

THE BOOK OF SOOTHSAYING AND SUPERSTITIONS

(المعجم ...) كِتَابُ الْكُهَّانَةِ وَالْتَّطْيِيرِ (التحفة ...)

Chapter 21. Regarding Fortunetellers

(المعجم ٢١) بَابُ: فِي الْكُهَّانِ (التحفة ٢١)

3904. It was narrated from Abū Hurairah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “Whoever goes to a fortuneteller” – Mūsā (one of the narrators) said in his *Hadīth*: “and believes what he says,” – Then the two reports concur: “or has intercourse with a woman” – Musad-dad (one of the narrators) said: “his wife” – “when she is menstruating, or has intercourse with a woman” – Musad-dad said: “his wife” – “in her back passage, has nothing to do with that which was revealed to Muḥammad ﷺ.”
(*Hasan*)

٣٩٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ؛ ح: وَحَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى عَنْ حَمَادِ بْنِ سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ حَكِيمِ الْأَثْرَمِ، عَنْ أَبِي نَيْمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَتَى كَاهِنًا» قَالَ مُوسَى فِي حَدِيثِهِ: «فَصَدَقَهُ بِمَا يَقُولُ». ثُمَّ اتَّفَقَا «أَوْ أَتَى امْرَأَةً - قَالَ مُسَدَّدٌ: امْرَأَتُهُ - حَائِضًا، أَوْ أَتَى امْرَأَةً - قَالَ مُسَدَّدٌ: امْرَأَتَهُ - فِي دُبُرِهَا فَقَدْ بَرِيَءٌ مِمَّا أَنْزَلَ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ».

تخریج: [حسن] أخرجه الترمذي، الطهارة، باب ما جاء في كراهية إتيان الحائض، ح: ١٣٥ من حديث يحيى القطان به وذكر كلاماً ورواه ابن ماجه، ح: ٦٣٩ * حكيم الأثرم حسن الحديث، وللحديث شواهد عند مسلم، ح: ٢٢٣٠ والحاكم، ٨/١ وغيرهما.

Comments:

Going to soothsayers, astrologists, fortunetellers, and so called experts of palmistry, and all those who claim to know the future or unseen is unlawful. The other acts mentioned in this narration are prohibited as is well known.

Chapter 22. Regarding Astrology

(المعجم ٢٢) بَابُ: فِي النُّجُومِ (التحفة ٢٢)

3905. It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbās said: “The Prophet ﷺ said:

٣٩٠٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ

‘Whoever learns anything about astrology, he learns a branch of magic; the more he learns (of the former) the more he learns (of the latter).’ (Hasan)

وَمُسَدَّدَ الْمَعْنَى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْأَخْسَسِ، عَنْ الْوَلِيدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ يُوسُفَ بْنِ مَاهَكَ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ افْتَبَسَ عِلْمًا مِنَ النُّجُومِ افْتَبَسَ شُعْبَةً مِنَ السَّحْرِ زَادَ مَا زَادَ».

تخريج: [إسناده حسن] أخرجه ابن ماجه، الأدب، باب تعلم النجوم، ح: ٣٧٢٦ عن ابن أبي شيبة به وهو في المصنف: ٤١٤/٨.

Comments:

Astrology refers to the knowledge by which one predicts the future based upon astrological positioning.

3906. It was narrated from Zaid bin Khālid Al-Juhanī that he said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ led us in praying *Subh (Fajr)* at Al-Hudaibiyah, after it had rained at night. When he finished, he turned to the people and said: ‘Do you know what your Lord said?’ They said: ‘Allāh and His Messenger know best.’ He said: ‘He said: “This morning some of My slaves believe in Me and some disbelieve. As for the one who said, ‘We got rain by the bounty and mercy of Allāh,’ he is a believer in Me and a disbeliever in the stars. But as for the one who said, ‘We got rain by virtue of such and such a star, he is a disbeliever in Me and a believer in the stars.’” (Sahih)

٣٩٠٦ - حَدَّثَنَا الْقَعْنَبِيُّ عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ صَالِحِ ابْنِ كَيْسَانَ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ زَيْدِ ابْنِ خَالِدِ الْجُهَنِيِّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: صَلَّى لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَلَاةَ الصُّبْحِ بِالْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ فِي إِثْرِ سَمَاءٍ كَانَتْ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ، فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ أَقْبَلَ عَلَى النَّاسِ فَقَالَ: «هَلْ تَذَرُونَ مَاذَا قَالَ رَبُّكُمْ؟» قَالُوا: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ. قَالَ: «قَالَ: أَصْبَحَ مِنْ عِبَادِي مُؤْمِنٌ بِي وَكَافِرٌ، فَأَمَّا مَنْ قَالَ: مُطِرْنَا بِفَضْلِ اللَّهِ وَبِرَحْمَتِهِ فَذَلِكَ مُؤْمِنٌ بِي كَافِرٌ بِالْكَوْكَبِ، وَأَمَّا مَنْ قَالَ: مُطِرْنَا بِنَوْءِ كَذَا وَكَذَا فَذَلِكَ كَافِرٌ بِي مُؤْمِنٌ بِالْكَوْكَبِ».

تخريج: أخرجه البخاري، الأذان، باب: يستقبل الإمام الناس إذا سلم، ح: ٨٤٦ عن القعنبي، ومسلم، الإيمان، باب بيان كفر من قال: مطرنا بالنوء، ح: ٧١ من حديث مالك به، وهو في الموطأ (يحيى): ١/١٩٢.

Comments:

Believing that stars or planets have some control over the outcome of one’s life is *Shirk*. Every event, incident and happening, takes place according to the

Will of Allāh; stars and planetary bodies have no influence upon that.

Chapter 23. *Al-Khatt*, And *Al-Iyāfah* (Being Dissuaded By Birds)^[1]

(المعجم ٢٣) بَابُ: فِي الْخَطِّ وَرَجْرِ الطَّيْرِ (التحفة ٢٣)

3907. It was narrated from ‘Awf (who said): “Ḥayyān narrated to us” – someone other than Musaddad (one of the narrators) said: “Ḥayyān bin Al-‘Alā” – he said: ‘Qaṭan bin Qabiṣah narrated to us, from his father, who said: “I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: ‘*Al-Iyāfah*, omens, and *Tarq* are from *Al-Jibt*.’^[2] *At-Tarq* is being dissuaded, and *Al-Iyāfah* is *Al-Khatt*.” (*Da‘if*)

٣٩٠٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا عَوْفٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَيَّانٌ، قَالَ غَيْرُ مُسَدَّدٍ: حَيَّانُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا قَطْنُ بْنُ قَيْصَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «الْعِيَافَةُ وَالطَّيْرَةُ وَالطَّرْقُ مِنَ الْجِبْتِ» الطَّرْقُ الرَّجْرُ وَالْعِيَافَةُ الْخَطُّ.

تخريج: [إسناده ضعيف] أخرجه أحمد: ٤٧٧/٣ عن يحيى القطان، والنسائي في الكبرى، ح: ١١١٠٨ من حديث عوف الأعرابي به وصححه ابن حبان، ح: ١٤٢٦ * حيان: وثقه ابن حبان وحده.

Comments:

The superstition of divining a good or bad sign from the flights and sounds of birds is prohibited, and it is a kind of *Shirk*. Such things have no basis in Divine Law.

3908. It was narrated from ‘Awf, who said: “*Al-Iyāfah*, is being dissuaded by (bird) omens, and *Tarq* refers to the lines that are drawn in the ground.” (*Ṣaḥiḥ*)

٣٩٠٨ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَ: قَالَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: قَالَ عَوْفٌ: الْعِيَافَةُ رَجْرُ الطَّيْرِ وَالطَّرْقُ الْخَطُّ يُخَطُّ فِي الْأَرْضِ. تخريج: [إسناده صحيح].

3909. It was narrated that Mu‘āwiyah bin Al-Ḥakam Aṣ-Sulamī said: “I said: ‘O Messenger of Allāh, there are among us men who seek divination by drawing

٣٩٠٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى عَنْ الْحَجَّاجِ الصَّوَّافِ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ عَنْ هِلَالِ بْنِ أَبِي مَيْمُونَةَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ

[1] *Al-Khatt*: The drawing of lines or the like in sand for the purpose of making decisions. It is also called *At-Tarq*, or *‘Ilm ar-Raml*. It is referred to as “geomancy” in the English language. *At-Tarq* is also used for casting bones or pebbles and reading them. *Al-Iyāfah* is said to also refer to taking an omen from the behavior, names, and songs of birds.

[2] Meaning, sorcery and magic, and it is also used to refer to idols.

lines?’ He said: ‘One of the Prophets used to do that; if a person’s *Khata* is in accordance with his, that is fine.’”^[1] (*Ṣaḥīḥ*)

يَسَارٍ، عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ الْحَكَمِ السُّلَمِيِّ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! وَمِمَّا رَجَالَ يَخْطُونَ؟ قَالَ: «كَانَ نَبِيٍّ مِنَ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ يَخْطُ فَمَنْ وَاَفَقَ خَطَّهُ فَذَاكَ».

تخريج: أخرجه مسلم، المساجد، باب تحريم الكلام في الصلاة... إلخ، ح: ٥٣٧ من حديث الحجاج الصواف به وتقدم: ٩٣٠.

Chapter 24. *At-Ṭiyarah*^[2]

(المعجم ٢٤) بَابُ: فِي الطَّيْرَةِ (التحفة ٢٤)

3910. It was narrated from ‘Abdullāh bin Mas‘ūd that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “*At-Ṭiyarah* is *Shirk*, *At-Ṭiyarah* is *Shirk*,” (he said it) three times. All of us have some of that, but Allāh removes it by means of reliance upon Him. (*Ṣaḥīḥ*)

٣٩١٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ كُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ عَيْسَى بْنِ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ زُرِّ بْنِ حُبَيْشٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الطَّيْرَةُ شِرْكٌ، الطَّيْرَةُ شِرْكٌ» ثَلَاثًا وَمَا مِنَّا إِلَّا، وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ يُذْهِبُهُ بِالتَّوَكُّلِ.

تخريج: [صحيح] أخرجه الترمذي، السير، باب ما جاء في الطيرة، ح: ١٦١٤ وابن ماجه، ح: ٣٥٣٨ من حديث سفیان به، وتابعه شعبة عند الطيالسي، ح: ٣٥٦ وقال الترمذي: "حسن صحيح" وصححه ابن حبان، ح: ١٤٢٧ والحاكم ١/١٨.

Comments:

Some scholars of *Ḥadīth* think that this statement: “All of us have some of that” is not from the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, but from Ibn Mas‘ūd or one of the narrators.

3911. It was narrated from Ma‘mar, from Az-Zuhri, from Abū Salamah, from Abū Hurairah who said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘There is no *‘Adwā*,^[3] no

٣٩١١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُتَوَكَّلِ الْعَسْقَلَانِيُّ وَالْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ

[1] Regarding the meaning of: “If a person’s *Khata* is the same as his” An-Nawawī said: “If anyone’s *Khata* is found to be in accordance with that form of *Khata*; and the form of it is not known, so it is dependant upon what is not possible. It is as if it is a clear prohibition.”

[2] Bad omens, or omens taken from the behaviour of birds.

[3] Meaning, transmission of infectious disease without the permission of Allāh.

Ṭiyarah, no *Ṣafar*^[1] and no *Hāmah*.^[2] A Bedouin said: ‘What about camels that are running about in the sand like deer, then a mangy camel comes to them and they all get infected?’ He said: ‘Who infected the first one?’

Ma‘mar (one of the narrators) said: “Az-Zuhrī said: ‘A man narrated to me from Abū Hurairah, that he heard the Prophet ﷺ say: “A sick one should not be brought near healthy ones.”’ He said: “The man questioned him and said: “Did you not narrate to us that the Prophet ﷺ said: ‘There is no *‘Adwā*, no *Ṣafar* and no *Hāmah*?’” He said: “I did not narrate that to you.” Az-Zuhrī said: ‘Abū Salamah said: “He did narrate it, and I did not hear that Abū Hurairah forgot any *Ḥadīth* except this one.” (*Ṣaḥīḥ*)

الله ﷺ: «لَا عَدْوَى وَلَا طَيْرَةَ وَلَا صَفَرَ وَلَا هَامَةَ». فَقَالَ أَعْرَابِيٌّ: مَا بَالُ الْإِبِلِ تَكُونُ فِي الرَّمْلِ كَأَنَّهَا الطَّبَاءُ فَيَخَالِطُهَا الْبُعِيرُ الْأَجْرَبُ يُجْرِبُهَا. قَالَ: «فَمَنْ أَعْدَى الْأَوَّلَ؟» قَالَ مَعْمَرٌ: قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: فَحَدَّثَنِي رَجُلٌ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يُوْرِدَنَّ مُرْمِضٌ عَلَى مُصِحٍّ». قَالَ: فَرَأَجَعَهُ الرَّجُلُ، فَقَالَ: أَلَيْسَ قَدْ حَدَّثْتَنَا أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا عَدْوَى وَلَا صَفَرَ وَلَا هَامَةَ؟» قَالَ: لَمْ أَحَدِّثْكُمْوه. قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: قَالَ أَبُو سَلَمَةَ: قَدْ حَدَّثَ بِهِ وَمَا سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ نَسِي حَدِيثًا قَطُّ غَيْرُهُ.

تخریج: أخرجه البخاري، الطب، باب: لا هامة، ح: ٥٧٧٠ من حديث معمر، ومسلم، السلام، باب: لا عدوى ولا طيرة ولا هامة ولا صفر... إلخ، ح: ٢٢٢٠ من حديث الزهري به.

3912. It was narrated from Al-‘Alā’, from his father, from Abū Hurairah, who said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘There is no *‘Adwā*, no *Hāmah*, no *Naw*,^[3] and no *Ṣafar*.’” (*Ṣaḥīḥ*)

٣٩١٢ - حَدَّثَنَا الْقَعْنَبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يُعْنِي ابْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا عَدْوَى وَلَا هَامَةَ وَلَا نَوَّةَ وَلَا صَفَرَ».

تخریج: أخرجه مسلم، السلام، باب: لا عدوى ولا طيرة ولا هامة ولا صفر... إلخ، ح: ١٠٦/٢٢٢٠ بعد، ح: ٢٢٢١ من حديث العلاء بن عبد الرحمن بن يعقوب به.

[1] It is said that the month of *Ṣafar* was regarded as “unlucky” in the *Jāhiliyyah*, and other than that, see the explanation of Mālik which follows.

[2] An Arab superstition described variously as: A worm that infests the grave of a murder victim until he is avenged; an owl; or the bones of a dead person turned into a bird that could fly.

[3] A star, the appearance of which foretells rain.

3913. It was narrated from Abū Ṣāliḥ, from Abū Hurairah, that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: “There is no *Ghoul*.”^[1] (*Hasan*)

٣٩١٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ بْنِ الْبُرْقِيِّ: أَنَّ سَعِيدَ بْنَ الْحَكَمِ حَدَّثَهُمْ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ عَجْلَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي الْقَعْقَاعُ بْنُ حَكِيمٍ وَعَبِيدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مِقْسَمٍ وَزَيْدُ بْنُ أَسْلَمَ عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا غُولَ».

تخريج: [إسناده حسن] انفرد به أبو داود.

3914. It was narrated that Mālik was asked about the saying: “There is no *Ṣafar*.” He said: “The people of the *Jāhiliyyah* would make *Ṣafar* permissible (for war); they would regard it as permissible one year and regard it as sacred (forbidding war) another year. So the Prophet ﷺ said: ‘No *Ṣafar*.’”^[2] (*Ṣaḥīḥ*)

٣٩١٤ - قَالَ أَبُو دَاوُدَ: قُرِيَءٌ عَلَى الْحَارِثِ ابْنِ مِسْكِينَ وَأَنَا شَاهِدٌ أَخْبَرَكُمُ أَشْهَبُ قَالَ: سئِلُ مَالِكٌ عَنْ قَوْلِهِ: «لَا صَفَرَ»؟ قَالَ: إِنَّ أَهْلَ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ كَانُوا يُجِلُّونَ صَفَرَ، يُجِلُّونَهُ عَامًا وَيُحَرِّمُونَهُ عَامًا، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا صَفَرَ».

تخريج: [إسناده صحيح] انفرد به أبو داود.

3915. It was narrated from Anas that the Prophet ﷺ said: “There is no *‘Adwā* and no *Ṭiyarah*, but I like *Al-Fa’l* (optimism). *Al-Fa’l* is a good word.” (*Hasan*)

٣٩١٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا عَدْوَى وَلَا طِيْرَةٌ، وَيُعْجِبُنِي الْقَالُ الصَّالِحُ، وَالْقَالُ الصَّالِحُ الْكَلِمَةُ الْحَسَنَةُ».

تخريج: [إسناده حسن].

3916. Muḥammad bin Al-Muṣaffā narrated to us: “Baqiyyah said: ‘I

٣٩١٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُصَفَّى: حَدَّثَنَا بَقِيَّةُ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِمُحَمَّدِ بْنِ رَاشِدٍ:

[1] A kind of evil jinn living in the desert that could take different forms, misleading people from the path and murdering them. Regarding most of these denials, they say the meaning is, they have no power of their own, without the permission of Allāh, not that they do not actually exist, so these are prohibitions of believing in the myths claiming powers for these things.

[2] Meaning, they used to toy with the months, four of which are sacred, sometimes announcing that *Ṣafar* is not sacred this time, and the next year it is.

said to Muḥammad bin Rāshid: "What does *Hāmah* mean?" He said: "During the *Jāhiliyyah* they said that no one died and was buried but a bird (*Hāmah*) came out of his grave." I said: "What does *Ṣafar* mean?" He said: "We heard that the people of the *Jāhiliyyah* regarded *Ṣafar* as inauspicious, so the Prophet ﷺ said: 'No *Ṣafar*.'" Muḥammad said: "And we heard someone say that it was a pain in the belly, and they used to say that it was infectious, so he said: 'No *Ṣafar*.'" (*Ṣaḥīḥ*)

قَوْلُهُ «هَامٌ؟» قَالَ: كَانَتْ الْجَاهِلِيَّةُ تَقُولُ لَيْسَ أَحَدٌ يَمُوتُ فَيُدْفَنُ إِلَّا خَرَجَ مِنْ قَبْرِهِ هَامَةٌ. قُلْتُ: فَقَوْلُهُ «صَفْرٌ؟» قَالَ: سَمِعْنَا أَنَّ أَهْلَ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ يَسْتَشِيمُونَ بِصَفْرٍ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا صَفْرَ». قَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ: وَقَدْ سَمِعْنَا مَنْ يَقُولُ: هُوَ وَجَعٌ يَأْخُذُ فِي الْبَطْنِ، فَكَانُوا يَقُولُونَ هُوَ يُعْدِي، فَقَالَ: «لَا صَفْرَ».

تخریج: أخرجه البخاري، الطب، باب الفأل، ح: ٥٧٥٦ عن مسلم بن إبراهيم، ومسلم، السلام، باب الطيرة والفأل وما يكون فيه الشؤم، ح: ٢٢٢٤ من حديث قتادة به.

3917. It was narrated from Wuhaib bin Suhail, from a man, from Abū Hurairah, that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ heard a word and liked it, and he said: "We have taken your *Fa'l* from your mouth."^[1] (*Ḥasan*)

٣٩١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ رَجُلٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ سَمِعَ كَلِمَةً فَأَعْجَبَهُ؛ فَقَالَ: «أَخَذْنَا فَأَلْكَ مِنْ فَيْكَ».

تخریج: [حسن] أخرجه أحمد: ٣٨٨/٢ وابن السني في عمل اليوم والليلة، ح: ٢٩١ من حديث وهيب به * رجل: مجهول، وله شاهد حسن عند أبي الشيخ في أخلاق النبي ﷺ، ص: ٢٥١.

3918. It was narrated from Ibn Juraij, from 'Aṭā', he said: "People say that *Ṣafar* is a pain in the belly." I said: "What is *Al-Hāmah*?" He said: "People say that the *Hāmah* that shrieks is the spirit of a man, but it is not the spirit of a man, rather it is a creature."< (*Ṣaḥīḥ*)

٣٩١٨ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ خَلْفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ قَالَ: يَقُولُ نَاسٌ: الصَّفْرُ وَجَعٌ يَأْخُذُ فِي الْبَطْنِ. قُلْتُ: فَمَا الْهَامَةُ؟ قَالَ: يَقُولُ نَاسٌ الْهَامَةُ الَّتِي تَصْرُخُ هَامَةُ النَّاسِ، وَلَيْسَتْ بِهَامَةِ الْإِنْسَانِ إِنَّمَا هِيَ دَابَّةٌ.

تخریج: [إسناده صحيح] انفرد به أبو داود

[1] It is as if the meaning is, "your good omen."

3919. It was narrated from ‘Urwah bin ‘Amir, – Aḥmad^[1] said: Al-Qurashī – said: “*At-Tiyarah* was mentioned in the presence of the Prophet ﷺ, and he said: “The best of it is *Al-Fa’l*, but it should not prevent a Muslim from (going ahead with his plans). If one of you sees something that he dislikes, let him say: *Allāhumma! Lā ya’tī bil-ḥasanāti illā anta wa lā yadfa’us-sayy’āti illā anta, wa lā ḥawla wa lā quwwata illā bika* (O Allāh, no one brings good things but You, and no one wards off bad things but You, and there is no power and no strength except in You).” (*Da’if*)

٣٩١٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ حَبَلٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ
ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ الْمَعْنَى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنْ
سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ حَبِيبِ بْنِ أَبِي ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ
ابْنِ عَامِرٍ، قَالَ أَحْمَدُ الْقُرَشِيُّ قَالَ: ذُكِرَتْ
الطَّيْرَةُ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «أَحْسَنُهَا الْفَأَلُ
وَلَا تَرُدُّ مُسْلِمًا، فَإِذَا رَأَى أَحَدُكُمْ مَا يَكْرَهُ
فَلْيَقُلْ: اللَّهُمَّ! لَا يَأْتِي بِالْحَسَنَاتِ إِلَّا أَنْتَ
وَلَا يَدْفَعُ السَّيِّئَاتِ إِلَّا أَنْتَ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا
قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِكَ».

تخريج: [إسناده ضعيف] أخرجه البيهقي: ١٣٩/٨ من حديث سفیان الثوري به * سفیان وحبیب بن أبی ثابت عننا.

3920. It was narrated from ‘Abdullāh bin Buraidah, from his father, that the Prophet ﷺ was not superstitious about anything. When he sent an agent, he would ask about his name. If he liked his name he would be happy and that cheerfulness could be seen on his face. If he disliked his name, that dislike could be seen on his face. When he entered a town he would ask about its name, and if he liked its name he would be happy and that cheerfulness could be seen on his face, and if he disliked its name, that dislike could be seen on his face. (*Da’if*)

٣٩٢٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا
هِشَامٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ
أَبِيهِ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ لَا يَتَطَيَّرُ مِنْ شَيْءٍ،
وَكَانَ إِذَا بَعَثَ عَامِلًا سَأَلَ عَنْ اسْمِهِ، فَإِذَا
أَعْجَبَهُ اسْمُهُ فَرِحَ بِهِ وَرُئِيَ بِشْرُ ذَلِكَ فِي
وَجْهِهِ، وَإِنْ كَرِهَ اسْمَهُ رُئِيَ كَرَاهِيَتُهُ ذَلِكَ فِي
وَجْهِهِ، وَإِذَا دَخَلَ قَرْيَةً سَأَلَ عَنْ اسْمِهَا فَإِذَا
أَعْجَبَهُ اسْمُهَا فَرِحَ بِهَا وَرُئِيَ بِشْرُ ذَلِكَ فِي
وَجْهِهِ، وَإِنْ كَرِهَ اسْمَهَا رُئِيَ كَرَاهِيَتُهُ ذَلِكَ فِي
وَجْهِهِ.

تخريج: [إسناده ضعيف] أخرجه أحمد: ٣٤٧/٥ والنسائي في الكبرى، ح: ٨٨٢٢ من

[1] That is Aḥmad bin Hanbal, and the author heard this from him as well as Ibn Abi Shaibah, meaning Aḥmad mentioned this in his name when narrating it.

حديث هشام بن أبي عبد الله الدستواي به، وصححه ابن حبان، ح: ١٤٣٠ وله شواهد ضعيفة، وحديث ابن ماجه، ح: ٣٥٣٦ يغني عنه * قتادة عنعن.

Comments:

Names of cities, towns and people should have good meanings.

3921. It was narrated from Sa'd bin Mālik that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to say: "There is *Hāmah*, no *'Adwā*, and no *Ṭiyarah*. If there is an omen in anything, it is in a horse, a woman or a dwelling." (*Hasan*)

٣٩٢١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبَانُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى أَنَّ الْحَضْرَمِيَّ ابْنَ لَاحِقٍ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيْبِ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَقُولُ: «لَا هَامَةَ وَلَا عَدْوَى وَلَا طَيْرَةَ، وَإِنْ تَكُنِ الطَّيْرَةُ فِي شَيْءٍ فَفِي الْفَرَسِ وَالْمَرْأَةِ وَالذَّارِ».

تخريج: [إسناده حسن] أخرجه أحمد: ١٧٤/١ من حديث أبان بن يزيد العطار به، وصححه ابن حبان (الإحسان): ٦٠٩٤ وأورده الضياء في المختارة: ٣/١٦٢-١٦٤ * يحيى هو ابن أبي كثير.

Comments:

Meaning, these three may be changed if one sees something bad in them.

3922. It was narrated from 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "An omen is in a dwelling, a woman or a horse." (*Sahih*)

Abū Dāwud said: It was read before Al-Hārith bin Miskīn when I was present. It was said to him: "Ibn Al-Qāsim informed you: 'Mālik was asked about omens in horses and dwellings, he said: "How many houses were inhabited by people who perished, then they were inhabited by other people who also perished." This is the explanation of that, as far as we can tell.

Abū Dāwud said: 'Umar, may Allāh be pleased with him, said: "A mat in a house is better than a woman

٣٩٢٢ - حَدَّثَنَا الْقُعَيْبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ حَمْرَةَ وَسَالِمِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الشُّؤْمُ فِي الدَّارِ وَالْمَرْأَةِ وَالْفَرَسِ».

قَالَ أَبُو دَاوُدَ: قُرِيَ عَلَى الْحَارِثِ بْنِ مِسْكِينٍ وَأَنَا شَاهِدٌ. قِيلَ لَهُ: أَخْبَرَكَ ابْنُ الْقَاسِمِ قَالَ: سُئِلَ مَالِكٌ عَنِ الشُّؤْمِ فِي الْفَرَسِ وَالذَّارِ؟ قَالَ: كَمْ مِنْ دَارٍ سَكَنَهَا قَوْمٌ فَهَلَكُوا ثُمَّ سَكَنَهَا آخَرُونَ فَهَلَكُوا فَهَذَا تَفْسِيرُهُ فِيمَا نَرَى وَاللَّهِ أَعْلَمُ.

قَالَ أَبُو دَاوُدَ: قَالَ عُمَرُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: حَصِيرٌ فِي الْبَيْتِ خَيْرٌ مِنْ امْرَأَةٍ لَا تَلِدُ.

who does not bear children.”

(*Sahih*)

تخریج: [صحیح] أخرجه مسلم، السلام، باب الطيرة والفأل وما يكون فيه من الشؤم، ح: ۲۲۵ عن القعني والبخاري، النكاح، باب ما يتقى من شؤم المرأة، ح: ۵۰۹۳ من حديث مالك به، وهو في الموطأ (يحيى): ۹۷۳/۲ وقول مالك وأخرجه البيهقي: ۱۴۰/۸ عن أبي داود به، ولفظه عند البخاري وغيره: إن كان الشؤم في شيء... إلخ واللفظان صحيحان.

3923. Yaḥyā bin ‘Abdullāh bin Baḥīr said: Someone who heard told me, that Farwah bin Musaik said: I said: “O Messenger of Allāh, we have some land that is called the land of Abyan, and it is the land where we have our fields and grow our crops, but it is unhealthy,” or he said: “very unhealthy.” The Prophet ﷺ said: “Leave it, for death comes from being in a land that is disease-ridden.” (*Da‘if*)

۳۹۲۳ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ وَعَبَّاسُ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ بَحِيرٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَنْ سَمِعَ فَرَوَةَ بْنَ مُسَيْبٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَرْضٌ عِنْدَنَا يُقَالُ لَهَا أَرْضُ أَبِيْنَ هِيَ أَرْضُ رِفِينَا وَمِيرْتَنَا وَإِنَّهَا وَبِئْتُ أَوْ قَالَ: وَبَاؤُهَا سَدِيدٌ؟، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «دَعَهَا عَنْكَ فَإِنَّ مِنَ الْقَرْفِ التَّلَفَ».

تخریج: [إسناده ضعيف] أخرجه أحمد: ۴۵۱/۳ عن عبدالرزاق به، وهو في المصنف، (جامع معمر) ح: ۲۰۱۶۲ * يحيى بن عبد الله بن بحير: مستور (تقريب) وشيخه لم يسم.

3924. It was narrated that Anas bin Mālik said: “A man said: ‘O Messenger of Allāh, we lived in a house where our numbers were many and our wealth was great, then we moved to another house where our numbers became few and our wealth decreased.’ The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘Leave it, for it is bad.’” (*Da‘if*)

۳۹۲۴ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا بَشْرُ بْنُ عُمَرَ عَنْ عِكْرَمَةَ بْنِ عَمَّارٍ، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَجُلٌ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ! إِنَّا كُنَّا فِي دَارٍ كَثِيرٍ فِيهَا عَدَدُنَا وَكَثِيرٌ فِيهَا أَمْوَالُنَا، فَتَحَوَّلْنَا إِلَى دَارٍ أُخْرَى فَقَلَّ فِيهَا عَدَدُنَا وَقَلَّتْ فِيهَا أَمْوَالُنَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «ذَرُوهَا دَمِيمَةٌ».

تخریج: [إسناده ضعيف] وأخرجه البخاري في الأدب المفرد، ح: ۹۱۸ من حديث بشر بن عمر الزهراني به وأورده الضياء في المختارة: ۳۶۴/۴، ح: ۱۵۲۹ * عكرمة بن عمار مدلس وعنن، وقال البخاري: في إسناده نظر.

3925. It was narrated from Jābir that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ took the hand of a leper and placed it in the dish with him and said: "Eat, depending on Allāh and relying upon Him." (*Ḍa'īf*)

٣٩٢٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُفَضَّلُ بْنُ فَضَالَةَ عَنْ حَبِيبِ بْنِ الشَّهِيدِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُنْكَدِرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَخَذَ يَدَ مَجْذُومٍ فَوَضَعَهَا مَعَهُ فِي الْقَصْعَةِ وَقَالَ: «كُلْ يَتَقَهُ بِاللَّهِ وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَيْهِ».

تخریج: [إسناده ضعيف] أخرجه الترمذي، الأئمة، باب ما جاء في الأكل مع المجذوم، ح: ١٨١٧ وابن ماجه: ٣٥٤٢ من حديث يونس بن محمد به، وقال الترمذي: "غريب" وصححه الحاكم: ١٣٦/٤، ١٣٧ ووافقه الذهبي * مفضل بن فضالة: ضعيف.

The End of the Book of Soothsaying and Superstitions