`, (also) the mawlâh (freed-slave) of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH), came to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) and asked for permission (to let her enter upon him, and she told him that) Abû Râfi` had beaten her. The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) asked Abû Râfi`, ‘What is wrong with you? (Why have you beaten) her, O Abû Râfi`?’ He said, ‘She annoys me, O Messenger of Allah.’ The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said, ‘How
have you annoyed him, O Salmâ? She said, ‘O Messenger of Allah, I have caused no annoyance to him. But he made hadath (here “passed wind”) while performing prayer so I said to him, ‘O Abû Râfî`, the Messenger of Allah has ordered Muslims that if any one of them passes wind he must perform ablution (before performing prayer).’ However, he beat me.’ Thereupon the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled (for a while) then said, ‘O Abû Râfî`, she did not tell you except what is good (and true).”

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1 Majma’uz-Zawâ’id, the section dealing with performing ablution after passing wind.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of Khālid’s Words

عن عائشة - رضي الله عنها - :
« أن رفاعة القرظي طلق امرأته فبت طلاقها، فتزوجها بعده
عبد الرحمن بن الزبير، فجاءت النبي ﷺ فقالت: «يا رسول الله،
إنه كتبت عند رفاعة فطلقتها آخر ثلاث تطليقات، فتزوجها بعده عبد
الرحمن بن الزبير، وإنه وأبيه لما معه يا رسول الله إلا مثل هذه
الهدبة » ، لهببة أخذتها من جلبابها، قال: « وأبو بكر جالس عند
النبي ﷺ، وابن سعيد بن العاص جالس بباب الحجرة ليؤذن له » ،
فطفق خالد بنادي: « أبا بكر! يا أبا بكر! ألا تزجر هذه عما تجهر
به عند رسول الله ﷺ؟ » ، وما يزيد رسول الله ﷺ على التسميم، ثم
قال: « لعلك تريدين أن ترجعي إلى رفاعة؟ لا حتى تذوقي عسيلته
ويذوق عسلتك » ».

It has been narrated that ʿAʾishah, may Allah be pleased with her, said (that)

Rifā`ah Al-Qurāzī divorced his wife irrevocably then ʿAbdur-Rahman Ibnuz-Zubayr married her. She came to the Prophet (PBUH) and said, “O Messenger of Allah, I was Rifā`ah’s wife and he divorced me the last (of the) three (permitted) divorces. Then I married ʿAbdur-Rahman Ibnuz-Zubayr who, by Allah, has only something like this fringe,” (and she then showed) a fringe she had taken from her garment (meaning he was impotent). During that Abû Bakr was sitting with the Prophet (PBUH) and
(Khâlid) Ibn Sa`îd Ibnul-`Âs was sitting at the door of the room (waiting) until he would be permitted (to enter). Khâlid (heard her statement, so he) called out, “O Abû Bakr! O Abû Bakr! Why do you not stop this (woman) from saying such (things) openly before the Messenger of Allah (PBUH)?” The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) did nothing but smiled, then he said (to the woman), “Perhaps you want to return to (i.e., remarry) Rîfâ`ah? You cannot (do that) unless you have a complete sexual relation with him (i.e., `Abdur-Rahmân).”¹

¹ Transmitted by Al-Bukhârî, No. 5734, and by Muslim, No. 3513.
عن عبد الله بن عباس - رضي الله عنهما - يحدث، قال:

It has been narrated that `Abdullāh Ibn `Abbās, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“I wanted to ask `Umar Ibnul-Khattāb about a verse, but I waited for one year before asking him because I had a (reverential) awe of him. Then he went out for Hajj (pilgrimage) and I accompanied him. On the return journey and when we were on
some part of the way he turned toward an arâk tree\(^1\) to relieve himself. I waited for him until he finished then I walked along with him and said, ‘O Commander of the Believers, who are the two (ladies) from among the wives of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) who helped each other against him?’\(^2\) He said, ‘They were `Â‘îshah and Hafsah.’ I said to him, ‘By Allah, I have intended to ask you about this matter for one year but I could not (do that) because I have a (reverential) awe of you.’ He said, ‘Do not do that. If you think that I have (any) knowledge (regarding a certain matter), ask me about it, and if I know that, I will inform you.’ Then `Umar said (narrating what he knew about that matter),

“By Allah, during the (pre-Islamic period of) ignorance we had no consideration for women until Almighty Allah revealed about them what He revealed and appointed for them what He appointed. It so happened that I was thinking about some matter and my wife said, ‘I wish you had done such and such.’ I said to her, ‘You have nothing to do with this, and you should not feel disturbed in a matter that I want (to do).’ She said to me, ‘How strange you are, O son of Al-Khattab! You do not like (anyone) to answer you back, whereas your daughter (Hafsah, the Prophet’s wife) would talk back to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) until he would spend the day in

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\(^1\) Arâk tree is a long, soft, and green tree that has numerous leaves and branches, and the latter are used as siwâk (cleaning stick for teeth). (Translator)

\(^2\) You may read the first verses in the chapter of At-Tarih (No. 66) where the story of these two wives is mentioned. (Translator)
anger.' I took hold of my cloak and went out until I entered upon Hafṣah and said to her, 'O daughter, (I have been told that) that you answer back to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) until he would spend the day in anger.' Hafṣah said, 'By Allah, we (his wives) do answer him back.' I said, 'You should beware that I warn you against the punishment of Allah and the wrath of His Messenger (PBUH). O daughter, you should not be deluded by one whose beauty and the love of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) for her have enthralled her (meaning ʿĀʾishah).’ Then I left and entered upon Umm Salamah because of my relationship with her,¹ and I talked to her. Umm Salamah said to me, ‘How strange you are, O son of Al-Khattâb! You interfere in every matter to the extent that you (now) want to interfere between the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) and his wives.’ This (her words) upset me so much that I refrained from (saying) what I wanted (to say), so I went out of her (apartment). I had a friend from the Anṣâr: whenever I was absent (from the company of the Prophet) he would bring me the news (of the Prophet), and whenever he was absent I would bring him (such) news. At that time we dreaded a king of Ghassân; we were informed that he intended to attack us, and thus our minds were haunted by him. My Anṣârī friend came (to me) and knocked at the door, saying ‘Open it! Open it!’ I said, ‘Has the Ghassânî (king)

¹Because ʿUmar’s mother was a parental cousin of Umm Salamah, and both of them were from Banū Makhzûm. (Translator)
come?’ He said, ‘(It is) more serious than that. The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) has separated himself from his wives.’ I said, ‘Let the nose of Hafsah and (that of) ‘A’ishah be covered with dust.’ I then took hold of my cloth and went out until I came when the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) was in his attic to which he climbed by means of a ladder, and a black servant of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) was sitting at the end of the ladder. I said, ‘This is ‘Umar,’ and I was permitted (to meet the Prophet). I narrated this news to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) and when I reached the news concerning Umm Salamah, the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled. He was lying on a mat and there was nothing between him and it, under his head there was a pillow made of leather and stuffed with fibers, at his feet there was a heap of (some) tree leaves (of a kind meant for dyeing), and near his head some hides were hung. I saw the marks of the mat on the side of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH), so I wept. He said, ‘Why are you weeping?’ I said, ‘O Messenger of Allah, the Khusrau and the Caesar (enjoy) what they have (of luxurious life), (whereas) you, the Messenger of Allah, (are suffering such a hard life).’ The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said, ‘Do you not like that they (being disbelievers) should have worldly (riches and pleasures) and you (being Muslim) have (the delight of) the Hereafter?’”¹

¹ Transmitted by Muslim, No. 3676.

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He (PBUH) Smiled when `Abdullâh Ibnuz-Zubayr and `Abdullâh Ibn Ja`far Swore Allegiance to Him

عن هشام بن عروة عن أبيه: «أن عبد الله بن الزبير وعبد الله بن جعفر بابا النبي ﷺ، وهما ابنا سبع سنين وإن رسول الله ﷺ لما رآهما تبسم، وبسط يده فباعهما».

It has been narrated on the authority of Hishâm Ibn `Urwah on the authority of his father that

`Abdullâh Ibnuz-Zubayr and `Abdullâh Ibn Ja`far swore allegiance to the Prophet (PBUH) when they were seven years old. And when the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) saw them he smiled and stretched his hands (to them) and they both pledged allegiance to him.¹

¹ Transmitted by Al-Ḥâkim, No. 6465.
He (PBUH) Smiled when the Ansâr Stood in His Way

عن المسور بن مَخْرَمَةّ - رضي الله عنه - قال:

سمعت الأنصار أن أبا عبيدة قدم بمال من قبل البحرين فوفقاً مع رسول الله ﷺ صلاة الله ﷺ وسلام انصطف رسول الله ﷺ تعرضوا لـه، فلما رأهم تبسم وقال: "لعلكم سمعتم أن أبا عبيدة بن الجراح قدم وقدم بمال؟" قالوا: "أجل يا رسول الله" فقال: "أبشر وأملوا خيراً فوالله ما الفقر أخشى عليكم ولكن إذا صبّت عليكم الدنيا فتنافستموها كما تنافسها من كان قبلكم".

It has been narrated that Al-Miswar Ibn Makhramah, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

"The Ansâr heard that Abû `Ubaydah had arrived with (items of) property from Bahrain. They (performed) the Subh (Morning) Prayer with the Messenger of Allah (PBUH), and when the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) finished (the prayer), they stood in his (way). On seeing them he (PBUH) smiled and said, 'Perhaps you have heard that Abû `Ubaydah Ibnul-Jarrâh has arrived with (items of) property?' They said, 'Yes, O Messenger of Allah.' He said, 'Be cheerful and expect good. By Allah, it is not poverty that I fear for you, but (I fear that) if worldly (pleasures and riches should) be poured upon you (i.e., given to you in abundance,) you (may) compete with one another for them as those who were before you competed with one another for them.'"¹

¹ Majma’uz-Zawa’d, the section dealing with those to whom worldly pleasures are given in abundance.
He (PBUH) Smiled when He Saw His Uncle Al-`Abbâs

عن أبي جعفر محمد بن علي بن الحسين، عن أبيه قال:

It has been narrated on the authority of Abû Ja`far Muḥammad Ibn `Alî Ibnul-Husayn that his father said,

"Once Al-`Abbâs Ibn `Abdul-Muttalib came to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) while wearing a (fancy) garment. Also, he had two braids and was white-skinned, so the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled when he saw him (coming). Al-`Abbâs said, ‘O Messenger of Allah, why have you smiled? May Allah make you smile (always)!’ He (PBUH) said, ‘I have admired the beauty of the Prophet's (paternal) uncle.’ Al-`Abbâs said, ‘What is (the sign of) beauty in men?’ He (PBUH) said, ‘(It is represented by their) tongue.’"\

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1 The Prophet (PBUH) meant by “tongue” what goes out of it of truthful, faithful, and wise speech, and the like. And, Allah knows best. (Translator)  
2 Transmitted by Al-Hâkim, No. 5424.
He (PBUH) Smiled when Allah Responded to His Invocation

عن عبد الرحمن بن أبي عمّرة الأنصاري، عن أبيه - رضي الله عنه - قال: «كنا مع النبي ﷺ في غزوة، فأصاب الناس مخمصة شديدة، فاستأذننا رسول الله ﷺ في نهر بعضاً ظهرهم فقال عمر: "يا رسول الله، كيف بنا إذا لقينا عدونا جياعاً رجاءً؟ ولكن إن رأيت يا رسول الله، أن تدعوا الناس بقية أرودتهم". فجاوزوا به يجيء الرجل بالحفنة من الطعام وفوق ذلك، وكان أعلاهم الذي جاء بالصاع من التمر، فجمعه على نطقه، ثم دعا الله بما شاءه أن يدعو، ثم دعا الناس بأعيتهم، فما بقي في الجيش وعاء إلا مملوء وبقي مثله، فضحك رسول الله ﷺ حتى بدأ نذره، ثم قال: "أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله، وأشهد أنني رسول الله، وأشهد عند الله لا يلقيه عبد مؤمن بهما إلا حجبتاه عن النار يوم القيامة".

It has been narrated on the authority of `Abdur-Rahmân Ibn Abû `Amrah Al-Ansârî that his father said,

“We were with (PBUH) on (the occasion of) some battle when the people were afflicted by severe food shortage. They asked the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) to allow them to slaughter some of their camels but `Umar said, ‘O Messenger of Allah, what would (be the case) with us if we meet our enemy in (this) state of hunger and walking on foot (as the mounts would be slaughtered)? But if you see (i.e., agree with me), O Messenger of Allah, you may call people (to bring)
the rest of their provisions.’ (The Prophet agreed) so they brought those (remaining provisions). A man would bring a handful of food or something bigger than that, and the best of them would bring a sâ` (about three kilograms) of dates. He (PBUH) collected (all) that on a leather rug then invoked Allah with whatever He wanted him to invoke (Him with). After that he called upon the people (to bring) their vessels, and each vessel in the army was filled up and an equal quantity (of food) remained (in addition to that). Thereupon the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled until his molar teeth became visible, then he said, ‘I testify that there is no god but Allah, and I testify that I am the Messenger of Allah. I also bear witness that no believing servant meets Allah with these two (testifications of faith) except that they will screen him (with Allah’s permission) from Hell-fire on the Day of Resurrection.’”¹

¹ Recorded in Sahih Ibn Hibân, No. 221.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of
What `Adiyy Ibn Hâtim At-Tâ’î Did

عن عدي بن حاتم - رضي الله عنه - قال:
لما نزلت هذه الآية: «وَكُلُوا وَأَشْرَبُوا حَتَّى يَتَبَيَّنَ لَكُمُ الْخَيْطُ الْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ الْخَيْطِ الْأَسْوَدِ مِنَ الْفَجْرِ» (البقرة 187) أَخْذَت عقَالاً أبيض وعقالاً أسود، فوضعتها تحت وسادتي، فنظرت قلما أتبين فذكرت ذلك للنبي ﷺ فضحك وقال: «إن وسادك إذا لمريع طويل، إنما هو الليل».

It has been narrated that `Adiyy Ibn Hâtim, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“When the verse (… and eat and drink until the white thread of dawn appears to you distinct from the black thread…) was revealed, I took two ropes, one black and the other white, and kept them under my pillow and (went on) looking at them but could not make anything out of it. I told the Prophet (PBUH) about that so he smiled and said, ‘Your pillow seems to be large and long! It is the night.’”

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1 In order to give a complete meaning out of this narration, it may be mentioned that in some narration of Imam Muslim, the Prophet (PBUH) said to `Adiyy, “Your pillow seems to be very large. For, the word “thread” (in the verse) implies the blackness of the night and the whiteness of the dawn.” (Translator)

2 Transmitted by Ibn Hibbân, No. 3463.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of a Bedouin’s Comment

عن أبي هريرة – رضي الله عنه –:


It has been narrated that Abû Hurayrah, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“Once the Prophet (PBUH) was saying a hadith while a Bedouin was present. (In this hadith the Prophet said) that ‘one of the inhabitants of Paradise will ask Allah to allow him to cultivate (a land). Allah will ask him, ‘Are you not (living) in (the pleasures) you like?’ He will say, ‘Yes, but I like to cultivate (a land).’ The man (will be permitted and then he) will hastily sow seeds. Within a wink the plants will grow up, get ripe, be ready for reaping, and (become) as huge as mountains. Almighty Allah will then say (to him), ‘Here you are, O son of Adam! (Take the produce,) for nothing satisfies you.’ On that
the Bedouin said, 'O Messenger of Allah, this (man) must be either from Quraysh (i.e., an emigrant) or an Anṣârî, for they are farmers, whereas we (Bedouins) are not farmers.' Thereupon the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled.'

1 Transmitted by Al-Bukhârî, No. 7081.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of the Man Who Copulated with His Wife in Ramadān

عن أبي هريرة - رضي الله عنه - قال:

«جاء رجل إلى النبي ﷺ فقال: «هلكت». قال: «ما شَأْتُك؟».

»

It has been narrated that Abû Hurayrah, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“A man came to the Prophet (PBUH) and said, ‘I have been ruined.’ He (PBUH) said, ‘What is it (that has ruined) you?’ He said, ‘I copulated with my wife (while I was fasting) in Ramadān.’ He (PBUH) said, ‘Can you free a slave?’ He said, ‘No.’ He (PBUH) said, ‘So, can you observe fast for two successive months (continuously)?’ He said, ‘No.’ He (PBUH) said, ‘So, can you feed sixty poor people?’ He said, ‘No.’ He (PBUH) said, ‘Sit down.’ He (the man) sat down then a big basket full of dates was brought to the Prophet (PBUH) who said (to the man), ‘Take this (basket)
and give its (contents) in charity.’ He said, ‘(Shall I give it in charity) to poorer (people) than us (meaning himself and his family)?’ Thereupon the Prophet (PBUH) smiled until his molar teeth became visible (then) said, ‘Feed your children with it.”’

1 Transmitted by Al-Bukhârî, No. 6331.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of a Man Who Saw Himself Beheaded in a Dream

عن جابر - رضي الله عنه -:

جاء رجل إلى النبي ﷺ فقال: "يا رسول الله رأيت في المنام
كان رأسى قطع! قال: فضحك النبي ﷺ وقال: "إذ لعب الشيطان
بأحدهكم في منامه فلا يتحدث به الناس".

وفي رواية أبي بكر بن أبي شيبة: إذا لعب بأحدهكم ...

ولم يذكر الشيطان.

It has been narrated on the authority of Jâbir, may Allah be pleased with him, (that)

A man came to the Prophet (PBUH) and said, "O Messenger of Allah, "I saw while sleeping (i.e., in a dream) that my head was cut off." Thereupon the Prophet (PBUH) smiled and said, "When Satan plays with any one of you while he is sleeping, let him not mention it to people."

According to the narration of Abû Bakr Ibn Abû Shaybah, (the Prophet said,) "If it is played with any one of you..." without mentioning "Satan".¹

¹ Transmitted by Muslim, No. 5886.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of What `Â’ishah and Sawdah Did

روي أن عائشة - رضي الله عنها - قالت:

It has been narrated that `Â’ishah, may Allah be pleased with her, said,

“I brought to the Prophet (PBUH) khazîrah\(^1\) which I had cooked for him. I said to Sawdah (another wife of the Prophet’s), while the Prophet (PBUH) was between her and me, ‘Eat!’ She refused, so I said, ‘Either you eat or I shall definitely smear you face!’ She refused (again), so I put my hand into the khazîrah and daubed her face (with it). Thereupon the Prophet (PBUH) smiled and put his hand (into the khazîrah) for her then said to her,

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\(^1\) Khazîrah is a kind of food made of meat as follows: meat is cut into small slices then much water is poured upon it, and when it is well cooked in water some flour is bestrewed over it. (Translator)
‘Smear her face!’ And the Prophet (PBUH) smiled (again) because of that. Meanwhile, 'Umar passed by and said, ‘O 'Abdullâh! O 'Abdullâh!’ He (the Prophet) thought that he ('Umar) would enter so he said, ‘You both get up and wash your faces.’ (Since then) I have always held respect for 'Umar because of the respect the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) (used to hold for him).”

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1 Musnad Abû Ya`lâ, No. 4476.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of One of His Companions

عن أبي هريرة - رضي الله عنه - قال: "خرجت أنا ورسول الله ﷺ، ويهده في يدي فأتى على رجل رث الهيئة. قال: "أبو فلان؟ ما بلغ بك ما أرى؟" قال: "السقم والضر يا رسول الله".

قال: "ألا أعلمه كلمات يذهب الله عنك السقم والضر؟".

قال: "لا، ما يسرني بها آني شهدت معك بدرا وأحدا.


قال: "فأتي على رسول الله ﷺ وقد حسنت حالى فقال: "مهيم؟".

قال: "قلت: يا رسول الله لم أزل أقول الكلمات التي علمنتي".

It has been narrated that Abû Hurayrah, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

"Once I went out in the company of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) and his hand was in mine when he (PBUH) passed by a shabby man. He said (to him), 'O so and so, why are you so (untidy) as I am seeing?' He said, '(It is because of) ailment and distress, O Messenger of Allah.' He (PBUH) said,
‘Shall I teach you words (by virtue of which) Allah will ward ailment and distress off you?’ He said, ‘No. (It is sufficient for me to be) happy (even) with them that I witnessed (the battle of) Badr and (that of) Uhud with you.’ On that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled, then he said, ‘Would the people of (i.e., those who witnessed) Badr and the people of Uhud obtain (the virtue) that would be obtained by a contented poor person?’”

Abû Hurayrah said (that he then said,) “O Messenger of Allah, teach me (those words).” He (PBUH) said,

“Say, O Abû Hurayrah, ‘Tawakkaltu `alal-`hayyil-ladhî lâ yamût. Al-`hamdu lil-`âhil-ladhî lam yattakhidh waladân, wa lam yakun lahû sharîkun fil-mulk, wa lam yakun lahû waliyyun minadhb-dhull, wa kabbirhu takbîrâ (I put my trust in [Allah] the Ever Living One Who never dies. All praises are due to Allah, Who has not begotten a son [nor an offspring], Who has no partner in [His] Dominion, and Who is not low to have a waliyy [helper, protector, or supporter]; and magnify Him with all magnificence [saying “Allâhu akbar”]).’”

(Abû Hurayrah) added,

“(Later) the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) passed by me when I had become in a better condition. He said, ‘What has happened to you?’ I said, ‘O Messenger of Allah, I have been (keen on) saying the words you taught me.’”

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1Ibid., No. 6671.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of `Umar's Attitude toward the Head of Hypocrites

عن ابن عباس - رضي الله عنهما - قال:


It has been narrated that Ibn `Abbás, may Allah be pleased with him, said,
“I heard `Umar Ibnul-Khattâb, may Allah be pleased with him, saying, ‘When `Abdullâh Ibn Ubayy (the head of hypocrites) died, his son, `Abdullâh Ibn `Abdullâh Ibn Ubayy Ibn Salûl, came to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) and said, ‘O Messenger of Allah, `Abdullâh Ibn Ubayy (is dead and) we have put his (body in a shroud), so (please) perform (funeral) prayer for him.’ The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) stood up (and went to him). When the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) stood up to perform prayer for him I stood before him and said, ‘O Prophet of Allah, will you perform (funeral) prayer for (this) enemy of Allah who said (such and such things) on such and such a day, and who said (such and such things) on such and such a day,’ and I kept numerating his offensive days. The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled and said, ‘(Step away) from me, O `Umar.’ I said more (similar words about the deceased man) and he (PBUH) said, ‘(Step away) from me, O `Umar.’ (Again) I (kept) saying more (about him) and he (PBUH) said, ‘(Step away) from me, O `Umar. I was made to choose (whether to ask forgiveness for hypocrites or not) and I have chosen (to ask it for them). Almighty Allah says, “Whether you (O Muḥammad) ask forgiveness for them (hypocrites) or ask not forgiveness for them...” (Qur’ān, At-Tawbah: 80)1 Were I to know that if I

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1 The whole verse reads, “Whether you (O Muḥammad) ask forgiveness for them (hypocrites) or ask not forgiveness for them... (and even) if you ask seventy times for their forgiveness... Allah will not forgive them, because they have disbelieved in Allah and His Messenger (Muḥammad). And Allah guides not= 152
exceeded seventy (times of asking forgiveness for him) he would be forgiven, I would exceed (it).' `Umar said, 'How strange it was that I dared to (say that to) the Messenger of Allah (PBUH)! (Any way,) Allah and His Messenger know best.' (`Umar added,) 'When he (PBUH) said that to me, I stepped away from him. After that he performed (funeral) prayer for him then walked with his (funeral procession), stood at his grave until he was buried, then left. By Allah, it did not take long before Allah, Glorified and Exalted be He, revealed, Ṣ{And never (O Muhammad) pray (funeral prayer) for any of them (hypocrites) who dies, nor stand at his grave...} (Qur'ân, At-Tawbah: 84) Therefore, the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) never performed funeral prayer for any hypocrite nor stood at his grave after that.'”

=those people who are Fâsiqûn (rebellious, disobedient to Allah). (Translator)

1 Transmitted by Ibn Hibbân in his Sahîh, No. 3176.
He (PBUH) Smiled because a Son Was Very Similar to His Father

عن أبي رمثة - رضي الله عنه - قال:

« انطلقت مع أبي نحو رسول الله ﷺ فسلم عليه أبي وأنا وجلسنا 
ساعة فتحدثنا فقال رسول الله ﷺ لأبي: « اينك هذا؟»
قال: « أو وب الكعبة »
قال: « حقاً »
قال: « أشهد به »
فتبسم رسول الله ﷺ ضاحكاً من ثبت شبهي بآبي ومن حلف أبي 
على ذلك، قال: « ثم قال: « أما اينك هذا لا يجيني عليك ولا تجيني 
عليه » قال: وقرأ رسول الله ﷺ : (َثَّنَىٰ يَوْمَئِذٍ ذُرْعَةً وَأُولَىٰ وَزْرًا أَخْرَىَ) 
[سورة النجم: الآية 38] إلى قوله تعالى: (هَذَا نَدْيِرُ مِنَ النِّذَرِ الْأَوْلِيَاءَ) 
[سورة النجم: الآية 56] ».

It has been narrated that Abû Ramthah, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“Once I headed with my father toward the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) and my father greeted him then we sat (with him) for an hour. We had a conversation in which the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said to my father, ‘Is this your son?’ He said, ‘Yes, by the Lord of the Ka‘bah.’ He (PBUH) said, ‘Really?’ He (my father) said, ‘I bear witness that he is.’ Thereupon the Messenger of Allah (PBUH)
smiled because of my identical resemblance to my father and because my father swore to (confirm) it. Then he (PBUH) said, 'Behold! This son of yours will not cause you any harm nor will you cause him any harm.'¹ Then the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) recited, (That no burdened person (with sins) shall bear the burden (sins) of another.) (Qur'ân, An-Najm: 38) to the verse (This (Muhammad) is a warner (Messenger) of the (series of) warners (Messengers) of old.) (An-Najm: 56)”²

¹ The Prophet (PBUH) meant that neither the father nor the son would be responsible for the sins committed by the other. That is why he (PBUH) recited the verse (That no burdened person (with sins) shall bear the burden (sins) of another.) after that. (Translator)
² Transmitted by Al-Ḥākim, No. 3638.
He (PBUH) Smiled when He Saw Sailing Fighters from His *Ummah*

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"He (PBUH) Smiled when He Saw Sailing Fighters from His *Ummah*"

عن أسن بن مالك - رضي الله عنه -  :


فركت أم حرام بنَت ملحان البحر في زمن معاوية، فصرعت عن دابتها حين خرجت من البحر، فهلكت.»

It has been narrated on the authority of Anas Ibn Mâlik, may Allah be pleased with him, that

The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) would visit Umm Harâm Bint Milhân and she would offer him food. She was the wife of `Ubâdah Ibnus-Sâmit. One day the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) visited her and she entertained him with food and then sat down to rub
his head. The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) slept (for a while) and when he woke up, he was smiling. She asked, “Why are you smiling, O Messenger of Allah?” He said, “Some people from my Ummah were presented to me (in a dream) as fighting in the cause of Allah. They were sailing in this sea, and they appeared to be kings – or like kings – (sitting) on thrones.” The narrator was in doubt concerning which of the two (expressions, “to be kings” or “like kings,” was used by the Prophet). (The narrator added that) she said, “O Messenger of Allah, invoke Allah to make me one of them (those warriors).” He (PBUH) prayed for her then placed his head (down) and slept (again). (After a while) he woke up smiling, as before. She said, “I said, ‘Why are you smiling, O Messenger of Allah?’ He replied, ‘Some people from my Ummah were presented to me (in a dream) as fighting in the cause of Allah,’ (and he described them) in the same words as (he had described) the first (warriors).’ She said, “I said, ‘O Messenger of Allah, invoke Allah to make me one of them.’ He said, ‘You are among the first ones.’” (The narrator concluded that) Umm Harâm Bint Milhân sailed in the sea in the time of Mu`âwiyah. When she came out of the sea and (was about to ride her mount), she fell down and died.

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1 It was said that she was a mahram as to the Prophet (PBUH), being the sister of his foster-mother or his father’s aunt. (Translator)
2 Ishâq Ibn `Abdullâh, one of the narrators of this hadîth.
3 Transmitted by Al-Bukhârî and Muslim, and the wording mentioned above is that of Muslim, No. 4911.
He (PBUH) Smiled when Sa`d Hit a Polytheist with a Featherless Arrow

عن عامر بن سعد عن أبيه - سعد بن أبي وقاص - رضي الله عنه: 

"أن النبي ﷺ جمع له أبوه يوم أحد قال: "كان رجل ممن المشركين قد أحرق المسلمين فقال النبي ﷺ: "أرم فذاك أبي وأمي" قال: "فنزعت له بسهم ليس فيه نصل، فأصبحت جنبه فسقط فانكشفت عورته فضحك الرسول ﷺ حتى نظرت إلى نواجذه"."

It has been narrated on the authority of `Âmir Ibn Sa`d on the authority of his father – Sa`d Ibn Abû Waqqâs, may Allah be pleased with him – that

The Prophet (PBUH) gathered his (the Prophet’s) parents (i.e., mentioned them together) for him (i.e., for Sa`d) on the Day of Uhud when a polytheist had set fire to (i.e., attacked fiercely) the Muslims. Thereupon the Prophet (PBUH) said (to Sa`d), “Shoot (an arrow at him), may my father and my mother be taken as ransom for you!” He (Sa`d) said, “I drew a featherless arrow and (shot it) at him. I hit his side and he fell down and his `awrah (private parts) was exposed. Thereupon the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled and I could see his molar teeth.”

1 Some scholars say that the Prophet (PBUH) meant by this to encourage Sa`d and express his love for him, as there was no such ransoming actually. (Translator)
2 Needless to say, the Prophet (PBUH) smiled because Sa`d had managed to hit the man, and not because the man’s private parts had been exposed. And, Allah knows best. (Translator)
He (PBUH) Smiled because of What `Amr Ibnul-`Âs Did and Said

عن أبي قيس مولى عمرو بن العاص - رضي الله عنهما -


It has been narrated on the authority of Abû Qays, the freed-slave of `Amr Ibnul-`Âs, may Allah be pleased with both of them, that

`Amr Ibnul-`Âs was in charge of an expedition when it was severely cold to the extent that they had never experienced such (a cold weather). `Amr went out to perform the `Subh (Morning) Prayer and said (to his companions), "By Allah, I had a wet dream last night, but, by Allah, I have never experienced

1 Transmitted by Muslim, No. 6190.
such a cold (weather). Has any one of you undergone the like of it?” They replied in the negative so he washed his maghābin (the inside parts of thighs adjacent to genitals) and performed ablution as he used to do for prayer then led them in the prayer. When they came (back) to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH), he (PBUH) asked (‘Amr’s companions), “How was ‘Amr with you as an (expedition) fellow (and leader)?” They praised him and added, “O Messenger of Allah, he led us in prayer while he was junub.” The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) sent for ‘Amr and asked him (about that). He told him (PBUH) about what (happened) and the (severe) cold he underwent. ‘Amr said, “O Messenger of Allah, Allah says, {... And do not kill yourselves ...}¹ and had I performed ghusl (ritual bathing), I would have died.” Thereupon the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled to ‘Amr.²

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1 Qurʾān, An-Nisāʾ: 29. (Translator)
2 Transmitted by Al-Hākim in Al-Mustadrak, and also by Ibn Hibbān in his Sahih, No. 1315.
## Transliteration Table

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siwâk: Cleaning stick for teeth, and Muslims use it especially when it is time to perform prayer according to the Sunnah of the Prophet (PBUH).

takbîr: To say “Allâhu akbar (Allah is the Greatest)”. See Allâhu akbar in this glossary.

Ummah: This word is usually translated as “nation” yet it is used here in its Arabic form as its meaning is capable of more than that. For, it refers to the nation of Prophet Muḥammad (PBUH) in all times and places as well as to those who believe in him from among jinn or even the inhabitants of any other planet.

`Umrah: The word “`umrah” is derived from the Arabic word “i`timâr” which means “visiting”. And, in sharî`î terminology as an act of worship `Umrah is to visit the sanctified Ka`bah, circumbulate it, perform the sa`y or going between As-Safâ and Al-Marwah Mounts, then have the hair of the head shaved or cut short.

waspq: One wasq equals sixty sâ`s and one sâ` equals three kilograms approximately.

Zakâh: Zakâh is the name of what man takes out of his property in a certain amount that is specified by the Sharî`ah as a right of Allah which is to be paid for the poor and the other recipients of Zakâh. It is called zakâh because it purifies both the soul and the property of whoever pays it, especially with the fact that the Arabic word “zakâh” means “purity,” “growth,” and “blessing”. Zakâh is the second obligation in Islam after Prayer (Salâh).

zihâr: Zihâr can be defined as regarding one’s wife as the back of one’s mother. This is expressed when a man says to his wife, “You are like my mother’s back,” meaning “You are prohibited to me”.

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mawlâ: In this book this word refers to the “freed slave” of the person to whom he is attached, e.g., the mawlâ of Ibn ‘Abbâs.

Muhâjirûn: See “Muhâjir”.

Muhâjir: Any of the early Muslims who emigrated from any place to Madînah in the lifetime of the Prophet (PBUH) before the conquest of Makkah.

muṣallâ: Prayer place.

Musnad: Collections of hadîths arranged not in accordance with the subject matter but under the name of the person who transmitted them from the Prophet (PBUH). An example of such collections is the Musnad of Imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal.

(PBUH): A formula literally meaning “peace be upon him,” and it is specified to be put in this form – (PBUH) – only when referring to Prophet Muḥammad.

rak`ah: Unit of prayer.

sa`: One sâ` equals three kilograms approximately.

sahîh: The word “sahîh” literally means “authentic” or “sound”; and it is sometimes connected to the names of the books mainly containing collections of authentic hadîths such as the Two Sahîhs of Al-Bukhârî and Muslim where there are the most authentic versions of hadîths.

sharî`: Pertaining to the Sharî`ah (Islamic Law).

Sharî`ah: Islamic law which contains all the ordinances that Almighty Allah has prescribed for Muslims and which have never been subject to change, alteration, or distortion.
`awrah: Certain parts in the body that must be covered and they differ according to the gender. And, `awrah can be translated in brief as “private parts”.

Ash-Shâm: The region now covering Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria.

Banû: Literally means “sons of”.

Bint: Literally means “daughter of”.

diyah: Diyah is the money or property paid because of some crime that a person has committed, and it is to be paid to the victim in question or to his waliyy (here it means “his heir”).

junub: It means “in a state of janâbah”. Janâbah is usually referred to as hadath akbar or major ritual impurity, and it takes place when a person has sexual intercourse (normally) with his wife or after having a sexual discharge (normally) in a wet dream.

janâbah: See “junub”.

Sirât: A slippery bridge over Hell-fire.

hadith: Any of the statements of the Prophet (PBUH), i.e., his sayings, deeds, and approvals, etc.

Hajj: Literally, the word “hajj” means “heading for a scarifified and glorified place with the intention of visiting”. This literal meaning of hajj can also be used to refer to Hajj in shar‘i terminology, as it in the latter means: to head for the Sacred House in Makkah with the purpose of worshiping Allah and performing certain prescribed duties including visiting certain sacred places.

Ibn: It literally means “son of”.

Ka‘bah: A square stone building in the Sacred Mosque in Mecca and toward it all Muslims turn their faces in prayer.
Glossary

Ahlus-Suffah: This term refers to some poor emigrant Muslims who used to stay in or near to the Prophet’s Mosque.

Makkah: Mecca.

Madînah: Medina.

Allâhu akbar: It literally means “Allah is Greater” and this consequently means that Allah is “greater” than “everything,” so it is normally translated as “Allah is the Greatest”.

istirjâ`: Istirjâ` is to say, “Innâ lil-lâhi wa innâ ilayhi râji`ûn (Truly, to Allah we belong and to Him we shall return)”.

ifk: In this book this word refers to the false heinous accusation that was proposed against `Â’ishah, the Prophet’s wife, may Allah be pleased with her. (Read its story under the title “He (PBUH) Smiled when `Â’ishah’s Innocence Had Been Revealed” in this book).

Ansâr: Plural of Angârî, who is one of the Companions of the Prophet (PBUH) from the inhabitants of Madînah (Medina) who embraced Islam and supported it and who received and entertained the Muslim Muhâjirûn (emigrants) from Makkah (Mecca) and other places.

Angârî: One of the Ansâr.

* N.B.: Some of the transliterated terms in this glossary have been typed with capital initials and some others have been typed with small initials, each according to the way it is typed inside sentences, e.g., Angârî and janâbah. (Translator)


Main Sources

- The Ever-Honorable Qur’ān.
perform prayer perfectly, to pay Zakâh, to observe fast (during the whole month) of Ramâdân, and to perform Hajj to Al-Baytul-Harâm (the Sacred House in Makkah) (as being obligatory) upon whoever has the ability to do that.” He (PBUH) said, ‘And what are the five (manners) that you adopted in (the pre-Islamic period) ignorance?’ We said, ‘To show gratitude at (times of) prosperity, to show patience at (times of) affliction, to be contented with the unpleasant (decrees of) predestination, to be true (fighters) on battlefields, and not to gloat over the grief of our enemies.’ The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) commented, ‘(Such are qualities of) wise and knowledgeable people who comprehend (the essence of religions and good manners) so much that they are about to be (like) prophets.’ Then he (PBUH) said, ‘I will (teach) you five (things) in addition (to the fifteen qualities) and thus you will have twenty qualities, if you really are as you say. (The five things are:) (i) do not collect (i.e., hoard) what you will not eat, (ii) nor build what you will not dwell, (iii) nor compete with one another for (worldly pleasures and vanities) which you will leave tomorrow (i.e., when you die). And (iv) be conscious of Allah to Whom you will return and before Whom you will be displayed (on the Day of Resurrection), and (v) aspire to (and get ready for) that to which you will go and in which you will remain everlasting (i.e., the Hereafter).’ After that the people left the place of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH). They kept his recommendations (by heart) and acted upon them.”

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1 Ibnul-Qayyim, Zâdul-Ma’âd, the section dealing with the visit that the Azd delegation paid to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH).
It has been narrated on the authority of Ahmad Ibn Abul-Hawârî, who said that he heard Abû Sulaymân Ad-Darânî saying that 'Alqamah Ibn Yazîd Ibn Suwayd Al-Azîdî narrated the (following) hadîth to him, saying,

“May father has narrated to me that my grandfather Suwayd Ibnul-Hârith said, ‘I was the seventh of seven persons from my people who went to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) (as a delegation from Azd). When we entered upon him and talked to him, he liked what he saw of the way we looked as well as of our garments. He (PBUH) said, ‘What (is the faith) you (adopt)?’ We said, ‘We are believers (in Allah and His Messenger).’ Thereupon the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled and said, ‘Every (true) statement has (proof of) authenticity. So, what is the (proof of) authenticity of your statement and your belief (in Allah and His Messenger)?’ We said, ‘(It is represented by) fifteen qualities: five of them (are things that) your messengers have instructed us to believe in, (other) five (qualities of them are things that) they have instructed us to act upon, and (the remaining) five (qualities) are manners that we adopted during (the pre-Islamic period of) ignorance, and we still adopt them unless you dislike any of them (as then we shall avoid that).’ The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said, ‘What are the five (qualities) that my messengers have instructed you to believe in?’ We said, ‘They have instructed us to believe in Allah, His angels, His Books, His Messengers, and (to believe in) resurrection after death.’ He (PBUH) said, ‘And what are the five (qualities) that they have instructed you to act upon?’ We said, ‘They have instructed us to say ‘There is no god but Allah,’ to
He (PBUH) Smiled when the Azd Delegation Visited Him

من حديث أحمد بن أبي الحواري، قال: سمعت أبا سليمان الداري قاصًا: حديث أنس بن مالك عن جدته أنس بنت نميلة، قال: رأيت النبي ﷺ في رحلة من قومه على رسول الله ﷺ، فلم يدخلنا عليه، فكنا نغفل عنه، وأعيدنا أن نشأنا، فقال: فيหาً، ﷺ، وأمرنا أن نقتسم رسول الله ﷺ، وقال: إن لكل قول حقيقة، فما حقيقة قولكم وإيمانكم؟ قالوا: خمس عشرة خصلة، خمس منها أمرتنا بها، والباق من نؤمن بها، وخمس أمرتنا أن نعمل بها، وخمس تلقنا بها في الجاهلية، فنحن عليها الآن، إلا أن نكره منها شيئًا، فقال رسول الله ﷺ: وما الخمس التي أمرتم بمها رسلنا أن تؤمنوا بها؟ قالوا: أمرتنا أن نؤمن بالله، وملائكته، وكتبه، ورسوله، والبعث بعد الموت. قال: وما الخمس التي أمرتم بمها أن تعملوا بها؟ قالوا: أمرتنا أن نقول: لا إله إلا الله، ونقم الصلاة، ونؤتي الزكاة، ونصوم رمضان، ونحج البيت الحرام من استطاع إليه سبيلاً، فقال: وما الخمس التي تخلقتم بها في الجاهلية؟ قالوا: الشكر عند الخادم، والصبر عند البلاء، والرضى بمرضة الفقراء، والصدق في مواطن اللفاء، وترك الشماتة بالأعداء. فقال رسول الله ﷺ: حكماء العلماء كنتما من فقههم أن يكونوا أشبياءًا، ثم قال: وأنا أريدكم خمسًا، فنتم لكم عشرون خصلةً في كلما تقولون، فلا تجمعوا ما لا تأكلون، ولا تبئوا ما لا تأكلون، ولا تناقصوا في شيء تأثروا عنه غداً تردون، وأتقوا الله الذي إليه ترجعون وعليه تُعرضون، وارغبوا فيما عليه تقدمون، وفيه تخلدون». قال صرف القوم من عند رسول الله ﷺ، وحفظوا وصيته، وعملوا بها.»
the matter with you?” She said, ‘The Prophet of Allah (PBUH) has invoked that I should not advance in years, and thus I will never grow in age,’ or she said, ‘in my (length) of life’. Umm Sulaym went out wrapping her head-cover (hurriedly) until she met the Messenger of Allah (PBUH). He (PBUH) said to her, ‘O Umm Sulaym, what is the matter with you?’ She said, ‘O Prophet of Allah, did you invoke (curse) upon my orphan girl?’ He said, ‘How was that, O Umm Sulaym?’ She said, ‘She (the girl) claims that you invoked that she might not grow in age.’ The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) smiled and said, ‘O Umm Sulaym, do you not know (that I have made) a (certain) term with my Lord? (This term is that) I said (to Him that) I am a human being and I (can) be pleased just as a human being is pleased and I (may) become angry just as a human being becomes angry. Thus, (I wished that) whenever I invoke curse upon any person from amongst my Ummah and he (or she) does not deserve it, (I asked my Lord) to make that a source of purification, purity, and (a means of) his (or her) being near to Him on the Day of Resurrection.' And he (PBUH) was (really) merciful.”1

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1 Transmitted by Ibn Hibbân, No. 6514, and by Muslim, No. 6570.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of Umm Sulaym’s Orphan Girl

عن أنس بن مالك - رضي الله عنه - قال: «كانت عند أم سليم بنيت مَّرَأَة فرَأَها رسول الله ﷺ فقال: "أنت هي؟ لقد كبرت، لا كبر سنك" فرجعت اليتيمة إلى أم سليم تبكي، فقالت أم سليم: "مالك يا بنتي؟" قالت الجارية: "دعنا على نبي الله ﷺ أن لا يكن سن، فافترن لا يكن سن، أما أنا بشر أرضي كما يرضي البشر وأغضب كما يغضب البشر، فأنا أحد دعوت عليّه من أمتي بدعوة ليس لها بأهل أن يجعلها له ظهورا وزكاة وقربة يُقرب بها منه يوم القيامة" وكان رحيمًا».

It has been narrated that Anas Ibn Mâlik, may Allah be pleased with him, said,

“There was an orphan girl with Umm Sulaym (who was the mother of Anas). The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) saw her (that orphan girl) and said, ‘O, it is you! You have grown up. May you not grow in age!’ The orphan girl returned to Umm Sulaym weeping. Umm Sulaym said, ‘O daughter, what is
man) of your own accord.’ They shouted (refusing that judgment as well). Thereupon he said, ‘You are partners who are disputing with one another (concerning a boy who may belong to any of them). I shall draw lots between you, and whoever’s lot is taken out will take the boy but he will have to pay to the other two fellows (partners) two thirds of a *diyāh* (blood money). Then he drew lots between them and gave the boy to the one whose lot was drawn. On that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) **smiled** until his molar teeth became visible.”

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1 Concerning the payment of two thirds of a *diyāh* Ibnul-Qayyim Al-Jawziyyah says in his *Zādul-Maʾād* what may be summarized as follows: according to ‘Ali’s judgment, one of the three men took the boy and paid to the other two persons two thirds of a *diyāh*. That was because their case is like the case of a person who causes the death of a slave who belongs to him along with other two partners. In this case he is to pay two thirds of the “value” of this slave to his two partners. The “value” of the boy in the narration mentioned above is to be legally defined and paid as being equal to the value of his “*diyāh*” (as in the case when he is killed). That is why the man who “took” the boy was liable for paying his “value” to the other two after excluding what belonged to him as a partner, i.e., one third of the value, and thus he paid only “two thirds” of the boy’s *diyāh*-value.

2 Transmitted by Abū Dâwûd, No. 2270, and by others.
He (PBUH) Smiled because of `Alî’s Judgment between Three Litigants

الموقف من الحديث الذي رواه زيد بن أرقم رضي الله عنه و فيه أنه جاء ثلاثة نفر إلى علي يختصمون إليه في ولد … فقال لاثنين: "طيبا بالولد لهذا« فعليا، ثم قال لاثنين: "طيبا بالولد لهذا» فعليا، ثم قال لاثنين: "طيبا بالولد لهذا" فعليا، فقال: "أنتم شركاء متشابكون إن يمرعر بينكم فمن قرع فله الولد وعليه لصاحبه ثلثا الدية" فأقرع بينهم فجعله لمن قرع، فضحك رسول الله ﷺ حتى بدنت أضراسه أو نواذج.

This situation has been quoted from a hadith which has been narrated on the authority of Zayd Ibn Arqam, may Allah be pleased with him. (The narration) relates that three men came to `Alî to sue one another concerning a boy.\(^1\)

"... He (`Alî) said to two of them, 'Leave the boy for this one (the third man) of your own accord.' But they shouted (refusing the judgment). Then he said to two (of them, and one of the latter two was not one of the first two), 'Leave the boy for this one (the third

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\(^1\) It is important to mention here that it is cited at the beginning of this narration of Zayd Ibn Arqam in Sunan Abû Dâwûd that those three men copulated with one woman during one and the same interval after one of her menstruation periods (and she conceived as a result). This means that the boy in question could belong to any of the three men. (Translator)

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"Smile with the prophet (PBUH)" This is the aim we seek to accomplish by publishing this book "Wa 'Inda'idhin Dahikar-Rasul" (When Prophet Muhammad {PBUH} Smiled), (This Beloved {PBUH} Smiling), which contains a number of situations in which the Prophet {PBUH} smiled. By reading the hadiths which include these situations, you, dear reader, can smile along with the Prophet {PBUH} and recall the feeling that made him {PBUH} smile in the situation in question, be it happiness, delight, wonder, astonishment, or any other feeling. We invite you to join us in this special and blessed journey with the smiles of our beloved Prophet {PBUH}, for this is apt to benefit you in two ways: to learn from the Prophetic guidance included in the mentioned hadiths and to smile with the Prophet {PBUH}.