

8 - THE BOOK OF AṢ-ṢALĀT (The Prayer)

(1) CHAPTER. How *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) was prescribed on the night of *Al-Isrā'* (miraculous night journey) of the Prophet ﷺ to Jerusalem (and then to the heavens).

Ibn 'Abbās said: Abū Sufyān, when telling the narration of Heraclius, mentioned: "The Prophet ﷺ ordered us to offer our *Ṣalāt* (prayers) regularly and to be true and chaste."

349. Narrated Abū Dhar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "While I was at Makkah, the roof of my house was opened and Jibrīl (Gabriel) descended, opened my chest, and washed it with Zamzam water. Then he brought a golden tray full of wisdom and faith and having poured its contents into my chest, he closed it. Then he took my hand and ascended with me to the nearest heaven, when I reached the nearest heaven, Jibrīl said to the gatekeeper of the heaven, 'Open (the gate).' The gatekeeper asked, 'Who is it?' Jibrīl answered: 'Jibrīl.' He asked, 'Is there anyone with you?' Jibrīl replied, 'Yes, Muḥammad ﷺ is with me.' He asked, 'Has he been called?' Jibrīl said, 'Yes.' So the gate was opened and we went over the nearest heaven and there we saw a man sitting with *Aswida* (a large number of people) on his right and *Aswida* (a large number of people) on his left. When he looked towards his right, he laughed and when he looked toward his left he wept. Then he said, 'Welcome! O pious Prophet and pious son.' I asked Jibrīl, 'Who is he?' He replied, 'He is Ādam عليه السلام and the people on his right and left are the souls of his offspring. Those on his right are the people of Paradise and those on his left are the people of Hell, and when he looked towards his right he laughed and

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(١) بَابُ كَيْفَ فُرِضَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فِي الْإِسْرَاءِ،

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سُفْيَانَ فِي حَدِيثِ هِرَقْلَ فَقَالَ: يَا مُرْنَا - يَعْنِي النَّبِيَّ ﷺ - بِالصَّلَاةِ وَالصَّدْقِ وَالْعَفَافِ.

٣٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: كَانَ أَبُو ذَرٍّ يُحَدِّثُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «فُرِجَ عَنِّي سَقْفُ بَيْتِي وَأَنَا بِمَكَّةَ، فَتَنَزَّلَ جِبْرِيلُ فَفَرَجَ صَدْرِي ثُمَّ غَسَلَهُ بِمَاءِ زَمْزَمَ، ثُمَّ جَاءَ بِطَسْتٍ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ مُمْتَلِئٍ حِكْمَةً وَإِيمَانًا فَأَفْرَعَهُ فِي صَدْرِي، ثُمَّ أَطْبَقَهُ، ثُمَّ أَخَذَ بِيَدِي فَعَرَجَ بِي إِلَى السَّمَاءِ الدُّنْيَا، فَلَمَّا جِئْتُ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ الدُّنْيَا قَالَ جِبْرِيلُ لِخَازِنِ السَّمَاءِ: افْتَحْ، قَالَ: مَنْ هَذَا؟ قَالَ: جِبْرِيلُ. قَالَ: هَلْ مَعَكَ أَحَدٌ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، مَعِيَ مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: أُرْسِلْ إِلَيْهِ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، فَلَمَّا فَتَحَ عَلَوْنَا السَّمَاءَ الدُّنْيَا فَإِذَا رَجُلٌ قَاعِدٌ عَلَى يَمِينِهِ أَسْوَدَةٌ وَعَلَى يَسَارِهِ أَسْوَدَةٌ، إِذَا نَظَرَ قَبْلَ يَمِينِهِ ضَحِكَ، وَإِذَا نَظَرَ قَبْلَ يَسَارِهِ بَكَى، فَقَالَ: مَرْحَبًا بِالنَّبِيِّ الصَّالِحِ، وَالْإِبْنِ

when he looked towards his left he wept.'

Then he ascended with me till he reached the second heaven and he (Jibrīl) said to its gatekeeper, 'Open (the gate).' The gatekeeper said to him the same as the gatekeeper of the first heaven had said, and he opened the gate.

Anas said: "Abū Ḍhar added that the Prophet ﷺ met Adam, Idris, Mūsa (Moses), 'Iesa (Jesus) and Ibrāhīm (Abraham) عليهم السلام, he (Abū Ḍhar) did not mention on which heaven they were but he mentioned that he (the Prophet ﷺ) met Ādam on the nearest heaven and Ibrāhīm on the sixth heaven."

Anas said, "When Jibril, along with the Prophet ﷺ passed by Idrīs, the latter said, 'Welcome! O pious Prophet and pious brother.' The Prophet ﷺ asked, 'Who is he?' Jibrīl replied, 'He is Idrīs'."

The Prophet ﷺ added, "I passed by Mūsa and he said, 'Welcome! O pious Prophet and pious brother.' I asked Jibrīl, 'Who is he?' Jibrīl replied, 'He is Mūsa.' Then I passed by 'Iesa and he said, 'Welcome! O pious brother and pious Prophet.' I asked, 'Who is he?' Jibrīl replied, 'He is 'Iesa (Jesus) عليه السلام."

Then I passed by Ibrāhīm and he said, 'Welcome! O pious Prophet and pious son.' I asked Jibrīl, 'Who is he?' Jibrīl replied, 'He is Ibrāhīm عليه السلام."

The Prophet ﷺ added, "Then Jibrīl ascended with me to a place where I heard the creaking of the pens."

Ibn Ḥazm and Anas bin Mālik said: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Then Allāh عزوجل enjoined fifty Ṣalāt (prayers) on my followers, when I returned with this Order of Allāh, I passed by Mūsa who asked me, 'What has Allāh enjoined on your followers?' I replied, 'He has enjoined fifty Ṣalāt on them.' Mūsa said, 'Go back to your Lord (and appeal for

الصالح، قُلْتُ لِجِبْرِيلَ: مَنْ هَذَا؟ قَالَ: هَذَا آدَمُ، وَهَذِهِ الْأَسْوَدَةُ عَنْ يَمِينِهِ وَشِمَالِهِ نَسَمُ بَيْنَهُ، فَأَهْلُ الْيَمِينِ مِنْهُمْ أَهْلُ الْجَنَّةِ، وَالْأَسْوَدَةُ الَّتِي عَنْ شِمَالِهِ أَهْلُ النَّارِ، فَإِذَا نَظَرَ عَنْ يَمِينِهِ صَحَّكَ، وَإِذَا نَظَرَ قَبْلَ شِمَالِهِ بَكَى، حَتَّى عَرَجَ بِي إِلَى السَّمَاءِ الثَّانِيَةِ، فَقَالَ لِخَازِنِهَا: افْتَحْ، فَقَالَ لَهُ خَازِنُهَا: مِثْلُ مَا قَالَ الْأَوَّلُ فَفَتَحَ، قَالَ أَنَسٌ: فَذَكَرَ أَنَّهُ وَجَدَ فِي السَّمَوَاتِ آدَمَ، وَإِدْرِيسَ، وَمُوسَى وَعِيسَى، وَإِبْرَاهِيمَ صَلَوَاتُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِمْ، وَلَمْ يُنَبِّثْ كَيْفَ مَنَازِلُهُمْ غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ ذَكَرَ أَنَّهُ وَجَدَ آدَمَ فِي السَّمَاءِ الدُّنْيَا، وَإِبْرَاهِيمَ فِي السَّمَاءِ السَّادِسَةِ. قَالَ أَنَسٌ: فَلَمَّا مَرَّ جِبْرِيلُ بِالنَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِإِدْرِيسَ قَالَ: «مَرْحَبًا بِالنَّبِيِّ الصَّالِحِ وَالْأَخِ الصَّالِحِ، فَقُلْتُ: مَنْ هَذَا؟ قَالَ: هَذَا إِدْرِيسُ، ثُمَّ مَرَرْتُ بِمُوسَى، فَقَالَ: مَرْحَبًا بِالنَّبِيِّ الصَّالِحِ وَالْأَخِ الصَّالِحِ، قُلْتُ: مَنْ هَذَا؟ قَالَ: هَذَا مُوسَى، ثُمَّ مَرَرْتُ بِعِيسَى فَقَالَ: مَرْحَبًا بِالْأَخِ الصَّالِحِ وَالنَّبِيِّ الصَّالِحِ، قُلْتُ: مَنْ هَذَا؟ قَالَ: هَذَا عِيسَى، ثُمَّ مَرَرْتُ بِإِبْرَاهِيمَ فَقَالَ: مَرْحَبًا بِالنَّبِيِّ الصَّالِحِ وَالْأَخِ الصَّالِحِ، قُلْتُ: مَنْ هَذَا؟ قَالَ: هَذَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ ﷺ»، قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: فَأَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ حَزْمٍ أَنَّ ابْنَ

reduction), for your followers will not be able to bear it.' (So, I went back to Allāh and requested for reduction) and He reduced it to half. When I passed by Mūsa again and informed him about it, he said, 'Go back to your Lord as your followers will not be able to bear it.' So I returned to Allāh and requested for further reduction and half of it was reduced. I again passed by Mūsa and he said to me: 'Return to your Lord, for your followers will not be able to bear it.' So I returned to Allāh and He said, 'These are five *Ṣalāt* and they are all (equal to) fifty (in reward) for My Word does not change.' I returned to Mūsa and he told me to go back once again. I replied, 'Now I feel shy of asking my Lord again.' Then Jibril took me till we reached *Sidrat-ul-Muntahā* (lote tree of the utmost boundary) which was shrouded in colours indescribable. Then I was admitted into Paradise where I found small walls (made) of pearls and its earth was of musk (a kind of perfume)."

عَبَّاسٍ، وَأَبَا حَبَّةَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ، كَانَا يَقُولَانِ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «ثُمَّ عُرِجَ بِي حَتَّى ظَهَرْتُ لِمُسْتَوَى أَسْمَعُ فِيهِ صَرِيْفَ الْأَقْلَامِ»، قَالَ ابْنُ حَزْمٍ، وَأَنْسُ ابْنَ مَالِكٍ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «فَقَرَضَ اللَّهُ عَلَى أُمَّتِي خَمْسِينَ صَلَاةً، فَرَجَعْتُ بِذَلِكَ حَتَّى مَرَرْتُ عَلَى مُوسَى، فَقَالَ: مَا فَرَضَ اللَّهُ لَكَ عَلَى أُمَّتِكَ؟ قُلْتُ: فَرَضَ خَمْسِينَ صَلَاةً، قَالَ مُوسَى: فَارْجِعْ إِلَى رَبِّكَ، فَإِنَّ أُمَّتَكَ لَا تُطِيقُ ذَلِكَ، فَارْجِعْنِي فَوَضَعَ شَطْرَهَا، فَرَجَعْتُ إِلَى مُوسَى، قُلْتُ: وَضَعَ شَطْرَهَا، قَالَ: رَاجِعْ رَبِّكَ فَإِنَّ أُمَّتَكَ لَا تُطِيقُ، فَارْجَعْتُ، فَوَضَعَ شَطْرَهَا، فَرَجَعْتُ إِلَيْهِ فَقَالَ: ارْجِعْ إِلَى رَبِّكَ فَإِنَّ أُمَّتَكَ لَا تُطِيقُ ذَلِكَ، فَارْجَعْتُهُ، فَقَالَ: هُنَّ خَمْسٌ وَهُنَّ خَمْسُونَ، لَا يُبَدَّلُ الْقَوْلُ لَدَيَّ، فَرَجَعْتُ إِلَى مُوسَى، فَقَالَ: رَاجِعْ رَبِّكَ، فَقُلْتُ: اسْتَخَيِّتُ مِنْ رَبِّي، ثُمَّ انْطَلَقَ بِي حَتَّى انْتَهَى بِي إِلَى سِدْرَةِ الْمُنتَهَى، وَعَشِيَهَا أَلْوَانٌ لَا أَذْرِي مَا هِيَ، ثُمَّ أَذْخَلْتُ الْجَنَّةَ، فَإِذَا فِيهَا حَبَابِلُ اللَّؤْلُؤِ، وَإِذَا تُرَابُهَا الْمِسْكُ». [انظر: ١٦٣٦، ٣٣٤٢]

350. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا the Mother of believers: Allāh enjoined *Aş-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) when He enjoined it, it was two *Rak'a* only (in every *Ṣalāt*) both when in residence or during a journey. Then the *Ṣalāt*

٣٥٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ

offered during a journey remained the same, but (the *Rak'ā* of) *Şalāt* for non-travellers were increased.

عَائِشَةُ أُمُّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَالَتْ: فَرَضَ اللَّهُ
الصَّلَاةَ حِينَ فَرَضَهَا رَكْعَتَيْنِ رَكْعَتَيْنِ
فِي الْحَضَرِ وَالسَّفَرِ فَأُفْرِثَ صَلَاةُ
السَّفَرِ وَزِيدَ فِي صَلَاةِ الْحَضَرِ. [انظر:
١٠٩٠، ٣٩٣٥]

(2) CHAPTER. It is obligatory to wear clothes while offering *Aş-Şalāt* (the prayers).

(٢) بَابُ وَجُوبِ الصَّلَاةِ فِي
الثِّيَابِ،

And the Statement of Allāh تعالى: "Take your adornment (by wearing your clean clothes covering completely the *Aurah* : – [it means, – while offering *Şalāt* (prayer), a male must cover himself with clothes from umbilicus of his abdomen up to his knees, and it is better that both his shoulders should be covered. And a female must cover all her body and feet, except face, and it is better that her both hands are also covered.]"⁽¹⁾ while praying and going round (the *Tawāf* of) the Ka'bah (V.7:31).

وَقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿خُذُوا زِينَتَكُمْ
عِندَ كُلِّ مَسْجِدٍ﴾ [الأعراف: ٣١] وَمَنْ
صَلَّى مُتَحِفًا فِي ثَوْبٍ وَاحِدٍ، وَيَذْكُرُ
عَنْ سَلَمَةَ ابْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ
قَالَ: «يَزُرُّهُ وَلَوْ بِشَوْكَةٍ»، فِي إِسْنَادِهِ
نَظَرٌ، وَمَنْ صَلَّى فِي الثَّوْبِ الَّذِي
يُجَامِعُ فِيهِ مَا لَمْ يَرَ أَدَى، وَأَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ
أَنْ لَا يَطُوفَ بِالْبَيْتِ غُرْيَانٌ.

And offering *Şalāt* while wearing a single garment wrapped round the body, Salma bin Al-Akwa' narrated: The Prophet ﷺ said, "He should pin it, even if with a thorn."

Offering *Şalāt* with the same garment in which one has had sexual intercourse (is permissible) if one does not see anything dirty on it.

The Prophet ﷺ ordered that no one should go around the Ka'bah (perform *Tawāf*) in a naked state.

351. Narrated Umm 'Atiyya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: We were ordered to bring out our menstruating women and veiled women in the religious gatherings and invocation of Muslims on the two 'Eid festivals. These menstruating women were to keep away from

٣٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ
إِسْمَاعِيلَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أُمِّ عَطِيَّةَ
قَالَتْ: أُمِرْنَا أَنْ نُخْرِجَ الْحَيْضَ يَوْمَ

(1) (Ch.2): See the footnote of Ch.13 before Ḥadīth No.372.

their *Muṣallā*. A woman asked, "O Allāh's Messenger! What about one who does not have a veil?" He said, "Let her share the veil of her companion."

الْعِيدَيْنِ وَذَوَاتِ الْخُدُورِ فَيَشْهَدُنَّ جَمَاعَةَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَدَعَوْتَهُمْ، وَيَعْتَزِلُ الْحَيْضُ عَنْ مُصَلَّاهُنَّ، قَالَتْ امْرَأَةٌ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِيْحَدَانَا لَيْسَ لَهَا جِلْبَابٌ، قَالَ: «تُتْلِسُهَا صَاحِبَتُهَا مِنْ جِلْبَابِهَا»، وَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَجَاءٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عِمْرَانُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ سِيرِينَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أُمُّ عَطِيَّةَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بِهَذَا. [راجع: ٣٢٤]

(3) CHAPTER. To tie *Izār* (dress worn below the waist) at one's back while offering *Ṣalāt* (prayers).

Sahl said, "Some people offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) with the Prophet ﷺ with their *Izār* tied to their necks."

(٣) بَابُ عَقْدِ الْإِزَارِ عَلَى الْقَفَا فِي الصَّلَاةِ،

وَقَالَ أَبُو حَازِمٍ عَنْ سَهْلِ: صَلَّوْا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَاقِدِي أَرْزِهِمْ عَلَى عَوَاتِقِهِمْ.

352. Narrated Muḥammad bin Al-Munkadir: Once Jābir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) with his *Izār* tied to his back while his clothes were lying beside him on a wooden peg. Somebody asked him, "Do you offer your *Ṣalāt* in a single *Izār*?" He replied, "I did so to show it to the one with no sense like you. Had anyone of us two garments in the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ?"

٣٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي وَاقِدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُنْكَدِرِ، قَالَ: صَلَّى جَابِرٌ فِي إِزَارٍ قَدْ عَقَدَهُ مِنْ قِبَلِ قَفَاهُ، وَثِيَابُهُ مَوْضُوعَةٌ عَلَى الْمَشْجَبِ، قَالَ لَهُ قَائِلٌ: تُصَلِّي فِي إِزَارٍ وَاحِدٍ؟ فَقَالَ: إِنَّمَا صَنَعْتُ ذَلِكَ لِيُرَانِي أَحْمَقُ مِنْكَ، وَأَيْنَا كَانَ لَهُ ثَوْبَانِ عَلَى عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؟ [انظر: ٣٥٣، ٣٦١، ٣٧٠]

353. Narrated Muḥammad bin Al-Munkadir: I saw Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in a single garment and he said that he had seen the Prophet ﷺ offering *Ṣalāt* in a single garment.

٣٥٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُطَرِّفُ أَبُو مُضْعَبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي الْمَوَالِي، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُنْكَدِرِ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يُصَلِّي

فِي ثَوْبٍ وَاحِدٍ، وَقَالَ: رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يُصَلِّي فِي ثَوْبٍ. [راجع: ٣٥٢]

(٤) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ فِي الثَّوْبِ الْوَاحِدِ مُلْتَحِفًا بِهِ،

(4) CHAPTER. To offer Aṣ-Ṣalāt (the prayers) with a single garment wrapped round the body.

Umm Hānī رضي الله عنها said that the Prophet ﷺ wrapped his body with a single garment and crossed its ends over his shoulders.

قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: الْمُلتَحِفُ الْمُتَوَشِّعُ، وَهُوَ الْمُخَالَفُ بَيْنَ طَرَفَيْهِ عَلَى عَاتِقَيْهِ، وَهُوَ الْاِشْتِمَالُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْكِبَيْهِ، قَالَ: وَقَالَتْ أُمُّ هَانِي: التَّحَفَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِثَوْبٍ، وَخَالَفَ بَيْنَ طَرَفَيْهِ عَلَى عَاتِقَيْهِ.

354. Narrated 'Umar bin Abī Salama رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ offered Ṣalāt (prayer) in one garment and crossed its ends.

٣٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ صَلَّى فِي ثَوْبٍ وَاحِدٍ قَدْ خَالَفَ بَيْنَ طَرَفَيْهِ. [انظر: ٣٥٥، ٣٥٦]

355. Narrated 'Umar bin Abī Salama رضي الله عنه: I saw the Prophet ﷺ offering Ṣalāt (prayer) in a single garment in the house of Umm Salama رضي الله عنها and he had crossed its ends around his shoulders.

٣٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ أَنَّهُ رَأَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يُصَلِّي فِي ثَوْبٍ وَاحِدٍ فِي بَيْتٍ أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ، قَدْ أَلْقَى طَرَفَيْهِ عَلَى عَاتِقَيْهِ. [راجع: ٣٥٤]

356. Narrated 'Umar bin Abī Salama رضي الله عنه: In the house of Umm Salama رضي الله عنها, I saw Allāh's Messenger ﷺ offering Ṣalāt (prayer), wrapped in a single garment around his body with its ends crossed round his shoulders.

٣٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُصَلِّي فِي ثَوْبٍ وَاحِدٍ مُشْتَمِلًا بِهِ فِي بَيْتٍ أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ وَاضِعًا طَرَفَيْهِ عَلَى عَاتِقَيْهِ.

[راجع: ٣٥٤]

357. Narrated Abū Murra, the freed-slave of Umm Hānī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: Umm Hānī, the daughter of Abī Ṭālib said, "I went to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ in the year of the conquest of Makkah and found him taking a bath and his daughter Fāṭima was screening him. I greeted him. He asked, 'Who is she?' I replied, 'I am Umm Hānī bint Abī Ṭālib.' He said, 'Welcome! O Umm Hānī.' When he finished his bath he stood up and prayed eight *Rak'ā* while wearing a single garment (wrapped round his body) and when he finished I said, 'O Allāh's Messenger! My brother has told me that he will kill a person whom I gave shelter and that person is so-and-so the son of Hubaira.' The Prophet ﷺ said, 'We shelter the person whom you have sheltered'."

Ummi Hānī added, "And that was before noon (*Duḥa*)."

٣٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي أُوَيْسٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ مَوْلَى عُمَرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّ أَبَا مَرَّةَ مَوْلَى أُمِّ هَانِيٍّ بِنْتِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أُمَّ هَانِيٍّ بِنْتَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ تَقُولُ: ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ فَوَجَدْتُهُ يَغْتَسِلُ وَفَاطِمَةُ ابْنَتُهُ تَسْتَرُهُ، قَالَتْ: فَسَلَّمْتُ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ: «مَنْ هَذِهِ؟» فَقُلْتُ: أَنَا أُمُّ هَانِيٍّ بِنْتُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ، فَقَالَ: «مَرْحَبًا بِأُمِّ هَانِيٍّ»، فَلَمَّا فَرَغَ مِنْ غُسْلِهِ قَامَ فَصَلَّى ثَمَانِي رَكَعَاتٍ مُلْتَجِفًا فِي ثَوْبٍ وَاحِدٍ، فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ زَعَمَ ابْنُ أُمِّي أَنَّهُ قَاتِلُ رَجُلٍ قَدْ أَجَرْتُهُ، فَلَانَ بَنُ هُبَيْرَةَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «قَدْ أَجَرْنَا مَنْ أَجَرْتَ يَا أُمُّ هَانِيٍّ»، قَالَتْ أُمُّ هَانِيٍّ: وَذَاكَ صُحِّي. [راجع: ٢٨٠]

358. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: A person asked Allāh's Messenger ﷺ about the offering of *Aş-Şalāt* (the prayer) in a single garment. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ replied, "Has everyone of you got two garments?"

٣٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ سَائِلًا سَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الصَّلَاةِ فِي ثَوْبٍ وَاحِدٍ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَوَلَكُلِّكُمْ ثَوْبَانِ؟».

[انظر: ٣٦٥]

(5) CHAPTER. If someone offers *Şalāt* (prayer) wrapped in a single garment, he should cross its corners round his shoulders.

(٥) بَابُ إِذَا صَلَّى فِي الثَّوْبِ الْوَاحِدِ فَلْيَجْمَعْ عَلَى عَاتِقَيْهِ

359. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "None of you should

٣٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ

offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in a single garment that does not cover one's shoulders."

360. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Whoever offers *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in a single garment, must cross its ends (over the shoulders)."

(6) CHAPTER. If the garment is tight (over the body).

361. Narrated Sa'īd bin Al-Hārith: I asked Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ about offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in a single garment. He said, "I travelled with the Prophet ﷺ during some of his journeys, and I came to him at night for some purpose and I found him offering *Ṣalāt*. At that time, I was wearing a single garment with which I covered my shoulders and offered *Ṣalāt* by his side. When he finished the *Ṣalāt*, he asked, 'O Jābir! What has brought you here?' I told him what I wanted. When I finished, he asked, 'O Jābir! What is this garment which I have seen and with which you covered your shoulders?' I replied, 'It is a (tight) garment.' He said, 'If the garment is large enough, wrap it round the body (covering the shoulders) and if it is tight (too short) then use it as an *Izār* (tie it around your waist only).'"

362. Narrated Sahl رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The men used to offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) with the Prophet

مَالِكٌ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا يُصَلِّي أَحَدُكُمْ فِي الثَّوْبِ الْوَاحِدِ لَيْسَ عَلَى عَاتِقَيْهِ شَيْءٌ». [انظر: ٣٦٠]

٣٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نَعِيمٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ أَوْ كُنْتُ سَأَلْتُهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: أَشْهَدُ أَنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ صَلَّى فِي ثَوْبٍ فَلْيُخَالِفْ بَيْنَ طَرَفَيْهِ». [راجع: ٣٥٩]

(٦) بَابُ إِذَا كَانَ الثَّوْبُ ضَيِّقًا

٣٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ صَالِحٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا فُلَيْحُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ قَالَ: سَأَلْنَا جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنِ الصَّلَاةِ فِي الثَّوْبِ الْوَاحِدِ؟ فَقَالَ: خَرَجْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي بَعْضِ أَسْفَارِهِ فَجِئْتُ لَيْلَةً لِبَعْضِ أَمْرِي، فَوَجَدْتُهُ يُصَلِّي وَعَلَيَّ ثَوْبٌ وَاحِدٌ، فَاشْتَمَلْتُ بِهِ وَصَلَّيْتُ إِلَى جَانِبِهِ، فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ قَالَ: «مَا السَّرَى يَا جَابِرُ؟» فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ بِحَاجَتِي فَلَمَّا فَرَعْتُ قَالَ: «مَا هَذَا الْاِشْتِمَالُ الَّذِي رَأَيْتُ؟» قُلْتُ: كَانَ ثَوْبٌ قَالَ: «إِنْ كَانَ وَاسِعًا فَالْتَحِفْ بِهِ، وَإِنْ كَانَ ضَيِّقًا فَانْزِرْ بِهِ». [راجع: ٣٦١]

٣٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا

ﷺ with their *Izār* (lower-half body-cover sheet) tied around their necks as boys used to do; therefore the Prophet ﷺ told the women not to raise their heads (from prostration) till the men sat down straight (while praying).

يَحْيَى عَنْ سُفْيَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ قَالَ: كَانَ رَجُلٌ يُصَلُّونَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَاقِدِي أَرْزِهِمْ عَلَى أَغْنَاقِهِمْ كَهَيْئَةِ الصَّبِيَّانِ وَقَالَ لِلنِّسَاءِ: لَا تَرْفَعْنَ رُؤُوسَكُمْ حَتَّى يَسْتَوِيَ الرَّجَالُ جُلُوسًا. [انظر: ٨١٤،

[١٢١٥]

(7) CHAPTER. To offer Aṣ-Ṣalāt (the prayer) in a Syrian cloak (made by infidels).

Al-Ḥasan said that there was no harm in wearing clothes woven by a Magian. And Ma'mar said that he had seen Az-Zuhri wearing Yemenite garments dyed with urine. And 'Alī offered Ṣalāt (prayer) in a new unwashed garment.

(٧) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ فِي الْجُبَّةِ الشَّامِيَّةِ،
وَقَالَ الْحَسَنُ فِي الثِّيَابِ يَنْسُجُهَا الْمَجُوسِيُّ: لَمْ يَرْ بِهَا بَأْسًا، وَقَالَ مَعْمَرٌ: رَأَيْتُ الزُّهْرِيَّ يَلْبَسُ مِنْ ثِيَابِ الْيَمَنِ مَا ضُبِعَ بِالْبَوْلِ، وَصَلَّى عَلَيَّ فِي ثَوْبٍ غَيْرِ مَقْضُورٍ.

363. Narrated Mughīra bin Shu'ba رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Once I was travelling with the Prophet ﷺ and he said, "O Mughīra! Take this container of water." I took it and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ went far away till he disappeared. He answered the call of nature and he was wearing a Syrian cloak. He tried to take out his hands from its sleeve but it was very tight, so he took out his hands from under it. I poured water and he performed ablution like that for Ṣalāt (prayer) and passed his (wet) hands over his *Khuff* (leather socks) and then offered Ṣalāt.

٣٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ مُغِيرَةَ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ فَقَالَ: «يَا مُغِيرَةُ، خُذِ الْإِدَاوَةَ»، فَاخَذْتُهَا، فَاذْطَلَقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَتَّى تَوَارَى عَنِّي فَقَضَى حَاجَتَهُ وَعَلَيْهِ جُبَّةٌ شَامِيَّةٌ، فَذَهَبَ لِيُخْرِجَ يَدَهُ مِنْ كُمِهَا فَضَاغَتْ، فَاخْرَجَ يَدَهُ مِنْ أَسْفَلِهَا فَصَبَّيْتُ عَلَيْهِ فَتَوَضَّأَ وَضُوءَهُ لِلصَّلَاةِ وَمَسَحَ عَلَى خُفَّيْهِ ثُمَّ صَلَّى.

[راجع: ١٨٢]

(8) CHAPTER. It is disliked to be naked during Aṣ-Ṣalāt (the prayers).

(٨) بَابُ كَرَاهِيَةِ التَّعَرِّي فِي الصَّلَاةِ

364. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: While Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was

٣٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مَطَرُ بْنُ الْفَضْلِ

carrying stones (along) with the people of Makkah for (the building of) the Ka'bah wearing an *Izār* (waist-sheet, lower-half body-cover), his uncle Al-'Abbās said to him, "O my nephew! (It would be better) if you take off your *Izār* and put it over your shoulders underneath the stones." So he took off his *Izār* and put it over his shoulders, but he fell unconscious and since then he had never been seen naked.

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَّا بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يُحَدِّثُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَقُولُ مَعَهُمُ الْحِجَارَةَ لِلْكَعْبَةِ وَعَلَيْهِ إِزَارُهُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ الْعَبَّاسُ عَمُّهُ: يَا ابْنَ أَخِي، لَوْ حَلَلْتَ إِزَارَكَ فَجَعَلْتَ عَلَى مَنْكَبَيْكَ دُونَ الْحِجَارَةِ، قَالَ: فَحَلَّهُ فَجَعَلَهُ عَلَى مَنْكَبَيْهِ، فَسَقَطَ مَعْشِيًا عَلَيْهِ، فَمَا رُؤِيَ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ غُرِيانًا ﷺ. [انظر: ١٥٨٢، ٣٨٢٩]

(9) CHAPTER. To offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) with a shirt, trousers, a *Tubbān* or a *Qabā'* (an outer garment with full length sleeves).

(٩) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ فِي الْقَمِيصِ وَالسَّرَاوِيلِ وَالتُّبَّانِ وَالْقَبَاءِ

365. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: A man stood up and asked the Prophet ﷺ about offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in a single garment. The Prophet ﷺ said, "Has every one of you got two garments?" A man put a similar question to 'Umar; on which he replied, "When Allāh makes you wealthier then you should clothe yourself properly during *Ṣalāt*. Otherwise one can offer *Ṣalāt* with an *Izār* and a *Ridā'* (a sheet covering the upper part of the body), *Izār* and a shirt, *Izār* and a *Qabā'*, trousers and a *Ridā'*, trousers and a shirt or trousers and a *Qabā'*, *Tubbān*⁽¹⁾ and a *Qabā'* or *Tubbān* and a shirt." (The narrator added, "I think that he also said a *Tubbān* and a *Ridā'*.")

٣٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَامَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَسَأَلَهُ عَنِ الصَّلَاةِ فِي الثَّوْبِ الْوَاحِدِ، فَقَالَ: «أَوْ كُلُّكُمْ يَجِدُ ثَوْبَيْنِ؟»، ثُمَّ سَأَلَ رَجُلٌ عُمَرَ فَقَالَ: إِذَا وَسَّعَ اللَّهُ فَأَوْسِعُوا، جَمَعَ رَجُلٌ عَلَيْهِ ثِيَابُهُ، صَلَّى رَجُلٌ فِي إِزَارٍ وَرِدَاءٍ، فِي إِزَارٍ وَقَمِيصٍ، فِي إِزَارٍ وَقَبَاءٍ، فِي سَرَاوِيلَ وَرِدَاءٍ، فِي سَرَاوِيلَ وَقَبَاءٍ، فِي ثُبَّانٍ وَقَبَاءٍ، فِي ثُبَّانٍ وَقَمِيصٍ، قَالَ: وَأَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ: فِي ثُبَّانٍ وَرِدَاءٍ. [راجع: ٣٥٨]

(1) (H.365) *Tubbān*: Shorts that covers the knees.

366. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: A person asked Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, "What should a *Muḥrim* wear?" He ﷺ replied, "He should not wear shirts, trousers, a *Burnus* (a hooded cloak), or clothes which are stained with saffron or *Wars* (a kind of perfume). Whoever does not find a sandal to wear can wear *Khuff*, but these should be cut short so as not to cover the ankles.

٣٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي ذَثْبٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، قَالَ: سَأَلَ رَجُلٌ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: مَا يَلْبَسُ الْمُحْرِمُ؟ فَقَالَ: «لَا يَلْبَسُ الْقَمِيصَ، وَلَا السَّرَاوِيلَ، وَلَا الْبُرْنُسَ، وَلَا ثَوْبًا مَسَّهُ زَعْفَرَانٌ وَلَا وَرْسٌ، فَمَنْ لَمْ يَجِدِ التَّلَعِينَ فَلْيَلْبَسِ الْخُفَّيْنِ، وَلْيَقْطَعْهُمَا حَتَّى يَكُونَا أَسْفَلَ مِنَ الْكَعْبَيْنِ» وَعَنْ نَافِعٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِنْهُ. [راجع: ١٣٤]

(10) CHAPTER. What may be used to cover the private parts of the body.

(١٠) بَابُ مَا يَسْتُرُ مِنَ الْعَوْرَةِ

367. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ forbade *Iṣṭimāl-aş-Şammā'* (wrapping one's body with a garment so that one cannot raise its end or take one's hand out of it). He also forbade *Al-Ihtibā'* (sitting on buttocks with knees close to abdomen, and feet apart with the hands circling the knees) while wrapping oneself with a single garment, without having a part of it over the private parts.

٣٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ اسْتِمَالِ الصَّمَاءِ، وَأَنْ يَحْتَبِيَ الرَّجُلُ فِي ثَوْبٍ وَاحِدٍ لَيْسَ عَلَى فَرْجِهِ مِنْهُ شَيْءٌ. [انظر: ١٩٩١، ٢١٤٤، ٢١٤٧، ٥٨٢٠، ٥٨٢٢، ٦٢٨٤]

368. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ forbade two kinds of sales i.e., *Al-Limās* and *An-Nibāḍh* (the former is a kind of sale in which the deal is completed if the buyer touches a thing, without seeing or checking it properly; and the latter is a kind of sale in which the deal is completed when the seller throws a thing towards the buyer giving him no opportunity to see, touch or

٣٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا قَبِيصَةُ بْنُ عُقْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: نَهَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَنْ بَيْعَتَيْنِ، عَنِ اللَّمَّاسِ وَالنَّبَادِ، وَأَنْ يَشْتَمَلَ الصَّمَاءُ، وَأَنْ يَحْتَبِيَ الرَّجُلُ فِي ثَوْبٍ

check it) and (the Prophet ﷺ forbade) also *Ishṭimāl-Aş-Şammā'* and *Al-Iḥtibā'* in a single garment.

369. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: On the Day of *Nahr* (10th of *Dhul-Hijja*, in the year prior to the last *Hajj* of the Prophet ﷺ when Abū Bakr was the leader of the pilgrims in that *Hajj*), Abū Bakr sent me along with other announcers to Minā to make a public announcement (proclaiming): "No *Mušḥrik* (polytheist, pagan, idolater and disbeliever in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muḥammad ﷺ), is allowed to perform *Hajj* after this year; and no naked person is allowed to perform the *Tawāf* around the Ka'bah." Then Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sent 'Alī to read out the *Sūrat Barā'a* (*At-Tauba*) to the people; so he made the announcement along with us on the day of *Nahr* in Minā: "No *Mušḥrik* — (polytheist, pagan, idolater and disbeliever in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muḥammad ﷺ) is allowed to perform *Hajj* after this year and no naked person is allowed to perform the *Tawāf* around the Ka'bah."

(11) CHAPTER. To pray without a *Ridā'*.

370. Narrated Muḥammad bin Al-Munkadir: I went to Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and he was offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) wrapped in a garment and his *Ridā'* was lying beside him. When he finished the *Ṣalāt*, I said "O 'Abdullāh! You offer *Ṣalāt* (in a single garment) while your *Ridā'* is lying beside you." He replied, "Yes, I did it intentionally so that the ignorant ones like you might see me. I saw the Prophet ﷺ offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) like this."

وَأَحَدٍ. [انظر: ٥٨٨، ٥٨٤، ١٩٩٣، ٢١٤٥، ٢١٤٦، ٥٨١٩، ٥٨٢١]

٣٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَخِي ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: بَعَثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرٍ فِي تِلْكَ الْحَجَّةِ فِي مُؤَدِّينَ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ نُؤَدُّنَ بِمَنَى: أَنْ لَا يَحُجَّ بَعْدَ الْعَامِ مُشْرِكٌ، وَلَا يَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ غُرْيَانٌ، قَالَ حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: ثُمَّ أَرَدَفَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَيَّا فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يُؤَدِّنَ بِ«بِرَاءةٍ»، قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: فَأَدَّنَ مَعَنَا عَلِيٌّ فِي أَهْلِ مَنَى يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ: لَا يَحُجُّ بَعْدَ الْعَامِ مُشْرِكٌ وَلَا يَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ غُرْيَانٌ. [انظر: ١٦٢٢، ٣١٧٧، ٤٣٦٣، ٤٦٥٥، ٤٦٥٦، ٤٦٥٧]

(١١) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ بِغَيْرِ رِدَاءٍ

٣٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي الْمَوَالِي، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُثَنِّدِ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَهُوَ يُصَلِّي فِي ثَوْبٍ مُلْتَحِفًا بِهِ، وَرِدَاؤُهُ مَوْضُوعٌ، فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ قُلْنَا: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، تُصَلِّي وَرِدَاؤُكَ مَوْضُوعٌ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، أَحْبَبْتُ أَنْ يَرَانِي الْجَهَّالُ مِثْلَكُمْ، رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يُصَلِّي كَذَا. [راجع:

(12) CHAPTER. What is said about the thigh.

Narrated Ibn 'Abbās and Jarhad and Muḥammad bin Jaḥsh: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The thigh is 'Aurah (i.e., it is illegal to keep it bare)." And Anas bin Mālik said, "The Prophet ﷺ uncovered his thigh." The narration of Anas is dependable, but it would be safer to take Jarhad's narration into consideration in order to get rid of the difference between them. Abū Mūsā said, "The Prophet ﷺ covered his knees when 'Uthmān entered." Zaid bin Thābit said, "Divine Revelation came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ while his thigh was on my thigh and it became so heavy that I was afraid that it might break my thigh."

371. Narrated 'Abdul 'Azīz: Anas رضي الله عنه said, "When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ invaded Khaibar, we offered the *Fajr* prayer there (early in the morning) when it was still dark. Allāh's Prophet ﷺ rode and Abū Ṭalḥa rode, too, and I was riding behind Abū Ṭalḥa. Allāh's Prophet ﷺ passed through the lane of Khaibar quickly and my knee was touching the thigh of Allāh's Prophet ﷺ. Then his thigh was uncovered by the shift of his *Izar* (waist-sheet), and I saw the whiteness of the thigh of Allāh's Prophet ﷺ. When he entered the town, he said, 'Allāhu Akbar! Khaibar is ruined. Whenever we approach near a (hostile) nation (to fight) then evil will be the morning of those who have been warned.' He repeated this thrice. The people came out for their jobs and some of them said, 'Muḥammad (has come) along with his army.' We conquered Khaibar, (took the captives), and the booty was collected. Dihya came and said, 'O Allāh's Prophet! Give me a slave-girl from the captives.' The Prophet

(١٢) بَابُ مَا يُذَكَّرُ فِي الْفَخْذِ،

وَيُرَوَّى عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ وَجَرَهْدٍ وَمُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جَحْشٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «الْفَخْذُ عَوْرَةٌ»، وَقَالَ أَنَسٌ: حَسَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَنْ فَخْذِهِ، وَحَدِيثُ أَنَسٍ أَسْنَدٌ، وَحَدِيثُ جَرَهْدٍ أَحْوْطٌ حَتَّى يُخْرَجَ مِنْ اخْتِلَافِهِمْ، وَقَالَ أَبُو مُوسَى: عَطَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ رُكْبَتَيْهِ حِينَ دَخَلَ عُثْمَانُ، وَقَالَ زَيْدُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ: أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ ﷺ وَفَخْذَهُ عَلَى فَخْذِي، فَثَقُلْتُ عَلَيَّ حَتَّى خِفْتُ أَنْ تَرُضَ فَخْذِي.

٣٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَلِيَّةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ ضَهَبٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ غَزَا خَيْبَرَ فَصَلَّيْنَا عِنْدَهَا صَلَاةَ الْغَدَاةِ بَعْلَسَ فَرَكَبَ نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَرَكِبَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ وَأَنَا رَدِيفُ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، فَأَجْرَى نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي رُقَاقٍ خَيْبَرَ وَإِنَّ رُكْبَتِي لَتَمَسَّ فَخْذَ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ حَسَرَ الْإِزَارَ عَنْ فَخْذِهِ حَتَّى إِنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَى بَيَاضِ فَخْذِ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَلَمَّا دَخَلَ الْقَرْيَةَ قَالَ: «اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ خَرَبَتْ خَيْبَرُ، إِنَّا إِذَا نَزَلْنَا بِسَاحَةِ قَوْمٍ فَسَاءَ صَبَاحُ الْمُنْدَرِينَ»، قَالَهَا ثَلَاثًا، قَالَ: وَخَرَجَ الْقَوْمُ إِلَى أَعْمَالِهِمْ فَقَالُوا: مُحَمَّدٌ،

ﷺ said, 'Go and take any slave-girl.' He took Ṣāfiyya bint Ḥuyai. A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said, 'O Allāh's Messenger! You gave Ṣāfiyya bint Ḥuyai to Dihya and she is the chief-mistress of (the ladies) of the tribes of Quraiza and An-Naḍir, she befits none but you.' So the Prophet ﷺ said, 'Bring him along with her.' So Dihya came with her and when the Prophet ﷺ saw her, he said to Dihya, 'Take any slave-girl other than her from the captives.'"

Anas added: The Prophet ﷺ then manumitted her and married her.

Ṭhabit asked Anas, "O Abū Ḥamza! What did the Prophet ﷺ pay her (as *Mahr*)?" He said, "She herself was her *Mahr* for he ﷺ manumitted her and then married her." Anas added, "While on the way, Umm Sulaim dressed her for marriage (ceremony) and at night she sent her as a bride to the Prophet ﷺ. So, the Prophet ﷺ was a bridegroom and he said, 'Whoever has anything (food) should bring it.' He spread out a leather sheet (for the food) and some brought dates and others cooking butter. [I think he (Anas) mentioned *Aṣ-Ṣawīq*]. So they prepared a dish of *Hais* (a kind of meal). And that was *Walīma* (the marriage banquet) of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ."

قَالَ: عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ، وَقَالَ بَعْضُ أَصْحَابِنَا: وَالْحَمِيسُ - يَعْنِي الْجَيْشَ - قَالَ: فَأَصْبَنَاهَا عَنُوةً فَجَمَعَ السَّبْيُ فَجَاءَ دِحْيَةُ فَقَالَ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ، أَعْطِنِي جَارِيَةً مِنَ السَّبْيِ، قَالَ: «أَذْهَبْ فَخُذْ جَارِيَةً»، فَاخَذَ صَفِيَّةَ بِنْتُ حُيَيٍّ فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ أُعْطَيْتَ دِحْيَةَ صَفِيَّةَ بِنْتُ حُيَيٍّ سَيِّدَةً قُرَيْظَةَ وَالنَّضِيرَ، لَا تَصْلُحُ إِلَّا لَكَ، قَالَ: «أَذْعُوهُ بِهَا»، فَجَاءَ بِهَا فَلَمَّا نَظَرَ إِلَيْهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ قَالَ: «خُذْ جَارِيَةً مِنَ السَّبْيِ غَيْرَهَا»، قَالَ: فَأَعْتَقَهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَتَزَوَّجَهَا، فَقَالَ لَهُ ثَابِتٌ: يَا أَبَا حُمْزَةَ، مَا أَصْدَقُهَا؟ قَالَ: نَفْسَهَا، أَعْتَقَهَا وَتَزَوَّجَهَا، حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ بِالطَّرِيقِ جَهَّزْتُهَا لَهُ أُمُّ سُلَيْمٍ، فَأَهْدَتْهَا لَهُ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ، فَأَصْبَحَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَرُوسًا، فَقَالَ: مَنْ كَانَ عِنْدَهُ شَيْءٌ فَلْيَجِئْ بِهِ، وَبَسَطَ نِطْعًا، فَجَعَلَ الرَّجُلُ يَجِئُ بِالتَّمْرِ، وَجَعَلَ الرَّجُلُ يَجِئُ بِالسَّمْنِ، قَالَ: وَأَحْسِبُهُ قَدْ ذَكَرَ السَّوِيقَ، قَالَ: فَحَاسُوا حَيْسًا، فَكَانَتْ وَلِيمَةً رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[انظر: ٦١٠، ٩٤٧، ٢٢٢٨، ٢٢٣٥،

٢٨٨٩، ٢٨٩٣، ٢٩٤٣، ٢٩٤٤، ٢٩٤٥،

٢٩٩١، ٣٠٨٥، ٣٠٨٦، ٣٣٦٧، ٣٦٤٧،

٤٠٨٣، ٤٠٨٤، ٤١٩٧، ٤١٩٨، ٤١٩٩،

٤٢٠٠، ٤٢٠١، ٤٢١١، ٤٢١٢، ٤٢١٣،

٥٠٨٥ ، ٥١٥٩ ، ٥١٦٩ ، ٥٣٨٧ ، ٥٤٢٥

[٥٥٢٨ ، ٥٩٦٨ ، ٦١٨٥ ، ٦٣٦٣]

(13) CHAPTER. In how many (what sort of) clothes a woman should offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer).

‘Ikrima said, “If she can cover all her body with one garment, it is sufficient.”⁽¹⁾

372. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ used to offer the *Fajr* prayer and some believing women covered with their veiling sheets used to attend the *Fajr* prayer with him and then they would return to their homes unrecognized.

(١٣) بَابٌ: فِي كَمْ تُصَلِّي الْمَرْأَةُ مِنَ الثِّيَابِ؟
وَقَالَ عِكْرِمَةُ: لَوْ وَارَتْ جَسَدَهَا فِي ثَوْبٍ جَارٍ.

٣٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: لَقَدْ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُصَلِّي الْفَجْرَ فَيَشْهَدُ مَعَهُ نِسَاءٌ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ مُتَلَفَعَاتٍ فِي مِرْوَطِهِنَّ ثُمَّ يَرْجِعْنَ إِلَى بُيُوتِهِنَّ، مَا يَعْرِفُهُنَّ أَحَدٌ. [انظر:

٥٧٨ ، ٨٦٧ ، ٨٧٢]

(14) CHAPTER. If a person offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in a dress with marks and looked at those marks during the *Ṣalāt*.

373. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in a *Khamīṣa* (a square garment) having marks. During the *Ṣalāt*, he looked at its marks. So, when he finished the *Ṣalāt* he said, “Take this *Khamīṣa* of mine to Abū Jahm and get me his *Anbijāniyya* (a woolen garment without marks) as it (the *Khamīṣa*) has diverted my attention from the *Ṣalāt*.”

Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, ‘I was looking at its (*Khamīṣa*’s) marks during the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) and I was afraid that it may put me in trial (by diverting my attention).

(١٤) بَابٌ: إِذَا صَلَّى فِي ثَوْبٍ لَهُ أَغْلَامٌ وَنَظَرَ إِلَى عَلَمِهَا

٣٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ صَلَّى فِي خَمِيصَةٍ لَهَا أَغْلَامٌ، فَنَظَرَ إِلَى أَغْلَامِهَا نَظْرَةً، فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ قَالَ: «أَذْهَبُوا بِخَمِيصَتِي هَذِهِ إِلَى أَبِي جَهْمٍ، وَاثْنُونِي بِأَنْبِجَانِيَّةٍ أَبِي جَهْمٍ، فَإِنَّهَا أَلْهَتْنِي إِنْفَاءً عَنْ صَلَاتِي». وَقَالَ هِشَامُ

(1) (Ch.13) It is agreed by the majority of the religious scholars that a woman while offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) should cover herself completely except her face, and it is better that she should cover her hands with gloves or cloth etc., but her feet must be covered either with a long dress or she must wear socks to cover her feet. This verdict is based on the Prophet’s statement (Abū-Dāwūd).

بُنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: قَالَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «كُنْتُ أَنْظُرُ إِلَى عِلْمِهَا
وَأَنَا فِي الصَّلَاةِ فَأَخَافُ أَنْ تَفْتِنَنِي».

[انظر: ٧٥٢، ٥٨١٧]

(15) CHAPTER. If someone offers *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in a garment bearing marks of a cross or pictures, will the *Ṣalāt* be annulled? And what is forbidden thereof.

374. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا had a *Qirām* (a thin, marked woolen curtain) with which she had screened one side of her home. The Prophet ﷺ said, "Take away this *Qirām* of yours, as its pictures are still displayed in front of me during my *Ṣalāt* (prayer) (i.e., they divert my attention from the *Ṣalāt*)."

(١٥) بَابُ: إِنْ صَلَّى فِي ثَوْبٍ
مُصَلَّبٍ أَوْ تَصَاوِيرَ هَلْ تُفْسَدُ صَلَاتُهُ؟
وَمَا يُنْهَى مِنْ ذَلِكَ؟

٣٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
بُنْ عَمْرٍو قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ صُهَيْبٍ،
عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: كَانَ قِرَامٌ لِعَائِشَةَ
سَتَرَتْ بِهِ جَانِبَ بَيْتِهَا، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ: «أَمِيطِي عَنَّا قِرَامَكَ هَذَا، فَإِنَّهُ
لَا تَزَالُ تَصَاوِيرُ تُعْرِضُ فِي صَلَاتِي».

[انظر: ٥٩٥٩]

(16) CHAPTER. Whoever offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in a silk *Farrūj* (an outer garment opened at the back) and then took it off.

375. Narrated 'Uqba bin 'Āmir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ was given a silken *Farrūj* as a present. He wore it while offering *Ṣalāt*. When he had finished his *Ṣalāt* (prayer), he took it off violently as if with a strong aversion to it and said, "It is not the dress of *Al-Muttaqūn*: [*Al-Muttaqūn* means those pious and righteous persons who fear Allāh عزوجل much (abstain from all kinds of sins and evil deeds which He has forbidden) and love Allāh much (do all kinds of good deeds which He has ordained)].

(17) CHAPTER. (It is permissible) to offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in a red garment.

(١٦) بَابُ مَنْ صَلَّى فِي فَرُوجٍ حَرِيرٍ
ثُمَّ نَزَعَهُ

٣٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ
أَبِي الْحَبْرِ، عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ عَامِرٍ قَالَ:
أُهِدِيَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَرُوجٌ حَرِيرٍ
فَلَبَسَهُ فَصَلَّى فِيهِ ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ فَزَعَهُ
نَزْعًا شَدِيدًا كَالكَارِهِ لَهُ، وَقَالَ: لَا
يَنْبَغِي هَذَا لِلْمُتَّقِينَ. [انظر: ٥٨٠١]

(١٧) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ فِي الثَّوْبِ الْأَحْمَرِ

376. Narrated Abū Juhaifa: I saw Allāh's Messenger ﷺ in a red leather tent and I saw

٣٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ

Bilāl رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ taking the remaining water with which the Prophet ﷺ had performed ablution. I saw the people taking the utilized water impatiently and whoever got some of it, rubbed it on his body and those who could not get any, took the moisture from the others' hands. Then I saw Bilāl carrying an 'Anaza (a spear-headed stick) which he planted in the ground. The Prophet ﷺ came out tucking up his red cloak, and led the people in Ṣalāt (prayer) and offered two Rak'ā (facing the Ka'bah) taking 'Anaza as a Sutra for his Ṣalāt. I saw the people and animals passing in front of him beyond the 'Anaza.

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ عَوْنِ بْنِ أَبِي جُحَيْفَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي قُبَّةِ حَمْرَاءَ مِنْ أَدَمَ، وَرَأَيْتُ بِلَالًا أَخَذَ وَضُوءَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَرَأَيْتُ النَّاسَ يَتَتَدَرُونَ ذَاكَ الْوَضُوءَ، فَمَنْ أَصَابَ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا تَمَسَّحَ بِهِ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يُصِبْ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا أَخَذَ مِنْ بَلَلِ يَدِ صَاحِبِهِ ثُمَّ رَأَيْتُ بِلَالًا أَخَذَ عَنَزَةً فَرَكَّزَهَا، وَخَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي حُلَّةٍ حَمْرَاءَ مُشْتَرًّا صَلَّى إِلَى الْعَنَزَةِ بِالنَّاسِ رُكْعَتَيْنِ، وَرَأَيْتُ النَّاسَ وَالذُّوَابَ يَمُرُّونَ بَيْنَ يَدَيِ الْعَنَزَةِ.

[راجع: ١٨٧]

(18) CHAPTER. (It is permissible) to offer Ṣalāt (prayer) on roofs, a pulpit or wood.

(١٨) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ فِي السُّطُوحِ، وَالْمِنْبَرِ، وَالْخَشَبِ،

Al-Ḥasan finds no objection for one to offer Ṣalāt (prayer) over snow or bridges, even if urine were flowing underneath, or over, or in front of them as long as there was a Sutra (any object put in front of the praying person to act as symbolic barrier between him and others) in front of the person. Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ offered Ṣalāt on the roof of the mosque with the Imām, and Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ offered Ṣalāt on snow.

قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: وَلَمْ يَرَ الْحَسَنُ بَأْسًا أَنْ يُصَلَّى عَلَى الْجَمْدِ وَالْقَنَاطِرِ وَإِنْ جَرَى تَحْتَهَا بَوْلٌ أَوْ فَوْقَهَا أَوْ أَمَامَهَا إِذَا كَانَ بَيْنَهُمَا سُتْرَةٌ وَصَلَّى أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَلَى ظَهْرِ الْمَسْجِدِ بِصَلَاةِ الْإِمَامِ، وَصَلَّى ابْنُ عُمَرَ عَلَى الثَّلْجِ.

377. Narrated Abu Ḥāzim: Sahl bin Sa'd was asked about the (Prophet's ﷺ) pulpit as to what thing it was made of? Sahl replied, "None remains alive amongst the people, who knows about it better than I. It was made of tamarisk (wood) of the forest. So-and-so, the slave of so-and-so prepared it for Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. When it was constructed and placed (in the mosque), Allāh's Messenger

٣٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو حَازِمٍ قَالَ: سَأَلُوا سَهْلَ بْنَ سَعْدٍ: مِنْ أَيِّ شَيْءٍ الْمِنْبَرُ؟ فَقَالَ: مَا بَقِيَ بِالنَّاسِ أَعْلَمُ مِنِّي، هُوَ مِنْ أَثْلِ الْغَابَةِ عَمِلَهُ فَلَانٌ مَوْلَى فُلَانَةٍ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ

ﷺ stood on it facing the *Qiblah* and said 'Allāhu Akbar', and the people stood behind him [and he led the people in *Ṣalāt* (prayer)]. He ﷺ recited and bowed and the people bowed behind him. Then he raised his head and stepped back, got down and prostrated on the ground and then he again ascended the pulpit, recited, bowed, raised his head and stepped back, got down and prostrated on the ground. So, this is what I know about the pulpit."

Aḥmad bin Ḥanbal said, "As the Prophet ﷺ was at a higher level than the people, there is no harm according to the above-mentioned *Ḥadīth* if the *Imām* is at a higher level than his followers during the prayers."

ﷺ، وَقَامَ عَلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِينَ عَمِلَ وَوَضَعَ، فَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ، كَبَّرَ وَقَامَ النَّاسُ خَلْفَهُ فَقَرَأَ وَرَكَعَ، وَرَكَعَ النَّاسُ خَلْفَهُ، ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ ثُمَّ رَجَعَ الْقَهْقَرَى فَسَجَدَ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ، ثُمَّ عَادَ إِلَى الْمِنْبَرِ ثُمَّ رَكَعَ ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ ثُمَّ رَجَعَ الْقَهْقَرَى حَتَّى سَجَدَ بِالْأَرْضِ، فَهَذَا شَأْنُهُ. قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: قَالَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْمَدِينِيِّ: سَأَلَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ حَنْبَلٍ رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ عَنْ هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ قَالَ: فَإِنَّمَا أَرَدْتُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ أَعْلَى مِنَ النَّاسِ، فَلَا بَأْسَ أَنْ يَكُونَ الْإِمَامُ أَعْلَى مِنَ النَّاسِ بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّ سُفْيَانَ بْنَ عُيَيْنَةَ كَانَ يُسْأَلُ عَنْ هَذَا كَثِيرًا، فَلَمْ تَسْمَعْهُ مِنْهُ؟ قَالَ: لَا. [انظر: ٤٤٨،

٩١٧، ٢٠٩٤، ٢٥٦٩]

378. Narrated Anas bin Mālīk رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Once Allāh's Messenger ﷺ fell off a horse and his leg or shoulder got injured. He swore that he would not go to his wives for one month and he stayed in a *Mashruba* (attic room) having stairs made of date palm trunks. So his Companions came to visit him, and he led them in *Ṣalāt* (prayer) sitting, whereas his Companions were standing. When he finished the *Ṣalāt*, he said, "*Imām* is meant to be followed, so when he says *Allāhu Akbar*, say *Allāhu Akbar* and when he bows, bow and when he prostrates, prostrate

٣٧٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَارُونَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا حُمَيْدُ الطَّوِيلُ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ سَقَطَ عَنْ فَرَسِهِ فَجَبَحَتْ سَاقُهُ أَوْ كَتِفُهُ، وَآلَى مِنْ نِسَائِهِ شَهْرًا فَجَلَسَ فِي مَشْرُبَةٍ لَهُ دَرَجَتُهَا مِنْ جُدُوعٍ، فَأَتَاهُ أَصْحَابُهُ يَعُودُونَهُ، فَصَلَّى بِهِمْ جَالِسًا وَهُمْ قِيَامًا، فَلَمَّا سَلَّمَ قَالَ: «إِنَّمَا جُعِلَ

(1) (H.378) [This order is abrogated by the last action of the Prophet ﷺ when he offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) sitting while his Companions (followers) were praying standing. Please see *Ḥadīth* No. 689.].

and if he offers *Ṣalāt* standing offer *Ṣalāt* standing⁽¹⁾. After the 29th day the Prophet ﷺ came down (from the attic room) and the people asked him, "O Allāh's Messenger! You swore that you will not go to your wives for one month." He said, "The month is of 29 days."

الإمام لِيُؤْتَمَ بِهِ فَإِذَا كَبَّرَ فَكَبَّرُوا، وَإِذَا رَكَعَ فَارْكَعُوا وَإِذَا سَجَدَ فَاسْجُدُوا، وَإِنْ صَلَّى قَائِمًا فَصَلُّوا قِيَامًا»، وَنَزَلَ لَيْتَعَمَّ وَعِشْرِينَ، فَقَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّكَ آلَيْتَ شَهْرًا، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ الشَّهْرَ تِسْعَ وَعِشْرُونَ». [انظر: ٦٨٩، ٧٣٢، ٧٣٣، ٨٠٥، ١١١٤، ١٩١١،

[٢٤٦٩، ٥٢٠١، ٥٢٨٩، ٦٦٨٤]

(19) CHAPTER. If the clothes of a praying person in prostration touched his wife [would that make his *Ṣalāt* (prayer) invalid]?

379. Narrated Maimūna رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) while I was sitting beside him during my menses and sometimes his clothes would touch me during his prostration."

Maimūna رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا added, "He prayed on a *Khumra* (a small mat hardly sufficient for the face and the hands, while prostrating during *Ṣalāt*).

(١٩) بَابُ: إِذَا أَصَابَ ثَوْبُ

الْمُصَلِّي أَمْرَأَتَهُ إِذَا سَجَدَ

٣٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، عَنْ خَالِدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ الشَّيْبَانِيُّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ شَدَادٍ، عَنْ مَيْمُونَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُصَلِّي وَأَنَا جِذَاءُهُ وَأَنَا حَائِضٌ، وَرُبَّمَا أَصَابَنِي ثَوْبُهُ إِذَا سَجَدَ، قَالَتْ: وَكَانَ يُصَلِّي عَلَى

الْخُمْرَةِ. [راجع: ٣٣٣]

(20) CHAPTER. To offer *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayers) on the *Ḥaṣīr* (a mat that is made of the leaves of date-palm trees and is as long as or longer than a man's stature).

Jābir and Abū Sa'īd offered *Ṣalāt* (prayers) standing on board a ship. Al-Hasan said, "If it is not hard for one's companions, one may offer *Ṣalāt* standing and turn himself with its (ship's) turnings; otherwise pray sitting."

380. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: My grand mother Mulaika invited Allāh's Messenger ﷺ for a meal which she herself had prepared. He ﷺ ate from it and said, "Get up! I will lead you in *Ṣalāt* (prayer)."

Anas added, "I took my *Ḥaṣīr*, washed it

(٢٠) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ عَلَى الْحَصِيرِ،

وَصَلَّى جَابِرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَأَبُو سَعِيدٍ فِي السَّفِينَةِ قَائِمًا، وَقَالَ الْحَسَنُ: قَائِمًا مَا لَمْ تَشُقَّ عَلَى أَصْحَابِكَ تَدْوُرُ مَعَهَا وَإِلَّا فَقَاعِدًا.

٣٨٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ قَالَ:

أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ جَدَّتَهُ مُلَيْكَةَ دَعَتْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِطَعَامٍ

with water as it had become dark because of prolong use and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ stood on it. The orphan and I aligned behind him and the old lady (Mulaika) stood behind us. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ led us in the Ṣalāt and offered two *Rak'ā* and then left."

صَنَعَتْهُ لَهُ، فَأَكَلَ مِنْهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «قُومُوا فَلَا صَلَاةَ لَكُمْ»، قَالَ أَنَسُ: فَقُمْتُ إِلَى حَصِيرٍ لَنَا قَدْ اسْوَدَّ مِنْ طَوْلٍ مَا لَيْسَ، فَتَضَعْتُهُ بِمَاءٍ، فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَصَفَّقْتُ أَنَا وَالْيَتِيمُ وَرَاءَهُ وَالْعَجُوزُ مِنْ وَرَائِنَا فَصَلَّى لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَكْعَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ.

[انظر: ٧٢٧، ٨٦٠، ٨٧١، ٨٧٤، ١١٦٤]

(21) CHAPTER. To offer *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) on a *Khumra* (a small mat, hardly sufficient for the face and hands while prostrating during *Ṣalāt*).

(٢١) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ عَلَى الْخُمْرَةِ

381. Narrated Maimūna رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to offer *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) on a *Khumra* .

٣٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ الشَّيْبَانِيُّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ شَدَادٍ، عَنْ مَيْمُونَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُصَلِّي عَلَى الْخُمْرَةِ. [راجع: ٣٣٣]

(22) CHAPTER. To offer *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) on the bed.

(٢٢) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ عَلَى الْفِرَاشِ،

Anas offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) on his bed. Anas said: We used to offer *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) with the Prophet ﷺ and prostrate on our clothes.

وَصَلَّى أَنَسُ عَلَى فِرَاشِهِ وَقَالَ أَنَسُ: كُنَّا نُصَلِّي مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَيَسْجُدُ أَحَدُنَا عَلَى ثَوْبِهِ.

382. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا (the wife of the Prophet ﷺ): I used to sleep in front of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and my legs were opposite his *Qiblah* and in prostration he pushed my legs and I withdrew them and when he stood, I stretched them. 'Āishah added, "In those days the houses were without lights."

٣٨٢ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ مَوْلَى عُمَرَ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: كُنْتُ أَنَامُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَرِجْلَايَ فِي قِبْلَتِهِ، فَإِذَا سَجَدَ عَمَزَنِي فَقَبِضْتُ رِجْلَيْ، فَإِذَا قَامَ بَسَطْتُهُمَا، قَالَتْ: وَالْبُيُوتُ

يَوْمَئِذٍ لَيْسَ فِيهَا مَصَابِيحُ. [انظر:

٣٨٣، ٣٨٤، ٥٠٨، ٥١١، ٥١٢، ٥١٣،

٥١٤، ٥١٥، ٥١٩، ٩٩٧، ١٢٠٩،

[٦٢٧٦]

383. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ offered Ṣalāt (prayer) while I was lying like a dead body on his family bed between him and his Qiblah.

٣٨٣ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يُصَلِّي وَهِيَ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْقِبْلَةِ، عَلَى فِرَاشٍ أَهْلِهِ، اعْتَرَاضَ الْجَنَازَةِ.

[راجع: ٣٨٢]

384. Narrated 'Urwa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ offered Ṣalāt (prayer) while 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا was lying between him and his Qiblah on the bed on which they used to sleep.

٣٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُسُفَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ يَزِيدٍ، عَنْ عِرَاكِ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يُصَلِّي وَعَائِشَةُ مُعْتَرِضَةٌ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْقِبْلَةِ عَلَى الْفِرَاشِ الَّذِي يَنَامَانِ عَلَيْهِ. [راجع: ٣٨٢]

(23) CHAPTER. To prostrate on a garment in scorching heat.

Al-Ḥasan said: People used to prostrate on their turbans and head-covers with their hands in their sleeves (because of scorching heat).

(٢٣) بَابُ السُّجُودِ عَلَى الثَّوبِ فِي شِدَّةِ الْحَرِّ،

وَقَالَ الْحَسَنُ: كَانَ الْقَوْمُ يَسْجُدُونَ عَلَى الْعِمَامَةِ وَالْقَلَنْسُوَةِ وَيَدَاهُ فِي كُمِهِ.

385. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: We used to offer Ṣalāt (prayer) with the Prophet ﷺ and some of us used to place the ends of their clothes at the place of prostration because of scorching heat.

٣٨٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ هِشَامُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ الْمُفَضَّلِ قَالَ: سَمِعْنَا غَالِبَ الْقَطَانِ، عَنْ بَكْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا نُصَلِّي مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَيَضَعُ أَحَدُنَا طَرَفَ الثَّوبِ مِنَ شِدَّةِ

الْحَرِّ فِي مَكَانِ السُّجُودِ. [انظر: ٥٤٢،

[١٢٠٨]

(24) CHAPTER. To offer Ṣalāt (prayer) with the shoes on.

386. Narrated Abū Maslama Sa'īd bin Yazīd Al-Azdī saying: I asked Anas bin Mālik whether the Prophet ﷺ had ever offered Ṣalāt (prayer) with his shoes on. He replied, "Yes."

٣٨٦ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ بْنُ أَبِي إِيَاسٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مَسْلَمَةَ سَعِيدُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ الْأَزْدِيُّ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ: أَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُصَلِّي فِي نَعْلَيْهِ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

[انظر: ٥٨٥٠]

(25) CHAPTER. To offer Aṣ-Ṣalāt (prayer) wearing Khuff (leather socks).

387. Narrated Ibrāhīm: Hammām bin Al-Hārith said, "I saw Jarīr bin 'Abdullāh passing urine and then he performed ablution and passed his (wet) hands over his Khuffain (two leather-socks), stood up and offered Ṣalāt (prayer). He was asked about it. He replied that he had seen the Prophet ﷺ doing the same." They approved of this narration as Jarīr was one of those who embraced Islām very late.

٣٨٧ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ جَرِيرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بَالَ، ثُمَّ تَوَضَّأَ وَمَسَحَ عَلَى خُفَّيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَامَ فَصَلَّى، فَسُئِلَ فَقَالَ: رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ صَنَعَ مِثْلَ هَذَا، قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ: فَكَانَ يُعْجِبُهُمْ لِأَنَّ جَرِيرًا كَانَ مِنْ آخِرِ مَنْ أَسْلَمَ.

388. Narrated Al-Mughīra bin Shu'ba رضي الله عنه: I helped the Prophet ﷺ in performing ablution and he passed his (wet) hands over his Khuffain (two leather-socks) and prayed.

٣٨٨ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ نَصْرِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ مُسْلَمٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ قَالَ: وَضَّأْتُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَمَسَحَ عَلَى خُفَّيْهِ وَصَلَّى.

[راجع: ١٨٢]

(26) CHAPTER. If some one does not prostrate properly.

(٢٦) بَابٌ: إِذَا لَمْ يَتِمَّ السُّجُودَ

389. Narrated Ḥudhaifa that he saw a person bowing and prostrating imperfectly. When he finished his Ṣalāt (prayer), Ḥudhaifa told him that he had not offered Ṣalāt. The subnarrator added, "I think that Ḥudhaifa also said: Were you to die you would die on a "Sunna" (legal way) other than that of Muḥammad ﷺ."

(27) CHAPTER. During prostrations one should show his armpits and separate his forearms from his body.

390. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Mālik bin Buḥaina, "Whenever the Prophet ﷺ offered Ṣalāt (prayer) (during prostration), he used to separate his arms from his body so widely that the whiteness of his armpits was visible."

(28) CHAPTER. Superiority of (praying) facing the Qiblah with the toes toward it as well.

Abū Humaid said that referring to what the Prophet ﷺ said or used to do.

391. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "Whoever offers Ṣalāt (prayer) like us and faces our Qiblah (Ka'bah at Makkah during Ṣalāt and eats our slaughtered animals, is a Muslim and is under Allāh's and His Messenger's Protection. So do not betray Allāh by betraying those who are in His Protection."

٣٨٩ - أَخْبَرَنَا الصَّلْتُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَهْدِيُّ عَنْ وَاصِلٍ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ أَنَّهُ رَأَى رَجُلًا لَا يُتِمُّ رُكُوعَهُ وَلَا سُجُودَهُ، فَلَمَّا قَضَى صَلَاتَهُ قَالَ لَهُ حُذَيْفَةُ: مَا صَلَّيْتَ؟ قَالَ: وَأَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ: لَوْ مِتُّ مِتَّ عَلَى غَيْرِ سُنَّةِ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ. [انظر:

[٧٩١، ٨٠٨]

(٢٧) بَابٌ: يُبْدِي ضَبْعَيْهِ وَيَجَافِي فِي السُّجُودِ

٣٩٠ - أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا بَكْرُ بْنُ مُضَرٍّ، عَنْ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ هُرْمَزٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَالِكِ بْنِ بُحَيْنَةَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا صَلَّى فَرَجَ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ حَتَّى يَبْدُوَ بَيَاضُ إِبْطَيْهِ. وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ: حَدَّثَنِي جَعْفَرُ بْنُ رَيْعَةَ نَحْوَهُ. [انظر: ٨٠٧،

[٣٥٦٤]

(٢٨) بَابٌ فَضْلِ اسْتِقْبَالِ الْقِبْلَةِ،

قَالَ أَبُو حُمَيْدٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

٣٩١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمَهْدِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَنصُورُ ابْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ مَيْمُونِ بْنِ سَيَّاءٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ صَلَّى صَلَاتَنَا وَاسْتَقْبَلَ قِبْلَتَنَا وَآكَلَ ذَبِيحَتَنَا

فَذَلِكَ الْمُسْلِمُ الَّذِي لَهُ ذِمَّةُ اللَّهِ وَذِمَّةُ رَسُولِهِ، فَلَا تُخْفَرُوا اللَّهَ فِي ذِمَّتِهِ».

[انظر: ٣٩٢، ٣٩٣]

392. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ 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 *Ṣalāt* (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: «أُمِرْتُ أَنْ أَقَاتِلَ النَّاسَ حَتَّى يَقُولُوا: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، فَإِذَا قَالُوهَا وَصَلُّوا صَلَاتَنَا، وَاسْتَقْبَلُوا قِبْلَتَنَا، وَذَبَحُوا ذَبِيحَتَنَا فَقَدْ حُرِّمَتْ عَلَيْنَا دِمَاؤُهُمْ وَأَمْوَالُهُمْ 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 سِيَاهٍ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: يَا أَبَا حَمْرَةَ، مَا يُحَرِّمُ دَمَ الْعَبْدِ وَمَالَهُ؟ فَقَالَ: مَنْ شَهِدَ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاسْتَقْبَلَ قِبْلَتَنَا، وَصَلَّى صَلَاتَنَا، 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.

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

(٢٩) بَابُ قِبْلَةِ أَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ وَأَهْلِ الشَّامِ وَالْمَشْرِقِ،

لَيْسَ فِي الْمَشْرِقِ وَلَا فِي الْمَغْرِبِ قِبْلَةٌ 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 اللَّهُ 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 بِعَاطِطٍ أَوْ بَوْلٍ، وَلَكِنْ شَرَّفُوا أَوْ غَرَّبُوا».

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

قَالَ أَبُو أَيُّوبَ: فَقَدِمْنَا الشَّامَ فَوَجَدْنَا مَرَاجِضَ 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 *Tawaf* of Ka'bah)...” (V.2:125).

(٣٠) بَابُ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: «وَاتَّخِذُوا 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 يَطُفْ بَيْنَ الصَّافَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، أَيَأْتِي أَمْرَاتُهُ؟ فَقَالَ: قَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَطَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ سَبْعًا وَصَلَّى خَلْفَ الْمَقَامِ رَكَعَتَيْنِ، وَطَافَ بَيْنَ الصَّافَا 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 *Ḥadīth* 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:

١٦٢٣، ١٦٢٧، ١٦٤٥، ١٦٤٧، ١٧٩٣]

٣٩٦ - وَسَأَلْنَا جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ

فَقَالَ: لَا يَقْرَبُهَا حَتَّى يُطَوِّفَ بَيْنَ

الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ. [انظر: ١٦٢٤،

١٦٤٦، ١٧٩٤]

٣٩٧ - 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: ٤٦٨،

٥٠٤، ٥٠٥، ٥٠٦، ١١٦٧، ١٥٩٨،

١٥٩٩، ٢٩٨٨، ٤٢٨٩، ٤٤٠٠]

٣٩٨ - 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 (*Ḥadīth* 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.

الْقِبْلَةُ. [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 Muḥammad 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: «اسْتَقْبِلِ الْقِبْلَةَ وَكَبِّرْ».

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 ثَقَلُ بْنُ وَجْهَكَ فِي السَّمَاءِ﴾ فَتَوَجَّهَ نَحْوَ الْكَعْبَةِ وَقَالَ السُّفَهَاءُ مِنَ النَّاسِ - وَهُمْ الْيَهُودُ -: ﴿مَا وَلَّيْنَاهُمْ 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: ٤٠٠]

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 اللَّهُ 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 *As-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: '*As-Salāmu 'Alaikum-wa Rahmat-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، ٤١٤٠]

٤٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ: لَا أَذْري زَادَ أَوْ نَقَصَ فَلَمَّا سَلَّمَ قِيلَ لَهُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَحَدَتْ فِي الصَّلَاةِ شَيْءٌ؟ قَالَ: «وَمَا ذَاكَ؟» قَالُوا: صَلَّيْتَ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَغَنَى رَجُلَهُ وَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ وَسَجَدَ سَجْدَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ، فَلَمَّا أَقْبَلَ عَلَيْنَا بِوَجْهِهِ قَالَ: «إِنَّهُ لَوْ حَدَثَ فِي الصَّلَاةِ شَيْءٌ لَبَأْتُكُمْ بِهِ، وَلَكِنْ إِنَّمَا أَنَا بَشَرٌ مِثْلُكُمْ، أَنْسى كَمَا تَنْسَوْنَ، فَإِذَا نَسِيتُ فَذَكِّرُونِي، وَإِذَا نَسَّيْتُ أَحَدُكُمْ فِي صَلَاتِهِ فَلْيَتَحَرَّ الصَّوَابَ، فَلْيَتِمَّ عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ يُسَلِّمْ ثُمَّ يُسْجِدُ 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 رُكْعَتِي

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

402. Narrated ‘Umar (bin Al-Khaṭṭāb) رَضِيَ اللَّهُ 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 *Ṣalāt* (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 اللَّهُ 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: وَاقِفْتُ رَبِّي فِي ثَلَاثٍ، قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ لَوْ اتَّخَذْنَا مِنْ مَقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مُصَلًّى؟ فَتَزَلْتُ: ﴿وَاتَّخَذُوا مِنْ مَقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مُصَلًّى﴾ [البقرة: ١٢٥] وَآيَةُ الْحِجَابِ، قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ لَوْ أَمَرْتَ نِسَاءَكَ أَنْ يَحْتَجِبْنَ فَإِنَّهُ يُكَلِّمُهُنَّ الْبَرُّ وَالْفَاجِرُ، فَتَزَلْتُ آيَةَ الْحِجَابِ، وَاجْتَمَعَ نِسَاءُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي الْغَيْرَةِ عَلَيْهِ، فَقُلْتُ لَهُنَّ: ﴿عَسَى رَبُّهُ إِنْ طَلَّفَكُنَّ أَنْ يُبَدِّلَهُ أَرْوَاجًا خَبَرًا مِمَّنْ كُنَّ﴾ [التحریم: ٥] فَتَزَلْتُ هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ. [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 دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو قَالَ: بَيْنَا النَّاسُ بِقُبَاءٍ فِي صَلَاةِ الصُّبْحِ إِذْ جَاءَهُمْ آتٍ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ أُنْزِلَ عَلَيْهِ اللَّيْلَةَ قُرْآنٌ، وَقَدْ أُمِرَ أَنْ يَسْتَقْبِلَ الْكَعْبَةَ،

فَاسْتَقْبَلُوهَا، وَكَانَتْ وُجُوهُهُمْ إِلَى الشَّامِ فَاسْتَدَارُوا إِلَى الْكَعْبَةِ. [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*).

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

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.”

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

٤٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الظُّهْرَ خَمْسًا، فَقَالُوا: أَرِيدَ فِي الصَّلَاةِ؟ قَالَ: «وَمَا ذَاكَ؟» قَالُوا: صَلَّيْتَ خَمْسًا، فَتَنَى رَجُلَيْهِ وَسَجَدَ سَجْدَتَيْنِ. [راجع: ٤٠٠]

(٣٣) بَابُ حَكِّ الْبَرَاقِ بِالْيَدِ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ

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

[راجع: ٢٤١]

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."

407. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ 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.

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

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

408, 409. Narrated Abū Hurairah and Abū Sa'īd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ 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."

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

رَأَى بُصَاقًا فِي جِدَارِ الْقِبْلَةِ فَحَكَّهُ، ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ عَلَى النَّاسِ فَقَالَ: «إِذَا كَانَ أَحَدُكُمْ يُصَلِّي فَلَا يَبْصُقْ قِبَلَ وَجْهِهِ، فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ قِبَلَ وَجْهِهِ إِذَا صَلَّى». [انظر: ٧٥٣، ١٢١٣، ٦١١١]

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.

(٣٤) بَابُ حَكِّ الْمُخَاطِ بِالْحَصَى مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ،

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: إِنْ وَطِئْتَ عَلَى قَذَرٍ رَطْبٍ فَاغْسِلْهُ وَإِنْ كَانَ يَابِسًا فَلَا. 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 فَتَنَاولَ حَصَاةً فَحَكَّهَا، فَقَالَ: «إِذَا تَنَحَّمَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَلَا يَتَنَحَّمَنَّ قِبَلَ وَجْهِهِ، وَلَا عَنْ يَمِينِهِ، وَلْيَبْصُقْ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ أَوْ تَحْتَ قَدَمَيْهِ الْبُئْرَى». [انظر: ٤١٠، ٤١١، ٤١٤، ٤١٦]

(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 عَقِيلٍ، 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 عُمَرَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي قَتَادَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا يَتَفَلَّنْ 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) بَابُ: 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 حَفْصَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَفْيَانُ 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 قُبْلَةِ 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.

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

(٣٧) بَابُ كَفَّارَةِ الْبُزَاقِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

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

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

416. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "If anyone of you stands for Aṣ-Ṣalāt (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)."

(٣٨) بَابُ دَفْنِ النُّخَامَةِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

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 يَبْصُقْ أَمَامَهُ فَإِنَّمَا يُنَاجِي اللَّهَ مَا دَامَ فِي مُصَلَّاهُ، وَلَا عَنْ يَمِينِهِ فَإِنَّ عَنْ يَمِينِهِ مَلَكًا، وَلْيَبْصُقْ 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.

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

(٣٩) بَابُ إِذَا بَدَرَهُ الْبُزَاقُ فَلْيَأْخُذْ بِطَرَفِ ثَوْبِهِ

٤١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ

of the mosque) in the direction of the *Qiblah* and scraped it off with his hand. It seemed that he disliked it and the sign of disgust was apparent from his face. He said, "If anyone of you stands for offering prayer, he is speaking in private to his Lord, (or) his Lord is between him and his *Qiblah*, therefore he should not spit towards his *Qiblah*, but he could spit either on his left or under his foot." Then he ﷺ took the corner of his sheet and spat in it, folded it and said, "Or do like this."

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدٌ عَنْ أَنَسٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَأَى نُخَامَةً فِي الْقِبْلَةِ فَحَكَّهَا بِيَدِهِ، وَرُؤِيَ مِنْهُ كَرَاهِيَةٌ أَوْ رُؤِيَ كَرَاهِيَتُهُ لَذَلِكَ وَشِدَّتُهُ عَلَيْهِ، وَقَالَ: «إِنِّي أَحَدِّثُكُمْ إِذَا قَامَ فِي صَلَاتِهِ فَإِنَّمَا يُنَاجِي رَبَّهُ، أَوْ رَبَّهُ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ قِبْلَتِهِ، فَلَا يَبْزُقَنَّ فِي قِبْلَتِهِ، وَلَكِنْ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ أَوْ تَحْتَ قَدَمِهِ»، ثُمَّ أَخَذَ طَرَفَ رِدَائِهِ فَبَزَقَ فِيهِ وَرَدَّ بَعْضُهُ عَلَى بَعْضٍ، قَالَ: «أَوْ يَفْعَلْ هَكَذَا».

[راجع: ٢٤١]

(40) CHAPTER. Preaching of the *Imām* to the people regarding the proper offering of *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) and the mention of the *Qiblah* (Ka'bah at Makkah).

(٤٠) بَابُ عِظَةِ الْإِمَامِ النَّاسَ فِي إِتِمَامِ الصَّلَاةِ وَذِكْرِ الْقِبْلَةِ

418. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Do you consider or see that my face is towards the *Qiblah* (Ka'bah at Makkah)? By Allāh, neither your submissiveness nor your bowing is hidden from me, surely I see you from my back."

٤١٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «هَلْ تَرَوْنَ قِبْلَتِي هَاهُنَا؟ فَوَاللَّهِ مَا يَخْفَى عَلَيَّ خُشُوعُكُمْ وَلَا رُكُوعُكُمْ إِنِّي لَأَرَاكُمْ مِنْ وَرَاءِ ظَهْرِي». [انظر: ٧٤١]

419. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ led us in a *Ṣalāt* (prayer) and then got up on the pulpit and said, "In your *Ṣalāt* and *Rukū'* (bowing), I certainly see you from my back as I see you (while looking at you.)"

٤١٩ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ صَالِحٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا فُلَيْحُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ هِلَالِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: صَلَّى بِنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ صَلَاةً ثُمَّ رَفَعَ الْمِنْبَرَ فَقَالَ فِي الصَّلَاةِ وَفِي الرُّكُوعِ: «إِنِّي لَأَرَاكُمْ مِنْ وَرَائِي كَمَا أَرَاكُمْ». [انظر: ٧٤٢، ٦٦٤٤]

(41) CHAPTER. It is permissible to say, "Masjid (mosque) of Banī so-and-so?"

420. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ ordered for a horse race; the trained horses were to run from a place called Al-Ḥafyā' to Ṭhāniyat-ul-Wadā' and the horses which were not trained were to run from Ath-Ṭhāniya to the Masjid (mosque of) Banī Zuraiq. The subnarrator added: Ibn 'Umar was one of those who took part in the race.

(42) CHAPTER. The distribution (of goods or wealth) and the hanging of a cluster of dates in the mosque.

421. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Some goods (or wealth) was brought to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ from Baḥrain. The Prophet ﷺ ordered the people to spread them in the mosque — it was the biggest amount of goods (or wealth) Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had ever received. He left for Aṣ-Ṣalāt (the prayer) and did not even look at it. After finishing Aṣ-Ṣalāt, he sat by those goods (or wealth) and gave from those to everybody he saw. Al-'Abbās came to him and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Give me (something) too, because I gave ransom for myself and 'Aqil." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ told him to take. So, he stuffed his garment with it and tried to carry it away but he failed to do so. He said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Order someone to help me in lifting it." The

(٤١) بَابٌ: هَلْ يُقَالُ: مَسْجِدُ بَنِي فُلَانٍ؟

٤٢٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ سَابَقَ بَيْنَ الْحَيْلِ الَّتِي أُضْمِرَتْ: مِنَ الْحَفْيَاءِ، وَأَمَدَهَا ثِيْبَةُ الْوَدَاعِ، وَسَابَقَ بَيْنَ الْحَيْلِ الَّتِي لَمْ تُضْمَرْ مِنَ الثِّيْبَةِ إِلَى مَسْجِدِ بَنِي زُرَيْقٍ، وَأَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ فِيمَنْ سَابَقَ بِهَا. [انظر:

[٢٨٦٩، ٢٨٦٠، ٧٣٣٦]

(٤٢) بَابُ الْقِسْمَةِ وَتَغْلِيْقِ الْقِنْوِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ،

قال أبو عبد الله: القِنْوُ: العِدْقُ والائْتَانِ: قِنْوَانٍ، والجماعةُ أيضاً: قِنْوَانٌ مثل صِنُو وصِنْوَانٍ.

٤٢١ - وقال إبراهيم - يعني ابن طهمان - عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ صُهَيْبٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أُتِيَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِمَالٍ مِنَ الْبَحْرَيْنِ فَقَالَ: «انْشُرُوهُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ» وَكَانَ أَكْثَرَ مَالٍ أُتِيَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَخَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ وَلَمْ يَلْتَفِتْ إِلَيْهِ. فَلَمَّا قَضَى الصَّلَاةَ جَاءَ فَجَلَسَ إِلَيْهِ، فَمَا كَانَ يَرَى أَحَدًا إِلَّا أَغْطَاهُ إِذْ جَاءَ الْعَبَّاسُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَعْطِنِي فَإِنِّي فَادَيْتُ نَفْسِي وَفَادَيْتُ

Prophet ﷺ refused. He then said to the Prophet ﷺ: "Will you please help me to lift it?" Allāh's Messenger ﷺ refused. Then Al'Abbās threw some of it and tried to lift it (but failed). He again said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Order someone to help me to lift it." He refused. Al'Abbās then said to the Prophet ﷺ: "Will you please help me to lift it?" He ﷺ again refused. Then Al'Abbās threw some of it, and lifted it on his shoulders and went away. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ kept on watching him till he disappeared from his sight and was astonished at his greediness. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ did not get up till the last coin was distributed.

عَقِيلًا، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «خُذْ»، فَحَتَّى فِي ثَوْبِهِ ثُمَّ ذَهَبَ يُقْلَهُ فَلَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، مُرْ بَعْضَهُمْ يَرْفَعُهُ إِلَيَّ. قَالَ: «لَا»، قَالَ: فَارْفَعُهُ أَنْتَ عَلَيَّ. قَالَ: «لَا»، فَشَرَّ مِنْهُ ثُمَّ ذَهَبَ يُقْلَهُ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَوْمُرْ بَعْضَهُمْ يَرْفَعُهُ. قَالَ: «لَا». قَالَ: فَارْفَعُهُ أَنْتَ عَلَيَّ. قَالَ: «لَا». فَشَرَّ مِنْهُ ثُمَّ احْتَمَلَهُ فَأَلْقَاهُ عَلَى كَاهِلِهِ ثُمَّ انْطَلَقَ فَمَا زَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُتَبَّعُهُ بِبَصَرِهِ حَتَّى خَفِيَ عَلَيْنَا عَجَبًا مِنْ حِرْصِهِ، فَمَا قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَتَمَّ مِنْهَا دِرْهَمٌ. [انظر: ٣٠٤٩،

[٣١٦٥]

(43) CHAPTER. Receiving an invitation to dinner in the mosque and accepting it.

422. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: I found the Prophet ﷺ in the mosque along with some people. He said to me, "Did Abū Ṭalḥa sent you?" I said, "Yes". He said, "For a meal?" I said, "Yes." Then he said to his Companions, "Get up." They set out and I was ahead of them.

(٤٣) بَابُ مَنْ دُعِيَ لِطَعَامٍ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ وَمَنْ أَجَابَ مِنْهُ

٤٢٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، سَمِعَ أَنَسًا: وَجَدْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ مَعَ نَاسٍ فَقَالَ نَعَمْ فَقَالَ لِي: «أَأَرْسَلُكَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «لِطَعَامٍ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، فَقَالَ لِمَنْ حَوْلَهُ: «قُومُوا»، فَانْطَلَقَ وَانْطَلَقْتُ بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ. [انظر:

[٣٥٨٧، ٥٣٨١، ٥٤٥٠، ٦٦٨٨]

(44) CHAPTER. To give the judicial verdicts in the mosque and to perform the *Al-Li'an*⁽¹⁾

(٤٤) بَابُ الْقَضَاءِ وَاللَّعَانِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

(1) (Ch. 44) An oath which is taken by both the wife and the husband when he accuses his wife of committing illegal sexual intercourse. (The Qur'an, *Sūrat An-Nūr* (24), Verses, 6-9).

between men and women (husbands and wives) there.

423. Narrated Sahl bin Sa'd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: A man said, "O Allāh's Messenger! If a man finds another man with his wife (committing adultery), should the husband kill him?" Later on I saw them (the man and his wife) doing *Li'ān* in the mosque.

٤٢٣ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ شِهَابٍ عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَرَأَيْتَ رَجُلًا وَجَدَ مَعَ امْرَأَتِهِ رَجُلًا أَقْتُلُهُ؟ فَتَلَاعَنَا فِي الْمَسْجِدِ وَأَنَا شَاهِدٌ. [انظر: ٤٧٤٥، ٤٧٤٦، ٥٢٥٩، ٥٣٠٨، ٥٣٠٩، ٦٨٥٤، ٧١٦٥، ٧٣٠٤، ٧١٦٦]

(45) CHAPTER. If someone enters a house, should he offer prayers where he likes, or as he is told? And he should not look out to seek information about the place or do spying.

(٤٥) بَابُ: إِذَا دَخَلَ بَيْتًا يُصَلِّي حَيْثُ شَاءَ أَوْ حَيْثُ أُمِرَ، وَلَا يَتَجَسَّسُ

424. Narrated 'Itbān bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ came to my house and said, "Where do you like me to offer *Ṣalāt* (prayers)?" I pointed to a place. The Prophet ﷺ then said, *Allāhu-Akbar*, and we aligned behind him and he offered a two *Rak'ā* prayer.

٤٢٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ مَحْمُودِ بْنِ الرَّبِيعِ، عَنْ عِثْبَانَ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَتَاهُ فِي مَنْزِلِهِ فَقَالَ: «أَيْنَ تُحِبُّ أَنْ أَصَلِّيَ لَكَ مِنْ بَيْتِكَ؟» قَالَ: فَأَشْرَفْتُ لَهُ إِلَى مَكَانٍ، فَكَبَّرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَصَفَّقْنَا خَلْفَهُ، فَصَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ. [انظر: ٤٢٥، ٦٦٧، ٦٨٦، ٨٣٨، ٨٤٠، ١١٨٦، ٦٩٣٨، ٦٤٢٣، ٥٤٠١، ٤٠١٠، ٤٠٠٩]

(46) CHAPTER. About (taking) the mosques in the houses.

(٤٦) بَابُ الْمَسَاجِدِ فِي الْبُيُوتِ،

And Al-Barā' bin 'Āzib offered *Ṣalāt* (prayers) in the mosque in his house with other people in congregation.

وَصَلَّى الْبَرَاءُ بْنُ عَازِبٍ فِي مَسْجِدِهِ فِي دَارِهِ جَمَاعَةً.

425. Narrated 'Itbān bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ who was one of the Companions of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and one of the *Anṣār* who took part in the battle of Badr: I came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, "O Allāh's Messenger, I have weak eyesight and I lead my people in *Ṣalāt* (prayers). When it rains the water flows in the valley between me and my people so I cannot go to their mosque to lead them in *Ṣalāt*. O Allāh's Messenger! I wish you would come to my house and offer *Ṣalāt* in it so that I could take that place as a *Muṣallā* (appointed place for *Ṣalāt*)." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "If Allāh will, I will do so." Next day after the sun rose high, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and Abū Bakr came and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ asked for permission to enter. I gave him permission and he did not sit on entering the house but said to me, "Where do you like me to offer *Ṣalāt*?" I pointed to a place in my house. So Allāh's Messenger ﷺ stood there and said *Allāhu Akbar*, and we all got up and aligned behind him and offered a two-*Rak'a* prayer and ended it with *Taslīm*. We requested him to stay for a meal called *Kḥazīra* which we had prepared for him. Many members of our family gathered in the house and one of them said, "Where is Mālik bin Ad-Dukḥaiṣhin or Ibn Ad-Dukḥshun?" One of them replied, "He is a hypocrite and does not love Allāh and His Messenger." Hearing that, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Do not say so. Haven't you seen that he said, "*Lā ilāha illallāh*" (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh), for seeking Allāh's Countenance (i.e. for Allāh's sake only)?" He said, "Allāh and His Messenger know better. We have seen him helping and advising hypocrites."

Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Allāh has forbidden the (Hell) fire for those who say "*Lā ilāha illallāh*" (none has the right to be

٤٢٥ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عُقَيْرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَحْمُودُ بْنُ الرَّبِيعِ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ أَنَّ عِثْبَانَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ، وَهُوَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِمَّنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، أَنَّهُ أَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَدْ أَتَكَرْتُ بِصَرِي وَأَنَا أَصْلِي لِقَوْمِي، فَإِذَا كَانَتِ الْأَمْطَارُ سَالَ الْوَادِي الَّذِي بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُمْ، لَمْ أَسْتَطِعْ أَنْ أَتِيَ مَسْجِدَهُمْ فَأُصَلِّيَ بِهِمْ، وَوَدِدْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَنَّكَ تَأْتِينِي فَتُصَلِّيَ فِي بَيْتِي فَأَتَّخِذَهُ مُصَلًى، قَالَ: فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «سَأَفْعَلُ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ»، قَالَ عِثْبَانُ: فَقَدَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ حِينَ ارْتَفَعَ النَّهَارُ فَاسْتَأْذَنَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَذِنْتُ لَهُ فَلَمْ يَجْلِسْ حِينَ دَخَلَ الْبَيْتَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَيُّنَ تُحِبُّ أَنْ أَصَلِّيَ مِنْ بَيْتِكَ؟» قَالَ: فَأَشَرْتُ لَهُ إِلَى نَاحِيَةِ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ، فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَفَكَّرَ، فَقُمْنَا فَصَفَفْنَا فَصَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ، قَالَ: وَحَبَسْنَا عَلَى خَزِيرَةٍ صَنَعْنَاهَا لَهُ، قَالَ: فَثَابَ فِي الْبَيْتِ رِجَالٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الدَّارِ دَوَوْ عَدَدٍ فَاجْتَمَعُوا فَقَالَ قَائِلٌ مِنْهُمْ: أَيُّنَ مَالِكُ بْنُ الدُّخَيْشِينَ أَوْ ابْنُ الدُّخَشْنِ؟ فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: ذَلِكَ مُنَافِقٌ لَا يُحِبُّ اللَّهَ

worshipped but Allāh) for seeking Allāh's Countenance (i.e. for Allāh's sake only)."

وَرَسُولُهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَقُلْ ذَلِكَ، أَلَا تَرَاهُ قَدْ قَالَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، يُرِيدُ بِذَلِكَ وَجْهَهُ؟» قَالَ: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، قَالَ فَإِنَّا: نَرَى وَجْهَهُ وَنُصْنِخُهُ إِلَى الْمُتَنَافِقِينَ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّا اللَّهُ قَدْ حَرَّمَ عَلَى النَّارِ مَنْ قَالَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، يَتَنَعَّى بِذَلِكَ وَجْهَهُ اللَّهُ، قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: ثُمَّ سَأَلْتُ الْحُصَيْنَ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ الْأَنْصَارِيَّ وَهُوَ أَحَدُ بَنِي سَالِمٍ، وَهُوَ مِنْ سَرَائِهِمْ عَنْ حَدِيثِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الرَّبِيعِ فَصَدَّقَهُ بِذَلِكَ. [راجع: ٤٢٤]

(47) CHAPTER. While entering the mosque etc., one should start with the right foot.

And ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar used to enter the mosque by putting in his right foot first and while leaving he used to put out his left foot first.

(٤٧) بَابُ: التَّيْمُنُ فِي دُخُولِ الْمَسْجِدِ وَغَيْرِهِ، وَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ يَبْدَأُ بِرِجْلِهِ الْيُمْنَى، فَإِذَا خَرَجَ بَدَأَ بِرِجْلِهِ الْيُسْرَى.

426. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ used to start every thing from the right (side) whenever it was possible in all his affairs; for example: in washing, combing or wearing shoes.

٤٢٦ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنِ الْأَسْعَثِ بْنِ سُلَيْمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُحِبُّ التَّيْمُنَ مَا اسْتَطَاعَ فِي شَأْنِهِ كُلِّهِ، فِي طُهُورِهِ وَتَرَجُّلِهِ وَتَنَعُّلِهِ.

[راجع: ١٦٨]

(48) CHAPTER. Is it permissible to dig the graves of pagans of the Period of Ignorance, and to use that place as a mosque?

And the saying of the Prophet ﷺ "Allāh cursed the Jews because they built the places of worship at the graves of their Prophets."

(٤٨) بَابُ: هَلْ تُنْبَسُ قُبُورُ مُشْرِكِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ وَيَتَّخَذُ مَكَانُهَا مَسَاجِدَ، لِقَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «لَعَنَ اللَّهُ الْيَهُودَ، اتَّخَذُوا قُبُورَ أَنْبِيَائِهِمْ

And what is said regarding the disapproval of offering *Ṣalāt* (prayers) at graves. And ‘Umar saw Anas bin Mālik offering *Ṣalāt* at a grave and shouted, “The grave! The grave!! (meaning: Do not offer *Ṣalāt* there).” But he did not order him to repeat his *Ṣalāt*.

427. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا Umm Habība and Umm Salama رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا mentioned about a church they had seen in Ethiopia in which there were pictures. They told the Prophet ﷺ about it, on which he ﷺ said, “If any religious man dies amongst those people they would build a place of worship at his grave and make these pictures in it. They will be the worst creature with Allāh on the Day of Resurrection.”

428. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: When the Prophet ﷺ arrived at Al-Madīna, he dismounted at the upper side of Al-Madīna amongst the tribe called Banū ‘Amr bin ‘Aūf. He stayed there for fourteen nights. Then he sent for Banī An-Najjār and they came armed with their swords. As if I am looking (just now) as the Prophet ﷺ was sitting over his *Rāhila* (mount) with Abū Bakr riding behind him, and all Banū An-Najjār around him till he dismounted at the courtyard of Abū Ayyūb’s house. The Prophet ﷺ loved to offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) wherever the time for *Ṣalāt* was due even at sheep-folds. Later on he ordered that a mosque should be built and sent for some people of Banū An-Najjār and said, “O Banū An-Najjār! Suggest to me the price of this (walled) piece of land of yours.”

They replied, “No! By Allāh! We do not demand its price except from Allāh.”

Anas added: There were graves of pagans

مَسَاجِدَ؟ وما يُكْرَهُ مِنَ الصَّلَاةِ فِي الْقُبُورِ، وَرَأَى عُمَرُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ يُصَلِّي عِنْدَ قَبْرِ فَقَالَ: الْقَبْرِ الْقَبْرِ، وَلَمْ يَأْمُرْهُ بِالْإِعَادَةِ.

٤٢٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ هِشَامٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ أُمَّ حَبِيبَةَ وَأُمَّ سَلَمَةَ ذَكَرَتَا كَيْسَةَ رَأَيْنَاهَا بِالْحَبَشَةِ فِيهَا تَصَاوِيرُ فَذَكَرَتَا لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ أَوَّلِيكَ إِذَا كَانَ فِيهِمُ الرَّجُلُ الصَّالِحُ فَمَاتَ بَنَوْا عَلَى قَبْرِهِ مَسْجِدًا وَصَوَّرُوا فِيهِ تِلْكَ الصُّورَ، فَأَوَّلِيكَ شِرَارُ الْخَلْقِ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[انظر: ٤٣٤، ١٣٤١]

٤٢٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ، عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ، قَالَ: قَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ فَنَزَلَ أَعْلَى الْمَدِينَةِ فِي حَيٍّ يُقَالُ لَهُمْ بَنُو عَمْرِو بْنِ عَوْفٍ، فَأَقَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِيهِمْ أَرْبَعَ عَشْرَةَ لَيْلَةً، ثُمَّ أُرْسِلَ إِلَى بَنِي النَّجَّارِ فَجَاؤُوا مُتَقَلِّدِينَ السُّيُوفِ كَأَنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ رِذْفُهُ وَمَلَأَ بَنِي النَّجَّارِ حَوْلَهُ، حَتَّى أَلْقَى بِفَنَاءِ أَبِي أُيُوبَ، وَكَانَ يُحِبُّ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ حَيْثُ أَذْرَكَتُهُ الصَّلَاةُ، وَيُصَلِّيَ فِي مَرَابِضِ الْغَنَمِ، وَأَنَّهُ أَمَرَ بِنَاءَ الْمَسْجِدِ فَأُرْسِلَ إِلَى مَلَأٍ مِنْ بَنِي النَّجَّارِ، فَقَالَ: «يَا بَنِي

in it and some of it was unlevelled and there were some date-palm trees in it. The Prophet ﷺ ordered that the graves of the pagans be dug out and the unlevelled land be levelled and the date-palm trees be cut down. (So all that was done). They aligned these cut date-palm trees towards the *Qiblah* of the mosque (as a wall) and they also built two stone side-walls (of the mosque). His Companions brought the stones while reciting some poetic verses. The Prophet ﷺ was with them and he kept on saying, "There is no goodness except that of the Hereafter, O Allāh! So please forgive the *Anṣār* and *Al-Muhājirah* (the emigrants)."

(49) CHAPTER. To offer Aş-Şalāt (the prayer) in a sheep-fold.

429. Narrated Abū Al-Taiyāh : Anas رضي الله عنه said, "The Prophet ﷺ offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in the sheep-fold." Later on I heard him saying, "He ﷺ offered *Ṣalāt* in the sheep-folds before the construction of the mosque."

(50) CHAPTER. To offer Aş-Şalāt (the prayer) in the camel-yards (the places where the camels are stationed).

430. Narrated Nāfi' : I saw Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) while taking his camel (as a *Sutra*) in front of him and he said, "I saw the Prophet ﷺ doing the same."

(51) CHAPTER. Whoever offered Ṣalāt (prayer) with furnace or fire or any other

النَّجَارِ، ثَامِنُونِي بِحَائِطِكُمْ هَذَا، قَالُوا: لَا وَاللَّهِ لَا نَطْلُبُ ثَمَنَهُ إِلَّا إِلَى اللَّهِ. فَقَالَ أَنَسٌ: فَكَانَ فِيهِ مَا أَقُولُ لَكُمْ قُبُورُ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، وَفِيهِ خَرِبٌ وَفِيهِ نَخْلٌ، فَأَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِقُبُورِ الْمُشْرِكِينَ فَنَبَشَتْ ثُمَّ بِالْخَرِبِ فَسَوَّيْتُ، وَبِالنَّخْلِ فَقَطَّعْتُ، فَصَفَّوْا النَّخْلَ قِبْلَةَ الْمَسْجِدِ وَجَعَلُوا عِضَادَتِيهِ الْحِجَارَةَ، وَجَعَلُوا يَنْقُلُونَ الصَّخَرَ وَهُمْ يَرْتَجِزُونَ وَالنَّبِيُّ ﷺ مَعَهُمْ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: «اللَّهُمَّ لَا خَيْرَ إِلَّا خَيْرُ الْآخِرَةِ، فَاغْفِرْ لِلْأَنْصَارِ وَالْمُهَاجِرَةِ». [راجع: ٢٣٤]

(٤٩) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ فِي مَرَابِضِ الْغَنَمِ

٤٢٩ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُصَلِّي فِي مَرَابِضِ الْغَنَمِ ثُمَّ سَمِعْتُهُ بَعْدَ يَقُولُ «كَانَ يُصَلِّي فِي مَرَابِضِ الْغَنَمِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُبْنَى الْمَسْجِدُ. [راجع: ٢٣٤]

(٥٠) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ فِي مَوَاضِعِ الْإِبِلِ

٤٣٠ - حَدَّثَنَا صَدَقَةُ بْنُ الْفَضْلِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَبَّانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ يُصَلِّي إِلَى بَعِيرِهِ، وَقَالَ: رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَفْعَلُهُ. [انظر: ٥٠٧]

(٥١) بَابُ مَنْ صَلَّى وَقُدَّامَهُ تَتَوَرَّأَوْ

worshipable thing in front of him but he intended *Ṣalāt* solely for Allāh.

Az-Zuhri narrated that Anas said that the Prophet ﷺ said: "While I was offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer), the (Hell) Fire was displayed in front of me."

431. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: The sun eclipsed and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ offered the eclipse prayer and said, "I have been shown the (Hell) Fire (now) and I never saw a worse and horrible sight than the sight I have seen today."

(52) CHAPTER. The dislikeness of offering *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayers) in grave-yards.

432. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Offer some of your *Ṣalāt* (prayers) (*Nawāfil*) at home, and do not take your houses as graves."

(53) CHAPTER. (What is said about) offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) at the places where the earth had sunk down and Allāh's punishment had fallen.

It is said that 'Alī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ disliked offering *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayers) in the land of Babylon which had sunk down.

433. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Do not enter (the places) of those people where Allāh's punishment had fallen unless you do so weeping. If you do not weep, do not enter

نَارَ أَوْ شَيْءٍ مِمَّا يُعْبَدُ فَأَرَادَ بِهِ وَجْهَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى،

وقال الزُّهْرِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَسٌ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «عَرِضَتْ عَلَيَّ النَّارُ وَأَنَا أُصَلِّي».

٤٣١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: انْخَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ فَصَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَرَيْتُ النَّارَ فَلَمْ أَرْ مَنْظَرًا كَالْيَوْمِ قَطُّ أَفْطَعُ». [راجع: ٢٩]

(٥٢) بَابُ كَرَاهِيَةِ الصَّلَاةِ فِي الْمَقَابِرِ

٤٣٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «اجْعَلُوا فِي بُيُوتِكُمْ مِنْ صَلَاتِكُمْ وَلَا تَتَّخِذُوهَا قُبُورًا». [انظر:

[١١٨٧]

(٥٣) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ فِي مَوَاضِعِ الْخَسْفِ وَالْعَذَابِ،

وَيُذَكَّرُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا كَرِهَ الصَّلَاةَ بِخَسْفِ بَابِلَ.

٤٣٣ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ

(the places of these people) because Allāh's Curse and punishment which fell upon them may fall upon you."

الله عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَدْخُلُوا عَلَى هَؤُلَاءِ الْمَعَذِّينَ إِلَّا أَنْ تَكُونُوا بَاكِينَ، فَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُونُوا بَاكِينَ فَلَا تَدْخُلُوا عَلَيْهِمْ، لَا يُصِيبُكُمْ مَا أَصَابَهُمْ». [انظر: ٣٣٨٠، ٣٣٨١،

٤٤١٩، ٤٤٢٠، ٤٧٠٢]

(54) CHAPTER. To offer Aṣ-Ṣalāt (the prayer) in a church or in a temple etc.

'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "We do not enter your churches because of the statues and pictures." Ibn 'Abbās used to offer Ṣalāt (prayers) in the church provided there were no statues in it.

434. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: Umm Salama told Allāh's Messenger ﷺ about a church which she had seen in Ethiopia and which was called Māriya. She told him about the pictures which she had seen in it. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "If any righteous pious man dies amongst them, they would build a place of worship at his grave and make these pictures in it; they are the worst creatures with Allāh."

(٥٤) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ فِي الْبَيْعَةِ،

وَقَالَ عُمَرُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: إِنَّا لَا نَدْخُلُ كَنَائِسَكُمْ مِنْ أَجْلِ التَّمَاثِيلِ الَّتِي فِيهَا الصُّورُ، وَكَانَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يُصَلِّي فِي الْبَيْعَةِ إِلَّا بَيْعَةً فِيهَا تَمَاثِيلٌ. ٤٣٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ قَالَ:

أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُهُ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ ذَكَرَتْ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَيْسَةَ رَأَتْهَا بِأَرْضِ الْحَبَشَةِ يَقَالُ لَهَا: مَارِيَّةُ، فَذَكَرْتُ لَهُ مَا رَأَتْ فِيهَا مِنَ الصُّورِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أُولَئِكَ قَوْمٌ إِذَا مَاتَ فِيهِمُ الْعَبْدُ الصَّالِحُ أَوْ الرَّجُلُ الصَّالِحُ بَنَوْا عَلَى قَبْرِهِ مَسْجِدًا وَصَوَّرُوا فِيهِ نِلْكَ الصُّورَ، أُولَئِكَ شِرَارُ الْخَلْقِ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ». [راجع: ٤٢٧]

(55) CHAPTER.

435, 436. Narrated 'Āishah and 'Abdullāh bin 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: When the last moment of the life of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ came, he started putting his 'Khamīṣa' (a woolen blanket) on his face and when he felt hot and short of breath he took it off his face and said, "May Allāh curse the Jews and Christians, for they built the places of

(٥٥) بَابُ:

٤٣٥، ٤٣٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ وَعَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَا: لَمَّا نَزَلَ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ طَفِقَ

worship at the graves of their Prophets.”
[The Prophet ﷺ was warning (Muslims) of what those people had done].

يَطْرَحُ خَمِيصَةً لَهُ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ، فَإِذَا
اَعْتَمَ بِهَا كَشَفَهَا عَنْ وَجْهِهِ فَقَالَ وَهُوَ
كَذَلِكَ: «لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْيَهُودِ
وَالنَّصَارَى اتَّخَذُوا قُبُورَ أَنْبِيَائِهِمْ
مَسَاجِدَ» يُحَذِّرُ مَا صَنَعُوا. [انظر:
١٣٣٠، ١٣٩٠، ٣٤٥٣، ٣٤٥٤، ٤٤٤١،

٤٤٤٣، ٥٨١٥، ٥٨١٦]

437. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ:
Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, “May Allāh's
Curse be on the Jews, for, they built the
places of worship at the graves of their
Prophets.”

٤٣٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ،
عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَاتَلَ
اللَّهُ الْيَهُودَ، اتَّخَذُوا قُبُورَ أَنْبِيَائِهِمْ
مَسَاجِدَ».

(56) CHAPTER. The saying of the Prophet
ﷺ, “The earth has been made for me a
Masjid (place for praying) and a thing to
purify (to perform *Tayammum*).”

(٥٦) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ «جُعِلَتْ
لِيَ الْأَرْضُ مَسْجِدًا وَطَهُورًا»

438. Narrated Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ:
Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, “I have
been given five (things) which were not given
to any amongst the Prophets before me.
These are:

1. Allāh made me victorious by awe (by His
frightening my enemies) for a distance of
one month's journey.
2. The earth has been made for me (and for
my followers) a *Masjid* (place for praying)
and a thing to purify (perform
Tayammum). Therefore anyone of my
followers can offer prayers wherever he is,
at the time of a *Ṣalāt* (prayer).
3. The booty has been made *Halāl* (lawful) to
me (and was not made so to anyone else).
4. Every Prophet used to be sent to his nation
only but I have been sent to all mankind.

٤٣٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سِنَانٍ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَيَّارٌ
هُوَ أَبُو الْحَكَمِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ
الْفَقِيرُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَابِرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أُعْطِيتُ
خَمْسًا لَمْ يُعْطَهُنَّ أَحَدٌ مِنَ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ
قَبْلِي: نُصِرْتُ بِالرُّعْبِ مَسِيرَةَ شَهْرٍ،
وَجُعِلَتْ لِيَ الْأَرْضُ مَسْجِدًا
وَطَهُورًا، وَأَيُّمَا رَجُلٍ مِنْ أُمَّتِي أَدْرَكَتْهُ
الصَّلَاةُ فَلْيُصَلِّ، وَأُجِلَّتْ لِيَ الْغَنَائِمُ،
وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ يُبْعَثُ إِلَى قَوْمِهِ
خَاصَّةً وَبُعِثْتُ إِلَى النَّاسِ كَافَّةً،

5. I have been given the right of intercession
(on the Day of Resurrection.)”

وَأُعْطِيتُ الشَّفَاعَةَ». [راجع: ٣٣٥]

(57) CHAPTER. Sleeping of a woman in the
mosque (and residing in it).

(٥٧) بَابُ نَوْمِ الْمَرْأَةِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

439. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: There was a black slave-girl belonging to an Arab tribe and they manumitted her but she remained with them. The slave-girl said, “Once one of their girls (of that tribe) came out wearing a red leather scarf decorated with precious stones. It fell off from her or she placed it somewhere. A kite passed by that place, saw it lying there and mistaking it for a piece of meat, flew away with it. Those people searched for it but they did not find it. So, they accused me of stealing it and started searching me and even searched my private parts.” The slave-girl further said, “By Allāh! While I was standing (in that state) with those people, the same kite passed by them and dropped the red scarf and it fell amongst them. I told them, ‘This is what you accused me of stealing and I was innocent and now here it is.’” ‘Āishah added: That slave-girl came to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and embraced Islām. She had a tent or a small room with a low roof in the mosque. Whenever she called on me, she had a talk with me and whenever she sat with me, she would recite the following: “The day of the scarf (band) was one of the wonders of our Lord, verily, He rescued me from the disbelievers’ town.” ‘Āishah added: “Once I asked her, ‘What is the matter with you? Whenever you sit with me, you always recite these poetic verses.’ On that she told me the whole story.”

٤٣٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: أَنَّ وَلِيدَةً كَانَتْ سَوْدَاءَ لِحْيٍ مِنَ الْعَرَبِ فَأَعْتَقَهَا فَكَانَتْ مَعَهُمْ. قَالَتْ: فَخَرَجْتُ صَبِيَّةً لَهُمْ عَلَيْهَا وَشَاحٌ أَحْمَرٌ مِنْ سُورٍ، قَالَتْ: فَوَضَعْتُهُ أَوْ وَقَعَ مِنْهَا فَمَرَّتْ بِهِ حُدَيَّاءُ وَهُوَ مُلْقَى فَحَسِبْتُهُ لَحْمًا فَخَطَفْتُهُ، قَالَتْ: فَالْتَمَسُوهُ فَلَمْ يَجِدُوهُ، قَالَتْ: فَاتَّهَمُونِي بِهِ. قَالَتْ: فَطُفِقُوا يَتَفَشَّشُونَ حَتَّى فَتَّشُوا قُبُلَهَا. قَالَتْ: وَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لَقَائِمَةٌ مَعَهُمْ إِذْ مَرَّتِ الْحُدَيَّاءُ فَأَلْقَتْهُ، قَالَتْ: فَوَقَعَ بَيْنَهُمْ، قَالَتْ: فَقُلْتُ: هَذَا الَّذِي اتَّهَمْتُمُونِي بِهِ زَعَمْتُمْ وَأَنَا مِنْهُ بَرِيئَةٌ وَهُوَ ذَا هُوَ، قَالَتْ: فَجَاءَتْ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَسْلَمْتُ، قَالَتْ: فَكَانَتْ لَهَا خِباءٌ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ أَوْ حِفْشٌ. قَالَتْ: فَكَانَتْ تَأْتِينِي فَتَحَدِّثُ عِنْدِي، قَالَتْ: فَلَا تَجْلِسُ عِنْدِي مَجْلِسًا إِلَّا قَالَتْ:

وَيَوْمَ الْوِشَاحِ مِنْ تَعَايِبِ رَبِّنَا
أَلَا إِنَّهُ مِنْ بَلَدَةِ الْكُفْرِ أَنْجَانِي
قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ فَقُلْتُ لَهَا: مَا شَأْنُكَ
لَا تَقْعُدِينَ مَعِيَ مَقْعَدًا إِلَّا قُلْتَ هَذَا؟

قَالَتْ: فَحَدَّثَنِي بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ.

[انظر: ٣٨٣٥]

(58) CHAPTER. Sleeping of men in the mosque.

And narrated Anas, "Some people of the tribe of 'Ukl came to the Prophet ﷺ and joined the men of *Aş-Şuffa*." Abdul Rahmān bin Abi Bakr said, "*Aşhāb-aş-Şuffa* (*Şuffa* companions) were poor people."

(٥٨) بَابُ نَوْمِ الرِّجَالِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ،

وَقَالَ أَبُو قِلَابَةَ عَنْ أَنَسٍ: قَدِمَ رَهْطٌ مِنْ عُكْلٍ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَكَانُوا فِي الصُّفَّةِ، وَقَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ: كَانَ أَصْحَابُ الصُّفَّةِ الْفُقَرَاءُ.

440. Narrated Nāfi': 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما said: I used to sleep in the mosque of the Prophet ﷺ while I was young and unmarried.

٤٤٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي نَافِعٌ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَنَامُ وَهُوَ شَابٌّ أَعْرَبٌ لَا أَهْلَ لَهُ فِي مَسْجِدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [انظر:

١١٢١، ١١٥٦، ٣٧٣٨، ٣٧٤٠، ٧٠١٥، ٧٠٣٠، ٧٠٢٨]

441. Narrated Sahl bin Sa'd رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ went to Fātima's house but did not find 'Alī there. So he asked, "Where is your cousin?" She replied, "There was something between us and he got angry with me and went out. He did not sleep (mid-day nap) in the house." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ asked a person to look for him. That person came and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! He ('Alī) is sleeping in the mosque." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ went there and 'Alī was lying. His *Ridā* (a garment covering the upper part of the body) had fallen down to one side of his body and he was covered with dust. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ started cleaning the dust from him saying: "Get up! O Abā Turāb. Get up! O Abā Turāb (literally means: O father of dust)."

٤٤١ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي حَارِمٍ عَنْ أَبِي حَارِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، قَالَ: جَاءَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْتَ فَاطِمَةَ فَلَمْ يَجِدْ عَلِيًّا فِي الْبَيْتِ، فَقَالَ: أَيْنَ ابْنُ عَمِّكَ؟ قَالَتْ: كَانَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ شَيْءٌ فَغَاظَنِي فَخَرَجَ فَلَمْ يَقُلْ عِنْدِي. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِلْإِنْسَانِ: «انْظُرْ أَيْنَ هُوَ». فَجَاءَ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ هُوَ رَاقِدٌ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ. فَجَاءَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ مُضْطَجِعٌ قَدْ سَقَطَ رِدَاؤُهُ عَنْ شِقِّهِ وَأَصَابَهُ تُرَابٌ، فَجَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَمْسَحُهُ عَنْهُ

وَيَقُولُ: «قُمْ أَبَا تُرَابٍ، قُمْ أَبَا تُرَابٍ». [انظر: ٣٧٠٣، ٦٢٠٤، ٦٢٨٠]

442. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: I saw seventy of *Aş-Şuffa* men and none of them had a *Ridā'* (a garment covering the upper part of the body). They had either *Izār* (only) or sheets which they tied round their necks. Some of these sheets reached the middle of their legs and some reached their heels and they used to gather them (sheets) with their hands lest their private parts should become bare.

٤٤٢ - حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ عِيسَى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فَضِيلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ سَبْعِينَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ الصُّفَّةِ مَا مِنْهُمْ رَجُلٌ عَلَيْهِ رِدَاءٌ، إِمَّا إِزَارٌ وَإِمَّا كِسَاءٌ، قَدْ رَبَطُوا فِي أَغْنَائِهِمْ، فَمِنْهَا مَا يَبْلُغُ نِصْفَ السَّاقَيْنِ، وَمِنْهَا مَا يَبْلُغُ الْكَعْبَيْنِ، فَيَجْمَعُهُ بِيَدِهِ كَرَاهِيَةً أَنْ تَرَى عَوْرَتَهُ.

(59) CHAPTER. To offer *Aş-Salāt* (the prayer) when returning from a journey.

(٥٩) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ إِذَا قَدِمَ مِنْ سَفَرٍ،

Ka'b bin Mālik said: "Whenever the Prophet ﷺ returned from a journey, he entered the mosque and offered prayers in it."

وَقَالَ كَعْبُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِذَا قَدِمَ مِنْ سَفَرٍ بَدَأَ بِالْمَسْجِدِ فَصَلَّى فِيهِ.

443. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: I went to the Prophet ﷺ in the mosque (the subnarrator Mis'ar thought that Jābir said, "In the forenoon.") He ordered me to offer two *Rak'ā* prayer. He owed me some money and he repaid it to me and gave more than what was due to me.

٤٤٣ - حَدَّثَنَا خَلَادٌ بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مِسْعَرٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَارِبُ بْنُ دَثَارٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ - قَالَ مِسْعَرٌ: أَرَاهُ قَالَ: ضَحَى - فَقَالَ: صَلِّ رَكْعَتَيْنِ. وَكَانَ لِي عَلَيْهِ دَيْنٌ فَقَضَانِي وَزَادَنِي. [انظر:

١٨٠١، ٢٠٩٧، ٢٣٠٩، ٢٣٨٥، ٢٣٩٤،

٢٤٠٦، ٢٤٧٠، ٢٦٠٣، ٢٦٠٤، ٢٧١٨،

٢٨٦١، ٢٩٦٧، ٣٠٨٧، ٣٠٨٩، ٣٠٩٠،

٤٠٥٢، ٥٠٧٩، ٥٠٨٠، ٥٢٤٣، ٥٢٤٤،

٥٢٤٥، ٥٢٤٦، ٥٢٤٧، ٥٣٦٧، ٦٣٨٧]

(60) CHAPTER. If one entered a mosque, one should offer two *Rak'a* (*Tahayyat-al-Masjid*) before sitting.

444. Narrated Abū Qatāda Al-Salamī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "If anyone of you enters a mosque, he should offer two *Rak'a* (*Tahayyat-al-Masjid*) prayer before sitting."

(٦٠) بَابُ: إِذَا دَخَلَ الْمَسْجِدَ فَلْيَرْكَعْ رَكْعَتَيْنِ

٤٤٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَامِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ سُلَيْمِ الرُّزَقِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ السَّلَمِيِّ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا دَخَلَ أَحَدُكُمُ الْمَسْجِدَ فَلْيَرْكَعْ رَكْعَتَيْنِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَجْلِسَ». [انظر: ١١٦٣]

(61) CHAPTER. *Al-Hadath* (passing wind) in the mosque.

445. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The angels keep on asking Allāh's forgiveness for anyone of you, as long as he is at his *Musalla* (praying place) and he does not pass wind (*Hadath*). They say, 'O Allāh! Forgive him, O Allāh! Be Merciful to him.'"

٤٤٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْمَلَائِكَةُ تُصَلِّي عَلَى أَحَدِكُمْ مَا دَامَ فِي مُصَلَّاهُ الَّذِي صَلَّى فِيهِ مَا لَمْ يُحْدِثْ. تَقُولُ: اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَهُ، اللَّهُمَّ ارْحَمْهُ». [راجع: ١١٧٦]

(62) CHAPTER. The construction of (the Prophet's ﷺ) mosque.

Abū Sa'īd said, "The roof of the mosque was made of the leaves of date-palms." 'Umar ordered the Prophet's ﷺ mosque to be expanded (built) and said, "Protect the people from rain. Beware of red and yellow decorations, for they put the people to trial." Anas reciting a part of a *Hadith* said, "They will boast of them (mosques) rather than coming frequently to them for offering prayers." Ibn 'Abbās said, "You (Muslims) will surely decorate your mosques as the Jews and Christians decorated (their churches and temples).

(٦٢) بَابُ بُيَانِ الْمَسْجِدِ، وَقَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ: كَانَ سَقْفُ الْمَسْجِدِ مِنْ جَرِيدِ النَّخْلِ، وَأَمَرَ عُمَرُ بِنَاءَ الْمَسْجِدِ وَقَالَ: أَكْبَنَ النَّاسَ مِنَ الْمَطَرِ وَإِيَّاكَ تُحَمِّرُ أَوْ تُصْفَرُ فَتَفْتِنَ النَّاسَ. وَقَالَ أَنَسٌ: يَتَبَاهَوْنَ بِهَا ثُمَّ لَا يَعْمُرُونَهَا إِلَّا قَلِيلًا. وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: لَتُزَخْرِفُنَهَا كَمَا زَخَرَفَتِ الْيَهُودُ وَالنَّصَارَى.

446. Narrated ‘Abdullāh (bin ‘Umar) رَضِيَ : In the lifetime of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ the (Prophet’s) mosque was built of adobes, its roof of the leaves of date-palms and its pillars of the trunks of date-palms. Abū Bakr did not alter it. ‘Umar expanded it on the same pattern as it was in the lifetime of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ by using adobes, leaves of date-palms and changing the pillars into wooden ones. ‘Uthmān changed it by expanding it to a great extent and built its walls with engraved stones and lime, and made its pillars of engraved stones and its roof of teak wood.

(63) CHAPTER. To co-operate in building a mosque.

“It is not for *Mushrikūn* (polytheists, idolaters, pagans, disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh) to maintain the Mosques of Allāh (i.e., to pray and worship Allāh therein, to look after their cleanliness and their building), while they witness against their ownselves of disbelief. The works of such are in vain, and in Fire shall they abide.

The Mosques of Allāh shall be maintained only by those who believe in Allāh and the Last Day, perform *Salāt* (*Iqāmat-aṣ-Ṣalāt*) and give *Zakāt* and fear none but Allāh. It is they who are on true guidance.” (V.9:17, 18).

447. Narrated ‘Ikrima : Ibn ‘Abbās said to me and to his son ‘Alī, “Go to Abū Sa’id and listen to what he narrates.” So, we went and

٤٤٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا نَافِعٌ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ الْمَسْجِدَ كَانَ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَبْنِيًّا بِاللِّبْنِ، وَسَقْفُهُ الْجَرِيدُ، وَعُمْدَتُهُ خَشَبُ النَّخْلِ، فَلَمْ يَزِدْ فِيهِ أَبُو بَكْرٍ شَيْئًا، وَزَادَ فِيهِ عُمَرُ وَبَنَاهُ عَلَى بُنْيَانِهِ فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِاللِّبْنِ وَالْجَرِيدِ، وَأَعَادَ عُمْدَتَهُ خَشَبًا، ثُمَّ غَيَّرَهُ عُثْمَانُ فَرَادَ فِيهِ زِيَادَةً كَثِيرَةً وَبَنَى جِدَارَهُ بِالْحِجَارَةِ الْمَنْقُوشَةِ وَالْقَصَصَةِ، وَجَعَلَ عُمْدَتَهُ مِنْ حِجَارَةٍ مَنْقُوشَةٍ وَسَقَفَهُ بِالسَّاجِ.

(٦٣) بَابُ التَّعَاوُنِ فِي بِنَاءِ الْمَسْجِدِ،

﴿مَا كَانَ لِلْمُشْرِكِينَ أَنْ يَعْمُرُوا مَسْجِدَ اللَّهِ شَاهِدِينَ عَلَى أَنْفُسِهِمْ بِالْكَفْرِ أُولَئِكَ حَبِطَتْ أَعْمَلُهُمْ وَفِي النَّارِ هُمْ خَالِدُونَ إِنَّمَا يَعْمُرُ مَسْجِدَ اللَّهِ مَنْ آمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَأَقَامَ الصَّلَاةَ وَآتَى الزَّكَاةَ وَلَمْ يَحْشَ إِلَّا اللَّهَ فَعَسَىٰ أُولَئِكَ أَنْ يَكُونُوا مِنَ الْمُهْتَدِينَ﴾ [التوبة: ١٧-١٨].

٤٤٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا

found him in a garden looking after it. He picked up his *Ridā*, wore it and sat down and started narrating till he came to the topic of the construction of the Prophet's mosque. He said, "We were carrying one adobe at a time while 'Ammār was carrying two. The Prophet ﷺ saw him and started removing the dust from his body and said, "May Allāh be Merciful to 'Ammār. He will be inviting them (i.e. his murderers, the rebellious group) to Paradise and they will invite him to Hell-fire." 'Ammār said, "I seek refuge with Allāh from *Al-Fitan* (trials and afflictions)".

خَالِدُ الْحَدَّاءُ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ: قَالَ لِي ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ وَلَا بِنِي عَلِيٍّ: انْطَلَقْنَا إِلَى أَبِي سَعِيدٍ فَاسْمَعَا مِنْ حَدِيثِهِ، فَانْطَلَقْنَا فَإِذَا هُوَ فِي حَائِطٍ يُضْلِعُهُ، فَأَخَذَ رِدَاءَهُ فَاحْتَبَى، ثُمَّ أَنْشَأَ يُحَدِّثُنَا حَتَّى أَتَى عَلَى ذِكْرِ بِنَاءِ الْمَسْجِدِ فَقَالَ: كُنَّا نَحْمِلُ لَبَنَةً لَبَنَةً، وَعَمَّارٌ لَبَنَتَيْنِ لَبَنَتَيْنِ، فَرَأَاهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَيَنْفُضُ التُّرَابَ عَنْهُ وَيَقُولُ: «وَيْحَ عَمَّارٍ، يَدْعُوهُمْ إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَيَدْعُوهُ إِلَى النَّارِ». قَالَ: يَقُولُ عَمَّارٌ: أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الْفِتَنِ. [انظر: ٢٨١٢]

(64) CHAPTER. Employing the carpenter and the technical hand (artisan) in making the wooden pulpit or building the mosque.

(٦٤) بَابُ الاسْتِعَانَةِ بِالنَّجَّارِ وَالصَّنَّاعِ فِي أَعْوَادِ الْمِنْبَرِ وَالْمَسْجِدِ

448. Narrated Sahl رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sent someone to a woman telling her to "Order her slave, carpenter, to prepare a wooden pulpit for him to sit on."

٤٤٨ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلٍ قَالَ: بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى امْرَأَةٍ أَنْ «مُرِّي غُلَامَكَ النَّجَّارَ يَعْمَلْ لِي أَعْوَادًا أَجْلِسُ عَلَيْهِنَّ». [راجع: ٣٧٧]

449. Narrated Jābir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: A woman said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Shall I get something constructed for you to sit on as I have a slave who is a carpenter?" He replied, "Yes, if you will." So, she got that pulpit constructed.

٤٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا خَلَادٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ بْنُ أَبِي عَمْرٍو، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ: «أَنَّ امْرَأَةً قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَلَا أَجْعَلُ لَكَ شَيْئًا تَقْعُدُ عَلَيْهِ؟ فَإِنَّ لِي غُلَامًا نَجَّارًا. قَالَ: إِنْ شِئْتَ، فَعَمَلْتَ الْمِنْبَرَ». [انظر: ٩١٨، ٣٥٨٤، ٢٠٩٥]

(65) CHAPTER. (The superiority of whoever built a mosque.

(٦٥) بَابُ مَنْ بَنَى مَسْجِدًا

450. Narrated 'Ubaidullāh Al-Khawlānī : I heard 'Uthmān bin 'Affān رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ saying, when people argued too much about his intention to reconstruct the mosque of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, "You have talked too much. I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, "Whosoever built a mosque, (Bukair thought that 'Āsim, another sub-narrator, added, "With the intention of seeking Allāh's Countenance i.e. His Pleasure"), Allāh will build for him a similar place in Paradise."

٤٥٠ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو: أَنَّ بُكَيْرًا حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ عَاصِمَ بْنَ عُمَرَ بْنِ قَتَادَةَ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ الْخَوْلَانِيَّ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُثْمَانَ بْنَ عَفَّانَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ عِنْدَ قَوْلِ النَّاسِ فِيهِ حِينَ بَنَى مَسْجِدَ الرَّسُولِ ﷺ: إِنَّكُمْ أَكْثَرْتُمْ وَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ بَنَى مَسْجِدًا - قَالَ بُكَيْرٌ: حَسِبْتُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: يَنْتَغِي بِهِ وَجْهَ اللَّهِ - بَنَى اللَّهُ لَهُ مِثْلَهُ فِي الْجَنَّةِ».

(66) CHAPTER. While passing through a mosque, (one should better) hold the arrowheads (with the hand).

451. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ saying, "A man passed through the mosque carrying arrows. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said to him, 'Hold them (the arrows) by their heads'."

(٦٦) بَابُ: يَأْخُذُ بِنُصُولِ النِّبْلِ إِذَا مَرَّ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

٤٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَمْرٍو: أَسَمِعْتَ جَابِرَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: مَرَّ رَجُلٌ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ وَمَعَهُ سِهَامٌ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَمْسِكْ بِنِصَالِهَا». [انظر:

[٧٠٧٣، ٧٠٧٤]

(67) CHAPTER. Passing through a mosque (is permissible).

(٦٧) بَابُ الْمُرُورِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

452. Narrated Abū Burda bin 'Abdullāh on the authority of his father : The Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever passes through our mosques or markets with arrows, should hold them (the arrows) by their heads lest he should injure a Muslim."

٤٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بُرْدَةَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا بُرْدَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ مَرَّ فِي شَيْءٍ مِنْ مَسَاجِدِنَا أَوْ أَسْوَاقِنَا

بَنَبِلْ فَلْيَأْخُذْ عَلَى نِصَالِهَا، لَا يَغْفِرُ
بِكُفِّهِ مُسْلِمًا». [انظر: ٧٠٧٥]

(68) CHAPTER. (What is said about)
reciting poetry in the mosque?

453. Narrated Ḥassan bin Thābit Al-Anṣārī رضي الله عنه: I asked Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه, "By Allāh! Tell me the truth whether you heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, 'O Ḥassān! Reply on behalf of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. O Allāh! Help him with the Rūh-ul-Qudus [Jibrīl (Gabriel)]'". Abū Hurairah said, "Yes."

٤٥٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ الْحَكَمُ
بُنْ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ
الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ
عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ
حَسَّانَ بْنَ ثَابِتٍ الْأَنْصَارِيَّ يَسْتَشْهِدُ
أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَشَدَكَ اللَّهُ، هَلْ سَمِعْتَ
النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «يَا حَسَّانُ أَجِبْ عَنْ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، اللَّهُمَّ أَيِّدْهُ بِرُوحِ
الْقُدُسِ»؟ قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: نَعَمْ.

[انظر: ٣٢١٢، ٦١٥٢]

(69) CHAPTER. The presence of spearmen
(with their spears) in the mosque (is
permissible).

454. Narrated 'Āishah رضي الله عنها: Once I saw Allāh's Messenger ﷺ at the door of my house while some Ethiopians were playing in the mosque (displaying their skill with spears). Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was screening me with his *Ridā'* so as to enable me to see their display.

(٦٩) بَابُ أَصْحَابِ الْحِرَابِ فِي
الْمَسْجِدِ

٤٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ،
عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ. قَالَ:
أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمًا عَلَى بَابِ
حُمْرَتِي وَالْحَبَشَةُ يَلْعَبُونَ فِي
الْمَسْجِدِ، وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَسْتُرُنِي
بِرِدَائِهِ أَنْظُرُ إِلَى لَعِبِهِمْ». [انظر:
٤٥٥، ٩٥٠، ٩٨٨، ٢٩٠٦، ٣٥٢٩،

٣٩٣١، ٥١٩٠، ٥٢٣٦]

455. 'Urwa said that 'Āishah رضي الله عنها added, "I saw the Prophet ﷺ while the

٤٥٥ - وَرَأَى إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُثَنِّرِ:

Ethiopians were playing with their spears.”

حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ، أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنْ
ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ
قَالَتْ: «رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَالْحَبَشَةُ
يَلْعَبُونَ بِحِرَابِهِمْ». [راجع: ٤٥٤]

(70) CHAPTER. Mentioning about sales and purchases on the pulpit in the mosque.

(٧٠) بَابُ ذِكْرِ الْبَيْعِ وَالشِّرَاءِ عَلَى
الْمِنْبَرِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

456. Narrated ‘Aishah رضي الله عنها: Barira came to seek my help regarding her manumission. I told her, “If you like I would pay your price to your masters but your *Al-Walā*⁽¹⁾ would be for me.” Her masters said, “If you like, you can pay what remains (of the price of her manumission), (Sufyān the subnarrator once said), or if you like you can manumit her, but her *Al-Walā* would be for us.” When Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ came, I spoke to him about it. He said, “Buy her and manumit her. No doubt *Al-Walā* is for the manumitter.” Then Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ stood on the pulpit (or Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ ascended the pulpit as Sufyān once said) and said, “What about some people who impose conditions which are not present in Allāh’s Book (Laws)? Whoever imposes conditions which are not in Allāh’s Book (Laws), his conditions will be invalid even if he imposed them a hundred times.”

٤٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ
عُمَرَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: أَتَتْهَا بَرِيرَةُ
تَسْأَلُهَا فِي كِتَابَتِهَا. فَقَالَتْ: إِنْ شِئْتَ
أَعْطَيْتُ أَهْلَكَ وَيَكُونُ الْوَلَاءُ لِي.
وَقَالَ أَهْلُهَا: إِنْ شِئْتَ أَعْطَيْتُهَا مَا
بَقِيَ. وَقَالَ سُفْيَانُ مَرَّةً: إِنْ شِئْتَ
أَعْطَيْتُهَا وَيَكُونُ الْوَلَاءُ لَنَا. فَلَمَّا جَاءَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ ذَكَرَتْهُ ذَلِكَ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ: «إِتْبَاعِيهَا فَأَعْطَيْتُهَا فَإِنَّ الْوَلَاءَ
لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ»، ثُمَّ قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ. - وَقَالَ سُفْيَانُ مَرَّةً:
فَصَعِدَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ
فَقَالَ: «مَا بَالُ أَقْوَامٍ يَشْتَرِطُونَ
شُرُوطًا لَيْسَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ: مَنْ
اشْتَرَطَ شَرْطًا لَيْسَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ
فَلَيْسَ لَهُ وَإِنْ اشْتَرَطَ مِائَةَ مَرَّةٍ رَوَاهُ
مَالِكٌ عَنْ يَحْيَى عَنْ عُمَرَةَ أَنَّ بَرِيرَةَ
وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: فَصَعِدَ الْمِنْبَرِ.

قَالَ عَلِيٌّ: قَالَ يَحْيَى وَعَبْدُ
الْوَهَّابِ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ عُمَرَةَ،

(1) (H.456) *Al-Walā*: A kind of relationship (between the master who freed a slave and the freed-slave).

وَقَالَ جَعْفَرُ بْنُ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى
قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ قَالَتْ: سَمِعْتُ
عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا. [انظر: ١٤٩٣،
٢١٥٥، ٢١٦٨، ٢٥٣٦، ٢٥٦٠، ٢٥٦١،
٢٥٦٣، ٢٥٦٤، ٢٥٦٥، ٢٥٧٨، ٢٧١٧،
٢٧٢٦، ٢٧٢٩، ٢٧٣٥، ٥٠٩٧، ٥٢٧٩،
٥٢٨٤، ٥٤٣٠، ٦٧١٧، ٦٧٥١، ٦٧٥٤،
٦٧٥٨، ٦٧٦٠]

(71) CHAPTER. Asking a debtor to repay what he owes, and catching the debtor in the mosque.

457. Narrated Ka'b رضي الله عنه: In the mosque I asked Ibn Abi Ḥadrad to pay the debts which he owed to me and our voices grew louder. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ heard that while he was in his house. So, he came to us raising the curtain of his room and said, "O Ka'b!" I replied, "Labbaik, O Allāh's Messenger!" He said, "O Ka'b! Reduce your debt (to half, gesturing with his hand)." I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! I have done so." Then Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said (to Ibn Abi Ḥadrad), "Get up and pay the debt to him."

(٧١) بَابُ التَّقَاضِي وَالْمُلَازِمَةِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

٤٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عُمَرَ قَالَ:
أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ بْنِ كَعْبٍ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ كَعْبٍ:
أَنَّهُ تَقَاضَى ابْنُ أَبِي حَذْرَدٍ دَيْنًا كَانَ لَهُ
عَلَيْهِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَارْتَفَعَتْ أَصْوَاتُهُمَا
حَتَّى سَمِعَهُمَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ فِي
بَيْتِهِ، فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْهِمَا حَتَّى كَشَفَ سَجْفَ
حُجْرَتِهِ، فَنَادَى: «يَا كَعْبُ»، قَالَ:
لَبَّيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ. فَقَالَ: «ضَعْ مِنْ
دَيْنِكَ هَذَا»، وَأَوْمَأَ إِلَيْهِ أَيْ الشَّطْرَ.
قَالَ: لَقَدْ فَعَلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ:
«قُمْ فَأَقْضِهِ». [انظر: ٤٧١، ٢٤١٨،
٢٤٢٤، ٢٧٠٦، ٢٧١٠]

(72) CHAPTER. Sweeping (cleaning) of the mosque and removing rags, dirt and sticks from it.

458. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: A black man or a black woman used to clean (sweep) the mosque and he or she died. The

(٧٢) بَابُ كُنْسِ الْمَسْجِدِ وَالتَّقَاطِ
الْخَرَقِ وَالْفَقْدَى وَالْعِيدَانِ

٤٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ

Prophet ﷺ asked about her (or him). He was told that she (or he) had died. He said, "Why did you not inform me? Show me his grave (or her grave)." So he went to her (his) grave and offered her (his) funeral prayer."

(73) CHAPTER. The order of banning the trade of alcoholic drinks was issued in the mosque.

459. Narrated 'A'ishah رضي الله عنها: When the Verses of *Sūrat Al-Baqarah* about *Ar-Ribā*⁽¹⁾ (usury) were revealed, the Prophet ﷺ went to the mosque and recited them in front of the people and then banned the trade of alcoholic drinks.

(74) CHAPTER. Servants for the mosque.

Ibn 'Abbās referred to the Verse :

"... I have vowed to You what (the child that) is in my womb to be dedicated for Your services (free from all worldly work, to serve Your place of worship)..." (V.3:35)

460. Narrated Abū Rāfi': Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه said, "A man or a woman used to clean the mosque." (A subnarrator said, 'Most probably a woman.') Then he narrated the *Hadīth* of the Prophet ﷺ where it is

ثَابِتٌ، عَنْ أَبِي رَافِعٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَسْوَدَ أَوْ امْرَأَةً سَوْدَاءَ كَانَ يَقُمُ الْمَسْجِدَ فَمَاتَ فَسَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عَنْهُ؟ فَقَالُوا: مَاتَ. قَالَ: «أَفَلَا كُنْتُمْ أَذَنُّوْنِي بِهِ؟ ذَلُّوْنِي عَلَى قَبْرِهِ» أَوْ قَالَ: «عَلَى قَبْرِهَا» فَأَتَى قَبْرَهُ فَصَلَّى عَلَيْهَا. [انظر: ٤٦٠، ١٣٣٧]

(٧٣) بَابُ تَحْرِيمِ تِجَارَةِ الْخَمْرِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

٤٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي حَمْزَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: لَمَّا أُنْزِلَتْ الْآيَاتُ فِي سُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ فِي الرِّبَا خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقَرَأَهُنَّ عَلَى النَّاسِ ثُمَّ حَرَّمَ تِجَارَةَ الْخَمْرِ. [انظر: ٢٠٨٤، ٢٢٢٦، ٤٥٤٠، ٤٥٤١، ٤٥٤٢]

[٤٥٤٣]

(٧٤) بَابُ الْخَدَمِ لِلْمَسْجِدِ،

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ ﴿نَذَرْتُ لَكَ مَا فِي بَطْنِي مُحَرَّرًا﴾ [آل عمران: ٣٥] لِلْمَسْجِدِ يَخْدُمُهُ.

٤٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ وَاقِدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَبِي رَافِعٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ امْرَأَةً أَوْ رَجُلًا كَانَ يَقُمُ الْمَسْجِدَ - وَلَا

(1) (H.459) *Ar-Ribā* — Usury which is of two major kinds: (a) *Ribā Nāsī'a*, i.e., interest on lent money; (b) *Ribā Fadl*, i.e., taking a superior thing of the same kind of goods by giving more of the same kind of goods of inferior quality, e.g., dates of superior quality for dates of inferior quality in greater amount. Islām strictly forbids all kinds of usury.

mentioned that he offered her funeral prayer at her grave.

(75) CHAPTER. To fasten a prisoner or a debtor in the mosque.

461. Narrated Abū Hurairah: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Last night a big *Ifreet* (demon) from the jinns came to me and wanted to interrupt my *Aş-Şalāt* (the prayers) (or said something similar) but Allāh enabled me to overpower him. I wanted to fasten him to one of the pillars of the mosque so that all of you could see him in the morning but I remembered the statement of my brother Sulaimān (Solomon) (as stated in the Qur'ān): My Lord! Forgive me and bestow upon me a kingdom such as shall not belong to any other after me... (V.38:35)." The sub-narrator Rūḥ said, "He (the demon) was dismissed humiliated."

(76) CHAPTER. To take a bath on embracing Islām and fasten a prisoner in the mosque.

Shuraiḥ used to order the offender or debtor to be fastened to one of the pillars of the mosque.

462. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ sent some horsemen to Najd and they brought a man called Thumāma bin Uthāl from Banī Hanīfa. They fastened him to one of the pillars of the mosque. The Prophet ﷺ came and ordered them to release him. He (Uthāl) went to a (garden of) date-palms near the mosque, took a bath and entered the mosque again and said, "*Lā*

أَرَاهُ إِلَّا امْرَأَةً - فَذَكَرَ حَدِيثَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ صَلَّى عَلَى قَبْرِهِ. [راجع: ٤٥٨]

(٧٥) بَابُ الْأَسِيرِ أَوْ الْغَرِيمِ يُرْبِطُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

٤٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا رَوْحٌ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ عِفْرِيئًا مِنَ الْجِنِّ تَفَلَّتْ عَلَيَّ الْبَارِحَةَ - أَوْ قَالَ: كَلِمَةً نَحْوَهَا - لِيَقْطَعَ عَلَيَّ الصَّلَاةَ، فَأَمَكَّنَنِي اللَّهُ مِنْهُ، فَأَرَدْتُ أَنْ أُرْبِطَهُ إِلَى سَارِيَةٍ مِنْ سَوَارِي الْمَسْجِدِ، حَتَّى تُصْبِحُوا وَتَنْظُرُوا إِلَيْهِ كُلُّكُمْ، فَذَكَرْتُ قَوْلَ أَخِي سُلَيْمَانَ ﴿رَبِّ أَغْفِرْ لِي وَهَبْ لِي مُلْكًا لَا يَنْبَغِي لِأَحَدٍ مِنْ بَعْدِي﴾ [ص:٣٥] قَالَ رَوْحٌ: فَرَدَّهُ خَاسِئًا.

[انظر: ١٢١٠، ٣٢٨٤، ٣٤٦٣، ٤٨٠٨]

(٧٦) بَابُ الْأَغْتِسَالِ إِذَا أَسْلَمَ، وَرَبِطُ الْأَسِيرِ أَيْضًا فِي الْمَسْجِدِ،

وَكَانَ شُرَيْحٌ يَأْمُرُ الْغَرِيمَ أَنْ يُحْبَسَ إِلَى سَارِيَةِ الْمَسْجِدِ.

٤٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: بَعَثَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ خِيَلًا قَبْلَ نَجْدٍ، فَجَاءَتْ بِرَجُلٍ مِنْ بَنِي حَنِيفَةَ، يُقَالُ لَهُ: ثُمَامَةُ بْنُ أُثَالٍ، فَرَبَطُوهُ بِسَارِيَةٍ

ilāha illallāh wa anna Muḥammad-ar-Rasūl-ullāh” [none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh and Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allāh] (i.e., he embraced Islām).”

مِنْ سَوَارِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «أَطْلِقُوا ثِمَامَةَ» فَاَنْطَلَقَ إِلَى نَحْلِ قَرِيبٍ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ فَاغْتَسَلَ، ثُمَّ دَخَلَ الْمَسْجِدَ فَقَالَ: أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ. [انظر: ٤٦٩، ٢٤٢٢، ٢٤٢٣، ٤٣٧٢]

(77) CHAPTER. To pitch a tent in the mosque for patients, etc.

(٧٧) بَابُ الْخِيْمَةِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ لِلْمَرْضَى وَغَيْرِهِمْ

463. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: On the day of *Al-Khandaq* (battle of the Trench), the medial arm artery or vein of Sa’d (bin Mu’adh) was injured and the Prophet ﷺ pitched a tent in the mosque to look after him. There was another tent for Banī Ghifār in the mosque and the blood started flowing from Sa’d’s tent to the tent of Banī Ghifār. They shouted, “O occupants of the tent! What is coming from you to us?” They found that Sa’d’s wound was bleeding profusely and Sa’d died in his tent.

٤٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَّا بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: أَصِيبَ سَعْدٌ يَوْمَ الْخَنْدَقِ فِي الْأُكْحَلِ، فَضَرَبَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ خِيَمَةً فِي الْمَسْجِدِ لِيَعُوْدَهُ مِنْ قَرِيبٍ، فَلَمْ يَزُغْهُمْ - وَفِي الْمَسْجِدِ خِيَمَةٌ مِنْ بَنِي غِفَارٍ - إِلَّا الدَّمُ يَسِيلُ إِلَيْهِمْ، فَقَالُوا: يَا أَهْلَ الْخِيَمَةِ! مَا هَذَا الَّذِي يَأْتِينَا مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ؟ فَإِذَا سَعْدٌ يَغْدُو جُرْحُهُ دَمًا، فَمَاتَ فِيهَا. [انظر: ٢٨١٣، ٣٩٠١، ٤١١٧، ٤١٢٢]

(78) CHAPTER. To take the camel inside the mosque if necessary.

(٧٨) بَابُ إِدْخَالِ الْبَعِيرِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ لِلْعَلَّةِ،

And Ibn ‘Abbās said: The Prophet ﷺ performed the *Tawāf* while riding a camel.

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: طَافَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى بَعِيرٍ.

464. Narrated Umm Salama: I complained to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ that I was sick. He told me to perform the *Tawāf* behind the people while riding. So, I did so and Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ was offering *Ṣalāt*

٤٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنِ تَوْقَلٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ،

(prayer) beside the Ka'bah and reciting the *Sūrah* starting with "*Waṭ-ṭūr-wa-Kitābim-mastūr...*" [*Sūrat Aṭ-Tūr*, No.52]

عَنْ زَيْنَبِ بِنْتِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ قَالَتْ: شَكَّوْتُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنِّي أَشْتَكِي، قَالَ: «طُوفِي مِنْ وَرَاءِ النَّاسِ وَأَنْتِ رَاكِبَةٌ» فَطُفْتُ وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُصَلِّي إِلَى جَنْبِ الْبَيْتِ، يَقْرَأُ بِالطُّورِ وَكِتَابٍ مَسْطُورٍ. [انظر: ١٦١٩، ١٦٢٦، ١٦٣٣، ٤٨٥٣]

(79) CHAPTER.

(٧٩) بَابُ:

465. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Two of the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ departed from him on a dark night and were led by two lights like lamps (going in front of them from Allāh عزوجل as a miracle) lighting the way in front of them, and when they parted, each of them was accompanied by one of these lights till they reached their (respective) houses.

٤٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسٌ أَنَّ رَجُلَيْنِ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ خَرَجَا مِنْ عِنْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي لَيْلَةٍ مُظْلِمَةٍ، وَمَعَهُمَا مِثْلُ الْمِصْبَاحَيْنِ يُضِيئَانِ بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمَا، فَلَمَّا افْتَرَقَا صَارَ مَعَ كُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا وَاحِدٌ، حَتَّى أَتَى أَهْلُهُ. [انظر: ٣٦٣٩، ٣٨٠٥]

(80) CHAPTER. *Al-Khawḍḥah* (a small door) and a path in the mosque.

(٨٠) بَابُ الْحَوْضَةِ وَالْمَمَرِّ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

466. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ addressed the people and said, "Allāh gave a choice to one of (His) slaves either to choose this world or what is with Him in the Hereafter. He chose the latter." Abū Bakr wept. I said to myself, "Why is this *Shaykh* weeping, if Allāh gave choice to one (of His) slaves either to choose this world or what is with Him in the Hereafter and he chose the latter?" And that slave was Allāh's Messenger ﷺ himself. Abū Bakr knew more than us. The Prophet ﷺ said, "O Abū Bakr! Don't weep." The Prophet ﷺ added: "Abū Bakr has favoured

٤٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سِنَانٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا فُلَيْحٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النَّضْرِ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ حُنَيْنٍ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: خَطَبَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ سُبْحَانَهُ خَيْرٌ عَبْدًا بَيْنَ الدُّنْيَا وَبَيْنَ مَا عِنْدَهُ، فَاخْتَارَ مَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ» فَبَكَى أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، فَقُلْتُ فِي نَفْسِي: مَا يُبْكِي هَذَا الشَّيْخَ؟ إِنْ يَكُنِ اللَّهُ خَيْرَ

me much with his property and company. If I were to take a *Khalīl*⁽¹⁾ from mankind, I would certainly have taken Abū Bakr, but the Islāmic brotherhood and friendship is sufficient. Close all the gates in the mosque except that of Abū Bakr."

عَبْدًا بَيْنَ الدُّنْيَا وَبَيْنَ مَا عِنْدَهُ، فَاخْتَارَ مَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ، فَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ هُوَ الْعَبْدُ، وَكَانَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ أَعْلَمَنَا، فَقَالَ: «يَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ! لَا تَبْكُ، إِنَّ أَمَّنَ النَّاسِ عَلَيَّ فِي صُحْبَتِهِ وَمَالِهِ أَبُو بَكْرٍ، وَلَوْ كُنْتُ مُتَّخِذًا خَلِيلًا مِنْ أُمَّتِي لَاتَّخَذْتُ أَبَا بَكْرٍ، وَلَكِنْ أَخُوهُ الْإِسْلَامَ وَمَوَدَّتُهُ، لَا يَتَّقِينَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ بَابٌ إِلَّا سُدَّ إِلَّا بَابُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ». [انظر: ٣٩٠٤، ٣٦٥٤]

467. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: “Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ in his fatal illness came out with a piece of cloth tied round his head and sat on the pulpit. After thanking and praising Allāh he said, “There is no one who had done more favour to me with his life and his property than Abū Bakr bin Abī Quhāfa. If I were to take a *Khalīl*, I would certainly have taken Abū Bakr but the Islāmic brotherhood is better. Close all the *Khawkhah* (small doors) in this mosque except that of Abū Bakr.”

٤٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْجُعْفِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَعْلَى بْنَ حَكِيمٍ، عَنْ عِكْرَمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي مَرَضِهِ الَّذِي مَاتَ فِيهِ عَاصِبًا رَأْسَهُ بِخِرْقَةٍ، فَقَعَدَ عَلَى الْمِئْبَرِ، فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ. ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّهُ لَيْسَ مِنَ النَّاسِ أَحَدٌ أَمَّنَ عَلَيَّ فِي نَفْسِهِ وَمَالِهِ مِنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ بِنِ أَبِي قُحَافَةَ، وَلَوْ كُنْتُ مُتَّخِذًا مِنَ النَّاسِ خَلِيلًا لَاتَّخَذْتُ أَبَا بَكْرٍ خَلِيلًا، وَلَكِنْ خَلَّةُ الْإِسْلَامِ أَفْضَلُ، سُدُّوا عَنِّي كُلَّ خَوْخَةٍ فِي هَذَا الْمَسْجِدِ غَيْرَ خَوْخَةِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ».

[انظر: ٣٦٥٦، ٣٦٥٧، ٦٧٣٨]

(81) CHAPTER. The doors and locks of the Ka’bah and the mosques.

(٨١) بَابُ الْأَبْوَابِ وَالْعَلَقِ لِلْكَعْبَةِ وَالْمَسَاجِدِ،

Narrated Ibn ‘Juraij: Ibn Abī Mulaika

قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: وَقَالَ لِي عَبْدُ

(1) (H.466) *Khalīl*: The one whose love is mixed with one’s heart and it is superior to a friend or beloved. The Prophet ﷺ had only one *Khalīl*, i.e., Allāh, but he had many friends.

said to me, "O 'Abdul Mālik! I wish that you had seen the mosque of Ibn 'Abbās and its doors."

468. Narrated Nāfi': Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا said, "The Prophet ﷺ arrived at Makkah and sent for 'Uthmān bin Ṭalḥa. He opened the gate of the Ka'bah and the Prophet ﷺ, Bilāl, Usāma bin Zaid and 'Uthmān bin Ṭalḥa entered the Ka'bah and then they closed its door (from inside). They stayed there for an hour, and then came out." Ibn 'Umar added, "I quickly went to Bilāl and asked him [whether the Prophet ﷺ had offered Ṣalāt (prayer)]. Bilāl replied, 'He offered Ṣalāt in it.' I asked, 'Where?' He replied, 'Between the two pillars.'" Ibn 'Umar added, "I forgot to ask how many Rak'ā he (the Prophet ﷺ) had prayed in the Ka'bah."

(82) CHAPTER. The entering of a pagan in the mosque.

469. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sent some horsemen to Najd and they brought a man called Ṭhumāma bin Uṭhāl from Banī Ḥanifa. They fastened him to one of the pillars of the mosque.

(83) CHAPTER. Raising the voice in the mosque.

470. Narrated As-Sā'ib bin Yazīd: I was standing in the mosque and somebody threw

الله ابن مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي ابْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ: يَا عَبْدَ الْمَلِكِ! لَوْ رَأَيْتَ مَسَاجِدَ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ وَأَبْوَابَهَا.

٤٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الثُّعْمَانِ وَفُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَدِمَ مَكَّةَ فَدَعَا عُثْمَانَ بْنَ طَلْحَةَ، فَفَتَحَ الْبَابَ، فَدَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَبِلَالٌ، وَأُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ، ثُمَّ أُغْلِقَ الْبَابُ، فَلَبِثَ فِيهِ سَاعَةً، ثُمَّ خَرَجُوا قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: فَبَدَرْتُ فَسَأَلْتُ بِلَالًا، فَقَالَ: صَلَّى فِيهِ، فَقُلْتُ: فِي أَيِّ؟ قَالَ: بَيْنَ الْأُسْطُوَانَتَيْنِ، قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: فَذَهَبَ عَلَيَّ أَنْ أَسْأَلَهُ كَمْ صَلَّى. [راجع: ٣٩٧]

(٨٢) بَابُ دُخُولِ الْمُشْرِكِ الْمَسْجِدِ

٤٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا فُتَيْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ خَيْلًا قَبْلَ نَجْدٍ، فَجَاءَتْ بِرَجُلٍ مِنْ بَنِي حَنِيفَةَ، يُقَالُ لَهُ: ثُمَامَةُ بْنُ أُثَالٍ، فَرَبَطُوهُ بِسَارِيَةٍ مِنْ سَوَارِي الْمَسْجِدِ. [راجع: ٤٦٢]

(٨٣) بَابُ رَفْعِ الصَّوْتِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

٤٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ

a gravel at me. I looked and found that he was 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. He said to me, "Fetch those two men to me." When I did, he said to them, "Who are you? (Or) where do you come from?" They replied, "We are from Ṭā'if." 'Umar said, "Were you from this city (Al-Madīna) I would have punished you for raising your voices in the mosque of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ."

471. Narrated Ka'b bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: During the life-time of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ I asked Ibn Abī Ḥadrad in the mosque to pay the debts which he owed to me, and our voices grew so loud that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ heard them while he was in his house. So he came to us after raising the curtain of his room. The Prophet ﷺ said, "O Ka'b bin Mālik!" I replied, "Labbaik, O Allāh's Messenger." He gestured with his hand to me to reduce the debt to half. I said, "O Allāh's Messenger, I have done it." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said (to Ibn Ḥadrad), "Get up and pay it."

(84) CHAPTER. The religious gatherings in circles and sitting in the mosque.

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْجَعْفَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي يَزِيدُ بْنُ خُصَيْفَةَ، عَنِ السَّائِبِ بْنِ يَزِيدٍ قَالَ: كُنْتُ قَائِمًا فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَحَصَّبَنِي رَجُلٌ، فَظَنَرْتُ فَإِذَا عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ، فَقَالَ: أَذْهَبَ فَأَتِنِي بِهِذَيْنِ، فَجِئْتُهُ بِهِمَا، فَقَالَ: مَنْ أَنْتُمْ؟ أَوْ مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتُمَا؟ قَالَا: مِنْ أَهْلِ الطَّائِفِ، قَالَ: لَوْ كُنْتُمَا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْبَلَدِ لَأَوْجَعْتُكُمَا، تَرْفَعَانِ أَصْوَاتَكُمَا فِي مَسْجِدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

٤٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُوسُفُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ كَعْبٍ بْنُ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ كَعْبَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ تَقَاضَى ابْنُ أَبِي حَذَرٍ دَيْنًا كَانَ لَهُ عَلَيْهِ، فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَارْتَفَعَتْ أَصْوَاتُهُمَا حَتَّى سَمِعَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ فِي بَيْتِهِ، فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْهِمَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَتَّى كَشَفَ سَجْفَ حُجْرَتِهِ، وَنَادَى «كَعْبُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ!» قَالَ: لَيْتَكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَأَشَارَ بِيَدِهِ أَنْ ضَعِ الشُّطْرَ مِنْ دَيْنِكَ، قَالَ كَعْبٌ: قَدْ فَعَلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «قُمْ فَأَقْضِهِ». [راجع: ٤٥٧]

(٨٤) بَابُ الْحَلْتِ وَالْجُلُوسِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

472. Narrated Nāfi': Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا said, "While the Prophet ﷺ was on the pulpit, a man asked him how to offer the night Ṣalāt (prayers). He replied, 'Pray two Rak'ā at a time and then two and then two and so on, and if you are afraid of the dawn (the approach of the time of the Fajr prayer) pray one Rak'ā and that will be the Witr for all the Rak'ā which you have offered.'" Ibn 'Umar said, "Make an end of your (Tahajjud) night Ṣalāt with an odd Rak'ā, for the Prophet ﷺ ordered it to be so."

473. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: A man came to the Prophet ﷺ while he was delivering a religious talk and asked him how to offer the night Ṣalāt (prayers). The Prophet ﷺ replied, 'Pray two Rak'ā at a time and then two and then two and so on and if you are afraid of dawn (the approach of the time of the Fajr prayer) pray one Rak'ā and that will be the Witr for all the Rak'ā which you have prayed.'" Narrated 'Ubaidullāh bin 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar: A man called the Prophet ﷺ while he was in the mosque.

474. Narrated Abū Wāqid Al-Laiṭhi رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: While Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was sitting in the mosque (with some people) three men came, two of them came in front of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and the third one went away. One of them found a place in the circle and sat there while the second man sat behind the gathering, and the third one went away. When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ finished his preaching, he said, "Shall I tell you about these three persons? One of them betook

٤٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَشْرُ بْنُ الْمُفَضَّلِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: سَأَلَ رَجُلٌ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ: مَا تَرَى فِي صَلَاةِ اللَّيْلِ؟ قَالَ: «مَثْنَى مَثْنَى، فَإِذَا خَشِيَ الصُّبْحَ صَلَّى وَاحِدَةً، فَأَوْتَرَتْ لَهُ مَا صَلَّى» وَإِنَّهُ كَانَ يَقُولُ: «اجْعَلُوا آخِرَ صَلَاتِكُمْ بِاللَّيْلِ وَتَرَاءُ، فَإِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَمَرَ بِهِ. [انظر: ٤٧٣، ٩٩٠، ٩٩٣، ٥٩٥، ١١٣٧]

٤٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الثَّعْمَانِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَجُلًا جَاءَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ يَخْطُبُ فَقَالَ: كَيْفَ صَلَاةُ اللَّيْلِ؟ قَالَ: «مَثْنَى مَثْنَى، فَإِذَا خَشِيَ الصُّبْحَ فَأَوْتَرِ بِوَاحِدَةٍ، تُوتِرُ مَا قَدْ صَلَّيْتَ».

قَالَ الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ حَدَّثَهُمْ أَنَّ رَجُلًا نَادَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ. [راجع: ٤٧٢]

٤٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ أَنَّ أَبَا مُرَّةَ مَوْلَى عَقِيلِ ابْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ، أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ أَبِي وَاقِدٍ اللَّيْثِيِّ قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ فَأَقْبَلَ ثَلَاثَةُ نَفَرٍ، فَأَقْبَلَ اثْنَانِ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَذَهَبَ

himself to Allāh and so Allāh accepted him and accommodated him; the second felt shy before Allāh so Allāh did the same for him and sheltered him in His Mercy (and did not punish him), while the third turned his face from Allāh, and went away, so Allāh turned His Face from him likewise.”

وَاحِدٌ. فَأَمَّا أَحَدُهُمَا فَرَأَى فُرْجَةَ فَجَلَسَ، وَأَمَّا الْآخَرُ فَجَلَسَ خَلْفَهُمْ، وَأَمَّا الْآخَرُ فَادْبَرَ ذَاهِبًا فَلَمَّا فَرَغَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَلَا أُخْبِرُكُمْ عَنِ الثَّلَاثَةِ؟ أَمَّا أَحَدُهُمْ فَأَوَى إِلَى اللَّهِ فَأَوَاهُ اللَّهُ، وَأَمَّا الْآخَرُ فَاسْتَحْيَا فَاسْتَحْيَا اللَّهُ مِنْهُ، وَأَمَّا الْآخَرُ فَأَعْرَضَ فَأَعْرَضَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ». [راجع: ٦٦]

(85) CHAPTER. To lie flat (on the back) in the mosque.

475. Narrated ‘Abbād bin Tamīm that his uncle said, “I saw Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ lying flat (on his back) in the mosque putting one of his legs over the other.” Narrated Sa’id bin Al-Musaiyab that ‘Umar and ‘Uthmān used to do the same.

(٨٥) بَابُ الاسْتِلقاءِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
٤٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ أَنَّهُ رَأَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ مُسْتَلْقِيًا فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، وَاضِعًا إِحْدَى رِجْلَيْهِ عَلَى الْأُخْرَى. وَعَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ قَالَ: كَانَ عُمَرُ وَعُثْمَانُ يَفْعَلَانِ ذَلِكَ. [انظر: ٥٩٦٩، ٦٢٨٧]

(86) CHAPTER. (If) a mosque (is built) on a road, it should not be a cause of harm for the people.

476. Narrated ‘Āishah رضي الله عنها, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: I had seen my parents following Islām since I attained the age of puberty. Not a day passed but the Prophet ﷺ visited us, both in the mornings and evenings. My father Abū Bakr thought of building a mosque in the courtyard of his house and he did so. He used to offer prayers and recite the Qur’ān in it. The pagan women and their children used to stand by him and look at him with surprise. Abū Bakr was a soft-hearted person and could not help

(٨٦) بَابُ الْمَسْجِدِ يَكُونُ فِي الطَّرِيقِ مِنْ غَيْرِ ضَرَرٍ بِالنَّاسِ، وَبِهِ قَالَ الْحَسَنُ وَأَيُّوبُ وَمَالِكٌ.
٤٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: لَمْ أَغْقِلْ أَبَوَيَّ إِلَّا وَهُمَا يَدِينَانِ الدِّينَ، وَلَمْ يَمُرَّ عَلَيْنَا يَوْمٌ إِلَّا يَأْتِينَا فِيهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ طَرَفِي النَّهَارِ بُكْرَةً وَعَشِيَّةً، ثُمَّ بَدَأَ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ فَايْتَنَى

weeping while reciting the Qur'ān. The chiefs of the Quraish pagans became afraid of that (i.e. that their children and women might be affected by the recitation of the Qur'ān).

مَسْجِدًا بِنَاءَ دَارِهِ، فَكَانَ يُصَلِّي فِيهِ وَيَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ فَيَقِفُ عَلَيْهِ نِسَاءَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ وَأَبْنَاؤُهُمْ يَعْجَبُونَ مِنْهُ وَيَنْظُرُونَ إِلَيْهِ. وَكَانَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَجُلًا بَكَّاءَ لَا يَمْلِكُ عَيْنِيهِ إِذَا قَرَأَ الْقُرْآنَ، فَأَفْرَعَ ذَلِكَ أَشْرَافَ قُرَيْشٍ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ. [انظر: ٢١٣٨، ٢٢٦٣، ٢٢٦٤، ٤٠٩٣، ٥٨٠٧، ٢٢٩٧، ٣٩٠٥]

[٦٠٧٩]

(87) CHAPTER. To offer Aṣ-Ṣalāt (the prayers) in a mosque situated in a market.

(٨٧) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ فِي مَسْجِدِ السُّوقِ

Ibn 'Aūn offered prayers in a mosque situated in a house and the gate used to be closed while they were inside.

وَصَلَّى ابْنُ عَوْنٍ فِي مَسْجِدٍ فِي دَارٍ يُغْلَقُ عَلَيْهِمُ الْبَابُ.

477. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The Ṣalāt (prayer) offered in congregation is twenty-five times more superior (in reward) to the Ṣalāt offered alone in one's house or in a business centre, because if one performs ablution and does it perfectly, and then proceeds to the mosque with the sole intention of offering Aṣ-Ṣalāt, then for each step which he takes towards the mosque, Allāh upgrades him a degree in reward and crosses out (forgives) one sin (at each step) till he enters the mosque. When he enters the mosque he is considered in Ṣalāt as long as he is waiting for the Ṣalāt and the angels keep on asking for Allāh's Forgiveness for him and they keep on saying: 'O Allāh! Be Merciful to him, O Allāh! Forgive him', as long as he keeps on sitting at his praying place and does not pass wind." (See Ḥadīth No.647).

٤٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «صَلَاةُ الْجَمِيعِ تَزِيدُ عَلَى صَلَاتِهِ فِي بَيْتِهِ وَصَلَاتِهِ فِي سُوقِهِ خَمْسًا وَعِشْرِينَ دَرَجَةً، فَإِنْ أَحَدَكُمُ إِذَا تَوَضَّأَ فَأَحْسَنَ وَأَتَى الْمَسْجِدَ لَا يُرِيدُ إِلَّا الصَّلَاةَ لَمْ يَحْطُ خَطْوَةً إِلَّا رَفَعَهُ اللَّهُ بِهَا دَرَجَةً وَحَطَّ عَنْهُ خَطِيئَةً حَتَّى يَدْخُلَ الْمَسْجِدَ. وَإِذَا دَخَلَ الْمَسْجِدَ كَانَ فِي صَلَاةٍ مَا كَانَتْ تَحْسِبُهُ وَتُصَلِّي عَلَيْهِ الْمَلَائِكَةُ مَا دَامَ فِي مَجْلِسِهِ الَّذِي فِيهِ: اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَهُ، اللَّهُمَّ ارْحَمْهُ مَا لَمْ يُؤْذِ يُحْدِثْ».

[راجع: ١٧٦]

(88) CHAPTER. To clasp one's hands by interlocking the fingers in the mosque or outside the mosque.

478, 479. Narrated Ibn 'Umar or Ibn 'Amr رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ clasped his hands, by interlacing his fingers.

480. Narrated 'Abdullāh that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "O 'Abdullāh bin 'Amr! What will be your condition when you will be left with the sediments of (worst) people?" (They will be in conflict with each other).

481. Narrated Abū Mūsā رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "A faithful believer to a faithful believer is like the bricks of a wall, reinforcing each other." While (saying that) the Prophet ﷺ clasped his hands by interlocking his fingers.

482. Narrated Ibn Sīrīn: Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه said, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ led us in one of the two *'Ishā'* prayers (Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه named that prayer but I forgot it)." Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه added, "He offered two *Rak'ā* and then finished the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) with *Taslīm*. He stood up near a piece of wood lying across the mosque and leaned on it in such a way as if he was angry.

(٨٨) بَابُ تَشْبِيكِ الْأَصَابِعِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ وَغَيْرِهِ

٤٧٨ و ٤٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا حَامِدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ، عَنْ يَشْرِ قَال: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَاقِدٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ - أَوْ ابْنِ عُمَرُو - وَقَالَ شَبَّكَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَصَابِعَهُ. [انظر: ٤٨٠]

٤٨٠ - وَقَالَ عَاصِمٌ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمٌ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ سَمِعْتُ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ مِنْ أَبِي فَلَمْ أَحْفَظْهُ، فَقَوْمُهُ لِي وَاقِدٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرُو، كَيْفَ بِكَ إِذَا بَقِيَتْ فِي حُنَالَةٍ مِنَ النَّاسِ... بِهَذَا. [راجع: ٤٧٩]

٤٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا خَلَادُ بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الْمُؤْمِنَ لِلْمُؤْمِنِ كَالْبُنْيَانِ يَشُدُّ بَعْضُهُ بَعْضًا» وَشَبَّكَ ﷺ أَصَابِعَهُ. [انظر: ٢٤٤٦، ٦٠٢٦]

٤٨٢ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ شُمَيْلٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: صَلَّى بِنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِحْدَى صَلَاتَي الْعِشِيِّ، - قَالَ ابْنُ سِيرِينَ: قَدْ سَمَّاهَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ، وَلَكِنْ

Then he put his right hand over the left and clasped his hands by interlocking his fingers and then put his right cheek on the back of his left hand. The people who were in haste left the mosque through its gates. They wondered whether *Aş-Şalāt* (the prayer) was reduced. And amongst them were Abū Bakr and 'Umar, but they hesitated to ask the Prophet ﷺ. A long-handed man called *Dhul-Yadain* asked the Prophet ﷺ, 'O Allāh's Messenger! Have you forgotten or has *Aş-Şalāt* been reduced?' The Prophet ﷺ replied, 'I have neither forgotten nor has the *Şalāt* been reduced.' The Prophet ﷺ added, 'Is what *Dhul-Yadain* has said true?' They (the people) said, 'Yes, it is true.'

The Prophet ﷺ stood up again and led the *Şalāt*, completing the remaining *Şalāt*, forgotten by him, and performed *Taslīm*, and then said *Allāhu Akbar*. And then he did a prostration as he used to prostrate or longer than that. He then raised his head saying *Allāhu Akbar*; he then again said *Allāhu Akbar*, and prostrated (a second time) as he used to prostrate or longer than that. Then he raised his head and said *Allāhu Akbar*.” [The subnarrator added, “I think that they asked (Ibn Sirīn) whether the Prophet ﷺ completed the prayer with *Taslīm*. He replied, “I heard that ‘Imrān bin Ḥusain had said, ‘Then he (the Prophet ﷺ) did *Taslīm*.’”]

(89) CHAPTER. The mosques which are on the way to Al-Madīna and the places where the Prophet ﷺ had offered *Şalāt* (prayers).

483. Narrated Fuḍāil bin Sulaimān رضي الله عنه: Mūsā bin 'Uqba said, “I saw Salīm bin 'Abdullāh looking for some places on the way and offered *Şalāt* (prayers) there. He narrated that his father used to offer *Şalāt*

نَسِيتُ أَنَا - قَالَ: فَصَلَّى بِنَا رَكَعَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ، فَقَامَ إِلَى خَشَبَةٍ مَعْرُوضَةٍ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَاتَّكَأَ عَلَيْهَا كَأَنَّهُ غَضْبَانٌ، وَوَضَعَ يَدَهُ الْيُمْنَى عَلَى الْيُسْرَى، وَشَبَّكَ بَيْنَ أَصَابِعِهِ، وَوَضَعَ خَدَّهُ الْأَيْمَنَ عَلَى ظَهْرِ كَفِّهِ الْيُسْرَى، وَخَرَجَتْ السَّرْعَانُ مِنْ أَبْوَابِ الْمَسْجِدِ فَقَالُوا: أَقْصُرْتَ الصَّلَاةَ؟ وَفِي الْقَوْمِ أَبُو بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرُ فَهَابَا أَنْ يَكَلِّمَاهُ، وَفِي الْقَوْمِ رَجُلٌ فِي يَدَيْهِ طَوْلٌ يُقَالُ لَهُ ذُو الْيَدَيْنِ، قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَنْسِيتَ أَمْ قَصُرْتَ الصَّلَاةَ؟ قَالَ: «لَمْ أَنْسَ وَلَمْ تُقْصِرْ». فَقَالَ: «أَكْمَا يَقُولُ ذُو الْيَدَيْنِ؟» فَقَالُوا: نَعَمْ، فَتَقَدَّمَ فَصَلَّى مَا تَرَكَ، ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ ثُمَّ كَبَّرَ وَسَجَدَ مِثْلَ سُجُودِهِ أَوْ أَطْوَلَ، ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ وَكَبَّرَ، ثُمَّ كَبَّرَ وَسَجَدَ مِثْلَ سُجُودِهِ أَوْ أَطْوَلَ، ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ وَكَبَّرَ، فَرُبَّمَا سَأَلُوهُ: ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ؟ فَيَقُولُ: نُبِّئْتُ أَنَّ عِمْرَانَ بْنَ حُصَيْنٍ قَالَ: ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ. [انظر: ٧١٤، ٧١٥، ١٢٢٧، ١٢٢٩، ٦٠٥١، ٧٢٥٠]

(٨٩) بَابُ الْمَسَاجِدِ الَّتِي عَلَى طُرُقِ الْمَدِينَةِ، وَالْمَوَاضِعِ الَّتِي صَلَّى فِيهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ

٤٨٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا فَضِيلُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عُبَيْةٍ

there, and had seen the Prophet ﷺ offering Ṣalāt at those very places.”

Narrated Nāfi' on the authority of Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما, who said, “I used to offer Ṣalāt at those places.” Mūsa the narrator added, “I asked Salīm on which he said, ‘I agree with Nāfi' concerning those places, except the mosque situated at the place called Sharaf Ar-Rawḥā.’”

قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ سَالِمَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَتَحَرَّى أَمَاكِنَ مِنَ الطَّرِيقِ، فَيُصَلِّي فِيهَا، وَيَحَدِّثُ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ كَانَ يُصَلِّي فِيهَا، وَأَنَّهُ رَأَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يُصَلِّي فِي تِلْكَ الْأُمْكِنَةِ،

وَحَدَّثَنِي نَافِعٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا - أَنَّهُ كَانَ يُصَلِّي فِي تِلْكَ الْأُمْكِنَةِ، وَسَأَلْتُ سَالِمًا فَلَا أَعْلَمُهُ إِلَّا وَافَقَ نَافِعًا فِي الْأُمْكِنَةِ كُلِّهَا إِلَّا أَنَّهُمَا اخْتَلَفَا فِي مَسْجِدٍ بِشَرْفِ الرَّوْحَاءِ. [انظر: ١٥٣٥،

[٧٣٤٥، ٢٣٣٦]

484. These *Aḥadith* Nos. 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 492 narrated by Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما is about the various places on the way from Al-Madīna to Makkah where the Prophet ﷺ offered Ṣalāt (prayers) and their locations. It is not possible to translate.

٤٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ عِيَاضٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَنْزِلُ بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ حِينَ يَعْتَمِرُ وَفِي حَاجَّتِهِ حِينَ حَجَّ تَحْتَ سَمَرَةٍ فِي مَوْضِعِ الْمَسْجِدِ الَّذِي بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ، وَكَانَ إِذَا رَجَعَ مِنْ غَزْوٍ كَانَ فِي تِلْكَ الطَّرِيقِ، أَوْ فِي حَاجٍّ أَوْ عُمْرَةٍ هَبَطَ مِنْ بَطْنِ وَادٍ، فَإِذَا ظَهَرَ مِنْ بَطْنِ وَادٍ، أُنَاخَ بِالْبُطْحَاءِ الَّتِي عَلَى شَفِيرِ الْوَادِي الشَّرْقِيَّةِ فَعَرَسَ ثُمَّ حَتَّى يُضْبِحَ، لَيْسَ عِنْدَ الْمَسْجِدِ الَّذِي بِحِجَارَةٍ وَلَا عَلَى الْأَكْمَةِ الَّتِي عَلَيْهَا الْمَسْجِدُ، كَانَ ثُمَّ خَلِيجٌ يُصَلِّي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ عِنْدَهُ، فِي بَطْنِهِ كُنْتُ كَانَ رَسُولُ

اللَّهُ ﷺ ثُمَّ يُصَلِّي، فَدَحَا فِيهِ السَّيْلُ
بِالْبَطْحَاءِ حَتَّى دَفَنَ ذَلِكَ الْمَكَانَ
الَّذِي كَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يُصَلِّي فِيهِ. [انظر:

[١٧٩٩، ١٥٣٣، ١٥٣٢]

485. See *Hadīth* No.484.

٤٨٥ - وَأَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ حَدَّثَهُ
أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ صَلَّى حَيْثُ الْمَسْجِدُ
الصَّغِيرُ الَّذِي دُونَ الْمَسْجِدِ الَّذِي
يَشْرَفُ الرُّوحَاءُ، وَقَدْ كَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
يَعْلَمُ الْمَكَانَ الَّذِي كَانَ صَلَّى فِيهِ النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ يَقُولُ: ثُمَّ عَنْ يَمِينِكَ حِينَ تَقُومُ
فِي الْمَسْجِدِ تُصَلِّي، وَذَلِكَ الْمَسْجِدُ
عَلَى حَافَةِ الطَّرِيقِ الْيُمْنَى وَأَنْتَ ذَاهِبٌ
إِلَى مَكَّةَ، بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَكْبَرِ
رَمِيَّةٌ بِحَجَرٍ أَوْ نَحْوِ ذَلِكَ.

486. See *Hadīth* No.484.

٤٨٦ - وَأَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ يُصَلِّي
إِلَى الْعِرْقِ الَّذِي عِنْدَ مُنْصَرَفِ
الرُّوحَاءِ، وَذَلِكَ الْعِرْقُ انْتِهَاءُ طَرَفِهِ
عَلَى حَافَةِ الطَّرِيقِ دُونَ الْمَسْجِدِ الَّذِي
بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْمُنْصَرَفِ وَأَنْتَ ذَاهِبٌ إِلَى
مَكَّةَ، وَقَدْ ابْتَنَيْتَنِي ثُمَّ مَسْجِدٌ فَلَمْ يَكُنْ
عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يُصَلِّي فِي ذَلِكَ الْمَسْجِدِ كَانَ
يَتْرُكُهُ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ وَوَرَاءَهُ وَيُصَلِّي أَمَامَهُ
إِلَى الْعِرْقِ نَفْسِهِ، وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يَرُوحُ
مِنَ الرُّوحَاءِ فَلَا يُصَلِّي الظُّهْرَ حَتَّى
يَأْتِيَ ذَلِكَ الْمَكَانَ فَيُصَلِّي فِيهِ الظُّهْرَ،
وَإِذَا أَقْبَلَ مِنْ مَكَّةَ فَإِنَّ مَرَّ بِهِ قَبْلَ
الصُّبْحِ بِسَاعَةٍ أَوْ مِنْ آخِرِ السَّحَرِ
عَرَسَ حَتَّى يُصَلِّيَ بِهَا الصُّبْحَ.

487. See *Hadīth* No.484.

٤٨٧ - وَأَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَنْزِلُ تَحْتَ سَرْحَةٍ ضَخْمَةٍ دُونَ الرُّوَيْثَةِ عَنْ يَمِينِ الطَّرِيقِ وَوَجَاهِ الطَّرِيقِ فِي مَكَانٍ بَطَحَ سَهْلٍ حَتَّى يُفْضِيَ مِنْ أَكْمَةِ دُوَيْنَ بَرِيدِ الرُّوَيْثَةِ بِمِيلَيْنِ، وَقَدْ انْكَسَرَ أَغْلَاهَا فَأَثْنَى فِي جَوْفِهَا وَهِيَ قَائِمَةٌ عَلَى سَاقٍ وَفِي سَاقِهَا كُتُبٌ كَثِيرَةٌ.

488. See *Hadīth* No.484.

٤٨٨ - وَأَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ صَلَّى فِي طَرَفِ تَلْعَةٍ مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْعَرْجِ وَأَنْتَ ذَاهِبٌ إِلَى هَضْبَةٍ، عِنْدَ ذَلِكَ الْمَسْجِدِ قَبْرَانِ أَوْ ثَلَاثَةٍ، عَلَى الْقُبُورِ رَضَمٌ مِنْ حِجَارَةٍ عَنْ يَمِينِ الطَّرِيقِ عِنْدَ سَلِمَاتِ الطَّرِيقِ، بَيْنَ أُولَئِكَ السَّلِمَاتِ كَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يَرُوحُ مِنَ الْعَرْجِ بَعْدَ أَنْ تَمِيلَ الشَّمْسُ بِالْهَاجِرَةِ فَيُصَلِّي الظُّهَرَ فِي ذَلِكَ الْمَسْجِدِ.

489. See *Hadīth* No.484.

٤٨٩ - وَأَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَزَلَ عِنْدَ سَرَاحٍ عَنْ بَسَارِ الطَّرِيقِ فِي مَسِيلٍ دُونَ هَرَشَى، ذَلِكَ الْمَسِيلُ لَاصِقٌ بِكَرَاعِ هَرَشَى بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الطَّرِيقِ قَرِيبٌ مِنْ غُلُوَّةٍ، وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يُصَلِّي إِلَى سَرْحَةٍ هِيَ أَقْرَبُ السَّرْحَاتِ إِلَى الطَّرِيقِ وَهِيَ أَطْوَلُهُنَّ.

490. See *Hadīth* No.484.

٤٩٠ - وَأَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَنْزِلُ فِي

المَسِيلِ الَّذِي فِي أَدْنَى مَرِّ الظُّهْرَانِ
قَبْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ حِينَ يَهْبِطُ مِنَ
الصَّفَرَاوَاتِ يَنْزِلُ فِي بَطْنِ ذَلِكَ
المَسِيلِ عَنْ يَسَارِ الطَّرِيقِ وَأَنْتَ
ذَاهِبْ إِلَى مَكَّةَ، لَيْسَ بَيْنَ مَنْزِلِ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَبَيْنَ الطَّرِيقِ إِلَّا رَمِيَّةٌ
يَحْجَرُ.

491. Narrated Abdullah bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما "The Prophet ﷺ while approaching Makkah used to dismount at Dhi-Ṭuwa (near Makkah) and stay the night there till the morning and then perform the morning Ṣalāt (prayer). The Musalla (praying place) of Allāh's Messenger was over the big hillock and not at the mosque which was built later, but at a place lower than that, over the big hillock.

٤٩١ - وَأَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ
حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَنْزِلُ بِذِي
طُوًى وَيَبِيتُ حَتَّى يُضْبِحَ يُصَلِّي
الضُّبْحَ حِينَ يَفْدُمُ مَكَّةَ، وَمُصَلَّى
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ ذَلِكَ عَلَى أَكْمَةِ غَلِيطَةٍ
لَيْسَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ الَّذِي بُنِيَ ثُمَّ وَلَكِنْ
أَسْفَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ عَلَى أَكْمَةِ غَلِيطَةٍ.

[انظر: ١٧٦٧، ١٧٦٩]

492. See Ḥadīth No.484.

٤٩٢ - وَأَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ
النَّبِيَّ ﷺ اسْتَقْبَلَ فُرْصَتِي الْجَبَلِ الَّذِي
بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْجَبَلِ الطَّوِيلِ نَحْوَ الْكَعْبَةِ،
فَجَعَلَ الْمَسْجِدَ الَّذِي بُنِيَ ثُمَّ يَسَارَ
الْمَسْجِدِ بِطَرْفِ الْأَكْمَةِ، وَمُصَلَّى النَّبِيِّ
ﷺ أَسْفَلَ مِنْهُ عَلَى الْأَكْمَةِ السَّوْدَاءِ
تَدْعُ مِنَ الْأَكْمَةِ عَشْرَةَ أَذْرُعٍ أَوْ
نَحْوَهَا، ثُمَّ تُصَلِّي مُسْتَقْبِلَ الْفُرْصَتَيْنِ
مِنَ الْجَبَلِ الَّذِي بَيْنَكَ وَبَيْنَ الْكَعْبَةِ.

(90) CHAPTER. The Sutra⁽¹⁾ of the Imām is also a Sutra for those who are behind him.

(٩٠) بَابُ سُتْرَةِ الْإِمَامِ سُتْرَةٌ مِنْ
خَلْفِهِ

(1) (Ch.90) Sutra : An object like a pillar, wall or stick, a spear etc., the height of which should not be less than a foot; and it should be in front of a person offering Ṣalāt (prayers) to act as a symbolic barrier between him and the others.

493. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Once I came riding a she-ass when I had just attained the age of puberty. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ was offering the prayer at Mina with no wall in front of him and I passed in front of some of the rows. There I dismounted and let my she-ass loose to graze and entered the row and nobody objected to me about it.

٤٩٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: أَقْبَلْتُ رَاكِبًا عَلَى جِمَارٍ أَتَانِ وَأَنَا يَوْمَئِذٍ قَدْ نَاهَزْتُ الْاِخْتِلَامَ وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُصَلِّي بِالنَّاسِ يَمْنَى إِلَى غَيْرِ جِدَارٍ، فَمَرَرْتُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْ بَعْضِ الصَّفِّ فَتَرَلْتُ فَأَرْسَلْتُ الْأَتَانَ تَرْتَعُ وَدَخَلْتُ فِي الصَّفِّ فَلَمْ يُنْكِرْ ذَلِكَ عَلَيَّ أَحَدٌ. [راجع: ٧٦]

494. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Whenever Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ came out on ‘Eid day he used to order that a *Harba* (a short spear) to be planted in front of him [as a *Sutra* for his *Ṣalāt* (prayer)] and then he used to offer *Ṣalāt* facing it with the people behind him; and he used to do the same while on a journey. After the Prophet ﷺ, this practice was adopted by the Muslim rulers (who followed his *Sunna* – legal ways)."

٤٩٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا خَرَجَ يَوْمَ الْعِيدِ أَمَرَ بِالْحَرْبَةِ فَتَوْضَعُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ، فَيُصَلِّي إِلَيْهَا وَالنَّاسُ وَرَاءَهُ، وَكَانَ يَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ فِي السَّفَرِ، فَمَنْ ثُمَّ اتَّخَذَهَا الْأُمَرَاءُ. [انظر: ٤٩٨، ٩٧٢،

[٩٧٣]

495. Narrated ‘Aūn bin Abī Juḥaifa: I heard my father saying, "The Prophet ﷺ led us and offered a two-*Rak‘a* *Zuḥr* prayer and then a two *Rak‘a* *‘Aṣr* prayer at Al-Baṭḥā’ with an ‘*Anaza* (planted) in front of him (as a *Sutra*) while women and donkeys were passing in front of him (beyond that ‘*Anaza*)."

٤٩٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَوْنِ بْنِ أَبِي جُحَيْفَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ صَلَّى بِهِمْ بِالْبَطْحَاءِ - وَبَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ عِزَّةٌ - الظُّهْرَ رُكْعَتَيْنِ، وَالْعَصْرَ رُكْعَتَيْنِ، يَمُرُّ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ الْمَرْأَةُ وَالْجِمَارُ.

[راجع: ١٨٧]

[See *Faṭḥ Al-Bāri*, Vol.2, page 120.]

(91) CHAPTER. What should be the distance between the person offering Ṣalāt (prayer) and the Sutra?

496. Narrated Sahl (bin Sa'd) رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The distance between the Muṣallā (praying place) of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and the wall was just sufficient for a sheep to pass through.

497. Narrated Salama رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: The distance between the wall of the mosque and the pulpit (by the side of which the Prophet ﷺ used to offer prayers) was hardly enough for a sheep to pass through.

(92) CHAPTER. To offer Aṣ-Ṣalāt (the prayer) using a Ḥarba (a short spear) (as a Sutra).

498. Narrated 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ used to get a Ḥarba planted in front of him (as a Sutra) and offer Aṣ-Ṣalāt (the prayer) behind it.

(93) CHAPTER. To offer Aṣ-Ṣalāt (the prayer) using an 'Anaza (a spear-headed stick) (as a Sutra).

499. Narrated 'Aūn bin Abī Juhaifa that he had heard his father saying, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ came to us at mid-day and water was brought for his ablution. He performed ablution and led us in Zuhr and 'Aṣr prayers with an 'Anaza planted in front of him (as a Sutra), while women and donkeys were passing beyond it."

(٩١) بَابُ: قَدْرُ كَيْفَ يَنْفِي أَنْ يَكُونَ بَيْنَ الْمُصَلِّيِ وَالسُّتْرَةِ؟

٤٩٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ زُرَّارَةَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ سَهْلِ قَالَ: كَانَ بَيْنَ مُصَلِّيٍّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَبَيْنَ الْجِدَارِ مَمَرٌ الشَّاةِ. [انظر: ٧٣٣٤]

٤٩٧ - حَدَّثَنَا الْمَكِّيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ جِدَارُ الْمَسْجِدِ عِنْدَ الْمِنْبَرِ مَا كَادَتْ الشَّاةُ تَجُوزُهَا.

(٩٢) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ إِلَى الْحَرَبَةِ

٤٩٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ عُيَيْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يُرَكِّزُ لَهُ الْحَرَبَةَ فَيُصَلِّي إِلَيْهَا. [راجع: ٤٩٤]

(٩٣) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ إِلَى الْعَنْزَةِ

٤٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَوْْنُ بْنُ أَبِي جُحَيْفَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي قَالَ: خَرَجَ عَلَيْنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالْهَاجِرَةِ فَأَتَيْتِ بَوْضُوءَ فَتَوَضَّأَ فَصَلَّى بِنَا الظُّهَرَ وَالْعَصْرَ، وَبَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ عَنْزَةٌ، وَالْمَرَأَةُ وَالْجِمَارُ يَمُرُّونَ مِنْ وَرَائِهَا.

[راجع: ١٨٧]

500. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Whenever the Prophet ﷺ went for answering the call of nature, I and another boy used to go after him with a staff, a stick or an 'Anaza and a tumbler of water and when he finished from answering the call of nature, we would hand over that tumbler of water to him.

(94) CHAPTER. *Sutra* (for the prayer) in Makkah and elsewhere.

501. Narrated Abū Juhaifa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ came out at mid-day and offered a two-Rak'ā Zuhr and 'Aṣr prayers at Al-Baṭḥā and an 'Anaza was planted in front of him (as a *Sutra*). He performed ablution and the people took the remaining water left after his ablution and rubbed their bodies with it.

(95) CHAPTER. To offer *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) facing a pillar.

'Umar said, "The people offering *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) have got more right to pray behind the pillars of the mosque than those who are talking." When 'Umar saw a person *Ṣalāt* (prayer) between two pillars, he brought him close to a pillar and told him to pray behind it.

502. Narrated Yazīd bin Abī 'Ubaid: I used to accompany Salama bin Al-Akwa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and he used to offer the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) behind the pillar which was near the place where the Qur'āns were kept. I said, "O Abū Muslim! I see you always seeking to offer *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayers) behind this pillar." He replied, "I saw Allāh's Messenger ﷺ always

٥٠٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ بْنُ بَزِيعٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شَادَانُ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ ابْنِ أَبِي مَيْمُونَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِذَا خَرَجَ لِحَاجَتِهِ تَبِعْتُهُ أَنَا وَغُلَامٌ، وَمَعَنَا عُكَّازَةٌ أَوْ عَصَا أَوْ عَنَزَةٌ وَمَعَنَا إِدَاوَةٌ، فَإِذَا فَرَغَ مِنْ حَاجَتِهِ نَاوَلْنَاهُ الْإِدَاوَةَ. [راجع: ١٥٠]

(٩٤) بَابُ السُّتْرَةِ بِمَكَّةَ وَغَيْرِهَا

٥٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ أَبِي جُحَيْفَةَ قَالَ: خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِالْهَاجِرَةِ فَصَلَّى بِالْبَطْحَاءِ الظُّهَرَ وَالْعَصَرَ رَكَعَتَيْنِ وَنَصَبَ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ عَنَزَةً وَتَوَضَّأَ، فَجَعَلَ النَّاسُ يَتَمَسَّحُونَ بِوَضُوئِهِ. [راجع: ١٨٧]

(٩٥) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ إِلَى الْأُسْطُوَانَةِ،

وَقَالَ عُمَرُ: الْمُصَلُّونَ أَحَقُّ بِالسَّوَارِي مِنَ الْمُتَحَدِّثِينَ إِلَيْهَا، وَرَأَى عُمَرَ رَجُلًا يُصَلِّي بَيْنَ أُسْطُوَانَتَيْنِ فَأَذَنَاهُ إِلَى سَارِيَةٍ، فَقَالَ: صَلِّ إِلَيْهَا.

٥٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا الْمَكِّيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ قَالَ: كُنْتُ آتِي مَعَ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ فَيُصَلِّي عِنْدَ الْأُسْطُوَانَةِ الَّتِي عِنْدَ الْمُضْحَفِ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَبَا مُسْلِمٍ! أَرَأَيْكَ تَتَحَرَّى الصَّلَاةَ عِنْدَ هَذِهِ

seeking to offer *Aş-Şalat* (the prayers) near that pillar."

503. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I saw the most famous people amongst the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ hurrying towards the pillars at the *Maghrib* prayer before the Prophet ﷺ came for the prayer.

(96) CHAPTER. To offer non-congregational *Aş-Şalāt* (the prayers) between the pillars.

504. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ entered the Ka'bah along with Usāma bin Zaid, 'Uthmān bin Ṭalḥa and Bilāl, and remained there for a long time. When they came out, I was the first man to enter the Ka'bah. I asked Bilāl, "Where did the Prophet ﷺ offered prayers?" Bilāl replied, "Between the two front pillars."

505. Narrated Nāfi': 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar said, "Allāh's Messenger entered the Ka'bah along with Usāma bin Zaid, Bilāl and 'Uthmān bin Ṭalḥa Al-Ḥajābī (i.e., the one who keeps the key of the gate of the Ka'bah and is considered as a servant of the Ka'bah), and closed the door and stayed there for some time. I asked Bilāl when he came out, 'What did the Prophet ﷺ do?' He replied, 'He offered *Şalāt* (prayer) with one pillar to his left and one to his right and three behind.' In those days the Ka'bah was supported by six pillars."

Mālik said: "There were two pillars on his

الْأُسْطُوَانَةِ؟ قَالَ: فَإِنِّي رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَتَحَرَّى الصَّلَاةَ عِنْدَهَا.

٥٠٣ - حَدَّثَنَا قَبِيصَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ عَامِرٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ كِبَارَ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يَبْتَذِرُونَ السَّوَارِيَ عِنْدَ الْمَغْرِبِ. وَزَادَ شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَمْرِو، عَنْ أَنَسٍ: حَتَّى يَخْرُجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ.

[انظر: ٦٢٥]

(٩٦) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ بَيْنَ السَّوَارِي فِي غَيْرِ جَمَاعَةٍ

٥٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا جُوَيْرِيَةُ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الْبَيْتَ وَأَسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ، وَبِلَالٌ فَأَطَالَ ثُمَّ خَرَجَ، كُنْتُ أَوَّلَ النَّاسِ دَخَلَ عَلَى أَثَرِهِ، فَسَأَلْتُ بِلَالَ: أَيْنَ صَلَّى؟ قَالَ: بَيْنَ الْعَمُودَيْنِ الْمُقَدَّمَيْنِ. [راجع: ٣٩٧]

٥٠٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ الْكَعْبَةَ وَأَسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ وَبِلَالٌ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ الْحَجَبِيُّ فَأَغْلَقَهَا عَلَيْهِ، وَمَكَثَ فِيهَا، فَسَأَلْتُ بِلَالَ: حِينَ خَرَجَ: مَا صَنَعَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: جَعَلَ عَمُودًا عَنْ يَسَارِهِ، وَعَمُودًا عَنْ يَمِينِهِ، وَثَلَاثَةَ أَعْمِدَةٍ

(the Prophet's) right side."

وَرَأَاهُ، وَكَانَ الْبَيْتُ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَلَى سَيْتَةٍ
أُغْمِدَتْ ثُمَّ صَلَّى. وَقَالَ إِسْمَاعِيلُ:
حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ وَقَالَ: عُمُوذَيْنِ عَنْ
يَمِينِهِ. [راجع: ٣٩٧]

(97) CHAPTER.

506. Narrated Nāfi': Whenever 'Abdullāh entered the Ka'bah, he used to go ahead leaving the door of the Ka'bah behind him. He would proceed on till the remaining distance between him and the opposite wall was about three cubits. Then he would offer prayer there where the Prophet ﷺ had offered *Ṣalāt* (prayers), as Bilāl informed me. Ibn 'Umar said, "It does not matter for any of us to offer prayers at any place inside the Ka'bah."

(٩٧) بَابُ :

٥٠٦ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو ضَمْرَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا
مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ
كَانَ إِذَا دَخَلَ الْكَعْبَةَ مَشَى قِبَلَ وَجْهِهِ
حِينَ يَدْخُلُ، وَجَعَلَ الْبَابَ قِبَلَ
ظَهْرِهِ، فَمَشَى حَتَّى يَكُونَ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ
الْجِدَارِ الَّذِي قِبَلَ وَجْهِهِ قَرِيبًا مِنْ
ثَلَاثِ أَذْرُعَ صَلَّى، يَتَوَخَّى الْمَكَانَ
الَّذِي أَخْبَرَهُ بِهِ بِلَالٌ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ
صَلَّى فِيهِ قَالَ: وَلَيْسَ عَلَى أَحَدٍ بِأَسْرَ
أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ فِي أَيِّ نَوَاجِي الْبَيْتِ شَاءَ.

[راجع: ٣٩٧]

(98) CHAPTER. To offer *Aş-Ṣalāt* (prayers) facing a *Rāhila* (mount) a camel, a tree or a camel-saddle (etc. as a *Sutra*).

(٩٨) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ إِلَى الرَّاحِلَةِ وَالْبَعِيرِ وَالشَّجَرِ وَالرَّحْلِ

507. Narrated Nāfi': Ibn 'Umar said, "The Prophet ﷺ used to make his she-camel sit across and he would offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) facing it (as a *Sutra*)." I asked, "What would the Prophet ﷺ do if the she-camel was provoked and moved?" He said, "He (ﷺ) would take its camel-saddle and put it in front of him and offer *Ṣalāt* facing its back part (as a *Sutra*)." And Ibn 'Umar used to do the same. (This indicated that one should not offer *Ṣalāt* except behind a *Sutra*).

٥٠٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ
الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ الْبَصْرِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا
مُعْتَمِرٌ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ
ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ كَانَ
يُعْرِضُ رَاحِلَتَهُ فَيُصَلِّي إِلَيْهَا. قُلْتُ:
أَفَرَأَيْتَ إِذَا هَبَّتِ الرِّكَابُ؟ قَالَ: كَانَ
يَأْخُذُ الرَّحْلَ فَيَعْدِلُهُ فَيُصَلِّي إِلَى
آخِرَتِهِ، أَوْ قَالَ مُؤَخَّرِهِ وَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَفْعَلُهُ. [راجع: ٤٣٠]

(99) CHAPTER. To offer Aṣ-Ṣalāt (the prayer) facing a bed.

508. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: Do you make us (women) equal to dogs and donkeys? While I used to lie in my bed, the Prophet ﷺ would come and offer Ṣalāt (prayer) facing the middle of the bed. I used to consider it not good to be in front of him in his Ṣalāt. So I used to slip away slowly and quietly from the foot of the bed till I got out of my blanket.

(100) CHAPTER. The person offering Ṣalāt (prayer) should repulse that person who tries to pass in front of him.

While sitting in *Taṣḥah-hud* [a specific sitting position adopted by a person during the Ṣalāt (prayer)] and while in the Ka'bah Ibn 'Umar repulsed a man (who tried to pass in front of him). He used to say, "Use force if that person refuses to retreat."

509. Narrated Abū Sālīh Aṣ-Ṣammān: I saw Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ offering Ṣalāt (prayer) on a Friday, behind something which acted as a *Sutra*. A young man from Banī Abī Mu'ait wanted to pass in front of him (between him and the *Sutra*), but Abū Sa'īd repulsed him with a push on his chest. Finding no alternative, he again tried to pass but Abū Sa'īd pushed him with a greater force. The young man abused Abū Sa'īd and went to Marwān and lodged a complaint against Abū Sa'īd. Abū Sa'īd followed the young man to Marwān who asked him, "O Abū Sa'īd! What has happened between you and the son of your brother?" Abū Sa'īd said to him, "I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, 'If anybody amongst you is offering Ṣalāt behind

(٩٩) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ إِلَى السَّرِيرِ

٥٠٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: أَعَدَلْتُمُونَا بِالْكَلْبِ وَالْجِمَارِ؟ لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُنِي مُضْطَجِعَةً عَلَى السَّرِيرِ فَيَجِيءُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَيَتَوَسَّطُ السَّرِيرَ فَيُصَلِّي فَأُكْرَهُ أَنْ أَسْنَحَهُ فَأَنْسَلُ مِنْ قِبَلِ رِجْلِي السَّرِيرِ حَتَّى أَنْسَلُ مِنْ لَحَافِي. [راجع: ٣٨٠]

(١٠٠) بَابُ: يَرُدُّ الْمُصَلِّي مَنْ مَرَّ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ،

وَرَدَّ ابْنُ عُمَرَ فِي التَّشَهُّدِ، وَفِي الْكَعْبَةِ وَقَالَ: إِنْ أَبَى إِلَّا أَنْ تُقَاتِلَهُ قَاتِلُهُ.

٥٠٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ أَنَّ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ ح وَحَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ الْمُغِيرَةِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدُ بْنُ هِلَالٍ الْعَدَوِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو صَالِحٍ السَّمَّانُ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ فِي يَوْمٍ جُمُعَةٍ يُصَلِّي إِلَى شَيْءٍ يَسْتُرُهُ مِنَ النَّاسِ، فَأَرَادَ شَابٌّ مِنْ بَنِي أَبِي مُعَيْطٍ أَنْ يَجْتَازَ بَيْنَ

something as a *Sutra* and somebody tries to pass in front of him (between him and the *Sutra*), then he should repulse him and if he refuses, he should use force against him for he is a Satan'."

يَدَيْهِ، فَدَفَعَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ فِي صَدْرِهِ فَتَنَظَرَ الشَّابُّ فَلَمْ يَجِدْ مَسَاغًا إِلَّا بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ، فَعَادَ لِيَجْتَازَ فَدَفَعَهُ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ أَشَدَّ مِنَ الْأُولَى فَقَالَ مِنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، ثُمَّ دَخَلَ عَلَى مَرْوَانَ فَشَكَا إِلَيْهِ مَا لَقِيَ مِنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، وَدَخَلَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ خَلْفَهُ عَلَى مَرْوَانَ. فَقَالَ: مَا لَكَ وَلَا بَنِي أَخِيكَ يَا أبا سَعِيدٍ؟ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِذَا صَلَّى أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَى شَيْءٍ يَسْتُرُهُ مِنَ النَّاسِ فَأَرَادَ أَحَدٌ أَنْ يَجْتَازَ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ، فَلْيَدْفَعْهُ فَإِنْ أَبَى فَلْيُقَاتِلْهُ فَإِنَّمَا هُوَ شَيْطَانٌ». [انظر: ٣٢٧٤]

(101) CHAPTER. The sin of a person who passes in front of a person offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer).

510. Narrated Busr bin Sa'id, that Zaid bin Khālīd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ sent him to Abī Juhaim to ask him what he had heard from Allāh's Messenger ﷺ about a person passing in front of another person who was offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer). Abū Juhaim replied, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'If the person who passes in front of another person in *Ṣalāt* knew the magnitude of his sin, he would prefer to wait for 40 (days, months or years) rather than to pass in front of him.'" Abū An-Naḍr said, "I do not remember exactly whether he said 40 days, months or years."

(١٠١) بَابُ إِنْهُمِ الْمَارُّ بَيْنَ يَدَيِ الْمُصَلِّي

٥١٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ مَوْلَى عُمَرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ أَنَّ زَيْدَ بْنَ خَالِدٍ أَرْسَلَهُ إِلَى أَبِي جُهَيْمٍ يَسْأَلُهُ: مَاذَا سَمِعَ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي الْمَارِّ بَيْنَ يَدَيِ الْمُصَلِّي، فَقَالَ أَبُو جُهَيْمٍ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَوْ يَعْلَمُ الْمَارُّ بَيْنَ يَدَيِ الْمُصَلِّي مَاذَا عَلَيْهِ لَكَانَ أَنْ يَقِفَ أَرْبَعِينَ خَيْرًا لَهُ مِنْ أَنْ يَمُرَّ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ». قَالَ أَبُو النَّضْرِ: لَا أَذْهَبُ قَالَ: أَرْبَعِينَ يَوْمًا أَوْ شَهْرًا أَوْ سَنَةً.

(102) CHAPTER. A man facing a man while offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) —

(١٠٢) بَابُ اسْتِقْبَالِ الرَّجُلِ الرَّجُلَ وَهُوَ يُصَلِّي،

'Uthmān disliked to face a praying person if it diverted his attention. Zaid bin Thābit said, "But if it does not have such an effect, a man does not cancel the Ṣalāt (prayers) of another man."

511. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: The things which annul Aṣ-Ṣalāt (the prayers) were mentioned before me. They said, "Prayer is annulled by a dog, a donkey and a woman (if they pass in front of the praying people)." I said, "You have made us (i.e., women) dogs. I saw the Prophet ﷺ offering Ṣalāt (prayers) while I used to lie in my bed between him and the Qiblah. Whenever I was in need of something, I would slip away, for I disliked to face him."

(103) CHAPTER. To offer Aṣ-Ṣalāt (the prayer) behind a sleeping person.

512. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ used to offer Ṣalāt (prayer) while I used to sleep across in his bed in front of him, and then, when he wanted to pray Witr, he would wake me up and I would pray Witr.

(104) CHAPTER. To offer Nawāfil (non-obligatory prayers) behind a sleeping woman.

وَكَرِهَ عُثْمَانُ أَنْ يُسْتَقْبَلَ الرَّجُلُ وَهُوَ يُصَلِّي، وَإِنَّمَا هَذَا إِذَا اشْتَغَلَ بِهِ، فَأَمَّا إِذَا لَمْ يَشْتَغَلْ فَقَدْ قَالَ زَيْدُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ: مَا بَالَيْتُ، إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ لَا يَقْطَعُ صَلَاةَ الرَّجُلِ.

٥١١ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ حَلِيلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّهَا ذَكَرَتْ عِنْدَهَا مَا يَقْطَعُ الصَّلَاةَ فَقَالُوا: يَقْطَعُهَا الْكَلْبُ وَالْجِمَارُ وَالْمَرْأَةُ. قَالَتْ: لَقَدْ جَعَلْتُمُونَا كِلَابًا، لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يُصَلِّي وَإِنِّي لَبَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْقُبْلَةِ وَأَنَا مُضْطَجِعَةٌ عَلَى السَّرِيرِ فَتَكُونُ لِي الْحَاجَّةُ وَأُحْزِرُهُ أَنْ أَسْتَقْبِلَهُ فَأَنْسَلُ أَنْسِلَالًا.

وَعَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ نَحْوَهُ. [راجع: ٣٨٢] (١٠٣) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ خَلْفَ النَّائِمِ

٥١٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُصَلِّي وَأَنَا رَاقِدَةٌ مُعْتَرِضَةٌ عَلَى فِرَاشِهِ، فَإِذَا أَرَادَ أَنْ يُوتِرَ أَقْطَعَنِي فَأَوْتَرْتُ. [راجع: ٣٨٢]

(١٠٤) بَابُ التَّطَوُّعِ خَلْفَ الْمَرْأَةِ

513. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: I used to sleep in front of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ with my legs opposite his *Qiblah* (facing him); and whenever he prostrated, he pushed my feet and I withdrew them and whenever he stood, I stretched them." 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا added, "In those days there were no lamps in the houses."

٥١٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ مَوْلَى عُمَرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: كُنْتُ أَنَامُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَرِجْلَايَ فِي قِبْلَتِهِ، فَإِذَا سَجَدَ غَمَزَنِي فَقَبَضْتُ رِجْلَيَّ فَإِذَا قَامَ بَسَطْتُهُمَا. قَالَتْ: وَالْبُيُوتُ يَوْمَئِذٍ لَيْسَ فِيهَا مَصَابِيحُ.

[راجع: ٥٨٢]

(105) CHAPTER. Whoever said: "Nothing annuls *Aş-Şalāt* (the prayer) (i.e. nothing of what others do, not the praying person himself)."

(١٠٥) بَابُ مَنْ قَالَ: لَا يَقْطَعُ الصَّلَاةَ شَيْءٌ

514. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The things which annul prayer were mentioned before me (and those were): a dog, a donkey and a woman. I said, "You have compared us (women) to donkeys and dogs. By Allāh! I saw the Prophet ﷺ offering prayers while I used to lie in (my) bed between him and the *Qiblah*. Whenever I was in need of something and, I disliked to sit and trouble the Prophet ﷺ, then, I would slip away by the side of his feet."

٥١٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَنْ الْأَسْوَدِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ. قَالَ الْأَعْمَشُ: وَحَدَّثَنِي مُسْلِمٌ عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، ذَكَرَ عِنْدَهَا مَا يَقْطَعُ الصَّلَاةَ الْكَلْبُ وَالْحِمَارُ وَالْمَرَأَةُ، فَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: شَبَّهْتُمُونَا بِالْحُمُرِ وَالْكِلابِ، وَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يُصَلِّي وَإِنِّي عَلَى السَّرِيرِ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْقِبْلَةِ مُضْطَجِعَةٌ فَتَبَدُّوْا لِي الْحَاجَةَ فَأَكْرَهُ أَنْ أَجْلِسَ فَأُوذِيَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَأَنْسَلْتُ مِنْ عِنْدِ رِجْلَيْهِ. [راجع: ٣٨٢]

515. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to get up at night and offer prayers while I

٥١٥ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ:

used to lie across between him and the *Qiblah* on his family's bed.

حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ أَخِي ابْنُ شِهَابٍ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ عَمَّهُ عَنِ الصَّلَاةِ: يَقْطَعُهَا شَيْءٌ؟ فَقَالَ: لَا يَقْطَعُهَا شَيْءٌ. أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: لَقَدْ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُومُ فَيُصَلِّي مِنَ اللَّيْلِ وَإِنِّي لَمُعْتَرِضَةٌ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْقِبْلَةِ عَلَى فِرَاشِ أَهْلِهِ.

[راجع: ٣٨٢]

(106) CHAPTER. If a small girl is carried on one's neck during *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer).

(١٠٦) بَابُ إِذَا حَمَلَ جَارِيَةً صَغِيرَةً عَلَى عُنُقِهِ فِي الصَّلَاةِ

516. Narrated Abū Qatāda Al-Anṣārī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) and he was carrying Umama the daughter of Zainab, the daughter of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and she was the daughter of 'Āṣ bin Rabī' bin 'Abd-Shams. When he prostrated, he put her down and when he stood, he carried her (on his neck).

٥١٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَامِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ سُلَيْمٍ الزُّرْقِيِّ عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يُصَلِّي وَهُوَ حَامِلٌ أُمَامَةَ بِنْتَ رَبِيعِ بْنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلَأَبِي الْعَاصِ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ شَمْسٍ، فَإِذَا سَجَدَ وَضَعَهَا وَإِذَا قَامَ حَمَلَهَا. [انظر: ٥٩٩٦]

(107) CHAPTER. To offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) facing a bed occupied by a menstruating woman.

(١٠٧) بَابُ إِذَا صَلَّى إِلَى فِرَاشٍ فِيهِ حَائِضٌ

517. Narrated Maimūna bint Al-Ḥārith رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: My bed was beside the *Muṣallā* (praying place) of the Prophet ﷺ and sometimes his garment fell on me while I used to lie in my bed.

٥١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ زُرَّارَةَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا هُثَيْمٌ، عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ شَدَادٍ بْنِ الْهَادِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرْتَنِي خَالَتِي مَيْمُونَةُ بِنْتُ الْحَارِثِ قَالَتْ: كَانَ فِرَاشِي حِيَالَ مُصَلِّي النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَرُبَّمَا وَقَعَ ثَوْبُهُ عَلَيَّ وَأَنَا عَلَى فِرَاشِي. [راجع: ٣٣٣]

518. Narrated Maimūna رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ used to offer prayers while I used to sleep beside him during my periods (menses) and in prostrations his garment used to touch me.

(108) CHAPTER. Is it permissible to touch or push one's wife in prostration, in order to prostrate properly?

519. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: It is not good that you people have made us (women) equal to dogs and donkeys. No doubt I saw Allāh's Messenger ﷺ offering prayers while I used to lie between him and the *Qiblah* and when he wanted to prostrate, he pushed my legs and I withdrew them.

(109) CHAPTER. A woman can remove troublesome or offensive things from a person in *Ṣalāt* (prayer).

520. Narrated 'Amr bin Maimūn: 'Abdullāh (bin Mas'ūd) said, "While Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) near the Ka'bah, there were some Quraish people sitting in a gathering. One of them said, 'Don't you see this *Murā'ey* (the one who does deeds just to show off)? Who amongst you can go and bring the dung, blood and the abdominal contents (intestines, etc.) of the slaughtered camels of the family of so-and-so and then wait till he prostrates and put that in between his

٥١٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الثُّعْمَانِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ بْنُ زِيَادٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الشَّيْبَانِيُّ سَلِيمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ شَدَادٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مَيْمُونَةَ تَقُولُ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُصَلِّي وَأَنَا إِلَى جَنْبِهِ نَائِمَةٌ فَإِذَا سَجَدَ أَصَابَتِي ثَوْبُهُ وَأَنَا حَائِضٌ. [راجع: ٣٣٣]

(١٠٨) بَابُ هَلْ يَغْمُرُ الرَّجُلُ امْرَأَتَهُ عِنْدَ السُّجُودِ لِكَيْ يَسْجُدَ؟

٥١٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْقَاسِمُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: بِسْمَا عَدَلْتُمُونَا بِالْكَلْبِ وَالْحِمَارِ، لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُنِي وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُصَلِّي وَأَنَا مُضْطَجِعَةٌ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْقِبْلَةِ فَإِذَا أَرَادَ أَنْ يَسْجُدَ غَمَرَ رِجْلِي فَقَبَضْتُهَا.

[راجع: ٣٨٢]

(١٠٩) بَابُ الْمَرْأَةِ تَطْرَحُ عَنِ الْمُصَلِّي شَيْئًا مِنَ الْأَذَى

٥٢٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ السُّوْرَمَارِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ عَنْ عَمْرُو بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَائِمٌ يُصَلِّي عِنْدَ الْكَعْبَةِ وَجُمُعٌ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ فِي مَجَالِسِهِمْ: إِذْ قَالَ قَائِلٌ مِنْهُمْ: أَلَا تَنْظُرُونَ إِلَى هَذَا الْمُرَائِي؟

shoulders?' The most wretched amongst them ('Uqba bin Abī Mu'ait) went (and brought them) and when Allāh's Messenger ﷺ prostrated, he put them between his shoulders. The Prophet ﷺ remained in prostration and they laughed so-much-so that they fell on each other. A passer-by went to Fātima (the daughter of the Prophet ﷺ), who was a young girl in those days. She came running and the Prophet ﷺ was still in prostration. She removed them (the abdominal contents of the camel) and cursed at the Quraish on their faces. When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ completed his prayer, he said, 'O Allāh! Destroy the (infidels of) Quraish.' He said so thrice and added, 'O Allāh! Destroy 'Amr bin Hishām, 'Utba bin Rabī'a, Shaiba bin Rabī'a, Al-Walid bin 'Utba, Umaiyya bin Kḥalaf, 'Uqba bin Abī Mu'ait and 'Umāra bin Al-Walid'."

'Abdullāh added, "By Allāh! I saw all of them dead in the battlefield on the Day of Badr, and they were dragged and thrown in the *Qalib* (a well) at Badr. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ then said, 'Allāh's Curse has descended upon the people of the *Qalib*'."

أَيُّكُمْ يَقُومُ إِلَى جَزُورِ آلِ فُلَانٍ فَيَعْمِدُ إِلَى قَرْنِهَا وَدَمِهَا وَسَلَاها فَيَجِيءُ بِهِ ثُمَّ يُمِهُلُهُ حَتَّى إِذَا سَجَدَ وَضَعَهُ بَيْنَ كَتِفَيْهِ؟ فَأُبْعَثَ أَشْقَاهُمْ، فَلَمَّا سَجَدَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَضَعَهُ بَيْنَ كَتِفَيْهِ وَتَبَتِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ سَاجِدًا فَضَحِكُوا حَتَّى مَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ إِلَى بَعْضٍ مِنَ الضَّحِكِ. فَانْطَلَقَ مُنْطَلِقٌ إِلَى فَاطِمَةَ وَهِيَ جُورِيَّةٌ فَأَقْبَلَتْ تَسْعَى وَتَبَتِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ سَاجِدًا حَتَّى أَلْقَتْهُ عَنْهُ، وَأَقْبَلَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ تَسْبُهُمْ، فَلَمَّا قَضَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الصَّلَاةَ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ عَلَيْكَ بِقُرَيْشٍ ثُمَّ سَمَى: «اللَّهُمَّ عَلَيْكَ بِعَمْرٍو بْنِ هِشَامٍ، وَعُتْبَةَ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ، وَشَيْبَةَ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ، وَالْوَلِيدَ بْنَ عُتْبَةَ، وَأُمَيَّةَ بْنَ خَلْفٍ، وَعُقْبَةَ بْنَ أَبِي مُعَيْطٍ وَعُمَارَةَ بْنَ الْوَلِيدِ». قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: فَوَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُهُمْ صَرَعى يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ، ثُمَّ سُجِبُوا إِلَى الْقَلِيبِ قَلِيبِ بَدْرٍ، ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَأَتَّبَعَ أَصْحَابُ الْقَلِيبِ لَعْنَةً». [راجع: ٢٤٠]