

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

١٥ - كتاب الاستسقاء

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

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

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

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

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

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

(١) **باب الاستسقاء، وُخْرُوجِ النَّبِيِّ**

ﷺ فِي الْاِسْتِسْقَاءِ

١٠٠٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ قَالَ:

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

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

[٦٣٤٣

(٢) **باب دُعَاءِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «اجْعَلْهَا**

سِنِينَ كَسَنِي يُوسُفَ»

١٠٠٦ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا

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

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

tribe of Aslam."

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

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

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

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

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

[راجع: ٧٩٧]

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

١٠٠٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي
شَيْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ
مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الضُّحَى، عَنْ
مَسْرُوقٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ فَقَالَ:
إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمَّا رَأَى مِنَ النَّاسِ
إِذْبَارًا قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ سَبْعًا كَسَبَعَ
يُوسُفَ» فَأَخَذَتْهُمْ سَنَةٌ حَصَّتْ كُلُّ
شَيْءٍ حَتَّى أَكَلْنَا الْجُلُودَ وَالْمَيْتَةَ
وَالْحَيْفَ، وَبَنَظَرُهُ أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ
فَيَرَى الدُّخَانَ مِنَ الْجُوعِ. فَأَنَاهُ أَبُو
سُفْيَانَ فَقَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ إِنَّكَ تَأْمُرُ
بِطَاعَةِ اللَّهِ وَبِصَلَةِ الرَّحِمِ، وَإِنَّ قَوْمَكَ
قَدْ هَلَكُوا، فَادْعُ اللَّهَ لَهُمْ. قَالَ اللَّهُ
تَعَالَى: ﴿فَارْتَقِبْ يَوْمَ تَأْتِي السَّمَاءُ
بِدُخَانٍ مُبِينٍ﴾ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿إِنَّا
كَاشَفْنَا الْعَذَابَ قَلِيلًا لِّئَلَّا يَعْلَمُونَ﴾ يَوْمَ
نَبِّشُ الْبَطْشَةَ الْكَبْرَى إِنَّا مُنْقِمُونَ﴾ [الدخان: ١٠ - ١٦] وَالْبَطْشَةُ الْكَبْرَى
يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ. فَقَدْ مَضَتْ الدُّخَانُ وَالْبَطْشَةُ
وَاللِّزَامُ وَآيَةُ الرُّومِ. [انظر: ١٠٢٠،
٤٦٩٣، ٤٧٦٧، ٤٧٧٤، ٤٨٠٩، ٤٨٢٠،
[٤٨٢١، ٤٨٢٢، ٤٨٢٣، ٤٨٢٤، ٤٨٢٥]

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

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

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

(٣) بَابُ سُؤَالِ النَّاسِ الْإِمَامَ
الْإِسْتِسْقَاءَ إِذَا قَحَطُوا

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

[انظر: ١٠٠٩]

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

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

And these were the words of Abū Ṭālib."

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

[راجع: ١٠٠٨]

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

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

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

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

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

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

(٤) بَابُ تَحْوِيلِ الرِّدَاءِ فِي
الاسْتِسْقَاءِ

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

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

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

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

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

(٥) بَابُ انْتِقَامِ الرَّبِّ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ مِنْ
خَلْقِهِ بِالْقَحْطِ إِذَا انْتَهَكْتَ مَحَارِمَهُ

(٦) بَابُ الاسْتِسْقَاءِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
الْجَامِعِ

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

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

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

[راجع: ٩٣٢]

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

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

(٧) بَابُ الْاِسْتِسْقَاءِ فِي خُطْبَةِ الْجُمُعَةِ غَيْرَ مُسْتَقْبِلِ الْقِبْلَةِ

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

previous Friday. Anas replied that he did not know.

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

[راجع: ٩٣٢]

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

(٨) بَابُ الْاِسْتِسْقَاءِ عَلَى الْمُبْرِ

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

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

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

(٩) بَابُ مَنْ اِكْتَفَى بِصَلَاةِ الْجُمُعَةِ فِي الْاِسْتِسْقَاءِ

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

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

Friday. The same person came again and said, "Houses have collapsed, roads are cut off, and the livestock are destroyed. Please invoke Allāh to withhold the rain." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ stood up and said, "O Allāh! (Let it rain) on the plateaus, on the hills, in the valleys and over the places where trees grow". So the clouds cleared away from Al-Madīna just as the taking off a garment from one's body.

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

[راجع: ٩٣٢]

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

(١٠) بَابُ الدُّعَاءِ إِذَا انْقَطَعَتِ السُّبُلُ مِنْ كَثْرَةِ الْمَطْرِ

1017. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: A man came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Livestock are destroyed and the roads are cut off. So please invoke Allāh (for rain)." So, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ invoked (Allāh for rain) and it rained from that Friday till the next Friday. Then a man came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Houses have collapsed, roads are cut off and the livestock are destroyed." So Allāh's Messenger ﷺ invoked Allāh saying: "O Allāh! (Let it rain) on the tops of mountains, on the plateaus, in the valleys and over the places where trees grow." So, the clouds cleared away from Al-Madīna just as the taking off a garment from one's body.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(١٣) بَابٌ: إِذَا اسْتَشْفَعَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ
بِالْمُسْلِمِينَ عِنْدَ الْقَحْطِ

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

١٠٢٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَنْصُورٌ وَالْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ أَبِي الضُّحَى، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ ابْنَ مَسْعُودٍ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ فُرَيْشًا أَبْطَلُوا عَنِ الْإِسْلَامِ، فَدَعَا عَلَيْهِمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، فَأَخَذَتْهُمُ سَنَةٌ حَتَّى هَلَكُوا فِيهَا وَأَكَلُوا الْمَيْتَةَ وَالْعِظَامَ. فَجَاءَهُ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ فَقَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ، حَيْثُ تَأْمُرُ بِصَلَةِ الرَّحِمِ، وَإِنَّ قَوْمَكَ هَلَكُوا فَادْعُ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى. فَقَرَأَ: ﴿فَارْتَقِبْ يَوْمَ تَأْتِي السَّمَاءُ بِدُحَانٍ مُبِينٍ﴾ (١٠) الْآيَةَ. ثُمَّ عَادُوا إِلَى كُفْرِهِمْ. فَذَلِكَ قَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿يَوْمَ نَبْطِشُ الْبَطْشَةَ الْكُبْرَى﴾ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ. قَالَ: وَرَأَدَ أَسْبَاطُ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ: فَدَعَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَسُقُوا الْعَيْتَ فَأُطْبِقَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ سَبْعًا. وَشَكَا النَّاسُ كَثْرَةَ الْمَطَرِ. قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ حَوَالَيْنَا وَلَا عَلَيْنَا». فَانْحَدَرَتِ السَّحَابَةُ عَنْ رَأْسِهِ فَسُقُوا، النَّاسَ حَوْلَهُمْ. [راجع: ١٠٠٧]

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

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

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

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

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

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

[راجع: ٩٣٢]

(١٥) بَابُ الدُّعَاءِ فِي الْإِسْتِسْقَاءِ قَائِمًا

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[راجع: ١٠٠٥]

(١٦) بَابُ الْجَهْرِ بِالْقِرَاءَةِ فِي الْاِسْتِسْقَاءِ

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

[راجع: ١٠٠٥]

(١٧) بَابُ: كَيْفَ حَوْلَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ ظَهْرَهُ إِلَى النَّاسِ

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

[راجع: ١٠٠٥]

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

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

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

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

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

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

(١٨) بَابُ صَلَاةِ الْاِسْتِسْقَاءِ رَكَعَتَيْنِ

١٠٢٦ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ اسْتَسْقَى فَصَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ وَقَلَبَ رِدَاءَهُ. [راجع: ١٠٠٥]

(١٩) بَابُ الْاِسْتِسْقَاءِ فِي الْمُصَلَّى

١٠٢٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ: سَمِعَ عَبَّادَ بْنَ تَمِيمٍ عَنْ عَمِّهِ قَالَ: خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى يَسْتَسْقِي وَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ فَصَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ، وَقَلَبَ رِدَاءَهُ. قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: فَأَخْبَرَنِي الْمَسْعُودِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ قَالَ: جَعَلَ الْيَمِينَ عَلَى الشَّمَالِ. [راجع: ١٠٠٥]

(٢٠) بَابُ اسْتِقْبَالِ الْقِبْلَةِ فِي الْاِسْتِسْقَاءِ

١٠٢٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو بَكْرٍ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ أَنَّ عَبَّادَ بْنَ تَمِيمٍ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ زَيْدِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ خَرَجَ إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى يُصَلِّي، وَأَنَّهُ لَمَّا دَعَا أَوْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يَدْعُو اسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ وَحَوَّلَ رِدَاءَهُ. قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(٢١) بَابُ رَفْعِ النَّاسِ أَيْدِيَهُمْ مَعَ
الإمام في الاستسقاء

١٠٢٩ - وَقَالَ أَيُّوبُ بْنُ
سُلَيْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَبِي
أُوَيْسٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ بِلَالٍ، عَنْ
يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ
مَالِكٍ قَالَ: أَتَى رَجُلٌ أَعْرَابِيٌّ مِنْ
أَهْلِ الْبَدْوِ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ
الْجُمُعَةِ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ هَلَكَتِ
الْمَاشِيَةُ، هَلَكَ الْعِيَالُ، هَلَكَ النَّاسُ،
فَرَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدَيْهِ يَدْعُو وَرَفَعَ
النَّاسُ أَيْدِيَهُمْ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ
يَدْعُونَ، قَالَ: لَمَّا حَرَجْنَا مِنْ
الْمَسْجِدِ حَتَّى مُطْرْنَا، فَمَا زِلْنَا نُمْطَرُ
حَتَّى كَانَتِ الْجُمُعَةُ الْأُخْرَى، فَاتَى
الرَّجُلُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، بَشِقَ الْمُسَافِرُ وَمُنِعَ
الطَّرِيقُ. [راجع: ٩٣٢]

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

(٢٢) بَابُ رَفْعِ الإِمَامِ يَدَهُ فِي
الاستسقاء

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(٢٣) بَابُ مَا يُقَالُ إِذَا مَطَرَتْ

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ ﴿كَمَيْبٍ﴾ [البقرة: ١٩]: الْمَطْرُ، وَقَالَ غَيْرُهُ: صَابَ وَأَصَابَ يَصُوبُ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(٢٥) بَابٌ: إِذَا هَبَّتِ الرِّيحُ

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(٢٧) بَابُ مَا قِيلَ فِي الزَّلَازِلِ وَالآيَاتِ

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

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

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

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

Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما said that it means that you should be thankful to Allāh (but instead of being grateful you are ungrateful to Allāh).

(٢٨) بَابُ: قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى:
﴿وَيَجْعَلُونَ رِزْقَكُمْ أَنْكُمْ نَكَدِبُونَ﴾ (٨٢)
[الواقعة: ٨٢] قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ:
شُكْرُكُمْ.

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

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

[راجع: ٨٤٦]

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

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

(٢٩) بَابُ: لَا يَدْرِي مَتَى يَجِيءُ
الْمَطَرُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ تَعَالَى،

وقال أبو هريرة عن النبي ﷺ:
«خمس لا يعلمهنَّ إلا الله».

1039. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Keys of *Al-Ghaib*⁽¹⁾ (the Unseen) are five which nobody knows but Allāh. . . nobody knows what will happen tomorrow; nobody knows what is in the womb; nobody knows what he will gain tomorrow; nobody knows at what place he will die; and nobody knows when it will rain."

١٠٣٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مِفْتَاحُ الْغَيْبِ خَمْسٌ لَا يَعْلَمُهَا إِلَّا اللَّهُ: لَا يَعْلَمُ أَحَدٌ مَا يَكُونُ فِي عَدِيٍّ، وَلَا يَعْلَمُ أَحَدٌ مَا يَكُونُ فِي الْأَرْحَامِ، وَلَا تَعْلَمُ نَفْسٌ مَاذَا تَكْسِبُ عَدَاً، وَمَا تَدْرِي نَفْسٌ بِأَيِّ أَرْضٍ تَمُوتُ، وَمَا يَدْرِي أَحَدٌ مَتَى يَجِيءُ الْمَطَرُ». [انظر: ٤٦٢٧، ٤٦٩٧، ٤٧٧٨،

[٧٣٧٩]

(1) (H.1039) *Al-Ghaib*: (literally means a thing not seen but) this word includes vast meanings: Belief in Allāh, angels, Holy Books, Allāh's Messengers, Day of Resurrection and *Al-Qadar* (Divine Preordainments), it also includes what Allāh and His Messenger (ﷺ) informed about the knowledge of the matters of the past, present and future things. e.g. news about the creation of the heavens, and earth, botanical and zoological life, the news about the nations of the past, and about Paradise and Hell etc.