

1018. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ :
A man complained to the Prophet ﷺ about the destruction of livestock and property and the hunger of the offspring. So, he ﷺ invoked (Allāh) for rain. The narrator (Anas) did not mention that the Prophet ﷺ had worn his cloak inside out or faced the Qiblah.

(12) CHAPTER. If the people request the Imām to invoke Allāh for rain, the Imām should not refuse the request.

1019. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ :
A man came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Livestock are destroyed and the roads are cut off; so please invoke Allāh (for rain)." So, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ invoked Allāh for rain and it rained from that Friday till the next Friday. Then a man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! The houses have collapsed, roads are cut off and the livestock are destroyed." So, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "O Allāh! (Let it rain) on the tops of the mountains, on the plateaus, in the valleys and over the places where trees grow." So, the clouds cleared away from Al-Madīna just as the taking off a garment from one's body.

(13) CHAPTER. If *Al-Mushrikūn* [polytheists, pagans, idolaters, and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muhammad (ﷺ)] intercede the Muslims to invoke Allāh for rain during drought.

١٠١٨ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ بِشْرِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ عِمْرَانَ، عَنْ الْأَوْزَاعِيِّ، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا شَكَا إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ هَلَاكَ الْمَالِ وَجَهْدَ الْعِيَالِ، فَدَعَا اللَّهَ يَسْتَسْقِي، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ أَنَّهُ حَوَّلَ رِدَاءَهُ، وَلَا اسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ. [راجع: ٩٣٢]

(١٢) بَابٌ: إِذَا اسْتَشْفَعُوا إِلَى الْإِمَامِ لِيَسْتَسْقِي لَهُمْ لَمْ يَرُدَّهُمْ

١٠١٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ شَرِيكَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي نَمِرٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ هَلَكَتِ الْمَوَاشِي، وَتَقَطَّعَتِ السُّبُلُ، فَادْعُ اللَّهَ. فَدَعَا اللَّهَ فَمُطِرْنَا مِنْ الْجُمُعَةِ إِلَى الْجُمُعَةِ. فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، تَهَدَّمَتِ الْبُيُوتُ وَتَقَطَّعَتِ السُّبُلُ وَهَلَكَتِ الْمَوَاشِي. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ عَلَى ظُهُورِ الْجِبَالِ وَالْأَكَامِ وَبُطُونِ الْأَوْدِيَةِ وَمَنَايِبِ الشَّجَرِ». فَانْجَابَتْ عَنِ الْمَدِينَةِ أَنْجِيَابُ الثَّوْبِ.

(١٣) بَابٌ: إِذَا اسْتَشْفَعَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ بِالْمُسْلِمِينَ عِنْدَ الْقَحْطِ

1020. Narrated Masrūq : One day I went to Ibn Mas'ud رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ who said, "When Quraish delayed in embracing Islām, the Prophet ﷺ invoked Allāh to curse them, so they were afflicted with a drought (famine) year because of which many of them died and they ate the carcasses and bones. Abū Sufyān came to the Prophet ﷺ and said, 'O Muḥammad! You came to order people to keep good relation with kith and kin and your nation is being destroyed, so invoke Allāh. The Prophet ﷺ recited the Holy Verses of *Sūrah Ad-Dukhān* :

'Then wait you for the Day when the sky will bring forth a visible smoke' (V.44:10).

[When the famine was taken off,] the people renegaded once again as disbelievers. The Statement of Allāh تَعَالَى (in *Sūrah Ad-Dukhān*) refers to that :

'On the Day when We shall seize you with the greatest seizure.' (V.44:16)

And that was what happened on the day of the battle of Badr." Asbāṭ added on the authority of Maṣṣūr, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ invoked Allāh for rain for them and it rained heavily for seven days. The people complained of the excessive rain. The Prophet ﷺ said, 'O Allāh! (Let it rain) around us and not on us.' So, the clouds dispersed from over his head and it rained over the surroundings (i.e. away from their city)."

(14) CHAPTER. To say, "Around us and not on us," when it rains excessively.

1021. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was delivering the *Khutba* (religious talk) on a Friday when the people stood up, shouted and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! There is no rain (drought), the trees have dried and the livestock are

١٠٢٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَنصُورٌ وَالْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ أَبِي الضُّحَى، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ ابْنَ مَسْعُودٍ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ فُرَيْشًا أَبْطَلُوا عَنِ الْإِسْلَامِ، فَدَعَا عَلَيْهِمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، فَأَخَذَتْهُمْ سَنَةٌ حَتَّى هَلَكُوا فِيهَا وَأَكَلُوا الْمَيْتَةَ وَالْعِظَامَ. فَجَاءَهُ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ فَقَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ، حِثَّ تَأْمُرُ بِصِلَةِ الرَّحِمِ، وَإِنَّ قَوْمَكَ هَلَكُوا فَادْعُ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى. فَقَرَأَ: ﴿فَارْتَبِّ يَوْمَ تَأْتِي السَّمَاءُ بِدُحَانٍ مُبِينٍ﴾ (١٠) الْآيَةِ. ثُمَّ عَادُوا إِلَى كُفْرِهِمْ. فَذَلِكَ قَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿يَوْمَ تَبْطِشُ الْبَطْشَةَ الْكُبْرَى﴾ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ. قَالَ: وَرَأَدَ أَسْبَاطُ، عَنْ مَنصُورٍ: فَدَعَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَسَقُوا الْعَيْثَ فَأَطْبَقَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ سَبْعًا. وَشَكَا النَّاسُ كَثْرَةَ الْمَطَرِ. قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ حَوَالَيْنَا وَلَا عَلَيْنَا». فَانْحَدَرَتِ السَّحَابَةُ عَنْ رَأْسِهِ فَسَقُوا، النَّاسَ حَوْلَهُمْ.

[راجع: ١٠٠٧]

(١٤) بَابُ الدُّعَاءِ إِذَا كَثُرَ الْمَطَرُ:
حَوَالَيْنَا وَلَا عَلَيْنَا

١٠٢١ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

destroyed; please invoke Allāh for rain." So Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said twice, "O Allāh! Bless us with rain." By Allāh, there was no trace of cloud in the sky and suddenly the sky became overcast with clouds and it started raining. The Prophet ﷺ came down the pulpit and offered the prayer. When he came back from the prayer (to his house) it was raining and it rained continuously till the next Friday. When the Prophet ﷺ started delivering the Friday *Khuṭba*, the people started shouting and said to him, "The houses have collapsed and the roads are cut off; so please invoke Allāh to withhold the rain." So, the Prophet ﷺ smiled and said, "O Allāh! Round about us and not on us." The sky became clear over Al-Madīna; but it kept on raining over the outskirts (of Al-Madīna) and not a single drop of rain fell over Al-Madīna. I looked towards the sky which was as bright and clear as a crown.

يَخْطُبُ يَوْمَ جُمُعَةٍ، فَقَامَ النَّاسُ فَصَاحُوا فَقَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَحَطَّ الْمَطَرُ وَاحْمَرَّتِ الشَّجَرُ وَهَلَكَتِ الْبَهَائِمُ، فَادْعُ اللَّهَ أَنْ يَسْقِينَا، فَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ اسْقِنَا»، مَرَّتَيْنِ. وَانْمَأَسَ اللَّهُ مَا تَرَى فِي السَّمَاءِ قَزَعَةً مِنْ سَحَابٍ فَتَشَأَتْ سَحَابَةٌ، فَأَمْطَرَتْ، وَنَزَلَ عَنِ الْمِنْبَرِ فَصَلَّى. فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ لَمْ يَزَلِ الْمَطَرُ إِلَى الْجُمُعَةِ الَّتِي تَلِيهَا. فَلَمَّا قَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَخْطُبُ صَاحُوا إِلَيْهِ: تَهَدَّمَتِ الْبُيُوتُ وَانْقَطَعَتِ السُّبُلُ. فَادْعُ اللَّهَ يَحْبِسْهَا عَنَّا. فَتَبَسَّمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ حَوَالَيْنَا وَلَا عَلَيْنَا» فَكَشَطَتِ الْمَدِينَةُ فَجَعَلَتْ تُمَطِّرُ حَوْلَهَا وَلَا تُمَطِّرُ بِالْمَدِينَةِ قَطْرَةً. فَتَنَظَرْتُ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ وَإِنَّهَا لَفِي مِثْلِ الْإِكْلِيلِ.

[راجع: ٩٣٢]

(15) CHAPTER. To invoke Allāh for rain while standing.

1022. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Yazīd Al Anṣārī that he went out with Al-Barā' bin 'Azīb, and Zaid bin Arqam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ and invoked for rain. He ('Abdullāh bin Yazīd) stood up but not on a pulpit and invoked Allāh for rain and then offered two *Rak'a* prayers with loud recitation without pronouncing *Adhān* or *Iqāma*. Abū Ishāq said that 'Abdullāh bin Yazīd had seen the Prophet ﷺ (doing the same).

(١٥) بَابُ الدُّعَاءِ فِي الْإِسْتِسْقَاءِ قَائِمًا

١٠٢٢ - وَقَالَ لَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: عَنْ زُهَيْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ: خَرَجَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يَزِيدَ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ، وَخَرَجَ مَعَهُ الْبَرَاءُ بْنُ عَازِبٍ وَرَيْدُ بْنُ أَرْقَمَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ فَاسْتَسْقَى فَقَامَ بِهِمْ عَلَى رِجْلَيْهِ، عَلَى غَيْرِ مَنْبَرٍ فَاسْتَسْقَى ثُمَّ صَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ يَجْهَرُ بِالْقِرَاءَةِ وَلَمْ يُؤَدِّنْ وَلَمْ يَقُمْ. قَالَ أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ. وَرَأَى عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يَزِيدَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ.

1023. Narrated 'Abbād bin Tamīm رضي الله عنه that his uncle (who was one of the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ) had told him, "The Prophet ﷺ went out with the people to invoke Allāh for rain for them. He stood up and invoked Allāh for rain, then faced the *Qiblah* and turned his cloak (inside out) and it rained."

(16) CHAPTER. To recite aloud while offering the prayer of *Istisqā'*.

1024. Narrated 'Abbād bin Tamīm رضي الله عنه that his uncle said, "The Prophet ﷺ went out to invoke Allāh for rain. He faced the *Qiblah* invoking Allāh. He turned his cloak (inside out) and then offered a two *Rak'a* prayer with loud recitation."

(17) CHAPTER. How the Prophet ﷺ turned his back towards the people [while offering the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) for rain].

1025. Narrated 'Abbād bin Tamīm رضي الله عنه that his uncle said, "I saw the Prophet ﷺ on the day when he went out to offer the *Istisqā'* prayer. He turned his back towards the people and faced the *Qiblah* and invoked Allāh for rain. Then he turned his cloak inside out and led us a two *Rak'a* prayer with loud recitation."

١٠٢٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعَيْبٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبَادُ بْنُ تَمِيمٍ أَنَّ عَمَّهُ، وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ خَرَجَ بِالنَّاسِ يَسْتَسْقِي لَهُمْ، فَقَامَ فَدَعَا اللَّهَ قَائِمًا، ثُمَّ تَوَجَّهَ قِبَلَ الْقِبْلَةِ وَحَوَّلَ رِدَاءَهُ فَأَسْقُوا.

[راجع: ١٠٠٥]

(١٦) بَابُ الْجَهْرِ بِالْقِرَاءَةِ فِي الْإِسْتِسْقَاءِ

١٠٢٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي ذَيْبٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَبَادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ قَالَ: خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَسْتَسْقِي، فَتَوَجَّهَ إِلَى الْقِبْلَةِ يَدْعُو، وَحَوَّلَ رِدَاءَهُ ثُمَّ صَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ يَجْهَرُ فِيهِمَا بِالْقِرَاءَةِ.

[راجع: ١٠٠٥]

(١٧) بَابُ: كَيْفَ حَوَّلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ ظَهْرَهُ إِلَى النَّاسِ

١٠٢٥ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي ذَيْبٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَبَادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَوْمَ خَرَجَ يَسْتَسْقِي قَالَ: فَحَوَّلَ إِلَى النَّاسِ ظَهْرَهُ وَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ يَدْعُو، ثُمَّ حَوَّلَ رِدَاءَهُ ثُمَّ صَلَّى لَنَا رَكَعَتَيْنِ جَهَرَ فِيهِمَا بِالْقِرَاءَةِ.

[راجع: ١٠٠٥]

(18) CHAPTER. The *Ṣalāt-ul-Istisqā'* (*Istisqā'* prayer) consists of two *Rak'a*.

1026. Narrated 'Abbād bin Tamīm رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ that his uncle said, "The Prophet ﷺ invoked Allāh for rain and offered a two *Rak'a Ṣalāt* (prayer) and he turned his cloak inside out."

(19) CHAPTER. To offer the *Istisqā'* prayer at the *Muṣallā*.

1027. Narrated 'Abbād bin Tamīm رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ that his uncle said, "The Prophet ﷺ went towards the *Muṣallā* to offer the *Istisqā'* prayer, he faced the *Qiblah* and offered a two *Rak'a Ṣalāt* (prayer) and turned his cloak inside out." Narrated Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, "The Prophet ﷺ put the right side of his cloak on his left side."

(20) CHAPTER. Facing the *Qiblah* while offering the *Istisqā'* prayer.

1028. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Zaid Al-Anṣārī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ went towards the *Muṣallā* to offer the *Istisqā'* prayer and when he invoked Allāh or intended to invoke Allāh he faced the *Qiblah* and turned his cloak inside out.

(١٨) بَابُ صَلَاةِ الْاِسْتِسْقَاءِ رَكَعَتَيْنِ

١٠٢٦ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ اسْتَسْقَى فَصَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ وَقَلَبَ رِدَاءَهُ. [راجع: ١٠٠٥]

(١٩) بَابُ الْاِسْتِسْقَاءِ فِي الْمُصَلَّى

١٠٢٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ

مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ: سَمِعَ عَبَّادَ بْنَ تَمِيمٍ عَنْ عَمِّهِ قَالَ: خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى يَسْتَسْقِي وَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ فَصَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ، وَقَلَبَ رِدَاءَهُ. قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: فَأَخْبَرَنِي الْمَسْعُودِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ قَالَ: جَعَلَ الْيَمِينَ عَلَى الشَّمَالِ. [راجع: ١٠٠٥]

(٢٠) بَابُ اسْتِقْبَالِ الْقِبْلَةِ فِي الْاِسْتِسْقَاءِ

١٠٢٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ قَالَ:

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو بَكْرٍ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ أَنَّ عَبَّادَ بْنَ تَمِيمٍ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ زَيْدٍ الْأَنْصَارِيَّ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ خَرَجَ إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى يُصَلِّي، وَأَنَّهُ لَمَّا دَعَا أَوْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يَدْعُو اسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ وَحَوَّلَ رِدَاءَهُ. قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ:

(21) CHAPTER. While offering the *Istisqā'* prayer, the people should raise their hands (for invocation) along with the *Imām*.

1029. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: A bedouin came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ on a Friday and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! The livestock, the offspring, and the people have perished." So, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ raised both his hands invoking Allāh (for rain) and the people too raised their hands with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ invoking Allāh (for rain). We had not left the mosque when it started raining. It rained till the next Friday when the same man came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! The travellers are compelled to postpone their journeys (because of excessive rain) and the roads are overflooded."

1030. The narrator Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ added that the Prophet ﷺ raised his hands (during the invocation) to such an extent that the whiteness of his armpits was visible.

(22) CHAPTER. The raising of both hands by the *Imām* during *Istisqā'* while invoking Allāh for rain.

1031. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ never raised his hands for any invocation except for that of *Istisqā'*; and he

عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ زَيْدٍ هَذَا مَازِنِي، وَالْأَوَّلُ
كُوفِي وَهُوَ ابْنُ يَزِيدَ. [راجع: ١٠٠٥]

(٢١) بَابُ رَفْعِ النَّاسِ أَيْدِيَهُمْ مَعَ
الإمام في الاستسقاء

١٠٢٩ - وَقَالَ أَبُو ثَوْبٍ بْنُ
سُلَيْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي
أُوَيْسٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ بِلَالٍ، عَنْ
يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ
مَالِكٍ قَالَ: أَتَى رَجُلٌ أَغْرَابِيٍّ مِنْ
أَهْلِ الْبَدْوِ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ
الْجُمُعَةِ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ هَلَكَتِ
الْمَاشِيَةُ، هَلَكَ الْبَيْتُ، هَلَكَ النَّاسُ،
فَرَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدَيْهِ يَدْعُو وَرَفَعَ
النَّاسُ أَيْدِيَهُمْ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يَدْعُونَ، قَالَ: لَمَّا خَرَجْنَا مِنَ
الْمَسْجِدِ حَتَّى مُطَرْنَا، فَمَا زِلْنَا نُمْطَرُ
حَتَّى كَانَتِ الْجُمُعَةُ الْآخَرَى، فَأَتَى
الرَّجُلُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، بَشِقَ الْمُسَافِرُ وَمُنِعَ
الطَّرِيقُ. [راجع: ٩٣٢]

١٠٣٠ - وَقَالَ الْأُوَيْسِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ
وَشَرِيكٍ سَمِعَا أَنَسًا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ:
رَفَعَ يَدَيْهِ حَتَّى رَأَيْتُ بَيَاضَ إِبْطِيهِ.

(٢٢) بَابُ رَفْعِ الْإِمَامِ يَدَهُ فِي
الاستسقاء

١٠٣١ - أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ،

used to raise them so much that the whiteness of his armpits became visible. (Note: It may be that Anas رضي الله عنه did not see the Prophet ﷺ raising his hands, but it is narrated that the Prophet ﷺ used to raise his hands for invocations other than *Istisqā'*. See *Ḥadīth* No. 1751, 1752, Vol. 2, and also see *Ḥadīth* No. 4323 Vol.5, *Ḥadīth* No. 6383, Vol. 8).

(23) CHAPTER. What should be said (or what to say) if it rains.

1032. Narrated 'Āishah رضي الله عنها: Whenever Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saw the rain, he used to say, "O Allāh! Let it be a fruitful rain."

(24) CHAPTER. One who stood in the rain till the water started trickling down his beard.

1033. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رضي الله عنه: In the lifetime of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ the people were afflicted with a drought (famine) year. While the Prophet ﷺ was delivering the *Khutba* (religious talk) on the pulpit on a Friday, a bedouin stood up and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! The livestock are dying and the families (offspring) are hungry; please invoke Allāh to bless us with rain." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ raised both his hands towards the sky and at that time there was not

عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لَا يَرْفَعُ يَدَيْهِ فِي شَيْءٍ مِنْ دُعَائِهِ إِلَّا فِي الْإِسْتِسْقَاءِ وَإِنَّهُ يَرْفَعُ حَتَّى يُرَى بَيَاضُ إِبْطَيْهِ. [انظر: ٣٥٦٥، ٦٣٤١]

(٢٣) بَابُ مَا يُقَالُ إِذَا مَطَرَتْ
وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ ﴿كَمَيْبٍ﴾
[البقرة: ١٩]: الْمَطَرُ، وَقَالَ غَيْرُهُ:
صَابَ وَأَصَابَ يَصُوبُ.

١٠٣٢ - حَدَّثَنَا الْمَرْوَزِيُّ -
قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا
عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ
مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ
ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا رَأَى الْمَطَرَ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ
صَيِّبًا نَافِعًا».

تَابَعَهُ الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ يَحْيَى عَنْ عُبَيْدِ
اللَّهِ. وَرَوَاهُ الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ وَعُقَيْلٌ عَنْ
نَافِعٍ.

(٢٤) بَابُ مَنْ تَمَطَّرَ فِي الْمَطَرِ حَتَّى
يَتَحَادَرَ عَلَى لِحْيَتِهِ

١٠٣٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ
قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا
الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ قَالَ:
أَصَابَتِ النَّاسَ سَنَةٌ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَبَيْنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَحْطُبُ عَلَى

a trace of cloud in the sky. Then the clouds started gathering like mountains. Before he got down from the pulpit, I saw rain-water trickling down his beard. It rained that day, the next day, the third day, the fourth day and till the next Friday, when the same bedouin or some other person stood up (during the Friday *Khutba*) and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! The houses have collapsed and the livestock are drowned. Please invoke Allāh for us." So, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ raised both his hands and said, "O Allāh! Around us and not on us." Whichever side the Prophet ﷺ directed his hand, the clouds dispersed from there till a hole (in the clouds) was formed over Al-Madīna. The valley of Qanāt remained flowing (with water) for one month and none came from outside who didn't talk about the abundant rain.

الْمُنْبَرِ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ قَامَ أَعْرَابِيٌّ فَقَالَ:
يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، هَلَكَ الْمَالُ، وَجَاعَ
الْعِيَالُ، فادْعُ اللَّهَ لَنَا أَنْ يَسْقِينَا،
قَالَ: فَرَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدَيْهِ وَمَا
فِي السَّمَاءِ قَرَعَةً، قَالَ: فَثَارَ
السَّحَابُ أَمْثَالَ الْجِبَالِ، ثُمَّ لَمْ يَنْزِلْ
عَنْ مُنْبَرِهِ حَتَّى رَأَيْتُ الْمَطَرَ يَتَحَادَرُ
عَلَى لِحْيَتِهِ. قَالَ: فَمَطَرْنَا يَوْمَنَا ذَلِكَ
وَمِنَ الْعَدِ، وَمِنَ بَعْدِ الْعَدِ، وَالَّذِي
يَلِيهِ إِلَى الْجُمُعَةِ الْآخَرَى. فَقَامَ ذَلِكَ
الْأَعْرَابِيُّ أَوْ رَجُلٌ غَيْرُهُ فَقَالَ: يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، تَهْلِكُ الْبَنَاءُ، وَغَرِقَ الْمَالُ
فادْعُ اللَّهَ لَنَا. فَرَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يَدَيْهِ فَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ حَوَالَيْنَا وَلَا
عَلَيْنَا». قَالَ: فَمَا جَعَلَ يُشِيرُ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ بِيَدِهِ إِلَى نَاحِيَةٍ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ إِلَّا
تَفَرَّجَتْ حَتَّى صَارَتِ الْمَدِينَةُ فِي مِثْلِ
الْجَوْبَةِ حَتَّى سَالَ الْوَادِي، وَادِي قَنَاءَ
شَهْرًا. قَالَ: فَلَمْ يَجِئْ أَحَدٌ مِنْ نَاحِيَةٍ
إِلَّا حَدَّثَ بِالْجُودِ. [راجع: ٩٣٢]

(25) CHAPTER. If the wind blows (what should one do or say?)

1034. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Whenever a strong wind blew, anxiety appeared on the face of the Prophet ﷺ (fearing that, that wind might be a sign of Allāh's Wrath).

(٢٥) بَابٌ: إِذَا هَبَّتِ الرِّيحُ

١٠٣٤ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي
مَرْيَمَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ
قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي حُمَيْدٌ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَنَسَ بْنَ
مَالِكٍ يَقُولُ: كَانَتْ الرِّيحُ الشَّدِيدَةُ إِذَا
هَبَّتْ عُرِفَ ذَلِكَ فِي وَجْهِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

(26) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ: "I was granted victory with *Aṣ-Ṣaba* [Easterly wind (which frightened my enemies)]."

1035. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, "I was granted victory with *Aṣ-Ṣaba* and the nation of 'Ād was destroyed by *Ad-Dabūr* (westerly wind)."

(27) CHAPTER. What is said about earthquakes and (other) signs (of the approach of the Day of Judgement).

1036. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The Hour (Last Day) will not be established until (religious) knowledge will be taken away (by the death of religious learned men), earthquakes will be very frequent, time will pass quickly, *Al-Fitan* (trials and afflictions) will appear, murders will increase and money will overflow amongst you." (See *Ḥadīth* No. 80, 81 and 85 Vol I).

1037. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: (The Prophet ﷺ) said, "O Allāh! Bless our *Sham* and our *Yemen*." People said, "Our *Najd* as well." The Prophet ﷺ again said, "O Allāh! Bless our *Sham* and *Yemen*." They said again, "Our *Najd* as well." On that the Prophet ﷺ said, "There will appear earthquakes and *Al-Fitan* (trials and afflictions), and from there [*Najd* (East)] will come out the side of the head of Satan." (See H. No. 7094, Vol. 9).

(٢٦) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «نُصِرْتُ بِالصَّبَا»

١٠٣٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «نُصِرْتُ بِالصَّبَا، وَأُهْلِكَتْ عَادٌ بِالذَّبُورِ». [انظر: ٣٢٠٥، ٣٣٤٣، ٤١٠٥]

(٢٧) بَابُ مَا قِيلَ فِي الزَّلَازِلِ وَالْآيَاتِ

١٠٣٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزِّنَادِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّى يُفْبِضَ الْعِلْمُ، وَتَكْثُرَ الزَّلَازِلُ، وَيَتَقَارَبَ الزَّمَانُ، وَتَظْهَرَ الْقِتْنُ، وَيَكْثُرَ الْهَرْجُ - وَهُوَ الْقَتْلُ الْقَتْلُ - حَتَّى يَكْثُرَ فِيكُمْ الْمَالُ فَيَفِضُ». [راجع: ٨٥]

١٠٣٧ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ الْحَسَنِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمرَ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي شَامِنَا وَفِي يَمِينِنَا». قَالَ: قَالُوا: وَفِي نَجْدِنَا، فَقَالَ: قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي شَامِنَا وَفِي يَمِينِنَا». قَالَ: قَالُوا: وَفِي نَجْدِنَا. قَالَ: قَالَ:

«هُنَالِكَ الزَّلَازِلُ وَالْفِتْنُ وَبِهَا يُظْلَعُ
قَرْنُ الشَّيْطَانِ». [انظر: ٧٠٩٤]

(28) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى: "And instead (of thanking Allāh) for the provision He gives you, you deny (Him by disbelief)." (V.56:82)

Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا said that it means that you should be thankful to Allāh (but instead of being grateful you are ungrateful to Allāh).

(٢٨) بَابُ: قَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى:
﴿وَيَجْعَلُونَ رِزْقَكُمْ أَنْتُمْ تُكْذِبُونَ﴾ [الواقعة: ٨٢]
قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ:
شُكْرُكُمْ.

1038. Narrated Zaid bin Khalid Al-Juhani رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ led the morning *Ṣalāt* in Al-Ḥudaibiya and it had rained the previous night. When the Prophet ﷺ had finished the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) he faced the people and said, "Do you know what your Lord has said?" They replied, "Allāh and His Messenger know better." (The Prophet ﷺ said), "Allāh said, 'In this morning some of *Ibādī* (My slaves or worshippers) remained as true believers and some became disbelievers; he who said that it had rained with the Blessing and Mercy of Allāh is the one who believes in Me and does not believe in the star, but he who said it had rained because of such and such (star) is a disbeliever in Me and is a believer in the star.'"

١٠٣٨ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، قَالَ:
حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ،
عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ
مَسْعُودٍ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ خَالِدِ الْجُهَنِيِّ
أَنَّهُ قَالَ: صَلَّى لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
صَلَاةَ الصُّبْحِ بِالْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ عَلَى إِثْرِ سَمَاءٍ
كَانَتْ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ. فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ أَقْبَلَ عَلَى النَّاسِ فَقَالَ: «هَلْ
تَذَرُونَ مَاذَا قَالَ رَبُّكُمْ؟» قَالُوا: اللَّهُ
وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ قَالَ: «أَصْبَحَ مِنْ
عِبَادِي مُؤْمِنٌ بِي وَكَافِرٌ. فَأَمَّا مَنْ
قَالَ: مُطَرْنَا بِفَضْلِ اللَّهِ وَرَحْمَتِهِ،
فَذَلِكَ مُؤْمِنٌ بِي كَافِرٌ بِالْكَوْكَبِ. وَأَمَّا
مَنْ قَالَ: مُطَرْنَا بِتَوَّءِ كَذَا وَكَذَا،
فَذَلِكَ كَافِرٌ بِي مُؤْمِنٌ بِالْكَوْكَبِ».

[راجع: ٨٤٦]

(29) CHAPTER. Except Allāh تعالى nobody knows when it will rain.

And Abū Hurairah narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said, "There are five things which nobody knows except Allāh."

(٢٩) بَابُ: لَا يَذَرِي مَتَى يَجِيءُ
الْمَطَرُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ تَعَالَى،
وَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ:
«خَمْسٌ لَا يَعْلَمُهُنَّ إِلَّا اللَّهُ».