

came to me after sunrise and we aligned behind the Prophet ﷺ and offered two *Rak'ā* (prayer).”

(26) CHAPTER. To talk after offering two *Rak'ā* (*Sunna* of the *Fajr* prayer).

1168. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: After offering the two *Rak'ā* (*Sunna*) the Prophet ﷺ used to talk to me, if I happen to be awake; otherwise he would lie down.

(27) CHAPTER. To offer two *Rak'āt* (*Sunna*) before the *Fajr* prayer *Fajr* prayer and whoever called them *Nawāfil*.

1169. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ was never more regular and strict in offering any *Nawāfil* than the two *Rak'āt* (*Sunna*) of the *Ṣalāt-ul-Fajr* prayer.

(28) CHAPTER. What is recited in the two *Rak'ā* (*Sunna*) of the *Fajr* prayer.

1170. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to offer thirteen *Rak'āt* in the night prayer and on hearing the *Adhān* for the *Fajr* prayer, he used to offer two light *Rak'ā*.

عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ بَعْدَ مَا أَمْتَدَّ النَّهَارُ وَصَفَفْنَا وَرَأَاهُ فَرَكَعَ رُكْعَتَيْنِ.

(٢٦) بَابُ الْحَدِيثِ بَعْدَ رُكْعَتِي الْفَجْرِ

١١٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، قَالَ أَبُو النَّضْرِ: حَدَّثَنِي عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يُصَلِّي رُكْعَتَيْنِ فَإِنْ كُنْتُ مُسْتَبْقِظَةً حَدَّثَنِي وَإِلَّا اضْطَجَعَ. قُلْتُ لِسُفْيَانَ: فَإِنْ بَعْضُهُمْ يَرُويهِ: رُكْعَتِي الْفَجْرِ. قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: هُوَ ذَاكَ. [راجع: ١١١٨]

(٢٧) بَابُ تَعَاهُدِ رُكْعَتِي الْفَجْرِ وَمَنْ سَمَّاهُمَا تَطَوُّعًا

١١٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا بِيَانُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ عُيَيْدِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: لَمْ يَكُنِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى شَيْءٍ مِنَ التَّوَافِلِ أَشَدَّ مِنْهُ تَعَاهُدًا عَلَى رُكْعَتِي الْفَجْرِ.

(٢٨) بَابُ مَا يُقْرَأُ فِي رُكْعَتِي الْفَجْرِ

١١٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

يُصَلِّي بِاللَّيْلِ ثَلَاثَ عَشْرَةَ رُكْعَةً، ثُمَّ
يُصَلِّي إِذَا سَمِعَ النَّدَاءَ بِالصُّبْحِ رُكْعَتَيْنِ
خَفِيفَتَيْنِ. [راجع: ٦٢٦]

1171. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ used to offer the two *Rak'ā* (Sunna) before the *Fajr* prayer and make them so light that I would wonder whether he offered them (two *Rak'ā*) with *Umm-ul-Kitāb* (Sūrat *Al-Fātiha*) only?

١١٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ،
عَنْ عَمْرَةَ عَمْرَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ
عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ ح
وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا
زُهَيْرٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى - هُوَ ابْنُ
سَعِيدٍ - عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ،
عَنْ عَمْرَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُخَفِّفُ
الرُّكْعَتَيْنِ اللَّتَيْنِ قَبْلَ صَلَاةِ الصُّبْحِ
حَتَّى إِنِّي لَأَقُولُ: هَلْ قَرَأَ بِأَمِّ
الْكِتَابِ؟

(29) CHAPTER. To offer the *Nawāfil* after the compulsory (congregational) *Ṣalāt* (prayers).

1172. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: I offered with the Prophet ﷺ two *Rak'ā* before the *Zuhr* and two *Rak'ā* after the *Zuhr* prayer; two *Rak'ā* after *Maghrib*, '*Ishā*' and the *Jumu'ah* prayer. Those of the *Maghrib* and '*Ishā*' were offered in his house.

(٢٩) بَابُ التَّطَوُّعِ بَعْدَ الْمَكْتُوبَةِ

١١٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ:
حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ
قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ
قَالَ: صَلَّيْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ سَجْدَتَيْنِ
قَبْلَ الظُّهْرِ، وَسَجْدَتَيْنِ بَعْدَ الظُّهْرِ،
وَسَجْدَتَيْنِ بَعْدَ الْمَغْرِبِ، وَسَجْدَتَيْنِ
بَعْدَ الْعِشَاءِ، وَسَجْدَتَيْنِ بَعْدَ الْجُمُعَةِ.
فَأَمَّا الْمَغْرِبُ وَالْعِشَاءُ فَفِي بَيْتِهِ.
[راجع: ٩٣٧]

1173. (Ibn Umar added :) My sister Ḥaṣḥa told me that the Prophet ﷺ used to offer two

١١٧٣ - وَحَدَّثَنِي أُخْتِي حَفْصَةُ

light *Rak'ā* prayer (*Sunna*) after dawn (before the *Iqāma* of the *Fajr* prayer) and it was the time when I never went to the Prophet ﷺ. (See H. No. 618).

أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يُصَلِّي سَجْدَتَيْنِ خَفِيفَتَيْنِ بَعْدَمَا يَطْلُعُ الْفَجْرُ، وَكَانَتْ سَاعَةً لَا أَدْخُلُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِيهَا . وَقَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي الزَّنَادِ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ : بَعْدَ الْعِشَاءِ فِي أَهْلِهِ تَابَعَهُ كَثِيرٌ بِنِ فَرْقَدٍ وَأَيُّوبَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ .

[راجع: ٦١٨]

(30) CHAPTER. Whoever did not offer the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) after the prescribed compulsory (congregational) *Ṣalāt*.

1174. Narrated 'Amr رضي الله عنه: I heard Abū *Ash-sha'thā'* Jābir saying, "I heard Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما saying, "I offered with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ eight *Rak'ā* (of *Zuhr* and '*Aṣr Ṣalāt*) together and seven *Rak'ā* (the *Maghrib* and the '*Ishā*) prayer) together." I said, "O Abū *Ash-sha'thā'*! I think he must have offered the *Zuhr* prayer late and the '*Aṣr* prayer early; the '*Ishā* early and the *Maghrib* prayer late." Abū *Ash-sha'thā'* said, "I also think so." (See *Ḥadīth* No. 543 Vol. I).

(٣٠) بَابٌ مَنْ لَمْ يَتَطَوَّعَ بَعْدَ الْمَكْتُوبَةِ

١١٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ : حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ ، عَنْ عَمْرِو قَالَ : سَمِعْتُ أَبَا الشَّعْثَاءِ جَابِرًا قَالَ : سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ : صَلَّيْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ ثَمَانِيًا جَمِيعًا ، وَسَبْعًا جَمِيعًا . قُلْتُ : يَا أَبَا الشَّعْثَاءِ ، أَظُنُّهُ آخَرَ الظُّهْرِ وَعَجَلَ الْعَصْرَ ، وَعَجَلَ الْعِشَاءَ وَأَخَرَ الْمَغْرَبَ . قَالَ : وَأَنَا أَظُنُّهُ . [راجع: ٥٤٣]

(31) CHAPTER. To offer the *Ṣalāt-ut-Duhā* (forenoon prayer) in journey.

1175. Narrated Muwarriq: I asked Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما "Do you offer the *Duhā* prayer?" He replied in the negative. I further asked, "Did 'Umar رضي الله عنه use to offer it?" He (Ibn 'Umar) replied in the negative. I again asked, "Did Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه use to offer it?" He replied in the negative. I again asked, "Did the Prophet ﷺ use to offer it?" Ibn 'Umar replied, "I don't think he did."

(٣١) بَابُ صَلَاةِ الضُّحَى فِي السَّفَرِ

١١٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ : حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ عَنْ تَوْبَةَ ، عَنْ مُوَرِّقٍ قَالَ : قُلْتُ لَابْنِ عَمْرٍو رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا . أَتُصَلِّي الضُّحَى ؟ قَالَ : لَا . قُلْتُ : فَعُمْرُ ؟ قَالَ : لَا . قُلْتُ : فَأَبُو بَكْرٍ ؟ قَالَ : لَا . قُلْتُ : فَالنَّبِيُّ ﷺ ؟ قَالَ : لَا إِحَالَهُ . [راجع: ٧٧]

1176. Narrated 'Abdur Raḥmān bin Abī Lailā : Only Umm Hānī رضي الله عنهما narrated to me that she had seen the Prophet ﷺ offering the *Duḥā* prayer. She said, "On the day of the conquest of Makkah, the Prophet ﷺ entered my house, took a bath and offered eight *Rak'ā* (of *Duḥā* prayer). I had never seen the Prophet ﷺ offering such a light *Ṣalāt* (prayer) but he performed bowings and prostrations perfectly.

١١٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ مَرْثَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ أَبِي لَيْلَى يَقُولُ: مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَحَدٌ أَنَّهُ رَأَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَصَلِّي الصُّحَى غَيْرُ أُمَّ هَانِي فَإِنَّهَا قَالَتْ: إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ دَخَلَ بَيْتَهَا يَوْمَ فَتَحَ مَكَّةَ فَاغْتَسَلَ وَصَلَّى ثَمَانِي رَكَعَاتٍ، فَلَمْ أَرَ صَلَاةَ قَطُّ أَحَفَّ مِنْهَا غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ يُتِمُّ الرُّكُوعَ وَالسُّجُودَ.

[راجع: ١١٠٣]

(32) CHAPTER. Whoever did not offer the *Duḥā* prayer and thought it permissible (to offer it).

(٣٢) بَابٌ مَنْ لَمْ يُصَلِّ الصُّحَى وَرَأَاهُ وَاسِعًا

1177. Narrated 'Āishah رضي الله عنها : I never saw the Prophet ﷺ offering the *Duḥā* prayer, but I always offer it.

١١٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي ذَيْبٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: مَا رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ سَبَّحَ سُبْحَةَ الصُّحَى وَإِنِّي لَأَسْبِحُهَا.

[راجع: ١١٢٨]

(33) CHAPTER. To offer the *Ṣalāt-ud-Duḥā* when one is not travelling.

(٣٣) بَابُ صَلَاةِ الصُّحَى فِي الْحَضَرِ،

'Itbān bin Mālik narrated that on the authority of the Prophet ﷺ.

قَالَهُ عِتْبَانُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

1178. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه : My *Khalil* (friend etc.) (the Prophet ﷺ) advised me to observe three things and I shall not leave them till I die : (1) To observe *Saum* (fast) three days every (lunar) month, (2) to offer the *Duḥā* prayer; (3) and to offer *Witr* before sleeping. (See The Book of Fasting, H. No. 1981).

١١٧٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمُ بْنُ إِبرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبَّاسُ الْجَرِيرِيُّ، عَنْ أَبِي عَثْمَانَ النَّهْدِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَوْصَانِي خَلِيلِي بِثَلَاثٍ لَا أَدْعُهُنَّ حَتَّى أَمُوتَ: صَوْمٌ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ مِنْ كُلِّ

شَهْرٍ، وَصَلَاةِ الضُّحَى، وَتَوَمُّ عَلَى
وَتَرِي. [انظر: ١٩٨١]

1179. Narrated Anas bin Sirin: I heard Anas bin Mālik al-Anṣārī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ saying, "An Anṣārī man, who was very fat, said to the Prophet ﷺ, 'I am unable to present myself for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) with you.' He prepared a meal for the Prophet ﷺ and invited him to his house. He washed one side of a mat with water and the Prophet ﷺ offered a two *Rak'ā* (prayer) on it."

So-and-so, the son of so-and-so, the son of Al-Jārūd asked Anas, "Did the Prophet ﷺ use to offer the *Duḥā* prayer?" Anas replied, "I never saw him offering (the *Duḥā* prayer) except on that day."

١١٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْجَعْدِ
قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ
سِيرِينَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ
قَالَ: قَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ - وَكَانَ
صَحْمًا - لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: إِنِّي لَا أَسْتَطِيعُ
الصَّلَاةَ مَعَكَ، فَصَنَعَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ طَعَامًا
فَدَعَاهُ إِلَى بَيْتِهِ وَنَضَحَ لَهُ طَرْفَ حَصِيرٍ
بِمَاءٍ، فَصَلَّى عَلَيْهِ رَكَعَتَيْنِ. فَقَالَ
فُلَانُ بْنُ فُلَانَ بْنِ الْجَارُودِ لِأَنَسٍ:
أَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُصَلِّي الضُّحَى؟ قَالَ
أَنَسٌ: مَا رَأَيْتُهُ صَلَّى غَيْرَ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمِ.

[راجع: ٦٧٠]

(34) CHAPTER. To offer two *Rak'ā* before the *Zuhr* prayer.

1180. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا : I memorized ten *Rak'ā* (*Nawāfil*) from the Prophet ﷺ, two *Rak'ā* before the *Zuhr* prayer and two after it; two *Rak'ā* after *Maghrib* prayer in his house, and two *Rak'ā* after '*Ishā*' prayer in his house, and two *Rak'ā* before the *Fajr* prayer and at that time nobody would enter the house of the Prophet ﷺ.

(٣٤) بَابُ الرَّكَعَتَيْنِ قَبْلَ الظُّهْرِ

١١٨٠ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ
حَرْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ،
عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ
رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: حَفِظْتُ مِنَ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَشْرَ رَكَعَاتٍ: رَكَعَتَيْنِ قَبْلَ
الظُّهْرِ، وَرَكَعَتَيْنِ بَعْدَهَا، وَرَكَعَتَيْنِ
بَعْدَ الْمَغْرِبِ فِي بَيْتِهِ، وَرَكَعَتَيْنِ بَعْدَ
العِشَاءِ فِي بَيْتِهِ وَرَكَعَتَيْنِ قَبْلَ صَلَاةِ
الصُّبْحِ وَكَانَتْ سَاعَةً لَا يُدْخَلُ عَلَى
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِيهَا. [راجع: ٩٣٧]

1181. [Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا added:] Ḥaḥṣa told me that the Prophet ﷺ used to offer two *Rak'ā* (*Sunna of Fajr*) after the call-maker had pronounced the *Adḥān* and the dawn has come up. (See H. No. 1173).

١١٨١ - حَدَّثَنِي حَفْصَةُ أَنَّهُ كَانَ
إِذَا أَدَّنَ الْمُؤَدِّنُ وَطَلَعَ الْفَجْرُ صَلَّى
رَكَعَتَيْنِ. [راجع: ٦١٨]

1182. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ never missed four *Rak'ā* before the *Zuhr* prayer and two *Rak'ā* before the *Fajr* prayer.

(35) CHAPTER. The (optional) *Ṣalāt* (prayer) before the (compulsory) *Maghrib* prayers.

1183. Narrated 'Abdullāh Al-Muzani رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Perform (an optional) *Ṣalāt* (prayer) before the (compulsory) *Maghrib* prayers." He (repeated it thrice) and the third time, he said, "Whoever wants to offer it, can do so," lest the people should take it as a *Sunna*.

1184. Narrated Marḥad bin 'Abdullāh Al-Yazani: I went to 'Uqba bin 'Āmir Al-Juhani and said, "Is it not surprising that Abi Tamim offers two *Rak'ā* (prayer) before the *Ṣalāt-ul-Maghrib* (*Maghrib* prayers)?" 'Uqba said, "We used to do so in the lifetime of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ." I asked him, "What prevents you from offering it now?" He replied, "Business."

(36) CHAPTER. To offer *Nawāfil* in congregation.

This is narrated by Anas and 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

١١٨٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُثَنَّبِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ لَا يَدْعُ أَرْبَعًا قَبْلَ الظُّهْرِ، وَرَكَعَتَيْنِ قَبْلَ العَدَاةِ. تَابَعَهُ ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ وَعَمْرُو، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ.

(٣٥) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ قَبْلَ الْمَغْرِبِ

١١٨٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ، عَنِ الْحُسَيْنِ، عَنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ بُرَيْدَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ الْمُزَنِيُّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «صَلُّوا قَبْلَ صَلَاةِ الْمَغْرِبِ». قَالَ فِي الثَّلَاثَةِ: «لِمَنْ شَاءَ، كَرَاهِيَةً أَنْ يَتَّخِذَهَا النَّاسُ سُنَّةً». [انظر: ٧٣٦٨]

١١٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يَزِيدَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي يَزِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مَرْثَدَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْيَزَنِيَّ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ عُقْبَةَ بْنَ عَامِرِ الْجُهَنِيِّ، فَقُلْتُ: أَلَا أَعْجَبُكَ مِنْ أَبِي تَمِيمٍ؟ يَرْكَعُ رَكَعَتَيْنِ قَبْلَ صَلَاةِ الْمَغْرِبِ. فَقَالَ عُقْبَةُ: إِنَّا كُنَّا نَفْعَلُهُ عَلَى عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. فَقُلْتُ: فَمَا يَمْنَعُكَ الْآنَ؟ قَالَ: الشُّغْلُ.

(٣٦) بَابُ صَلَاةِ النَّوَافِلِ جَمَاعَةً،

ذَكَرَهُ أَنَسٌ وَعَائِشَةُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

عَنْ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ .

1185. Narrated Maḥmūd bin Ar-Rabī' Al-Anṣārī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ , that he remembered Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and he also remembered a mouthful of water which he had thrown on his face, after taking it from a well that was in their house.

عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ .
 ١١٨٥ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ، أَخْبَرَنَا
 يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، عَنِ
 ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
 الرَّبِيعِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ: أَنَّهُ عَقَلَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ
 ﷺ، وَعَقَلَ مَجَّةً مَجَّهَا فِي وَجْهِهِ مِنْ
 بَيْتٍ كَانَتْ فِي دَارِهِمْ.

1186. Maḥmūd added that he had heard 'Itbān bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ who was present with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ in the battle of Badr saying, "I used to lead my people at Banī Sālim in the Ṣalāt (prayer) and there was a valley between me and those people. Whenever it rained it used to be difficult for me to cross it to go to their mosque. So I went to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, 'I have weak eye-sight and the valley between me and my people floods during the rainy season and it becomes difficult for me to cross it; I wish you would come to my house and offer Ṣalāt at a place so that I could take that place as (a Musalla place for offering Ṣalāt).' Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'I will do so.' So Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ came to my house the (next) morning after the sun had risen high. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ asked my permission to let him in and I admitted him. He did not sit before saying, 'Where do you want us to offer the Ṣalāt (prayer) in your house?' I pointed to the place where I wanted him to offer Ṣalāt (prayer). So, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ stood up for the Ṣalāt (prayer) and started the Ṣalāt (prayer) with Takbīr and we aligned in rows behind him; and he offered two Rak'ā (prayer), and finished them with Taslīm, and we also performed Taslīm with him. I detained him for a meal called Kḥazīr which I had prepared for him. (Kḥazīr is a special

١١٨٦ - فَرَعَمَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ
 عِتْبَانَ بْنَ مَالِكِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ رَضِيَ اللهُ
 عَنْهُ وَكَانَ يَمُنُّ شَهْدَ بَدْرًا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ
 ﷺ يَقُولُ: كُنْتُ أَصْلِي لِقَوْمِي بَيْنِي
 سَالِمٍ، وَكَانَ يَحُولُ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُمْ وَإِذَا
 جَاءَتِ الْأَمْطَارُ فَيَشُقُّ عَلَيَّ
 اجْتِيَازُهُ قَبْلَ مَسْجِدِهِمْ. فَجِئْتُ رَسُولَ
 اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: إِنِّي أَنْكَرْتُ
 بَصْرِي، وَإِنَّ الْوَادِيَ الَّذِي بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ
 قَوْمِي يَسِيلُ إِذَا جَاءَتِ الْأَمْطَارُ فَيَشُقُّ
 عَلَيَّ اجْتِيَازُهُ، فَوَدِدْتُ أَنَّكَ تَأْتِي
 فَتُصَلِّيَ مِنْ بَيْتِي مَكَانًا أَتَّخِذُهُ مُصَلًى.
 فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «سَأَفْعَلُ». فَعَدَا
 عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ
 اللَّهُ عَنْهُ بَعْدَ مَا اشْتَدَّ النَّهَارُ، فَاسْتَأْذَنَ
 رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأِذْنْتُ لَهُ، فَلَمْ يَجْلِسْ
 حَتَّى قَالَ: «أَيُّنَ تُحِبُّ أَنْ نُصَلِّيَ مِنْ
 بَيْتِكَ؟» فَأَشْرَفْتُ لَهُ إِلَى الْمَكَانِ الَّذِي
 أَحْبَبْتُ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ فِيهِ. فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
 ﷺ فَكَبَّرَ وَصَفَّفْنَا وَرَاءَهُ فَصَلَّى
 رَكَعَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ وَسَلَّمْنَا حِينَ سَلَّمَ،

type of dish prepared from barley flour and meat soup). When the neighbours got the news that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was in my house, they gathered till there were a great number of men in the house. One of them said, 'What is wrong with Mālik, for I do not see him?' One of them replied, "He is a hypocrite and does not love Allāh and His Messenger." On that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'Don't say this. Haven't you seen that he said *Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh) for Allāh's Sake only.' The man replied, 'Allāh and His Messenger know better; but by Allāh, we never saw him but helping and talking with the hypocrites.' Allāh's Messenger ﷺ replied, 'No doubt, whoever says *Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh), seeking the pleasures of Allāh, then Allāh will save him from Hell-fire.'

Maḥmūd added, "I told the above narration to some people, one of whom was Abū Ayyūb, the Companion of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ in the battle in which he (Abū Ayyub) died and Yazīd bin Mu'āwīya was their leader in Roman Territory. Abū Ayyūb denounced the narration and said, 'I doubt that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ ever said what you have said.' I felt that too much, and I vowed to Allāh that if I remained alive in that holy battle, I would (go to Al-Madīna and) ask 'Itbān bin Mālik عنه رضي الله عنه if he was still living in the mosque of his people. So when he returned, I assumed *Ihrām* for *Hajj* or '*Umra* and then I proceeded on till I reached Al-Madīna. I went to Banī Sālim and 'Itbān bin Mālik عنه رضي الله عنه who was by then an old blind man was leading his people in the *Ṣalāt* (prayer). When he finished the *Ṣalāt* (prayer), I greeted him and introduced myself to him and then asked him about that narration. He told that narration again in the

فَحَسَبْتُهُ عَلَى خَزِيرٍ يُضَنُّ لَهُ فَسَمِعَ أَهْلُ الدَّارِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي بَيْتِي، فَتَابَ رِجَالٌ مِنْهُمْ حَتَّى كَثُرَ الرِّجَالُ فِي الْبَيْتِ. فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْهُمْ: مَا فَعَلَ مَالِكٌ؟ أَلَا أَرَاهُ. فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْهُمْ: ذَاكَ مُنَافِقٌ لَا يُحِبُّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَقُلْ ذَلِكَ، أَلَا تَرَاهُ قَالَ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، يَبْتَغِي بِذَلِكَ وَجَهَ اللَّهِ؟» فَقَالَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، أَمَا نَحْنُ فَوَاللَّهِ لَا نَرَى وَدَّهَ وَلَا حَدِيثَهُ إِلَّا إِلَى الْمُنَافِقِينَ. قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ حَرَّمَ عَلَى النَّارِ مَنْ قَالَ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، يَبْتَغِي بِذَلِكَ وَجَهَ اللَّهِ». قَالَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الرَّبِيعِ: فَحَدَّثْتَهَا قَوْمًا فِيهِمْ أَبُو أَيُّوبَ صَاحِبَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي عَزْوِيهِ الَّتِي تُوفِّي فِيهَا، وَيَزِيدُ ابْنَ مُعَاوِيَةَ عَلَيْهِمْ بِأَرْضِ الرُّومِ، فَأَنْكَرَهَا عَلَيَّ أَبُو أَيُّوبَ. قَالَ: وَاللَّهِ مَا أَظُنُّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ مَا قُلْتُ قَطُّ. فَكَبَّرَ ذَلِكَ عَلَيَّ فَجَعَلْتُ اللَّهُ عَلَيَّ إِنْ سَلَّمْتَنِي حَتَّى أَقْفَلَ مِنْ عَزْوَتِي أَنْ أَسْأَلَ عَنْهَا عِتْبَانَ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ إِنْ وَجَدْتَهُ حَيًّا فِي مَسْجِدِ قَوْمِهِ فَقَمَلْتُ فَأَهْلَلْتُ بِحَجَّةٍ أَوْ بَعْمَرَةٍ، ثُمَّ سَرْتُ حَتَّى قَدِمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ فَأَتَيْتُ بَنِي سَالِمٍ. فَإِذَا عِتْبَانُ شَيْخٌ أَعْمَى يُصَلِّي لِقَوْمِهِ. فَلَمَّا سَلَّمَ مِنَ الصَّلَاةِ سَلَّمْتُ

same manner as he had narrated it the first time.” [See *Ḥadīth* No.425. Vol.I]

عَلَيْهِ وَأُخْبِرْتُهُ مَنْ أَنَا ثُمَّ سَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ
ذَلِكَ الْحَدِيثِ. فَحَدَّثَنِيهِ كَمَا حَدَّثَنِيهِ
أَوَّلَ مَرَّةٍ. [راجع: ٤٢٤]

(37) CHAPTER. To offer the *Nawāfil* prayers
at home.

(٣٧) بَابُ التَّطَوُّعِ فِي الْبَيْتِ

1187. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا:
Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Offer some of
your *Ṣalāt* (prayers) in your houses and do
not make them graves.”

١١٨٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى بْنُ
حَمَادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ
وَعُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
ﷺ: «اجْعَلُوا فِي بُيُوتِكُمْ مِنْ
صَلَاتِكُمْ وَلَا تَتَّخِذُوهَا قُبُورًا». تَابَعَهُ
عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ. [راجع: ٤٣٢]

20 - THE BOOK OF THE
 SUPERIORITY OF OFFERING
 AŞ-ŞALĀT IN THE MOSQUE OF
 MAKKAH AND AL-MADĪNA

٢٠ - كتاب فضل الصلاة في
 مسجد مكة والمدينة

(1) CHAPTER. The superiority of offering *Aş-Şalāt* (the prayer) in the Mosque of Makkah (Al-Masjid-al-Ḥarām), and Al-Madīna (i.e. the Mosque of the Prophet ﷺ).

(١) بَابُ فَضْلِ الصَّلَاةِ فِي مَسْجِدِ
 مَكَّةَ وَالْمَدِينَةَ

1188. Narrated Qaza'a : I heard Abū Sa'īd رضي الله عنه saying four words. He said, "I heard the Prophet ﷺ (saying — see *Ḥadīth* No. 1197)." He participated in twelve holy battles with the Prophet ﷺ.

١١٨٨ - حَدَّثَنَا حَنْصُلُ بْنُ عَمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ قَزَعَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ أَرْبَعًا، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَكَانَ غَزَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ ثِنْتَيْ عَشْرَةَ غَزْوَةً. ح [راجع: ٥٨٦]

1189. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Do not set out on a journey except for three mosques i.e. Al-Masjid-al-Ḥarām (at Makkah), Masjid Ar-Rasūl ﷺ (the Mosque of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ at Al-Madina), and Masjid Al-Aqṣa (Mosque of Jerusalem)."

١١٨٩ - وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تُشَدُّ الرَّحَالُ إِلَّا إِلَى ثَلَاثَةِ مَسَاجِدَ: الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ، وَمَسْجِدِ الرَّسُولِ ﷺ، وَمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى».

1190. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "One *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in my mosque is better than one thousand *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in any other mosque except *Al-Masjid-al-Ḥarām*."

١١٩٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ رِبَاحٍ، وَعُثَيْبِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْأَعْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْأَعْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «صَلَاةٌ فِي مَسْجِدِي هَذَا خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَلْفِ صَلَاةٍ فِيمَا سِوَاهُ إِلَّا الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ».