ومن كلام له (عليه السلام) رُوِيَ عَنْهُ أَنَّهُ قَالَهُ عِنْدَ دَفْنِ سَيِّدَةِ النِّسَاءِ فَاطِمَةَ عليها السلام كَالْمُنَاجِي بِهِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وآله عنْد قَبْره:

What Amīr al-mu'minīn said on the occasion of the burial of Sayyidatu'n-nisā' (Supreme lady) Fāṭimah (s.a.) while addressing the Holy Prophet (S) at his grave.

O Prophet of Allāh, peace be upon you from me and from your daughter who has come to you and who has hastened to meet you. O Prophet of Allāh, my patience about your chosen (daughter) has been exhausted, and my power of endurance has weakened, except that I have ground for consolation in having endured the great hardship and heart-rending event of your separation. I laid you down in your grave when your last breath had passed (when your head was) between my neck and chest. ... Verily we are Allāh's and verily unto Him shall we return. (Qur'ān, 2:156)

Now. the trust has been returned and what had been given has been taken back. As to my grief, it knows no bounds, and as to my nights. They will remain sleepless till Allāh chooses for me the house in which you are now residing. Certainly, your daughter would apprise you of the joining together of your ummah [1] (people) for oppressing her. You ask her in detail and get all the news about the position. This has happened when a long time had not elapsed and your remembrance had not disappeared.

My salām (salutation) be on you both, the salutation of one bidding farewell, neither in aversion nor in dislike, for if I go away it is not because I am weary (of you), and if I stay it is not due to lack of belief in what Allāh has promised the endurers.

Footnote:

[1] The treatment meted out to the daughter of the Prophet after his death was

extremely painful and sad. Although Sayyidatu'n-nisā' Fātimah (s.a.) did not live in this world more than a few months after the death of the Prophet yet even this short period has a long tale of grief and woe (about her). In this connection, the first scene that strikes the eyes is that arrangements for the funeral rites of the Prophet had not yet been made when the contest for power started in the Saqīfah of Banū Sā'idah. Naturally, their leaving the body of the Prophet (without burial) must have injured Sayyidatu'n-nisā' Fātimah's grief-stricken heart when she saw that those who had claimed love and attachment (with the Prophet) during his life became so engrossed in their machinations for power that instead of consoling his only daughter they did not even know when the Prophet was given a funeral ablution and when he was buried, and the way they condoled her was that they crowded at her house with material to set fire to it and tried to secure allegiance by force with all the display of oppression, compulsion and violence. All these excesses were with a view to so obliterate the prestigious position of this house that it might not regain its lost prestige on any occasion. With this aim in view, in order to crush her economic position, her claim for (the estate of) Fadak was turned down by dubbing it as false, the effect of which was that Sayyidatu'n-nisā' Fātimah (s.a.) made the dying will that none of them should attend her funeral.