

إيماء صلاة الليل إلا الفرائض ويوتر
على راحلتيه. [راجع: ٩٩٩]

(7) CHAPTER. To recite *Qunūt* (invocation) before and after bowing.

(٧) بَابُ الْقُنُوتِ قَبْلَ الرَّكُوعِ وَبَعْدَهُ

1001. Narrated Muḥammad bin Sīrīn: Anas was asked, “Did the Prophet ﷺ recite *Qunūt* in the *Fajr* prayer?” Anas replied in the affirmative. He was further asked, “Did he recite *Qunūt* before bowing?” Anas replied, “He recited *Qunūt* after bowing for some time (for one month).”

١٠٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا
حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ
ابنِ سَيْرِينَ قَالَ: سُئِلَ أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ:
أَقَنَّتِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِي الصُّبْحِ؟ قَالَ:
نَعَمْ. فَقِيلَ: أَوْقَنَّتْ قَبْلَ الرَّكُوعِ؟
قَالَ: قَنَّتْ بَعْدَ الرَّكُوعِ يَسِيرًا. [انظر:
١٠٠٢، ١٠٠٣، ١٣٠٠، ٢٨٠١، ٢٨١٤،
٣٠٦٤، ٣١٧٠، ٤٠٨٨، ٤٠٨٩، ٤٠٩٠،
٤٠٩٤، ٤٠٩٦، ٦٣٩٤، ٧٣٤١]

1002. Narrated ‘Āsim: I asked Anas bin Mālik about the *Qunūt*. Anas replied, “Definitely it was (recited)”. I asked, “Before bowing or after it?” Anas replied, “Before bowing.” I added, “So-and-so has told me that you had informed him that it had been after bowing.” Anas said, “He told an untruth (i.e. “was mistaken”, according to the Hījāzī dialect).” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ recited *Qunūt* after bowing for a period of one month.” Anas added, “The Prophet ﷺ sent about seventy men (who knew the Qur’ān by heart) towards the *Mushrikūn*⁽¹⁾ (of Najd) who were less than they in number and there was a peace treaty between them and Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ (but the *Mushrikūn* broke the treaty and killed the seventy men). So Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ recited *Qunūt* for a period of one month invoking Allāh to punish them.”

١٠٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا
عاصِمٌ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ
عَنِ الْقُنُوتِ فَقَالَ: قَدْ كَانَ الْقُنُوتُ.
قُلْتُ: قَبْلَ الرَّكُوعِ أَوْ بَعْدَهُ؟ قَالَ:
قَبْلَهُ. قَالَ: فَإِنَّ فَلَانًا أَخْبَرَنِي عَنْكَ
أَنَّكَ قُلْتَ: بَعْدَ الرَّكُوعِ، فَقَالَ:
كَذَبَ، إِنَّمَا قَنَّتْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَعْدَ
الرَّكُوعِ شَهْرًا، أَرَاهُ كَانَ بَعَثَ قَوْمًا
يُقَالُ لَهُمْ: الْفُرَاءُ، زُهَاءَ سَبْعِينَ رَجُلًا
إِلَى قَوْمٍ مُشْرِكِينَ دُونَ أَوْلِيكَ وَكَانَ
بَيْنَهُمْ وَبَيْنَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَهْدٌ فَقَنَّتْ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ شَهْرًا يَدْعُو عَلَيْهِمْ.
[راجع: ١٠٠١]

(1) *Mushrikūn*: Polytheists, pagans, idolaters and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allah and in His Messenger Muhammad (ﷺ).

1003. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ recited *Qunūt* for one month (in the *Fajr* prayer) invoking Allāh to punish the tribes of Ri'l and Dhakwān.

١٠٠٣ - أَخْبَرَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَائِدَةُ، عَنِ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي مِجَلَزٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَنَتَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ شَهْرًا يَدْعُو عَلَى رِغْلٍ وَذَكْوَانَ. [راجع: ١٠٠١]

1004. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The *Qunūt* used to be recited in *Maghrib* and the *Fajr* prayers.

١٠٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: كَانَ الْقُنُوتُ فِي الْمَغْرِبِ وَالْفَجْرِ.

15 - THE BOOK OF *AL-ISTISQĀ'*
(i.e. to offer a two *Rak'ā* prayer and then
to invoke Allāh for rain at the time of
drought]

١٥ - كتاب الاستسقاء

(1) CHAPTER. *Al-Istisqā'* and the going out
of the Prophet ﷺ to offer *Istisqā'* prayer.⁽¹⁾

1005. Narrated 'Abbād bin Tamīm's uncle
رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ went out to offer
the *Istisqā'* prayer and turned (and put on) his
cloak inside out.

(2) CHAPTER. Invocation of the Prophet
ﷺ: "O Allāh! Send (drought-famine) years
on them (pagans of Makkah) like the
(drought-famine) years of (Prophet) Yūsuf
(Joseph)."

1006. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه:
Whenever the Prophet ﷺ lifted his head
from the bowing in the last *Rak'a* he used to
say:

"O Allāh! Save 'Ayyāsh bin Abī Rabī'a.
O Allāh! Save Salama bin Hishām. O Allāh!
Save Walīd bin Walīd. O Allāh! Save the
weak faithful believers.

"O Allāh! Be hard on the tribes of Muḍar
and send (famine) years on them like the
(famine) years of (Prophet) Yūsuf (Joseph)."
The Prophet ﷺ further said, "Allāh
forgave the tribes of Ghīfār and saved the

(١) **باب الاستسقاء، وخروج النبي**

ﷺ في الاستسقاء

١٠٠٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ قَالَ:

حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي
بَكْرٍ، عَنْ عَبَادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ
قَالَ: خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَسْتَسْقِي وَحَوْلَ
رِدَاءَهُ. [انظر: (١٠١١)، (١٠١٢)، (١٠٢٣)،

(١٠٢٤)، (١٠٢٥)، (١٠٢٦)، (١٠٢٧)، (١٠٢٨)

[٦٣٤٣

(٢) **باب دعاء النبي ﷺ: «اجعلها**

سنين كسني يوسف

١٠٠٦ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا

مُغِيرَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي
الزَّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ:
أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ مِنْ
الرَّكْعَةِ الْآخِرَةِ يَقُولُ: «اللَّهُمَّ أَنْجِ
عِيَاشَ بْنَ أَبِي رَبِيعَةَ، اللَّهُمَّ أَنْجِ
سَلَمَةَ بْنَ هِشَامٍ، اللَّهُمَّ أَنْجِ الْوَلِيدَ بْنَ
الْوَلِيدِ، اللَّهُمَّ أَنْجِ الْمُسْتَضْعَفِينَ مِنْ
الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، اللَّهُمَّ اشْدُدْ وَطْأَتَكَ عَلَى

(1) (Chap.I) *Istisqā'* prayer: is a two *Rak'ā* prayer similar to that of 'Eid prayer with seven *Takbirāt* in the first *Rak'ā* and five *Takbirāt* in the second *Rak'ā* excluding the *Takbir* of the opening of the prayer and the *Takbir* of the *Qiyām* (standing) for the second *Rak'ā*.

tribe of Aslam."

Abū Aẓ-Zinād (a subnarrator) said, "The *Qunūt* used to be recited by the Prophet ﷺ in the *Fajr* prayer."

مُضَرَ. اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا سِنِينَ كَسِنِي
يُوسُفَ. وَأَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «غِفَارُ
غَفَرَ اللَّهُ لَهَا، وَأَسْلُمُ سَالَمَهَا اللَّهُ».

[راجع: ٧٩٧]

قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ عَنْ أَبِيهِ: هَذَا
كُلُّهُ فِي الصُّبْحِ.

١٠٠٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي

شَيْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ

مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الصُّحْحَى، عَنْ

مَسْرُوقٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ فَقَالَ:

إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمَّا رَأَى مِنَ النَّاسِ

إِذْبَارًا قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ سَبْعًا كَسَبَعَ

يُوسُفَ» فَأَحَدْتُهُمْ سَنَةً حَصَّتْ كُلُّ

شَيْءٍ حَتَّى أَكَلْنَا الْجُلُودَ وَالْمَيْتَةَ

وَالْحَيْفَ، وَبَنَظَرُهُ أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ

فَبَرَى الدُّخَانَ مِنَ الْجُوعِ. فَأَنَاهُ أَبُو

سُفْيَانَ فَقَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ إِنَّكَ تَأْمُرُ

بِطَاعَةِ اللَّهِ وَبِصَلَةِ الرَّحِمِ، وَإِنَّ قَوْمَكَ

قَدْ هَلَكُوا، فَادْعُ اللَّهَ لَهُمْ. قَالَ اللَّهُ

تَعَالَى: ﴿فَارْتَقِبْ يَوْمَ تَأْتِي السَّمَاءُ

بِدُخَانٍ مُبِينٍ ﴿١٠﴾ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿إِنَّا

كَاشَفْنَا الْعَذَابَ قَلِيلًا لِنَكْفُرَ عَابِدُونَ ﴿١١﴾ يَوْمَ

نَبِّشُ الْبَطْشَةَ الْكُبْرَى ﴿١٢﴾ إِنَّا مُنْقِمُونَ ﴿١٣﴾﴾

[الدخان: ١٠ - ١٦] وَالْبَطْشَةُ الْكُبْرَى

يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ. فَقَدْ مَضَتِ الدُّخَانُ وَالْبَطْشَةُ

وَاللِّزَامُ وَآيَةُ الرُّومِ. [انظر: ١٠٢٠،

٤٦٩٣، ٤٧٦٧، ٤٧٧٤، ٤٨٠٩، ٤٨٢٠،

٤٨٢١، ٤٨٢٢، ٤٨٢٣، ٤٨٢٤، ٤٨٢٥]

1007. Narrated Masrūq: We were with ‘Abdullāh (bin Mas‘ūd) and he said, “When the Prophet ﷺ saw the refusal of the people to accept Islām he said, “O Allāh! Send (on them) seven (famine years) like the seven (years of famine) of (Prophet) Yūsuf (Joseph (عليه السلام).” So, drought overtook them for one year and destroyed every kind of life to such an extent that the people started eating hides, carcasses and rotten dead animals. Whenever one of them looked towards the sky, he would (imagine himself to) see smoke because of hunger. So, Abū Sufyān went to the Prophet ﷺ and said, “O Muḥammad! You order people to obey Allāh and to keep good relations with kith and kin. No doubt the people of your tribe are dying, so please invoke Allāh for them.” So Allāh revealed:

“Then wait you for the Day when the sky will bring forth a visible smoke... up to... Verily you will revert (to disbelief). On the Day when We shall seize you with the greatest seizure (punishment)...” (V.44:10-16)

“*Al-Baṭṣha* (i.e. grasp) happened in the battle of Badr and no doubt *Ad-Dukhān* (smoke), *Al-Baṭṣha*, *Al-Lizām*, and the Verse of *Sūrah Ar-Rūm* have all passed.

(3) CHAPTER. Request of the people to the *Imām* to offer the *Istisqā'* prayer and invoke Allāh for rain during drought.

1008. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Dīnār: My father said, "I heard Ibn 'Umar reciting the poetic verses of Abū Ṭālib:

And a white (person — i.e. the Prophet ﷺ) who is requested to invoke Allāh for rain and who takes care of the orphans and is the guardian of widows."

(٣) بَابُ سُؤَالِ النَّاسِ الْإِمَامَ
الْإِسْتِسْقَاءَ إِذَا قَحَطُوا

١٠٠٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو قُتَيْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا
عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ
عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَمَرَ يَتَمَثَّلُ
بِشِعْرِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ:
وَأَبْيَضُ يُسْتَسْقَى الْعَمَامُ بِوَجْهِهِ
ثِمَالَ الْيَتَامَى عِضْمَةَ لِلْأَرَامِلِ

[انظر: ١٠٠٩]

1009. Sālim's father (Ibn 'Umar) said, "The following poetic verse occurred to my mind while I was looking at the face of the Prophet ﷺ while he was invoking Allāh for rain. He did not get down till the rain water flowed profusely from every roof-gutter:

'And a white (person — i.e., the Prophet ﷺ) who is requested to invoke Allāh for rain and who takes care of the orphans and is the guardian of widows...'

And these were the words of Abū Ṭālib."

١٠٠٩ - وَقَالَ عَمْرُ بْنُ حَمْرَةَ:
حَدَّثَنَا سَالِمٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ: رُبَّمَا ذَكَرْتُ
قَوْلَ الشَّاعِرِ وَأَنَا أَنْظُرُ إِلَى وَجْهِ النَّبِيِّ
ﷺ يُسْتَسْقَى فَمَا يَنْزِلُ حَتَّى يَجِيشَ
كُلُّ مِيزَابٍ:
وَأَبْيَضُ يُسْتَسْقَى الْعَمَامُ بِوَجْهِهِ
ثِمَالَ الْيَتَامَى عِضْمَةَ لِلْأَرَامِلِ
وَهُوَ قَوْلُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ.

[راجع: ١٠٠٨]

1010. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Whenever drought threatened them, 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ used to ask Al-'Abbās bin 'Abdul Muṭṭalib to invoke Allāh for rain. He used to say, "O Allāh! We used to ask our Prophet ﷺ to invoke You for rain, and You would bless us with rain, and now we ask his uncle to invoke You for rain. O Allāh! Bless us with rain."⁽¹⁾ And so it would rain.

١٠١٠ - حَدَّثَنِي الْحَسَنُ بْنُ
مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَنْصَارِيُّ قَالَ:
حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى، عَنْ
ثُمَامَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ
أَنَسٍ: أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللهُ
عَنْهُ كَانَ إِذَا قَحَطُوا اسْتَسْقَى بِالْعَبَّاسِ

(1) (H.1010) [It is of great importance to notice that it is permissible for one to request a living religious person to invoke Allāh on his behalf; but if you ask Allāh through a dead or an absent (person etc.) then it is not allowed. But it is absolutely forbidden to ask or request the dead for anything, it is regarded as *Shirk*]. See glossary for the word *Shirk* (polytheism)."

بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ فَقَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا كُنَّا
تَوَسَّلُ إِلَيْكَ بِنَبِيِّنَا ﷺ فَتَسْقِنَا، وَإِنَّا
تَوَسَّلُ إِلَيْكَ بِعَمِّ نَبِيِّنَا فَاسْقِنَا قَالَ:
فَيُسْقَوْنَ. [انظر: ٣٧١٠]

(4) CHAPTER. Turning one's cloak inside out while offering the *Istisqā'* prayer.

1011. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Zaid رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ offered the *Istisqā'* prayer and turned his cloak inside out.

(٤) بَابُ تَحْوِيلِ الرِّدَاءِ فِي
الاسْتِسْقَاءِ

١٠١١ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ قَالَ:
حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبٌ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ
مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ بْنِ
تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ: أَنَّ
النَّبِيَّ ﷺ اسْتَسْقَى فَقَلَبَ رِدَاءَهُ.
[راجع: ١٠٠٥]

1012. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Zaid رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ went towards the *Muṣallā* and invoked Allāh for rain. He faced the *Qiblah* and wore his cloak inside out, and offered two *Rak'a* prayers.

١٠١٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
أَبِي بَكْرٍ: إِنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ بْنَ تَمِيمٍ
يُحَدِّثُ أَبَاهُ عَنْ عَمِّهِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ
زَيْدٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ خَرَجَ إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى
فَاسْتَسْقَى، فَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ وَحَوَّلَ
رِدَاءَهُ وَصَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ. قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ: كَانَ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ يَقُولُ: هُوَ
صَاحِبُ الْأَدَانِ، وَلِكِنَّهُ وَهْمٌ لِأَنَّ هَذَا
عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ زَيْدٍ بْنُ عَاصِمِ الْمَازِنِيِّ،
مَازِنُ الْأَنْصَارِ. [راجع: ١٠٠٥]

(5) CHAPTER. The taking of revenge by Allāh over His creatures by drought if they perform or do or commit His forbidden illegal things.

(6) CHAPTER. *Istisqā'* (i.e. to offer a two *Rak'a* *Ṣalāt* (prayer) and then invoke Allāh for rain) in the main mosque (of the town).

(٥) بَابُ انْتِقَامِ الرَّبِّ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ مِنْ
خَلْقِهِ بِالْقَحْطِ إِذَا انْتَهَكَتْ مَحَارِمُهُ

(٦) بَابُ الاسْتِسْقَاءِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
الْجَامِعِ

1013. Narrated Sharik bin 'Abdullah bin Abi Namir : I heard Anas bin Malik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ saying, "On a Friday, a person entered the main mosque through the gate facing the pulpit while Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was delivering the *Khuṭba* (religious talk). The man stood in front of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, 'O Allāh's Messenger! The livestock are dying and the roads are cut off; so please invoke Allāh for rain.'" Anas added, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ raised both his hands and said, 'O Allāh! Bless us with rain! O Allāh! Bless us with rain! O Allāh! Bless us with rain!'" Anas added, "By Allāh, we could not see any trace of cloud in the sky and there was no building or a house between us and (the mountain of) Sila'." Anas added, "A heavy cloud like a shield appeared from behind it (i.e. Sila' mountain). When it came in the middle of the sky, it spread and then it started raining." Anas further said, "By Allāh! We could not see the sun for a week. Next Friday a person entered through the same gate and at that time Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was delivering the Friday's *Khuṭba*. The man stood in front of him and said, 'O Allāh's Messenger! The livestock are dying and the roads are cut off; please invoke Allāh to withhold rain.'" Anas added, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ raised both his hands and said, 'O Allāh! Round about us and not on us. O Allāh! On the plateaus, on the mountains, on the hills, in the valleys and on the places where trees grow.' So the rain stopped and we came out walking in the sun." Sharik asked Anas whether it was the same person who had asked for the rain (the last Friday). Anas replied that he did not know.

١٠١٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو ضَمْرَةَ أَنَسُ بْنُ عِيَاضٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شَرِيكُ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي نَوِيرٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ يَذْكُرُ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا دَخَلَ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ مِنْ بَابِ كَانَ وُجَاهَ الْمِنْبَرِ، وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَائِمٌ يَخْطُبُ، فَاسْتَقْبَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَائِمًا فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، هَلَكَتِ الْأَمْوَالُ وَأَنْقَطَعَتِ السُّبُلُ، فَادْعُ اللَّهَ يُعِينُنَا. قَالَ: فَرَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدَيْهِ فَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ اسْقِنَا، اللَّهُمَّ اسْقِنَا، اللَّهُمَّ اسْقِنَا، قَالَ أَنَسٌ: وَلَا وَاللَّهِ مَا نَرَى فِي السَّمَاءِ مِنْ سَحَابٍ وَلَا فَرْعَةَ وَلَا شَيْئًا وَمَا بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ سَلْعٍ مِنْ بَيْتٍ وَلَا دَارٍ. قَالَ: فَطَلَعَتْ مِنْ وَرَائِهِ سَحَابَةٌ مِثْلُ التُّرْسِ فَلَمَّا تَوَسَّطَتِ السَّمَاءَ انْتَشَرَتْ ثُمَّ أَمْطَرَتْ. قَالَ: وَاللَّهِ مَا رَأَيْنَا الشَّمْسَ سَبْتًا. ثُمَّ دَخَلَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ ذَلِكَ الْبَابِ فِي الْجُمُعَةِ الْمُقْبِلَةِ وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَائِمٌ يَخْطُبُ فَاسْتَقْبَلَهُ قَائِمًا، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، هَلَكَتِ الْأَمْوَالُ، وَأَنْقَطَعَتِ السُّبُلُ، فَادْعُ اللَّهَ يُمَسِّكْهَا. قَالَ: فَرَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدَيْهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ حَوَالِنَا وَلَا عَلَيْنَا. اللَّهُمَّ عَلَى الْأَكَامِ وَالْجِبَالِ وَالظَّرَابِ وَالْأَوْدِيَةِ وَمَنَابِتِ الشَّجَرِ». قَالَ: فَاثْقَطَتْ. وَخَرَجْنَا نَمْشِي فِي

الشَّمْسِ. قَالَ شَرِيكٌ: فَسَأَلْتُ أَنَسًا:
أَهُوَ الرَّجُلُ الْأَوَّلُ؟ قَالَ: لَا أَذْرِي.

[راجع: ٩٣٢]

(7) CHAPTER. To invoke Allāh for rain in the *Khutba* (religious talk) of Friday facing a direction other than the *Qiblah*.

1014. Narrated Sharik: Anas bin Mālik رضي الله عنه said, "A person entered the mosque on a Friday through the gate facing the *Dārīl-Qadā'* and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was standing, delivering the *Khutba* (religious talk). The man stood in front of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, 'O Allāh's Messenger, livestock are dying and the roads are cut off; please invoke Allāh for rain.' So, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ raised both his hands and said, 'O Allāh! Bless us with rain. O Allāh! Bless us with rain. O Allāh! Bless us with rain!'" Anas added, "By Allāh, there were no clouds in the sky and there was no house or building between us and the mountain of Sila'. Then a big cloud, like a shield, appeared from behind it (i.e. Sila' mountain) and when it came in the middle of the sky, it spread and then it started raining. By Allāh! We could not see the sun for a week. The next Friday, a person entered through the same gate and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was delivering the Friday *Khutba* and the man stood in front of him and said, 'O Allāh's Messenger! The livestock are dying and the roads are cut off; please invoke Allāh to withhold rain.'" Anas added, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ raised both his hands and said, 'O Allāh! Round about us and not on us. O Allāh! On the plateaus, on the mountains, on the hills, in the valleys and on the places where trees grow.'" Anas added, "The rain stopped and we came out, walking in the sun." Sharik asked Anas whether it was the same person who had asked for rain the

(٧) بَابُ الْاِسْتِسْقَاءِ فِي خُطْبَةِ
الْجُمُعَةِ غَيْرَ مُسْتَقْبِلِ الْقِبْلَةِ

١٠١٤ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ
شَرِيكٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ
رَجُلًا دَخَلَ الْمَسْجِدَ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ مِنْ
بَابٍ كَانَ نَحْوَ دَارِ الْقَضَاءِ. وَرَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ قَائِمٌ يُحْطَبُ فَاسْتَقْبَلَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ قَائِمًا ثُمَّ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ
هَلَكَتِ الْأَمْوَالُ، وَانْقَطَعَتِ السُّبُلُ.
فَادْعُ اللَّهَ يُعِينَنَا. فَرَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يَدَيْهِ. ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ اغْنِنَّا، اللَّهُمَّ
اغْنِنَّا اللَّهُمَّ اغْنِنَّا» قَالَ أَنَسٌ: وَلَا
وَاللَّهِ مَا نَرَى فِي السَّمَاءِ مِنْ سَحَابٍ
وَلَا فِرْعَوَةَ وَمَا بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ سَلْعٍ مِنْ بَيْتٍ
وَلَا دَارٍ. قَالَ: فَطَلَعَتْ مِنْ وَرَائِهِ
سَحَابَةٌ مِثْلُ الثُّرُسِ فَلَمَّا تَوَسَّطَتْ
السَّمَاءَ انْتَشَرَتْ ثُمَّ أَطْرَقَتْ، فَلَا وَاللَّهِ
مَا رَأَيْنَا الشَّمْسَ سَبْتًا. ثُمَّ دَخَلَ رَجُلٌ
مِنْ ذَلِكَ الْبَابِ فِي الْجُمُعَةِ وَرَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ قَائِمٌ يُحْطَبُ فَاسْتَقْبَلَهُ قَائِمًا،
فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، هَلَكَتِ
الْأَمْوَالُ، وَانْقَطَعَتِ السُّبُلُ. فَادْعُ اللَّهَ
يُمْسِكُهَا عَنَّا. قَالَ: فَرَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
ﷺ يَدَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ حَوِّالِنَا

previous Friday. Anas replied that he did not know.

وَلَا عَلَيْنَا، اللَّهُمَّ عَلَى الْآكَامِ وَالظَّرَابِ وَبُطُونِ الْأُودِيَةِ وَمَنَابِتِ الشَّجَرِ». قَالَ: فَأَقْلَعْتُ وَخَرَجْنَا نَمْشِي فِي الشَّمْسِ. قَالَ شَرِيكُ سَأَلْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ: أَهَوَ الرَّجُلُ الْأَوَّلُ؟ فَقَالَ: مَا أَدْرِي.

[راجع: ٩٣٢]

(8) CHAPTER. Istisqā' (to invoke Allāh for the rain) on the pulpit.

(٨) بَابُ الْاِسْتِسْقَاءِ عَلَى الْمُبْرِ

1015. Narrated Qatāda : Anas رضي الله عنه said, "While Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was delivering the Friday *Khutba* (religious talk) a man came and said, 'O Allāh's Messenger! Drought (no rain); please invoke Allāh to bless us with rain.' So, he invoked Allāh for it, and it rained so much that we could hardly reach our homes and it continued raining till the next Friday." Anas further said, "Then the same or some other person stood up and said, 'O Allāh's Messenger! Invoke Allāh to withhold the rain.' On that, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'O Allāh! Round about us and not on us.'" Anas added, "I saw the clouds dispersing right and left and it continued to rain but not over Al-Madina."

١٠١٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ. عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَخْطُبُ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ إِذْ جَاءَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ فَحَطَّ الْمَطَرُ فَأَدْعُ اللَّهَ أَنْ يَسْقِيَنَا. فَدَعَا فَمَطَرْنَا فَمَا كُنَّا أَنْ نَصِلَ إِلَى مَنَازِلِنَا فَمَا زِلْنَا نُمَطِّرُ إِلَى الْجُمُعَةِ الْمُقْبِلَةِ. قَالَ: فَقَامَ ذَلِكَ الرَّجُلُ أَوْ غَيْرُهُ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ادْعُ اللَّهَ أَنْ يَصْرِفَهُ عَنَّا. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ حَوَالَيْنَا. وَلَا عَلَيْنَا». قَالَ: فَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ السَّحَابَ يَنْقَطِعُ يَمِينًا وَشِمَالًا، يُمَطَّرُونَ وَلَا يُمَطَّرُ أَهْلُ الْمَدِينَةِ. [راجع: ٩٣٢]

(9) CHAPTER. Whoever thought it sufficient to invoke Allāh for rain in the *Ṣalāt-ul-Jumu'a* (Jumu'ah prayer).

(٩) بَابُ مَنْ اِكْتَفَى بِصَلَاةِ الْجُمُعَةِ فِي الْاِسْتِسْقَاءِ

1016. Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه: A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said, "Livestock are destroyed and the roads are cut off." So, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ invoked Allāh for rain and it rained from that Friday till the next

١٠١٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْئِمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ عَنْ شَرِيكٍ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى

Friday. The same person came again and said, "Houses have collapsed, roads are cut off, and the livestock are destroyed. Please invoke Allāh to withhold the rain." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ stood up and said, "O Allāh! (Let it rain) on the plateaus, on the hills, 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.

النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: هَلَكَتِ الْمَوَاشِي، وَتَقَطَّعَتِ السُّبُلُ. فَدَعَا فَمُطِرْنَا مِنْ الْجُمُعَةِ إِلَى الْجُمُعَةِ. ثُمَّ جَاءَ فَقَالَ: تَهَدَّمَتِ الْبُيُوتُ، وَتَقَطَّعَتِ السُّبُلُ، وَهَلَكَتِ الْمَوَاشِي. فَادْعُ اللَّهَ يُمَسِّكُهَا فَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ عَلَى الْأَكَامِ وَالظَّرَابِ وَالْأَوْدِيَةِ وَمَنَايَتِ الشَّجَرِ». فَانجَابَتْ عَنِ الْمَدِينَةِ انْجِيَابَ الثَّوْبِ.

[راجع: ٩٣٢]

(10) CHAPTER. Invocation (for stoppage of rain) if the roads are cut off because of excessive rain.

(١٠) بَابُ الدُّعَاءِ إِذَا انْقَطَعَتِ السُّبُلُ مِنْ كَثْرَةِ الْمَطْرِ

1017. 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 Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Houses have collapsed, roads are cut off and the livestock are destroyed." So Allāh's Messenger ﷺ invoked Allāh saying: "O Allāh! (Let it rain) on the tops of 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.

١٠١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ شَرِيكَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي نَيْرٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ هَلَكَتِ الْمَوَاشِي، وَانْقَطَعَتِ السُّبُلُ فَادْعُ اللَّهَ. فَدَعَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَمُطِرُوا مِنْ جُمُعَةٍ إِلَى جُمُعَةٍ. فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ تَهَدَّمَتِ الْبُيُوتُ، وَتَقَطَّعَتِ السُّبُلُ، وَهَلَكَتِ الْمَوَاشِي. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ عَلَى رُؤُسِ الْجِبَالِ وَالْأَكَامِ، وَبُطُونِ الْأَوْدِيَةِ، وَمَنَايَتِ الشَّجَرِ». فَانجَابَتْ عَنِ الْمَدِينَةِ انْجِيَابَ الثَّوْبِ. [راجع: ٩٣٢]

(11) CHAPTER. The saying that "The Prophet ﷺ did not turn his cloak inside out during the invocation for rain on Friday."

(١١) بَابُ مَا قِيلَ: إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمْ يَحْوِلْ رِدَاعَهُ فِي الْاِسْتِسْقَاءِ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ