

(34) CHAPTER. The conditions required for doing a *Ruqya* with *Sūrat Al-Fātiḥa*.

5737. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Some of the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ passed by some people staying at a place where there was water, and one of those people was stung by a scorpion. A man from those staying near the water, came and said to the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ, “Is there anyone among you who can do *Ruqya* as near the water there is a person who has been stung by a scorpion.” So one of the Prophet’s Companions went to him and recited *Sūrat Al-Fātiḥa* for a sheep as his fees. The patient got cured and the man brought the sheep to his companions who disliked that and said, “You have taken wages for reciting Allāh’s Book.” When they arrived at Al-Madīna, they said, “O Allāh’s Messenger, (this person) has taken wages for reciting Allāh’s Book.” On that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “You are most entitled to take wages for doing a *Ruqya* with Allāh’s Book.”

(35) CHAPTER. *Ruqya* for an evil eye.

5738. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ ordered me or somebody else to do *Ruqya* (if there was some effect) from an evil eye.

5739. Narrated Umm Salama that the Prophet ﷺ saw in her house a girl whose face

(٣٤) بَابُ الشُّرُوطِ فِي الرُّقِيَّةِ بِفَاتِحَةِ الْكِتَابِ

٥٧٣٧ - حَدَّثَنَا سَيِّدَانُ بْنُ مُضَارِبِ أَبُو مُحَمَّدٍ الْبَاهِلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْشَرٍ الْبَصْرِيُّ - هُوَ صَدُوقٌ - يُوسُفُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ الْبَرَاءِ: حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الْأَخْنَسِ أَبُو مَالِكٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ نَفْرًا مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مَرُّوا بِمَاءٍ فِيهِمْ لَدِيغٌ - أَوْ سَلِيمٌ - فَعَرَضَ لَهُمْ رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْمَاءِ فَقَالَ: هَلْ فِيكُمْ مِنْ رَاقٍ؟ إِنَّ فِي الْمَاءِ رَجُلًا لَدِيغًا - أَوْ سَلِيمًا. - فَاَنْطَلَقَ رَجُلٌ مِنْهُمْ فَقَرَأَ بِفَاتِحَةِ الْكِتَابِ عَلَى شَاءِ فَبَرَأَ، فَجَاءَ بِالشَّاءِ إِلَى أَصْحَابِهِ فَكَرَهُوا ذَلِكَ وَقَالُوا: أَخَذْتَ عَلَى كِتَابِ اللَّهِ أَجْرًا؟ حَتَّى قَدِمُوا الْمَدِينَةَ فَقَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَخَذَ عَلَى كِتَابِ اللَّهِ أَجْرًا. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ أَحَقَّ مَا أَخَذْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ».

(٣٥) بَابُ رُقِيَّةِ الْعَيْنِ

٥٧٣٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَعْبُدُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ شَدَّادٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: أَمَرَنِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ - أَوْ أَمَرَ - أَنْ يُسْتَرْقَى مِنَ الْعَيْنِ.

٥٧٣٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ:

had a black spot. He said. "She is under the effect of an evil eye, so treat her with a *Ruqya*."

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ وَهَبٍ بْنِ عَطِيَّةَ
الدمشقي: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ الزُّبَيْدِيُّ:
أَخْبَرَنَا الزُّهْرِيُّ عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ،
عَنْ زَيْنَبِ ابْنَةِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ
سَلَمَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ
رَأَى فِي بَيْتِهَا جَارِيَةً فِي وَجْهِهَا سَفْعَةٌ
فَقَالَ: «اسْتَرْفُوا لَهَا فَإِنَّ بِهَا النَّظْرَةَ».
وَقَالَ عُقَيْلٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ:
أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.
تَابَعَهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَالِمٍ، عَنِ
الزُّبَيْدِيِّ.

(36) CHAPTER. The effect of an evil eye is a fact.

5740. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The effect of an evil eye is a fact." And he prohibited tatooring.

٥٧٤٠ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ
نَصْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ،
عَنْ هَمَّامٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْعَيْنُ حَقٌّ»،
وَنَهَى عَنِ الْوَشْمِ. [انظر: ٥٩٤٤]
(٣٧) بَابُ رُقِيَةِ الْحَيَّةِ وَالْعَقْرَبِ

(37) CHAPTER. To treat a snakebite or a scorpion sting with a *Ruqya*.

5741. Narrated Al-Aswad: I asked 'Aishah about treating poisonous stings (a snakebite or a scorpion sting) with a *Ruqya*. She said, "The Prophet ﷺ allowed the treatment of poisonous sting with *Ruqya*."

٥٧٤١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ
إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا
سُلَيْمَانُ الشَّيْبَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ
بْنُ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ
عَائِشَةَ عَنِ الرُّقِيَةِ مِنَ الْحُمَةِ؟ فَقَالَتْ:
رَخَّصَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الرُّقِيَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ ذِي
حُمَةٍ.

(38) CHAPTER. The *Ruqya* of the Prophet ﷺ (i.e. what he used to recite while doing a *Ruqya*).

5742. Narrated 'Abdul 'Azīz: Thābit and I went to Anas bin Mālik. Thābit said, "O Abū Ḥamza! I am sick." On that Anas said, "Shall I treat you with the *Ruqya* of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ?" Thābit said, "Yes," Anas recited, "O Allāh! The Lord of the people, the Remover of trouble! (Please) cure (heal) (this patient), for You are the Healer. None brings about healing but You; a healing that will leave behind no ailment."

5743. Narrated 'Āishah رضي الله عنها: The Prophet ﷺ used to treat some of his wives by passing his right hand over the place of ailment and used to say, "O Allāh, the Lord of the people! Remove the trouble and heal the patient, for You are the Healer. No healing is of any avail but Yours; healing that will leave behind no ailment."

5744. Narrated 'Āishah رضي الله عنها: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to treat with a *Ruqya* saying, "O the Lord of the people! Remove the trouble. The cure is in Your Hands, and there is none except You who can remove it (the disease)."

(٣٨) بَابُ رُقْيَةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ

٥٧٤٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ أَنَا وَثَابِتٌ عَلَى أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، فَقَالَ ثَابِتٌ: يَا أَبَا حَمْرَةَ، اسْتَكَيْتُ، فَقَالَ أَنَسٌ: أَلَا أُرْقِيكَ بِرُقْيَةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: بَلَى، قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّ النَّاسِ، مُذْهِبَ الْبَأْسِ، اشْفِ أَنْتَ الشَّافِي، لَا شَافِيَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، شِفَاءً لَا يُعَادِرُ سَقَمًا».

٥٧٤٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يُعَوِّذُ بَعْضَ أَهْلِهِ بِمَسْحِ يَدِهِ الْيُمْنَى وَيَقُولُ: «اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّ النَّاسِ، أَذْهِبِ الْبَأْسَ وَاشْفِهِ، وَأَنْتَ الشَّافِي، لَا شِفَاءَ إِلَّا شِفَاؤُكَ، شِفَاءً لَا يُعَادِرُ سَقَمًا». [راجع: ٥٦٧٥]

قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثْتُ بِهِ مَنْصُورًا فَحَدَّثَنِي عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ نَحْوَهُ.

٥٧٤٤ - حَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ أَبِي رَجَاءٍ: حَدَّثَنَا النَّضْرُ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَرْقِي، يَقُولُ:

«امسح البأس ربّ النَّاسِ، بِيَدِكَ الشِّفَاءُ، لَا كاشِفَ لَهُ إِلَّا أَنْتَ.»

[راجع: ٥٦٧٥]

5745. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ used to say to the patient, "In the Name of Allāh. The earth of our land and the saliva of some of us cure our patient."⁽¹⁾

٥٧٤٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ رَبِّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَقُولُ لِلْمَرِيضِ: «بِسْمِ اللَّهِ، تُرْبَةُ أَرْضِنَا بَرِيقَةٌ بَعْضِنَا يُشْفَى سَقِيمُنَا.»

[انظر: ٥٧٤٦]

5746. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to read in his *Ruqya*, "In the Name of Allāh. The earth of our land and the saliva of some of us cure our patient with the permission of our Lord."⁽²⁾

٥٧٤٦ - حَدَّثَنِي صَدَقَةُ بْنُ الْفَضْلِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ رَبِّهِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ فِي الرُّقِيَّةِ: «بِسْمِ اللَّهِ، تُرْبَةُ أَرْضِنَا، وَرِيقَةٌ بَعْضِنَا، يُشْفَى سَقِيمُنَا بِإِذْنِ رَبِّنَا.» [راجع: ٥٧٤٥]

(39) CHAPTER. *An-Nafth* (blowing with a slight shower of saliva) while treating with a *Ruqya*.

5747. Narrated Abū Qatāda: I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, "A good dream is from Allāh, and a bad dream is from Satan. So if anyone of you sees (in a dream) something he dislikes, when he gets up he should blow thrice (on his left side) and seek refuge with Allāh from its evil for then it will not harm him."

(٣٩) بَابُ النَّفْثِ فِي الرُّقِيَّةِ

٥٧٤٧ - حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا قَتَادَةَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «الرُّؤْيَا مِنَ اللَّهِ، وَالْحُلُمُ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ. فَإِذَا رَأَى أَحَدَكُمْ شَيْئًا

(1) (H. 5745) The Prophet ﷺ while reciting the *Ruqya*, put some of his saliva on his index finger and touched the earth with it and applied the resulting mixture to the place of the ailment.

(2) (H. 5746) See H. 5745.

يَكْرَهُهُ فَلَيَنْفِتُ حِينَ يَسْتَيْقِظُ ثَلَاثَ
مَرَّاتٍ، وَيَتَعَوَّذُ مِنْ سَرَّهَا فَإِنَّهَا لَا
تَضُرُّهُ». [راجع: ٣٢٩٢]

وَقَالَ أَبُو سَلَمَةَ: فَإِنْ كُنْتُ لَأَرَى
الرُّؤْيَا أَنْقَلَ عَلَيَّ مِنَ الْجَبَلِ، فَمَا هُوَ
إِلَّا أَنْ سَمِعْتُ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ، فَمَا
أَبَالِيهَا.

5748. Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Whenever Allāh's Messenger ﷺ went to bed, he used to recite *Sūrat Al-Ikhlās*, *Sūrat Al-Falaq* and *Sūrat An-Nās* and then blow on his palms and pass them over his face and those parts of his body that his hands could reach. And when he fell ill, he used to order me to do like that for him.

٥٧٤٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْأَوْسِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ،
عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ
عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا
أْوَى إِلَى فِرَاشِهِ نَفَثَ فِي كَفِّهِ ب:
﴿قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ﴾،
وَبِالْمَعْوَذَتَيْنِ جَمِيعاً، ثُمَّ يَمْسَحُ بِهِمَا
وَجْهَهُ وَمَا بَلَغَتْ يَدَاهُ مِنْ جَسَدِهِ،
قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَلَمَّا اشْتَكَى كَانَ
يَأْمُرُنِي أَنْ أَفْعَلَ ذَلِكَ بِهِ.

قَالَ يُونُسُ: كُنْتُ أَرَى ابْنَ
شِهَابٍ يَصْنَعُ ذَلِكَ، إِذَا أْوَى إِلَى
فِرَاشِهِ. [راجع: ٥٠١٧]

5749. Narrated Abū Sa'īd: A group of the Companions of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ proceeded on a journey till they dismounted near one of the Arab tribes and requested them to entertain them as their guests, but they (the tribe people) refused to entertain them. Then the chief of that tribe was bitten by a snake (or stung by a scorpion) and he was given all sorts of treatment, but all in vain. Some of them said, "Will you go to the group (those travellers) who have

٥٧٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ
إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي
بِشْرِ، عَنْ أَبِي الْمُتَوَكِّلِ، عَنْ أَبِي
سَعِيدٍ أَنَّ رَهْطاً مِنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ انْطَلَقُوا فِي سَفَرَةٍ سَافَرُوهَا
حَتَّى نَزَلُوا بِحَيٍّ مِنْ أَحْيَاءِ الْعَرَبِ
فَاسْتَضَافُوهُمْ فَأَبَوْا أَنْ يُضَيِّقُوهُمْ،

dismounted near you and see if one of them has something useful?" They came to them and said, "O the group! Our leader has been bitten by a snake (or stung by a scorpion) and we have treated him with everything but nothing benefited him. Have anyone of you anything useful?" One of them replied, "Yes, by Allāh, I know how to treat with a *Ruqya*. But, by Allāh, we wanted you to receive us as your guests but you refused. I will not treat your patient with a *Ruqya* till you fix for us something as wages." Consequently they agreed to give those travellers a flock of sheep. The man went with them (the people of the tribe) and started spitting (on the bite) and reciting *Sūrat Al-Fātiha* till the patient was healed and started walking, as if he had not been sick. When the tribe people paid them their wages they had agreed upon, some of them (the Prophet's Companions) said, "Distribute (the sheep)." But the one who treated with the *Ruqya* said, "Do not do that till we go to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and mention to him what has happened, and see what he will order us." So they came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and mentioned the story to him and he said, "How do you know that *Sūrat Al-Fātiha* is a *Ruqya*? You have done the right thing. Divide (what you have got) and assign for me a share with you."

(40) CHAPTER. The passing of the right hand of the one who is treating with a *Ruqya* on the place of ailment.

5750. Narrated 'Aishah عنها رضي الله عنها: The Prophet ﷺ used to treat some of his wives by passing his right hand over the place of

فُلِدَغَ سَيْدِ ذَلِكَ الْحَيِّ، فَسَعَوْا لَهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ لَا يَنْفَعُهُ شَيْءٌ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: لَوْ أَتَيْتُمْ هَؤُلَاءِ الرَّهْطَ الَّذِينَ قَدْ نَزَلُوا بِكُمْ، لَعَلَّهُ أَنْ يَكُونَ عِنْدَ بَعْضِهِمْ شَيْءٌ، فَاتَوْهُمْ فَقَالُوا: يَا أَيُّهَا الرَّهْطُ، إِنْ سَيَدْنَا لِدَغَ فَسَعَيْنَا لَهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ لَا يَنْفَعُهُ شَيْءٌ، فَهَلْ عِنْدَ أَحَدٍ مِنْكُمْ شَيْءٌ؟ فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: نَعَمْ، وَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لِرَاقٍ وَلَكِنْ وَاللَّهِ لَقَدِ اسْتَضَفْنَاكُمْ، فَلَمْ تُضَيِّفُونَا، فَمَا أَنَا بِرَاقٍ لَكُمْ حَتَّى تَجْعَلُوا لَنَا جُعْلًا، فَصَالِحُوهُمْ عَلَى قِطْعٍ مِنَ الْعَنْمِ، فَاَنْطَلَقَ فَجَعَلَ يَنْفُلُ وَيَقْرَأُ ﴿الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ﴾ حَتَّى لَكَاتَمَا نُشِطَ مِنْ عِقَالٍ فَاَنْطَلَقَ يَمْشِي مَا بِهِ قَلْبَةٌ. قَالَ: فَأَوْفَوْهُمْ جُعْلَهُمُ الَّذِي صَالِحُوهُمْ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: أَقْسِمُوا، فَقَالَ الَّذِي رَقَى: لَا تَفْعَلُوا حَتَّى تَأْتِي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَذَكَرُوا لَهُ الَّذِي كَانَ فَتَنْظَرَ مَا يَأْمُرُنَا، فَقَدِمُوا عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَذَكَرُوا لَهُ فَقَالَ: «وَمَا يُدْرِيكَ أَنَّهَا رُقِيَّةٌ، أَصَبْتُمْ، أَقْسِمُوا وَاضْرِبُوا لِي مَعَكُمْ بِسَهُمْ».

[راجع: ٢٢٧٦]

(٤٠) بَابُ مَسْحِ الرَّاقِي الرَّجْعَ بِيَدِهِ الْيُمْنَى

٥٧٥٠ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ

ailment and used to say, “O Lord of the people! Remove the trouble and bring about healing as You are the Healer. There is no healing but Your Healing, a healing that will leave no ailment.”

الأعمش، عن مسلم، عن مسروق، عن عائشة رضي الله عنها قالت: كان النبي ﷺ يعوذ بعضهم بمسحهم بيمينه: «أذهب البأس رب الناس، واشف أنت الشافي، لا شفاء إلا شفاؤك، شفاء لا يغادر سقماً». فذكرته لمنصور فحدثني عن إبراهيم عن مسروق، عن عائشة رضي الله عنها بنحوه. [راجع: ٥٦٧٥]

(41) CHAPTER. A woman may treat a man with a Ruqya .

(٤١) بَابُ: الْمَرَأَةُ تَرْقِي الرَّجُلَ

5751. Narrated ‘Aishah رضي الله عنها: The Prophet ﷺ, during his fatal ailment used to blow (on his hands and pass them) over his body while reciting the *Mu’awwidhāt* (*Sūrat An-Nās* and *Sūrat Al-Falaq*). When his disease got aggravated, I used to recite them for him and blow (on his hands) and let him pass his hands over his body because of its blessing. (Ma’mar asked Ibn Shihāb: How did he used to do *Nafth*? He said: He used to blow on his hands and then pass them over his face).

٥٧٥١ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْجُعْفِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَنْفُثُ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ فِي مَرَضِهِ الَّذِي قُبِضَ فِيهِ بِالْمَعْوَذَاتِ، فَلَمَّا ثَقُلَ كُنْتُ أَنَا أَنْفُثُ عَلَيْهِ يَهْنُ، فَأَمْسَحُ بِيَدِ نَفْسِهِ لِبَرَكَتِهَا. فَسَأَلْتُ ابْنَ شِهَابٍ: كَيْفَ كَانَ يَنْفُثُ؟ قَالَ: يَنْفُثُ عَلَى يَدَيْهِ ثُمَّ يَمْسَحُ بِهِمَا وَجْهَهُ. [راجع: ٤٤٣٩]

(42) CHAPTER. Whoever does not treat or get treated with a Ruqya .

(٤٢) بَابُ مَنْ لَمْ يَرْقِ

5752. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ once came out to us and said, “Some nations were displayed before me. A Prophet would pass in front of me with one man, and another with two men, and another with a group of people, and another with

٥٧٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حُصَيْنُ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ حُصَيْنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ:

nobody with him. Then I saw a great crowd covering the horizon and I wished that they were my followers, but it was said to me, 'This is Moses and his followers.' Then it was said to me, 'Look!' I looked and saw a big gathering with a large number of people covering the horizon. It was said, "Look this way and that way." So I saw a big crowd covering the horizon. Then it was said to me, "These are your followers, and among them there are 70,000 who will enter Paradise without (being asked about their) accounts." Then the people dispersed and the Prophet ﷺ did not tell who those 70,000 were. So the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ started talking about that and some of them said, "As regards us, we were born in the era of *Ash-Shirk* (polytheism), but then we believed in Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ. We think however, that these (70,000) are our offspring." That talk reached the Prophet ﷺ who said, "These (70,000) are the people who do not draw an evil omen from (birds etc.) and do not get treated by branding themselves and do not treat with *Ruqya*, but put their trust (only) in their Lord." Then 'Ukāsha bin Miḥṣan got up and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Am I one of those (70,000)?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Yes." Then another person got up and said, "Am I one of them?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Ukāsha has preceded you."

خَرَجَ عَلَيْنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَوْمًا فَقَالَ: «عُرِضَتْ عَلَيَّ الْأُمَمُ فَجَعَلْتُ يَمُرُّ النَّبِيُّ مَعَهُ الرَّجُلُ، وَالنَّبِيُّ مَعَهُ الرَّجُلَانِ، وَالنَّبِيُّ مَعَهُ الرَّهْطُ، وَالنَّبِيُّ لَيْسَ مَعَهُ أَحَدٌ. وَرَأَيْتُ سَوَادًا كَثِيرًا سَدَّ الْأَفُقَ فَرَجَوْتُ أَنْ تَكُونَ أُمَّتِي. فَقِيلَ: هَذَا مُوسَى وَقَوْمُهُ، ثُمَّ قِيلَ لِي: انظُرْ، فَرَأَيْتُ سَوَادًا كَثِيرًا سَدَّ الْأَفُقَ، فَقِيلَ لِي: انظُرْ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا، فَرَأَيْتُ سَوَادًا كَثِيرًا سَدَّ الْأَفُقَ فَقِيلَ: هُوَ لَاءِ أُمَّتِكَ وَمَعَ هُوَ لَاءِ سَبْعُونَ أَلْفًا يَدْخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةَ بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ». فَتَفَرَّقَ النَّاسُ وَلَمْ يُبَيِّنْ لَهُمْ. فَتَذَاكَرَ أَصْحَابُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالُوا: أَمَا نَحْنُ فَوَلَدُنَا فِي الشَّرِكِ، وَلَكِنَّا آمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ، وَلَكِنْ هُوَ لَاءِ هُمْ أَبْنَاؤُنَا. فَبَلَغَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «هُمْ الَّذِينَ لَا يَنْظُرُونَ وَلَا يَكْتُمُونَ، وَلَا يَسْتَرْقُونَ، وَعَلَى رَبِّهِمْ يَتَوَكَّلُونَ». فَقَامَ عُكَّاشَةُ بْنُ مِحْصَنٍ، فَقَالَ: أَمِنْهُمْ أَنَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ»، فَقَامَ آخَرُ فَقَالَ: أَمِنْهُمْ أَنَا؟ فَقَالَ: «سَبَقَكَ بِهَا عُكَّاشَةُ». [راجع: ٣٤١٠]

(43) CHAPTER. *At-Tiyara* (drawing an evil omen from birds, etc.)

(٤٣) بَابُ الطَّيْرَةِ

5753. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "There is neither *Adwā* (no contagious disease is conveyed to others without Allāh's permission) nor *Tiyara*, but an evil omen

٥٧٥٣ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عَمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ،

may be in three: a woman, a house or an animal.”⁽¹⁾

5754. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, “There is no *Ṭiyara*, and the best omen is the *Fā'l*.” They asked, “What is the *Fā'l*? He said, “A good word that one of you hears (and takes as a good omen).”

(44) CHAPTER. *Al-Fā'l* (good omen).

5755. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “There is no *Ṭiyara* and the best omen is *Al-Fā'l*.” Somebody said, “What is *Al-Fā'l*, O Allāh's Messenger ﷺ?” He said, “A good word that one of you hears (and takes as a good omen).”

5756. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “No '*Adwā* (no contagious disease is conveyed to others without Allāh's Permission), nor *Ṭiyara*, but I like the good *Fā'l*, i.e., the good word.”

عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا عَدْوَى وَلَا طَيْرَةَ، وَالشُّؤْمُ فِي ثَلَاثٍ: فِي الْمَرْأَةِ، وَالذَّارِ، وَالذَّابَّةِ». [راجع: ٢٠٩٩]

٥٧٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ: أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا طَيْرَةَ، وَخَيْرُهَا الْفَأَلُ». قَالُوا: وَمَا الْفَأَلُ؟ قَالَ: «الْكَلِمَةُ الصَّالِحَةُ يَسْمَعُهَا أَحَدُكُمْ». [انظر: ٥٧٥٥]

(٤٤) بَابُ الْفَأَلِ

٥٧٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا طَيْرَةَ، وَخَيْرُهَا الْفَأَلُ». قَالَ: وَمَا الْفَأَلُ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ؟ قَالَ: «الْكَلِمَةُ الصَّالِحَةُ يَسْمَعُهَا أَحَدُكُمْ». [راجع: ٥٧٥٤]

٥٧٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ بْنُ أَبِرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا عَدْوَى وَلَا طَيْرَةَ،

(1) (H. 5753) Superstition is disliked in Islām, but if one should think that there are things of bad omen, one may find such bad omen in a horse that is obstinate or not used for *Jihād*, a woman that is sterile or discontented or impudent, a house that is not spacious or far from mosque or neighbouring a bad neighbour.

وَيُعْجِبُنِي الْفَأَلُ الصَّالِحُ، الْكَلِمَةُ
الْحَسَنَةُ. [انظر: ٥٧٧٦]

(45) CHAPTER. No *Hāma*.⁽¹⁾

(٤٥) بَابُ لَا هَامَةَ

5757. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "There is no 'Adwā, nor Ṭiyara, nor Hāma, nor Ṣafar."

٥٧٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْحَكَمِ: حَدَّثَنَا النَّضْرُ: أَخْبَرَنَا
إِسْرَائِيلُ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو حَاصِبٍ، عَنْ
أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ
عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا عَدْوَى
وَلَا طَيْرَةَ وَلَا هَامَةَ وَلَا صَفَرَ».

[راجع: ٥٧٠٧]

(46) CHAPTER. (What is said about) Foretellers.

(٤٦) بَابُ الْكِهَانَةِ

5758. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ gave his verdict about two ladies of the Hudhail tribe who had fought each other and one of them had hit the other with a stone. The stone hit her abdomen and as she was pregnant, the blow killed the child in her womb. They both filed their case with the Prophet ﷺ and he judged that the blood-money for what was in her womb, was a slave or a female slave. The guardian of the lady who was fined said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Shall I be fined for a creature that has neither drunk nor eaten, neither spoke nor cried? A case like that

٥٧٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عُفَيْرٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ
الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنُ خَالِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ،
عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ
رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَضَى فِي امْرَأَتَيْنِ مِنْ
هُذَيْلٍ افْتَتَلْتَا، فَرَمْتَ إِحْدَاهُمَا
الْأُخْرَى بِحَجَرٍ فَأَصَابَ بَطْنَهَا وَهِيَ
حَامِلٌ فَقَتَلَتْ وَلَدَهَا الَّذِي فِي بَطْنِهَا،
فَاخْتَصَمُوا إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَضَى أَنَّ
دِيَةَ مَا فِي بَطْنِهَا عُرَّةٌ: عَبْدٌ أَوْ أَمَةٌ.

(1) (a) The word 'Hāma' may refer to a number of old traditions which Islām has abolished. In the pre-Islāmic period, Arabs used to say: "If a man is killed and not avenged, a worm comes out of his head and starts revolving around his grave and says, 'Water me! Water me!' And when the murdered man is avenged, it goes; otherwise it stays there." Such a worm was called *Hāma*.

(b) Some say '*Hāma*' means an owl. People used to draw an evil omen if it perched on the house of one of them. He would say: "This portends my death, or the death of one of my relatives."

(c) Some say people used to claim that the bones of a dead person turned into a bird that could fly: and that was the *Hāma*.

But the Prophet ﷺ denies all this and invites people to abandon all such superstitions.