

whom He wills) weep.” Ibn ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا did not say anything after that.

1289. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: Once, Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ passed by (the grave of) a Jewess whose relatives were weeping over her. He said, “They are weeping (crying aloud) over her and she is being tortured in her grave”.

1290. Narrated Abū Burda that his father said: When ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was stabbed, Suhaib started crying: “O my brother!” ‘Umar said, “Don’t you know that the Prophet ﷺ said, ‘The deceased is tortured for the weeping (with wailing) of the living?’”

(33) CHAPTER. What (sort of) wailing over a deceased is disliked.

‘Umar said, “Let them weep for Abū Sulaimān (Khalid bin Al-Walid) provided that they do not throw dust on their heads or cry loudly.”

1291. Narrated Al-Mughira رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, “Ascribing false

اللهُ عَنْهُمَا عِنْدَ ذَلِكَ: وَاللهُ هُوَ أَضْحَكَ وَأَبْكَى. قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ: وَاللهُ مَا قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا شَيْئًا. [انظر: ١٢٨٩، ٣٩٧٨]

١٢٨٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ عَمْرَةَ بِنْتِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ أَنَّهَا أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا رَوَّحَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ تَقُولُ: إِنَّمَا مَرَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَلَيَّ يَهُودِيٌّ يَبْكِي عَلَيْهَا أَهْلُهَا فَقَالَ: «إِنَّهُمْ يَبْكُونَ عَلَيْهَا وَإِنَّهَا لَتُعَذَّبُ فِي قَبْرِهَا». [راجع: ١٢٨٨]

١٢٩٠ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ خَلِيلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ وَهُوَ الشَّيْبَانِيُّ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: لَمَّا أُصِيبَ عُمَرُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ جَعَلَ صُهِيبٌ يَقُولُ: وَآخَاهُ. فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: أَمَا عَلِمْتُمْ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الْمَيِّتَ لَيُعَذَّبُ بِبُكَاءِ الْحَيِّ»؟. [راجع: ١٢٨٧]

(٣٣) بَابُ مَا يُكْرَهُ مِنَ النَّيَاحَةِ عَلَى الْمَيِّتِ،

وَقَالَ عُمَرُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: دَعَاهُنَّ يَبْكِينَ عَلَى أَبِي سُلَيْمَانَ مَا لَمْ يَكُنْ نَقَعٌ أَوْ لَقْلَقَةٌ. وَالنَّقَعُ: التُّرَابُ عَلَى الرَّأْسِ، وَاللَّقْلَقَةُ: الصَّوْتُ.

١٢٩١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ قَالَ:

things to me is not like ascribing false things to anyone else. Whosoever tells a lie against me intentionally then surely let him occupy his seat in Hell-fire." Al-Mughīra added: I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, "The deceased who is wailed over is tortured for that wailing."

1292. Narrated 'Umar رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The deceased is tortured in his grave for the wailing done over him."

Narrated Shu'ba رضي الله عنه: The deceased is tortured for the wailing of the living ones over him.

حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ، عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ كَذِبًا عَلَيَّ لَيْسَ كَكَذِبِ عَلَى أَحَدٍ، مَنْ كَذَبَ عَلَيَّ مُتَعَمِّدًا فَلْيَتَّبِعُوا مَقْعَدَهُ مِنَ النَّارِ». سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ نَيْحَ عَلَيْهِ يُعَذَّبُ بِمَا نَيْحَ عَلَيْهِ».

١٢٩٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ فَتَادَةَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيْبِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْمَيِّتُ يُعَذَّبُ فِي قَبْرِهِ بِمَا نَيْحَ عَلَيْهِ». تَابَعَهُ عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا فَتَادَةُ. وَقَالَ آدَمُ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ: «الْمَيِّتُ يُعَذَّبُ بِبُكَاءِ الْحَيِّ عَلَيْهِ». [راجع: ١٢٨٧]

(٣٤) بَابُ:

(34) CHAPTER.

1293. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: On the day of the battle of Uhud, my father was brought and he had been mutilated and was placed in front of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, and a sheet was over him. I went (forward) intending to uncover my father but my people forbade me; again I wanted to uncover him but my people forbade me. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ gave his order and he was shifted away. At that time he (ﷺ) heard the voice of a crying woman and asked, "Who is that?" They said, "It is the daughter or the sister of 'Amr." He said, "Why does she weep? (or said: "Don't weep"), for the angels had been shading

١٢٩٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُنْكَدِرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: جِيءَ بِأَبِي يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ قَدْ مَثَلَ بِهِ حَتَّى وُضِعَ بَيْنَ يَدَي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَقَدْ سُجِحِيَ ثَوْبًا، فَذَهَبْتُ أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَكْشِفُ عَنْهُ فَنَهَانِي قَوْمِي، ثُمَّ ذَهَبْتُ أَكْشِفُ عَنْهُ فَنَهَانِي قَوْمِي. فَأَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَرَفَعَ فَسَمِعَ صَوْتَ صَائِحَةٍ فَقَالَ: «مَنْ

him with their wings till he (i.e. the body of the martyr) was shifted away.”

(35) CHAPTER. He who tears off his clothes (when afflicted with a calamity) is not from us.

1294. Narrated 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “He who slaps (his) cheeks, tears (his) clothes and calls to (or follows) the ways and traditions of the Days of Ignorance is not one of us.” (See H. No. 1297).

(36) CHAPTER. The sorrow of the Prophet ﷺ for Sa'd bin Khaula.

1295. Narrated Sa'd bin Abī Waqqās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: In the year of the last *Hajj* of the Prophet ﷺ I became seriously ill and the Prophet ﷺ visited me enquiring about my health. I told him, “I am reduced to this state because of illness and I am wealthy and have no inheritors except a daughter. Should I give two-third of my property in charity?” He said, “No.” I asked, “Half?” He said, “No.” then he added, “One-third, and even one third is much. You'd better leave your inheritors wealthy rather than leaving them poor, begging others. You will get a reward for whatever you spend for Allāh's sake, even for what you put in your wife's mouth.” I said, “O Allāh's Messenger! Will I be left alone after my companions have gone?” He said, “If you are left behind, whatever good deeds you will do will up-grade you and raise you high. And perhaps you will have a long

هَذِهِ؟» فَقَالُوا: ابْنَةُ عَمْرٍو، أَوْ أَحْتُ عَمْرٍو. قَالَ: «فَلِمَ تَبْكِي؟» أَوْ: «لَا تَبْكِي فَمَا زَالَتِ الْمَلَائِكَةُ تُظَلُّهُ بِأَجْنِحَتِهَا حَتَّى رُفِعَ». [راجع: ١٢٤٤]

(٣٥) بَابٌ: لَيْسَ مِنَّا مَنْ سَقَّ الْجُبُوبَ

١٢٩٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نَعِيمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ الْيَامِيِّ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ مِنَّا مَنْ لَطَمَ الْخُدُودَ وَسَقَّ الْجُبُوبَ، وَدَعَا بِدَعْوَى الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ».

[انظر: ١٢٩٧، ١٢٩٨، ٣٥١٩]

(٣٦) بَابٌ رِثَاءِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ سَعْدِ بْنِ خَوْلَةَ

١٢٩٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَامِرِ بْنِ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي وَقَاصٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَعُودُنِي عَامَ حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ مِنْ وَجَعٍ اشْتَدَّ بِي، فَقُلْتُ: إِنِّي قَدْ بَلَغَ بِي مِنَ الْوَجَعِ وَأَنَا دُوْمَالٍ، وَلَا يَرْتُدُّنِي إِلَّا ابْنَةُ. أَفَأَتَصَدَّقُ بِثُلُثِي مَالِي؟ قَالَ: «لَا». فَقُلْتُ: بِالسُّطْرِ؟ فَقَالَ: «لَا»، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «الثُّلُثُ وَالثُّلُثُ كَثِيرٌ أَوْ كَثِيرٌ. إِنَّكَ أَنْ تَذَرَ وَرَثَتَكَ أَغْنِيَاءَ خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَنْ تَذَرَهُمْ عَالَةً يَتَكَفَّفُونَ النَّاسَ، وَإِنَّكَ لَنْ تُتَوَقَّ

life, so that some people will be benefitted by you while others will be harmed by you. O Allāh! Complete the emigration of my Companions and do not turn them into renegades." But, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ felt sorry for poor Sa'd bin Khaula as he died in Makkah." (But Sa'd bin Abi Waqqās lived long after the Prophet ﷺ).

نَفَقَةً تَبْتَغِي بِهَا وَجْهَ اللَّهِ إِلَّا أَجْرَتْ بِهَا حَتَّى مَا تَجْعَلُ فِي فِي أَمْرَاتِكَ». قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَخْلَفُ بَعْدَ أَصْحَابِي؟ قَالَ: «إِنَّكَ لَنْ تُخْلَفَ فَتَعْمَلْ عَمَلًا صَالِحًا إِلَّا أَزْدَدْتَ بِهِ دَرَجَةً وَرِفْعَةً. ثُمَّ لَعَلَّكَ أَنْ تُخْلَفَ حَتَّى يَتَّبِعَ بِكَ أَقْوَامٌ، وَيُضَرَّ بِكَ آخَرُونَ. اللَّهُمَّ أَمْضِ لِأَصْحَابِي هِجْرَتَهُمْ. وَلَا تَرُدَّهُمْ عَلَى أَعْقَابِهِمْ. لَكِنَّ الْبَائِسُ سَعْدُ بْنُ خَوْلَةَ» يَرْتِي لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ مَاتَ بِمَكَّةَ.

(37) CHAPTER. Shaving the head on the falling of a calamity is forbidden.

(٣٧) بَابُ مَا يُنْهَى مِنَ الْحَلْقِ عِنْدَ

الْمُصِيبَةِ

1296. Narrated Abū Burda bin Mūsā رضي الله عنه: Abū Mūsā got seriously ill, fainted and could not reply to his wife while he was lying with his head in her lap. When he came to his senses, he said, "I am innocent of those, of whom Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was innocent. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ is innocent of a woman who cries aloud (or slaps her face) who shaves her head and who tears off her clothes (on the falling of a calamity)."

١٢٩٦ - وَقَالَ الْحَكْمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَمْرَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ جَابِرٍ أَنَّ الْقَاسِمَ بْنَ مُخَيَّمَةَ حَدَّثَهُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بُرْدَةَ بْنُ أَبِي مُوسَى رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: وَجِعَ أَبُو مُوسَى وَجَعًا فَعُشِيَ عَلَيْهِ وَرَأْسُهُ فِي حَجْرِ امْرَأَةٍ مِنْ أَهْلِهِ فَلَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ أَنْ يَرُدَّ عَلَيْهَا شَيْئًا. فَلَمَّا أَفَاقَ قَالَ: أَنَا بَرِيءٌ مِمَّنْ بَرِيءٌ مِنْهُ مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ. إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَرِيءٌ مِنَ الصَّالِقَةِ وَالْحَالِقَةِ وَالشَّاقِقَةِ.

(38) CHAPTER. He who slaps his cheeks is not from us.

(٣٨) بَابُ: لَيْسَ مِنَّا مَنْ ضَرَبَ

الْخُدُودَ

1297. Narrated 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "He who slaps (his) cheeks, tears (his) clothes and calls to (or follows) the

١٢٩٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ،

tradition of the Days of Ignorance is not from us."

عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مُرَّةَ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ مِنَّا مَنْ ضَرَبَ الْخُدُودَ، وَشَقَّ الْجُيُوبَ، وَدَعَا بِدَعْوَى الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ».

[راجع: ١٢٩٤]

(39) CHAPTER. Prohibition of wailing and following the traditions of the Days of Ignorance when afflicted with a calamity.

1298. Narrated 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "He who slaps cheeks, tears (his) clothes and calls to or follows the traditions of the Days of Ignorance is not from us."

(٣٩) بَابُ مَا يُنْهَى مِنَ الْوَيْلِ وَدَعْوَى الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ عِنْدَ الْمُصِيبَةِ

١٢٩٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مُرَّةَ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ مِنَّا مَنْ ضَرَبَ الْخُدُودَ، وَشَقَّ الْجُيُوبَ، وَدَعَا بِدَعْوَى الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ». [راجع: ١٢٩٤]

(40) CHAPTER. Whoever sat down and looked sad when afflicted with a calamity.

1299. Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: When the Prophet ﷺ got the news of the death of (Zaid) Ibn Hāritha, Ja'far and Ibn Rawāḥa, he sat down and looked sad and I was looking at him through the chink of the door. A man came and told him about the crying of the women of Ja'far. The Prophet ﷺ ordered him to forbid them. The man went and came back saying that he had told them but they did not listen to him. The Prophet ﷺ said, "Forbid them." So, again he went and came back for the third time and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! By Allāh, they did not listen to us at all." ('Aishah added): Allāh's Messenger ﷺ ordered him to go and put dust in their mouths. I said (to that man), "May Allāh stick your nose in the dust (i.e. humiliate

(٤٠) بَابُ مَنْ جَلَسَ عِنْدَ الْمُصِيبَةِ يُعْرِفُ فِيهِ الْحُزْنَ

١٢٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: أَخْبَرْتَنِي عَمْرَةَ قَالَتْ: سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: لَمَّا جَاءَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ قَتْلُ ابْنِ حَارِثَةَ وَجَعْفَرَ وَابْنِ رَوَاحَةَ جَلَسَ يُعْرِفُ فِيهِ الْحُزْنَ وَأَنَا أَنْظُرُ مِنْ صَائِرِ الْبَابِ - شَقَّ الْبَابِ - فَأَتَاهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ نِسَاءَ جَعْفَرَ، وَذَكَرَ بُكَاءَهُنَّ. فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَنْهَاهُنَّ. فَذَهَبَ ثُمَّ أَتَاهُ الثَّانِيَةَ لَمْ يُطِيعْتَهُ. فَقَالَ:

you)! You could neither (persuade the women to) fulfil the order of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ nor did you relieve Allāh's Messenger ﷺ from (his) distress."

1300. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: When *Al-Qurrā'* [the reciters of the Qur'ān (by heart)] were martyred, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ recited *Qunūt* for one month, and I never saw him (i.e. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ) so sad as he was on that day.

(41) CHAPTER. Whoever shows no signs of grief and sorrow on the falling of a calamity.

And Muḥammad bin Ka'b Al-Quraẓī said, "Impatience means a bad saying or a bad thought," and Prophet Ya'qūb (Jacob) عليه السلام said, "I only complain of my grief and sorrow to Allāh..." (V.12:86)

1301. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: One of the sons of Abū Ṭalḥa (became sick and) died and Abū Ṭalḥa at that time was not at home. When his wife saw that he was dead, she prepared him (washed and shrouded him) and placed him somewhere in the house. When Abū Ṭalḥa came, he asked, "How is the boy?" She said, "The child is quiet and I hope he is in peace." Abū Ṭalḥa thought that she had spoken the truth. Abū Ṭalḥa passed the night and in the

«أَنْهَضُ». فَأَتَاهُ الثَّالِثَةُ قَالَتْ: وَاللَّهِ عَلَيْنَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ. فَرَعَمَتْ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «فَاخْتُ فِي أَفْوَاهِهِنَّ التُّرَابَ». فَقُلْتُ: أَرْعَمَ اللَّهُ أَنْفَكَ، لَمْ تَفْعَلْ مَا أَمَرَكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلَمْ تَتْرَكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنَ الْعَنَاءِ». [انظر: ١٣٠٥،

[٤٢٦٣

١٣٠٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ قُضَيْلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمُ الْأَحْوَلِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَتَتِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ شَهْرًا جِئِينَ قَتَلَ الْقُرَاءَ فَمَا رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَزِينَ حُزْنًا قَطُّ أَشَدَّ مِنْهُ. [راجع:

[١٠٠١

(٤١) **بَابٌ مَنْ لَمْ يُظْهِرْ حُزْنَهِ عِنْدَ الْمُصِيبَةِ،**

وَقَالَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَعْبِ الْقُرَظِيِّ: الْجَزَعُ الْقَوْلُ السَّيِّئُ، وَالظَّنُّ السَّيِّئُ. وَقَالَ يَعْقُوبُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ: ﴿إِنَّمَا أَشْكُوا بَنِي وَحَزَنِي إِلَى اللَّهِ﴾ [يوسف: ٨٦].

١٣٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا بَشْرُ بْنُ الْحَكَمِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: اشْتَكَى ابْنُ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ قَالَ: فَمَاتَ وَأَبُو طَلْحَةَ خَارِجٌ. فَلَمَّا رَأَتْ أَمْرَانَهُ أَنَّهُ قَدْ مَاتَ هَيَّأَتْ شَيْئًا وَنَحَتْهُ

morning took a bath and when he intended to go out, she told him that his son had died. Abū Ṭalḥa offered the (morning) *Ṣalāt* (prayer) with the Prophet ﷺ and informed the Prophet ﷺ of what had happened to them. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "May Allāh bless you both concerning your night." (That is, may Allāh bless you with good offspring).

Sufyān said, "A man from the *Anṣār* said, 'They (i.e., Abū Ṭalḥa and his wife) had nine sons and all of them became reciters of the Qur'ān (by heart).'

فِي جَانِبِ الْبَيْتِ. فَلَمَّا جَاءَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ قَالَ: كَيْفَ الْعُلَامُ؟ قَالَتْ: قَدْ هَدَأَتْ نَفْسُهُ وَأَرْجُو أَنْ يَكُونَ قَدْ اسْتَرَاخَ. وَظَنَّ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ أَنَّهَا صَادِقَةٌ، قَالَ: فَبَاتَ فَلَمَّا أَصْبَحَ اغْتَسَلَ فَلَمَّا أَرَادَ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ أَعْلَمْتُهُ أَنَّهُ قَدْ مَاتَ. فَصَلَّى مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ ثُمَّ أَخْبَرَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بِمَا كَانَ مِنْهُمَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَعَلَّ اللَّهَ أَنْ يُيَارِكَ لَكُمَا فِي لَيْلَتِكُمَا». قَالَ: سُفْيَانُ: فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ: فَرَأَيْتَ لَهَا تِسْعَةَ أَوْلَادٍ كُلَّهُمْ قَدْ قَرَأَ الْقُرْآنَ.

[انظر: ٥٤٧٠]

(42) CHAPTER. Patience is to be observed at the first stroke of a calamity.

'Umar رضي الله عنه said, "How good the two equals are and how good the reward is for those who when afflicted with calamity, say: *Innā lil-lāhi wa innā ilaihi rāji'un* (...Truly! To Allāh we belong and truly, to Him we shall return). They are those on whom are the *Ṣalawāt* (i.e. who are blessed and will be forgiven) from their Lord and (they are those who) receive His Mercy, and it is they who are the guided-ones." (V.2:156,157). And the Statement of Allāh تعالى: "And seek help in patience and *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) and truly, it is extremely heavy and hard except for the *Al-Khaṣḥi'un*, [i.e. true believers in Allāh - those who obey Allāh with full submission, fear much from His Punishment and believe in His promise (Paradise) and in His Warning (Hell)] (V.2:45).

(٤٢) بَابُ الصَّبْرِ عِنْدَ الصَّدْمَةِ الْأُولَى،

وقال عمر رضي الله عنه: نعم العادلان، ونعم العلاوة ﴿الَّذِينَ إِذَا أَصَابَتْهُمُ مُصِيبَةٌ قَالُوا إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ﴾ (١٥٦) أَوْلِيكَ عَلَيْهِمْ صَلَوَاتٌ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ وَرَحْمَةٌ وَأَوْلِيكَ هُمُ الْمُهْتَدُونَ ﴿١٥٧﴾ [البقرة: ١٥٦ - ١٥٧]. وَقَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَأَسْتَعِينُوا بِالصَّبْرِ وَالصَّلَاةِ وَإِنَّهَا لَكَبِيرَةٌ إِلَّا عَلَى الْخَاشِعِينَ﴾ [البقرة: ١٤٥].

1302. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ The Prophet ﷺ said, "The real patience is at the first stroke of a calamity."

(43) CHAPTER. The saying of the Prophet ﷺ (at the death of his son Ibrāhīm) "Indeed we are grieved by your separation."

And Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا said, "The Prophet ﷺ said, 'The eyes shed tears and the heart grieves.'"

1303. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: We went with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ to the blacksmith Abū Saif, and he was the husband of the wet-nurse of Ibrāhīm (the son of the Prophet ﷺ). Allāh's Messenger ﷺ took Ibrāhīm and kissed him and smelled him. Later we entered Abū Saif's house and at that time Ibrāhīm was in his last breaths, and the eyes of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ started shedding tears. 'Abdur Raḥmān bin 'Aūf said, "O Allāh's Messenger, even you are weeping!" He said, "O Ibn 'Auf, this is mercy." Then he wept more and said, "The eyes are shedding tears and the heart is grieved, and we will not say except what pleases our Lord (Allah), O Ibrāhīm! Indeed we are grieved by your separation."

١٣٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُذْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الصَّبْرُ عِنْدَ الصَّدْمَةِ الْأُولَى». [راجع: ١٢٥٢]

(٤٣) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «إِنَّا بِكَ لَمَحْزُونُونَ»، وَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «تَدْمَعُ الْعَيْنُ وَيَحْزَنُ الْقَلْبُ».

١٣٠٣ - حَدَّثَنِي الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ حَسَّانَ: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَيْشُ بْنُ هُوَ ابْنُ حَيَّانَ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: دَخَلْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ عَلَى أَبِي سَنَيْفِ الْقَيْنِ، وَكَانَ ظُفْرًا لِإِبْرَاهِيمَ فَأَخَذَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِبْرَاهِيمَ فَقَبَّلَهُ وَسَمَّهُ، ثُمَّ دَخَلْنَا عَلَيْهِ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ وَإِبْرَاهِيمَ يَجُودُ بِنَفْسِهِ. فَجَعَلَتْ عَيْنَا رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ تَذْرِفَانِ. فَقَالَ لَهُ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَوْفٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: وَأَنْتَ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ؟ فَقَالَ: «يَا ابْنَ عَوْفٍ، إِنَّهَا رَحْمَةٌ» ثُمَّ أَتْبَعَهَا بِأُخْرَى. فَقَالَ ﷺ: «إِنَّ الْعَيْنَ تَدْمَعُ، وَالْقَلْبَ يَحْزَنُ، وَلَا تَقُولُ إِلَّا مَا يَرْضَى رَبُّنَا وَإِنَّا بِفِرَاقِكَ يَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ لَمَحْزُونُونَ». رَوَاهُ مُوسَى، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ،

عَنْ أَنَسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ .

(44) CHAPTER. To weep near a patient.

1304. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: Sa'd bin 'Ubāda became sick and the Prophet ﷺ along with 'Abdur Rahmān bin 'Aūf, Sa'd bin Abī Waqqāṣ and 'Abdullāh bin Mas'ūd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ visited him to enquire about his health. When he came to him, he found him surrounded by his household and he asked, "Has he died?" They said, "No, O Allāh's Messenger." The Prophet ﷺ wept and when the people saw the weeping of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ they all wept. He said, "Will you listen? Allāh does not punish or bestows His Mercy for shedding tears, nor for the grief of the heart, but He punishes because of this," and he pointed to his tongue and added, "The deceased is punished for the wailing of his relatives over him." 'Umar used to beat with a stick and throw stones and put dust over the faces (of those who used to wail over the dead).

(٤٤) بَابُ الْبُكَاءِ عِنْدَ الْمَرِيضِ

١٣٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَصْبَعُ، عَنِ ابْنِ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو، عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ الْحَارِثِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: اشْتَكَى سَعْدُ ابْنُ عُبَادَةَ شَكْوَى لَهُ فَأَتَاهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَعُوذُهُ مَعَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ وَسَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي وَقَاصٍ وَعَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ، فَلَمَّا دَخَلَ عَلَيْهِ فَوَجَدَهُ فِي غَائِبَةِ أَهْلِهِ فَقَالَ: «قَدْ قَضَى؟» فَقَالُوا: لَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ. فَبَكَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَلَمَّا رَأَى الْقَوْمَ بُكَاءَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَكَوْا، فَقَالَ: «أَلَا تَسْمَعُونَ؟ إِنْ أَلَا اللَّهُ لَا يُعَذِّبُ بِدَمْعِ الْعَيْنِ وَلَا بِحُزْنِ الْقَلْبِ، وَلَكِنْ يُعَذِّبُ بِهَذَا - وَأَشَارَ إِلَى لِسَانِهِ - أَوْ يَرْحَمُ. وَإِنَّ الْمَيِّتَ يُعَذِّبُ بِبُكَاءِ أَهْلِهِ عَلَيْهِ». وَكَانَ عُمَرُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَضْرِبُ فِيهِ بِالْعَصَا وَيُرْمِي بِالْحِجَارَةِ وَيَحْثِي بِالتُّرَابِ.

(45) CHAPTER. The forbiddance of wailing and crying aloud; and scolding those who practise them.

1305. Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: When the news of the martyrdom of Zaid bin Hāritha, Ja'far and 'Abdullāh bin Rawāḥa came, the Prophet ﷺ sat down looking sad, and I was looking through the chink of the door. A man came and said, 'O Allāh's

(٤٥) بَابُ مَا يُنْهَى مِنَ النَّوْحِ

وَالْبُكَاءِ وَالرَّجْرِ عَنْ ذَلِكَ

١٣٠٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ حَوْشِبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرْتَنِي عَمْرَةُ قَالَتْ: سَمِعْتُ

Messenger! The women of Ja'far," and then he mentioned their crying. The Prophet ﷺ ordered him to stop them from crying. The man went and came back and said, "I tried to stop them but they disobeyed". The Prophet ﷺ ordered him for the second time to forbid them. He went again and came back and said, "They did not listen to me (or "us", the sub-narrator Muhammad bin Haushab is in doubt as to which is right)." 'Aishah added: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Put dust in their mouths." I said (to that man), "May Allāh stick your nose in the dust (i.e., humiliate you). By Allāh, you could neither (stop the women from crying) fulfil the order, nor did you relieve Allāh's Messenger ﷺ from (his) distress."

عائشة رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا تَقُولُ: لَمَّا جَاءَ قَتْلُ زَيْدِ بْنِ حَارِثَةَ وَجَعْفَرَ وَعَبْدَ اللهِ بْنِ رَوَاحَةَ جَلَسَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُعْرِفُ فِيهِ الْحُزْنَ، وَأَنَا أَطْلَعُ مِنْ شَقِّ الْبَابِ فَأَتَاهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: أَيُّ رَسُولِ اللهِ، إِنَّ نِسَاءَ جَعْفَرَ، وَذَكَرَ بُكَاءَهُنَّ فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَنْهَاهُنَّ فَذَهَبَ الرَّجُلُ ثُمَّ أَتَى فَقَالَ: قَدْ نَهَيْتُهُنَّ، وَذَكَرَ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يُطِيعَهُ. فَأَمَرَهُ الثَّانِيَةَ أَنْ يَنْهَاهُنَّ فَذَهَبَ ثُمَّ أَتَى فَقَالَ: وَاللهِ لَقَدْ غَلَبْتَنِي - أَوْ غَلَبْنَا، الشُّكُّ مِنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ حَوْشَبٍ - فَرَعَمْتُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «فَاخُتْ فِي أَفْوَاهِهِنَّ التُّرَابَ». فَقُلْتُ: أَرَعَمَ اللهُ أَنْفَكَ، فَوَاللهِ مَا أَنْتَ بِفَاعِلٍ وَمَا تَرَكْتَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ مِنَ الْعَنَاءِ. [راجع: ١٢٩٩]

1306. Narrated Umm 'Atiyya رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: At the time of giving the *Bai'ah* (pledge) to the Prophet ﷺ one of the conditions was that we would not wail, but it was not fulfilled except by five women, and they were, Umm Sulaim, Umm Al-'Alā' - the daughter of Abī Sabra, the wife of Mu'adh, and two other women; or the daughter of Abī Sabra and the wife of Mu'adh and another woman.

١٣٠٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أُمِّ عَطِيَّةَ قَالَتْ: أَخَذَ عَلَيْنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عِنْدَ الْبَيْعَةِ أَنْ لَا نَتُوحَّ، فَمَا وَفَتْ مِنَّا امْرَأَةٌ غَيْرُ حَمْسٍ نِسْوَةَ: أُمِّ سُلَيْمٍ، وَأُمِّ الْعَلَاءِ، وَابْنَةُ أَبِي سَبْرَةَ امْرَأَةٌ مُعَاذٍ، وَامْرَأَتَيْنِ أَوْ ابْنَتُهُ أَبِي سَبْرَةَ، وَامْرَأَةٌ مُعَاذٍ، وَامْرَأَةٌ أُخْرَى. [انظر:

[٧٢١٥، ٤٨٩٢]

(46) CHAPTER. Standing for the funeral procession.

1307. Narrated 'Āmir bin Rabī'a رَضِيَ اللهُ

(٤٦) بَابُ الْقِيَامِ لِلْحَنَازَةِ
١٣٠٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ