

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."

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 الْعَانِيَّ». [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 *Hadith* No. 5175)

٥٦٥٠ - حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَشْعَثُ بْنُ سُلَيْمٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنَ سُؤَيْدِ بْنِ مَقْرِنٍ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: أَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَسْبَعٍ وَنَهَانَا عَنْ سَبْعٍ: نَهَانَا عَنْ خَاتَمِ الذَّهَبِ، وَلُبْسِ الْحَرِيرِ، وَالذَّبْيَاجِ وَالْإِسْتَبْرَقِ، وَعَنِ الْقِسِيِّ، وَالْمَيْثَرَةِ. وَأَمَرَنَا أَنْ نَتَّبِعَ الْجَنَائِزَ، وَنُعُودَ الْمَرِيضِ، وَنُنْفِثِي 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

٥٦٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُكَدِّرِ: 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 اللهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: مَرَضْتُ مَرَضًا فَأَتَانِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَعُودُنِي وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ وَهُمَا مَاثِيَانِ. فَوَجَدَانِي أُغْمِي عَلَيَّ، فَتَوَضَّأَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ ثُمَّ صَبَّ وَضُوءَهُ عَلَيَّ، فَأَفَقْتُ، فَإِذَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ، 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 السُّودَاءُ، أَتَتْ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: إِنِّي أَصْرَعُ، وَإِنِّي أَتَكَشَّفُ، فَادْعُ اللهُ لِي. قَالَ: «إِنْ شِئْتَ صَبِرْتَ وَلَكِ الْجَنَّةُ، وَإِنْ شِئْتَ دَعَوْتُ اللهُ أَنْ يُعَافِيكَ»، فَقَالَتْ: أَصْبِرُ، فَقَالَتْ: إِنِّي أَتَكَشَّفُ، فَادْعُ اللهُ لِي أَنْ لَا أَتَكَشَّفَ، فَدَعَا لَهَا.

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

(٧) بَابُ فَضْلِ مَنْ ذَهَبَ بَصَرُهُ

5653. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ 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 بِحَبِيبَيْتِهِ فَصَبَرَ عَوَظْتُهُ مِنْهُمَا الْجَنَّةَ»، يُرِيدُ عَيْنَيْهِ.

تَابَعَهُ أَشْعَثُ بْنُ جَابِرٍ، وَأَبُو ظَلَالِ بْنِ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

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

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

5654. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا : When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ emigrated to Al-Madīna, Abū Bakr and Bilāl رَضِيَ اللهُ 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 *Jalīl* (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

(٨) بَابُ عِيَادَةِ النِّسَاءِ الرِّجَالِ، وَعَادَتْ أُمَّ الدَّرْدَاءِ رَجُلًا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْمَسْجِدِ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ.

٥٦٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: لَمَّا قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ وَعِكَ 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 امْرَأٍ مُصَبِّحٌ فِي أَهْلِهِ
وَالْمَوْتُ أَدْنَى مِنْ شِرَاكِ نَعْلِهِ
وَكَانَ بِلَالٌ إِذَا أَفْلَعَتْ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ:

أَلَا لَيْتَ شِعْرِي هَلْ أَبَيْتَنَّ لَيْلَةً
بِوَادٍ وَحَوْلِي إِذْخِرُّ وَجَلِيلُ؟
وَهَلْ أَرَدَنْ 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، وَأَنْقُلْ حُمَاهَا فَاجْعَلْهَا بِالْجُحْفَةِ». [راجع: ١٨٨٩]

(9) CHAPTER. To visit sick children.

5655. Narrated Abū 'Uthmān: Usāma bin Zaid رضي الله عنهما 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 أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ ابْنَةَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أُرْسِلَتْ إِلَيْهِ وَهُوَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَسَعْدُ وَأَبِي بَنْ كَعْبٍ - نَحْسِبُ - أَنَّ ابْنَتِي قَدْ حَضَرَتْ فَاشْهَدْنَا، فَأُرْسِلَ إِلَيْهَا السَّلَامُ، وَيَقُولُ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَا أَخَذَ وَمَا أُعْطِيَ، وَكُلُّ شَيْءٍ عِنْدَهُ مُسَمًّى، فَلْتَحْسِبِ وَلْتَصْبِرِ». فَأُرْسِلَتْ تُقْسِمُ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَقَمْنَا، فَرَفَعَ الصَّبِيَّ فِي حَجْرِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَنَفْسُهُ تَقَعَّقُ، فَقَاضَتْ عَيْنَا النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ لَهُ سَعْدُ: مَا هَذَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: «هَذِهِ رَحْمَةٌ وَضَعَهَا اللَّهُ فِي قُلُوبِ مَنْ شَاءَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ. وَلَا يَرْحَمُ اللَّهُ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ إِلَّا الرَّحْمَاءَ». [راجع: ١٢٨٤]

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

5656. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: 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 اللهُ 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 Ṭālib 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 اللهُ 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

خَالِدًا، عَنِ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ دَخَلَ عَلَى أَعْرَابِيٍّ يُعَوِّدُهُ، قَالَ: وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِذَا دَخَلَ عَلَى مَرِيضٍ يُعَوِّدُهُ قَالَ لَهُ: «لَا بَأْسَ، طَهُورٌ إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ تَعَالَى»، قَالَ: قُلْتَ: طَهُورٌ؟ كَلَّا، بَلْ هِيَ حُمَّى تَفُورُ - أَوْ تَثُورُ - عَلَى شَيْخٍ كَبِيرٍ، تُزِيرُهُ الْقُبُورَ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «فَنَعَمْ إِذَا». [راجع: 3616]

(١١) بَابُ عِبَادَةِ الْمُشْرِكِ

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

وَقَالَ سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيْبِ، 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 اللهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ دَخَلَ عَلَيْهِ نَاسٌ يُعَوِّدُونَهُ 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 لِيُؤْتَمُّ بِهِ، فَإِذَا رَكَعَ فَارْكَعُوا، وَإِذَا رَفَعَ فَارْفَعُوا، وَإِنْ صَلَّى جَالِسًا فَصَلُّوا جُلُوسًا». [راجع: ٦٨٨]

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

(١٣) بَابُ وَضْعِ الْيَدِ عَلَى الْمَرِيضِ

٥٦٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا الْمَكِّيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْمُجَعِّدُ، 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 وَوَجِدَةً. فَأَوْصِي بَثْلِي مَالِي وَأَتْرُكُ الثُّلْثَ؟ فَقَالَ: «لَا»، قُلْتُ: فَأَوْصِي بِالتَّصْفِ وَأَتْرُكُ التَّصْفَ؟ قَالَ: «لَا»، قُلْتُ: فَأَوْصِي بِالثُّلْثِ وَأَتْرُكُ لَهَا الثُّلْثَيْنِ؟ قَالَ: «الثُّلْثُ، وَالثُّلْثُ كَثِيرٌ». ثُمَّ وَضَعَ يَدَهُ عَلَى جَهْتَيْهِ، ثُمَّ مَسَحَ يَدَهُ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ وَبَطْنِي ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ اشْفِ سَعْدًا وَأَتِمِّمْ لَهُ هِجْرَتَهُ». فَمَا زِلْتُ أَجِدُ بَرْدَهُ عَلَى كَبِدِي - 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.”

٥٦٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا

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

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

(١٤) بَابُ مَا يُقَالُ لِلْمَرِيضِ وَمَا يُجِيبُ

5661. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin Mas‘ūd : 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.”

٥٦٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا قَبِيصَةُ قَالَ:

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

5662. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: 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'an. 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، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ عَلَى رَجُلٍ يَعُودُهُ فَقَالَ ﷺ: «لَا بَأْسَ طَهُورٌ، 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، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ: أَنَّ أَسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَكِبَ عَلَى حِمَارٍ، عَلَى إِكَافٍ عَلَى قَطِيفَةٍ فَذَكَّيْتَهُ، وَأَزْدَفَ أَسَامَةَ وَرَأَاهُ، يَعُودُ سَعْدَ بْنَ عُبَادَةَ قَبْلَ وَقَعَةِ بَدْرٍ، فَسَارَ حَتَّى مَرَّ بِمَجْلِسٍ فِيهِ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي بِنْتِ ابْنِ سَلُولٍ، وَذَلِكَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُسَلِّمَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، وَفِي الْمَجْلِسِ أَخْلَاطٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُشْرِكِينَ عَبْدَةَ الْأَوْثَانِ وَالْيَهُودِ. وَفِي الْمَجْلِسِ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَوَاحَةَ، فَلَمَّا غَشِيَتْ الْمَجْلِسَ عَجَاجَةُ الدَّابَّةِ، 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-Madīna) 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)

بُنْ أَبِي: يَا أَيُّهَا الْمَرْءُ، إِنَّهُ لَا أَحْسَنَ مِمَّا تَقُولُ إِنْ كَانَ حَقًّا، فَلَا تُؤْذِنَا بِهِ فِي مَجَالِسِنَا وَارْجِعْ إِلَى رَحْلِكَ، فَمَنْ جَاءَكَ مِنَّا فاقْضُصْ عَلَيْهِ. قَالَ ابْنُ رَوَاحَةَ: بَلَى يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَاغَشَّنَا بِهِ فِي مَجَالِسِنَا، فَإِنَّا نَحِبُّ ذَلِكَ. فَاسْتَبَّ الْمُسْلِمُونَ وَالْمُشْرِكُونَ وَالْيَهُودُ حَتَّى كَادُوا يَتَنَاقَرُونَ، فَلَمْ يَزَلِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُخَفِّضُهُمْ حَتَّى سَكَنُوا، فَكَرِبَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ دَابَّتُهُ 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 يُتَّوَجَّهُ فَيَعْصَبُوهُ، فَلَمَّا رُدَّ ذَلِكَ بِالْحَقِّ الَّذِي أَغْطَاكَ اللَّهُ شَرِقَ بِذَلِكَ، فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي فَعَلَ بِهِ مَا رَأَيْتَ. [راجع: ٢٩٨٧]

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

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

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

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

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 رضي الله عنه :
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)

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

٥٦٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا قَيْصَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا
سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ 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
هَوَامُّ رَأْسِكَ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، فَدَعَا
الْحَلَّاقَ فَحَلَقَهُ، ثُمَّ أَمَرَنِي بِالْفِدَاءِ.
[راجع: ١٨١٤]

5666. Narrated Al-Qāsim bin
Muhammad: ‘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”.

٥٦٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى
أَبُو زَكَرِيَّا: أَخْبَرَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ،
عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
الْقَاسِمَ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ:
وَإِذَا رَأَسَاهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:
«ذَاكَ لَوْ كَانَ وَأَنَا حَيٌّ فَأَسْتَغْفِرَ لِكَ
وَأَدْعُو لَكَ»، فَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: وَإِذَا
تُكَلِّمَاهُ، وَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لَأُظَنُّكَ تُحِبُّ
مَوْتِي، وَلَوْ كَانَ ذَلِكَ، لَطَلَلْتُ آخِرَ
يَوْمِكَ مُعْرَسًا بِيَعْنُ أَزْوَاجِكَ. فَقَالَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «بَلْ أَنَا وَإِذَا رَأَسَاهُ، 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.