

In the Name of Allāh,
the Merciful, the Beneficent

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

3. THE BOOK OF THE PRAYER FOR RAIN (*ṢALĀT AL-ISTISQĀ'*)

(المعجم ٣) - [كِتَابُ صَلَاةِ
الْاِسْتِسْقَاءِ] (التحفة . . .)

Chapter 1. Collection Of Chapters Regarding *Ṣalāt Al- Istisqā'*

(المعجم ١) [بَابُ] جُمَاعِ اَبْوَابِ صَلَاةِ
الْاِسْتِسْقَاءِ وَتَفْرِيعِهَا (التحفة ٢٥٩)

1161. It was reported from Ma'mar from Az-Zuhrī, from 'Abbād bin Tamīm, from his paternal uncle that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ went out with the people to ask (Supplicate) for rain. He prayed two *Rak'ahs*, reciting aloud in them, and he turned his *Ridā'* around.^[1] And he raised his hands, supplicating, and asking for rain, and he faced the *Qiblah*." (*Ṣaḥīh*)

١١٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ بْنِ نَابِتِ
الْمَرْوَزِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ
عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ:
أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ خَرَجَ بِالنَّاسِ يَسْتَسْقِي
فَصَلَّى بِهِمْ رُكْعَتَيْنِ جَهَرَ بِالْقِرَاءَةِ فِيهِمَا وَحَوَّلَ
رِدَاءَهُ وَرَفَعَ يَدَيْهِ فَدَعَا وَاسْتَسْقَى وَاسْتَقْبَلَ
الْقِبْلَةَ.

تخریج: [صحيح] أصله متفق عليه، أخرجه البخاري، الاستسقاء، باب الدعاء في الاستسقاء قائماً، ح: ١٠٢٣، ومسلم، الاستسقاء، باب كتاب صلاة الاستسقاء ح: ٨٩٤ من حديث الزهري به.

1162. It was reported from Ibn Abi Dhī'b and Yūnus from Ibn Shihab, who said: "Abbād bin Tamīm Al-Māzinī heard from his paternal uncle, who was a Companion of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, that he said: 'One day, the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ went with the people, supplicating for rain. He turned his

١١٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ السَّرْحِ وَسَلِيمَانُ بْنُ
دَاوُدَ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ
أَبِي ذَيْبٍ وَيُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، أَخْبَرَنِي
عَبَّادُ بْنُ تَمِيمٍ الْمَازِنِيُّ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَمَّهُ - وَكَانَ
مِنَ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ - يَقُولُ: خَرَجَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمًا يَسْتَسْقِي، فَحَوَّلَ إِلَى

[1] It is detailed in numbers 1163 and 1164.

back to the people, supplicating to Allāh, the Mighty and Sublime.’ — Sulaimān bin Dāwud (one of the narrators) said: ‘He faced the *Qiblah*, turned his *Ridā*, then prayed two *Rak’ahs*.’ — Ibn Abī Dhi’b said: ‘And he recited in them.’ Ibn As-Sarḥ (one of the narrators) added: ‘Meaning; recited aloud.’” (*Ṣaḥīḥ*)

1163. It was reported from Az-Zubaidī, from Muḥammad bin Muslim^[1] — this *Hadīth* — with his chain (a narration similar to 110-1162). He did not mention the prayer, and he said: “And he turned his *Ridā*, such that its right side was upon his left shoulder, and its left side was upon his right shoulder. Then he supplicated to Allāh, the Mighty and Sublime.” (*Ṣaḥīḥ*)

النَّاسِ ظَهْرَهُ يُدْعُو اللَّهَ عَزَّوَجَلَّ. قَالَ سُلَيْمَانُ
ابْنُ دَاوُدَ: وَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ وَحَوَّلَ رِدَاءَهُ ثُمَّ
صَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ. قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي ذَنْبٍ: وَقَرَأَ
فِيهِمَا. زَادَ ابْنُ السَّرْحِ: يُرِيدُ الْجَهْرَ.
تَخْرِيجٌ: متفق عليه، انظر الحديث السابق.

١١٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَوْفٍ قَالَ:
قَرَأْتُ فِي كِتَابِ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ يَعْنِي
الْحُمْصِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ
الزُّبَيْدِيِّ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ
بِإِسْنَادِهِ - لَمْ يَذْكُرِ الصَّلَاةَ - وَحَوَّلَ رِدَاءَهُ
فَجَعَلَ عَطَافَهُ الْأَيْمَنَ عَلَى عَاتِقِهِ الْأَيْسَرِ،
وَجَعَلَ عَطَافَهُ الْأَيْسَرَ عَلَى عَاتِقِهِ الْأَيْمَنِ، ثُمَّ
دَعَا اللَّهَ عَزَّوَجَلَّ.

تخريج: [صحيح] انظر الحديثين السابقين أخرجه البيهقي: ٣/٣٥٠ من حديث أبي داود به.

1164. It was reported from ‘Umārah bin Ghaziyyah, from ‘Abbād bin Tamīm, from ‘Abdullāh bin Zaid, who said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ sought (supplicated for) rain while he was wearing a black *Khamīṣah*. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ intended to switch it around, such that its lower part would become the higher part, but when he found difficulty in that, he switched it around over his shoulders.” (*Ṣaḥīḥ*)

١١٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ عَزِيَّةَ، عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ
تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ قَالَ: اسْتَسْقَى
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَعَلَيْهِ خَمِيصَةٌ لَهُ سُودَاءُ،
فَارَادَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يَأْخُذَ بِأَسْفَلِهَا فَيَجْعَلَهُ
أَعْلَاهَا، فَلَمَّا ثَقُلَتْ قَلْبَهَا عَلَى عَاتِقِهِ.

تخريج: [إسناده صحيح] أخرجه الحاكم: ١/٣٢٧ من حديث عبدالعزيز بن محمد به وصححه على شرط مسلم ووافقه الذهبي، وصححه ابن الملقن في تحفة المحتاج: ٧٣٤.

[1] That is Az-Zuhrī, who is also called Ibn Shihāb.

1165. Hishām bin Ishāq bin ‘Abdullāh bin Kinānah narrated that his father narrated to him, that the *Amir* of Al-Madīnah, Al-Walīd bin ‘Uqbah — according to ‘Uthmān (one of the narrators): Ibn ‘Utbah — sent him to Ibn ‘Abbās asking him about the rain prayer of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. So he (Ibn ‘Abbās) narrated: “The Messenger of Allāh went out (meaning in the open-out side the city), wearing modest clothes, in a state of humbleness and displaying neediness (to Allāh), until he came to the prayer ground” — ‘Uthmān (one of the narrators) added: And ascended the *Minbar* — “And he did not deliver any *Khutbah* such as you do, but he continued to supplicate and petition (Allāh), and say the *Takbīr*. Then he prayed two *Rak’ahs* as is performed for ‘*Eid*.” (*Hasan*)

Abū Dāwud said: This narration is that of An-Nufailī,^[1] and what is correct is (Al-Walīd) bin ‘Utbah.

تخريج: [إسناده حسن] أخرجه الترمذي، الصلاة، باب ما جاء في صلاة الاستسقاء، ح: ٥٥٨ من حديث حاتم بن إسماعيل به وقال: "حسن صحيح" وصححه ابن خزيمة، ح: ١٤٠٥ وابن حبان، ح: ٦٠٣.

Comments:

That it was like ‘*Eid*’ prayer means that it was like it in duration, that no *Adhān* was called, the number of *Rak’ahs* was the same, and the prayer preceded the *Khutbah*, but the prayer for rain has no additional *Takbīrs*.

Chapter (...) At Which Point Does He (ﷺ) Turn His *Ridā’* Around When Seeking Rain ?

(المعجم ...). بَابُ: فِي أَيِّ وَفْتٍ يُحَوَّلُ رِدَاءُهُ إِذَا اسْتَسْقَى (التحفة ٢٦٠)

1166. Abū Bakr bin Muḥammad

١١٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ:

١١٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا التَّمِيمِيُّ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، نَحْوَهُ، قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ كِنَانَةَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي قَالَ: أَرْسَلَنِي الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ عُثْبَةَ. قَالَ: - عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عُثْبَةَ - وَكَانَ أَمِيرَ الْمَدِينَةِ إِلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَسْأَلُهُ عَنِ صَلَاةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي الْاسْتِسْقَاءِ فَقَالَ: خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مُتَبَدِّلًا مُتَوَاضِعًا مُتَضَرِّعًا، حَتَّى أَتَى الْمُصَلَّى - زَادَ عُثْمَانُ: فَرَفَعِي عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ، ثُمَّ اتَّفَقَا - فَلَمْ يَخْطُبْ [خَطْبُكُمْ] هَذِهِ، وَلَكِنْ لَمْ يَزَلْ فِي الدُّعَاءِ وَالتَّضَرُّعِ وَالتَّكْبِيرِ، ثُمَّ صَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ كَمَا يُصَلِّي فِي الْعِيدِ. قَالَ أَبُو دَاوُدَ: وَالْإِخْبَارُ لِلتَّمِيمِيِّ، وَالصَّوَابُ ابْنِ عُثْبَةَ.

[1] Meaning, he heard this from An-Nufailī, and ‘Uthmān bin Abī Shaibah, and most of it is the wording of An-Nufailī.

reported from ‘Abbād bin Tamīm, that ‘Abdullāh bin Zaid informed him, that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ once went out to the prayer ground (*Muṣalla*) in order to seek rain, and that, when he wanted to supplicate, he faced the *Qiblah*, then turned his *Ridā’* around. (*Ṣaḥīḥ*)

1167. It was reported from ‘Abdullāh bin Abī Bakr that he heard ‘Abbād bin Tamīm saying: “I heard ‘Abdullāh bin Zaid Al-Māzinī saying: ‘The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ went out to the prayer ground to seek rain, and he turned his *Ridā’* when he faced the *Qiblah*.’” (*Ṣaḥīḥ*)

تخريج: متفق عليه، انظر، ح: ١١٦١ وهو في الموطأ (يحيى): ١/١٩٠.

Comments:

Turning the garment around is a sign of turning away from mistakes and toward repentance, so it is accompanied by supplications

Chapter 2. Raising The Hands During *Istisqā’*

1168. Muḥammad bin Ibrāhīm reported from Umair, the freed slave of the children of Abī Al-Laḥm, that he saw the Prophet ﷺ asking (supplicating) for rain at Aḥjār Az-Zait, close to Az-Zawrā’.^[1] He was standing, supplicating, asking for rain; with his hands raised in front of his face. His hands would not go above his head. (*Ṣaḥīḥ*)

تخريج: [صحيح] أخرجه أحمد: ٥/٢٢٣ من حديث عبدالله بن وهب به.

حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ بِلَالٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ زَيْدٍ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ خَرَجَ إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى يَسْتَسْقِي، وَأَنَّهُ لَمَّا أَرَادَ أَنْ يَدْعُو اسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ ثُمَّ حَوَّلَ رِدَاءَهُ.

تخريج: متفق عليه انظر، ح: ١١٦١.

١١٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا الْقَعْنَبِيُّ عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبَّادَ بْنَ تَمِيمٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ زَيْدِ الْمَازِنِيِّ يَقُولُ: خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى فَاسْتَسْقَى، وَحَوَّلَ رِدَاءَهُ حِينَ اسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ.

(المعجم ٢) - بَابُ رَفْعِ الْيَدَيْنِ فِي

الْإِسْتِسْقَاءِ (التحفة ٢٦١)

١١٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ الْمُرَادِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ عَنْ حَيَوَةَ وَعُمَرَ ابْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عُمَيْرِ مَوْلَى بَنِي أَبِي اللَّحْمِ: أَنَّهُ رَأَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَسْتَسْقِي عِنْدَ أَحْجَارِ الزَّيْتِ قَرِيبًا مِنَ الزُّورَاءِ قَائِمًا يَدْعُو يَسْتَسْقِي رَافِعًا يَدَيْهِ قَبْلَ وَجْهِهِ لَا يُجَاوِزُ بِهِمَا رَأْسَهُ.

[1] Aḥjār Az-Zait and Az-Zawrā’ are two areas outside of Al-Madīnah.

1169. It was reported from Yazīd bin Al-Faqīr, from Jābir bin Abdullāh, that he said: “Some people came to the Prophet ﷺ, crying (and complaining). So he said: *Allāhumma asqinā ghaithan mughūthan marī’an marī’ah nāfi’an ghaira dārrin, ‘ājilan ghaira ājil* (O Allāh! Grant us rain — a rain that is helpful, blessed and fruitful (for the crops); (a rain that is) beneficial and not harmful, immediate and not delayed.)’ So the skies covered them up.” (Hasan)

١١٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي خَلْفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَسْعَرٌ عَنْ يَزِيدَ الْفَقِيرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: أَتَتْ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بَوَاكِي فَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ اسْقِنَا غَيْثًا مُغِيثًا مَرِيئًا مَرِيئًا نَافِعًا غَيْرَ ضَارٍّ عَاجِلًا غَيْرَ آجِلٍ». قَالَ: فَأُطِيقَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّمَاءُ.

تخريج: [إسناده حسن] أخرجه عبد بن حميد في مسنده، ح: ١١٢٥ عن محمد بن عبيد به وصححه ابن خزيمة، ح: ١٤١٦ والحاكم على شرط الشيخين: ١/٣٢٧ ووافقه الذهبي.

Comments:

1. In times of difficulty, hardship or need, one should supplicate to Allah, ardently, humbly, and repeatedly.
2. One may also request the living and present pious, devout men to supplicate to Allāh for relief.

1170. It was reported from Qatādah from Anas that the Prophet ﷺ would not raise his hands in any supplication except for seeking rain, for he would raise his hands until the whiteness of his armpits could be seen. (Sahih)

١١٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا نَصْرُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ لَا يَرْفَعُ يَدَيْهِ فِي شَيْءٍ مِنَ الدُّعَاءِ إِلَّا فِي الْاسْتِسْقَاءِ فَإِنَّهُ كَانَ يَرْفَعُ يَدَيْهِ حَتَّى يُرَى بَيَاضُ إِبْطِئِهِ.

تخريج: أخرجه البخاري، المناقب، باب صفة النبي ﷺ، ح: ٣٥٦٥ من حديث يزيد بن زريع، ومسلم، صلاة الاستسقاء، باب رفع اليدين بالدعاء في الاستسقاء، ح: ٨٩٦ من حديث سعيد بن أبي عروبة به.

1171. It was reported from Hammād, that Thābit had informed them from Anas that the Prophet ﷺ would seek rain like this — meaning — he stretched out his hands, and he made the inner palms of his hands face the ground, until I

١١٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الرَّعْفَرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا ثَابِتٌ عَنْ أَنَسٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَسْتَسْقِي هَكَذَا، يَعْنِي: وَمَدَّ يَدَيْهِ وَجَعَلَ

could see the whiteness of his armpits. (*Ṣaḥīḥ*)

بُطُونُهُمَا مِمَّا يَلِي الْأَرْضَ حَتَّى رَأَيْتُ بَيَاضَ
إِبْطِنِهِ.

تخريج: أخرجه مسلم، انظر الحديث السابق، ح: ٨٩٦ من حديث حماد بن سلمة به.

1172. It was reported from Muḥammad bin Ibrāhīm: "One who saw the Prophet ﷺ informed me that he saw the Prophet ﷺ supplicating at Aḥjār Az-Zait with his hands spread out. (*Ṣaḥīḥ*)

١١٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ رَبِّهِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَنْ رَأَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَدْعُو عِنْدَ أَحْجَارِ الزَّيْتِ بِأَسْطَا كَفَّيْهِ.

تخريج: [إسناده صحيح] أخرجه أحمد: ٤٢٧/٥ من حديث شعبة به وانظر، ح: ١١٦٨.

1173. It was reported from 'Āishah, that she said: "The people complained to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ about the lack of rain. So he ordered that his *Minbar* be placed in the prayer ground (*Muṣalla*), and he appointed a day for the people to come out. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ went out when the sun's rays could be seen, and sat on the *Minbar*. He glorified Allāh and praised Him, then said: 'You have complained regarding the lack of rain on your lands, and the delay of rain from its usual time. And Allāh, the Mighty and Sublime, has commanded you to supplicate to Him, and promised you that He will respond to you.' Then he said: '*Al-ḥamdulillāhi rabbil-'ālamīn, ar-raḥmānir-raḥīm, maliki yawmid-dīn. Lā ilāha illallāh, yaf'alu mā yurīd. Allāhumma! Antallāh, lā illāha illā anta, al-ghanyyu, wa nahnul-fuqarā*'. Anzil 'alainal-ghaiṭha waj'al mā anzalta lanā quwwatan wa balāghan ilā hīn. (All praise is due to Allāh, the Lord of all that exists; the Ever-

١١٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا هَارُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ زِيَارٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ مِرْوَرٍ عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: شَكَا النَّاسُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فُحُوطَ الْمَطَرِ فَأَمَرَ بِمِنْبَرٍ فَوَضِعَ لَهُ فِي الْمُصَلَّى، وَوَعَدَ النَّاسَ يَوْمًا يَخْرُجُونَ فِيهِ. قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَخَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِينَ بَدَأَ حَاجِبُ الشَّمْسِ فَقَعَدَ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ فَكَبَّرَ وَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ عَزَّوَجَلَّ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّكُمْ شَكَوْتُمْ جَدْبَ دِيَارِكُمْ وَاسْتِيخَارَ الْمَطَرِ عَنْ إِبَانِ زَمَانِهِ عَنْكُمْ وَقَدْ أَمَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ أَنْ تَدْعُوهُ وَوَعَدَكُمْ أَنْ يَسْتَجِيبَ لَكُمْ». ثُمَّ قَالَ: «الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ يَفْعَلُ مَا يُرِيدُ، اللَّهُمَّ! أَنْتَ اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ الْغَنِيُّ وَنَحْنُ الْفُقَرَاءُ. أَنْزِلْ عَلَيْنَا الْغَيْثَ وَاجْعَلْ مَا أَنْزَلْتَ لَنَا قُوَّةً وَبَلَاغًا إِلَى حِينٍ» ثُمَّ رَفَعَ يَدَيْهِ، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ فِي الرَّفْعِ حَتَّى بَدَأَ بَيَاضَ إِبْطِنِهِ، ثُمَّ حَوَّلَ إِلَى النَّاسِ ظَهْرَهُ،

Beneficent, the Most Merciful; King of the Day of Judgment. None has the right to be worshipped but Allāh. He does what He wills. O Allāh! You are Allāh — None has the right to be worshipped but You: the Self-Sufficient Who is not in need of anything, and we are the destitute (always in need of You). Send down rain upon us, and make what You have sent down a sustenance and a means to live by for a time being.’

Then he raised his hands, and continued to do so until the whiteness of his armpits could be seen. He then turned his back to the people, and turned — or turned upside down — his *Ridā’* around while his hands were raised. Then he turned around to face the people, descended (from the *Minbar*) and prayed two *Rak’ahs*.

So Allāh caused a cloud to form, and it sent forth its lightening and thunder, then it rained by the permission of Allāh. The Prophet ﷺ did not return to his *Masjid* except that streams had started flowing (in the streets). So when he saw how quickly they were looking for shelter, he laughed so much that his molars could be seen, and said: ‘I testify that Allāh is capable of doing all things, and that I am the slave of Allāh and His Messenger.’” (*Ḥasan*)

Abū Dāwud said: This *Ḥadīth* is *Gharīb*,^[1] and its chain is good.

وَقَلَّبَ - أَوْ حَوَّلَ - رِدَاءَهُ وَهُوَ رَافِعٌ يَدَيْهِ،
ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ عَلَى النَّاسِ وَنَزَلَ فَصَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ،
فَأَنْشَأَ اللَّهُ سَحَابَةً فَرَعَدَتْ وَبَرَكَتْ ثُمَّ أَمْطَرَتْ
بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ، فَلَمَّ يَأْتِ مَسْجِدَهُ حَتَّى سَأَلَتِ
السُّيُوفُ، فَلَمَّا رَأَى سُرْعَتَهُمْ إِلَى الْكِنِّ
ضَحِكَ ﷺ حَتَّى بَدَتْ نَوَاجِذُهُ فَقَالَ: «أَشْهَدُ
أَنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، وَأَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
وَرَسُولُهُ».

قال أبو داود: هذا حديث غريب إسناده
جيد. أهل المدينة يقرؤون (ملك يوم
الدين)، وإن هذا الحديث حجة لهم.

[1] Meaning it is only narrated through one route of transmission.

The people of Al-Madīnah recite: ‘King (*Malik*) of the Day of Judgment,’ and this *Hadīth* is a proof for them.

تخریج: [إسناده حسن] أخرجه البيهقي: ٣/٣٤٩ من حديث هارون بن سعيد به وصححه ابن حبان، ح: ٦٠٤ والحاكم: ١/٣٢٨ ووافقه الذهبي.

1174. (It was reported from ‘Abdul-‘Azīz bin Ṣuhaib and Thābit) from Anas, who said: “A drought once afflicted the inhabitants of Al-Madīnah during the time of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. So when he was delivering the *Khutbah* on Friday, a person stood up and said: ‘O Messenger of Allāh! Our horses have perished, and our sheep have perished, so pray to Allāh to grant us rain.’ So the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ extended his hands and supplicated. And the sky was as clear as glass! But the winds began to blow, and clouds formed and merged, then the skies poured down rain. So we left (the *Masjid*) wading through the water until we reached our houses. And it continued raining until the next Friday. So that same man, or perhaps another man, stood up and said: ‘O Messenger of Allāh! The houses have been destroyed, so pray to Allāh that He withholds it (the rain, from us).’ So the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ smiled and said: ‘*Hawālainā wa lā ‘alainā* [(O Allāh!) Around us and not on us],’ and I saw the clouds splitting up around Al-Madīnah, as if they were a crown.” (*Sahih*)

١١٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ صُهَيْبٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ وَيُونُسُ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ قَالَ: أَصَابَ أَهْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ فَحُطِّ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَبَيْنَمَا هُوَ يَخُطِّبُنَا يَوْمَ جُمُعَةٍ إِذْ قَامَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! هَلَكَ الْكِرَاعُ، هَلَكَ الشَّاءُ، فَادْعُ اللَّهَ أَنْ يَسْقِيَنَا، فَمَدَّ يَدَيْهِ وَدَعَا. قَالَ أَنَسٌ: وَإِنَّ السَّمَاءَ لَمِثْلُ الزُّجَاجَةِ فَهَاجَتْ رِيحٌ ثُمَّ أَنْشَأَتْ سَحَابَةً ثُمَّ اجْتَمَعَتْ ثُمَّ أَرْسَلَتْ السَّمَاءُ عَزَائِلَهَا، فَخَرَجْنَا نَحُوضُ الْمَاءِ حَتَّى أَتَيْنَا مَنَارِكَنَا، فَلَمْ يَزَلِ الْمَطَرُ إِلَى الْجُمُعَةِ الْأُخْرَى، فَقَامَ إِلَيْهِ ذَلِكَ الرَّجُلُ أَوْ غَيْرُهُ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! تَهَدَّمَتِ الْبُيُوتُ فَادْعُ اللَّهَ أَنْ يَحْسِبَهُ، فَتَبَسَّمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «حَوَالَيْنَا وَلَا عَلَيْنَا»، فَظَنَرْتُ إِلَى السَّحَابِ يَتَصَدَّعُ حَوْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ كَأَنَّهُ إِكْلِيلٌ.

تخريج: أخرجه البخاري، الجمعة، باب رفع اليدين في الخطبة، ح: ٩٣٢ عن مسدد به مختصراً.
Comments:

Supplicating for rain during the Friday *Khutbah* is in accord with the *Sunnah*.

1175. *Sharīk bin ‘Abdullāh bin Abī Namir* reported that he heard *Anas* saying — and he mentioned similar to the narration (similar to no. 1174) of ‘*Abdul-‘Azīz*. He said: “So the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ raised his hands to the level of his face, and said: ‘*Allāhummasqinā* (O Allāh! Send rain on us...)” and the rest of the narration is the same. (*Ṣaḥīh*)

١١٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ حَمَادٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنْ شَرِيكِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي نَيْرٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَهُ يَقُولُ، فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ قَالَ: فَرَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدَيْهِ بِحِذَاءِ وَجْهِهِ فَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ اسْقِنَا» وَسَاقَ نَحْوَهُ.

تخريج: أخرجه البخاري، الاستسقاء، باب الاستسقاء في المسجد الجامع، ح: ١٠١٣ ومسلم، صلاة الاستسقاء، باب الدعاء في الاستسقاء، ح: ٨٩٧ من حديث شريك بن أبي نمره.

1176. It was reported from ‘*Amr bin Shu‘aib* from his father, from his grandfather, who said: “When the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ supplicated for rain, he said: ‘*Allāhumma isqi ‘ibādaka wa bahā‘imaka wanshur rahmataka wa ahyi baladaka-mayyit* (O Allāh! Send rain for Your worshipers and Your creatures and spread Your Mercy, and revive Your dying land).” this is the wording of *Mālik*.^[1] (*Ḍa‘īf*)

١١٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ شُعَيْبٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ؛ ح: وحدثنا سهل بن صالح: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ قَادِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ شُعَيْبٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا اسْتَسْقَى قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! اسْقِ عِبَادَكَ وَبِهَائِمَكَ وَأَنْشُرْ رَحْمَتَكَ وَأَحْيِ بَلَدَكَ الْمَيِّتَ» هَذَا لَفْظُ حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ.

تخريج: [إسناده ضعيف] وهو في الموطأ (يحيى: ١/١٩٠، ١٩١ والتمهيد: ٢٣/٤٣٢) * سفيان، تابعه حفص بن غياث وغيره، هما مدلسان وعننا.

Chapter 3. The Eclipse (*Al-Kusūf*) Prayer

(المعجم ٣) - بَابُ صَلَاةِ الْكُسُوفِ (التحفة ٢٦٢)

1177. It was narrated by *Ismā‘il*

١١٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ:

[1] That is, he narrated it through two chains of narration, and this is the wording of the chain of *Mālik bin Anas*.

Ibn ‘Ulayyah, from Ibn Juraij, from ‘Atā’, from ‘Ubaid bin ‘Umair, that he said: “Someone whom I trust to be truthful — (‘Atā’ said) I presumed he meant ‘Āishah — narrated to me: ‘There was a solar eclipse during the time of the Prophet ﷺ, so the Prophet ﷺ stood in prayer for a long time leading the people. Then he would go into *Rukū’*, then stand, then go into *Rukū’*, then stand, then go into *Rukū’*, praying two *Rak’ahs*. In each *Rak’ah*, there would be three *Rukū’s*; after the third one he would prostrate. (He stood for such a long time) that the men were about to faint due to the length that he stood, so much so that buckets of water would be poured over them. He would say “*Allāhu Akbar* (Allāh is the Most Great)” when going into *Rukū’*: and when he stood up: “*Sami’ Allāhu liman ḥamidah* (Allāh has heard those who praise Him).” (He continued praying) until the sun was visible again, then he said: “Verily, the sun and the moon do not eclipse due to the death or life (birth) of anyone, but these two (eclipses) are of the signs of Allāh, the Mighty and Sublime, by which He frightens His servants. So when they are eclipsed, hasten to the *Ṣalāt*.”” (*Ṣaḥīḥ*)

تخریج: وأخرجه مسلم، الكسوف، باب صلاة الكسوف، ح: ٩٠١/ب/٦ من حديث ابن

جرير به.

Comments:

A Prayer during the Eclipse should be coupled with a *Khuṭbah* and supplication, see also number 1191.

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ عَلِيَّةَ عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْرٍ،
عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَنْ
أُصْدَقُ - وَطَنْتُ أَنَّهُ يُرِيدُ عَائِشَةَ - [قالت:]
كَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ عَلَى عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَامَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ قِيَامًا شَدِيدًا يَقُومُ بِالنَّاسِ ثُمَّ يَرْكَعُ
ثُمَّ يَقُومُ ثُمَّ يَرْكَعُ ثُمَّ يَقُومُ ثُمَّ يَرْكَعُ، فَرَكَعَ
رَكَعَتَيْنِ، فِي كُلِّ رَكَعَةٍ ثَلَاثَ رَكَعَاتٍ يَرْكَعُ
الثَّلَاثَةَ ثُمَّ يَسْجُدُ، حَتَّى إِنَّ رِجَالًا يَوْمئِذٍ
لَيَعْشَى عَلَيْهِمْ مِمَّا قَامَ بِهِمْ حَتَّى إِنَّ سِجَالَ
الْمَاءِ لَيَنْصَبُ عَلَيْهِمْ، يَقُولُ إِذَا رَكَعَ: «اللَّهُ
أَكْبَرُ» وَإِذَا رَفَعَ: «سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ» حَتَّى
تَجَلَّتِ الشَّمْسُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الشَّمْسَ
وَالْقَمَرَ لَا يَنْكَسِفَانِ لِمَوْتِ أَحَدٍ وَلَا لِحَيَاتِهِ
وَلَكِنَّهُمَا آيَاتَانِ مِنْ آيَاتِ اللَّهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ يُخَوِّفُ
بِهِمَا عِبَادَهُ، فَإِذَا كُفِّفَا فَافْرَعُوا إِلَى
الصَّلَاةِ».

Chapter 4. Whoever Said That It Should Be Prayed With Four Rak'ahs

1178. It was reported from Yahyā, from ‘Abdul-Malik, that ‘Aṭā’ narrated to him from Jābir bin Abdullāh, who said: “There was a solar eclipse during the time of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and it occurred the day that Ibrāhīm, the son of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, died. So the people said that the eclipse was due to the death of his son Ibrāhīm.

Therefore, the Prophet ﷺ stood in prayer, and led the people in six *Rukū’s* in four prostrations. He said the *Takbīr*, then he recited (the Qur’ān) and made it a lengthy recitation, then he went into *Rukū’* for a period of time similar to what he had stood, then he raised his head and recited for a length of time that was less than the first recitation. Then he went into *Rukū’* for a period of time similar to what he had stood. Then raised his head and recited a third time, slightly less than what he had recited the second time. Then he went into *Rukū’* for as long as he had stood, then raised his head, and went into prostration, and prostrated twice. Then he stood up, and performed three *Rukū’s* before he prostrated — every *Rukū’* was for a shorter duration than the one before it, and each *Rukū’* would be similar to the length that he had stood.

Then he moved backwards during his prayer, so the row behind him

(المعجم ٤) - بَابُ مَنْ قَالَ: أَرْبَعُ

رَكَعَاتٍ (التحفة ٢٦٣)

١١٧٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ حَنْبَلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ: حَدَّثَنِي عَطَاءٌ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: كُسِفَتِ الشَّمْسُ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَكَانَ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمَ الَّذِي مَاتَ فِيهِ إِبْرَاهِيمُ ابْنُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ النَّاسُ: إِنَّمَا كُسِفَتْ لِمَوْتِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، فَقَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَصَلَّى بِالنَّاسِ سِتَّ رَكَعَاتٍ فِي أَرْبَعِ سَجَدَاتٍ، كَبَّرَ ثُمَّ قَرَأَ فَأَطَالَ الْقِرَاءَةَ ثُمَّ رَكَعَ نَحْوًا مِمَّا قَامَ ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ فَقَرَأَ دُونَ الْقِرَاءَةِ الْأُولَى ثُمَّ رَكَعَ نَحْوًا مِمَّا قَامَ ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ فَقَرَأَ الْقِرَاءَةَ الثَّلَاثَةَ دُونَ الْقِرَاءَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ ثُمَّ رَكَعَ نَحْوًا مِمَّا قَامَ ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ فَانْحَدَرَ لِلسُّجُودِ فَسَجَدَ سَجْدَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ قَامَ فَرَكَعَ ثَلَاثَ رَكَعَاتٍ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَسْجُدَ، لَيْسَ فِيهَا رُكْعَةٌ إِلَّا الَّتِي قَبْلَهَا أَطْوَلُ مِنَ الَّتِي بَعْدَهَا، إِلَّا أَنْ رُكُوعَهُ نَحْوًا مِنْ قِيَامِهِ. قَالَ: ثُمَّ تَأَخَّرَ فِي صَلَاتِهِ فَتَأَخَّرَتِ الصُّفُوفُ مَعَهُ ثُمَّ تَقَدَّمَ فَقَامَ فِي مَقَامِهِ وَتَقَدَّمَتِ الصُّفُوفُ فَقَضَى الصَّلَاةَ وَقَدْ طَلَعَتِ الشَّمْسُ، فَقَالَ: «يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! إِنَّ الشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ آيَاتَانِ مِنْ آيَاتِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ لَا يَنْكَسِفَانِ لِمَوْتِ بَشَرٍ، فَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمْ شَيْئًا مِنْ ذَلِكَ فَصَلُّوا حَتَّى يَنْجَلِيَ» وَسَاقَ بَقِيَّةَ الْحَدِيثِ.

moved backwards as well, then he went forward and stood in his usual place, and the row went forward as well. When he finished the prayer, the sun had appeared again. He said: ‘O people! The sun and the moon are two of the signs of Allāh, the Mighty and Sublime. They do not eclipse due to the death of any person. So when you see such (an eclipse), then perform *Ṣalāt* until it becomes clear again.’” And he narrated the remainder of the *Ḥadīth*. (*Ṣaḥīh*)

تخریج: أخرجه مسلم، الكسوف، باب ما عرض على النبي ﷺ في صلاة الكسوف من أمر الجنة والنار، ح: ٩٠٤ من حديث عبد الملك بن أبي سليمان به وهو في المسند لأحمد: ٣/٣١٧، ٣١٨ بتمامه.

1179. It was reported from Abū Az-Zubair, from Jābir, who said: “There was a solar eclipse during the lifetime of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ on a very hot day. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ led the Companions in prayer, and stood up for a long time — so much so that they began to fall. Then he went into *Rukū’* for a long time, then he stood up for a long time, then he went into *Rukū’* for a long time, then he stood up for a long time. Then he prostrated twice, and then stood up and repeated these acts. So it was four *Rukū’*s and four prostrations...” and he completed the remainder of the *Ḥadīth* (as in no. 1178). (*Ṣaḥīh*)

١١٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُؤَمَّلُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: كُسِفَتِ الشَّمْسُ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي يَوْمٍ شَدِيدِ الْحَرِّ، فَصَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِأَصْحَابِهِ فَأَطَالَ الْقِيَامَ حَتَّى جَعَلُوا يَخْرُونَ ثُمَّ رَكَعَ فَأَطَالَ ثُمَّ رَفَعَ فَأَطَالَ ثُمَّ رَكَعَ فَأَطَالَ ثُمَّ رَفَعَ فَأَطَالَ ثُمَّ سَجَدَ سَجْدَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ قَامَ فَصَنَعَ نَحْوًا مِنْ ذَلِكَ فَكَانَ أَرْبَعَ رَكَعَاتٍ وَأَرْبَعَ سَجَدَاتٍ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ.

تخریج: أخرجه مسلم من حديث إسماعيل به، انظر الحديث السابق.

1180. ‘Urwah bin Az-Zubair reported from ‘Āishah, the wife of

١١٨٠ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ السَّرْحِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ الْمُرَادِيُّ:

the Prophet ﷺ, that she said: "There was a solar eclipse during the lifetime of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. So the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ went to the *Masjid*, stood up and said the *Takbīr*, and the people lined up (in rows) behind him. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ recited (the Qur'an) for a long time, then said the *Takbīr* and went into *Rukū'* for a long time. Then he raised his head and said: 'Sami' *Allāhu liman ḥamidah, Rabbanā wa lakal Ḥamd* (Allāh hears those who praise Him; our Lord, and to You belongs praise).' So he stood up and recited a lengthy recitation, which was not as long as the first recitation. Then he said the *Takbīr* and went into *Rukū'* for a long time, but not as lengthy as the first *Rukū'*. Then he said: 'Sami' *Allāhu liman ḥamidah, Rabbanā wa lakal Ḥamd* (Allāh hears those who praise Him; our Lord, and to you belongs praise),' and he repeated the same acts in the other *Rak'ah*. So he completed four *Rukū'*s and four prostrations, and the sun had become visible before he finished (the prayer)." (*Saḥīḥ*)

تخریج: أخرجه مسلم، الكسوف، باب صلاة الكسوف، ح: ٩٠١ من حديث عبدالله بن وهب، والبخاري، الكسوف، باب خطبة الإمام في الكسوف، ح: ١٠٤٦ من حديث يونس بن يزيد الأيلي به.

1181. It was reported from Kathīr bin 'Abbās, who said that 'Abdullāh bin 'Abbās would narrate that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ prayed during a solar eclipse, and his *Hadīth* was similar

حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: حَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ فِي حَيَاةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَخَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ فَقَامَ فَكَبَّرَ وَصَفَّ النَّاسُ وَرَاءَهُ، فَأَقْرَأَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قِرَاءَةً طَوِيلَةً، ثُمَّ كَبَّرَ فَرَكَعَ رُكُوعًا طَوِيلًا، ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ فَقَالَ: «سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ، رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ»، ثُمَّ قَامَ فَأَقْرَأَ قِرَاءَةً طَوِيلَةً هِيَ أَدْنَى مِنَ الْقِرَاءَةِ الْأُولَى ثُمَّ كَبَّرَ فَرَكَعَ رُكُوعًا طَوِيلًا هُوَ أَدْنَى مِنَ الرَّكُوعِ الْأَوَّلِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ، رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ»، ثُمَّ فَعَلَ فِي الرَّكْعَةِ الْأُخْرَى مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، فَاسْتَكْمَلَ أَرْبَعَ رَكَعَاتٍ وَأَرْبَعَ سَجَدَاتٍ، وَأَنْجَلَتِ الشَّمْسُ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَنْصَرِفَ.

١١٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْسَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ قَالَ: كَانَ كَثِيرُ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يُحَدِّثُ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ كَانَ يُحَدِّثُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَلَّى

to the *Hadīth* of ‘Urwah from ‘Āishah, from the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, that he prayed two *Rak’ahs* (no. 1180), with two *Rukū’* in each *Rak’ah*. (*Ṣaḥīh*)

تخريج: أخرجه البخاري، الكسوف، باب خطبة الإمام في الكسوف، ح: ١٠٤٦ عن أحمد ابن صالح ومسلم، الكسوف، باب صلاة الكسوف، ح: ٩٠٢ من حديث الزهري به.

1182. It was reported from Ubayy bin Ka’b, that he said: “There was a solar eclipse during the lifetime of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ led them in prayer reciting one of the lengthy *Sūrah*, and went into *Rukū’* five times, and performed two prostrations. Then he stood up for the second *Rak’ah* and recited a lengthy *Sūrah*, and went into *Rukū’* five times, and performed two prostrations. Then he sat as he was — facing the *Qiblah* — supplicating until the eclipse was over.” (*Da’īf*)

تخريج: [إسناده ضعيف] أخرجه عبدالله بن أحمد في زيادات المسند: ١٣٤/٥ من حديث عمر بن شقيق به وقال ابن حبان في ترجمة الربيع بن أنس: "الناس يتقون من حديثه ما كان من رواية أبي جعفر عنه لأن في أحاديثه عنه اضطراباً كثيرة" وهذا الجرح مفسر.

Comments:

This *Hadīth* mentions five *Rukū’*s (bowings) but it is a weak narration.

1183. Tāwūs reported from Ibn ‘Abbās, from the Prophet ﷺ, that he prayed during a solar eclipse. He recited (the Qur’ān), then went into *Rukū’*, then recited, then went into *Rukū’*, then recited, then went

في كُسُوفِ الشَّمْسِ مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ صَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ فِي كُلِّ رَكَعَةٍ رَكَعَتَيْنِ.

١١٨٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ الْفُرَاتِ بْنِ خَالِدٍ أَبُو مَسْعُودٍ الرَّازِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي جَعْفَرٍ الرَّازِيُّ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي جَعْفَرٍ الرَّازِيِّ.

قال أبو داود: وَحَدَّثْتُ عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ شَقِيقٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو جَعْفَرٍ الرَّازِيُّ - وَهَذَا لَفْظُهُ وَهُوَ أَتَمُّ- عَنْ الرَّبِيعِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْعَالِيَةِ، عَنْ أَبِي بْنِ كَعْبٍ قَالَ: انْكَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَإِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ صَلَّى بِهِمْ فَقَرَأَ بِسُورَةٍ مِنَ الطُّوْلِ وَرَكَعَ خَمْسَ رَكَعَاتٍ وَسَجَدَ سَجْدَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ قَامَ الثَّانِيَةَ فَقَرَأَ سُورَةً مِنَ الطُّوْلِ وَرَكَعَ خَمْسَ رَكَعَاتٍ وَسَجَدَ سَجْدَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ جَلَسَ كَمَا هُوَ مُسْتَقْبِلَ الْقِبْلَةِ يَدْعُو حَتَّى انْجَلَى كُسُوفُهَا.

١١٨٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى عَنْ سُفْيَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبِيبُ بْنُ أَبِي ثَابِتٍ عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَنَّهُ صَلَّى فِي كُسُوفِ الشَّمْسِ فَقَرَأَ ثُمَّ رَكَعَ ثُمَّ

into *Rukū'*, then recited, then went into *Rukū'*. Then he prostrated, and he prayed the second *Rak'ah* in a similar fashion. (*Ṣaḥīḥ*)

قَرَأَ ثُمَّ رَكَعَ ثُمَّ قَرَأَ ثُمَّ رَكَعَ ثُمَّ قَرَأَ ثُمَّ رَكَعَ
ثُمَّ سَجَدَ وَالْأُخْرَى مِثْلَهَا .

تخریج: أخرجه مسلم، الكسوف، باب ذكر من قال إنه ركع ثمان ركعات في أربع سجعات، ح: ٩٠٩ من حديث يحيى القطان به .

1184. *Tha'labah bin 'Ibād Al-'Abdī*, from the city of *Al-Baṣrah*, narrated that he attended a Friday *Khuṭbah* of *Samurah bin Jundab*, in which *Samurah* said: "Once, a boy from the *Anṣār* and I were practicing (shooting arrows) at two targets of ours. When the sun had reached two or three spear's length over the horizon in the eyes of a beholder, it returned as if it were a *Tannūmah*.^[1] One of us said to the other: 'Let us return to the *Masjid*, for, by Allāh, this (eclipse) of the sun will cause the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ to do something new with the *Ummah*.' So we returned, and saw him clearly, leading (the people) in prayer. He led us in this prayer longer than he had led us in any other prayer, and we could not hear his voice. Then he went into *Rukū'* longer than any other *Rukū'* he had led us in, and we could not hear his voice. Then he went into prostration — longer than any prostration he had led us in before, and we could not hear his voice. He then repeated the same actions in the second *Rak'ah*. While he was sitting down in the second *Rak'ah*, the sun appeared again. He then

١١٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَسْوَدُ بْنُ قَيْسٍ: حَدَّثَنِي ثَعْلَبَةُ ابْنُ عِبَادِ الْعُبَيْدِيِّ - مِنْ أَهْلِ الْبَصْرَةِ - أَنَّهُ شَهِدَ خُطْبَةً يَوْمًا لِسُمْرَةَ بْنِ جُنْدَبٍ قَالَ: قَالَ سُمْرَةُ: بَيْنَمَا أَنَا وَعِجْلَامٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ نَرْمِي غَرَضَيْنِ لَنَا حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَتِ الشَّمْسُ قِيدَ رُمَحَيْنِ أَوْ ثَلَاثَةِ فِي عَيْنِ النَّاطِرِ مِنَ الْأُفُقِ اسْوَدَّتْ حَتَّى آصَتْ كَأَنَّهَا تَتَوَمَّهٌ، فَقَالَ أَحَدُنَا لِصَاحِبِهِ: انْطَلِقْ بِنَا إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ فَوَاللَّهِ! لَيُحَدِّثُنَّ شَأْنَ هَذِهِ الشَّمْسِ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي أُمَّتِهِ حَدَّثَنَا. قَالَ: فَدَفَعْنَا فِذَا هُوَ بَارِزٌ فَاسْتَقْدَمَ فَصَلَّى فَقَامَ بِنَا كَأَطْوَلَ مَا قَامَ بِنَا فِي صَلَاةٍ قَطُّ لَا نَسْمَعُ لَهُ صَوْتًا. قَالَ: ثُمَّ رَكَعَ بِنَا كَأَطْوَلَ مَا رَكَعَ بِنَا فِي صَلَاةٍ قَطُّ لَا نَسْمَعُ لَهُ صَوْتًا. قَالَ: ثُمَّ سَجَدَ بِنَا كَأَطْوَلَ مَا سَجَدَ بِنَا فِي صَلَاةٍ قَطُّ لَا نَسْمَعُ لَهُ صَوْتًا. ثُمَّ فَعَلَ فِي الرَّكْعَةِ الْأُخْرَى مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ قَالَ: فَوَافَقَ تَحَلِّيَ الشَّمْسِ جُلُوسَهُ فِي الرَّكْعَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ. قَالَ: ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ ثُمَّ قَامَ فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ وَشَهِدَ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَشَهِدَ أَنَّهُ عَبْدُهُ

[1] *Tannūmah*: It is either a tree or a plant whose leaves and or fruits are dark in color or black.

said the *Taslīm*, stood up, praised Allāh and glorified Him and testified that none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh, and that he is the servant and Messenger of Allāh..." then Aḥmad bin Yūnus (the narrator) completed the *Khutbah* of the Prophet ﷺ. (*Ḥasan*)

وَرَسُولُهُ ثُمَّ سَأَى أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ حُطْبَةَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

تخريج: [إسناده حسن] أخرجه الترمذي، الصلاة، باب: كيف القراءة في الكسوف، ح: ٥٦٢ والنسائي، ح: ١٤٨٥ وابن ماجه، ح: ١٢٦٤ من حديث الأسود بن قيس به وقال الترمذي: "حسن صحيح غريب" وصححه ابن خزيمة، ح: ١٣٩٧ وابن حبان، ح: ٥٩٧، ٥٩٨ والحاكم على شرط الشيخين: ١/٣٢٩، ٣٣١ ووافقه الذهبي.

1185. Qabīṣah Al-Hilālī narrated: "There was a solar eclipse during the lifetime of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, so he went out in a state of anxiety; his garment was trailing behind him. I was with him at that time in Al-Madīnah. He prayed two *Rak'ahs*, and lengthened the standing. Then he completed (the prayer) while (the sun) had appeared, and said: 'These are signs by which Allāh, the Mighty and Sublime, causes (people) to fear Him. So when you see it, then pray as if you are praying a new obligatory prayer.'" (*Da'if*)

١١٨٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أُيُوبُ عَنْ أَبِي قَلَابَةَ، عَنْ قَبِيصَةَ الْهَلَالِيِّ قَالَ: كُئِبْتُ الشَّمْسُ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَخَرَجَ فَرِعًا يَجْرُ نُوبُهُ وَأَنَا مَعَهُ يَوْمَئِذٍ بِالْمَدِينَةِ فَصَلَّى رَكْعَتَيْنِ فَأَطَالَ فِيهِمَا الْقِيَامَ ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ وَانْجَلَتْ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّمَا هَذِهِ الْآيَاتُ يُخَوِّفُ اللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ بِهَا، فَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهَا فَصَلُّوا كَأَحَدٍ صَلَاةٍ صَلَّيْتُمُوهَا مِنَ الْمَكْتُوبَةِ».

تخريج: [إسناده ضعيف] أخرجه النسائي، الكسوف، باب نوع آخر، ح: ١٤٨٧ من حديث أيوب السخيتاني به وصححه الحاكم على شرط الشيخين: ١/٣٣٣ ووافقه الذهبي وقال البيهقي: ٣/٣٣٤ "هذا أيضاً لم يسمعه أبو قلابة عن قبيصة، إنما رواه عن رجل عن قبيصة".

1186. (Another chain) from Qabīṣah Al-Hilālī, who narrated: "The sun was eclipsed." And the rest is the same (as no. 1185), except that he said: "...until the stars had appeared." (*Da'if*)

١١٨٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا رِجْحَانُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبَادُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ عَنْ أُيُوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي قَلَابَةَ، عَنْ هَلَالِ بْنِ غَامِرٍ: أَنَّ قَبِيصَةَ الْهَلَالِيِّ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ الشَّمْسَ كُئِبَتْ

بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ مُوسَى قَالَ: حَتَّى بَدَتْ
التُّجُومُ.

تخریج: [ضعيف] أخرجه البيهقي: ۳/ ۳۳۴ من حديث أبي داود به * عباد بن منصور: ضعيف مدلس، وتابعه أنيس بن سوار، روى عنه جماعة ووثقه ابن حبان فهو مجهول الحال.

Chapter 5. The Recitation In The Eclipse Prayer

(المعجم ۵) - بَابُ الْقِرَاءَةِ فِي صَلَاةِ
الْكُسُوفِ (التحفة ۲۶۴)

1187. It was reported from 'Urwah, from 'Aishah, that she said: "There was a solar eclipse during the lifetime of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, so the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ went out to led the people in prayer. He stood up, and I estimated that he had recited *Sūrat Al-Baqarah* due to the length of the recitation" (and she said similor) to the rest of the narration (as no. 1185): "Then he prostrated twice. Then he stood up and lengthened his recitation, and I estimated that he had recited *Sūrat Al 'Imrān* due to the length of the recitation." (*Hasan*)

۱۱۸۷ - حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمِّي: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِسْحَاقَ: حَدَّثَنِي هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ [و] سَلِيمَانُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ، كُلُّهُمْ قَدْ حَدَّثَنِي عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَخَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَصَلَّى بِالنَّاسِ فَقَامَ فَحَزَرْتُ قِرَاءَتَهُ فَرَأَيْتُ أَنَّهُ قَرَأَ بِسُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ ثُمَّ سَجَدَ سَجْدَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ قَامَ فَأَطَالَ الْقِرَاءَةَ فَحَزَرْتُ قِرَاءَتَهُ فَرَأَيْتُ أَنَّهُ قَرَأَ بِسُورَةِ آلِ عِمْرَانَ.

تخریج: [إسناده حسن] أخرجه البيهقي: ۳/ ۳۳۵ من حديث عبيد الله بن سعد به وصححه الحاكم على شرط مسلم: ۱/ ۳۳۳، ۳۳۴ ووافقه الذهبي وانظر الحديث الآتي: ۱۱۹۱.

Comments:

The length of the recitation, the bowings, and the prayer itself, will depend upon the length of the eclipse.

1188. It was reported from Az-Zuhri, who said: 'Urwah bin Az-Zubair informed me from 'Aishah, that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ recited for a long time, and he recited aloud," meaning during the eclipse prayer. (*Sahih*)

۱۱۸۸ - حَدَّثَنَا الْعَبَّاسُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ بْنِ مَرْيَدٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنِي الزُّهْرِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَرَأَ قِرَاءَةً طَوِيلَةً فَجَهَرَ بِهَا - يَعْنِي فِي صَلَاةِ الْكُسُوفِ.

تخریج: [إسناده صحيح] وأصله عند البخاري، ح: ۱۰۶۶ ومسلم، ح: ۴/۹۰۱ من حديث الأوزاعي به.

1189. It was reported from Zaid bin Aslam, from ‘Aṭā’ bin Yasār, from Ibn ‘Abbās, who said: “There was an eclipse, so the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ prayed while the people (prayed) with him. He stood for a long time, similar to (the length it takes to recite) *Sūrat Al-Baqarah*, then he bowed...” and he continued with the narration. (*Ṣaḥīh*)

١١٨٩ - حَدَّثَنَا الْقَعْنَبِيُّ عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: خَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ فَصَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَالنَّاسُ مَعَهُ فَقَامَ قِيَامًا طَوِيلًا يَنْحُو مِنْ سُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ ثُمَّ رَكَعَ وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ.

تخريج: أخرجه البخاري، الكسوف، باب صلاة الكسوف جماعة، ح: ١٠٥٢ عن القعنبى، ومسلم، الكسوف، باب ما عرض على النبي ﷺ في صلاة الكسوف من أمر الجنة والنار، ح: ٩٠٧ من حديث مالك به وهو في الموطأ (يحيى): ١٨٦/١، ١٨٧.

Chapter 6. Crying Out ‘The Prayer’ For It

1190. ‘Āishah narrated: “There was a solar eclipse, so the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ commanded someone to proclaim: ‘The congregational prayer.’” (*Ṣaḥīh*)

(المعجم ٦) **بَابُ: يُنَادَى فِيهَا بِالصَّلَاةِ**
(التحفة ٢٦٥)

١١٩٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عُثْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ نَمِرٍ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ الزُّهْرِيَّ فَقَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ فَأَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَجُلًا فَنَادَى أَنَّ الصَّلَاةَ جَامِعَةٌ.

تخريج: أخرجه البخاري، الكسوف، باب الجهر بالقراءة في الكسوف، ح: ١٠٦٦ ومسلم، الكسوف، باب صلاة الكسوف، ح: ٩٠١ من حديث الزهري به ورواه مسلم من حديث الوليد بن مسلم به.

Comments:

An announcement may be made for the Eclipse Prayer. It is recommended, but there is no *Adhān* nor *Iqāmah*.

Chapter 7. Giving Charity During An Eclipse

1191. ‘Āishah narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said: “The sun and the moon do not eclipse due to the life (birth) or death of anyone. So when you witness it (an eclipse),

(المعجم ٧) - **بَابُ الصَّدَقَةِ فِيهَا**
(التحفة ٢٦٦)

١١٩١ - حَدَّثَنَا الْقَعْنَبِيُّ عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرُ لَا يَخْسِفَانِ

supplicate to Allāh, the Mighty and Sublime, say the *Takbīr*, and give charity.” (*Ṣaḥīh*)

لَمَوْتِ أَحَدٍ وَلَا لِحَيَاتِهِ، فَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمْ ذَلِكَ فَادْعُوا اللَّهَ عَزَّوَجَلَّ وَكَبِّرُوا وَنَصِّدُقُوا».

تخریج: أخرجه البخاري، الكسوف، باب الصدقة في الكسوف، ح: ١٠٤٤ عن القعني، ومسلم، الكسوف، باب صلاة الكسوف، ح: ٩٠١ من حديث مالك به وهو في الموطأ (يحيى): ١/١٨٦.

Chapter 8. Freeing Slaves During An Eclipse

(المعجم ٨) - بَابُ الْعِتْقِ فِيهَا

(التحفة ٢٦٧)

1192. Asmā' narrated: “The Prophet ﷺ would command that slaves be freed during the eclipse prayer.” (*Ṣaḥīh*)

١١٩٢ - حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: حَدَّثَنَا زَائِدَةُ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ فَاطِمَةَ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعِتَاقَةِ فِي صَلَاةِ الْكُسُوفِ.

تخریج: أخرجه البخاري، العتق، باب ما يستحب من العتاقة في الكسوف أو الآيات، ح: ٢٥١٩ من حديث زائدة بن قدامة به.

Chapter 9. Whoever Said That Only Two Rukū‘ Should Be Performed (In Eclipse Prayer)

(المعجم ٩) - بَابُ مَنْ قَالَ: يَرَكْعُ

رَكْعَتَيْنِ (التحفة ٢٦٨)

1193. An-Nu'mān bin Bashīr narrated: “There was a solar eclipse during the Prophet’s ﷺ lifetime, so he started praying two *Rukū‘*s, one after another, and asking about it,^[1] until it finished.” (*Da‘īf*)

١١٩٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ أَبِي شُعَيْبٍ الْحَرَّانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَارِثُ بْنُ عَمِيرٍ الْبَصْرِيُّ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ السَّخْتِيَّانِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، عَنِ النَّعْمَانَ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ قَالَ: كَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ عَلَى عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَجَعَلَ يُصَلِّي رَكْعَتَيْنِ رَكْعَتَيْنِ وَيَسْأَلُ عَنْهَا حَتَّى أَنْجَلَتْ.

تخریج: [إسناده ضعيف] أخرجه النسائي، الكسوف، باب: ١٦ نوع آخر، ح: ١٤٨٦ وابن ماجه، ح: ١٢٦٢ من حديث أبي قلابة به وقال البيهقي: ٣/٣٣٣: "هذا مرسل، أبو قلابة لم يسمعه من النعمان بن بشير، إنما رواه عن رجل عن النعمان".

[1] They say that the meaning is that he was asking Allāh, similar to what appears in the following narration, or, that he would ask someone to look and see if the eclipse is over after praying, and pray again, or, that he would indicate with his hand that someone should look during the prayer.

what the eclipse has caused the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ to do today.' I reached him while his hands were raised; he was glorifying Allāh, praising him, saying the *Tahlil*^[1] and supplicating. He continued to do so until the sun appeared. He recited two *Sūrah*s and performed two *Rukū's*." (*Ṣaḥīh*)

تخریج: أخرجه مسلم، الكسوف، باب ذكر النداء بصلاة الكسوف "الصلاة جامعة"، ح: ۹۱۳ من حديث بشر بن المفضل به.

Chapter 10. Prayer At Times Of Darkness Or Similar Occurrences

(المعجم ۱۰) - بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ عِنْدَ الظُّلْمَةِ وَنَحْوِهَا (التحفة ۲۶۹)

1196. 'Ubaidullāh bin An-Naḍr narrated from his father that he said: "There was a darkness during the time of Anas bin Mālik, so I went to him and said: 'O Abū Ḥamzah! Did similar incidents used to happen during the time of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ?' He said: 'I seek Allāh's refuge. If the wind were to blow strongly, we would rush to the *Masjid*, fearing the Judgment (had arrived).'" (*Ḥasan*)

۱۱۹۶ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ جَبَلَةَ ابْنِ أَبِي رَوَادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَرَمِيُّ بْنُ عُمَارَةَ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ النَّضْرِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي قَالَ: كَانَتْ ظُلْمَةٌ عَلَى عَهْدِ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ - قَالَ: - فَأَتَيْتُ أَنَسًا فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَبَا حَمْزَةَ! هَلْ كَانَ يُصِيبُكُمْ مِثْلُ هَذَا عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: مَعَادَ اللَّهِ! إِنْ كَانَتِ الرِّيحُ لَتَشْتَدُّ فُتْبَادِرُ الْمَسْجِدِ مَخَافَةَ الْقِيَامَةِ.

تخریج: [إسناده حسن] أخرجه البيهقي: ۳/۳۴۲، ۳۴۳ من حديث حرمي بن عمارة به وصححه الحاكم: ۱/۳۳۴ ووافقه الذهبي.

Chapter 11. Prostrating At Times Of Calamities

(المعجم ۱۱) - بَابُ السُّجُودِ عِنْدَ الْآيَاتِ (التحفة ۲۷۰)

1197. 'Ikrimah narrated that Ibn 'Abbās was informed of the death of someone — one of the wives of the Prophet ﷺ. So he fell into prostration. He was asked: "Do you

۱۱۹۷ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ أَبِي صَفْوَانَ التَّقْفِي: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَلْمُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ بْنِ أَبَانَ، عَنْ

[1] That is, saying *Lā ilāha ill-Allāh*, or similar.

prostrate at this time?" He replied: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'When you witness a sign, prostrate,' and what sign is more grave than the departure of the wives of the Prophet ﷺ?" (*Hasan*)

عِكْرَمَةَ قَالَ: قِيلَ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: مَاتَتْ فُلَانَةٌ بَعْضُ أَزْوَاجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَخَرَّ سَاجِدًا، فَقِيلَ لَهُ: تَسْجُدُ هَذِهِ السَّاعَةَ؟ فَقَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا رَأَيْتُمْ آيَةً فَاسْجُدُوا»، وَأَيُّ آيَةٍ أَعْظَمُ مِنْ ذَهَابِ أَزْوَاجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

تخريج: [إسناده حسن] أخرجه الترمذي، المناقب، باب فضل أزواج النبي ﷺ، ح: ٣٨٩١ من حديث يحيى بن كثير به وقال: "حسن غريب".

Comments:

The death of a close relative or a virtuous person is a big loss. In the event of such a catastrophe, people should turn to Allāh and remember Him.