

75 - THE BOOK OF PATIENTS

٧٥ - كتاب المرضى

(1) CHAPTER. The saying that sickness is expiation for sins.

And the Statement of Allāh :

“Whoever works evil will have the recompense thereof.” (V.4:123)

5640. Narrated ‘Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “No calamity befalls a Muslim but that Allāh expiates some of his sins because of it, even though it were the prick he receives from a thorn.”

5641, 5642. Narrated Abū Sa’īd Al-Khudrī and Abū Hurairah: The Prophet ﷺ said, “No fatigue, nor disease, nor sorrow, nor sadness, nor hurt, nor distress befalls a Muslim, even if it were the prick he receives from a thorn, but that Allāh expiates some of his sins for that”.

5643. Narrated Ka’b: The Prophet ﷺ said, “The example of a believer is that of a fresh tender plant, which the wind bends it sometimes and some other time it makes it straight. And the example of a hypocrite is

(١) بَابُ مَا جَاءَ فِي كَفَّارَةِ الْمَرَضِ، وَقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿مَنْ يَعْمَلْ سُوءًا يُجْزَ بِهِ﴾ [النساء: ١٢٣].

٥٦٤٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ الْحَكَمُ بْنُ نَافِعٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ، أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْ مُصِيبَةٍ تُصِيبُ الْمُسْلِمَ إِلَّا كَفَّرَ اللَّهُ بِهَا عَنْهُ حَتَّى الشَّوْكَةِ يُشَاكُهَا».

٥٦٤١، ٥٦٤٢ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ عَمْرِو: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ حَلْحَلَةَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ، وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا يُصِيبُ الْمُسْلِمَ مِنْ نَصَبٍ وَلَا وَصَبٍ وَلَا هَمٍّ وَلَا حُزْنٍ، وَلَا أَدَى، وَلَا غَمٍّ، حَتَّى الشَّوْكَةِ يُشَاكُهَا، إِلَّا كَفَّرَ اللَّهُ بِهَا مِنْ خَطَايَاهُ».

٥٦٤٣ - حَدَّثَنِي مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ كَعْبٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ

that of a pine tree which keeps straight till once it is uprooted suddenly”.

ﷺ قَالَ: «مَثَلُ الْمُؤْمِنِ كَالخَامَةِ مِنَ الزَّرْعِ، تُقَبِّئُهَا الرِّيحُ مَرَّةً، وَتَعْدِلُهَا مَرَّةً. وَمَثَلُ الْمُنَافِقِ كَالْأَرْزَةِ لَا تَزَالُ حَتَّى يَكُونَ انْجِعَافُهَا مَرَّةً وَاحِدَةً». وَقَالَ زَكَرِيَّا: حَدَّثَنِي سَعْدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ كَعْبٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ كَعْبٍ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

5644. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, “The example of a believer is that of a fresh tender plant; from whatever direction the wind comes, it bends it, but when the wind becomes quiet, it becomes straight again. Similarly, a believer is afflicted with calamities (but he remains patient till Allāh removes his difficulties). And *Al-Fājir* (an impious wicked evildoer) is like a pine tree which keeps hard and straight till Allāh cuts (breaks) it down when He wishes.” (See *Ḥadīth* No. 7466, Vol. 9.)

٥٦٤٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُلَيْحٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ هِلَالِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ مِنْ بَنِي عَامِرٍ بْنِ لُؤَيٍّ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَثَلُ الْمُؤْمِنِ كَمَثَلِ الْخَامَةِ مِنَ الزَّرْعِ مِنْ حَيْثُ أَتَتْهَا الرِّيحُ كَفَانَتْهَا، فَإِذَا اغْتَدَلَتْ تَكَفَّ بِالْبَلَاءِ. وَالْفَاجِرُ كَالْأَرْزَةِ صَمَاءٌ مُعْتَدِلَةٌ حَتَّى يَقْصِمَهَا اللَّهُ إِذَا شَاءَ». [انظر: ٧٤٦٦]

5645. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, “If Allāh wants to do good to somebody, He afflicts him with trials.”

٥٦٤٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي صَعْصَعَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ يَسَارٍ أَبَا الْحُبَابِ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ يُرِدِ اللَّهُ بِهِ خَيْرًا يُصِبْ مِنْهُ».

(2) CHAPTER. The severity of disease.

5646. Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: I never saw anybody suffering so severely from sickness as Allāh's Messenger ﷺ.

(٢) بَابُ شِدَّةِ الْمَرَضِ
٥٦٤٦ - حَدَّثَنَا قَبِيصَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ الْأَعْمَشِ. وَحَدَّثَنِي بِشْرُ

بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: مَا رَأَيْتُ أَحَدًا أَشَدَّ عَلَيْهِ الْوَجَعُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

5647. Narrated 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: I visited the Prophet ﷺ during his ailments and he was suffering from a high fever. I said, "You have a high fever. Is it because you will have a double reward for it?" He said, "Yes, for no Muslim is afflicted with any harm but that Allāh will remove his sins as the leaves of a tree fall down."

٥٦٤٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِي مَرَضِهِ وَهُوَ يُوعَكُ وَغَكَأَ شَدِيدًا فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّكَ لَتُوعَكُ وَغَكَأَ شَدِيدًا، قُلْتُ: إِنَّ ذَلِكَ بَأَنَّ لَكَ أَجْرَيْنِ، قَالَ: «أَجَلْ، مَا مِنْ مُسْلِمٍ يُصِيبُهُ أَذَى إِلَّا حَاتَّ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ خَطَايَاهُ كَمَا تَحَاتُّ وَرَقُ الشَّجَرِ». [انظر: ٥٦٤٨، ٥٦٦٠،

[٥٦٦٧، ٥٦٦١]

(3) CHAPTER. The people most prone to trials are Prophets, and then the most pious people, and then the less pious and so on.

5648. Narrated 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: I visited Allāh's Messenger ﷺ while he was suffering from a high fever. I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! You have a high fever." He said, "Yes, I have as much fever as two men of you." I said, "Is it because you will have a double reward?" He said, "Yes, it is so. No Muslim is afflicted with any harm, even if it were the prick of a thorn, but that Allāh expiates his sins because of that, as a tree sheds its leaves."

(٣) بَابُ: أَشَدُّ النَّاسِ بَلَاءَ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ، ثُمَّ الْأَمْثَلُ فَلَا أَمْثَلُ

٥٦٤٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي حَمْزَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ يُوعَكُ فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّكَ تُوَعَكُ وَغَكَأَ شَدِيدًا. قَالَ: «أَجَلْ، إِنِّي أُوَعَكُ كَمَا يُوعَكُ رَجُلَانِ مِنْكُمْ»، قُلْتُ: ذَلِكَ بَأَنَّ لَكَ أَجْرَيْنِ، قَالَ: «أَجَلْ، ذَلِكَ كَذَلِكَ،

مَا مِنْ مُسْلِمٍ يُصِيبُهُ أَدَى، شَوْكَةٌ فَمَا
فَوْقَهَا، إِلَّا كَفَّرَ اللَّهُ بِهَا سَيِّئَاتِهِ، كَمَا
تَحْطُ الشَّجَرَةُ وَرَقَهَا». [راجع: ٥٦٤٧]

(4) CHAPTER. It is compulsory to visit the sick.

5649. Narrated Abū Mūsā Al-Ash'arī: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Feed the hungry, visit the sick, and set free the captives."

(٤) بَابُ وَجُوبِ عِيَادَةِ الْمَرِيضِ

٥٦٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ مَنصُورٍ، عَنْ
أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيِّ
قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَطْعِمُوا
الْجَائِعَ، وَعُودُوا الْمَرِيضَ، وَفُكُّوا
الْعَائِقَ». [راجع: ٣٠٤٦]

5650. Narrated Al-Barā' bin 'Āzib رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ ordered us to do seven things and forbade us to do seven other things. He forbade us to wear gold rings, silk, *Dibāj*, *Istabraq*, *Qissiy*, and *Maithara*; ⁽¹⁾ and ordered us to accompany funeral processions, visit the sick and greet everybody.

(See *Ḥadīth* No. 5175)

٥٦٥٠ - حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ عُمَرَ:
حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَشْعَثُ بْنُ
سُلَيْمٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنَ سُوَيْدٍ
بْنَ مَقْرِنٍ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: أَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ بِسَبْعٍ وَنَهَانَا عَنْ سَبْعٍ: نَهَانَا
عَنْ خَاتَمِ الذَّهَبِ، وَلُبْسِ الْحَرِيرِ،
وَالدِّيْبَاجِ وَالْإِسْتَبْرَقِ، وَعَنِ الْقِسِيِّ،
وَالْمَيْثَرَةِ. وَأَمَرَنَا أَنْ نَتَّبَعَ الْجَنَائِزَ،
وَنُعَوِّدَ الْمَرِيضَ، وَنُفْثِيَ السَّلَامَ.
[راجع: ١٢٣٩]

(5) CHAPTER. To visit an unconscious person.

5651. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: Once I fell ill. The Prophet ﷺ and Abū Bakr came walking to pay me a visit and found me unconscious. The Prophet ﷺ

(٥) بَابُ عِيَادَةِ الْمَغْمَى عَلَيْهِ

٥٦٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ ابْنِ
الْمُنْكَدِرِ: سَمِعَ جَابِرَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ

(1) (H. 5650) *Dibāj*, *Istabraq* and *Qissiy* are different kinds of silk: *Maithara* is a kind of cushion.

performed ablution and then poured the remaining water on me, and I came to my senses to see the Prophet ﷺ. I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! What shall I do with my property? How shall I dispose of (distribute) my property?" He did not reply till the Verse of Inheritance was revealed.

(6) CHAPTER. The superiority of a person who is suffering from epilepsy.

5652. Narrated 'Aṭā bin Abī Rabāḥ: Ibn 'Abbās said to me, "Shall I show you a woman of the people of Paradise?" I said, "Yes." He said, "This black lady came to the Prophet ﷺ and said, 'I get attacks of epilepsy and my body becomes uncovered; please invoke Allāh for me.' The Prophet ﷺ said (to her), 'If you wish, be patient and you will have (enter) Paradise; and if you wish, I will invoke Allāh to cure you.' She said, 'I will remain patient,' and added, 'but I become uncovered, so please invoke Allāh for me that I may not become uncovered.' So he invoked Allāh for her."

Narrated 'Aṭā that he had seen Umm Zufar, the tall black lady, holding the curtain of the Ka'bah.

(7) CHAPTER. The superiority of a person who has lost his sight.

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: مَرَضْتُ مَرَضًا فَأَتَانِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَعُودُنِي وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ وَهُمَا مَاشِيَانِ. فَوَجَدَانِي أُغْمِي عَلَيَّ، فَتَوَضَّأَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ ثُمَّ صَبَّ وَضُوءَهُ عَلَيَّ، فَأَفَقْتُ، فَإِذَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، كَيْفَ أَصْنَعُ فِي مَالِي؟ كَيْفَ أَقْضِي فِي مَالِي؟ فَلَمْ يُجِبْنِي بِشَيْءٍ حَتَّى نَزَلَتْ آيَةُ الْمِيرَاثِ. [راجع: ١٩٤]

(٦) بَابُ فَضْلِ مَنْ يُصْرَعُ مِنَ الرِّيحِ

٥٦٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَطَاءُ بْنُ أَبِي رَبَاحٍ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: أَلَا أُرِيكَ امْرَأَةً مِنْ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ؟ قُلْتُ: بَلَى، قَالَ: هَذِهِ الْمَرْأَةُ السَّوْدَاءُ، أَتَتْ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: إِنِّي أَصْرَعُ، وَإِنِّي أَتَكَشَّفُ، فَادْعُ اللَّهَ لِي. قَالَ: «إِنْ شِئْتَ صَبِرْتَ وَلَكِ الْجَنَّةُ، وَإِنْ شِئْتَ دَعَوْتُ اللَّهَ أَنْ يُعَافِيكَ»، فَقَالَتْ: أَصْبِرُ، فَقَالَتْ: إِنِّي أَتَكَشَّفُ، فَادْعُ اللَّهَ لِي أَنْ لَا أَتَكَشَّفَ، فَدَعَا لَهَا.

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ، عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ: أَنَّهُ رَأَى أُمَّ زُفَرَ، تِلْكَ الْمَرْأَةَ الطَّوِيلَةَ السَّوْدَاءَ، عَلَى سِتْرِ الْكَعْبَةِ.

(٧) بَابُ فَضْلِ مَنْ ذَهَبَ بَصَرُهُ

5653. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ : I heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, "Allāh said, 'If I deprive my slave of his two beloved things (i.e., his eyes) and he remains patient, I will let him enter Paradise in compensation for them'."

٥٦٥٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ الْهَادِ، عَنْ عَمْرِو مَوْلَى الْمُطَّلِبِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَالَ: إِذَا ابْتَلَيْتُ عَبْدِي بِحَبِيبَتَيْهِ فَصَبَرَ عَوَّضْتُهُ مِنْهُمَا الْجَنَّةَ»، يُرِيدُ عَيْنَيْهِ.

(8) CHAPTER. The visiting of sick men by women.

Umm Ad-Dardā' visited an *Anṣārī* man who was sick in the mosque.

تَابَعَهُ أَشْعَثُ بْنُ جَابِرٍ، وَأَبُو ظِلَالٍ ابْنُ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. (٨) بَابُ عِيَادَةِ النِّسَاءِ الرِّجَالِ، وَعَادَتْ أُمُّ الدَّرْدَاءِ رَجُلًا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْمَسْجِدِ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ.

5654. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا : When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ emigrated to Al-Madīna, Abū Bakr and Bilāl رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا became ill (got a fever). I entered upon them and asked, "O my father! How are you? O Bilāl! How are you?" Whenever the fever of Abū Bakr got worse, he would recite the following poetic verses: 'Everybody is staying alive among his people, yet death is nearer to him than his shoe laces.' And whenever the fever deserted Bilāl, he would recite (two poetic lines): 'Would that I could stay overnight in a valley wherein I would be surrounded by *Idhkhīr* and *Jatīl* (two kinds of good smelling grass). Would that one day I could drink of the water of Majanna and would that Shāma and Ṭafil (two mountains at Makkah) would appear to me'. Then I came and informed Allāh's Messenger ﷺ about that, whereupon he said, "O Allāh! Make us love Al-Madīna as much or more than we love Makkah. O Allāh! Make it healthy and bless its *Mudd* and *Ṣā'* for us, and take away its fever and put it in

٥٦٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ غَزْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: لَمَّا قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ وَعَكَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ وَبِلَالٌ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، قَالَتْ: فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَيْهِمَا، فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَبَتِ، كَيْفَ تَجِدُكَ؟ وَيَا بِلَالُ كَيْفَ تَجِدُكَ؟ قَالَتْ: وَكَانَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ إِذَا أَخَذَتْهُ الْحُمَى يَقُولُ:

كُلُّ امْرِئٍ مُصَبِّحٌ فِي أَهْلِهِ
وَالْمَوْتُ أَذْنَى مِنْ شِرَاكِ نَعْلِهِ
وَكَانَ بِلَالٌ إِذَا أَفْلَعَتْ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ:
أَلَا لَيْتَ شِغْرِي هَلْ أَبَيْتَنِّي لَيْلَةً
بِوَادٍ وَحَوْلِي إِذْجُرَّ وَجَلِيلُ؟
وَهَلْ أَرَدَنِّي يَوْمًا مِيَاهَ مَجَنَّةٍ
وَهَلْ تَبْدُونُ لِي شَامَةً وَطَفِيلُ؟

Al-Juhfa." (See H. 1889)

قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَجِئْتُ إِلَى رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ، فَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ حَبِّبْ
إِلَيْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ كَحُبِّنَا مَكَّةَ أَوْ أَشَدَّ.
اللَّهُمَّ وَصِّحْهَا، وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مَدَّهَا
وَصَاعِهَا، وَانْقُلْ حُمَاهَا فَاجْعَلْهَا
بِالْجُحْفَةِ». [راجع: ١٨٨٩]

(9) CHAPTER. To visit sick children.

5655. Narrated Abū 'Uthmān: Usāma bin Zaid رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا said that while he, Sa'd and Ubayy bin Ka'b were with the Prophet ﷺ, a daughter of the Prophet ﷺ sent a message to him, saying, "My daughter is dying; please come to us." The Prophet ﷺ sent her his greetings and added, "It is for Allāh what He takes, and what He gives; and everything before His Sight has a limited period. So she should hope for Allāh's reward and remain patient." She again sent a message, beseeching him, by Allāh, to come. So the Prophet ﷺ got up, and so did we (and went there). The child was placed on his lap while his breath was irregular. Tears flowed from the eyes of the Prophet ﷺ. Sa'd said to him, "What is this, O Allāh's Messenger?" He said, "This is mercy which Allāh has embedded in the hearts of whomever He wished of His slaves. And Allāh does not bestow His Mercy, except on those among His slaves who are merciful (to others)." (See *Hadīth* No. 1284, Vol. 2)

(٩) بَابُ عِيَادَةِ الصِّبْيَانِ

٥٦٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ
مِنْهَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي
عَاصِمٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا عَثْمَانَ، عَنْ
أَسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ
ابْنَةَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أُرْسِلَتْ إِلَيْهِ وَهُوَ مَعَ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَسَعْدٌ وَأَبِي بْنُ كَعْبٍ -
نَحْسِبُ - أَنَّ ابْنَتِي قَدْ حَضَرَتْ
فَاشْهَدْنَا، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَيْهَا السَّلَامَ،
وَيَقُولُ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَا أَخَذَ وَمَا أُعْطِيَ،
وَكُلُّ شَيْءٍ عِنْدَهُ مُسَمًّى، فَلْتَحْتَسِبْ
وَلْتَصْبِرِ». فَأَرْسَلَتْ تُقْسِمُ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَامَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَفُئِمْنَا، فَرَفَعَ الصَّبِيَّ فِي
حَجْرِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَنَفْسُهُ تَقَعَّقُ،
فَقَاضَتْ عَيْنَا النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ لَهُ
سَعْدٌ: مَا هَذَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ:
«هَذِهِ رَحْمَةٌ وَضَعَهَا اللَّهُ فِي قُلُوبِ مَنْ
شَاءَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ. وَلَا يَرْحَمُ اللَّهُ مِنْ
عِبَادِهِ إِلَّا الرَّحَمَاءَ». [راجع: ١٢٨٤]

(10) CHAPTER. To visit a (sick) bedouin.

5656. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ went to visit a sick bedouin. Whenever the Prophet ﷺ went to a patient,

(١٠) بَابُ عِيَادَةِ الْأَعْرَابِ

٥٦٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُعَلَّى بْنُ أَسَدٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ مُخْتَارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

he used to say to him, "No harm will befall on you, if Allāh will, it will be an expiation (for your sins)." So he said that to the bedouin who said, "You say an expiation? No, it is but a fever that is boiling or harassing an old man and will lead him to his grave without his will." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Then, yes, it is so." (See H. 3616)

(11) CHAPTER. To visit a (sick) *Mushrik*⁽¹⁾.

5657. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: A Jewish boy used to serve the Prophet ﷺ and became ill. The Prophet ﷺ went to pay him a visit and said to him, "Embrace Islām," and he did embrace Islām.

Al-Musaiyab said: When Abū Tālib was on his deathbed, the Prophet ﷺ visited him.

(12) CHAPTER. If one visited a patient and when the time of the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) became due, he led the people present there, in a congregational *Ṣalāt* (prayer).

5658. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: During the ailment of the Prophet ﷺ some people came to visit him. He led them in *Ṣalāt* (prayer) while sitting, but they offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) standing, so he waved to them to sit down. When he had finished the *Ṣalāt* (prayer), he said, "An *Imām* is to be

خَالِدٌ، عَنْ عِكْرَمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ دَخَلَ عَلَى أَغْرَابِيٍّ يَعُودُهُ، قَالَ: وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِذَا دَخَلَ عَلَى مَرِيضٍ يَعُودُهُ قَالَ لَهُ: «لَا بَأْسَ، طَهُورٌ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى»، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: طَهُورٌ؟ كَلَّا، بَلْ هِيَ حُمَّى تَقُورُ - أَوْ تَثُورُ - عَلَى شَيْخٍ كَبِيرٍ، تُزِيرُهُ الْقُبُورَ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «فَنَعَمْ إِذَا». [راجع: ٣١٦]

(١١) بَابُ عِيَادَةِ الْمُشْرِكِ

٥٦٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ غُلَامًا لِيَهُودَ كَانَ يَخْدُمُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَمَرَضَ، فَأَتَاهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَعُودُهُ فَقَالَ: «أَسْلِمَ» فَأَسْلَمَ. [راجع: ١٣٥٦]

وَقَالَ سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ: لَمَّا حَضَرَ أَبُو طَالِبٍ جَاءَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ.

(١٢) بَابُ: إِذَا عَادَ مَرِيضًا، فَحَضَرَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَصَلَّى بِهِمْ جَمَاعَةً

٥٦٥٨ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ دَخَلَ عَلَيْهِ نَاسٌ يَعُودُونَهُ فِي مَرَضِهِ، فَصَلَّى بِهِمْ

(1) (Chap 11) *Al-Mushrikūn*: polytheists, pagans, idolaters, and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muhammad (ﷺ).

followed, so when he bows, you should bow, and when he raises his head, you should raise yours, and if he offers *Ṣalāt* (prayer) sitting, you should pray sitting.”

Abū ‘Abdullāh said: Al-Ḥumaidī said, “(The order of) this narration has been abrogated by the last action of the Prophet ﷺ, as he led the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) sitting, while the people offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) standing behind him.”

(13) CHAPTER. Placing the hand on the patient.

5659. Narrated Sa’d: I became seriously ill at Makkah and the Prophet ﷺ came to visit me. I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! I shall leave behind me a good fortune, but my heir is my only daughter, shall I bequeath two-third of my property to be spent in charity and leave one-third (for my heir)?” He said, “No.” I said, “Shall I bequeath half and leave half?” He said, “No”. I said, “Shall I bequeath one-third and leave two-third?” He said, “One-third is alright, though even one-third is too much.” Then he placed his hand on his forehead and passed it over my face and abdomen and said, “O Allāh! Cure Sa’d and complete his emigration.”⁽¹⁾ I feel as if I have been feeling the coldness of his hand on my liver ever since.

جَالِسًا فَجَعَلُوا يُصَلُّونَ قِيَامًا، فَأَشَارَ إِلَيْهِمْ: اجْلِسُوا، فَلَمَّا فَرَغَ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الْإِمَامَ لَيُؤْتَمُّ بِهِ، فَإِذَا رَكَعَ فَارْكَعُوا، وَإِذَا رَفَعَ فَارْفَعُوا، وَإِنْ صَلَّى جَالِسًا فَصَلُّوا جُلُوسًا». [راجع: ٦٨٨]

قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: قَالَ الْحُمَيْدِيُّ: هَذَا الْحَدِيثُ مَنْسُوخٌ؛ لِأَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ آخِرَ مَا صَلَّى صَلَّى قَاعِدًا وَالنَّاسُ خَلْفَهُ قِيَامًا.

(١٣) بَابُ وَضْعِ الْيَدِ عَلَى الْمَرِيضِ

٥٦٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا الْمَكِّيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْجُعَيْدُ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ بِنْتِ سَعْدٍ: أَنَّ أَبَاهَا قَالَ: تَشَكَّيْتُ بِمَكَّةَ شَكْوَى شَدِيدَةً، فَجَاءَنِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَبْعُودُنِي، فَقُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ، إِنِّي أَتْرُكُ مَالًا، وَإِنِّي لَمْ أَتْرُكْ إِلَّا ابْنَةً وَاحِدَةً. فَأَوْصِي بَثْلِي مَالِي وَأَتْرُكُ الثَّلْثَ؟ فَقَالَ: «لَا»، قُلْتُ: فَأَوْصِي بِالتَّصْفِ وَأَتْرُكُ التَّصْفَ؟ قَالَ: «لَا»، قُلْتُ: فَأَوْصِي بِالثَّلْثِ وَأَتْرُكُ لَهَا الثَّلَثَيْنِ؟ قَالَ: «الثَّلْثُ، وَالثَّلْثُ كَثِيرٌ». ثُمَّ وَضَعَ يَدَهُ عَلَى جَبْهَتِهِ، ثُمَّ مَسَحَ يَدَهُ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ وَبَطْنِي ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ اشْفِ سَعْدًا وَاتِمِّمْ لَهُ هِجْرَتَهُ». فَمَا زِلْتُ أَجِدُ بَرْدَهُ عَلَى كَبْدِي - فِيمَا يُخَالُ إِلَيَّ - حَتَّى السَّاعَةِ.

(1) (H. 5659) To complete his emigration means to let him return to Al-Madīna and die there rather than in Makkah whence he had emigrated.

5660. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin Mas‘ūd : I visited Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ while he was suffering from a high fever. I touched him with my hand and said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! You have a high fever.” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Yes, I have as much fever as two men of you have.” I said, “Is it because you will get a double reward?” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Yes, no Muslim is afflicted with harm because of sickness or some other inconvenience, but that Allāh will remove his sins for him as a tree sheds its leaves.”

(14) CHAPTER. What (a visitor) should say to a patient and what should be the answer of the patient.

5661. Narrated ‘Abdullāh عنه رضي الله عنه : I visited the Prophet ﷺ during his illness and touched him while he was having a fever. I said to him, “You have a high fever; is it because you will get a double reward?” He said, “Yes. No Muslim is afflicted with any harm, but that his sins will be removed (annulled) as the leaves of a tree fall down.”

٥٦٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا

جَرِيرٌ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْعُودٍ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ يُوعَكُ وَعَكًا شَدِيدًا فَمَسِسْتُهُ بِيَدِي فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّكَ لَتُوعَكُ وَعَكًا شَدِيدًا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَجَلْ، إِنِّي أُوَعَكُ كَمَا يُوعَكُ رَجُلَانِ مِنْكُمْ». فَقُلْتُ: ذَلِكَ أَنَّ لَكَ أَجْرَيْنِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَجَلْ»، ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْ مُسْلِمٍ يُصِيبُهُ أَدَى مِنْ مَرَضٍ فَمَا سِوَاهُ إِلَّا حَطَّ اللَّهُ سَيِّئَاتِهِ، كَمَا تَحْطُ الشَّجَرَةُ وَرَقَهَا». [راجع: ٥٦٤٧]

(١٤) بَابُ مَا يُقَالُ لِلْمَرِيضِ وَمَا يُجِيبُ

٥٦٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا قَبِيصَةُ قَالَ:

حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِي مَرَضِهِ، فَمَسِسْتُهُ وَهُوَ يُوعَكُ وَعَكًا شَدِيدًا فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّكَ لَتُوعَكُ وَعَكًا شَدِيدًا، وَذَلِكَ أَنَّ لَكَ أَجْرَيْنِ، قَالَ: «أَجَلْ، وَمَا مِنْ مُسْلِمٍ يُصِيبُهُ أَدَى إِلَّا حَاتَتْ عَنْهُ خَطَايَاهُ كَمَا تَحَاتُّ وَرَقُ الشَّجَرِ». [راجع: ٥٦٤٧]

5662. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ entered upon a sick to pay him a visit, and said to him, “No harm will befall on you, if Allāh will (your sickness will be) an expiation for your sins.” The man said, “No, it is but a fever that is boiling within an old man and will lead him to his grave.” On that, the Prophet ﷺ said, “Then yes, it is so.”

(15) CHAPTER. To visit a patient riding, walking or sitting with another person on a donkey.

5663. Narrated Usāma bin Zaid: The Prophet ﷺ rode a donkey having a saddle with a *Fadakiya* velvet covering. He mounted me behind him and went to visit Sa’d bin ‘Ubāda, and that was before the battle of Badr. The Prophet ﷺ proceeded till he passed by a gathering in which ‘Abdullāh bin Ubayy bin Salūl was present, and that had been before ‘Abdullāh embraced Islām. The gathering comprised of Muslims, polytheists, i.e., idolaters and Jews. ‘Abdullāh bin Rawāḥa was also present in that gathering. When dust raised by the donkey covered the gathering, ‘Abdullāh bin Ubayy covered his nose with his upper garment and said, “Do not trouble us with dust.” The Prophet ﷺ greeted them, stopped and dismounted. Then he invited them to Allāh (i.e., to embrace Islām) and recited to them some verses of the Qur’ān. On that, ‘Abdullāh bin Ubayy said, “O man! There is nothing better than what you say if it is true. Do not trouble us with it in our gathering, but return to your mount (or residence), and if somebody comes to you, relate (your tales) to him.” On that ‘Abdullāh bin Rawāḥa said, “Yes. O

٥٦٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ عِكْرَمَةَ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ عَلَى رَجُلٍ يَغُودُهُ فَقَالَ ﷺ: «لَا بَأْسَ ظَهَرَ، إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ»، فَقَالَ: كَلَّا بَلْ هِيَ حُمَّى، تَقُورُ عَلَى شَيْخٍ كَبِيرٍ، حَتَّى تُزِيرَهُ الْقُبُورَ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «فَنَعَمْ إِذَا». [راجع: ٣٦١٦]

(١٥) بَابُ عِيَادَةِ الْمَرِيضِ رَاكِبًا، وَمَاشِيًا، وَرِدْفًا عَلَى الْحِمَارِ

٥٦٦٣ - حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ: أَنَّ أَسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَكِبَ عَلَى حِمَارٍ، عَلَى إِكَافٍ عَلَى قُطَيْفَةٍ فَذَكَّيْتُهُ، وَأَزْدَفَ أَسَامَةُ وَرَاءَهُ، يَغُودُ سَعْدُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ قَبْلَ وَقْعَةِ بَدْرٍ، فَسَارَ حَتَّى مَرَّ بِمَجْلِسٍ فِيهِ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي بَرْزَةَ السَّلُولِيُّ، وَذَلِكَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُسْلِمَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، وَفِي الْمَجْلِسِ أَخْلَاطٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُشْرِكِينَ عَبْدَةُ الْأَوْثَانِ وَالْيَهُودِ. وَفِي الْمَجْلِسِ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَوَاحَةَ، فَلَمَّا غَشِيَتْ الْمَجْلِسَ عَجَاجَةُ الدَّائِيَّةِ، خَمَرَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي أَنْفَةَ بِرِدَائِهِ، قَالَ: لَا تُعْبِرُوا عَلَيْنَا، فَسَلَّمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَوَقَفَ، وَنَزَلَ فَدَعَاهُمْ إِلَى اللَّهِ فَقَرَأَ عَلَيْهِمُ الْقُرْآنَ. فَقَالَ لَهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ

Allāh's Messenger! Bring your teachings to our gathering, for we love that." So the Muslims, *Al-Mushrikūn* and the Jews started abusing each other till they were about to fight. The Prophet ﷺ kept on quietening them till they became calm. Thereupon the Prophet ﷺ mounted his animal and proceeded till he entered upon Sa'd bin 'Ubāda. He said to him "O Sa'd! Have you not heard what Abū Ḥubāb (i.e., 'Abdullāh bin Ubayy) said?" Sa'd said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Excuse and forgive him, for Allāh has given you what He has given you. The people of this town (Al-Madina) decided unanimously to crown him and make him their chief by placing a turban on his head, but when that was prevented by the Truth which Allāh had given you, he ('Abdullāh bin Ubayy) was grieved out of jealousy, and that was the reason which caused him to behave in the way you have seen." (See H. 4566)

5664. Narrated Jābir رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ came to visit me (while I was sick) and he was riding neither a mule, nor a horse.

بُنْ أَبِي: يَا أَيُّهَا الْمَرْءُ، إِنَّهُ لَا أَحْسَنَ مِمَّا تَقُولُ إِنْ كَانَ حَقًّا، فَلَا تُؤْذِنَا بِهِ فِي مَجَالِسِنَا وَارْجِعْ إِلَى رَحْلِكَ، فَمَنْ جَاءَكَ مِنَّا فَاقْصُصْ عَلَيْهِ. قَالَ ابْنُ رَوَاحَةَ: بَلَى يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَاغَشَيْنَا بِهِ فِي مَجَالِسِنَا، فَإِنَّا نَحِبُّ ذَلِكَ. فَاسْتَبَّ الْمُسْلِمُونَ وَالْمُشْرِكُونَ وَالْيَهُودُ حَتَّى كَادُوا يَتَنَاقَرُونَ، فَلَمْ يَزَلِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُخَفِّضُهُمْ حَتَّى سَكَنُوا، فَرَكِبَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ دَابَّتَهُ حَتَّى دَخَلَ عَلَى سَعْدِ بْنِ عُبَادَةَ فَقَالَ لَهُ: «أَيُّ سَعْدُ، أَلَمْ تَسْمَعْ مَا قَالَ أَبُو حُبَابٍ؟» يُرِيدُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ أَبِي، قَالَ سَعْدٌ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، اغْفُ عَنْهُ وَاصْفَحْ. فَلَقَدْ أَغْطَاكَ اللَّهُ مَا أَغْطَاكَ، وَلَقَدْ اجْتَمَعَ أَهْلُ هَذِهِ الْبَحِيرَةِ عَلَى أَنْ يُتَوَجَّهُ فَيَعَصَّبُوهُ، فَلَمَّا رُدَّ ذَلِكَ بِالْحَقِّ الَّذِي أَغْطَاكَ اللَّهُ شَرِقَ بِذَلِكَ، فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي فَعَلَ بِهِ مَا رَأَيْتَ. [راجع: ٢٩٨٧]

٥٦٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ هُوَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّدِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: جَاءَنِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَعُودُنِي، لَيْسَ بِرَاكِبٍ بَعْلٍ وَلَا بِرَدْوَنٍ. [راجع: ١٩٤]

(١٦) بَابُ مَا رُخِّصَ لِلْمَرِيضِ أَنْ يَقُولَ: إِنِّي وَجَعٌ، أَوْ وَآ رَأْسَاهُ، أَوْ اسْتَدَّ بِي الْوَجَعُ،

(16) CHAPTER. It is permissible for a patient to say: "I am sick," or "Oh, my head!" or "My ailment has been aggravated."

And the saying of Ayyub (Job) عليه السَّلامُ،
“Verily, distress has seized me, and You are
the Most Merciful of all those who show
mercy.” (V.21:83)

5665. Narrated Ka'b bin 'Ujra رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ passed by me while I was kindling a fire under a (cooking) pot. He said, “Do the lice of your head trouble you?” I said, “Yes.” So he called a barber to shave my head and ordered me to make expiation for that.”⁽¹⁾ (See H. 1814)

5666. Narrated Al-Qāsim bin Muḥammad: 'Āishah, (complaining of headache) said, “Oh, my head!” Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, “I wish that had happened while I was still living, for then I would ask Allāh's forgiveness for you and invoke Allāh for you.”⁽²⁾ 'Āishah said, “*Wa thuklayāh!*”⁽³⁾ By Allāh, I think you want me to die; and if this should happen, you would spend the last part of the day sleeping with one of your wives!” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Nay, I should say, ‘Oh my head!’ I felt like sending for Abū Bakr and his son, and appoint him as my successor lest some people claimed something or some others wished something, but then I said (to myself), Allāh would not allow it to be otherwise, and the Muslims would prevent it to be otherwise”.

وَقَوْلِ أَيُّوبَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ: ﴿أَنِّي
سَعَى الضَّرُّ وَأَنْتَ أَرْحَمُ الرَّاحِمِينَ﴾
[الأنبياء: ٨٣].

٥٦٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا قَيْصَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا
سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ وَأَيُّوبَ،
عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ
أَبِي لَيْلَى، عَنْ كَعْبِ بْنِ عُجْرَةَ رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: مَرَّ بِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَنَا
أَوْقِدُ تَحْتَ الْقِدْرِ فَقَالَ: «أَيُّوزِيكَ
هَوَامٌ رَأْسِكَ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، فَدَعَا
الْحَلَّاقَ فَحَلَقَهُ، ثُمَّ أَمَرَنِي بِالْفِدَاءِ.
[راجع: ١٨١٤]

٥٦٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى
أَبُو زَكَرِيَّا: أَخْبَرَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ،
عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
الْقَاسِمَ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ:
وَأَ رَأْسَاهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:
«ذَاكَ لَوْ كَانَ وَأَنَا حَيٌّ فَأَسْتَغْفِرَ لَكَ
وَأَدْعُو لَكَ»، فَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: وَأَ
تُكَلِّمَاهُ، وَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لَأُظَنُّكَ تُحِبُّ
مَوْتِي، وَلَوْ كَانَ ذَلِكَ، لَظَلَلْتُ آخِرَ
يَوْمِكَ مُعَرَّسًا بِنَفْسِ أَزْوَاجِكَ. فَقَالَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «بَلْ أَنَا وَأَ رَأْسَاهُ، لَقَدْ
هَمَمْتُ - أَوْ أَرَدْتُ - أَنْ أُرْسِلَ إِلَى
أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَابْنِهِ فَأَعْهَدَ، أَنْ يَقُولَ

(1) (H. 5665) Ka'b was in a state of *Ihrām*.

(2) (H. 5666) The Prophet ﷺ wished that he would survive her so that he might invoke Allāh for her.

(3) (H. 5666) An exclamation, meaning: “Alas I have lost my son!” The literal meaning is not meant here; it only expresses the distress and discomfort of the speaker.

الْقَائِلُونَ أَوْ يَتَمَنَّى الْمُتَمَنُّونَ، ثُمَّ قُلْتُ: يَا بِي اللَّهِ وَيَذْفَعُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ، أَوْ يَذْفَعُ اللَّهُ وَيَأْبَى الْمُؤْمِنُونَ. [انظر:

[٧٢١٧]

5667. Narrated Ibn Mas'ūd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: I visited the Prophet ﷺ while he was having a high fever. I touched him and said, "You have a very high fever." He said, "Yes as much fever as two men of you may have." I said, "You will have a double reward?" He said, "Yes. No Muslim is afflicted with hurt caused by disease or some other inconvenience, but that Allāh will remove his sins as a tree sheds its leaves."

٥٦٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التِّيمِيِّ، عَنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ يُوعَكُ، فَمَسِسْتُهُ فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّكَ لَتُوعَكُ وَغَكَا شَدِيدًا. قَالَ: «أَجَلْ، كَمَا يُوعَكُ رَجُلَانِ مِنْكُمْ». قَالَ: لَكَ أَجْرَانِ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، مَا مِنْ مُسْلِمٍ يُصِيبُهُ أَدَى مَرَضٍ فَمَا سِوَاهُ إِلَّا حَطَّ اللَّهُ سَيِّئَاتِهِ كَمَا تَحُطُّ الشَّجَرَةُ وَرَقَهَا». [راجع: ٥٦٤٧]

5668. Narrated Sa'd: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ came to visit me during my ailment which had been aggravated during *Hajjat-al-Wadā'*. I said to him, "You see how sick I am. I have much property but have no heir except my only daughter. May I give two-third of my property in charity?" He said, "No." I said, "Half of it?" He said, "No." I said, "One-third?" He said, "One-third is too much, for to leave your heirs rich is better than to leave them poor, begging of others. Nothing you spend seeking Allāh's Pleasure but you shall get a reward for it, even for what you put in the mouth of your wife."

٥٦٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الزُّهْرِيُّ، عَنْ عَامِرِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: جَاءَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَعُودُنِي مِنْ وَجَعٍ اشْتَدَّ بِي زَمَنْ حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، فَقُلْتُ: بَلَغَ بِي مِنَ الْوَجَعِ مَا تَرَى، وَأَنَا ذُو مَالٍ وَلَا يَرِثُنِي إِلَّا ابْنَتِي لِي، أَفَاتَصَدَّقُ بِثُلُثِي مَالِي؟ قَالَ: «لَا»، قُلْتُ: بِالشَّطْرِ؟ قَالَ: «لَا»، قُلْتُ: الثُّلُثُ؟ قَالَ: «الثُّلُثُ كَثِيرٌ، أَنْ تَدَعَ وَرَثَتَكَ أَغْنِيَاءَ خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَنْ تَذَرَهُمْ عَالَةً

يَتَكَفَّفُونَ النَّاسَ، وَلَنْ تُنْفَقَ نَفَقَةٌ تَبْتَغِي
بِهَا وَجْهَ اللَّهِ، إِلَّا أُجِرَتْ عَلَيْهَا،
حَتَّى مَا تَجْعَلُ فِي فِي أَمْرَاتِكَ.

(17) CHAPTER. The saying of the patient :
“Get up from me!”

(١٧) بَابُ قَوْلِ الْمَرِيضِ: قُومُوا
عَنِّي

5669. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: When Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ was on his deathbed and in the house there were some people among whom was ‘Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb, the Prophet ﷺ said, “Come, let me write for you a statement after which you will not go astray.” ‘Umar said, “The Prophet ﷺ is seriously ill and you have the Qur’ān; so the Book of Allāh is enough for us.” The people present in the house differed and quarrelled. Some said, “Go near so that the Prophet ﷺ may write for you a statement after which you will not go astray,” while the others said as ‘Umar said. When they caused a hue and cry before the Prophet ﷺ, Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Get up (leave me alone).”

Narrated ‘Ubaidullāh : Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا used to say, “It was very unfortunate that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ was prevented from writing that statement for them because of their disagreement and noise.” (See H.114)

٥٦٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ
مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ ح،
وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا
عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ
الرُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ،
عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ:
لَمَّا حُضِرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَفِي الْبَيْتِ
رِجَالٌ، فِيهِمْ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ، قَالَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «هَلُمَّ أَكْتُبْ لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لَا
تَضِلُّوْا بَعْدَهُ». فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ
ﷺ قَدْ غَلَبَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَجَعُ، وَعِنْدَكُمْ
الْقُرْآنُ، حَسْبُنَا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ. فَاخْتَلَفَ
أَهْلُ الْبَيْتِ فَاخْتَصَمُوا، مِنْهُمْ مَنْ
يَقُولُ: قَرَّبُوا يَكْتُبْ لَكُمْ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ
كِتَابًا لَنْ تَضِلُّوْا بَعْدَهُ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ
يَقُولُ مَا قَالَ عُمَرُ، فَلَمَّا أَكْثَرُوا اللَّغْوَ
وَالْاخْتِلَافَ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: قَالَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «قُومُوا».

قَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ: وَكَانَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ
يَقُولُ: إِنَّ الرِّزْيَةَ كُلَّ الرِّزْيَةِ مَا حَالَ
بَيْنَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَبَيْنَ أَنْ يَكْتُبَ
لَهُمْ ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابَ، مِنْ اخْتِلَافِهِمْ
وَلَعَطِطِهِمْ. [راجع: ١١٤]

(18) CHAPTER. Whoever took the sick boy (to someone) to invoke Allāh for him.

5670. Narrated As-Sā'ib: My aunt took me to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! My nephew is ill." The Prophet ﷺ touched my head with his hand and invoked Allāh to bless me. He then performed ablution and I drank of the remaining water of his ablution and then stood behind his back and saw "*Khatam An-Nubuwwa*" (The Seal of Prophethood) between his shoulders like a button of *Al-Hajala* (a button of a small tent, which some said: egg of a partridge). (See H. 190)

(19) CHAPTER. The patient's wish for death.

5671. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "None of you should wish for death because of a calamity befalling him; but if he has to wish for death, he should say:

O Allāh! Keep me alive as long as life is better for me, and let me die if death is better for me'."

5672. Narrated Qais bin Abu Hāzim: We went to pay a visit to *Khabbāb* (who was sick) and he had been branded (cauterized) at seven places in his body. He said, "Our companions who died (during the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ) left (this world) without having their rewards reduced through enjoying the pleasures of this life, but we have got (so much) wealth that we find no

(١٨) بَابُ مَنْ ذَهَبَ بِالصَّبِيِّ الْمَرِيضِ لِیَدْعَى لَهُ

٥٦٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ حَمْزَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ هُوَ ابْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنِ الْجُعَيْدِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ السَّائِبَ يَقُولُ: ذَهَبَتْ بِي خَالَتِي إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ ابْنَ أُخْتِي وَجِعٌ، فَمَسَحَ رَأْسِي وَدَعَا لِي بِالْبَرَكََةِ. ثُمَّ تَوَضَّأَ فَشَرِبْتُ مِنْ وَضْؤِهِ، وَفُتْتُ خَلْفَ ظَهْرِهِ، فَتَنَظَّرْتُ إِلَى خَاتَمِ التَّبَوَّةِ بَيْنَ كَفَيْهِ، مِثْلَ زَرِّ الْحَجَلَةِ. [راجع: ١٩٠]

(١٩) بَابُ تَمَنِّي الْمَرِيضِ الْمَوْتَ

٥٦٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا ثَابِتُ الْبُنَانِيُّ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا يَتَمَنَّيَنَّ أَحَدُكُمْ الْمَوْتَ مِنْ ضَرٍّ أَصَابَهُ، فَإِنْ كَانَ لَا بُدَّ فَاعِلًا فَلْيَقُلْ: اللَّهُمَّ أَحْيِنِي مَا كَانَتْ الْحَيَاةُ خَيْرًا لِي، وَتَوَفَّنِي إِذَا كَانَتْ الْوَفَاةُ خَيْرًا لِي». [انظر: ٦٣٥١، ٧٢٣٣]

٥٦٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ ابْنِ أَبِي حَازِمٍ قَالَ: دَخَلْنَا عَلَى خَبَّابٍ نَعُوذُهُ، وَقَدْ أَكْتَوَى سَبْعَ كَيَّاتٍ. فَقَالَ: إِنَّ أَصْحَابَنَا الَّذِينَ سَلَفُوا مَضَوْا وَلَمْ تَنْقُضْهُمْ الدُّنْيَا، وَإِنَّا أَصَبْنَا مَا لَا نَجِدُ

way to spend it except on the construction of buildings. Had the Prophet ﷺ not forbidden us to wish for death, I would have wished for it." We visited him for the second time while he was building a wall. He said, "A Muslim is rewarded (in the Hereafter) for whatever he spends except for something that he spends on building."⁽¹⁾

5673. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, "The good deeds of any person will not make him enter Paradise." (i.e., None can enter Paradise through his good deeds). They (the Prophet's Companions) said, "Not even you, O Allāh's Messenger?" He said, "Not even I, unless Allāh bestows His Favour and Mercy on me." So be moderate in your religious deeds and do the deeds that are within your ability; and none of you should wish for death, for if he is a gooddoer, he may increase his good deeds, and if he is an evildoer, he may repent to Allāh."

5674. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: I heard the Prophet ﷺ, who was resting against me, saying, "O Allāh! Forgive (excuse) me and bestow Your Mercy on me and let me join with the highest companions (in Paradise)." See Qur'ān (V.4:69)

لَهُ مَوْضِعًا إِلَّا التُّرَابَ، وَلَوْلَا أَنْ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ نَهَا أَنْ تَدْعُو بِالْمَوْتِ لَدَعَوْتُ بِهِ. ثُمَّ أَتَيْنَاهُ مَرَّةً أُخْرَى وَهُوَ يَبْنِي حَائِطًا لَهُ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَ لَيُؤْجَرُ فِي كُلِّ شَيْءٍ يُنْفِقُهُ إِلَّا فِي شَيْءٍ يَجْعَلُهُ فِي هَذَا التُّرَابِ. [انظر: ٦٣٥٠، ٦٣٤٩، ٦٤٣٠،

[٧٢٣٤، ٦٤٣١]

٥٦٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو عُبَيْدٍ مَوْلَى عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ: أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَنْ يَدْخُلَ أَحَدًا عَمَلُهُ الْجَنَّةَ»، قَالُوا: وَلَا أَنْتَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: «وَلَا أَنَا إِلَّا أَنْ يَتَّعَمِدَنِي اللَّهُ بِفَضْلٍ وَرَحْمَةٍ، فَسَدَّدُوا، وَقَارِبُوا، وَلَا يَنْتَمِيَ أَحَدُكُمْ الْمَوْتُ، إِمَّا مُحْسِنًا فَلَعَلَّهُ أَنْ يَزِدَادَ خَيْرًا، وَإِمَّا مُسِيئًا فَلَعَلَّهُ أَنْ يَسْتَعْتِبَ». [راجع: ٣٩]

٥٦٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ مُسْتَنِدٌ إِلَيَّ يَقُولُ: «اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي، وَارْحَمْنِي، وَأَلْحِقْنِي بِالرَّفِيقِ الْأَعْلَى».

[راجع: ٤٤٤٠]

(1) (H. 5672) If he spends too much needlessly.

(20) CHAPTER. The invocation for the patient by the one who pays a visit to him.

And Sa'd said: The Prophet ﷺ (came to visit me) and said, "O Allāh! (Please) cure Sa'd."

5675. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: Whenever Allāh's Messenger ﷺ paid a visit to a patient, or a patient was brought to him, he used to invoke Allāh, saying, "Take away the disease, O Lord of the people! Cure him as You are the One Who cures. There is no cure but Yours, a cure that leaves no disease."

(٢٠) بَابُ دُعَاءِ الْعَائِدِ لِلْمَرِيضِ

وَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ بِنْتُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهَا: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ «اللَّهُمَّ اشْفِ سَعْدًا».

٥٦٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا أَتَى مَرِيضًا، أَوْ أَتَى بِهِ إِلَيْهِ، قَالَ عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ: «أَذْهِبِ الْبَاسَ، رَبَّ النَّاسِ، اشْفِ وَأَنْتَ الشَّافِي، لَا شِفَاءَ إِلَّا شِفَاؤُكَ، شِفَاءً لَا يُغَادِرُ سَقَمًا».

وَقَالَ عَمْرُو بْنُ أَبِي قَيْسٍ وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ طَهْمَانَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَأَبِي الضُّحَى: إِذَا أَتَى الْمَرِيضَ. وَقَالَ جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الضُّحَى وَحْدَهُ. وَقَالَ: إِذَا أَتَى مَرِيضًا. [انظر: ٥٧٤٣، ٥٧٤٤، ٥٧٥٠]

(21) CHAPTER. The performing of ablution by a person who pays a visit to a patient.

5676. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ came to me while I was ill. He performed ablution and threw the remaining water on me (or said, "Pour it on him"). When I came to my senses I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! I have no son or father to be my heir, so how will be my inheritance?" Then the Verse of Inheritance was revealed.

(٢١) بَابُ وُضُوءِ الْعَائِدِ لِلْمَرِيضِ

٥٦٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُنْكَدِرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَنَا مَرِيضٌ فَتَوَضَّأَ وَصَبَّ عَلَيَّ، أَوْ قَالَ: «صُبُّوا عَلَيْهِ»، فَعَقَلْتُ فَقُلْتُ: يَا

رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، لَا يَرْتْنِي إِلَّا كَلَالَةً،
فَكَيْفَ الْمِيرَاثُ؟ فَنَزَلَتْ آيَةُ
الْفَرَانِضِ. [راجع: ١٩٤]

(22) CHAPTER. Whoever invoked Allāh to remove epidemics and fever.

(٢٢) بَابُ مَنْ دَعَا بَرَفْعِ الْوَبَاءِ
وَالْحُمَّى

5677. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ emigrated to Al-Madīna, Abū Bakr and Bilāl became ill (had a fever). I entered upon them and said, "O my father! How are you? O Bilāl! How are you?" Whenever the fever of Abū Bakr got worse he used to say, "Everybody is staying alive with his people, yet death is nearer to him than his shoe laces." And whenever fever deserted Bilāl, he would recite (two poetic verses): "Would that I could stay overnight in a valley wherein I would be surrounded by *Idhkhir* and *Jalil* (two kinds of good smelling grass). Would that one day I could drink of the water of Majanna, and would that *Shāma* and *Tafil* (two mountains at Makkah) would appear to me!" I went to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and informed him about that. He said, "O Allāh! Make us love Al-Madīna as much or more than we love Makkah, and make it healthy, and bless its *Ṣā'* and its *Mudd*, and take away its fever and put it in Al-Juhfa." (See *Ḥadīth* No. 5654).

٥٦٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ:
حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ،
عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا
أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: لَمَّا قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
وَعِكَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ وَبِلَالٌ، قَالَتْ:
فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَيْهِمَا فَقُلْتُ: يَا أَبَتِ،
كَيْفَ تَجِدُكَ؟ وَيَا بِلَالُ، كَيْفَ
تَجِدُكَ؟ قَالَتْ: وَكَانَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ إِذَا
أَخَذَتْهُ الْحُمَّى يَقُولُ:
كُلُّ امْرِئٍ مُصَبِّحٌ فِي أَهْلِهِ وَالْمَوْتُ
أَذْنَى مِنْ شِرَاكِ نَعْلِهِ
وَكَانَ بِلَالٌ إِذَا أَفْلَحَ عَنْهُ يَرْفَعُ
عَقِيرَتَهُ فَيَقُولُ:

أَلَا لَيْتَ شِعْرِي هَلْ أَبِيتَ لَيْلَةً
بِوَادٍ وَحَوْلِي إِذْخِرٌ وَجَلِيلٌ
وَهَلْ أَرَدَنْ يَوْمًا مِيَاهَ مَجَنَّةٍ
وَهَلْ يَبْدُونُ لِي شَامَةً وَطَفِيلٌ
قَالَ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَجِئْتُ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ، فَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ حَبِّبْ
إِلَيْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ كَحُبِّنَا مَكَّةَ أَوْ أَشَدَّ،
وَصَحِّحْهَا، وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي صَاعِهَا
وَمُدِّهَا، وَانْقُلْ حُمَاهَا فَاجْعَلْهَا
بِالْجُحْفَةِ». [راجع: ١٨٨٩]