

فَذَلِكَ الْمُسْلِمِ الَّذِي لَهُ ذِمَّةُ اللَّهِ وَذِمَّةُ رَسُولِهِ، فَلَا تُخْفِرُوا اللَّهَ فِي ذِمَّتِهِ».

[انظر: ٣٩٢، ٣٩٣]

392. Narrated Anas bin Mālik عَنْهُ اللهُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "I have been ordered to fight the people till they say: "*Lā ilāha illallāh*" (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh). And if they say so, offer prayers like our *Şalāt* (prayers), face our *Qiblah* (Ka'bah at Makkah during prayer) and slaughter as we slaughter, then their blood and property will be sacred to us, and we will not interfere with them except legally and their reckoning will be with Allāh."

٣٩٢ - حَدَّثَنَا نَعِيمٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ الطَّوِيلِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَمَرْتُ أَنْ أَقَاتِلَ النَّاسَ حَتَّى يَقُولُوا: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، فَإِذَا قَالُوهَا وَصَلُّوهَا صَلَاتِنَا، وَاسْتَقْبَلُوا قِبَلَتَنَا، وَذَبَحُوا ذَبِيحَتَنَا فَقَدْ حَرَمَتْ عَلَيْنَا دِمَاؤَهُمْ وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ إِلَّا بِحَقِّهَا وَحِسَابُهُمْ عَلَى اللَّهِ». [راجع: ٣٩١]

393. Narrated Maimūn bin Siyāh that he asked Anas bin Mālik, "O Abū Ḥamza! What makes the life and property of a person sacred?" He replied, "Whoever says: "*Lā ilāha illallāh*" (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh), faces our *Qiblah* (Ka'bah at Makkah) during the prayers, offers prayers like us and eats our slaughtered animal, then he is a Muslim, and has got the same rights and obligations as other Muslims have."

٣٩٣ - وَقَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسٌ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. وَقَالَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدٌ قَالَ: سَأَلَ مَيْمُونُ بْنُ سِيَاهِ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: يَا أَبَا حَمْرَةَ، مَا يُحْرَمُ دَمَ الْعَبْدِ وَمَالَهُ؟ فَقَالَ: مَنْ شَهِدَ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاسْتَقْبَلَ قِبَلَتَنَا، وَصَلَّى صَلَاتِنَا، وَأَكَلَ ذَبِيحَتَنَا فَهُوَ الْمُسْلِمُ لَهُ مَا لِلْمُسْلِمِ، وَعَلَيْهِ مَا عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ..

[راجع: ٣٩١]

(29) CHAPTER. The *Qiblah* for the people of Al-Madīna, Shām and the East.

(٢٩) بَابُ قِبَلَةِ أَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ وَأَهْلِ الشَّامِ وَالْمَشْرِقِ،

The *Qiblah* is neither to the East nor to the West (for the people of Al-Madīna) as the Prophet ﷺ said (to them), "Do not face

لَيْسَ فِي الْمَشْرِقِ وَلَا فِي الْمَغْرِبِ قِبَلَةٌ لِقَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «لَا تَسْتَقْبِلُوا

Qiblah (Ka'bah at Makkah) during defecation and urination (in an open space). Face either east or west.”

394. Narrated Abū Ayyūb Al-Anṣārī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “While defecating, neither face nor turn your back to the *Qiblah* (Ka'bah at Makkah) but face either east or west.” Abū Ayyūb added. “When we arrived in Shām we came across some lavatories facing the *Qiblah*; therefore we turned ourselves while using them and asked for Allāh's forgiveness.”.

الْقِبْلَةَ بِعَايِطٍ أَوْ بَوْلٍ، وَلَكِنْ شَرَّفُوا أَوْ غَرَّبُوا».

٣٩٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الزُّهْرِيُّ عَنْ عَطَاءِ ابْنِ يَزِيدَ عَنْ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا أَتَيْتُمُ الْغَايِطَ فَلَا تَسْتَقْبِلُوا الْقِبْلَةَ وَلَا تَسْتَدْبِرُوهَا، وَلَكِنْ شَرَّفُوا أَوْ غَرَّبُوا».

قَالَ أَبُو أَيُّوبَ: فَقَدِمْنَا الشَّامَ فَوَجَدْنَا مَرَايِضَ بَيْنَتْ قِبَلَ الْقِبْلَةِ فَتَنَحَّرَفُ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى. وَعَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا أَيُّوبَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِثْلَهُ.

[راجع: ١٤٤]

(30) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى: “... And take you (people) the *Maqām* (place) of Ibrāhīm (Abraham) (or the stone on which Abrāhīm عليه السلام stood while he was building the Ka'bah) as a place of prayer (for some of your *Ṣalāt* e.g., two *Rak'ā* after the *Tawāf* of Ka'bah)...” (V.2:125).

(٣٠) بَابُ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: «وَأَتَّخِذُوا مِنْ مَقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مُصَلًّى» [البقرة: ١٢٥]

395. Narrated 'Amr bin Dīnār: I asked Ibn 'Umar, “Can a person who has performed the *Tawāf* around the Ka'bah for 'Umra but has not performed the *Tawāf* [*Sa'y* (going)] of Aş-Şafā and Al-Marwa, have a sexual relation with his wife?” Ibn 'Umar replied, “When the Prophet ﷺ reached Makkah he performed the *Tawāf* around the Ka'bah (circumambulated it seven times) and offered a two *Rak'ā Ṣalāt* (prayer) (at the place) behind the *Maqām* [place of Ibrāhīm (Abraham)] and then performed the *Tawāf*

٣٩٥ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحُمَيْدِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْنَا ابْنَ عَمَرَ عَنْ رَجُلٍ طَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ الْعُمْرَةَ وَلَمْ يَطْفِ بِبَيْنِ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، أَيَاتِي امْرَأَتَهُ؟ فَقَالَ: قَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَطَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ سَبْعًا وَصَلَّى خَلْفَ الْمَقَامِ رَكَعَتَيْنِ، وَطَافَ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ

[Sa'y (going)] of Aş-Şafā and Al-Marwa, and verily in Allāh's Messenger ﷺ you have a good example to follow..."

396. Then we put the same question (as in the above *Hadīth* No.395) to Jābir bin 'Abdullāh and he too replied, "He should not go near his wife (for sexual relation) till he has finished the *Tawāf* [Sa'y (going)] of Aş-Şafā and Al-Marwa."

397. Narrated Mujāhid: Someone came to Ibn 'Umar and said, "Here is Allāh's Messenger ﷺ entering the Ka'bah." Ibn 'Umar said, "I went there but the Prophet ﷺ had come out of the Ka'bah and I found Bilāl standing between its two doors. I asked Bilāl, 'Did the Prophet ﷺ offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in the Ka'bah?' Bilāl replied, 'Yes, he prayed two *Rak'ā* between the two pillars which are to your left on entering the Ka'bah. Then Allāh's Messenger ﷺ came out and offered a two *Rak'ā Ṣalāt* facing the Ka'bah'."

398. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: When the Prophet ﷺ entered the Ka'bah, he invoked Allāh in each and every side of it and did not offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) till he came out of it, and offered a two *Rak'ā* prayer facing the Ka'bah and said, "This is the *Qiblah*."⁽¹⁾

في رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ. [انظر:

[1793, 1647, 1645, 1627, 1623

396 - وَسَأَلْنَا جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ

فَقَالَ: لَا يَقْرَبُهَا حَتَّى يُطَوِّفَ بَيْنَ

الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ. [انظر: 1624,

[1794, 1646

397 - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى، عَنْ سَيْفٍ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ

مُجَاهِدًا قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ فَقِيلَ لَهُ:

هَذَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ الْكَعْبَةَ،

فَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: فَأَقْبَلْتُ وَالنَّبِيُّ ﷺ

قَدْ خَرَجَ وَأَجِدُ بِلَالًا قَائِمًا بَيْنَ

الْبَابَيْنِ، فَسَأَلْتُ بِلَالًا فَقُلْتُ: أَصَلَّى

النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي الْكَعْبَةِ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ،

رَكَعَتَيْنِ بَيْنَ السَّارِيَتَيْنِ اللَّتَيْنِ عَلَى

يَسَارِهِ إِذَا دَخَلْتَ، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ فَصَلَّى

فِي وَجْهِ الْكَعْبَةِ رَكَعَتَيْنِ. [انظر: 468،

1598, 1167, 506, 505, 504

[4400, 4289, 2988, 1599

398 - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ نَصْرِ

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا

ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ

ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ

الْبَيْتَ دَعَا فِي نَوَاحِيهِ كُلِّهَا وَلَمْ يُصَلِّ

حَتَّى خَرَجَ مِنْهُ فَلَمَّا خَرَجَ رَكَعَ

رَكَعَتَيْنِ فِي قُبُلِ الْكَعْبَةِ وَقَالَ: «هَذِهِ

(1) (H. 398) The direction in which all Muslims turn their faces in *Ṣalāt* (prayers) and that direction is towards the Ka'bah in Makkah (Saudi Arabia). The narration of Bilāl (*Hadīth* No.397) is more authentic as Ibn Abbās did not enter the Ka'bah with the Prophet ﷺ but narrates the episode from another Companion.

الْقِبْلَةَ. [انظر: ١٦٠١، ٣٣٥١، ٣٣٥٢،

[٤٢٢٨

(31) CHAPTER. [During the obligatory *Ṣalāt* (prayers)] one should face the *Qiblah* (Ka'bah at Makkah) wherever one may be.

Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Face the *Qiblah* (Ka'bah at Makkah) and say *Allāhu Akbar*."

399. Narrated Barā' bin 'Āzib رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) facing Bait-ul-Maqdis (Jerusalem) for sixteen or seventeen months but he loved to face the Ka'bah (at Makkah) so Allāh جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ revealed: "Verily! We have seen the turning of your (Muḥammad's ﷺ) face towards the heaven..." (V.2:144) So the Prophet ﷺ faced the Ka'bah and the fools amongst the people namely, the Jews said, "What has turned them from their *Qiblah* [prayer direction (towards Jerusalem) — Bait-ul-Maqdis]) to which they used to face in prayer?" (Allāh revealed): "...Say (O Muhammad ﷺ): 'To Allāh belong both, east and the west. He guides whom He wills to the straight path'." (V.2:142)

A man offered *Ṣalāt* with the Prophet ﷺ (facing the Ka'bah) and went out. He saw some of the *Anṣār* offering the *Aṣr* prayer with their faces towards Bait-ul-Maqdis, he said, "I bear witness that I offered *Ṣalāt* with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ facing the Ka'bah." So all the people turned their faces towards the Ka'bah (at Makkah)..

(٣١) بَابُ التَّوَجُّهِ نَحْوَ الْقِبْلَةِ حَيْثُ كَانَ،

وقال أبو هريرة: قال النبي ﷺ: «استقبل القبلة وكبر».

٣٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَجَاءٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَلَّى نَحْوَ بَيْتِ الْمَقْدِسِ سِتَّةَ عَشَرَ أَوْ سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ شَهْرًا، وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُحِبُّ أَنْ يُوجَّهَ إِلَى الْكَعْبَةِ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ ﴿قَدْ رَأَى تَقَلُّبَ وَجْهِكَ فِي السَّمَاءِ﴾ فَتَوَجَّهَ نَحْوَ الْكَعْبَةِ وَقَالَ السُّفَهَاءُ مِنَ النَّاسِ - وَهُمْ الْيَهُودُ -: ﴿مَا وَلَنَهُمْ عَنْ قِبْلَتِهِمُ الَّتِي كَانُوا عَلَيْهَا، قُلْ لِلَّهِ الْمَشْرِقُ وَالْمَغْرِبُ يَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ إِلَى صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ﴾ [البقرة: ١٤٤] فَصَلَّى مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ رَجُلٌ ثُمَّ خَرَجَ بَعْدَمَا صَلَّى فَمَرَّ عَلَى قَوْمٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ فِي صَلَاةِ الْعَصْرِ نَحْوَ بَيْتِ الْمَقْدِسِ فَقَالَ: هُوَ يَشْهَدُ أَنَّهُ صَلَّى مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَنَّهُ تَوَجَّهَ نَحْوَ الْكَعْبَةِ. فَتَحَرَّفَ الْقَوْمُ حَتَّى تَوَجَّهُوا نَحْوَ الْكَعْبَةِ.

[راجع: ٤٠]

400. Narrated Jābir رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer)

٤٠٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا

(optional, non-obligatory prayer) while riding on his mount (*Rāhila*) wherever it turned, and whenever he wanted to offer the compulsory *Şalāt* he dismounted and prayed facing the *Qiblah* (Ka'bah at Makkah).

401. Narrated 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ offered *Şalāt* (prayer) (and the subnarrator Ibrāhīm said, "I do not know whether he prayed more or less than usual"), and when he had finished *Şalāt* he was asked, "O Allāh's Messenger ﷺ! Has there been any change in the *Aş-Şalāt* (the prayers)?" He said, "What is it?" The people said, "You have prayed so much and so much." So the Prophet ﷺ bent his legs, faced the *Qiblah* (Ka'bah at Makkah) and performed two prostrations (of *Sahw*) and finished his prayers with *Taslim* (by turning his face to right and left saying: '*Aş-Şalāmu 'Alaikum-wa Raḥmat-ullāh*'). When he turned his face to us he said, "If there had been anything changed in *Şalāt*, surely I would have informed you; but I am a human being like you and liable to forget like you. So if I forget remind me and if anyone of you is doubtful about his *Şalāt*, he should follow what he thinks to be correct and complete his *Şalāt* accordingly and finish it and perform two prostrations (of *Sahw*)."

(32) CHAPTER. What has been said about (facing) the *Qiblah* (Ka'bah at Makkah) and whoever considered that there was no need to repeat the *Şalāt* (prayer) if someone offered prayers by mistake facing a direction other than that of the *Qiblah*.

When the Prophet ﷺ did *Taslim* after offering two *Rak'ā* of *Zuhr* prayer he then

هشام قال: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُصَلِّي عَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ حَيْثُ تَوَجَّهَتْ، فَإِذَا أَرَادَ الْفَرِيضَةَ نَزَلَ فَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ. [انظر: ١٠٩٤، ١٠٩٩، ١١٤٠]

٤٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ: لَا أَدْرِي زَادَ أَوْ نَقَصَ فَلَمَّا سَلَّمَ قِيلَ لَهُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَحَدَتْ فِي الصَّلَاةِ شَيْءٌ؟ قَالَ: «وَمَا ذَلِكَ؟» قَالُوا: صَلَّيْتَ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَغَنَى رِجْلَهُ وَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ وَسَجَدَ سَجْدَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ، فَلَمَّا أُقْبِلَ عَلَيْنَا بَوَّجْهِهِ قَالَ: «إِنَّهُ لَوْ حَدَثَ فِي الصَّلَاةِ شَيْءٌ لَبَأْتُكُمْ بِهِ، وَلَكِنْ أَنَا بَشَرٌ مِثْلُكُمْ، أَنَسَى كَمَا تَنْسُونَ، فَإِذَا نَسِيتُ فَذَكِّرُونِي، وَإِذَا نَسَّتُ أَحَدُكُمْ فِي صَلَاتِهِ فَلْيَتَحَرَّ الصَّوَابَ، فَلْيُتِمِّمْ عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ يُسَلِّمْ ثُمَّ يَسْجُدْ سَجْدَتَيْنِ». [انظر: ٤٠٤، ١٢٢٦]

[٧٢٤٩، ٦٦٧١]

(٣٢) بَابُ مَا جَاءَ فِي الْقِبْلَةِ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَرَ الْإِعَادَةَ عَلَى مَنْ سَهَا فَصَلَّى إِلَى غَيْرِ الْقِبْلَةِ،

وَقَدْ سَلَّمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي رُكْعَتَيْ

faced the people and then completed the rest of the prayer.

402. Narrated ‘Umar (bin Al-Khaṭṭāb) رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: My Lord agreed (accepted my invocation) with me in three things:

1. I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger, I wish we took the “*Maqām*” (place) of Ibrāhīm (Abraham) as our praying place [for some of our *Şalāt* (prayers)]. So came the Divine Revelation: ...And take you (people) the *Maqām* (place) of Ibrāhīm (Abraham) (or the stone on which Ibrāhīm عليه السلام stood while he was building the Ka’bah) as a place of prayer (for some of your prayers e.g., two *Rak’ā* after the *Tawāf* of Ka’bah)”. (V.2:125)
2. And as regards the (Verse of) the veiling of the women, I said, ‘O Allāh’s Messenger! I wish you ordered your wives to cover themselves from the men because good and bad ones talk to them.’ So the Verse of the veiling of the women was revealed. [V.24:31 and V.33:59]
3. Once the wives of the Prophet ﷺ made united front against the Prophet ﷺ and I said to them, ‘It may be if he (the Prophet ﷺ) divorced you, (all) that his Lord (Allāh) will give him instead of you wives better than you.’ So this Verse [(V.66:5) the same as I had said] was revealed.”

403. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: While the people were offering the *Fajr* prayer at Qubā (near Al-Madīna), someone came to them and said: “It has been revealed to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ tonight, and he has been ordered to offer prayer facing the Ka’bah. So turn your faces to the Ka’bah.” Those people were facing Sham (Jerusalem) so they turned their faces towards Ka’bah (at Makkah).

الظُّهْرِ وَأَقْبَلَ عَلَى النَّاسِ بِوَجْهِهِ ثُمَّ أَتَمَّ مَا بَقِيَ.

٤٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَوْنٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ عُمَرُ: وَافَقْتُ رَبِّي فِي ثَلَاثٍ، قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ لَوْ اتَّخَذْنَا مِنْ مَقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مُصَلًّى؟ فَتَنَزَّلَتْ: ﴿وَاتَّخَذُوا مِنْ مَقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مُصَلًّى﴾ [البقرة: ١٢٥] وَأَيُّهُ الْحِجَابِ، قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ لَوْ أَمَرْتَ نِسَاءَكَ أَنْ يَحْتَجِبْنَ فَإِنَّهُ يُكَلِّمُهُنَّ الْبَرُّ وَالْفَاجِرُ، فَتَنَزَّلَتْ آيَةُ الْحِجَابِ، وَاجْتَمَعَ نِسَاءُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي الْغَيْرَةِ عَلَيْهِ، فَقُلْتُ لَهُنَّ: ﴿عَسَى رَبُّهُ إِنْ طَلَّقَكُنَّ أَنْ يُبَدِّلَهُ أَرْوَاجًا خَيْرًا مِمَّنْ كُنَّ﴾ [التحریم: ٥] فَتَنَزَّلَتْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ. [انظر:

٤٤٨٣، ٤٧٩٠، ٤٩١٦]

وَقَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي حُمَيْدٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا بِهَذَا.

٤٠٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو قَالَ: بَيْنَا النَّاسُ بِقُبَاءٍ فِي صَلَاةِ الصُّبْحِ إِذْ جَاءَهُمْ آتٍ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْهِ اللَّيْلَةَ قُرْآنًا، وَقَدْ أُمِرَ أَنْ يَسْتَقْبِلَ الْكَعْبَةَ،

فَاسْتَقْبَلُوهَا، وَكَانَتْ وُجُوهُهُمْ إِلَى الشَّامِ فَاسْتَدَارُوا إِلَى الكَعْبَةِ. [انظر: ٤٤٨٨، ٤٤٩٠، ٤٤٩١، ٤٤٩٣، ٤٤٩٤،

[٧٢٥١

404. Narrated 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Once the Prophet ﷺ offered five *Rak'ā* in *Zuhr* prayer. He was asked, "Is there an increase in the (*Rakā*) of *Ṣalāt* (prayers)?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "And what is it?" They said, "You have offered five *Rak'ā*." So he bent his legs and performed two prostrations (of *Sahw*).

٤٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنِ الحَكَمِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الطُّهْرَ خَمْسًا، فَقَالُوا: أَرِيدُ فِي الصَّلَاةِ؟ قَالَ: «وَمَا ذَٰكَ؟» قَالُوا: صَلَّيْتَ خَمْسًا، فَتَنَى رِجْلَيْهِ وَسَجَدَ سَجْدَتَيْنِ. [راجع: ٤٠٠]

(33) CHAPTER. To scrape off the sputum from the mosque with the hand (using some tool or other, or using no tool).

(٣٣) بَابُ حَكِّ البَرَاقِ بِالْيَدِ مِنَ المَسْجِدِ

405. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ saw some sputum in the direction of the *Qiblah* (on the wall of the mosque) and he disliked that and the sign of disgust was apparent from his face. So, he got up and scraped it off with his hand and said, "Whenever anyone of you stands for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer), he is speaking in private to his Lord, or his Lord is between him and his *Qiblah*. So, none of you should spit in the direction of the *Qiblah* but one can spit to the left or under his foot." The Prophet ﷺ then took the corner of his sheet and spat in it and folded it and said, "Or you can do like this."

٤٠٥ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَأَى نُخَامَةً فِي القِبْلَةِ فَشَقَّ ذَلِكَ عَلَيْهِ حَتَّى رُوِيَ فِي وَجْهِهِ، فَقَامَ فَحَكَهُ بِيَدِهِ. فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ أَحَدَكُمْ إِذَا قَامَ فِي صَلَاتِهِ فَإِنَّهُ يُنَاجِي رَبَّهُ أَوْ إِنَّ رَبَّهُ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ القِبْلَةِ فَلَا يَزُوقَنَّ أَحَدُكُمْ قِبَلَ قِبْلَتِهِ وَلَكِنْ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ أَوْ تَحْتَ قَدَمِهِ» ثُمَّ أَخَذَ طَرَفَ رِدَائِهِ فَبَصَقَ فِيهِ، ثُمَّ رَدَّ بَعْضَهُ عَلَى بَعْضٍ، فَقَالَ: «أَوْ يَفْعَلْ هَكَذَا».

[راجع: ٢٤١]

406. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saw sputum on the wall of the mosque in the direction of the *Qiblah* and scraped it off. He faced the people and said, "Whenever anyone of you is

٤٠٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ

offering *Ṣalāt* (prayers), he should not spit in front of him because in the prayer Allāh is in front of him."

رَأَى بُصَاقًا فِي جِدَارِ الْقِبْلَةِ فَحَكَّهُ، ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ عَلَى النَّاسِ فَقَالَ: «إِذَا كَانَ أَحَدُكُمْ يُصَلِّي فَلَا يَبْصُقْ قَبْلَ وَجْهِهِ، فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ قَبْلَ وَجْهِهِ إِذَا صَلَّى». [انظر:

[٧٥٣، ١٢١٣، ٦١١١]

407. Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, the Mother of faithful believers: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saw some nasal secretions, expectoration or sputum on the wall of the mosque in the direction of the *Qiblah* and scraped it off.

٤٠٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَأَى فِي جِدَارِ الْقِبْلَةِ مُخَاطًا أَوْ بُصَاقًا أَوْ نُخَامَةً فَحَكَّهُ.

(34) CHAPTER. To scrape the nasal secretion off the mosque with gravel.

(٣٤) بَابُ حَكِّ الْمَخَاطِ بِالْحَصَى مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ،

And Ibn 'Abbās said, "If you tread on (any) wet, filthy thing, wash it away and if it is dry don't wash it."

وقال ابن عباس: إن وطئت على قذر رطبٍ فاغسله وإن كان يابساً فلا.

408, 409. Narrated Abū Hurairah and Abū Sa'īd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saw some expectoration on the wall of the mosque; he took gravel and scraped it off and said, "If anyone of you wanted to spit he should neither spit in front of him nor on his right but he could spit either on his left or under his left foot."

٤٠٨، ٤٠٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ وَأَبَا سَعِيدٍ حَدَّثَاهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَأَى نُخَامَةً فِي جِدَارِ الْمَسْجِدِ فَتَنَاوَلَ حَصَاةً فَحَكَّهَا، فَقَالَ: «إِذَا تَنَحَّمَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَلَا يَتَنَحَّمَنَّ قَبْلَ وَجْهِهِ، وَلَا عَنْ يَمِينِهِ، وَلْيَبْصُقْ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ أَوْ تَحْتَ قَدَمَيْهِ الْيُسْرَى». [انظر: ٤١٠،

[٤١١، ٤١٤، ٤١٦]

(35) CHAPTER. It is forbidden to spit on the right side while in *Ṣalāt* (prayers).

(٣٥) بَابُ لَا يَبْصُقُ عَنْ يَمِينِهِ فِي الصَّلَاةِ

410, 411. Narrated Abū Hurairah and Abū Sa'īd رضي الله عنهما: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saw some expectoration on the wall of the mosque; he took gravel and scraped it off and said, "If anyone of you wanted to spit, he should neither spit in front of him nor on his right but could spit either on his left or under his left foot."

٤١٠، ٤١١ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ وَأَبَا سَعِيدٍ أَخْبَرَاهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَأَى نُخَامَةً فِي حَائِطِ الْمَسْجِدِ فَتَنَاوَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَصَاةً فَحَتَّهَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِذَا تَنَحَّمَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَلَا يَتَنَحَّمْ قِبَلَ وَجْهِهِ، وَلَا عَنْ يَمِينِهِ، وَلْيَنْصُقْ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ أَوْ تَحْتَ قَدَمِهِ الْيُسْرَى».

[راجع: ٤٠٨، ٤٠٩]

412. Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "None of you should spit in front or on his right but he could spit either on his left or under his foot."

٤١٢ - حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ عَمَرَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي قَتَادَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا يَتَفَلَّنَ أَحَدُكُمْ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ وَلَا عَنْ يَمِينِهِ وَلَكِنْ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ أَوْ تَحْتَ رِجْلِهِ». [راجع: ٢٤١]

(36) CHAPTER. One should spit on the left side or under one's left foot.

(٣٦) بَابٌ: لِيَنْصُقَ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ أَوْ تَحْتَ قَدَمِهِ الْيُسْرَى

413. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "A faithful believer while in Aṣ-Ṣalāt (the prayer) is speaking in private to his Lord, so he should neither spit in front of him nor to his right side but he could spit either on his left or under his foot."

٤١٣ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ الْمُؤْمِنَ إِذَا كَانَ فِي الصَّلَاةِ فَإِنَّمَا يُنَاجِي رَبَّهُ، فَلَا يَبْزُقَنَّ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ وَلَا عَنْ يَمِينِهِ، وَلَكِنْ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ أَوْ تَحْتَ قَدَمِهِ». [راجع: ٢٤١]

414. Narrated Abū Sa'īd رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ saw sputum on (the wall of) the mosque in the direction of the Qiblah and

٤١٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حَدَّانَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُوْفْيَانُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الزُّهْرِيُّ، عَنْ

scraped it off with gravel. Then he forbade spitting in front or on the right, but allowed it on one's left or under one's left foot.

حُمَيْدُ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَبْصَرَ نُخَامَةً فِي قِبْلَةِ الْمَسْجِدِ فَحَكَّهَا بِحَصَاةٍ، ثُمَّ نَهَى أَنْ يَبْزُقَ الرَّجُلُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ أَوْ عَنْ يَمِينِهِ، وَلَكِنْ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ أَوْ تَحْتَ قَدَمِهِ الْيُسْرَى. وَعَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ سَمِعَ حُمَيْدًا عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ نَحْوَهُ. [راجع: ٤٠٩]

(37) CHAPTER. The expiation for spitting in the mosque.

(٣٧) بَابُ كَفَّارَةِ الْبُرَاقِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

415. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Spitting in the mosque is a sin and its expiation is to bury it."

٤١٥ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «الْبُرَاقُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ حَاطِبَةٌ وَكَفَّارَتُهَا دَفْنُهَا».

(38) CHAPTER. The burying of the expectoration in the mosque.

(٣٨) بَابُ دَفْنِ النُّخَامَةِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

416. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "If anyone of you stands for Aş-Salāt (the prayers), he should not spit in front of him because, in Ṣalāt (prayer) he is speaking in private to Allāh and he should not spit on his right as there is an angel, but he can spit either on his left or under his foot and bury it (i.e., the expectoration)."

٤١٦ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ نَصْرِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ هَمَّامٍ: سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا قَامَ أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَلَا يُبْصِقُ أَمَامَهُ فَإِنَّمَا يُنَاجِي اللَّهَ مَا دَامَ فِي مُصَلَّاهُ، وَلَا عَنْ يَمِينِهِ فَإِنَّ عَنْ يَمِينِهِ مَلَكًا، وَلْيُبْصِقْ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ، أَوْ تَحْتَ قَدَمِهِ، فَيَدْفِنُهَا».

[راجع: ٤٠٨]

(39) CHAPTER. If the spit or sputum comes out suddenly then one should spit in the corner of one's garment.

(٣٩) بَابُ إِذَا بَدَرَهُ الْبُرَاقُ فَلْيَأْخُذْ بِظَرْفِ ثَوْبِهِ

417. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ saw expectoration (on the wall

٤١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ