

in *Ṣalāt* (prayer) and delivered a *Khuṭba* (religious speech) before them.

لَعَلِّي أَعْهَدُ إِلَى النَّاسِ». قَالَتْ: فَأَجْلَسْنَاهُ فِي مِخْضَبٍ لِحَفْصَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ ثُمَّ طَفِقْنَا نَضُبُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ تِلْكَ الْقَرَبِ حَتَّى جَعَلَ يُشِيرُ إِلَيْنَا أَنْ قَدْ فَعَلْتُنَّ، قَالَتْ: وَخَرَجَ إِلَى النَّاسِ، فَصَلَّى بِهِمْ وَخَطَبَهُمْ.

[راجع: ١٩٨]

(23) CHAPTER. *Al-'Udhra* (throat or tonsil diseases).

(٢٣) بَابُ الْعُدْرَةِ

5715. Narrated Umm Qais that she took to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ one of her sons whose palate and tonsils she had pressed because he had throat trouble. The Prophet ﷺ said, "Why do you pain your children by getting the tonsils and palate pressed like that? Use *Al-'Ud Al-Hindī* (certain Indian incense) for it cures seven diseases one of which is pleurisy."

٥٧١٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَنَّ أُمَّ قَيْسٍ بِنْتُ مِحْصِنِ الْأَسَدِيَّةِ، أَسَدَ حَزْرِمَةَ، وَكَانَتْ مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرَاتِ الْأُولِ اللَّاتِي بَايَعَنَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، وَهِيَ أَخْتُ عُكَّاشَةَ، أَخْبَرْتَهُ أَنَّهَا أَتَتْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَابِنَ لَهَا قَدْ أَعْلَقَتْ عَلَيْهِ مِنَ الْعُدْرَةِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «عَلَامَ تَدْعُرْنَ أَوْلَادَكُنَّ بِهَذَا الْعَلَاقِ؟ عَلَيْكُمْ بِهَذَا الْعُودِ الْهِنْدِيِّ فَإِنَّ فِيهِ سَبْعَةَ أَشْفِيَةٍ، مِنْهَا ذَاتُ الْجَنْبِ»، يُرِيدُ الْكُسْتِ، وَهُوَ الْعُودُ الْهِنْدِيُّ.

وَقَالَ يُونُسُ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ رَاشِدٍ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: عَلَّقَتْ عَلَيْهِ. [راجع:

٥٦٩٢]

(24) CHAPTER. The treatment for a person suffering from diarrhea.

(٢٤) بَابُ دَوَاءِ الْمَبْطُونِ

5716. Narrated Abū Sa'īd: A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said, "My brother has got

٥٧١٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ:

loose motions." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Let him drink honey." The man again (came) and said, "I made him drink (honey) but that made him worse." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Allāh has said the Truth, and the abdomen of your brother has told a lie." (See *Hadīth* No.5684)

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ،  
عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْمُتَوَكِّلِ، عَنْ أَبِي  
سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ  
فَقَالَ: إِنَّ أَخِي اسْتَظَلَّقَ بَطْنَهُ، فَقَالَ:  
«اسْقِهِ عَسَلًا»؛ فَسَقَاهُ، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي  
سَقَيْتُهُ فَلَمْ يَزِدْهُ إِلَّا اسْتَظْلَاقًا. فَقَالَ:  
«صَدَقَ اللَّهُ وَكَذَبَ بَطْنُ أَخِيكَ». تَابَعَهُ  
النُّضْرُ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ. [راجع: ٥٦٨٤]

(25) CHAPTER. There is no *Şafar* (i.e. it is not a contagious disease). *Şafar* is a disease that afflicts the abdomen. [See *Fath Al-Bārī*]

5717. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "There is no *Adwā* (no disease is conveyed from the sick to the healthy without Allāh's Permission), nor *Şafar*, nor *Hāma*." A bedouin stood up and said, "Then what about my camels? They are like deer on the sand, but when a mangy camel comes and mixes with them, they all get infected with mange." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Then who conveyed the (mange) disease to the first one?" (See H. 5707)

(٢٥) بَابٌ: لَا صَفْرَ، وَهُوَ دَاءٌ  
يَأْخُذُ الْبَطْنَ

٥٧١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ  
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ،  
عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ:  
أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ  
وَعِيعَةُ: أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ  
قَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا  
عَدْوَى وَلَا صَفْرَ وَلَا هَامَةَ». فَقَالَ  
أَعْرَابِيٌّ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ، فَمَا بَالُ إِبِلِي  
تَكُونُ فِي الرَّمْلِ كَأَنَّهَا الطَّبَاءُ فَيَأْتِي  
الْبَعِيرُ الْأَجْرَبُ فَيَدْخُلُ بَيْنَهَا فَيَجْرِبُهَا،  
فَقَالَ: «فَمَنْ أَعْدَى الْأَوَّلُ؟».

رَوَاهُ الزُّهْرِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ،  
وَسِنَانِ بْنِ أَبِي سِنَانَ. [راجع: ٥٧٠٧]

(26) CHAPTER. Pleurisy.

5718. Narrated Umm Qais that she took to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ one of her sons whose palate and tonsils she had pressed to treat a throat trouble. The Prophet ﷺ said, "Be afraid of Allāh! Why do you pain your children by having their tonsils pressed like

(٢٦) بَابُ ذَاتِ الْجَنْبِ

٥٧١٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا  
عَتَّابُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ  
الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ  
عَبْدِ اللهِ أَنَّ أُمَّ قَيْسٍ بِنْتَ مِحْصَنِ،

that? Use *Al-'Ud Al-Hindī* (a certain Indian incense) for it cures seven diseases, one of which is pleurisy."

وَكَاثَتْ مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرَاتِ الْأُولَى اللَّاتِي  
بَايَعَنَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَهِيَ أُحْتُ  
عُكَاشَةُ بِنِ مِحْصِنٍ: أَخْبَرْتُهُ أَنَّهَا أَتَتْ  
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَابِنِ لَهَا قَدْ عَلَقَتْ  
عَلَيْهِ مِنَ الْعُدْرَةِ، فَقَالَ: «اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ،  
عَلَامَ تَدْعُرْنَ أَوْلَادَكُنَّ بِهَذِهِ الْأَعْلَاقِ؟  
عَلَيْكُمْ بِهَذَا الْعُودِ الْهِنْدِيِّ فَإِنَّ فِيهِ  
سَبْعَةَ أَشْفِيَةٍ، مِنْهَا ذَاتُ الْجَنْبِ»،  
يُرِيدُ الْكُسْتَ، يَعْنِي الْفُسْطَ. قَالَ:  
وَهِيَ لُغَةٌ. [راجع: ٥٦٩٢]

5719, 5720, 5721. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ allowed one of the *Anṣār* families to treat persons who have taken poison and also who are suffering from ear ailment with *Ruqya*. Anas added: I got myself branded (cauterized) for pleurisy, when Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was still alive. Abū Ṭalḥa, Anas bin An-Naḍr and Zaid bin Thābit witnessed that, and it was Abū Ṭalḥa who branded (cauterized) me.

٥٧١٩، ٥٧٢٠، ٥٧٢١ - حَدَّثَنَا  
عَارِمٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ قَالَ: قُرِئَ عَلَيَّ  
أَيُّوبَ مِنْ كُتُبِ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، مِنْهُ مَا  
حَدَّثَ بِهِ، وَمِنْهُ مَا قُرِئَ عَلَيَّ، وَكَانَ  
هَذَا فِي الْكِتَابِ عَنِ أَنَسٍ: أَنَّ أَبَا  
طَلْحَةَ وَأَنَسَ ابْنَ النَّضْرِ كَوَيَاهُ، وَكَوَاهُ  
أَبُو طَلْحَةَ بِيَدِهِ. [انظر: ٥٧٢١]

وَقَالَ عَبَادُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ  
أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ  
مَالِكٍ قَالَ: أَدَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِأَهْلِ  
بَيْتِ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ أَنْ يَرْقُوا مِنَ الْحَمَةِ  
وَالْأُدُنِ. قَالَ أَنَسٌ: كُوِيْتُ مِنْ ذَاتِ  
الْجَنْبِ وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَيٌّ،  
وَشَهِدَنِي أَبُو طَلْحَةَ وَأَنَسُ بْنُ النَّضْرِ  
وَزَيْدُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ، وَأَبُو طَلْحَةَ كَوَانِي.

[راجع: ٥٧١٩]

(27) CHAPTER. To burn a mat made of palm-tree leaves (and put its ashes into a wound) to stop bleeding.

(٢٧) بَابُ حَرْقِ الْحَصِيرِ لِيَسُدَّ بِهِ  
الدَّمُ

5722. Narrated Sahl bin Sa'd As-Sā'idī: When the helmet broke on the head of the Prophet ﷺ and his face became covered with blood and his incisor tooth broke (i.e. during the battle of Uḥud), 'Alī used to bring water in his shield while Fāṭima was washing the blood off his face. When Fāṭima رضي الله عنها saw that the bleeding increased because of the water, she took a mat (of palm leaves), burnt it, and stuck it (the burnt ashes) on the wound of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, whereupon the bleeding stopped.

٥٧٢٢ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْقَارِي، عَنْ أَبِي حازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدِ السَّاعِدِيِّ قَالَ: لَمَّا كُسِرَتْ عَلَى رَأْسِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ الْبَيْضَةُ، وَأُذِمِّي وَجْهَهُ، وَكُسِرَتْ رِبَاعِيَّتُهُ، وَكَانَ عَلِيٌّ يَخْتَلِفُ بِالْمَاءِ فِي الْمَجَنِّ وَجَاءَتْ فَاطِمَةُ تَغْسِلُ عَنْ وَجْهِهِ الدَّمَ. فَلَمَّا رَأَتْ فَاطِمَةُ - عَلَيْهَا السَّلَامُ - الدَّمَ يَزِيدُ عَلَى الْمَاءِ كَثْرَةً عَمَدَتْ إِلَى حَصِيرٍ فَأَحْرَقَتْهَا وَأَلْصَقَتْهَا عَلَى جُرْحِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَرَقَأَ الدَّمَ. [راجع:

[٢٤٣

(28) CHAPTER. Fever is from the heat of Hell.

(٢٨) بَابُ: الْحُمَّى مِنْ فَنَاحِ جَهَنَّمَ

5723. Narrated Nāfi': 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar said, "The Prophet ﷺ said, 'Fever is from the heat of Hell, so abate fever, with water'."

Nāfi' added: 'Abdullāh used to say, "O Allāh! Relieve us from the punishment," (when he suffered from fever).

٥٧٢٣ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْحُمَّى مِنْ فَنَاحِ جَهَنَّمَ، فَأُظْفِقُوهَا بِالْمَاءِ».

قَالَ نَافِعٌ: وَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ:

أَكْشِفْ عَنَّا الرَّجْزَ. [راجع: ٣٢٦٤]

5724. Narrated Fāṭima bint Al-Munḍhir: Whenever a lady suffering from fever was brought to Asmā' bint Abū Bakr, she used to invoke Allāh for her and then sprinkle some water on her body at the chest and say, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to order us to abate fever with water."

٥٧٢٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ الْمُتَدِّرِ: أَنَّ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا كَانَتْ إِذَا أُتِيَتْ بِالْمَرَأَةِ قَدْ حُمَّتْ تَدْعُو لَهَا،

5725. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Fever is from the heat of Hell, so abate fever with water."

5726. Narrated Rāfi' bin Khadīj: I heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, "Fever is from the heat of Hell, so abate fever with water."

(29) CHAPTER. Whoever went out of a land because its climate and water did not suit him.

5727. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Some people from the tribes of 'Ukl and 'Uraina came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and embraced Islām and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! We are owners of livestock and have never been farmers," and they found the climate of Al-Madīna unsuitable for them. So Allāh's Messenger ﷺ ordered that they be given some camels and a shepherd, and ordered them to go out with those camels and drink their milk and urine. So they set out, but when they reached a place called Al-Ḥarra, they reverted to disbelief after their conversion to Islām, killed the shepherd and drove away the camels. When this news reached the Prophet ﷺ he sent in their pursuit (and they were caught and brought).

أَخَذَتِ الْمَاءَ، فَصَبَّتْهُ بَيْنَهَا وَبَيْنَ جَبْهَيْهَا وَقَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَأْمُرُنَا أَنْ نَبْرِدَهَا بِالْمَاءِ.

٥٧٢٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْحُمَّى مِنْ فَيْحِ جَهَنَّمَ فَأَبْرِدُوهَا بِالْمَاءِ». [راجع: ٣٢٦٣]

٥٧٢٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَبَايَةَ بْنِ رِفَاعَةَ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ رَافِعِ بْنِ خَدِيجٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «الْحُمَّى مِنْ فَيْحِ جَهَنَّمَ فَأَبْرِدُوهَا بِالْمَاءِ». [راجع: ٣٢٦٢]

(٢٩) بَابٌ مَنْ خَرَجَ مِنْ أَرْضٍ لَا تُلَاقِيهِ

٥٧٢٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى بْنُ حَمَادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ: أَنَّ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ حَدَّثَهُمْ أَنَّ نَاسًا - أَوْ رِجَالًا - مِنْ عُكْلٍ وَعُرَيْنَةَ قَدِمُوا عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَتَكَلَّمُوا بِالْإِسْلَامِ فَقَالُوا: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ، إِنَّا كُنَّا أَهْلَ ضَرْعٍ، وَلَمْ نَكُنْ أَهْلَ رِيْفٍ وَاسْتَوَحَّمُوا الْمَدِينَةَ، فَأَمَرَ لَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِذُودٍ وَبِرَاعٍ، وَأَمَرَهُمْ أَنْ يَخْرُجُوا فِيهِ فَيَسْرَبُوا مِنْ أَلْبَانِهَا وَأَبْوَالِهَا، فَانْطَلَقُوا حَتَّى كَانُوا

The Prophet ﷺ ordered that their eyes be branded with heated iron bars and their hands be cut off, and they were left at Al-Harra till they died in that state. (See H. 233)

نَاجِيَةَ الْحَرَّةِ كَفَرُوا بَعْدَ إِسْلَامِهِمْ  
وَقَتَلُوا رَاعِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَاسْتَأْفُوا  
الدَّوْدَ، فَبَلَغَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَبَعَثَ الطَّلَبَ  
فِي أَنَارِهِمْ وَأَمَرَ بِهِمْ فَسَمَرُوا أَعْيُنَهُمْ  
وَقَطَعُوا أَيْدِيَهُمْ، وَتَرَكُوا فِي نَاجِيَةِ  
الْحَرَّةِ حَتَّى مَاتُوا عَلَى حَالِهِمْ.

[راجع: ٢٣٣]

(30) CHAPTER. What has been mentioned about the plague.

(٣٠) بَابُ مَا يُذَكَّرُ فِي الطَّاعُونِ

5728. Narrated Sa'd: The Prophet ﷺ, said, "If you hear of an outbreak of plague in a land, do not enter it; but if the plague breaks out in a place while you are in it, do not leave that place."

٥٧٢٨ - حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ عُمَرَ:  
حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي حَبِيبُ بْنُ  
أَبِي ثَابِتٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنَ  
سَعْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أُسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ  
يُحَدِّثُ سَعْدًا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا  
سَمِعْتُمْ بِالطَّاعُونِ بِأَرْضٍ فَلَا  
تَدْخُلُوهَا، وَإِذَا وَقَعَ بِأَرْضٍ وَأَنْتُمْ بِهَا  
فَلَا تَخْرُجُوا مِنْهَا».

فَقُلْتُ: أَنْتَ سَمِعْتَهُ يُحَدِّثُ سَعْدًا  
وَلَا يُنْكِرُهُ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ. [راجع: ٣٤٧٣]

5729. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Abbās رضي الله عنه Umar bin Al-Khattāb رضي الله عنه departed for Shām and when he reached Sargh, the commanders of the (Muslim) army, Abū 'Ubaida bin Al-Jarrāh and his companions met him and told him that an epidemic had broken out in Shām. 'Umar said, "Call for me the early emigrants." So 'Umar called them, consulted them and informed them that an epidemic had broken out in Shām. Those people differed in their opinions. Some of them said, "We have come out for a purpose and we do not think that it is proper to give it up," while

٥٧٢٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ  
يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ  
شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ  
الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ زَيْدِ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ، عَنْ  
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ  
نَوْفَلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ  
عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ خَرَجَ  
إِلَى الشَّامِ حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ بِسَرْغَ لَقِيَهُ  
أَمْرَاءُ الْأَجْنَادِ: أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ بْنُ الْجَرَّاحِ

others said (to 'Umar), "You have along with you, other people and the Companions of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, so we do not advise that we take them to this epidemic." 'Umar said to them, "Leave me now." Then he said, "Call the *Anṣār* for me." I called them and he consulted them and they followed the way of the emigrants and differed as they did. He then said to them, "Leave me now." and added, "Call for me the old people of Quraysh who emigrated in the year of the conquest of Makkah." I called them and they gave a unanimous opinion saying, "We advise that you should return with the people and do not take them to that (place) of epidemic." So 'Umar made an announcement, "I will ride back to Al-Madīna in the morning, so you should do the same." Abū 'Ubaida bin Al-Jarrāḥ said (to 'Umar), "Are you running away from what Allāh had ordained?" 'Umar said, "Would that someone else had said such a thing, O Abū 'Ubaida! Yes, we are running from what Allāh had ordained to what Allāh has ordained. Don't you agree that if you had camels that went down a valley having two places, one green and the other dry, you would graze them on the green one only if Allāh had ordained that, and you would graze them on the dry one only if Allāh had ordained that?" At that time 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin 'Auf, who had been absent because of some job, came and said, "I have some knowledge about this. I have heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, 'If you hear about it (an outbreak of plague) in a land, do not go to it; but if plague breaks out in a country where you are staying, do not run away from it.'" 'Umar thanked Allāh and returned to Al-Madīna.

وأصحابه، فأخبروه أَنَّ الْوَبَاءَ قَدْ وَقَعَ بِأَرْضِ الشَّامِ. قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: ادْعُ لِي الْمُهَاجِرِينَ الْأُولِينَ فَدَعَاهُمْ فَاسْتَشَارَهُمْ، وَأَخْبَرَهُمْ أَنَّ الْوَبَاءَ قَدْ وَقَعَ بِالشَّامِ، فَاخْتَلَفُوا، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: قَدْ خَرَجْنَا لِأَمْرٍ وَلَا نَرَى أَنْ نَرْجِعَ عَنْهُ، وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: مَعَكَ بَقِيَّةُ النَّاسِ وَأَصْحَابُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلَا نَرَى أَنْ نُقَدِّمَهُمْ عَلَى هَذَا الْوَبَاءِ، فَقَالَ: ارْتَفِعُوا عَنِّي، ثُمَّ قَالَ: ادْعُ لِي الْأَنْصَارَ، فَدَعَوْهُمْ، فَاسْتَشَارَهُمْ، فَسَلَكُوا سَبِيلَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ، وَاخْتَلَفُوا كاخْتِلَافِهِمْ، فَقَالَ: ارْتَفِعُوا عَنِّي، ثُمَّ قَالَ: ادْعُ لِي مَنْ كَانَ هَاهُنَا مِنْ مَسِيخَةِ قُرَيْشٍ مِنْ مُهَاجِرَةِ الْفَتْحِ، فَدَعَوْهُمْ فَلَمْ يَخْتَلَفْ مِنْهُمْ عَلَيْهِ رَجُلَانِ. فَقَالُوا: نَرَى أَنْ نَرْجِعَ بِالنَّاسِ وَلَا نُقَدِّمَهُمْ عَلَى هَذَا الْوَبَاءِ فَنَادَى عُمَرُ فِي النَّاسِ: إِنِّي مُصِيبٌ عَلَى ظَهْرٍ فَأُصِيبُوا عَلَيْهِ. فَقَالَ أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ بْنُ الْجَرَّاحِ: أَفِرَارًا مِنْ قَدْرِ اللَّهِ؟ فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: لَوْ غَيْرَكَ قَالَهَا يَا أَبَا عُبَيْدَةَ؟ نَعَمْ نَفِرُّ مِنْ قَدْرِ اللَّهِ إِلَى قَدْرِ اللَّهِ، أَرَأَيْتَ لَوْ كَانَ لَكَ إِبِلٌ هَبَطَتْ وَادِيًا لَهُ عُذْوَتَانِ، إِحْدَاهُمَا خَصِيبَةٌ وَالْأُخْرَى جَدْبَةٌ، أَلَيْسَ إِنْ رَعَيْتَ الْخَصِيبَةَ رَعَيْتَهَا بِقَدْرِ اللَّهِ، وَإِنْ رَعَيْتَ

الْجَدْبَةَ رَعَيْتَهَا بِقَدْرِ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: فَجَاءَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَوْفٍ وَكَانَ مُتَعَبِيًّا فِي بَعْضِ حَاجَتِهِ، فَقَالَ: إِنَّ عِنْدِي فِي هَذَا عِلْمًا، سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِذَا سَمِعْتُمْ بِهِ بِأَرْضٍ فَلَا تَقْدَمُوا عَلَيْهِ، وَإِذَا وَقَعَ بِأَرْضٍ وَأَنْتُمْ بِهَا فَلَا تَخْرُجُوا فِرَارًا مِنْهُ»، قَالَ: فَحَمِدَ اللَّهُ عُمَرُ نُمَّ أَنْصَرَفَ. [انظر:

[٦٩٧٣، ٥٧٣٠]

5730. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Āmir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: 'Umar went to Shām and when he reached Sargh, he got the news that an epidemic (of plague) had broken out in Shām. 'Abdur-Rahmān bin 'Auf told him that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "If you hear that it (plague) has broken out in a land, do not go to it; but if it breaks out in a land where you are present, do not go out in order to run away from it."

٥٧٣٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَامِرٍ: أَنَّ عُمَرَ خَرَجَ إِلَى الشَّامِ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ بِسَرَعٍ بَلَغَهُ أَنَّ الْوَبَاءَ قَدْ وَقَعَ بِالشَّامِ. فَأَخْبَرَهُ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَوْفٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا سَمِعْتُمْ بِهِ بِأَرْضٍ فَلَا تَقْدَمُوا عَلَيْهِ، وَإِذَا وَقَعَ بِأَرْضٍ وَأَنْتُمْ بِهَا فَلَا تَخْرُجُوا فِرَارًا مِنْهُ». [راجع: ٥٧٢٩]

5731. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Neither *Masith* (*Ad-Dajjāl*) nor plague will enter Al-Madīna."

٥٧٣١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ نُعَيْمِ الْمُجَمَّرِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَدْخُلُ الْمَدِينَةَ الْمَسِيحُ وَلَا الطَّاغُوتُ». [راجع: ١٨٨٠]

5732. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "(Death from) plague is martyrdom for every Muslim."

٥٧٣٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمٌ: حَدَّثَنِي حَفْصَةُ بِنْتُ سِيرِينَ

قَالَتْ: قَالَ لِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: يَحْيَى بِمَ مَاتَ؟ قُلْتُ: مِنَ الطَّاعُونَ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الطَّاعُونَ شَهَادَةٌ لِكُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ».

[راجع: ٢٨٣٠]

5733. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "He (a Muslim) who dies of an abdominal disease is a martyr, and he who dies of plague is a martyr."

٥٧٣٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ سُمَيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْمَبْطُونُ شَهِيدٌ، وَالْمَطْعُونُ شَهِيدٌ».

[راجع: ٦٥٣]

(31) CHAPTER. The reward of a person who suffers from plague (or lives in a plague-stricken land) and remains patient.

5734. Narrated 'Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ that she asked Allāh's Messenger ﷺ about plague, and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ informed her saying, "Plague was a punishment which Allāh used to send on whom He wished, but Allāh made it a blessing for the believers. None (among the believers) remains patient in a land in which plague has broken out and considers that nothing will befall him except what Allāh has ordained for him, but that Allāh will grant him a reward similar to that of a martyr."

(٣١) بَابُ أَجْرِ الصَّابِرِ فِي الطَّاعُونَ

٥٧٣٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَبَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ بْنُ أَبِي الْفُرَاتِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ بَرِيْدَةَ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ يَعْمُرٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهَا أَخْبَرْتَنَا أَنَّهَا سَأَلَتْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ الطَّاعُونَ فَأَخْبَرَهَا نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ «كَانَ عَذَابًا يَبْعَثُهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى مَنْ يَشَاءُ فَجَعَلَهُ اللَّهُ رَحْمَةً لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ. فَلَيْسَ مِنْ عَبْدٍ يَقَعُ الطَّاعُونَ فَيَمُوتُ فِي بَلَدِهِ صَابِرًا يَعْلَمُ أَنَّهُ لَنْ يُصِيبَهُ إِلَّا مَا كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَهُ إِلَّا كَانَ لَهُ مِثْلُ أَجْرِ الشَّهِيدِ».

تَابَعَهُ النَّضْرُ عَنْ دَاوُدَ. [راجع: ٣٤٧٤]

(32) CHAPTER. *Ar-Ruqa*<sup>(1)</sup> with the Qur'ān and the *Mu'awwidhāt* (the last two *Sūrah* of the Qur'ān).

5735. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا:

٥٧٣٥ - حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ

(1) (Chap. 32) *Ruqa* (sing. *Ruqya*) is the recitation of some Divine verses as a treatment for a disease.

During the Prophet's ﷺ fatal illness, he used to recite the *Mu'awwidhāt* (*Sūrat An-Nās* and *Sūrat Al-Falaq*) and then blow his breath over his body. When his illness was aggravated, I used to recite those two *Sūrah* and blow my breath over him and make him rub his body with his own hand for its blessings."

Ma'mar asked Az-Zuhri: How did the Prophet ﷺ use to blow? Az-Zuhri said: He used to blow on his hands and then passed them over his face.

(33) CHAPTER. To do *Ruqya* by reciting *Sūrat Al-Fātiha* (the Opening of the Book).

And this has been narrated by Ibn 'Abbās on the authority of the Prophet ﷺ.

5736. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رضي الله عنه: Some of the companions of the Prophet ﷺ came across a tribe amongst the tribes of the Arabs, and that tribe did not entertain them. While they were in that state, the chief of that tribe was bitten by a snake (or stung by a scorpion). They said, (to the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ), "Have you got any medicine with you or anybody who can treat with *Ruqya*?" The Prophet's Companions said, "You refuse to entertain us, so we will not treat (your chief) unless you pay us for it." So they agreed to pay them a flock of sheep.

One of them (the Prophet's Companions) started reciting *Sūrat Al-Fātiha* and gathering his saliva and spitting it (at the snakebite). The patient got cured and his people presented the sheep to them, but they said, "We will not take it unless we ask the Prophet ﷺ (whether it is lawful)." When they asked him, he smiled and said, "How do you know that *Sūrat Al-Fātiha* is a *Ruqya*? Take it (flock of sheep) and assign a share for me." (See H. 2276)

مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَنْفُثُ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ فِي الْمَرَضِ الَّذِي مَاتَ فِيهِ بِالْمُعَوِّذَاتِ، فَلَمَّا ثَقُلَ كُنْتُ أَنْفُثُ عَنْهُ بِهِنَّ وَأَمْسَحُ بِيَدِهِ نَفْسِهِ لِيَرْكَبَهَا. فَسَأَلْتُ الزُّهْرِيَّ: كَيْفَ يَنْفُثُ؟ قَالَ: كَانَ يَنْفُثُ عَلَى يَدَيْهِ ثُمَّ يَمْسَحُ بِهِمَا وَجْهَهُ. [راجع: ٤٤٣٩]

(٣٣) بَابُ الرُّقَى بِفَاتِحَةِ الْكِتَابِ، وَيُذَكِّرُ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

٥٧٣٦ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُندَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي بَشْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْمُتَوَكِّلِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ نَاسًا مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ اتُّوا عَلَى حَيٍّ مِنْ أَحْيَاءِ الْعَرَبِ فَلَمْ يَقْرُوهُمْ، فَبَيْنَمَا هُمْ كَذَلِكَ، إِذْ لَدِعَ سَيْدَ أَوْلَادِكَ فَقَالُوا: هَلْ مَعَكُمْ مِنْ دَوَاءٍ أَوْ رَاقٍ؟ فَقَالُوا: إِنَّكُمْ لَمْ تَقْرُونَا، وَلَا نَفْعَلُ حَتَّى تَجْعَلُوا لَنَا جُعْلًا، فَجَعَلُوا لَهُمْ قِطْعًا مِنَ الشَّاءِ فَجَعَلَ يَقْرَأُ بِأَمِّ الْقُرْآنِ وَيَجْمَعُ بُزَاقَهُ وَيَتَمَلَّ، فَبَرَأَ، فَاتُّوا بِالشَّاءِ فَقَالُوا: لَا نَأْخُذُكَ حَتَّى نَسْأَلَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَسَأَلُوهُ فَصَحِكَ وَقَالَ: «وَمَا أَذْرَاكَ أَنَّهَا رُقِيَّةٌ؟ خُذْهَا وَأَصْرِبُوا لِي بِسَهْمٍ». [راجع: ٢٢٧٦]