

discomfort. Abū Bakr wanted to retreat but the Prophet ﷺ beckoned him to remain at his place and the Prophet ﷺ was brought till he sat beside Abū Bakr." Al-A'mash was asked, "Was the Prophet ﷺ offering prayers and Abū Bakr was following him, and were the people following Abū Bakr in that *Ṣalāt*," Al-A'mash replied in the affirmative with a nod of his head.

Abū Mu'āwiyya said, "The Prophet ﷺ was sitting on the left side of Abū Bakr who was offering prayers while standing."

يُصَلِّي فَوَجَدَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ مِنْ نَفْسِهِ خِفَةً  
فَخَرَجَ يَهَادِي بَيْنَ رَجُلَيْنِ كَأَنِّي أَنْظُرُ  
رَجُلِيهِ يَحُطَّانِ الْأَرْضَ مِنَ الْوَجَعِ،  
فَارَادَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ أَنْ يَتَأَخَّرَ فَأَوْمَأَ إِلَيْهِ  
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنْ مَكَانَكَ ثُمَّ أَتَى بِهِ حَتَّى  
جَلَسَ إِلَى جَنْبِهِ.

فَقِيلَ لِلْأَعْمَشِ: وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ  
يُصَلِّي وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ يُصَلِّي بِصَلَاتِهِ  
وَالنَّاسُ يُصَلُّونَ بِصَلَاةِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ،  
فَقَالَ بِرَأْسِهِ: نَعَمْ. رَوَاهُ أَبُو دَاوُدَ،  
عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بَعْضُهُ. وَزَادَ  
أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ: جَلَسَ عَنِ  
يَسَارِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ فَكَانَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ يُصَلِّي  
قَائِمًا. [راجع: ١٩٨]

665. Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: When the Prophet ﷺ became seriously ill and his disease aggravated, he asked for permission from his wives to be nursed in my house and he was allowed. He came out with the help of two men while his legs were dragging on the ground. He was between Al-'Abbās and another man."

'Ubaid-Ullāh said, "I told Ibn 'Abbās what 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا had narrated and he said, 'Do you know who was the (second) man whose name 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا did not mention?' I said, 'No.' Ibn 'Abbās said, 'He was 'Alī bin Abī Ṭalīb'."

٦٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى  
قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، عَنْ  
مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي  
عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَتْ  
عَائِشَةُ: لَمَّا ثَقُلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَاشْتَدَّ  
وَجَعُهُ اسْتَأْذَنَ أَزْوَاجَهُ أَنْ يُمَرَّضَ فِي  
بَيْتِي فَأِذْنًا لَهُ، فَخَرَجَ بَيْنَ رَجُلَيْنِ  
تَحُطُّ رِجْلَاهُ الْأَرْضَ. وَكَانَ بَيْنَ  
الْعَبَّاسِ وَرَجُلٍ آخَرَ. قَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ  
عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ: فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ  
مَا قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ. فَقَالَ لِي: وَهَلْ  
تَدْرِي مِنَ الرَّجُلِ الَّذِي لَمْ تُسَمِّ  
عَائِشَةُ؟ قُلْتُ: لَا. قَالَ: هُوَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ  
أَبِي طَالِبٍ. [راجع: ١٩٨]

(40) CHAPTER. It is permissible to pray at one's dwelling during rain or if there is a genuine excuse.

666. Narrated Nāfi' : Once, on a very cold and stormy night, Ibn 'Umar pronounced the *Adhān* for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) and then said, "Offer prayers in your homes." He (Ibn 'Umar) added, "On very cold and rainy nights Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to order the *Mu'adh-dhīn* to say, 'Offer prayers in your homes'."

667. Narrated Maḥmūd bin Rabī' Al-Anṣārī: 'Itbān bin Mālik used to lead his people (tribe) in prayer and he was a blind man, he said to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, "O Allāh's Messenger! At times it is dark and flood water is flowing (in the valley) and I am blind man, so please offer prayers at a place in my house so that I can take it as a *Muṣallā* (praying place)." So, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ went to his house and said, "Where do you like me to pray?" 'Itbān pointed to a place in his house and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ offered the prayer there.

(41) CHAPTER. Can the *Imām* offer the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) with only those who are present (for the prayer)? And can he deliver a *Khutba* (religious talk) on Friday if it is raining?

668. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Al-Hārith رضي الله عنهما: Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنه addressed us on a (rainy and) muddy day and when the

(٤٠) بَابُ الرُّخْصَةِ فِي الْمَطْرِ وَالْعِلَّةِ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ فِي رَحْلِهِ

٦٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ: أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ أَدَّنَ بِالصَّلَاةِ فِي لَيْلَةٍ دَاتَ بَرْدٍ وَرِيحٍ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَلَا صَلُّوا فِي الرَّحَالِ. ثُمَّ قَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَأْمُرُ الْمُؤَدَّنَ إِذَا كَانَتْ لَيْلَةٌ دَاتَ بَرْدٍ وَمَطَرٍ يَقُولُ: «أَلَا صَلُّوا فِي الرَّحَالِ». [راجع: ٦٣٢]

٦٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: عَنْ مَحْمُودِ بْنِ الرَّبِيعِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ: أَنَّ عِثْبَانَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ كَانَ يَوْمَ قَوْمِهِ وَهُوَ أَعْمَى، وَأَنَّهُ قَالَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنَّهَا تَكُونُ الظُّلْمَةُ وَالسَّيْلُ وَأَنَا رَجُلٌ صَرِيرُ الْبَصَرِ، فَصَلِّ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ فِي بَيْتِي مَكَانًا أَتَّخِذُهُ مُصَلًّى، فَجَاءَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «أَيِّنْ تُحِبُّ أَنْ أُصَلِّيَ؟» فَأَشَارَ إِلَى مَكَانٍ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ فَصَلَّى فِيهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ. [راجع: ٤٢٤]

(٤١) بَابُ: هَلْ يُصَلِّي الْإِمَامُ بِمَنْ حَضَرَ؟ وَهَلْ يَخْطُبُ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ فِي الْمَطْرِ؟

٦٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ

*Mu'adh-d-dhin* said, “*Ḥaiya ‘alaṣ-Ṣalah* [Come for *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer)]”. Ibn ‘Abbās ordered him to say, “Offer prayers in your *Ar-Rahāl* (homes).” The people began to look at one another with surprise as if they did not like it. Ibn ‘Abbās said, “It seems that you thought ill of it but no doubt it was done by one who was better than I (i.e., the Prophet ﷺ). It (*Aṣ-Ṣalāt*) is a strict order and I disliked to bring you out.”

In another narration Ibn ‘Abbās narrated the same as above but he said, “I did not like to make you sinful (in refraining from coming to the mosque) and to come (to the mosque) covered with mud up to the knees.”

669. Narrated Abū Sa‘īd Al-Khudrī رضي الله عنه: A cloud came and it rained till the roof (of the mosque) started leaking, and in those days the roof used to be of the branches of date-palms. *Iqāma* was pronounced and I saw Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ prostrating in water and mud and even I saw the mark of mud on his forehead.

670. Narrated Anas bin Sirīn: I heard Anas رضي الله عنه saying, “A man from *Anṣār* said to the Prophet ﷺ, ‘I cannot offer *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) with you (in congregation).’ He was a very fat man and

قال: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْحَمِيدِ صَاحِبُ الزِّيَادِي قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ الْحَارِثِ قَالَ: حَظَبْنَا ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ فِي يَوْمٍ ذِي رَدْغٍ فَأَمَرَ الْمُؤَدَّنَ لَمَّا بَلَغَ «حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ» قَالَ: قُلْ: الصَّلَاةُ فِي الرَّحَالِ. فَظَنَرَ بَعْضُهُمْ إِلَى بَعْضٍ كَانَهُمْ أَنْكَرُوا. فَقَالَ: كَانَتْكُمْ أَنْكَرْتُمْ هَذَا. إِنْ هَذَا فَعَلَهُ مَنْ هُوَ خَيْرٌ مِنِّي - يَعْنِي النَّبِيَّ ﷺ - إِنَّهَا عَزْمَةٌ وَإِنِّي كَرِهْتُ أَنْ أُحْرِجَكُمْ. وَعَنْ حَمَّادٍ، عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ نَحْوَهُ غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: كَرِهْتُ أَنْ أُؤْتَمَّكُمْ فَتَجِيئُونَ تَدُوسُونَ الطِّينَ إِلَى رُكْبَتِكُمْ. [راجع: ٦١٦]

٦٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ فَقَالَ: جَاءَتْ سَحَابَةٌ فَمَطَرَتْ حَتَّى سَالَ السَّقْفُ وَكَانَ مِنْ جَرِيدِ النَّخْلِ فَأَقِيمَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَرَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَسْجُدُ فِي الْمَاءِ وَالطِّينِ حَتَّى رَأَيْتُ أَثَرَ الطِّينِ فِي جَبْهَتِهِ. [انظر: ٨١٣، ٨٣٦، ٢٠١٦، ٢٠١٨، ٢٠٢٧، ٢٠٣٦، ٢٠٤٠]

٦٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ سِيرِينَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَجُلٌ

he prepared a meal for the Prophet ﷺ and invited him to his house. He spread out a mat for the Prophet ﷺ, and washed one of its sides with water, and the Prophet ﷺ offered two *Rak'ā* prayers on it." A man from the family of Al-Jarūd asked, "Did the Prophet ﷺ use to offer the *Duḥa* (forenoon) prayer?" Anas said, "I did not see him offering the *Duḥa* prayer except on that day."

مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ: إِنِّي لَا أُسْتَطِيعُ الصَّلَاةَ مَعَكَ، وَكَانَ رَجُلًا ضَخْمًا، فَصَنَعَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ طَعَامًا فَدَعَاهُ إِلَى مَنزِلِهِ فَبَسَطَ لَهُ حَصِيرًا، وَنَضَحَ طَرَفَ الْحَصِيرِ فَصَلَّى عَلَيْهِ رَكَعَتَيْنِ. فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ آلِ الْجَارُودِ لِأَنَسٍ: أَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُصَلِّي الضُّحَى؟ قَالَ: مَا رَأَيْتُهُ صَلَّاهَا إِلَّا يَوْمَئِذٍ. [انظر:

[١١٧٩، ٦٠٨٠]

(42) CHAPTER. (What should one do) if the meal has been served and *Iqāma* has been pronounced for *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer).

And Ibn 'Umar used to start with the supper first. Abū Ad-Dardā' said, "It is a sign of comprehension (of a person) to fulfil or turn to his needs first so as to offer prayer attentively with a clear mind."

(٤٢) بَابُ إِذَا حَضَرَ الطَّعَامَ وَأَقِيمَتِ الصَّلَاةُ،

وَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يَبْدَأُ بِالْعِشَاءِ. وَقَالَ أَبُو الدَّرْدَاءِ: مِنْ فِقْهِ الْمَرْءِ إِقْبَالُهُ عَلَى حَاجَتِهِ حَتَّى يُقْبَلَ عَلَى صَلَاتِهِ وَقَلْبُهُ فَارِعٌ.

671. Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, "If supper is served, and *Iqāma* is pronounced one should start with the supper."

٦٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِذَا وُضِعَ الْعِشَاءُ وَأَقِيمَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَابْدُؤُوا بِالْعِشَاءِ». [انظر:

[٥٤٦٥]

672. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "If the supper is served, start having it before offering the *Maḡrib* prayer and do not be hasty in finishing your supper."

٦٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا قُدِّمَ الْعِشَاءُ فَابْدُؤُوا بِهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ تُصَلُّوا صَلَاةَ الْمَغْرِبِ وَلَا تَعْجَلُوا عَنْ عِشَائِكُمْ». [انظر: [٥٤٦٣]

673. Narrated Nāfi': Ibn 'Umar said, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'If the supper

٦٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ،

is served for anyone of you and the *Iqāma* is pronounced, start with the supper and don't be in haste (and carry on eating) till you finish it.” If food (supper) was served for Ibn ‘Umar and *Iqāma* was pronounced, he never came to the prayer till he finished it (i.e., the food) in spite of the fact that he heard the recitation (of the Qur’ān) by the *Imām* (in the prayer).

674. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما:  
The Prophet ﷺ said, “If anyone of you is having his meals, he should not hurry up till he is satisfied even if the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) has been started.”

(43) CHAPTER. When the *Imām* is called for *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) while he has in his hands something to eat.

675. Narrated Ja’far bin ‘Amr bin Umaiyya: My father said, “I saw Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ eating a piece of meat from the shoulder of a sheep and he was called for *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer). He stood up, put down the knife and offered *Ṣalāt* (prayers) but did not perform ablution.”

(44) CHAPTER. If somebody was busy with his domestic work and *Iqāma* was pronounced and then he came out [for offering the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)].

عَنْ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا وُضِعَ عِشَاءُ أَحَدِكُمْ وَأُقِيمَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَاذْبُوا بِالْعِشَاءِ وَلَا يَعْجَلْ حَتَّى يَفْرُغَ مِنْهُ». وَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يُوَضِّعُ لَهُ الطَّعَامَ وَتُقَامُ الصَّلَاةُ فَلَا يَأْتِيهَا حَتَّى يَفْرُغَ وَإِنَّهُ يَسْمَعُ قِرَاءَةَ الْإِمَامِ. [انظر: ٦٧٤، ٥٤٦٤]

٦٧٤ - وَقَالَ زُهَيْرٌ وَوَهَّبُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِذَا كَانَ أَحَدُكُمْ عَلَى الطَّعَامِ فَلَا يَعْجَلْ حَتَّى يَقْضِيَ حَاجَتَهُ مِنْهُ وَإِنْ أُقِيمَتِ الصَّلَاةُ». رَوَاهُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ عَنْ وَهْبِ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ، وَوَهَّبِ مَدِينِي.

(٤٣) بَابُ إِذَا دُعِيَ الْإِمَامُ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ وَبِيَدِهِ مَا يَأْكُلُ

٦٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ، عَنْ صَالِحِ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي جَعْفَرُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَأْكُلُ ذِرَاعًا يَحْتَرُّ مِنْهَا فَدُعِيَ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَقَامَ فَطَرَحَ السَّكِينَ فَصَلَّى وَلَمْ يَتَوَضَّأْ. [راجع: ٢٠٨]

(٤٤) بَابُ مَنْ كَانَ فِي حَاجَةٍ أَهْلِهِ فَأُقِيمَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَخَرَجَ

676. Narrated Al-Aswad that he asked 'Āishah رضي الله عنها "What did the Prophet ﷺ use to do in his house?" She replied, "He used to keep himself busy serving his family and when it was the time for *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer), he would go for it."

٦٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَكَمُ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: مَا كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَصْنَعُ فِي بَيْتِهِ؟ قَالَتْ: كَانَ يَكُونُ فِي مِهْنَةِ أَهْلِهِ - تَعْنِي: فِي خِدْمَةِ أَهْلِهِ - فَإِذَا حَضَرَتِ الصَّلَاةُ خَرَجَ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ. [انظر: ٥٣٦٣، ٦٠٣٩]

(45) CHAPTER. Offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in front of the people with the sole intention of teaching them the *Ṣalāt* of the Prophet ﷺ and his *Sunna* (legal ways etc.).

(٤٥) بَابٌ مَنْ صَلَّى بِالنَّاسِ وَهُوَ لَا يُرِيدُ إِلَّا أَنْ يُعَلِّمَهُمْ صَلَاةَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَسُنَّتَهُ

677. Narrated Ayyūb: Abū Qilāba said, "Mālik bin Ḥuwairith came to this mosque of ours and said, 'I offer *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayers) in front of you and my aim is not (to lead) the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) but to show you the way in which the Prophet ﷺ used to offer *Ṣalāt*.'" I asked Abū Qilāba, "How did he use to offer *Ṣalāt*?" He replied, "(The Prophet ﷺ used to pray) like this Sheikh of ours, and the Sheikh used to sit for a while after the prostration before getting up after the first *Rak'ā'*"

٦٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ قَالَ: جَاءَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ الْحُوَيْرِثِ فِي مَسْجِدِنَا هَذَا فَقَالَ: إِنِّي لِأُصَلِّي بِكُمْ وَمَا أُرِيدُ الصَّلَاةَ؛ أَصَلِّي كَيْفَ رَأَيْتَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يُصَلِّي، فَقُلْتُ لِأَبِي قِلَابَةَ: كَيْفَ كَانَ يُصَلِّي؟ قَالَ: مِثْلَ شَيْخِنَا هَذَا. قَالَ: وَكَانَ شَيْخُنَا يَجْلِسُ إِذَا رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ مِنَ السُّجُودِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَنْهَضَ فِي الرَّكْعَةِ الْأُولَى. [انظر: ٨٠٢، ٨١٨، ٨٢٤]

(46) CHAPTER. The religious learned men are entitled to precedence in leading the *Ṣalāt* (prayers).

(٤٦) بَابٌ أَهْلُ الْعِلْمِ وَالْفَضْلِ أَحَقُّ بِالْإِمَامَةِ

678. Narrated Abū Mūsa رضي الله عنه "The Prophet ﷺ became sick and when his disease aggravated, he said, "Tell Abū Bakr to lead the people in the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)." 'Āishah رضي الله عنها said, "He is a soft-hearted man and would not be able to lead the *Ṣalāt* in

٦٧٨ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ نَصْرِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنٌ، عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى قَالَ:

your place.” The Prophet ﷺ said again, “Tell Abū Bakr to lead the people in *Ṣalāt*. You are the companions of Yūsuf (Joseph).” So a messenger went to Abū Bakr (with that order) and he led the people in *Ṣalāt* in the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ.

679. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, the Mother of the believers : Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ in his illness said, “Tell Abū Bakr to lead the people in *Ṣalāt* (prayer).” I said to him, “If Abū Bakr stands in your place, the people would not hear him owing to his (excessive) weeping. So please order ‘Umar to lead the *Salat*.” ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا added, I said to Ḥafṣa, “Say to him: If Abū Bakr should lead the people in the *Ṣalāt* in your place, the people would not be able to hear him owing to his weeping; so please order ‘Umar to lead the *Ṣalāt*.” Ḥafṣa did so but Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Keep quiet! Indeed you (women) are the companions of Yūsuf (Joseph). Tell Abū Bakr to lead the people in the *Ṣalāt*.”

Ḥafṣa said to ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, “I never got anything good from you.”

680. Narrated Az-Zuhrī : Anas bin Mālik Al-Anṣārī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ told me, “Abū Bakr used to lead the people in *Ṣalāt* (prayer) during the

مَرِضَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَاشْتَدَّ مَرَضُهُ فَقَالَ: «مُرُوا أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَلْيُصَلِّ بِالنَّاسِ». قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: إِنَّهُ رَجُلٌ رَقِيقٌ، إِذَا قَامَ مَقَامَكَ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ بِالنَّاسِ. قَالَ: «مُرُوا أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَلْيُصَلِّ بِالنَّاسِ» فَعَادَتْ. فَقَالَ: مُرِي أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَلْيُصَلِّ بِالنَّاسِ فَإِنَّكَ صَوَّاحِبٌ يُوسُفُ». فَأَتَاهُ الرَّسُولُ، فَصَلَّى بِالنَّاسِ فِي حَيَاةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [انظر: ٣٣٨٥]

٦٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ فِي مَرَضِهِ: «مُرُوا أَبَا بَكْرٍ يُصَلِّيَ بِالنَّاسِ». قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: قُلْتُ: إِنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ إِذَا قَامَ فِي مَقَامِكَ لَمْ يُسْمِعِ النَّاسَ مِنَ الْبُكَاءِ، فَمُرْ عُمَرَ فَلْيُصَلِّ بِالنَّاسِ. فَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَقُلْتُ لِحَفْصَةَ: قُولِي لَهُ: إِنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ إِذَا قَامَ فِي مَقَامِكَ لَمْ يُسْمِعِ النَّاسَ مِنَ الْبُكَاءِ فَمُرْ عُمَرَ فَلْيُصَلِّ لِلنَّاسِ. فَقَعَلْتُ حَفْصَةَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَهْ إِنَّكَ لَأَتْنَنُ صَوَّاحِبٌ يُوسُفُ، مُرُوا أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَلْيُصَلِّ بِالنَّاسِ». فَقَالَتْ حَفْصَةُ لِعَائِشَةَ: مَا كُنْتُ لِأُصِيبَ مِنْكَ خَيْرًا. [راجع: ١٩٨]

٦٨٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ عَنْ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ:

fatal illness of the Prophet ﷺ till it was Monday. When the people aligned (in rows) for *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer), the Prophet ﷺ lifted the curtain of his house and started looking at us and he was standing at that time. His face was (glittering) like a page of the Qur'ān and he smiled cheerfully. We were about to be put to trial for the pleasure of seeing the Prophet ﷺ. Abū Bakr retreated to join the row as he thought that the Prophet ﷺ would lead *Aṣ-Ṣalāt*. The Prophet ﷺ beckoned us to complete the *Ṣalāt* and he let the curtain fall. On the same day he died."

681. Narrated Anas: The Prophet ﷺ did not come out for three days. The people stood for *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) and Abū Bakr went ahead to lead *Aṣ-Ṣalāt*. (In the meantime) the Prophet ﷺ caught hold of the curtain and lifted it. When the face of the Prophet ﷺ appeared, we had never seen a scene more pleasing than the face of the Prophet ﷺ as it appeared then. The Prophet ﷺ beckoned to Abū Bakr to lead the people in *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* and then let the curtain fall. We did not see him (again) till he died.

أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكِ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ  
وَكَانَ تَبَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَخَدَمَهُ وَصَحَبَهُ:  
أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ كَانَ يُصَلِّي بِهِمْ فِي وَجَعِ  
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ الَّذِي تُوفِّي فِيهِ حَتَّى إِذَا  
كَانَ يَوْمَ الْاِثْنَيْنِ وَهُمْ صُفُوفٌ فِي  
الصَّلَاةِ فَكَشَفَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ سِتْرَ  
الْحِجْرَةِ يَنْظُرُ إِلَيْنَا وَهُوَ قَائِمٌ كَأَنَّ  
وَجْهَهُ وَرَفَعَهُ مُصْحَفٍ، ثُمَّ تَبَسَّمَ  
يَضْحَكُ فَهَمَمْنَا أَنْ نَفْتِنَ مِنَ الْفَرَحِ  
بِرُؤْيَا النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَتَكَصَّ أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ  
اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَلَى عَقْبِيهِ لِيَصِلَ الصَّفَّ،  
وَوَظَرَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ خَارِجٌ إِلَى  
الصَّلَاةِ، فَأَشَارَ إِلَيْنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنْ  
أَيْمُوا صَلَاتِكُمْ وَأَرْخَى السِّتْرَ، فَتُوفِّي  
مِنْ يَوْمِهِ. [انظر: ٦٨١، ٧٥٤، ١٢٠٥،

[٤٤٤٨

٦٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ قَالَ:  
حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ  
الْعَزِيزِ عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: لَمْ يَخْرُجِ النَّبِيُّ  
ﷺ ثَلَاثًا، فَأَقِيَمَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَذَهَبَ أَبُو  
بَكْرٍ يَتَقَدَّمُ فَقَالَ نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ  
بِالْحِجَابِ، فَرَفَعَهُ، فَلَمَّا وَضَعَ وَجْهَهُ  
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مَا رَأَيْنَا مِنْظَرًا كَانَ أَعْجَبَ  
إِلَيْنَا مِنْ وَجْهِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حِينَ وَضَعَ  
لَنَا، فَأَوْمَأَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِيَدِهِ إِلَى أَبِي  
بَكْرٍ أَنْ يَتَقَدَّمَ، وَأَرْخَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ  
الْحِجَابَ فَلَمْ يُقَدِّرْ عَلَيْهِ حَتَّى مَاتَ.

[راجع: ٦٨٠]

682. Narrated Ḥamza bin ‘Abdullāh: My father said, “When Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ became seriously ill, he was told about *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer). He said, ‘Tell Abū Bakr to lead the people in *Aṣ-Ṣalāt*.’ ‘Āishah رضي الله عنها said, ‘Abū Bakr is a soft-hearted man and he would be over-powered by his weeping if he recited the Qur’ān.’ He ﷺ said to them, ‘Tell him (Abū Bakr) to lead *Aṣ-Ṣalāt*. The same reply was given to him. He said again, ‘Tell him to lead the prayer. You (women) are the companions of Yūsuf (Joseph).’”

(47) CHAPTER. Whoever stood by the side of the *Imām* because of a genuine cause [in *Ṣalāt* (prayer)].

683. Narrated ‘Urwa’s father رضي الله عنه said, “Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ ordered Abū Bakr to lead the people in *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) during his illness and so he led them in prayer.”

‘Urwa, a subnarrator, added, “Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ felt a bit relieved and came out and Abū Bakr was leading the people (in *Ṣalāt*). When Abū Bakr saw the Prophet ﷺ, he retreated but the Prophet ﷺ beckoned him to remain there. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ sat beside Abū Bakr. Abū Bakr was following the *Ṣalāt* of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and the people were following the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) of Abū Bakr.”

٦٨٢ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ عَنْ حَمْرَةَ بِنْتِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّهَا أَخْبَرَتْ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: «لَمَّا اشْتَدَّ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَجَعُهُ، قِيلَ لَهُ فِي الصَّلَاةِ فَقَالَ: «مُرُوا أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَلْيُصَلِّ بِالنَّاسِ». قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: إِنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ رَجُلٌ رَفِيقٌ إِذَا قَرَأَ غَلَبَهُ الْبُكَاءُ. قَالَ: «مُرُوهُ فَلْيُصَلِّ». فَعَاوَدْتُهُ قَالَ: «مُرُوهُ فَلْيُصَلِّ، إِنَّكَ صَوَاحِبُ يُوسُفَ». تَابَعَهُ الرَّبِيعِيُّ، وَابْنُ أَخِي الزُّهْرِيُّ، وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ يَحْيَى الْكَلْبِيُّ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ. وَقَالَ عُمَيْلٌ وَمَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ حَمْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

(٤٧) بَابٌ مَن قَامَ إِلَى جَنْبِ الْإِمَامِ لِعَلَّةٍ

٦٨٣ - حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَّا بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَبَا بَكْرٍ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ بِالنَّاسِ فِي مَرَضِهِ فَكَانَ يُصَلِّيَ بِهِمْ. قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: فَوَجَدَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي نَفْسِهِ خِفَةً فَخَرَجَ، فَإِذَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ يُؤْمُ النَّاسِ، فَلَمَّا رَأَاهُ أَبُو بَكْرٍ اسْتَأْخَرَ فَأَشَارَ إِلَيْهِ أَنْ كَمَا أَنْتَ، فَجَلَسَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ جِدَاءَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ إِلَى جَنْبِهِ، فَكَانَ أَبُو

بَكَرٍ يُصْنِي بِصَلَاةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ  
وَالنَّاسُ يُصَلُّونَ بِصَلَاةِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ.

[راجع: ١٩٨]

(48) CHAPTER. If somebody is leading the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) and (in the meanwhile) the first (usual) *Imām* comes, the *Ṣalāt* is valid whether the former retreats or does not retreat.

This was narrated by ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا who heard this from the Prophet ﷺ.

684. Narrated Sahl bin Sa’d As-Sā’idī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh’s Messenger went to establish peace among Banī ‘Amr bin ‘Aūf. In the meantime the time of *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) was due and the *Mu’adh-dhīn* went to Abū Bakr and said, “Will you lead the *Ṣalāt* (prayer), so that I may pronounce the *Iqāma*?” Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ replied in the affirmative and led the *Ṣalāt*. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ came while the people were still offering *Ṣalāt* and he entered the rows of the praying people till he stood in the (first row). The people clapped their hands. Abū Bakr never glanced sideways in his *Ṣalāt* but when the people continued clapping, Abū Bakr looked and saw Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ beckoned him to stay at his place. Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ raised his hands and thanked Allāh for that order of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and then he retreated till he reached the first row. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ went forward and led the *Ṣalāt*. When Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ finished the *Ṣalāt*, he said, “O Abū Bakr! What prevented you from staying when I ordered you to do so?” Abū Bakr replied, “How can Ibn Abī Quḥāfa (Abū Bakr) dare to lead the *Ṣalāt* in the presence of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ?” Then Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Why did you clap so much? If something happens

(٤٨) بَابُ مَنْ دَخَلَ لِيَوْمِ النَّاسِ  
فَجَاءَ الْإِمَامَ الْأَوَّلَ فَتَأَخَّرَ الْأَوَّلُ أَوْ لَمْ  
يَتَأَخَّرْ جَارَتْ صَلَاتُهُ،

فِيهِ عَائِشَةُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

٦٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ

قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ  
بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ  
السَّاعِدِيِّ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ دَهَبَ  
إِلَى بَنِي عَمْرِو بْنِ عَوْفٍ لِيُصَلِّحَ  
بَيْنَهُمْ، فَحَانَتْ الصَّلَاةُ فَجَاءَ الْمُؤَدِّنُ  
إِلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ فَقَالَ: أَتُصَلِّي لِلنَّاسِ  
فَأَقِيم؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، فَصَلَّى أَبُو بَكْرٍ،  
فَجَاءَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَالنَّاسُ فِي  
الصَّلَاةِ فَتَخَلَّصَ حَتَّى وَقَفَ فِي  
الصَّفِّ فَصَفَّقَ النَّاسُ. وَكَانَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ  
لَا يَلْتَمِثُ فِي صَلَاتِهِ. فَلَمَّا أَكْثَرَ  
النَّاسُ التَّصْفِيقَ تَنَتَّ فَرَأَى رَسُولَ  
اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَشَارَ إِلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ  
أَمُكْتُ مَكَانَكَ، فَرَفَعَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ  
اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَدَيْهِ فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ عَلَى مَا أَمَرَهُ  
بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ ذَلِكَ ثُمَّ اسْتَأْخَرَ  
أَبُو بَكْرٍ حَتَّى اسْتَوَى فِي الصَّفِّ  
وَتَقَدَّمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَصَلَّى، فَلَمَّا  
انْصَرَفَ قَالَ: «يَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ، مَا مَنَعَكَ