

3978. Narrated Hishām's father: It was mentioned before 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا that Ibn 'Umar attributed the following statement to the Prophet ﷺ :-

"The dead person is punished in the grave because of the crying and lamentation of his family." On that 'Āishah said, "But Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'The dead person is punished for his crimes and sins while his family cry over him then.'"

3979. 'Āishah added, "And this is similar to the statement of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ when he stood by the (edge of the) well which contained the corpses of *Al-Mushrikūn* killed at Badr and said, 'They hear what I say.'" She added, "But he said: 'Now they know very well what I used to tell them was the truth.'" 'Āishah then recited: "So verily, you (O Muḥammad ﷺ) cannot make the dead to hear..." (V.30:52). "...But you cannot make hear those who are in graves." (V.35:22) that is, when they had taken their places in the (Hell) Fire.

3980, 3981. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُما: The Prophet ﷺ stood at the well of Badr (which contained the corpses of *Al-Mushrikūn*) and said, "Have you found true what your lord promised you?" Then he further said, "They now hear what I say." This was mentioned before 'Āishah and she said, "But the Prophet ﷺ said, 'Now they know very well that what I used to tell them was the truth.'" Then she recited (the Holy Verse): So verily, you (O Muḥammad ﷺ) cannot make the dead to hear... (till the end of Verse)." (V.30:52)

٣٩٧٨ - حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: ذُكِرَ عِنْدَ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ رَفَعَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ الْمَيِّتَ لَيُعَذَّبُ فِي قَبْرِهِ بِبُكَاءِ أَهْلِهِ»، فَقَالَتْ: وَهَلْ، إِنَّمَا قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّهُ لَيُعَذَّبُ بِخَطِيئَتِهِ وَذَنْبِهِ وَإِنَّ أَهْلَهُ لَيَبْكُونَ عَلَيْهِ الْآنَ». [راجع: ١٢٨٨]

٣٩٧٩ - قَالَتْ: وَذَلِكَ مِثْلُ قَوْلِهِ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَامَ عَلَى الْقَلْبِ فِيهِ قَتْلَى بَدْرٍ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، فَقَالَ لَهُمْ مَا قَالَ: «إِنَّهُمْ لَيَسْمَعُونَ مَا أَقُولُ»، إِنَّمَا قَالَ: «إِنَّهُمْ الْآنَ لَيَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّ مَا كُنْتُ أَقُولُ لَهُمْ حَقٌّ» ثُمَّ قَرَأَتْ ﴿إِنَّكَ لَا تَسْمَعُ الْمَوْتِ﴾ ﴿وَمَا أَنْتَ بِمُسْمِعٍ مَن فِي الْقُبُورِ﴾ يَقُولُ: حِينَ تَبَوَّأُوا مَقَاعِدَهُمْ مِنَ النَّارِ. [راجع: ١٣٧١]

٣٩٨٠، ٣٩٨١ - حَدَّثَنِي عُثْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُهُ، عَنْ هِشَامِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: وَقَفَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى قَلْبِ بَدْرٍ، فَقَالَ: «هَلْ وَجَدْتُمْ مَا وَعَدَ رَبُّكُمْ حَقًّا؟» ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّهُمْ الْآنَ يَسْمَعُونَ مَا أَقُولُ»، فَذَكَرَ لِعَائِشَةَ، فَقَالَتْ: إِنَّمَا قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّهُمْ الْآنَ لَيَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّ الَّذِي كُنْتُ أَقُولُ لَهُمْ هُوَ الْحَقُّ»، ثُمَّ قَرَأَتْ

﴿إِنَّكَ لَا تَسْمَعُ الْمَوْتِ﴾ حَتَّى قَرَأَتْ

الآيَةَ. [راجع: ١٣٧٠، ١٣٧١]

(9) CHAPTER. The superiority of those who fought the battle of Badr.

(٩) بَابُ فَضْلِ مَنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا

3982. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Hāritha was martyred on the day (of the battle) of Badr, and he was a young boy then. His mother came to the Prophet ﷺ and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! You know how dear Hāritha is to me. If he is in Paradise, I shall remain patient, and hope for reward from Allāh, but if it is not so, then you shall see what I do?" He said, "May Allāh be Merciful to you! Have you lost your senses? Do you think there is only one Paradise? There are many Paradises and your son is in the (most superior) Paradise of *Al-Firdaus*."

٣٩٨٢ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: أُصِيبَ حَارِثَةُ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ وَهُوَ غَلَامٌ، فَجَاءَتْ أُمُّهُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَدْ عَرَفْتُ مَنْزِلَةَ حَارِثَةَ مِنِّي، فَإِنْ تَكُنْ فِي الْجَنَّةِ أَضِيرُ وَأَحْتَسِبُ، وَإِنْ تَكُنْ فِي الْأُخْرَى تَرَى مَا أَصْنَعُ؟ فَقَالَ: «وَيْحَاكَ أَوْ هَبْلَيْتَ أَوْجَنَّةً وَاجِدَةً هِيَ؟ إِنَّهَا جِنَانٌ كَثِيرَةٌ وَإِنَّهُ فِي جَنَّةِ الْفِرْدَوْسِ». [راجع:

[٢٨٠٩

3983. Narrated 'Alī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sent me, Abū Marthad and Az-Zubair, and all of us were horsemen, and said, "Go till you reach *Raudat-Khākh* where there is a woman from *Al-Mushrikūn* carrying a letter from Hātib bin Abī Balta'a to *Mushrikūn* of Makkah." So we found her riding her camel at the place which Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had mentioned. We said (to her), "(Give us) the letter." She said, "I have no letter." Then we made her camel kneel down and we searched her, but we did not find any letter. Then we said, "Certainly, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had not told us a lie. Take out the letter, otherwise we will strip you naked (to search for the letter)." When she saw that we were determined, she put her

٣٩٨٣ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ حُصَيْنَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ عُبَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ السُّلَمِيِّ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: بَعَثَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَبَا مَرْثَدَ وَالزُّبَيْرَ وَكُلَّنَا فَارِسٌ، قَالَ: انْطَلَقُوا حَتَّى تَأْتُوا رَوْضَةَ خَاخَ فَإِنَّ بِهَا امْرَأَةً مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ مَعَهَا كِتَابٌ مِنْ حَاطِبِ بْنِ أَبِي بَلْتَعَةَ إِلَى الْمُشْرِكِينَ. فَأَذْرَكُنَا تَسِيرُ عَلَى بَعِيرٍ

hand below her waistbelt, for she had tied her cloak round her waist, and she took out the letter, and we brought it to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. Then 'Umar said, "O Allāh's Messenger! (This Ḥāṭib) has betrayed Allāh, His Messenger ﷺ and the believers! Let me cut off his neck!" The Prophet ﷺ asked Ḥāṭib, "What made you do this?" Ḥāṭib said, "By Allāh, I did not intend to give up my belief in Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ, but I wanted to have some influence among the (Makkan) people, so that through it Allāh might protect my family and property. There is none of your Companions but has some of his relatives there through whom Allāh protects his family and property." The Prophet ﷺ said, "He has spoken the truth; do not say to him but good." 'Umar said, "He has betrayed Allāh, His Messenger ﷺ, and the faithful believers. Let me cut off his neck!" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Is he not one of the Badr warriors? May be Allāh looked at the Badr warriors and said, 'Do whatever you like, as I have granted Paradise to you', or said, 'I have forgiven you.'" On hearing this, tears came out of 'Umar's eyes, and he said, "Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ know better."

لَهَا حَيْثُ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقُلْنَا: الْكِتَابَ، فَقَالَتْ: مَا مَعَنَا كِتَابٌ، فَأَتَخْنَاهَا فَالْتَمَسْنَا فَلَمْ نَرَ كِتَابًا، فَقُلْنَا: مَا كَذَبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، لَتُخْرِجَنَّ الْكِتَابَ أَوْ لَنَجْرِدَنَّكَ. فَلَمَّا رَأَتْ الْجِدَّ أَهْوَتْ إِلَى حُجْرَتِهَا وَهِيَ مُخْتَجِزَةٌ بِكِسَاءٍ فَأَخْرَجَتْهُ، فَاَنْطَلَقْنَا بِهَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَدْ خَانَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ فَدَعْنِي فَلَأَضْرِبَ عُنُقَهُ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَا حَمَلَكَ عَلَى مَا صَنَعْتَ؟» قَالَ حَاطِبٌ: وَاللَّهِ مَا بِي أَنْ لَا أَكُونَ مُؤْمِنًا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ ﷺ، أَرَدْتُ أَنْ تَكُونَ لِي عِنْدَ الْقَوْمِ يَدٌ يَدْفَعُ اللَّهُ بِهَا عَنْ أَهْلِي وَمَالِي، وَلَيْسَ أَحَدٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِكَ إِلَّا لَهُ هُنَاكَ مِنْ عَشِيرَتِهِ مَنْ يَدْفَعُ اللَّهُ بِهِ عَنْ أَهْلِهِ وَمَالِهِ. فَقَالَ: «صَدَقَ وَلَا تَقُولُوا لَهُ إِلَّا خَيْرًا». فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: إِنَّهُ قَدْ خَانَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ فَدَعْنِي فَلَأَضْرِبَ عُنُقَهُ، فَقَالَ: «أَلَيْسَ مِنْ أَهْلِ بَدْرٍ؟» فَقَالَ: «لَعَلَّ اللَّهَ أَطَّلَعَ عَلَى أَهْلِ بَدْرٍ؟» فَقَالَ: ااعْمَلُوا مَا شِئْتُمْ فَقَدْ وَجِبَتْ لَكُمْ الْجَنَّةُ، أَوْ فَقَدْ غَفَرْتُ لَكُمْ، فَدَمَعَتْ عَيْنَا عُمَرَ وَقَالَ: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ. [راجع: ٣٠٠٧]

(10) CHAPTER :

(١٠) بَابٌ :

3984. Narrated Abū Usaid رضي الله عنه: On the day (of the battle) of Badr, Allāh's

٣٩٨٤ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ

Messenger ﷺ said to us, "When the enemy comes near to you, shoot at them but use your arrows sparingly (so that your arrows should not be wasted)."

مُحَمَّدِ الْجُعْفِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَحْمَدَ الزُّبَيْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ الْعَسِيلِ، عَنْ حَمْرَةَ بْنِ أَبِي أُسَيْدٍ وَالزُّبَيْرِ بْنِ الْمُنْذِرِ بْنِ أَبِي أُسَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي أُسَيْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ: «إِذَا أَكْثَبُوكُمْ فَارْمُوهُمْ وَاسْتَبْقُوا نَبْلَكُمْ».

[راجع: ٢٩٠٠]

3985. Narrated Abū Usaid رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: On the day (of the battle) of Badr, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said to us, "When your enemy comes near to you, shoot at them but use your arrows sparingly."

٣٩٨٥ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَحْمَدَ الزُّبَيْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ الْعَسِيلِ، عَنْ حَمْرَةَ بْنِ أَبِي أُسَيْدٍ وَالْمُنْذِرِ بْنِ أَبِي أُسَيْدٍ، عَنِ أَبِي أُسَيْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ: إِذَا أَكْثَبُوكُمْ - يَعْنِي: أَكْثَرُوكُمْ - فَارْمُوهُمْ وَاسْتَبْقُوا نَبْلَكُمْ». [راجع: ٢٩٠٠]

3986. Narrated Al-Barā' bin 'Azib رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: On the day (of the battle) of Uḥud, the Prophet ﷺ appointed 'Abdullāh bin Jubair as chief of the archers, and seventy among us were martyred. On the day (of the battle) of Badr, the Prophet ﷺ and his Companions had inflicted 140 casualties on the *Mushrikūn*, 70 were taken prisoners, and 70 were killed. Abū Sufyān said, "This is a day of (revenge) for the day (of the battle) of Badr and (the issue of) war is undecided (with) alternate success."

٣٩٨٦ - حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ بْنَ عَازِبٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: جَعَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى الرَّمَاةِ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنَ جُبَيْرٍ فَأَصَابُوا مِئَةً سَبْعِينَ وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَصْحَابُهُ أَصَابَ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ أَرْبَعِينَ وَمِئَةً سَبْعِينَ أَسِيرًا وَسَبْعِينَ قَتِيلًا. قَالَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ: يَوْمَ بَيِّنَاتٍ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ، وَالْحَرْبُ سَجَالٌ.

[راجع: ٣٠٣٩]

3987. Narrated Abū Mūsa that the Prophet ﷺ said, "The good is what Allāh gave us later on (after the Day of the battle of Uhud), and the reward of truthfulness is what Allāh gave us after the day (of the battle) of Badr."⁽¹⁾

٣٩٨٧ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى أَرَاهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «وَإِذَا الْخَيْرُ مَا جَاءَ اللَّهُ بِهِ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ بَعْدُ، وَثَوَابُ الصَّدَقِ الَّذِي آتَانَا بَعْدَ يَوْمِ بَدْرٍ». [راجع: ٣٦٢٢]

3988. Narrated 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin 'Aūf: While I was fighting in the front file on the day (of the battle) of Badr, suddenly, I looked behind and saw on my right and left two young boys, and did not feel safe by standing between them. Then one of them asked me secretly so that his companion may not hear, "O Uncle! Show me Abū Jahl." I asked, "O nephew! What will you do to him?" He said, "I have promised Allāh that if I see him (i.e., Abū Jahl), I will either kill him or be killed before I kill him." Then the other (boy) said the same to me secretly so that his companion should not hear. I would not have been pleased to be in between two other men instead of them. Then I pointed him (i.e., Abū Jahl) out to them. Both of them attacked him like two hawks till they knocked him down. Those two boys were the sons of 'Afrā' (i.e., an Anṣārī woman).

٣٩٨٨ - حَدَّثَنِي يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنُ عَوْفٍ: إِنِّي لَفِي الصَّفِّ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ إِذِ التَفْتُ فَإِذَا عَن يَمِينِي وَعَن يَسَارِي فِتْيَانِ حَدِيثَا السَّنِّ فَكَأَنِّي لَمْ أَمَنْ بِمَكَانِهِمَا، إِذْ قَالَ لِي أَحَدُهُمَا سِرًّا مِنْ صَاحِبِهِ: يَا عَمَّ، أَرِنِي أَبَا جَهْلٍ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا ابْنَ أَخِي وَمَا تَصْنَعُ بِهِ؟ قَالَ: عَاهَدْتُ اللَّهَ إِنْ رَأَيْتَهُ أَنْ أَقْتَلَهُ أَوْ أَمُوتَ دُونَهُ. فَقَالَ لِي الْآخَرُ سِرًّا مِنْ صَاحِبِهِ مِثْلَهُ. قَالَ: فَمَا سَرَّنِي أَنِّي بَيْنَ رَجُلَيْنِ مَكَانَهُمَا، فَأَشْرْتُ لَهُمَا إِلَيْهِ، فَشَدَّا عَلَيْهِ وَمِثْلَ الصَّفْرَيْنِ حَتَّى ضَرَبَاهُ، وَهُمَا ابْنَا عَفْرَاءَ. [راجع: ٣١٤١]

3989. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sent out ten spies under the command of 'Āṣim bin Thābit Al-Anṣārī, the grandfather of 'Āṣim bin 'Umar Al-

٣٩٨٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ جَارِيَةَ

(1) (H. 3987) This is a part of a longer *Hadīth* in which a dream of the Prophet ﷺ is mentioned, and this part is a part of its interpretation. [See *Hadīth* No.4081, and also see Vol.9, *Hadīth* No.7035].

Khattāb. When they reached (a place called) Al-Hadah between 'Usfān and Makkah, their presence was made known to a subtribe of Hudhail called Banū Lihyān. So, they sent about one hundred archers after them. The archers traced the footsteps (of the Muslims) till they found the traces of dates which they had eaten at one of their camping places. The archers said, "These dates are of Yathrib (i.e., Al-Madīna)," and went on tracing the Muslims' footsteps. When 'Aṣim and his companions became aware of them, they took refuge in a (high) place. But the enemy encircled them and said, "Come down and surrender. We give you a solemn promise and covenant that we will not kill anyone of you." 'Aṣim bin Thābit said, "O people! As for myself, I will never get down to be under the protection of an infidel. O Allāh! Inform Your Prophet ﷺ about us." So the archers threw their arrows at them and martyred 'Aṣim. Three of them came down and surrendered to them, accepting their promise and covenant and they were Khubaib, Zaid bin Ad-Dathina and another man. When the archers got hold of them, they untied the strings of the arrow bows and tied their captives with them. The third man said, "This is the first proof of treachery! By Allāh, I will not go with you for I follow the example of these." He meant the martyred companions. The archers dragged him and struggled with him (till they martyred him). Then Khubaib and Zaid bin Ad-Dathina were taken away by them and later on they sold them as slaves in Makkah after the event of the (battle of) Badr. The sons of Al-Ḥārith bin 'Amr bin Naufal bought Khubaib for he was a person who had killed (their father) Al-Ḥārith bin 'Amr on the day (of the battle) of Badr. Khubaib remained imprisoned by them till they decided unanimously to kill

التَّفِيفِي حَلِيفُ بَنِي زُهْرَةَ وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَشْرَةَ عَيْنًا، وَأَمَرَ عَلَيْهَا عَاصِمَ بْنَ ثَابِتِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ جَدَّ عَاصِمِ بْنِ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ حَتَّى إِذَا كَانُوا بِالْهَدَاةِ بَيْنَ عُسْفَانَ وَمَكَّةَ ذُكِرُوا لِحَيٍّ مِنْ هُدَيْلٍ يُقَالُ لَهُمْ: بَنُو لِحْيَانَ، فَفَرَّوْا لَهُمْ بِقَرِيبٍ مِنْ مِائَةِ رَجُلٍ رَامَ. فَاقْتَضَوْا آثَارَهُمْ حَتَّى وَجَدُوا مَا كُلَّهُمْ التَّمْرَ فِي مَنَزِلٍ نَزَلُوهُ فَقَالُوا: تَمْرٌ يَثْرِبَ، فَاتَّبَعُوا آثَارَهُمْ فَلَمَّا حَسَّ بِهِمْ عَاصِمٌ وَأَصْحَابُهُ لَجَوْا إِلَى مَوْضِعٍ فَاحَاطَ بِهِمُ الْقَوْمُ فَقَالُوا لَهُمْ: انزِلُوا فَأَعْطُوا بِأَيْدِيكُمْ، وَلَكُمْ الْعَهْدُ وَالْمِيثَاقُ أَنْ لَا نَقْتُلَ مِنْكُمْ أَحَدًا. فَقَالَ عَاصِمُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ: أَيُّهَا الْقَوْمُ، أَمَا أَنَا فَلَا أَنْزِلُ فِي ذِمَّةِ كَافِرٍ. اللَّهُمَّ أَخْبِرْ عَنَّا نَبِيَّكَ ﷺ، فَرَمَوْهُمْ بِالنَّبْلِ فَقَتَلُوا عَاصِمًا وَنَزَلَ إِلَيْهِمْ ثَلَاثَةٌ نَفَرٍ عَلَى الْعَهْدِ وَالْمِيثَاقِ مِنْهُمْ: حَبِيبٌ، وَزَيْدُ بْنُ الدِّثَنَةِ، وَرَجُلٌ آخَرٌ. فَلَمَّا اسْتَمَكُّوْا مِنْهُمْ أَطْلَقُوا أَوْتَارَ قِسِيهِمْ فَرَبَطُوهُمْ بِهَا، قَالَ الرَّجُلُ الثَّلَاثُ: هَذَا أَوَّلُ الْعَدْرِ، وَاللَّهُ لَا أَصْحَبَكُمْ، إِنَّ لِي بِهِؤْلَاءِ أَسْوَةٌ، يُرِيدُ الْقَتْلَى فَجَرَّرُوهُ وَعَالَجُوهُ فَأَبَى أَنْ يَصْحَبَهُمْ فَاَنْطَلَقَ بِحَبِيبٍ وَزَيْدِ بْنِ الدِّثَنَةِ حَتَّى

him. One day, Khubaib borrowed from a daughter of Al-Hāriṭh, a razor for shaving his pubic hair, and she lent it to him. By chance, while she was inattentive, a little son of hers went to him (Khubaib) and she saw that Khubaib had seated him on his thigh while the razor was in his hand. She was so much terrified that Khubaib noticed her fear and said, "Are you afraid that I will kill him? Never would I do such a thing." Later on (while narrating the story) she said, "By Allāh, I had never seen a better captive than Khubaib. By Allāh, one day I saw him eating from a bunch of grapes in his hand while he was fettered with iron chains and (at that time) there was no fruit in Makkah." She used to say, "It was food Allāh had provided Khubaib with." When they took him to Al-Hill out of Makkah sanctuary to martyr him, Khubaib requested them, "Allow me to offer a two *Rak'a* prayer." They allowed him and he offered two *Rak'a* prayer and then said, "By Allāh! Had I not been afraid that you would think I was worried, I would have offered more." Then he (invoked evil upon them) saying, "O Allāh count them and kill them one by one, and do not leave anyone of them." Then he recited: "As I am martyred as a Muslim, I do not care in what way I receive my death for Allāh's sake, for this is for the Cause of Allāh. If He wishes, He will bless the cut limbs of my body." Then Abū Sarwa'a, Uḅqā bin Al-Hāriṭh went up to him and killed him. It was Khubaib who set the tradition of offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) for any Muslim to be martyred in captivity (before he is executed). The Prophet ﷺ told his Companions of what had happened (to those ten spies) on the same day they were martyred. Some Quraish people, being informed of 'Aṣim bin Thābit's death, sent some messengers to bring a part of his body

بأعوهما بعدَ وَقَعَةِ بَدْرِ فابْتاعَ بَنُو الْحَارِثِ بْنِ عَامِرِ بْنِ نَوْفَلِ خُبَيْبًا، وَكَانَ خُبَيْبٌ هُوَ قَتَلَ الْحَارِثَ بْنَ عَامِرٍ يَوْمَ بَدْرِ، فَلَبِثَ خُبَيْبٌ عِنْدَهُمْ أَسِيرًا حَتَّى أَجْمَعُوا قَتْلَهُ. فَاسْتَعَارَ مِنْ بَعْضِ بَنَاتِ الْحَارِثِ مُوسَى يَسْتَحِدُّ بِهَا فَأَعَارَتْهُ فَدَرَجَ بَيْتِي لَهَا وَهِيَ غَافِلَةٌ حَتَّى أَنَاهُ فَوَجَدْتُهُ مُجْلِسَهُ عَلَيَّ فَخِذِهِ وَالْمُوسَى بِيَدِهِ، قَالَتْ: فَفَزَعْتُ فَرَعَةً عَرَفَهَا خُبَيْبٌ، فَقَالَ: أَتَخَشِينَ أَنْ أَقْتَلَهُ؟ مَا كُنْتُ لِأَفْعَلَ ذَلِكَ، قَالَتْ: وَاللَّهِ مَا رَأَيْتُ أَسِيرًا قَطُّ خَيْرًا مِنْ خُبَيْبٍ، وَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ وَجَدْتُهُ يَوْمًا يَأْكُلُ قِطْفًا مِنْ عِنَبٍ فِي يَدِهِ، وَإِنَّهُ لَمُوتِقٌ بِالْحَدِيدِ، وَمَا بِمَكَّةَ مِنْ ثَمَرَةٍ، وَكَانَتْ تَقُولُ: إِنَّهُ لَرِزْقُ رَزَقَهُ اللَّهُ خُبَيْبًا، فَلَمَّا خَرَجُوا بِهِ مِنَ الْحَرَمِ لِيَقْتُلُوهُ فِي الْجِلِّ، قَالَ لَهُمْ خُبَيْبٌ: دَعُونِي أَصَلِّي رَكَعَتَيْنِ، فَتَرَكَوهُ فَرَكَعَ رَكَعَتَيْنِ فَقَالَ: وَاللَّهِ لَوْلَا أَنْ تَحْسِبُوا أَنَّ مَا بِي جَزَعٌ لَزِدْتُ. ثُمَّ قَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ أَحْصِهِمْ عَدَدًا، وَاقْتُلْهُمْ بَدَدًا وَلَا تُبْقِ مِنْهُمْ أَحَدًا، ثُمَّ أَنْشَأَ يَقُولُ: فَلَسْتُ أَبَالِي حِينَ أُقْتَلُ مُسْلِمًا عَلَى أَيِّ جَنَبٍ كَانَ اللَّهُ مَضْرَعِي وَذَلِكَ فِي ذَاتِ الْإِلَهِ وَإِنْ يَشَأُ يُبَارِكْ عَلَيَّ أَوْصَالَ شِلْوِ مُمْرَعٍ ثُمَّ قَامَ إِلَيْهِ أَبُو سَرْوَعَةَ عُقْبَةُ بْنُ

so that his death might be known for certain, for he had previously killed one of their leaders (in the battle of Badr). But Allāh sent a swarm of wasps to protect the dead body of 'Aṣim, and they shielded him from the messengers who could not cut anything from his body.

الْحَارِثِ فَفَتَلَهُ وَكَانَ خُبَيْبٌ هُوَ سَنَّ
لِكُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ قُتِلَ صَبْرًا الصَّلَاةَ. وَأَخْبَرَ
- يَعْنِي: النَّبِيَّ ﷺ - أَصْحَابَهُ يَوْمَ
أَصِيبُوا خَبَرَهُمْ، وَبَعَثَ نَاسٌ مِنْ
قُرَيْشٍ إِلَى عَاصِمِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ حِينَ
حُدِّثُوا أَنَّهُ قُتِلَ أَنْ يُؤْتُوا بِشَيْءٍ مِنْهُ
يُعْرَفُ وَكَانَ قَتَلَ رَجُلًا عَظِيمًا مِنْ
عُظَمَائِهِمْ فَبَعَثَ اللَّهُ لِعَاصِمٍ مِثْلَ
الظُّلَّةِ مِنَ الدَّبْرِ فَحَمَمَتْهُ مِنْ رُسُلِهِمْ،
فَلَمْ يَقْدِرُوا أَنْ يَقْطَعُوا مِنْهُ شَيْئًا.
وَقَالَ كَعْبُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: ذَكَرُوا مُرَارَةً
بْنَ الرَّبِيعِ الْعُمَرِيِّ، وَهِلَالَ بْنَ أُمَيَّةَ
الْوَاقِفِيِّ، رَجُلَيْنِ صَالِحَيْنِ قَدْ شَهِدَا

بَدْرًا. [راجع: ٣٠٤٥]

3990. Narrated Nāfi': Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما was once told that Sa'īd bin Zaid bin 'Amr bin Nufail, one of the warriors (of the battle) of Badr, had fallen ill on a Friday. Ibn 'Umar rode to him late in the forenoon. The time of the Friday *Ṣalāt* (prayer) approached and Ibn 'Umar did not take part in the Friday *Ṣalāt*.

٣٩٩٠ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ نَافِعٍ:
أَنَّ ابْنَ عَمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا ذَكَرَ لَهُ
أَنَّ سَعِيدَ بْنَ زَيْدِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ نُفَيْلٍ
وَكَانَ بَدْرِيًّا مَرَضَ فِي يَوْمِ جُمُعَةٍ،
فَرَكِبَ إِلَيْهِ بَعْدَ أَنْ تَعَالَى النَّهَارُ،
وَاقْتَرَبَتِ الْجُمُعَةُ وَتَرَكَ الْجُمُعَةَ.

3991. Narrated Subai'a bint Al-Ḥārith that she was married to Sa'd bin Khawla who was from the tribe of Banī 'Amr bin Lu'āi and was one of those who fought in the battle of Badr. He died while she was pregnant during *Hajjat-ul-Wadā'*. Soon after his death, she gave birth to a child. When she completed the term of delivery (i.e., became clean), she prepared herself for suitors. Abū As-Sanābil bin Ba'kak, a man from the tribe of Banī 'Abd Ad-Dār, called on her and said

٣٩٩١ - وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ: حَدَّثَنِي
يُونُسُ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي
عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ: أَنَّ أَبَاهُ
كَتَبَ إِلَى عُمَرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْأَرْقَمِ
الزُّهْرِيِّ يَأْمُرُهُ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ عَلَى سُبَيْعَةَ
بِنْتِ الْحَارِثِ الْأَسْلَمِيَّةِ فَيَسْأَلَهَا عَنْ
حَدِيثِهَا، وَعَنْ مَا قَالَ لَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

to her, "What! I see you dressed up for the people to ask you in marriage. Do you want to marry? By Allāh, you are not allowed to marry unless four months and ten days have elapsed (after your husband's death)." Subai'a in her narration said, "When he (i.e., Abū As-Sanābil) said this to me, I put on my dress in the evening and went to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and asked him about this problem. He gave the verdict that I was free to marry as I had already given birth to my child and ordered me to marry if I wished."

ﷺ حِينَ اسْتَفْتَهُ. فَكَتَبَ عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْأَرْقَمِ إِلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ يُخْبِرُهُ أَنَّ سُبَيْعَةَ بِنْتَ الْحَارِثِ أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّهَا كَانَتْ تَحْتَ سَعْدِ بْنِ حَوْلَةَ، وَهُوَ مِنْ بَنِي عَامِرِ بْنِ لُؤَيٍّ، وَكَانَ مَمَّنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا. فَتَوَفِّيَ عَنْهَا فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ وَهِيَ حَامِلٌ، فَلَمْ تَنْشُبْ أَنْ وَضَعَتْ حَمْلَهَا بَعْدَ وَفَاتِهِ. فَلَمَّا تَعَلَّتْ مِنْ نِفَاسِهَا تَجَمَّلَتْ لِلْحَطَّابِ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيْهَا أَبُو السَّنَابِلِ بْنُ بَعْكَكِ، رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي عَبْدِ الدَّارِ، فَقَالَ لَهَا: مَا لِي أَرَاكَ تَجَمَّلْتِ لِلْحَطَّابِ؟ تُرَجِّينَ النِّكَاحَ؟ فَإِنَّكَ وَاللَّهِ مَا أَنْتِ بِنَاكِحٍ حَتَّى تَمُرَّ عَلَيْكَ أَرْبَعَةُ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرًا. قَالَتْ سُبَيْعَةُ: فَلَمَّا قَالَ لِي ذَلِكَ جَمَعْتُ عَلَيَّ ثِيَابِي حِينَ أَمْسَيْتُ وَأَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ ذَلِكَ فَأَقْتَنِي بِأَنِّي قَدْ حَلَلْتُ حِينَ وَضَعْتُ حَمْلِي وَأَمَرَنِي بِالتَّرْوُجِ إِنْ بَدَأَ لِي. تَابَعَهُ أَصْبَعُ، عَنْ ابْنِ وَهْبٍ، عَنْ يُونُسَ. وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ: حَدَّثَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: وَسَأَلْنَاهُ فَقَالَ: حَدَّثَهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ ثَوْبَانَ مَوْلَى بَنِي عَامِرِ بْنِ لُؤَيٍّ: أَنَّ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ الْبَكْرِ، وَكَانَ أَبُوهُ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا أَخْبَرَهُ. [انظر: ٥٣١٩]

(11) CHAPTER. The participation of angels in (the battle of) Badr.

3992. Narrated Rifā'a who was one of the

(١١) بَابُ شَهُودِ الْمَلَائِكَةِ بَدْرًا
٣٩٩٢ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ

warriors of the battle of Badr: Jibrīl (Gabriel) came to the Prophet ﷺ and said, "How do you look upon the warriors of (the battle of) Badr among yourselves?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "As the best of the Muslims," or said a similar statement. On that Jibrīl said, "And so are the angels who participated in (the battle of) Badr."

3993. Narrated Mu'ādh bin Rifā'a bin Rāfi' : Rifā'a was one of the warriors of (the battle of) Badr while (his father) Rāfi' was one of the people of *Al-'Aqaba* (i.e., those who gave the *Al-'Aqaba* Pledge). Rāfi' used to say to his son, "I would not have been happier if I had taken part in the battle of Badr instead of taking part in the '*Aqaba* pledge."⁽¹⁾ Mu'ādh added, "Jibrīl (Gabriel) asked the Prophet ﷺ about that (i.e., the question referred to in *Hadīth* No.3992)."

3994. Narrated Mu'ādh: The one who asked (the Prophet ﷺ) was Jibrīl (Gabriel) عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ.

3995. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ said on the day (of the battle) of Badr, "This is Jibrīl (Gabriel) holding the head of his horse and equipped

إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَبْرِيلُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ مُعَاذِ بْنِ رِفَاعَةَ بْنِ رَافِعِ الزُّرْقِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، وَكَانَ أَبُوهُ مِنْ أَهْلِ بَدْرٍ، قَالَ: جَاءَ جَبْرِيلُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «مَا تَعُدُّونَ أَهْلَ بَدْرٍ فِيكُمْ؟» قَالَ: مِنْ أَفْضَلِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، أَوْ كَلِمَةً نَحْوَهَا، قَالَ: وَكَذَلِكَ مِنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا مِنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ. [انظر: ٣٩٩٤]

٣٩٩٣ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ مُعَاذِ بْنِ رِفَاعَةَ ابْنِ رَافِعٍ، وَكَانَ رِفَاعَةُ مِنْ أَهْلِ بَدْرٍ، وَكَانَ رَافِعٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعَقَبَةِ، فَكَانَ يَقُولُ لِأَبِيهِ: مَا يَسْرُتُنِي أَنِّي شَهِدْتُ بَدْرًا بِالْعَقَبَةِ. قَالَ: سَأَلَ جَبْرِيلُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بِهَذَا.

٣٩٩٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَزِيدُ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى: سَمِعَ مُعَاذَ ابْنَ رِفَاعَةَ: أَنَّ مَلَكًا سَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ. وَعَنْ يَحْيَى أَنَّ يَزِيدَ بْنَ الْهَادِ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ كَانَ مَعَهُ يَوْمَ حَدَّثَهُ مُعَاذٌ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ، فَقَالَ يَزِيدُ: فَقَالَ مُعَاذٌ: إِنَّ السَّائِلَ هُوَ جَبْرِيلُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ. [راجع: ٣٩٩٢]

٣٩٩٥ - حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ

(1) (H. 3993) Rāfi' regarded the event of *Al-'Aqaba* Pledge as superior to the battle of Badr.