

The Book Of The Virtues Of The Qur'ân Etc

Chapter 33. The Command To Keep Refreshing One's Knowledge Of The Qur'ân. And That It Is Disliked To Say I Have Forgotten Such-And-Such A Verse, But It Is Permissible To Say I Have Been Caused To Forget It

[1837] 224 - (788) It was narrated from 'Aishah that the Prophet ﷺ heard a man reciting at night and he said: "May Allâh have mercy on him, for he has reminded me of such-and-such, a verse that I had missed in *Sûrah* such-and-such."

[1838] 225 - (...) It was narrated that 'Aishah said: "The Prophet ﷺ was listening to the recitation of a man in the *Masjid* and he said: 'May Allâh have mercy on him; he reminded me of a verse that I had been caused to forget.'"

[1839] 226 - (789) It was

٣ - كتاب فضائل القرآن وما يتعلق به

(المعجم ٣٣) - (باب الأمر بتعمد القرآن، وكراهة قول نسيت آية كذا، وجواز قول أنسيتها) (التحفة ١٤٠)

[١٨٣٧] ٢٢٤- (٧٨٨) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ سَمِعَ رَجُلًا يَقْرَأُ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ فَقَالَ: «يَرْحَمُهُ اللَّهُ، لَقَدْ أَدَّكَرَنِي كَذَا وَكَذَا، آيَةٌ كُنْتُ أَسْقَطْتُهَا مِنْ سُورَةٍ كَذَا وَكَذَا».

[١٨٣٨] ٢٢٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَسْتَمِعُ قِرَاءَةَ رَجُلٍ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ فَقَالَ: «رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ، لَقَدْ أَدَّكَرَنِي آيَةٌ كُنْتُ أَنْسَيْتُهَا».

[١٨٣٩] ٢٢٦- (٧٨٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى

narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “The likeness of the companion of the Qur’ân is that of a hobbled camel; if he remains vigilant he will keep it, but if he lets it go it will disappear.”

[1840] 227 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn ‘Umar from the Prophet ﷺ... a *Hadîth* like that of Mâlik (no. 1839). And in the *Hadîth* of Mûsâ bin ‘Uqbah it says: “If the companion of the Qur’ân persists in reciting it by night and by day, he will remember it, but if he does not do that, he will forget it.”

ابنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّمَا مَثَلُ صَاحِبِ الْقُرْآنِ كَمَثَلِ الْإِبِلِ الْمُعَقَّلَةِ، إِنْ عَاهَدَ عَلَيْهَا أَمْسَكَهَا، وَإِنْ أَطْلَقَهَا ذَهَبَتْ.»

[١٨٤٠] ٢٢٧- (...) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ

ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَعَبِيدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ الْأَحْمَرُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ يَعْنَى ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ الْمُسَيْبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ يَعْنَى ابْنِ عِيَّاضٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ مَالِكٍ - وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ: «وَإِذَا قَامَ صَاحِبُ الْقُرْآنِ فَقَرَأَهُ بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ ذَكَرَهُ، وَإِذَا لَمْ يَقُمْ بِهِ نَسِيَهُ.»

[1841] 228 - (790) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

[١٨٤١] ٢٢٨- (٧٩٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ

ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ

‘How wretched is one of them who says: “I have forgotten such-and-such a verse.” Rather he has been caused to forget. Try to remember the Qur’ân, for it is more inclined to escape from the hearts of men than camels from their ropes.’”

[1842] 229 - (...) It was narrated that Shaqîq said: “‘Abdullâh said: ‘Keep refreshing your knowledge of these *Maşâhif* - or he said, ‘the Qur’ân - for it is more inclined to escape from the hearts of men than camels from their ropes. And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘None of you should say: I have forgotten such-and-such a verse,’ rather he has been caused to forget.’”

[1843] 230 - (...) Ibn Mas’ûd said: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘How wretched is a man who says: I have forgotten such-and-such a *Sûrah*, or: I have forgotten such-and-such a verse. Rather he has been caused to forget.’”

ابْنُ إِبرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا؛ وَقَالَ
الْأَخْرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ
أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «بِسْمَا لِأَحَدِهِمْ يَقُولُ: نَسِيتُ آيَةَ
كِتَابِ وَكِتَابِ، بَلْ هُوَ نُسِّي، اسْتَذْكُرُوا
الْقُرْآنَ، فَلَهُوَ أَشَدُّ تَفْصِيًّا مِنْ صُدُورِ
الرِّجَالِ مِنَ النَّعْمِ بِعُقْلِهَا».

[١٨٤٢] ٢٢٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - قَالَ:
أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ
شَقِيقٍ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: تَعَاهَدُوا هَذِهِ
الْمَصَاحِفَ - وَرَبِّمَا قَالَ الْقُرْآنَ - فَلَهُوَ
أَشَدُّ تَفْصِيًّا مِنْ صُدُورِ الرِّجَالِ مِنَ النَّعْمِ
مِنْ عُقْلِهِ قَالَ: وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا
يَقُلْ أَحَدُكُمْ: نَسِيتُ آيَةَ كِتَابِ وَكِتَابِ، بَلْ
هُوَ نُسِّي».

[١٨٤٣] ٢٣٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ
بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ
جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدَةُ بْنُ أَبِي لُبَابَةَ عَنْ شَقِيقِ
بْنِ سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ مَسْعُودٍ يَقُولُ:
سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «بِسْمَا لِلرَّجُلِ
أَنْ يَقُولَ نَسِيتُ سُورَةَ كِتَابِ وَكِتَابِ، أَوْ نَسِيتُ
آيَةَ كِتَابِ وَكِتَابِ، بَلْ هُوَ نُسِّي».

[1844] 231 - (791) It was narrated from Abû Mûsâ that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Keep refreshing your knowledge of the Qur'ân, for by the One in Whose Hand is the soul of Muḥammad, it is more inclined to escape than a camel from its rope."

[١٨٤٤] ٢٣١ - (٧٩١) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ بَرَّادٍ الْأَشْعَرِيُّ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ بُرَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «تَعَاهَدُوا الْقُرْآنَ، فَوَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ! لَهُوَ أَشَدُّ تَفَلُّتًا مِنَ الْإِبِلِ فِي عُفْلِهَا» وَلَفْظُ الْحَدِيثِ لِابْنِ بَرَّادٍ.

Chapter 34. It Is Recommended To Make One's Voice Beautiful When Reciting Qur'ân

[1845] 232 - (792) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh does not listen to anything as He listens to a Prophet with a beautiful voice reciting the Qur'ân in a beautiful manner."

(المعجم ٣٤) - (باب استحباب تحسين الصوت بالقرآن) (التحفة ١٤١)

[١٨٤٥] ٢٣٢ - (٧٩٢) حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو النَّافِدُ وَرُهَيْبُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ يُبْلَغُ بِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا أَدْنَى اللَّهُ لِشَيْءٍ، مَا أَدْنَى لِنَبِيِّ حَسَنِ الصَّوْتِ يَتَعَنَّى بِالْقُرْآنِ».

[1846]... - (...) It was narrated from Ibn Shihâb with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 1845) that he (ﷺ) said: "As he listens to a Prophet reciting the Qur'ân in a beautiful manner."

[١٨٤٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي يُونُسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ قَالَ: «كَمَا يَأْذُنُ لِنَبِيِّ يَتَعَنَّى بِالْقُرْآنِ».

[1847] 233 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that he heard

[١٨٤٧] ٢٣٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي

the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: “Allāh does not listen to anything as He listens to a Prophet with a beautiful voice reciting the Qur’ān in a beautiful manner out loud.”

[1848] (...) A similar *Hadīth* (as no. 1847) was narrated from Ibn Al-Hād with this chain.

[1849] 234 - (...) It was narrated that Abū Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘Allāh does not listen to anything as He listens to a Prophet reciting the Qur’ān out loud.’”

[1850] (...) A *Hadīth* similar to that of Yahyā bin Abī Kathīr (no. 1849) was narrated from Abū Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ.

بِشْرِ ابْنِ الْحَكَمِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ، وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْهَادِ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَا أَدِنَ اللَّهُ لِشَيْءٍ، مَا أَدِنَ لِنَبِيِّ حَسَنِ الصَّوْتِ، يَتَغَنَّى بِالْقُرْآنِ يَجْهَرُ بِهِ».

[1848] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ أَخِي ابْنِ وَهَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمِّي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ وَحَيَّوَةُ بْنُ شُرَيْحٍ عَنِ ابْنِ الْهَادِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ سَوَاءً وَقَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ. وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: سَمِعَ.

[1849] 234 - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا الْحَكَمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا هِفْلٌ عَنِ الْأَوْزَاعِيِّ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا أَدِنَ اللَّهُ لِشَيْءٍ كَأَدْنِهِ لِنَبِيِّ، يَتَغَنَّى بِالْقُرْآنِ يَجْهَرُ بِهِ».

[1850] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ

يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ ابْنَ أَيُّوبَ
قَالَ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: «كَأَذِينِهِ».

[1851] 235 - (793) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin Buraidah, that his father said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “‘Abdullâh bin Qais’ - or ‘Al-Ash‘arî - has been given a beautiful voice (*Mizmâr*) like the beautiful voices (*Mazâmîr*) of the family of Dâwûd.”

[١٨٥١] ٢٣٥ - (٧٩٣) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي:
حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، وَهُوَ ابْنُ مِغْوَلٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ بْنِ بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ قَيْسٍ - أَوْ
الْأَشْعَرِيَّ - أُعْطِيَ مِزْمَارًا مِنْ مِزَامِيرِ آلِ
دَاوُدَ.»

[1852] 236 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to Abû Mûsâ: ‘If you could have seen me when I was listening to your recitation yesterday. You have been given a beautiful voice (*Mizmâr*) like the beautiful voices (*Mazâmîr*) of the family of Dâwûd.”

[١٨٥٢] ٢٣٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ
ابْنُ رَشِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
طَلْحَةُ عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى
قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِأَبِي مُوسَى:
«لَوْ رَأَيْتَنِي وَأَنَا أَسْتَمِعُ قِرَاءَتَكَ الْبَارِحَةَ!
لَقَدْ أُوتِيتَ مِزْمَارًا مِنْ مِزَامِيرِ آلِ دَاوُدَ.»

Chapter 35. Mentioning The Recitation Of The Prophet ﷺ Of *Sûrat Al-Fath* On The Day Of The Conquest Of Makkah

(المعجم ٣٥) - (بابُ ذكر قراءة

النبي ﷺ سورة الفتح يوم فتح مكة)
(التحفة ١٤٢)

[1853] 237 - (794) It was narrated that Mu‘âwiyah bin Qurrah said: “I heard ‘Abdullâh bin Mughaffal Al-Muzanî say: ‘During the Conquest, when he was riding to Makkah, the Prophet ﷺ recited *Sûrat Al-Fath*

[١٨٥٣] ٢٣٧ - (٧٩٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
إِدْرِيسَ وَوَكَيْعٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ
قُرَّةٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ مَعْظَلٍ

atop his mount, and he elongated his recitation.”^[1]

Mu'âwiyah said: “Were it not that I fear that the people would crowd upon me, I would have demonstrated his recitation to you.”

[1854] 238 - (...) It was narrated that Mu'âwiyah bin Qurrah said: “I heard ‘Abdullâh bin Mughaffal say: ‘I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on the Day of the Conquest of Makkah, on his mount, reciting *Sûrat Al-Fath*.’ Ibn Mughaffal recited and elongated (his recitation).” Mu'âwiyah said: “Were it not for the people, I would have demonstrated that which Ibn Mughaffal narrated from the Prophet ﷺ.”

[1855] 239 - (...) Shu'bah narrated a similar report (as no. 1854) with this chain. According to the *Hadîth* of Khâlid bin Al-Hârith: “Travelling atop his mount and reciting *Sûrat Al-Fath*.”

الْمُرْنِي يَقُولُ: قَرَأَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ، فِي مَسِيرٍ لَهُ، سُورَةَ الْفَتْحِ عَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ، فَرَجَعَ فِي قِرَاءَتِهِ.

قَالَ مُعَاوِيَةُ: لَوْلَا أَنِّي أَخَافُ أَنْ يَجْتَمَعَ عَلَيَّ النَّاسُ، لَحَكَيْتُ لَكُمْ قِرَاءَتَهُ.

[١٨٥٤] ٢٣٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ قُرَّةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ مَعْقِلٍ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ، عَلَى نَاقَتِهِ، يَقْرَأُ سُورَةَ الْفَتْحِ قَالَ: فَقَرَأَ ابْنُ مُعْقِلٍ وَرَجَعَ فَقَالَ مُعَاوِيَةُ: لَوْلَا النَّاسُ لَأَخَذْتُ لَكُمْ بِذَلِكَ الَّذِي ذَكَرَهُ ابْنُ مُعْقِلٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

[١٨٥٥] ٢٣٩ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبِ الْحَارِثِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ. وَفِي حَدِيثِ خَالِدِ بْنِ

[1] *Rajja'a*: From *At-Tarjî'* It is the fluctuation voices of in the throat. And 'Abdullâh bin Mughaffal, may Allâh be pleased with him, recited it by elongating the voice in recitation, similar to 'A A A.' And this *Tarjî'* could have been something that he ﷺ intended to do, making the voice sound nice and chanting with the recitation, or it could have been something that happened because of the motion of the mount without him ﷺ intending it. And what is apparent is that it was the first.” (*Minnat Al-Mun'im fi Sharh Sahîh Muslim*)

الْحَارِثُ قَالَ: عَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ يَبِيرُ وَهُوَ
يَقْرَأُ سُورَةَ الْفَتْحِ.

Chapter 36. The Descent Of Tranquility (*Sakînah*) When The Qur'ân Is Recited

[1856] 240 - (795) It was narrated that Al-Barâ' said: "A man was reciting *Sûrat Al-Kahf*, and he had a horse with him that was tied with two ropes. A cloud overshadowed it and started spinning and coming closer, and his horse was startled by it. The next morning he came to the Prophet ﷺ and told him about that. He said: 'That was tranquility (*Sakînah*) that came down because of the Qur'ân.'"

[1857] 241 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Ishâq said: "I heard Al-Barâ' say: 'A man recited *Sûrat Al-Kahf*, and in the house there was an animal which became startled. He looked and saw that a cloud had overshadowed it. He mentioned that to the Prophet ﷺ and he said: Recite, so-and-so, for it is tranquility (*Sakînah*) that came down when the Qur'ân (is recited)" or "that came down because of the Qur'ân.'"

[1858] (...) It was narrated that Abû Ishâq said: "I heard Al-Barâ' say..." and he mentioned

(المعجم ٣٦) - (بابُ نزول السكينة
لقراءة القرآن) (التحفة ١٤٣)

[١٨٥٦] [٢٤٠- (٧٩٥)] وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو خَيْمَةَ عَنْ
أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ قَالَ: كَانَ رَجُلٌ
يَقْرَأُ سُورَةَ الْكَهْفِ، وَعِنْدَهُ فَرَسٌ مَرْبُوطٌ
بِشَطْبَيْنِ، فَتَغَشَّتْهُ سَحَابَةٌ، فَجَعَلَتْ تَدُورُ
وَتَدُونُ، وَجَعَلَ فَرَسُهُ يَنْفِرُ مِنْهَا، فَلَمَّا
أَصْبَحَ أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ ذَلِكَ لَهُ
فَقَالَ: «تِلْكَ السَّكِينَةُ، تَنَزَّلَتْ لِلْقُرْآنِ».

[١٨٥٧] [٢٤١- (...)] وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ
الْمُنْثَلِيِّ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُنْثَلِيِّ
- قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ
يَقُولُ: قَرَأَ رَجُلٌ الْكَهْفَ، وَفِي الدَّارِ
دَابَّةٌ، فَجَعَلَتْ تَنْفِرُ، فَنَظَرَ فَإِذَا صَبَابَةٌ أَوْ
سَحَابَةٌ قَدْ غَشِيَتْهُ قَالَ: فَذَكَرَ ذَلِكَ
لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ. فَقَالَ: «اقْرَأْ، فَلَانُ! فَإِنَّهَا
السَّكِينَةُ تَنَزَّلَتْ عِنْدَ الْقُرْآنِ، أَوْ تَنَزَّلَتْ
لِلْقُرْآنِ».

[١٨٥٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُنْثَلِيِّ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ وَأَبُو دَاوُدَ

something similar (to no. 1856), but they said “(the horse) jumped.”

[1859] 242 - (796) Abû Sa‘eed Al-Khudrî narrated that while Usaid bin Hudair was reciting Qur’ân one night in his *Mirbad*,^[1] his horse jumped. He recited, and it jumped again. He recited, and it jumped yet again. Usaid said: “I was afraid that it would trample Yahyâ, so I went to it, and there was a shadow above my head, with something like lamps in it. It rose up in the air until I could no longer see it. The next day I went to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, while I was reciting Qur’ân in my *Mirbad* last night in the middle of the night, my horse jumped.’ The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Recite, son of Hudair.’” He said: “I recited, and it jumped again. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Recite, son of Hudair.’” He said: “I recited and it jumped again. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Recite, son of Hudair.’” He said: “Then I left. Yahyâ was near the horse and I was afraid that it would trample him. I saw something like a cloud, with something like lamps in it; it rose

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ يَقُولُ: فَذَكَرْنَا نَحْوَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُمَا قَالَا: تَنْفُرُ.

[١٨٥٩] [٢٤٢-٧٩٦] وَحَدَّثَنِي حَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ وَحَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ - وَتَقَارَبَا فِي اللَّفْظِ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ الْهَادِ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ حَبَابٍ حَدَّثَهُ، أَنَّ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ حَدَّثَهُ، أَنَّ أُسَيْدَ بْنَ حُضَيْرٍ، بَيْنَمَا هُوَ لَيْلَةً، يَقْرَأُ فِي مَرِيدِهِ، إِذْ جَالَتْ فَرَسُهُ، فَقَرَأَ، ثُمَّ جَالَتْ أُخْرَى، فَقَرَأَ، ثُمَّ جَالَتْ أُيْضًا، قَالَ أُسَيْدٌ: فَخَشِيبُ أَنْ تَطَأَ يَحْيَى، فَقُمْتُ إِلَيْهَا، فَإِذَا مِثْلُ الظِّلَّةِ فَوْقَ رَأْسِي، فِيهَا أَمْثَالُ الشُّرُجِ، عَرَجَتْ فِي الْجَوِّ حَتَّى مَا أَرَاهَا، قَالَ: فَغَدَوْتُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! بَيْنَمَا أَنَا الْبَارِحَةَ مِنْ جَوْفِ اللَّيْلِ أَقْرَأُ فِي مَرِيدِي، إِذْ جَالَتْ فَرَسِي، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اقْرَأْ، ابْنَ حُضَيْرِ!» قَالَ: فَقَرَأْتُ، ثُمَّ جَالَتْ أُيْضًا. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اقْرَأْ، ابْنَ حُضَيْرِ!» قَالَ:

[1] A place a for drying dates.

up in the air until I could no longer see it. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'That was the Angels who were listening to you. If you had carried on reciting, the people would have seen them in the morning, and they would not have concealed themselves from them.'

Chapter 37. The Virtue Of The One Who Memorizes The Qur'ân

[1860] 243 - (797) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ Al-Ash'arî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The likeness of the believer who reads the Qur'ân is that of a citron, the smell of which is good and its taste is good. The likeness of the believer who does not read the Qur'ân is that of a date, which has no smell but its taste is sweet. The likeness of a hypocrite who reads the Qur'ân is that of sweet basil, the smell of which is good but its taste is bitter. The likeness of a hypocrite who does not read the Qur'ân is that of a colocynth (bitter apple), which has no smell and its taste is bitter.'"

[1861] (...) A similar report (as

فَقَرَأْتُ، ثُمَّ جَالَتْ أَيْضًا. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَفْرَأِ، ابْنَ حُضَيْرٍ!» قَالَ: فَأَنْصَرَفْتُ، وَكَانَ يَحْيَى قَرِيبًا مِنْهَا، خَشِيتُ أَنْ نَطَّأَهُ، فَرَأَيْتُ مِثْلَ الظِّلَّةِ، فِيهَا أَمْثَالُ الشَّرْجِ، عَرَجْتُ فِي الْحَوْ حَتَّى مَا أَرَاهَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «تِلْكَ الْمَلَائِكَةُ كَانَتْ تَسْتَمِعُ لَكَ، وَلَوْ قَرَأْتَ لِأَضْبَحَتْ يَرَاهَا النَّاسُ، مَا تَسْتَتِرُ مِنْهُمْ».

(المعجم ٣٧) - (باب فضيلة حافظ

القرآن) (التحفة ١٤٤)

[١٨٦٠] ٢٤٣ - (٧٩٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَبِي عَوَّانَةَ - قَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَّانَةَ - عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مِثْلُ الْمُؤْمِنِ الَّذِي يَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ مِثْلُ الْأُتْرُجَةِ، رِيحُهَا طَيِّبٌ وَطَعْمُهَا طَيِّبٌ، وَمِثْلُ الْمُؤْمِنِ الَّذِي لَا يَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ مِثْلُ التَّمْرَةِ، لَا رِيحَ لَهَا وَطَعْمُهَا حُلْوٌ، وَمِثْلُ الْمُنَافِقِ الَّذِي يَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ مِثْلُ الرِّيحَانَةِ، رِيحُهَا طَيِّبٌ وَطَعْمُهَا مُرٌّ، وَمِثْلُ الْمُنَافِقِ الَّذِي لَا يَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ كَمِثْلِ الْحَنْظَلَةِ، لَيْسَ لَهَا رِيحٌ وَطَعْمُهَا مُرٌّ».

[١٨٦١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ بْنُ

no. 1860) was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain, except that in the *Hadîth* of Hammâm, instead of hypocrite it says evildoer (*Fâjir*).

Chapter 38. The Virtue Of The One Who Is Skilled In Reciting Qur'ân And The One Who Falters In Reciting

[1862] 244 - (798) It was narrated that 'Aishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The one who is skilled in reciting Qur'ân will be with the noble, honorable scribes^[1] and the one who recites Qur'ân and falters therein, and finds it difficult, will have a double reward."

[1863] (...) It was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 1862). And according to the *Hadîth* of Waki' he said: "The one who recites it although it is difficult for him, will have a double reward."

خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ هَمَّامٍ، بَدَلُ الْمُتَأَفِّقِ: الْفَاجِرِ.

(المعجم ٣٨) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ الْمَاهِرِ بِالْقُرْآنِ وَالَّذِي يَتَتَعَّعُ فِيهِ) (التحفة ١٤٥)

[١٨٦٢] [٢٤٤- (٧٩٨) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ [بْنُ] عُبَيْدِ الْعُبَيْرِيِّ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي عَوَانَةَ - قَالَ ابْنُ عُبَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ - عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ زُرَّارَةَ ابْنِ أَوْفَى، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الْمَاهِرُ بِالْقُرْآنِ مَعَ السَّفَرَةِ الْكِرَامِ الْبَرَّةِ، وَالَّذِي يَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ وَيَتَتَعَّعُ فِيهِ، وَهُوَ عَلَيْهِ شَاقٌّ، لَهُ أَجْرَانِ».

[١٨٦٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنْ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ هِشَامِ الدَّسْتَوَائِيِّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ. وَقَالَ فِي حَدِيثِ وَكِيعٍ: «وَالَّذِي يَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ وَهُوَ يَشْتَدُّ عَلَيْهِ، لَهُ أَجْرَانِ».

[1] *As-Safartil-Kirâmil-Bararah.*

Chapter 39. It Is Recommended To Recite The Qur'ân To People Of Virtue Who Are Skilled In Its Recitation, Even If The Reciter Is Better Than The One To Whom It Is Recited

[1864] 245 - (799) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to Ubayy: "Allâh has commanded me to recite to you." He said: "Did Allâh mention me by name to you?" He said: "Allâh mentioned you by name to me." And Ubayy started to weep.

[1865] 246 - (...) It was narrated that Anas said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to Ubayy bin Ka'b: 'Allâh has commanded me to recite to you: "Those who disbelieve from among the people of the Scripture (Jews and Christians) and idolators, were not going to leave (their disbelief) until there came to them clear evidence."^[1] He said: 'Did He mention me by name to you?' He said: 'Yes,' and he (Ubayy) wept."

[1866] (...) It was narrated that Qatâdah said: "I heard Anas say: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said

(المعجم ٣٩) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ قِرَاءَةِ الْقُرْآنِ عَلَى أَهْلِ الْفَضْلِ وَالْحُدَاقِ فِيهِ، وَإِنْ كَانَ الْقَارِئُ أَفْضَلَ مِنَ الْمَقْرُوءِ عَلَيْهِ) (١٤٦)

[١٨٦٤] ٢٤٥ - (٧٩٩) حَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ لِأُبَيِّ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ أَمَرَنِي أَنْ أَقْرَأَ عَلَيْكَ» قَالَ: اللَّهُ سَمَانِي لَكَ؟ قَالَ: «اللَّهُ سَمَّاكَ لِي» قَالَ: فَجَعَلَ أُبَيُّ يَبْكِي. [انظر: ٦٣٤٢]

[١٨٦٥] ٢٤٦ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَنَسِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِأُبَيِّ بْنِ كَعْبٍ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ أَمَرَنِي أَنْ أَقْرَأَ عَلَيْكَ: ﴿لَمْ يَكُنِ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا﴾ قَالَ: وَسَمَانِي لَكَ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ» قَالَ: فَبَكَى.

[١٨٦٦] (...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبِ الْحَارِثِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ

[1] Al-Bayyinah 98:1.

to Ubayy...” a similar report (as no. 1866).

Chapter 40. The Virtue Of Listening To The Qur’ân, Asking One Who Has Memorized It To Recite So That One May Listen, Weeping When Reciting, And Pondering The Meanings

[1867] 247 - (800) It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: ‘Recite the Qur’ân to me.’ I said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, should I recite to you when it was revealed to you?’ He said: ‘I like to hear it from someone else.’ So I recited *Sûrat An-Nisâ’*, and when I reached the verse, ‘How (will it be) then, when We bring from each nation a witness and We bring you as a witness against these people?’^[1] I raised my head, or a man who was beside me nudged me, and I raised my head, and I saw his tears flowing.”

[1868]... - (...) It was narrated

الْحَارِثُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِأَبِيٍّ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

(المعجم ٤٠) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ اسْتِمَاعِ الْقُرْآنِ، وَطَلْبِ الْقِرَاءَةِ مِنْ حَافِظِهِ لِلْاسْتِمَاعِ، وَالْبَكَاءِ عِنْدَ الْقِرَاءَةِ وَالتَدْبِيرِ) (التحفة ١٤٧)

[١٨٦٧] [٢٤٧-٨٠٠] وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ - عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَبِيدَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَقْرَأْ عَلَيَّ الْقُرْآنَ» قَالَ فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَقْرَأْ عَلَيْكَ، وَعَلَيْكَ أَنْزَلَ؟ قَالَ: «إِنِّي أَشْتَهِي أَنْ أَسْمَعَهُ مِنْ غَيْرِي» فَقَرَأْتُ النِّسَاءَ، حَتَّى إِذَا بَلَغْتُ: ﴿فَكَيْفَ إِذَا جِئْنَا مِنْ كُلِّ أُمَّةٍ بِشَهِيدٍ وَجِئْنَا بِكَ عَلَى هَؤُلَاءِ شَهِيدًا﴾ [النساء: ٤١] رَفَعْتُ رَأْسِي، أَوْ عَمَزَنِي رَجُلٌ إِلَى جَنْبِي فَرَفَعْتُ رَأْسِي، فَرَأَيْتُ دُمُوعَهُ تَسِيلُ.

[١٨٦٨] (...) حَدَّثَنَا هَنَادُ بْنُ

^[1] *An-Nisâ’* 4:41.

from Al-A'mash with this chain (a *Hadith* similar to no. 1868), and Hannâd added in his report: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me, while he was on the *Minbar*: 'Recite to me.'"

[1869] 248 - (...) It was narrated that Ibrâhîm said: "The Prophet ﷺ said to 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd: 'Recite to me.' He said: 'Should I recite to you when it was revealed to you?' He said: 'I like to hear it from someone else.' So he recited to him from the beginning of *Sûrat An-Nisâ'*, as far as the verse: 'How (will it be) then, when We bring from each nation a witness and We bring you as a witness against these people?',[1] and he wept."

It was narrated that Ibn Mas'ûd said: "The Prophet ﷺ said: 'A witness against them so long as I remain among them,' or 'am still among them'" - Mis'ar was not sure.

[1870] 249 - (801) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "I

السَّرِيِّ وَمِنْجَابُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ التَّمِيمِيُّ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُسْهِرٍ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ - وَزَادَ هَذَا فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَهُوَ عَلَى الْمُنْبَرِ: «اقْرَأْ عَلَيَّ».

[١٨٦٩] ٢٤٨ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي مِسْعَرٌ - وَقَالَ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: عَنْ مِسْعَرٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لِعَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ: «اقْرَأْ عَلَيَّ» قَالَ: أَقْرَأُ عَلَيْكَ وَعَلَيْكَ أَنْزَلَ؟ قَالَ: إِنِّي أُحِبُّ أَنْ أَسْمَعَهُ مِنْ غَيْرِي» قَالَ: فَقَرَأَ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ أَوَّلِ سُورَةِ النَّسَاءِ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿فَكَيْفَ إِذَا جِئْنَا مِنْ كُلِّ أُمَّةٍ بِشَهِيدٍ وَجِئْنَا بِكَ عَلَى هَذُولَاءٍ شَهِيدًا﴾، فَبَكَى.

قَالَ مِسْعَرٌ: فَحَدَّثَنِي مَعْنُ عَنْ جَعْفَرِ ابْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ حُرَيْثٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «شَهِيدًا عَلَيْهِمْ مَا دُمْتُ فِيهِمْ، أَوْ مَا كُنْتُ فِيهِمْ» - شَكَ مِسْعَرٌ -

[١٨٧٠] ٢٤٩ - (٨٠١) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:41.

was in Himṣ and some of the people said to me: 'Recite Qur'ân to us.' So I recited *Sûrat Yûsuf* - peace be upon him - to them. A man among the people said: 'By Allâh, this is not how it was revealed.' I said: 'Woe to you! By Allâh, I recited it to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said to me: You have done well.

While I was speaking to him, I noticed the smell of wine on him. I said: 'Do you drink wine and belie the Book? You will not leave until I have flogged you, and I carried out the *Hadd* punishment of flogging on him.'"

[1871] (...) It was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 1870), but in the *Hadîth* of Abû Mu'âwiyah it does not say: "and he said to me: 'You have done well.'"

Chapter 41. The Virtue Of Reciting The Qur'ân In Prayer And Learning It

[1872] 250 - (802) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

الأعمش، عن إبراهيم، عن علقمة، عن عبد الله قال: كنت بحمص، فقال لي بعض القوم: اقرأ علينا، فقرأت عليهم سورة يوسف - عليه السلام - قال: فقال رجل من القوم: والله! ما هكذا أنزلت، قال: قلت: ويحك، والله! لقد قرأتها على رسول الله ﷺ فقال لي: «أحسنْتَ».

فبينما أنا أكلهم إذ وجدت منه ريح الخمر، قال: فقلت: أتشرب الخمر وتكذب بالكتاب؟ لا تبرح حتى أجلدك، قال: فجلدته الحد.

[١٨٧١] (...) وحدثنا إسحاق [بن إبراهيم] وعلي بن خشرم قالاً: أخبرنا عيسى بن يونس؛ وحدثنا أبو بكر بن أبي شيبة وأبو كريب قالاً: حدثنا أبو معاوية، جميعاً عن الأعمش بهذا الإسناد، وليس في حديث أبي معاوية: فقال لي: «أحسنْتَ».

(المعجم ٤١) - (باب فضل قراءة

القرآن في الصلاة وتعلمه)

(التحفة ١٤٨)

[١٨٧٢] [٢٥٠- (٨٠٢)] حدثنا أبو بكر بن أبي شيبة وأبو سعيد الأشج

‘Would any one of you like to go back to his family and find among them three large, fat, pregnant she-camels?’ We said: ‘Yes.’ He said: ‘Three verses that one of you recites in his prayer are better for him than three large, fat, pregnant she-camels.’”

[1873] 251 - (803) It was narrated that ‘Uqbah bin ‘Âmir said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came out when we were in *Aş-Suffah* and said: ‘Which of you would like to go out in the morning every day to *Buḥân* or *Al-‘Aqîq* and bring back two large she-camels without that involving any sin or severing of family ties?’ We said: ‘O Messenger of Allâh, we would like that.’ He said: ‘For one of you to go to the *Masjid* in the morning and learn, or recite two verses from the Book of Allâh, is better for him than two she-camels, and three (verses) are better for him than three (she-camels), and four (verses) are better for him than four (she-camels), and so on.’”

Chapter 42. The Virtue Of Reciting The Qur’ân And *Sûrah Al-Baqarah*

[1874] 252 - (804) It was

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَيُّحِبُّ أَحَدُكُمْ إِذَا رَجَعَ إِلَى أَهْلِهِ أَنْ يَجِدَ فِيهِ ثَلَاثَ خَلْفَاتٍ عِظَامٍ سِمَانٍ؟» قُلْنَا: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «ثَلَاثُ آيَاتٍ يَتْرُكُ بِهِنَّ أَحَدُكُمْ فِي صَلَاتِهِ، خَيْرٌ لَهُ مِنْ ثَلَاثِ خَلْفَاتٍ عِظَامٍ سِمَانٍ».

[١٨٧٣] ٢٥١ - (٨٠٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْفَضْلُ بْنُ دُكَيْنٍ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عَلِيٍّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عُفْبَةَ بْنِ عَامِرٍ قَالَ: خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَنَحْنُ فِي الصُّفَّةِ فَقَالَ: «أَيُّكُمْ يُحِبُّ أَنْ يَغْدُوَ كُلَّ يَوْمٍ إِلَى بُطْحَانَ أَوْ إِلَى الْعِصْقِ قِيَّاتِي مِنْهُ بِثَاقَتَيْنِ كَوْمَاوَيْنِ، فِي غَيْرِ إِثْمٍ وَلَا قَطْعِ رَحِمٍ؟» فَقُلْنَا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! نُحِبُّ ذَلِكَ قَالَ: «أَفَلَا يَغْدُو أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ فَيَعْلَمُ أَوْ يَتْرُكُ آيَتَيْنِ مِنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ] خَيْرٌ لَهُ مِنْ ثَلَاثِ خَيْرٍ، وَثَلَاثِ خَيْرٍ لَهُ مِنْ ثَلَاثِ، وَأَرْبَعِ خَيْرٍ لَهُ مِنْ أَرْبَعِ، وَمِنْ أَعْدَادِهِنَّ مِنَ الْإِبِلِ؟».

(المعجم ٤٢) - (باب فضل قراءة

القرآن وسورة البقرة) (التحفة ١٤٩)

[١٨٧٤] ٢٥٢ - (٨٠٤) حَدَّثَنِي

narrated from Zaid that he heard Abû Salâm saying: "Abû Umâmah Al-Bâhilî narrated to me: 'I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "Recite the Qur'ân, for it will come on the Day of Resurrection interceding for its companions. Recite the two bright ones, *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* and *Sûrat Âl 'Imrân*, for they will come on the Day of Resurrection as if they were two clouds, or as if they were two shadows, or as if they were two flocks of birds in ranks, pleading on behalf of their companions. Recite *Sûrat Al-Baqarah*, for reciting it regularly is a blessing and forsaking it is a loss, and *Al-Baqalah* (the magicians) cannot withstand it." Mu'âwiyah (one of the narrators) said: "It was conveyed to me that *Al-Baqalah* is the magicians."

[1875] (...) Mu'âwiyah narrated something similar (as no. 1874) with this chain.

[1876] 253 - (805) Al-Nawwâs bin Sim'ân Al-Kilâbî said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: 'The Qur'ân will be brought on the Day of Resurrection, as will its people who used to act in

الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْخُلَوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو تَوْبَةَ وَهُوَ الرَّبِيعُ بْنُ نَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَلَامٍ، عَنْ زَيْدٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا سَلَامٍ يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو أُمَامَةَ الْبَاهِلِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «أَقْرَأُوا الْقُرْآنَ، فَإِنَّهُ يَأْتِي يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ شَفِيعًا لِأَصْحَابِهِ، أَقْرَأُوا الزَّهْرَائِينَ: الْبَقْرَةَ وَسُورَةَ آلِ عِمْرَانَ، فَإِنَّهُمَا يَأْتِيَانِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ كَأَنَّهُمَا غَمَامَتَانِ، أَوْ كَأَنَّهُمَا عَيَاتَانِ، أَوْ كَأَنَّهُمَا فِرْقَانِ مِنْ طَيْرِ صَوَافٍ، تُحَاجَّانِ عَنْ أَصْحَابِيهِمَا، أَقْرَأُوا سُورَةَ الْبَقْرَةِ، فَإِنَّ أَخْذَهَا بَرَكَةٌ، وَتَرْكُهَا حَسْرَةٌ، وَلَا يَسْتَطِيعُهَا الْبَطْلَةُ».

قَالَ مُعَاوِيَةُ: بَلَّغَنِي أَنَّ الْبَطْلَةَ السَّحْرَةُ.

[١٨٧٥] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَسَّانَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ بِهِذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «وَكَأَنَّهُمَا» فِي كِلَيْهِمَا - وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ قَوْلَ مُعَاوِيَةَ: بَلَّغَنِي.

[١٨٧٦] [٢٥٣- (٨٠٥)] وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ رَبِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ مَهَاجِرٍ، عَنِ الْوَلِيدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ

accordance with it, led by *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* and *Âl-‘Imrân*.’ And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ likened them to three things, which we did not forget afterwards. He said: ‘As if they are two clouds, or two black canopies, with light between them, or as if they are two flocks of birds in ranks, pleading on behalf of their companions.’”

Chapter 43. The Virtue Of *Al-Fâtiḥah* And The Closing Verses Of *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* ; And The Encouragement To Recite The Two Verses At The End Of *Sûrat Al-Baqarah*

[1877] 254 - (806) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbâs said: “While Jibrîl was sitting with the Prophet ﷺ, he heard a creaking sound from above him. He raised his head and said: ‘This is a door in heaven that has been opened today, and it has never been opened before today.’ An Angel came down from it and he said: ‘This is an Angel who has come down to earth, and he has never come down before today.’ He greeted him and said: ‘Glad tidings of two lights that have not been given to any Prophet before

الْجُرْشِيِّ، عَنْ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ نُفَيْرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّوَّاسَ بْنَ سَمْعَانَ الْكِلَابِيَّ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «يُؤْتَى بِالْقُرْآنِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ وَأَهْلِهِ الَّذِينَ كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ بِهِ، تَقْدُمُهُ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ وَالْعُمُرَانُ» وَضَرَبَ لَهُمَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ ثَلَاثَةَ أَمْثَالٍ، مَا نَسِيْتُهُنَّ بَعْدُ، قَالَ: «كَأَنَّهُمَا عَمَامَتَانِ أَوْ ظَلْتَانِ سَوْدَاوَانِ، بَيْنَهُمَا شَرْقٌ، أَوْ كَأَنَّهُمَا فِرْقَانِ مِنْ طَيْرٍ صَوَافٍ تَحَاجَّانِ عَنْ صَاحِبِهِمَا».

(المعجم ٤٣) - (بابُ فضلِ الفاتحة وخواتيم سورة البقرة، والحث على قراءة الآيتين من آخر سورة البقرة)
(التحفة ١٥٠)

[١٨٧٧] ٢٥٤ - (٨٠٦) حَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ ابْنُ الرَّبِيعِ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ جَوَّاسٍ الْحَنْفِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنْ عَمَّارِ بْنِ رُزَيْقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَيْسَى، عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: بَيْنَا جِبْرِيلُ قَاعِدٌ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، سَمِعَ نَقِيضًا مِنْ فَوْقِهِ، فَرَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ، فَقَالَ: هَذَا بَابٌ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ فَتِيحُ الْيَوْمِ، لَمْ يُفْتَحْ قَطُّ إِلَّا الْيَوْمَ، فَتَزَلَ مِنْهُ مَلَكٌ فَقَالَ: هَذَا مَلَكٌ نَزَلَ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ، لَمْ يَنْزَلْ قَطُّ إِلَّا الْيَوْمَ،

you: The Opening of the Book and the closing verses of *Sûrat Al-Baqarah*. You will never recite one letter of them but you will be given (reward).”

[1878] 255 - (807) It was narrated that ‘Abdur-Rahmân bin Yazîd said: “I met Abû Mas‘ûd at the *Ka’bah* and I said: ‘I have heard a *Hadîth* from you concerning the two verses in *Sûrat Al-Baqarah*.’ He said: ‘Yes; the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: The two verses at the end of *Sûrat Al-Baqarah*; whoever recites them at night, they will suffice him.’”

[1879] (...) It was narrated from Manşûr with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 1878).

[1880] 256 - (808) It was narrated from ‘Abdur-Rahmân bin Yazîd, from ‘Alqamah bin Qais, from Abû Mas‘ûd Al-Anşârî, who said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever recites these two verses at the end of *Sûrat Al-Baqarah* during the night, they will suffice him.’” ‘Abdur-Rahmân said: “I met Abû Mas‘ûd when he was circumambulating the *Ka’bah*

فَسَلَّمَ وَقَالَ: أَبَشِرْ بِتُورَيْنِ أُوتِيَتْهُمَا لَمْ يُؤْتِيَهُمَا نَبِيٌّ قَبْلَكَ، فَاتِحُهُ الْكِتَابِ وَخَوَاتِيمُ سُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ، لَنْ تَقْرَأَ بِحَرْفٍ مِنْهُمَا إِلَّا أُعْطِيَتْهُ.

[١٨٧٨] ٢٥٥ - (٨٠٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مَنْصُورٌ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنِ يَزِيدَ قَالَ: لَقِيتُ أَبَا مَسْعُودٍ عِنْدَ الْبَيْتِ فَقُلْتُ: حَدِيثٌ بَلَّغْنِي عَنْكَ فِي الْآيَتَيْنِ فِي سُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ فَقَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الْآيَتَانِ مِنْ آخِرِ سُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ، مَنْ قَرَأَهُمَا فِي لَيْلَةٍ، كَفَّتَاهُ».

[١٨٧٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[١٨٨٠] ٢٥٦ - (٨٠٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا مِنْجَابُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ مُسَهَّرٍ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ بْنِ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ قَرَأَ هَاتَيْنِ الْآيَتَيْنِ مِنْ آخِرِ سُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ، فِي لَيْلَةٍ،

and I asked him, and he narrated it to me from the Prophet ﷺ.”

[1881] (...) A similar report (as no. 1880) was narrated from Abû Mas'ûd, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[1882] (...) A similar report (as no. 1880) was narrated from Abû Mas'ûd, from the Prophet ﷺ.

Chapter 44. The Virtue of *Sûrat Al-Kahf* And *Âyat Al-Kursi*

[1883] 257 - (809) It was narrated from Abû Ad-Dardâ' that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever memorizes ten verses from the beginning of *Sûrat Al-Kahf*, will be protected from the tribulation of the *Dajjâl*."

كَفَّتَاهُ». قَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: فَلَقِيتُ أَبَا مَسْعُودٍ، وَهُوَ يَطُوفُ بِالنَّبِيِّ، فَسَأَلْتُهُ، فَحَدَّثَنِي بِهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

[١٨٨١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ، وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ عَلْقَمَةَ وَعَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنِ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[١٨٨٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصٌ وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنِ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

(المعجم ٤٤) - (باب فضل سورة

الكهف وآية الكرسي)

(التحفة ١٥١)

[١٨٨٣] ٢٥٧ - (٨٠٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ أَبِي الْجَعْدِ الْعَطْفَانِيِّ، عَنْ مَعْدَانَ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ الْيَعْمَرِيِّ، عَنِ أَبِي الدَّرْدَاءِ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ حَفِظَ عَشْرَ آيَاتٍ مِنْ

أَوَّلِ سُورَةِ الْكَهْفِ، عُصِمَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الدَّجَالِ».

[1884] (...) It was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 1883). *Shu'bah* said: "from the end of *Al-Kahf*." Hammâm said: "from the beginning of *Al-Kahf*," as Hishâm said.

[١٨٨٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: مِنْ آخِرِ الْكَهْفِ، وَقَالَ هَمَّامٌ: مِنْ أَوَّلِ الْكَهْفِ. كَمَا قَالَ هِشَامٌ-.

[1885] 258 - (810) It was narrated that Ubayy bin Ka'b said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'O Abû Al-Mundhir, do you know which verse from the Book of Allâh that you have learned is greatest?' I said: 'Allâh and His Messenger know best.' He said: 'O Abû Al-Mundhir, do you know which verse from the Book of Allâh that you have learned is greatest?' I said: "Allâhu! la ilâha illa Huwa (none has the right to be worshipped but He), Al-Hayyul-Qayyûm (the Ever Living, the One Who sustains and protects all that exists...)." [1] He struck me on the chest and said: 'I congratulate you on your knowledge, O Abû Al-Mundhir.'"

[١٨٨٥] [٢٥٨- (٨١٠)] حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى عَنِ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي السَّلِيلِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ رَبَاحِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي بِنِ كَعْبٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا أَبَا الْمُنْذِرِ! أَتَدْرِي أَيُّ آيَةٍ مِنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ مَعَكَ أَعْظَمُ؟» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، قَالَ: «يَا أَبَا الْمُنْذِرِ! أَتَدْرِي أَيُّ آيَةٍ مِنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ مَعَكَ أَعْظَمُ؟» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: «اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ» قَالَ: فَضْرَبَ فِي صَدْرِي وَقَالَ: [وَاللَّهِ!] لِيَهْنِكَ الْعِلْمُ يَا الْمُنْذِرِ».

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:255.

Chapter 45. The Virtue Of Reciting *Qul Huwa Allâhu Aḥad*

[1886] 259 - (811) It was narrated from Abû Ad-Dardâ' that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Is any one of you incapable of reciting one-third of the Qur'ân during the night?" They said: "How could he recite one-third of the Qur'ân?" He said: "Say: "He is Allâh the One"^[1] is equivalent to one-third of the Qur'ân."

[1887] 260 - (...) It was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain. In their *Hadîth* it says that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh divided the Qur'ân into three parts and He made "Say: "He is Allâh the One"^[2] one of the parts of the Qur'ân."

[1888] 261 - (812) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

(المعجم ٤٥) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ قِرَاءَةِ قُلْ

هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ) (التحفة ١٥٢)

[١٨٨٦] ٢٥٩ - (٨١١) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ

ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ :

حَدَّثَنَا - يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ

قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ أَبِي الْجَعْدِ، عَنْ

مَعْدَانَ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الدَّرْدَاءِ

عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَيَعِجْزُ أَحَدُكُمْ أَنْ

يَقْرَأَ فِي لَيْلَةٍ ثُلُثَ الْقُرْآنِ؟» قَالُوا: وَكَيْفَ

يَقْرَأُ ثُلُثَ الْقُرْآنِ؟ قَالَ: «﴿قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ

أَحَدٌ﴾، يَعْدِلُ ثُلُثَ الْقُرْآنِ».

[١٨٨٧] ٢٦٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا

إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرِ

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ؛

وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا

عَفَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبَانُ الْعَطَّارُ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ

قَتَادَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَفِي حَدِيثِهِمَا مِنْ

قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ جَزَأَ الْقُرْآنَ

ثَلَاثَةَ أَجْزَاءٍ. فَجَعَلَ ﴿قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ

أَحَدٌ﴾ جُزْءًا مِنْ أَجْزَاءِ الْقُرْآنِ».

[١٨٨٨] ٢٦١ - (٨١٢) حَدَّثَنِي

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَيَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ،

[1] *Al-Ikhlâs* 112.

[2] *Al-Ikhlâs* 112.

'Gather together, for I am going to recite one-third of the Qur'ân to you.' So the people gathered, then the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ came out and recited: "Say: "He is Allâh, (the) One"^[1] then he went in. We said to one another: 'Perhaps there is news that has come to him from heaven and that is why he has gone in.' Then the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ came out and said: 'I told you that I was going to recite one-third of the Qur'ân to you, and it is equivalent to one-third of the Qur'ân."

[1889] 262 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came out to us and said: 'I will recite one-third of the Qur'ân to you,' and he recited: "Say: "He is Allâh, (the) One"^[2] until its end."

[1890] 263 - (813) It was narrated from 'Amrah bint 'Abdur-Rahmân, who was under the care of 'Aishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, that the

جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَحْيَى - قَالَ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ - حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ
كَيْسَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو حَازِمٍ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ
قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «احْسِدُوا،
فَإِنِّي سَافِرٌ عَلَيْكُمْ ثُلُثَ الْقُرْآنِ» فَحَشَدَ
مَنْ حَشَدَ، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَرَأَ:
﴿قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ﴾. ثُمَّ دَخَلَ، فَقَالَ
بَعْضُنَا لِبَعْضٍ: إِنِّي أَرَى هَذَا خَبِيرٌ جَاءَهُ
مِنَ السَّمَاءِ، فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي أَدْخَلَهُ، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ
نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «إِنِّي قُلْتُ لَكُمْ:
سَافِرٌ عَلَيْكُمْ ثُلُثَ الْقُرْآنِ، أَلَا! إِنَّهَا
تُعَدُّ ثُلُثَ الْقُرْآنِ».

[١٨٨٩] ٢٦٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا
وَاصِلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فَضِيلٍ
عَنْ بَشِيرِ أَبِي إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ،
عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: خَرَجَ إِلَيْنَا رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «أَقْرَأُ عَلَيْكُمْ ثُلُثَ الْقُرْآنِ»
فَقَرَأَ: ﴿قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ اللَّهُ
الْصَّمَدُ﴾. حَتَّى خَتَمَهَا.

[١٨٩٠] ٢٦٣ - (٨١٣) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ
ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ وَهَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمِّي
عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ

[1] Al-Ikhlâs 112.

[2] Al-Ikhlâs 112.

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent a man in charge of a raiding party, and he used to recite for his companions when leading them in prayer, and he would end with: "Say: He is Allâh, (the) One".^[1] When they came back, they mentioned that to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: "Ask him why he does that." So they asked him and he said: "Because it is a description of the Most Merciful and I love to recite it." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Tell him that Allâh loves him."

الْحَارِثِ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي هِلَالٍ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا الرَّجَالِ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ حَدَّثَهُ، عَنْ أُمِّهِ عَمْرَةَ بِنْتِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، وَكَانَتْ فِي حَجْرِ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَعَثَ رَجُلًا عَلَى سَرِيَّةٍ، وَكَانَ يَقْرَأُ لِأَصْحَابِهِ فِي صَلَاتِهِمْ فَيَحْتِمُ بِ﴿قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ﴾. فَلَمَّا رَجَعُوا ذَكَرُوا ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «سَلُوهُ، لِأَيِّ شَيْءٍ يَصْنَعُ ذَلِكَ»، فَسَأَلُوهُ فَقَالَ: لِأَنَّهَا صِفَةُ الرَّحْمَنِ، فَأَنَا أُحِبُّ أَنْ أَقْرَأَ بِهَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَخْبِرُوهُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّهُ».

Chapter 46. The Virtue Of Reciting *Al-Mu'awwidhatain* (The Two *Sûrahs* Seeking Refuge With Allâh)

[1891] 264 - (814) It was narrated that 'Uqbah bin 'Âmir said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Do you not see verses that have been revealed tonight, the like of which has never been seen? (They are:) Say: I seek refuge with (Allâh), the Lord of the daybreak,^[2] and: Say: 'I seek refuge with (Allâh) the Lord of mankind.'^[3]"

(المعجم ٤٦) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ قِرَاءَةِ

المعوذتين) (التحفة ١٥٣)

[١٨٩١] ٢٦٤ - (٨١٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ بَيَانَ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ عَامِرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَلَمْ تَرَ آيَاتِ أَنْزَلَتْ اللَّيْلَةَ لَمْ يَرِ مِثْلُهُنَّ قَطُّ؟» ﴿قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ﴾ وَ﴿قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ﴾.

[1] *Al-Ikhlâs* 112.

[2] *Al-Falaq* 113.

[3] *An-Nâs* 114.

[1892] 265 - (...) It was narrated that 'Uqbah bin 'Āmir said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to me: 'There have been revealed to me verses the like of which has never been seen (they are): *Al-Mu'awwidhatain*.'"

[1893] (...) A similar report (as no. 1892) was narrated from Ismâ'il with this chain. In the report of Abû Usâmah it says: "It was narrated from 'Uqbah bin 'Āmir Al-Juhanî, who was one of those who narrated directly from Muḥammad ﷺ."

Chapter 47. The Virtue Of One Who Acts In Accordance With The Qur'ân And Teaches It. And The Virtue Of One Who Learns Wisdom From Fiqh Or Other Types Of Knowledge, Then Acts Upon It And Teaches It

[1894] 266 - (815) It was narrated from Sâlim, from his father, that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There is no envy except in two cases: A man to whom Allāh gives (causes to learn) the Qur'ân and he recites it during the night and during the day, and a man to whom Allāh gives wealth, and he spends it during the night and during the day."

[١٨٩٢] ٢٦٥- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ عَنْ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ عَامِرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَنْزَلَ أَوْ أَنْزَلْتُ عَلَيَّ آيَاتٍ لَمْ نَرُ مِثْلَهُنَّ قَطُّ: الْمُعَوِّذَتَيْنِ».

[١٨٩٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، وَفِي رِوَايَةِ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ: عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ عَامِرِ الْجُهَنِيِّ، وَكَانَ مِنْ رُفَعَاءِ أَصْحَابِ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ.

(المعجم ٤٧) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ مَنْ يَقُومُ بِالْقُرْآنِ وَيُعَلِّمُهُ، وَفَضْلَ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ حِكْمَةً مِنْ فِقْهِهِ أَوْ غَيْرِهِ فَعَمِلَ بِهَا وَعَلَّمَهَا) (التحفة ١٥٤)

[١٨٩٤] ٢٦٦- (٨١٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ - حَدَّثَنَا الزُّهْرِيُّ عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا حَسَدَ إِلَّا فِي اثْنَتَيْنِ: رَجُلٌ آتَاهُ اللَّهُ الْقُرْآنَ، فَهَوَّ يَقُومُ بِهِ آتَاءَ اللَّيْلِ، وَآتَاءَ

النَّهَارِ وَرَجُلٌ آتَاهُ اللَّهُ مَالًا، فَهُوَ يُنْفِقُهُ
آتَاءَ اللَّيْلِ وَآتَاءَ النَّهَارِ».

[1895] 267 - (...) Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar narrated that his father said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no envy except in two cases: A man to whom Allâh gives (causes to learn) this Book and he recites it by night and by day, and a man to whom Allâh gives wealth, and he gives it in charity by night and by day.'"

[١٨٩٥] ٢٦٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي
حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ:
أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ:
أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ عَنْ
أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا حَسَدَ
إِلَّا عَلَى اثْنَيْنِ: رَجُلٌ آتَاهُ اللَّهُ هَذَا
الْكِتَابَ، فَقَامَ بِهِ آتَاءَ اللَّيْلِ وَآتَاءَ النَّهَارِ،
وَرَجُلٌ آتَاهُ اللَّهُ مَالًا، فَتَصَدَّقَ بِهِ آتَاءَ
اللَّيْلِ وَآتَاءَ النَّهَارِ».

[1896] 268 - (816) It was narrated that Qais said: "I heard 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd say: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no cause for envy except in two cases: 'A man to whom Allâh gives wealth and enables him to spend it in support of the truth, and a man to whom Allâh gives wisdom and he rules in accordance with it and teaches it.'"

[١٨٩٦] ٢٦٨- (٨١٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ
إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ قَيْسِ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
ابْنُ مَسْعُودٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي
وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ عَنْ
قَيْسٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ مَسْعُودٍ
يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا حَسَدَ إِلَّا
فِي اثْنَيْنِ: رَجُلٌ آتَاهُ اللَّهُ مَالًا، فَسَلَطَهُ
عَلَى هَلَكْتِهِ فِي الْحَقِّ، وَرَجُلٌ آتَاهُ اللَّهُ
حِكْمَةً، فَهُوَ يَقْضِي بِهَا وَيُعَلِّمُهَا».

[1897] 269 - (817) It was narrated from 'Âmir bin Wâthilah that Nâfi' bin 'Abdul-Hâriṭh met 'Umar in 'Uṣfân, and

[١٨٩٧] ٢٦٩- (٨١٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي
زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ،

'Umar had appointed him as governor of Makkah. He said: "Whom did you appoint over the people of the valley?" He said: "Ibn Abza." He said: "Who is Ibn Abza?" He said: "One of our freed slaves." He said: "You have appointed a freed slave over them?!" He said: "He is well versed in the Book of Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, and he is knowledgeable about the *Farâ'id*." 'Umar said: "Your Prophet ﷺ said: 'Allâh raises some in status because of this Book and He lowers others because of it.'"

[1898] (...) 'Âmir bin Wâthilah Al-Lâithî narrated that Nâfi' bin 'Abdul-Hârith Al-Khuzâ'i met 'Umar bin Al-Khattâb in 'Ufân...' a *Hadîth* similar to that of Ibrâhîm bin Sa'd from Az-Zuhrî (no. 1897).

Chapter 48. The Clarification That The Qur'ân Was Revealed In Seven *Ahruf* (Modes Of Recitation), And Clarifying Its Meaning

[1899] 270 - (818) 'Umar bin Al-Khattâb said: "I heard Hishâm bin Halîm bin Hizâm reciting *Sûrat Al-Furqân* in a manner other than I

عَنْ عَامِرِ بْنِ وَائِلَةَ، أَنَّ نَافِعَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْحَارِثِ لَقِيَ عُمَرَ بِعُسْفَانَ، وَكَانَ عُمَرُ يَسْتَعْمِلُهُ عَلَى مَكَّةَ فَقَالَ: مَنْ اسْتَعْمَلْتَ عَلَى أَهْلِ الْوَادِي؟ فَقَالَ: ابْنُ أَبِي زَيْدٍ؟ قَالَ: وَمَنْ ابْنُ أَبِي زَيْدٍ؟ قَالَ: مَوْلَى مِنْ مَوَالِينَا قَالَ: فَاسْتَخْلَفْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ مَوْلَى؟! قَالَ: إِنَّهُ قَارِءٌ لِكِتَابِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، وَإِنَّهُ عَالِمٌ بِالْفَرَائِضِ. قَالَ عُمَرُ: أَمَا إِنَّ نَبِيَّكُمْ ﷺ قَدْ قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَرْفَعُ بِهَذَا الْكِتَابِ أَقْوَامًا وَيَضَعُ بِهِ الْآخَرِينَ».

[١٨٩٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَامِرُ بْنُ وَائِلَةَ اللَّيْثِيُّ، أَنَّ نَافِعَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْحَارِثِ الْخُزَاعِيَّ لَقِيَ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ بِعُسْفَانَ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ.

(المعجم ٤٨) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنَّ الْقُرْآنَ

أَنْزَلَ عَلَى سَبْعَةِ أَحْرَفٍ، وَبَيَانِ

مَعْنَاهَا) (التحفة ١٥٥)

[١٨٩٩] ٢٧٠ - (٨١٨) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى

ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ

recited it, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had taught it to me. I was about to argue with him, but I restrained myself until he had finished (praying), then I caught him by his *Ridâ'* and brought him to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I heard this man reciting *Sûrat Al-Furqân* in a manner other than you taught it to me.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Let go of him. Recite it.' He recited it in the manner in which I had heard him recite, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Thus it was revealed.' Then he said to me: 'Recite it.' So I recited it and he said: 'Thus it was revealed. This Qur'ân has been revealed in seven modes of recitation, so recite whatever is easy for you.'"

ابن شَهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْقَارِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ هِشَامَ بْنَ حَكِيمِ بْنِ حِرَامٍ يَقْرَأُ سُورَةَ الْفُرْقَانِ عَلَى غَيْرِ مَا أَقْرَأُهَا، وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَقْرَأْنِيهَا، فَكِدْتُ أَنْ أَعْجَلَ عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ أَمَهَلْتُهُ حَتَّى انصَرَفَ، ثُمَّ لَبِئْتُهُ بِرِدَائِهِ، فَجِئْتُ بِهِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ هَذَا يَقْرَأُ سُورَةَ الْفُرْقَانِ عَلَى غَيْرِ مَا أَقْرَأْتِنِيهَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَرْسَلُهُ. أَقْرَأْ» فَقَرَأَ الْقِرَاءَةَ الَّتِي سَمِعْتُهُ يَقْرَأُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «هَكَذَا أَنْزَلْتُ»، ثُمَّ قَالَ لِي: «اقْرَأْ» فَقَرَأْتُ، فَقَالَ: «هَكَذَا أَنْزَلْتُ، إِنَّ هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ أَنْزَلَ عَلَيَّ سَبْعَةَ أَحْرَفٍ، فَأَقْرَأُوا مَا تيسَّرَ مِنْهُ».

[1900] 271 - (...) 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb said: "I heard Hishâm bin Ḥakîm reciting *Sûrat Al-Furqân* during the lifetime of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ..." and he quoted a similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 1899) and added: "I was about to grab hold of him while he was praying, but I restrained myself until he had finished."

[١٩٠٠] ٢٧١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّ الْمُسَوِّدَ بْنَ مَخْرَمَةَ وَعَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْقَارِيِّ أَخْبَرَاهُ، أَنَّهُمَا سَمِعَا عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ هِشَامَ بْنَ حَكِيمِ بْنِ حِرَامٍ يَقْرَأُ سُورَةَ الْفُرْقَانِ فِي حَيَاةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَسَاقَ

الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِهِ - وَرَادَ: فَكِدْتُ أَسَاوِرُهُ فِي الصَّلَاةِ، فَتَصَبَّرْتُ حَتَّى سَلَّمْ.

[1901] (...) A report similar to that of Yûnus (no. 1900) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with the same chain.

[١٩٠١] (...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ. كَرِوَايَةَ يُونُسَ بِإِسْنَادِهِ.

[1902] 272 - (819) Ibn ‘Abbâs narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: “Jibrîl - peace be upon him - recited to me with one mode of recitation, but I asked him to recite it in another way, and I kept asking him for more, and he gave me more, until there were seven modes of recitation.”

Ibn Shihâb said: “I heard that these seven modes of recitation are essentially one, and there is no difference between them concerning lawful and unlawful.”

[١٩٠٢] [٢٧٢- (٨١٩)] وَحَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ؛ أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَقْرَأَنِي جِبْرِيلُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ عَلَى حَرْفٍ، فَرَأَجَعْتُهُ، فَلَمْ أَزَلْ أَسْتَزِيدُهُ فَيَزِيدُنِي، حَتَّى انْتَهَى إِلَى سَبْعَةِ أَحْرَفٍ».

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: بَلَّغَنِي أَنَّ تِلْكَ السَّبْعَةَ الْأَحْرَفُ إِنَّمَا هِيَ فِي الْأَمْرِ الَّذِي يَكُونُ وَاحِدًا، لَا يَخْتَلِفُ فِي حَلَالٍ وَلَا حَرَامٍ.

[1903] (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 1902).

[١٩٠٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[1904] 273 - (820) It was narrated that Ubayy bin Ka‘b said: “I was in the *Masjid*, and a man came in and offered prayers,

[١٩٠٤] [٢٧٣- (٨٢٠)] حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي خَالِدٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ

and (in it) he recited in a manner which I found strange. Then another man came in and recited in a manner different from his companion. When we had finished the prayer, we all entered upon the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and I said: 'This man recited in a manner which I found strange, then another man came in and recited in a manner different from his companion.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told them to recite, and they did so, and the Prophet ﷺ expressed his approval. I felt in my heart a kind of doubt such as I had never felt even during the *Jâhiliyyah*. When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saw that I was affected and had broken into a sweat, as if I was looking at Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime, with fear, he said to me: 'O Ubayy, it was conveyed to me that I should recite the Qur'ân in one mode of recitation, and I replied: Make it easy for my *Ummah*. It was conveyed to me the second time that I should recite it in two modes of recitation. I replied: Make it easy for my *Ummah*. It was conveyed to me the third time that I should recite it in seven modes of recitation, and: For each time you replied, you may ask Me for something. I said: O Allâh, forgive my *Ummah*; O Allâh, forgive my *Ummah*, and I have delayed the third one for the Day

عَيْسَى بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى، عَنْ جَدِّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي بِنِ كَعْبٍ قَالَ: كُنْتُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَدَخَلَ رَجُلٌ يُصَلِّي، فَقَرَأَ قِرَاءَةً أَنْكَرْتُهَا عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ دَخَلَ آخَرُ، فَقَرَأَ قِرَاءَةً سِوَى قِرَاءَةِ صَاحِبِهِ، فَلَمَّا فَصَيْنَا الصَّلَاةَ دَخَلْنَا جَمِيعًا عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّ هَذَا قَرَأَ قِرَاءَةً أَنْكَرْتُهَا عَلَيْهِ، وَدَخَلَ آخَرُ فَقَرَأَ سِوَى قِرَاءَةِ صَاحِبِهِ، فَأَمَرَهُمَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَرَأَا، فَحَسَنَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ شَأْنَهُمَا، فَسَقَطَ فِي نَفْسِي مِنَ التَّكْذِيبِ، وَلَا إِذْ كُنْتُ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَلَمَّا رَأَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَا قَدْ غَشِيَنِي ضَرَبَ فِي صَدْرِي، فَفِضْتُ عَرْقًا، وَكَأَنَّمَا أَنْظَرُ إِلَى اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ فَرَقًا. فَقَالَ لِي: «يَا أُبَيُّ! أُرْسِلَ إِلَيَّ: أَنْ أَقْرَأَ الْقُرْآنَ عَلَى حَرْفٍ، فَرَدَدْتُ إِلَيْهِ: أَنْ هَوْنٌ عَلَى أُمَّتِي، فَرَدَّ إِلَيَّ الثَّانِيَةَ: أَنْ أَقْرَأَهُ عَلَى حَرْفَيْنِ، فَرَدَدْتُ إِلَيْهِ: أَنْ هَوْنٌ عَلَى أُمَّتِي، فَرَدَّ إِلَيَّ الثَّالِثَةَ: أَقْرَأَهُ عَلَى سَبْعَةِ أَحْرَفٍ، فَلَكَ بِكُلِّ رَدَّةٍ رَدَدْتُكَهَا مَسْأَلَةً تَسْأَلُنيهَا. فَقُلْتُ: اللَّهُمَّ! اغْفِرْ لِأُمَّتِي، اللَّهُمَّ! اغْفِرْ لِأُمَّتِي، وَأَخْرَجْتَ الثَّالِثَةَ لِيَوْمٍ يَرْغَبُ إِلَيَّ الْخَلْقُ كُلُّهُمْ، حَتَّى إِبرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ».

when all of mankind will turn to me, even Ibrâhîm, peace be upon him.”

[1905] (...) Ubayy bin Ka'b narrated that he was sitting in the *Masjid* when a man came in and offered prayers, and he recited in a manner... a *Hadîth* similar to that of Ibn Numair (no. 1904).

[1906] 274 - (821) It was narrated from Ubayy bin Ka'b that the Prophet ﷺ was at the pond of Banû Ghifâr and Jibrîl - peace be upon him - came to him and said: "Allâh commands you to teach the Qur'ân to your *Ummah* according to one mode of recitation." He said: "I ask Allâh for His pardon and forgiveness, my *Ummah* is not able for that." Then he came to him a second time and said: "Allâh commands you to teach the Qur'ân to your *Ummah* according to two modes of recitation." He said: "I ask Allâh for His pardon and forgiveness, my *Ummah* is not able for that." Then he came to him a third time and said: "Allâh commands you to teach the Qur'ân to your *Ummah* according to three

[١٩٠٥] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ عَيْسَى عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي بْنُ كَعْبٍ: أَنَّهُ كَانَ جَالِسًا فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، إِذْ دَخَلَ رَجُلٌ فَصَلَّى، فَقَرَأَ قِرَاءَةً، وَافْتَصَّ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ.

[١٩٠٦] [٢٧٤- (٨٢١)] وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُذْرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى، عَنْ أَبِي بِنِ كَعْبٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ عِنْدَ أَصَاةِ بَنِي غِفَارٍ قَالَ: فَأَتَاهُ جِبْرِيلُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكَ أَنْ تَقْرَأَ أُمَّتَكَ الْقُرْآنَ عَلَى حَرْفٍ. فَقَالَ: «أَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ مُعَافَاتَهُ وَمَغْفِرَتَهُ، وَإِنَّ أُمَّتِي لَا تُطِيقُ ذَلِكَ»، ثُمَّ أَتَاهُ الثَّانِيَةَ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكَ أَنْ تَقْرَأَ أُمَّتَكَ الْقُرْآنَ عَلَى حَرْفَيْنِ! فَقَالَ: «أَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ مُعَافَاتَهُ وَمَغْفِرَتَهُ، وَإِنَّ أُمَّتِي لَا تُطِيقُ

modes of recitation.” He said: “I ask Allâh for His pardon and forgiveness, my *Ummah* is not able for that.” He came to him a fourth time and said: “Allâh commands you to teach the Qur’ân to your *Ummah* according to seven modes of recitation, and whichever mode of recitation they recite it in, they will be right.”

[1907] (...) Shu’bah narrated a similar report (as no. 1906) with this chain.

Chapter 49. Slow, Measured Pace Of Recitation (*Tartil*), And To Not Rush When Reciting, And The Permissibility Of Reciting Two Or More *Sûrahs* In One *Rak’ah*

[1908] 275 - (722) It was narrated that Abû Wâ’il said: “A man called Nahîk bin Sinân came to ‘Abdullâh and said: ‘O Abû ‘Abdur-Raḥmân, how do you recite this letter, as *Alif* or as *Yâ*’? - *Min mâ’in ghayri âsin* or *Min mâ’in ghayri yâsin*?”^[1] ‘Abdullâh said: ‘Have you memorized the entire Qur’ân apart from this?’ He said: ‘I recite *Al-Mufaṣṣal*,^[2] in one *Rak’ah*.’ ‘Abdullâh said: ‘This is

ذَلِكَ»، ثُمَّ جَاءَهُ الثَّالِثَةَ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكَ أَنْ تَقْرَأَ أُمَّتَكَ الْقُرْآنَ عَلَى ثَلَاثَةِ أَحْرَفٍ فَقَالَ: «أَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ مُعَافَاتَهُ وَمَعْفِرَتَهُ، وَإِنَّ أُمَّتِي لَا تُطِيقُ ذَلِكَ»، ثُمَّ جَاءَهُ الرَّابِعَةَ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكَ أَنْ تَقْرَأَ أُمَّتَكَ الْقُرْآنَ عَلَى سَبْعَةِ أَحْرَفٍ، فَأَيُّمَا حَرْفٍ قَرَأُوا عَلَيْهِ، فَقَدْ أَصَابُوا.

[١٩٠٧] وَحَدَّثَنَا غُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنِ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ.

(المعجم ٤٩) - (باب ترتيل القراءة واجتناب الهد، وهو الإفراط في السرعة، وإباحة سورتين فأكثر في ركعة) (التحفة ١٥٦)

[١٩٠٨] [٢٧٥- (٨٢٢)] حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ وَكَيْعٍ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ - عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ يُقَالُ لَهُ نَهَيْكُ بْنُ سِنَانَ إِلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ فَقَالَ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ! كَيْفَ تَقْرَأُ هَذَا الْحَرْفَ، أَلِفًا تَجِدُهُ أَمْ يَاءً: مِنْ مَاءٍ

[1] Referring to: “Of water the taste and smell of which are not changed.” Muḥammad 47:14.

[2] According to Ibn Kathîr, the correct view is that the *Mufaṣṣal* section of the Qur’ân begins with *Sûrah Qâf* until the end of the Qur’ân.

like the hasty recitation of poetry. There are people who recite the Qur'ân and it does not go any deeper than their collarbones, but if it settles in the heart and takes root, it will be beneficial. The best of prayer is bowing and prostration, and I know the pairs of *Sûrahs* that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to recite in each *Rak'ah*.' Then 'Abdullâh stood up and 'Alqamah went in after him, then he came out and said: 'he has told me what they are.'"

Ibn Numair said in his report: A man from Banû Bajîlah came to 'Abdullâh, and he did not say: "Nahîk bin Sinân."

غَيْرِ آسِنٍ، أَوْ مِنْ مَاءٍ غَيْرِ يَاسِنٍ؟ قَالَ: فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: وَكُلَّ الْقُرْآنِ قَدْ أَحْصَيْتَ غَيْرَ هَذَا؟ قَالَ: إِنِّي لَأَقْرَأُ الْمُفْصَلَ فِي رَكْعَةٍ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: هَذَا كَهَذَا الشَّعْرِ؟ إِنَّ أَقْوَامًا يَقْرَأُونَ الْقُرْآنَ لَا يُجَاوِزُ تَرَاقِيهِمْ، وَلَكِنْ إِذَا وَقَعَ فِي الْقَلْبِ فَرَسَخَ فِيهِ، نَفَعٌ، إِنَّ أَفْضَلَ الصَّلَاةِ الرُّكُوعُ وَالسُّجُودُ، إِنِّي لَأَعْلَمُ النَّظَائِرَ الَّتِي كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقْرَأُ بَيْنَهُنَّ، سُورَتَيْنِ فِي كُلِّ رَكْعَةٍ، ثُمَّ قَامَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ فَدَخَلَ عَلَمَهُ فِي إِثْرِهِ، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ فَقَالَ: قَدْ أَخْبَرَنِي بِهَا.

قَالَ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي بَجِيلَةَ إِلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: نَهَيْكَ بَنُ سِنَانَ.

[1909] 276 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Wâ'il said: "A man called Nahîk bin Sinân came to 'Abdullâh..." A *Hadîth* similar to that of Wakî' (no. 1908), except that he said: "Alqamah came to enter upon him, and we said to him: 'Ask him about the pairs of *Sûrahs* that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to recite in each *Rak'ah*.' He entered upon him and asked him, then he came out to us and said: "Twenty *Sûrahs* in ten *Rak'ah* of *Al-Mufaṣṣal*."

[١٩٠٩] ٢٧٦- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنِ أَبِي وَائِلٍ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، يُقَالُ لَهُ: نَهَيْكَ بَنُ سِنَانَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ وَكَيْعٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: فَجَاءَ عَلَمَهُ لِيَدْخُلَ عَلَيْهِ، فَقُلْنَا لَهُ: سَلْهُ عَنِ النَّظَائِرِ الَّتِي كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقْرَأُ بِهَا فِي كُلِّ رَكْعَةٍ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيْهِ فَسَأَلَهُ، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ عَلَيْنَا فَقَالَ:

عَشْرُونَ سُورَةً فِي عَشْرِ رَكَعَاتٍ مِنَ الْمُفْصَلِ، فِي تَأْلِيفِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ.

[١٩١٠] ٢٧٧- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا

إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ فِي هَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِهِمَا وَقَالَ: إِنِّي لَأَعْرِفُ النَّظَائِرَ الَّتِي كَانَ يَقْرَأُ بِهِنَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، اثْنَتَيْنِ فِي رَكَعَةٍ، عَشْرِينَ سُورَةً فِي عَشْرِ رَكَعَاتٍ.

[١٩١١] ٢٧٨- (...) حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ

ابْنُ فَرُوحَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَهْدِيُّ بْنُ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَاصِلُ الْأَحَدَبِ عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ قَالَ: غَدَوْنَا عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ يَوْمًا بَعْدَمَا صَلَّيْنَا الْعَدَاةَ، فَسَلَّمْنَا بِالْبَابِ، فَأَذِنَ لَنَا قَالَ: فَمَكَثْنَا بِالْبَابِ هُنَيْئَةً قَالَ: فَخَرَجَتِ الْجَارِيَةُ فَقَالَتْ: أَلَا تَدْخُلُونَ؟ فَدَخَلْنَا، فَإِذَا هُوَ جَالِسٌ يُسَبِّحُ فَقَالَ: مَا مَنَعَكُمْ أَنْ تَدْخُلُوا وَقَدْ أُذِنَ لَكُمْ؟ فَقُلْنَا: لَا، إِلَّا أَنَا ظَنَنَّا أَنَّ بَعْضَ أَهْلِ الْبَيْتِ نَائِمٌ قَالَ: طَنَنْتُمْ بِأَلِ ابْنِ أُمِّ عَبْدِ غَفَلَةٍ؟ قَالَ: ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ يُسَبِّحُ حَتَّى ظَنَّ أَنَّ الشَّمْسَ قَدْ طَلَعَتْ فَقَالَ: يَا جَارِيَةُ! انظُرِي، هَلْ طَلَعَتْ؟ قَالَ: فَنَظَرْتُ فَإِذَا هِيَ لَمْ تَطْلُعْ، فَأَقْبَلَ يُسَبِّحُ، حَتَّى إِذَا ظَنَّ أَنَّ الشَّمْسَ قَدْ طَلَعَتْ فَقَالَ: يَا جَارِيَةُ! انظُرِي، هَلْ

[1910] 277 - (...) Al-A'mash narrated something similar (to no. 1908) with this chain, and he said: "I know the pairs that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to recite, two in each *Rak'ah*, twenty *Sûrah* in ten *Rak'ah*.

[1911] 278 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Wâ'il said: "We went to 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd one morning after we had prayed *Al-Ghadâh* and we greeted him at the door, and he granted us permission (to enter). We stayed at the door for a while, then the slave girl came out and said: 'Will you not enter?' So we entered and found him sitting, reciting *Tasbih*. He said: 'What kept you from entering when permission had been given to you?' We said: 'Nothing, except that we thought that some of the people of the household might be sleeping.' He said: 'Do you think here is idleness among the family of Ibn Umm 'Abd?' Then he went back to reciting *Tasbih* until he thought that the sun had risen and he said: 'O girl, look and see whether it has risen.' She looked and saw that it had not risen. Then he went back to reciting

Tasbîh until he thought that the sun had risen and he said: 'O girl, look and see whether it has risen.' She looked and saw that it had risen. He said: 'Praise be to Allâh Who has caused this day of ours to come when we are still in a state of soundness.'" (One of the narrators) Mahdî said: "I think that he said: 'and has not destroyed us for our sins.'" - "A man among the people said: 'I recited all of *Al-Mufaṣṣal* last night.' 'Abdullâh said: 'This is like the hasty recitation of poetry. We heard the pairs, and I remember the pairs that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to recite: 'Eighteen *Sûrah* from *Al-Mufaṣṣal* and two *Sûrah* from the family of *Hâ-Mîm*.'"

[1912] 279 - (...) It was narrated that *Shaqîq* said: "A man from Banû Bajilah, who was called Nahik bin Sinân, came to 'Abdullâh and said: 'I recite *Al-Mufaṣṣal* in one *Rak'ah*.' 'Abdullâh said: 'This is like the hasty recitation of poetry. I know the pairs that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to recite, two *Sûrahs* in one *Rak'ah*.'"

[1913] (...) Abû Wâ'il narrated that a man came to Ibn Mas'ûd and said: "I recited all of *Al-Mufaṣṣal* in a single *Rak'ah* last

طَلَعَتْ؟ فَظَرَّتْ فَإِذَا هِيَ قَدْ طَلَعَتْ
فَقَالَ: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَقَالَكَ يَوْمَنَا هَذَا -
فَقَالَ مَهْدِيٌّ: وَأَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ - وَلَمْ يُهْلِكْنَا
بِذُنُوبِنَا. قَالَ: فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ:
قَرَأْتُ الْمُفَصَّلَ الْبَارِحَةَ كُلَّهُ قَالَ: فَقَالَ
عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: هَذَا كَهَذَا الشَّعْرِ؟ إِنَّا لَقَدْ سَمِعْنَا
الْقَرَّائِنَ، وَإِنِّي لَأَحْفَظُ الْقَرَّائِنَ الَّتِي كَانَ
يَقْرَأُهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: ثَمَانِيَةَ عَشْرَ مِنَ
الْمُفَصَّلِ، وَسُورَتَيْنِ مِنْ آلِ حِم.

[١٩١٢] ٢٧٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ
الْجَعْفِيُّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ
شَقِيقٍ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي بَجِيلَةَ،
يُقَالُ لَهُ نَهَيْكُ بْنُ سِنَانَ، إِلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
فَقَالَ: إِنِّي أَقْرَأُ الْمُفَصَّلَ فِي رَكْعَةٍ، فَقَالَ
عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: هَذَا كَهَذَا الشَّعْرِ؟ لَقَدْ عَلِمْتُ
النُّظَائِرَ الَّتِي كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقْرَأُ
بِهَا، سُورَتَيْنِ فِي رَكْعَةٍ.

[١٩١٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْمُنْتَنَى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُنْتَنَى:
حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ

night.” ‘Abdullâh said: “This is like the hasty recitation of poetry.” ‘Abdullâh said: “I know the pairs that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to put together.” And he mentioned twenty *Sûrah* of *Al-Mufaṣṣal*, two by two, in every *Rak’ah*.

عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا وَائِلٍ يُحَدِّثُ، أَنَّ رَجُلًا جَاءَ إِلَى ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي قَرَأْتُ الْمُفْصَّلَ اللَّيْلَةَ كُلَّهُ فِي رَكْعَةٍ فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: هَذَا كَهَذَا الشَّعْرُ؟ فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: لَقَدْ عَرَفْتُ النَّظَائِرَ الَّتِي كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقْرَأُ بِبَيْنَهُنَّ، قَالَ: فَذَكَرَ عَشْرِينَ سُورَةً مِنْ الْمُفْصَّلِ، سُورَتَيْنِ سُورَتَيْنِ فِي [كُلِّ] رَكْعَةٍ.

Chapter 50. Concerning Various Recitations

(المعجم ٥٠) - (بَابُ مَا يَتَعَلَقُ

بِالْقِرَاءَاتِ) (التحفة ١٥٧)

[1914] 280 - (283) Abû Ishâq said: “I saw a man asking Al-Aswad bin Yazîd, when he was teaching Qur’ân in the *Masjid*: ‘How do you recite this verse - *fa hal min muddakir* (Then is there any that will remember (or receive admonition))?’^[1] - with a *Dâl* or a *Dhâl*?” He said: ‘With a *Dâl*. I heard ‘Abdullâh bin Mas’ûd say: I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘*Muddakir*’ with a *Dâl*.’”

[١٩١٤] ٢٨٠ - (٨٢٣) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ الْأَسْوَدَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ، وَهُوَ يُعَلِّمُ الْقُرْآنَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ فَقَالَ: كَيْفَ تَقْرَأُ هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ ﴿فَهَلْ مِنْ مُدَكِّرٍ﴾؟ أَدَا لَا أَمْ دَا لَا؟ قَالَ: بَلْ دَا لَا، سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ مَسْعُودٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مُدَكِّرٍ» دَا لَا.

[1915] 281 - (...) It was narrated from ‘Abdullâh that the Prophet ﷺ used to recite this phrase: “*fa hal min muddakir* [Then is there any that will remember (or receive admonition)]?”^[2]

[١٩١٥] ٢٨١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

[1] *Al-Qamar* 54:15.

[2] *Al-Qamar* 54:15.

شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَقْرَأُ هَذَا الْحَرْفَ «فَهَلْ مِنْ مُذَكِّرٍ».

[١٩١٦] ٢٨٢ - (٨٢٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ قَالَ: قَدِمْنَا الشَّامَ، فَأَتَانَا أَبُو الدَّرْدَاءِ فَقَالَ: أَيْكُمْ أَحَدٌ يَقْرَأُ عَلَى قِرَاءَةِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ؟ فَقُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، أَنَا. قَالَ: فَكَيْفَ سَمِعْتَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ يَقْرَأُ هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ؟ ﴿وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا يَنْشِئُ﴾، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ يَقْرَأُ: وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا يَغْشَى وَالذَّكْرَ وَالْأُنثَى قَالَ: وَأَنَا وَاللَّهِ! هَكَذَا سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقْرُؤُهَا، وَلَكِنْ هُوَ لَا يُرِيدُونَ أَنْ أَقْرَأَ: وَمَا خَلَقَ، فَلَا أَتَابِعُهُمْ.

[1916] 282 - (284) It was narrated that ‘Alqamah said: “We arrived in Ash-Shâm, and Abû Ad-Dardâ’ came to us and said: ‘Is there among you anyone who recites Qur’ân according to the recitation of ‘Abdullâh?’ I said: ‘Yes, I do.’ He said: ‘How did you hear ‘Abdullâh recite this verse - *Wal-laili idha yaghshâ* (By the night as it envelops)?’^[1] He said: ‘I heard him recite: *Wal-laili idha yaghshâ wadh-dhakari wal-unthâ* (By the night as it envelops and the male and female). He said: ‘By Allâh, this is how I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ recite it, but these people want me to include the words *wa ma khalaqa* (and by Him Who created), but I do not want to do that.”^[2]

[١٩١٧] ٢٨٣ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا فُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مُغِيرَةَ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: أَتَى عَلْقَمَةَ الشَّامَ فَدَخَلَ مَسْجِدًا فَصَلَّى فِيهِ، ثُمَّ قَامَ إِلَى حَلْقَةٍ فَجَلَسَ فِيهَا قَالَ: فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ فَعَرَفْتُ فِيهِ

[1917] 283 - (...) It was narrated that Ibrâhîm said: “Alqamah came to Ash-Shâm and entered a Masjid and prayed. Then he went to a circle (assembly) and sat in it. Then a man came and sat beside me, and he said: ‘Did you memorize Qur’ân as ‘Abdullâh

[1] *Al-Lail* 92:1.

[2] According to the recitation of ‘Abdullâh bin Mas’ûd, the phrase *wa ma khalaqa* (and by Him Who created) is not present.

recited it?...” And he mentioned something similar (no. 1917).

[1918] 284 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Alqamah said: “I met Abû Ad-Dardâ and he said to me: ‘Where are you from?’ I said: ‘From Al-‘Irâq.’ He said: ‘Which part?’ I said: ‘Al-Kûfah.’ He said: ‘Do you recite Qur’ân according to the recitation of ‘Abdullâh bin Mas‘ûd?’ I said: ‘Yes.’ He said: ‘Recite “*Wal-laili idhâ yaghshâ* (By the night as it envelops)”^[1] I recited: ‘*Wail- laili idhâ yaghshâ wan-nahâri idhâ tajalla wadh-dhakari wal-unthâ* (By the night as it envelops, the day as it appears in brightness, and the male and the female).’ He smiled then he said: ‘This is how I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ recite it.”

[1919] (...) It was narrated that ‘Alqamah said: “I came to *Ash-Shâm* and I met Abû Ad-Dardâ...” and he quoted a *Hadîth* similar to that of Ibn ‘Ulayyah (no. 1918).

Chapter 51. The Times When It Is Forbidden To Offer *Salât*

[1920] 285 - (825) It was

تَحَوُّشَ الْقَوْمِ وَهَيَّئْتَهُمْ قَالَ: فَجَلَسَ إِلَيَّ جَنِّي، ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَتَحْفَظُ كَمَا كَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يَقْرَأُ؟ فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[١٩١٨] ٢٨٤ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ دَاوُدَ بْنِ أَبِي هِنْدٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ قَالَ: لَقِيتُ أَبَا الدَّرْدَاءِ فَقَالَ لِي: مِمَّنْ أَنْتَ؟ قُلْتُ: مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعِرَاقِ، قَالَ: مِنْ أَيِّهِمْ؟ قُلْتُ: مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكُوفَةِ، قَالَ: هَلْ تَقْرَأُ عَلَى قِرَاءَةِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ؟ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: فَاقْرَأْ: وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا يَغْشَى، قَالَ فَقَرَأْتُ: وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا يَغْشَى. وَالتَّهَارِ إِذَا تَجَلَّى. وَالدَّكْرِ وَالْأُنثَى، قَالَ فَضَحِكَ ثُمَّ قَالَ: هَكَذَا سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقْرُؤُهَا.

[١٩١٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ عَنْ غَامِرٍ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ الشَّامَ فَلَقِيتُ أَبَا الدَّرْدَاءِ، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُليَّةَ.

(المعجم ٥١) - (بَابُ الْأَوْقَاتِ الَّتِي نَهَى عَنِ الصَّلَاةِ فِيهَا) (التحفة ١٥٨)

[١٩٢٠] ٢٨٥ - (٨٢٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا

[1] *Al-Lail* 92:1.

narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade offering *Salât* after the 'Aṣr prayer until the sun has set, and after the *Ṣubḥ* prayer until the sun has risen.

[1921] 286 - (826) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "I heard more than one of the companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ - including 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb, who was the dearest of them to me - say that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade prayers after the *Fajr* prayer until the sun had risen and after 'Aṣr until the sun had set."

[1922] 287 - (...) It was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 1921), except that in the *Hadîth* of Sa'eed and Hishâm it says: "After *Ṣubḥ* until the sun has risen brightly."

يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ
عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ يَحْيَى بْنِ حَبَّانَ، عَنِ
الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ الصَّلَاةِ بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ حَتَّى
تَغْرُبَ الشَّمْسُ، وَعَنِ الصَّلَاةِ بَعْدَ
الصُّبْحِ حَتَّى تَطْلُعَ الشَّمْسُ.

[١٩٢١] ٢٨٦ - (٨٢٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا
دَاوُدُ بْنُ رُشَيْدٍ وَإِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ سَالِمٍ،
جَمِيعًا عَنْ هُشَيْمٍ - قَالَ دَاوُدُ: حَدَّثَنَا
هُشَيْمٌ: - أَخْبَرَنَا مَنْصُورٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ:
أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الْعَالِيَةِ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ:
سَمِعْتُ غَيْرَ وَاحِدٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ، مِنْهُمْ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ،
وَكَانَ أَحَبَّهُمْ إِلَيَّ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
نَهَى عَنِ الصَّلَاةِ بَعْدَ الْفَجْرِ، حَتَّى
تَطْلُعَ الشَّمْسُ، وَبَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ، حَتَّى
تَغْرُبَ الشَّمْسُ.

[١٩٢٢] ٢٨٧ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ
زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ
عَنْ شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو غَسَّانَ
الْمِسْمَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا
سَعِيدٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ:
أَخْبَرَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي،
كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي

حَدِيثِ سَعِيدِ وَهَشَامٍ: بَعْدَ الصُّبْحِ حَتَّى تَشْرُقَ الشَّمْسُ.

[1923] 288 - (827) Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no prayer after the *Asr* prayer until the sun has set and there is no prayer after the *Fajr* prayer until the sun has risen.'"

[١٩٢٣] ٢٨٨- (٨٢٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ؛ أَنَّ ابْنَ شَهَابٍ أَخْبَرَهُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءُ بْنُ زَيْدِ اللَّيْثِيِّ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا صَلَاةَ بَعْدَ صَلَاةِ الْعَصْرِ حَتَّى تَغْرُبَ الشَّمْسُ، وَلَا صَلَاةَ بَعْدَ صَلَاةِ الْفَجْرِ حَتَّى تَطْلُعَ الشَّمْسُ».

[انظر: ٢٦٧٣ و ٣٢٦١]

[1924] 289 - (828) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "None of you should pursue prayer when the sun is rising or when it is setting."

[١٩٢٤] ٢٨٩- (٨٢٨) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنِ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَتَحَرَّى أَحَدُكُمْ فَيُصَلِّيَ عِنْدَ طُلُوعِ الشَّمْسِ وَلَا عِنْدَ غُرُوبِهَا».

[1925] 290 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Do not pursue prayer when the sun is rising or when it is setting, for it rises between the horns of the *Shaitân*.'"

[١٩٢٥] ٢٩٠- (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ قَالُوا جَمِيعًا: حَدَّثَنَا هَشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَحَرَّوْا بِصَلَاتِكُمْ طُلُوعَ الشَّمْسِ وَلَا غُرُوبَهَا، فَإِنَّهَا تَطْلُعُ بِقَرْنَيْ شَيْطَانٍ».

[1926] 291 - (829) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘When the edge of the sun appears, delay your prayer until it has appeared fully, and when the edge of the sun sets, delay your prayers until it has disappeared.’”

[١٩٢٦] ٢٩١- (٨٢٩) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي وَإِبْنُ يَشْرِ، قَالُوا جَمِيعًا: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا بَدَأَ حَاجِبُ الشَّمْسِ، فَأَخْرُوا الصَّلَاةَ حَتَّى تَبْرُزَ، وَإِذَا غَابَ حَاجِبُ الشَّمْسِ، فَأَخْرُوا الصَّلَاةَ حَتَّى تَغِيبَ».

[1927] 292 - (830) It was narrated that Abû Başrah Al-Ghifârî said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ led us in praying ‘*‘Ashr*’ at Al-Makhmîş, and he said: ‘This prayer was enjoined upon those who came before you, but they neglected it. Whoever performs it regularly will have a twofold reward, and there is no prayer after it until the *Shâhid* appears’ - and the *Shâhid* means the stars.”

[١٩٢٧] ٢٩٢- (٨٣٠) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ خَيْرِ بْنِ نُعَيْمِ الْحَضْرَمِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ هُبَيْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي تَمِيمٍ الْجُبَيْشَانِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي بَصْرَةَ الْعِفَارِيِّ قَالَ: صَلَّى بِنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْعَصْرَ بِالْمَحْمُوسِ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ هَذِهِ الصَّلَاةَ عُرِضَتْ عَلَيَّ مَنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ فَضَيَعُوهَا، فَمَنْ حَافَظَ عَلَيْهَا كَانَ لَهُ أَجْرُهُ مَرَّتَيْنِ، وَلَا صَلَاةَ بَعْدَهَا حَتَّى يَطْلُعَ الشَّاهِدُ» - وَالشَّاهِدُ: النَّجْمُ-.

[1928] (...) It was narrated that Abû Başrah Al-Ghifârî said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ led us in praying ‘*‘Ashr*’” - a similar report (as no. 1927).

[١٩٢٨] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ ابْنِ إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي يَزِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ عَنْ خَيْرِ بْنِ نُعَيْمِ الْحَضْرَمِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ هُبَيْرَةَ السَّبَّائِيِّ - وَكَانَ

ثِقَّةٌ - عَنْ أَبِي تَمِيمٍ الْجَيْسَانِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي
بَصْرَةَ الْغَفَارِيِّ قَالَ: صَلَّى بِنَا رَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ الْعَصْرَ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

[1929] 293 - (831) ‘Uqbah bin
‘Âmir Al-Juhanî said: “There are
three times when the Messenger
of Allâh ﷺ told us not to offer
prayers or bury our dead: When
the sun begins to rise until it is
high, when it is standing directly
overhead at noon, and when it
has started to set, until it has
set.”

وَحَدَّثَنَا [١٩٢٩] ٢٩٣- (٨٣١) وَحَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
وَهْبٍ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عَلِيٍّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ:
سَمِعْتُ عُقْبَةَ بْنَ عَامِرٍ الْجُهَنِيَّ يَقُولُ:
ثَلَاثُ سَاعَاتٍ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَنْهَانَا
أَنْ نُصَلِّيَ فِيهِنَّ، أَوْ أَنْ نَقْبُرَ فِيهِنَّ
مَوْتَانَا: حِينَ تَطْلُعُ الشَّمْسُ بَارِعَةً حَتَّى
تَرْتَفِعَ، وَحِينَ يَقُومُ قَائِمُ الظُّهَيْرَةِ حَتَّى
تَمِيلَ الشَّمْسُ، وَحِينَ تَضَيِّفُ الشَّمْسُ
لِلْغُرُوبِ حَتَّى تَغْرُبَ.

Chapter 52. How ‘Amr Bin ‘Abasah Became Muslim

(المعجم ٥٢) - (بَابُ إِسْلَامِ عَمْرِو بْنِ
عَبَسَةَ) (التحفة ١٥٩)

[1930] 294 - (832) It was
narrated that Abû Umâmah said:
‘Amr bin ‘Abasah As-Sulamî
said: During the *Jâhiliyyah*, I used
to think that the people were
misguided and not following
anything real when they
worshipped idols. I heard of a
man in Makkah who was telling
stories, so I sat on my mount and
went to find him. The Messenger
of Allâh ﷺ was in hiding and his
people were persecuting him. I
kept a low profile until I

[١٩٣٠] ٢٩٤- (٨٣٢) حَدَّثَنِي
أَحْمَدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ الْمَعْقَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا النَّضْرُ
ابْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عِكْرِمَةُ بْنُ عَمَّارٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا شَدَّادُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَبُو عَمَّارٍ،
وَيَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ عَنْ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ - قَالَ
عِكْرِمَةُ: وَلَقِيَ شَدَّادُ أَبَا أُمَامَةَ وَوَأَيْلَتَهُ،
وَصَحِبَ أَنْسَا إِلَى الشَّامِ، وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ
فَضْلًا وَخَيْرًا - عَنْ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ
عَمْرُو بْنُ عَبْسَةَ السُّلَمِيُّ: كُنْتُ، وَأَنَا فِي

managed to enter upon him in Makkah. I said to him: "Who are you?" He said: "I am a Prophet." I said: "What is a Prophet?" He said: "I have been sent by Allâh." I said: "With what has He sent you?" He said: "He has sent me to uphold the ties of kinship, to break the idols and to proclaim that Allâh is to be singled out (for worship) and that none is to be associated with Him." I said to him: "Who do you have with you?" He said: "A free man and a slave" - at that time he had Abû Bakr and Bilâl with him among those who believed in him. I said: "I want to follow you." He said: "You cannot do that right now. Do you not see my situation and the situation of the people? Go back to your family, then when you hear that I have been granted victory, come to me." So I went to my family, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ arrived in Al-Madînah while I was with my family. I started to ask people for news after he arrived in Al-Madînah, until there came to me a group of people from Yathrib - Al-Madînah - and I said: "What did this man who came to Al-Madînah do?" They said: "The people are hastening to follow him, and his people wanted to kill him but they were not able to." I arrived in Al-Madînah and entered upon him, and said: "O

الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، أَظُنُّ [أَنَّ] النَّاسَ عَلَى ضَلَالَةٍ،
وَأَنَّهُمْ لَيْسُوا عَلَى شَيْءٍ، وَهُمْ يَعْبُدُونَ
الْأَوْثَانَ، فَسَمِعْتُ بِرَجُلٍ بِمَكَّةَ يُخْبِرُ
أَخْبَارًا، فَقَعَدْتُ عَلَى رَاحِلَتِي، فَقَدِمْتُ
عَلَيْهِ، فَإِذَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مُسْتَخْفِيًا،
جُرَاءً عَلَيْهِ قَوْمُهُ، فَتَلَطَّفْتُ حَتَّى دَخَلْتُ
عَلَيْهِ بِمَكَّةَ، فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: مَا أَنْتَ؟ قَالَ:
«أَنَا نَبِيٌّ» فَقُلْتُ: وَمَا نَبِيِّ؟ قَالَ:
«أَرْسَلَنِي اللَّهُ» فَقُلْتُ: [وَأَبَائِي شَيْءٌ
أَرْسَلَكُ؟ قَالَ: «أَرْسَلَنِي بِصَلَةِ الْأَرْحَامِ
وَكَسْرِ الْأَوْثَانِ وَأَنْ يُوحَّدَ اللَّهُ لَا يُشْرَكَ بِهِ
شَيْءٌ» قُلْتُ لَهُ: فَمَنْ مَعَكَ عَلَى هَذَا؟
قَالَ: «حُرٌّ وَعَبْدٌ» - قَالَ: وَمَعَهُ يَوْمَئِذٍ
أَبُو بَكْرٍ وَبِلَالٌ مِمَّنْ آمَنَ بِهِ - فَقُلْتُ: إِنِّي
مُتَّبِعُكَ قَالَ: «إِنَّكَ لَا تَسْتَطِيعُ ذَلِكَ يَوْمَكَ
هَذَا، أَلَا تَرَى حَالِي وَحَالَ النَّاسِ؟
وَلَكِنْ ارْجِعْ إِلَى أَهْلِكَ، فَإِذَا سَمِعْتَ مِنِّي
قَدْ ظَهَرْتُ فَأْتِنِي» قَالَ فَذَهَبْتُ إِلَى أَهْلِي،
وَقَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ، وَكُنْتُ فِي
أَهْلِي، فَجَعَلْتُ أَتَخَبَّرُ الْأَخْبَارَ وَأَسْأَلُ
النَّاسَ حِينَ قَدِمَ الْمَدِينَةَ، حَتَّى قَدِمَ عَلَيَّ
نَفَرٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ يَثْرِبَ - مِنْ أَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ -
فَقُلْتُ: مَا فَعَلَ هَذَا الرَّجُلُ الَّذِي قَدِمَ
الْمَدِينَةَ؟ فَقَالُوا: النَّاسُ إِلَيْهِ سِرَاعًا، وَقَدْ

Messenger of Allâh, do you recognize me?" He said: "Yes, you are the one who met me in Makkah." I said: "Yes." I said: "O Prophet of Allâh, tell me what Allâh has taught you, that I do not know. Tell me about prayer."

He said: "Pray the *Ṣubḥ* prayer, then refrain from praying until the sun has risen and become high, for when it rises, it rises between the horns of the *Shaitân* and at that time the disbelievers prostrate to it. Then pray, for the prayer is witnessed and attended until the shadow of a spear falls directly north.^[1] Then refrain from praying, for at that time Hell is stoked up. Then when the shadow moves forward, pray - for the prayer is witnessed and attended - until you have prayed *ʿAṣr*. Then refrain from praying until the sun has set, for it sets between the horns of the *Shaitân* and at that time the disbelievers prostrate to it." I said: "O Prophet of Allâh, tell me about *Wudû'*." He said: "There is no man among you who brings his *Wudû'* water, rinses out his mouth, snuffs water up into his nose and blows it out, but the sins of his face, mouth and nostrils drop out. Then when he washes his face as enjoined by

أَرَادَ قَوْمُهُ قَتْلَهُ فَلَمْ يَسْتَطِيعُوا ذَلِكَ، فَقَدِمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ، فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَيْهِ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَتَعْرِفُنِي؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، أَنْتَ الَّذِي لَقَيْتَنِي بِمَكَّةَ؟» قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: بَلَى، فَقُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! أَخْبِرْنِي عَمَّا عَلَّمَكَ اللَّهُ وَأَجْهَلُهُ، أَخْبِرْنِي عَنِ الصَّلَاةِ؟ قَالَ: «صَلِّ صَلَاةَ الصُّبْحِ، ثُمَّ أَقْصِرْ عَنِ الصَّلَاةِ حَتَّى تَطْلُعَ الشَّمْسُ حَتَّى تَرْتَفِعَ، فَإِنَّهَا تَطْلُعُ حِينَ تَطْلُعُ بَيْنَ قَرْنَيْ شَيْطَانٍ، وَحِينَئِذٍ يَسْجُدُ لَهَا الْكُفَّارُ، ثُمَّ صَلِّ، فَإِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ مَشْهُودَةٌ مَحْضُورَةٌ، حَتَّى يَسْتَقِلَّ الظَّلُّ بِالرُّمْحِ، ثُمَّ أَقْصِرْ عَنِ الصَّلَاةِ، فَإِنَّ حِينَئِذٍ تُسَجَّرُ جَهَنَّمُ، فَإِذَا أَقْبَلَ الْفَيْءُ فَصَلِّ، فَإِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ مَشْهُودَةٌ مَحْضُورَةٌ، حَتَّى تُصَلِّيَ الْعَصْرَ، ثُمَّ أَقْصِرْ عَنِ الصَّلَاةِ حَتَّى تَغْرُبَ الشَّمْسُ، فَإِنَّهَا تَغْرُبُ بَيْنَ قَرْنَيْ شَيْطَانٍ، وَحِينَئِذٍ يَسْجُدُ لَهَا الْكُفَّارُ»، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! فَاَلْوُضُوءُ؟ حَدِّثْنِي عَنْهُ، قَالَ: «مَا مِنْكُمْ رَجُلٌ يُقْرَبُ وَضُوءُهُ فَيَمَضِيهِمْ وَسَسْتَشِيهِمْ فَيَسْتَبْرُؤُ إِلَّا خَرَّتْ خَطَايَا وَجْهِهِ وَفِيهِ وَخَيَاشِيمِهِ، ثُمَّ إِذَا غَسَلَ وَجْهَهُ كَمَا أَمَرَهُ اللَّهُ إِلَّا خَرَّتْ خَطَايَا وَجْهِهِ مِنْ أَطْرَافِ

[1] Meaning, at noon.

Allâh, the sins of his face drop out with the water from the end of his beard. Then when he washes his arms up to the elbows, the sins of his hands drop out with the water from his fingertips. Then when he wipes his head, the sins of his head drop out with the water from the ends of his hair. Then when he washes his feet up to the ankles, the sins of his feet drop out with the water from the ends of his toes. Then if he stands and prays, and praises and glorifies Allâh as He deserves, and his heart focuses on Allâh, then he is cleansed of his sins and is as he was on the day his mother bore him.”

‘Amr bin ‘Abasah narrated this *Hadith* to Abû Umâmah, the Companion of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and Abû Umâmah said to him: “O ‘Amr bin ‘Abasah, watch what you are saying; is such a great reward given to a man for one incident?” ‘Amr said: “O Abû Umâmah, I have grown old, my bones have become weak and my end is near. I have no need to tell lies about Allâh and His Messenger. If I had heard it only once from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, or even two times or three - until he mentioned seven times - I would never have narrated it, but I heard it more often than that.”

لِحَيْتِهِ مَعَ الْمَاءِ، ثُمَّ يَغْسِلُ يَدَيْهِ إِلَى الْمِرْفَقَيْنِ إِلَّا خَرَّتْ خَطَايَا يَدَيْهِ مِنْ أَنْامِلِهِ مَعَ الْمَاءِ، ثُمَّ يَمْسَحُ رَأْسَهُ إِلَّا خَرَّتْ خَطَايَا رَأْسِهِ مِنْ أَطْرَافِ شَعْرِهِ مَعَ الْمَاءِ، ثُمَّ يَغْسِلُ قَدَمَيْهِ إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ إِلَّا خَرَّتْ خَطَايَا رِجْلَيْهِ مِنْ أَنْامِلِهِ مَعَ الْمَاءِ، فَإِنْ هُوَ قَامَ فَصَلَّى، فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ، وَمَجَّدَهُ بِاللَّذِي هُوَ لَهُ أَهْلٌ، وَفَرَّغَ قَلْبَهُ لِلَّهِ، إِلَّا انْصَرَفَ مِنْ خَطِيئَتِهِ كَهَيْئَتِهِ يَوْمَ وَلَدَتْهُ أُمُّهُ» فَحَدَّثَ عَمْرُو بْنُ عَبْسَةَ بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ أَبَا أُمَامَةَ صَاحِبَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ لَهُ أَبُو أُمَامَةَ: يَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَبْسَةَ! انْظُرْ مَا تَقُولُ، فِي مَقَامٍ وَاحِدٍ يُعْطَى هَذَا الرَّجُلُ؟ فَقَالَ عَمْرُو: يَا أَبَا أُمَامَةَ! لَقَدْ كَبُرَتْ سِنِّي، وَرَقَّ عَظْمِي، وَاقْتَرَبَ أَجْلِي، وَمَا بِي حَاجَةٌ أَنْ أَكْذِبَ عَلَى اللَّهِ، وَلَا عَلَى رَسُولِهِ، لَوْ لَمْ أَسْمَعُهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَّا مَرَّةً أَوْ مَرَّتَيْنِ أَوْ ثَلَاثًا - حَتَّى عَدَّ سَبْعَ مَرَّاتٍ - مَا حَدَّثْتُ بِهِ أَبَدًا، وَلَكِنِّي سَمِعْتُهُ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ.

Chapter 53. Do Not Aim To Pray When The Sun Is Rising Or Setting

[1931] 295 - (833) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: "Umar misunderstood; the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ only forbade pursuing the rising of the sun or its setting (with prayer)."

[1932] 296 - (...) It was narrated that 'Āishah said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ did not give up praying two *Rak'ah* after *Āṣr*." But 'Āishah said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Do not pursue the setting of the sun nor its rising with your prayer.'"

Chapter 54. Concerning The Two *Rak'ah* That The Prophet ﷺ Used To Pray After *Āṣr*

[1933] 297 - (834) It was narrated from Kuraib, the freed slave of Ibn 'Abbās, that 'Abdullāh bin 'Abbās, 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin Azhar and Al-Miswar bin Makḥramah sent him

(المعجم ٥٣) - (بَابُ لَا تَتَحَرَّوْا بِصَلَاتِكُمْ طُلُوعَ الشَّمْسِ وَلَا غُرُوبَهَا)
(التحفة ١٦٠)

[١٩٣١] ٢٩٥ - (٨٣٣) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بِهِ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: وَهَمَّ عُمَرُ، إِنَّمَا نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يُتَحَرَّى طُلُوعَ الشَّمْسِ وَغُرُوبَهَا.

[١٩٣٢] ٢٩٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ ابْنِ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [أَنَّهَا] قَالَتْ: لَمْ يَدْعُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الرُّكْعَتَيْنِ بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ، قَالَ: فَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَتَحَرَّوْا بِصَلَاتِكُمْ طُلُوعَ الشَّمْسِ وَلَا غُرُوبَهَا، فَتَصَلُّوا عِنْدَ ذَلِكَ».

(المعجم ٥٤) - (بَابُ مَعْرِفَةِ الرُّكْعَتَيْنِ اللَّتَيْنِ كَانَ يَصَلِيهِمَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ) (التحفة ١٦١)

[١٩٣٣] ٢٩٧ - (٨٣٤) حَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى التَّجِيبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ وَهَبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُمَرُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنْ كُرَيْبِ مَوْلَى ابْنِ

to 'Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, saying: "Convey greetings of *Salām* to her from all of us, and ask her about the two *Rak'ah* after *ʿAṣr*, and say: 'We have been informed that you pray them, but we heard that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ forbade that.'" Ibn 'Abbās said: "I, along with 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb, used to tell the people not to do that."

Kuraib said: "So I entered upon her and conveyed to her the message they had sent with me. She said: 'Ask Umm Salamah.' So I went out to them and told them what she had said. They sent me to Umm Salamah with a message like that with which they had sent me to 'Āishah. Umm Salamah said: 'I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ forbidding them (the two *Rak'ah* after *ʿAṣr*), then I saw him praying them. But when he prayed them, he had already prayed *ʿAṣr*, then he entered upon me and there were some women from Banū Ḥarām, who were among the *Anṣār*, with me. He prayed them, and I sent the slave girl to him. I said: 'Stand beside him, and say to him: "Umm Salamah says to you: 'O Messenger of Allāh, I heard you forbidding these two *Rak'ah*, but now I see you praying them.'" If he gestures to you with his hand, then leave him.' The slave girl did that, and he gestured to her with his hand, so she left him.

عَبَّاسٍ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ وَعَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ أَزْهَرَ وَالْمَسُورَ بْنَ مَحْرَمَةَ أَرْسَلُوهُ إِلَى عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالُوا: افْرَأْ عَلَيْهَا السَّلَامَ مِنَّا جَمِيعًا وَسَلِّمْهَا عَنِ الرَّكْعَتَيْنِ بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ وَقُلْ: إِنَّا أُخْبِرْنَا أَنَّكَ تُصَلِّيَهَا وَقَدْ بَلَّغْنَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْهَا. قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: وَكُنْتُ أَصْرَفُ مَعَ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ النَّاسَ عَنْهَا، قَالَ كُرَيْبٌ: فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَيْهَا وَبَلَّغْتُهَا مَا أَرْسَلُونِي بِهِ، فَقَالَتْ: سَلْ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ، فَخَرَجْتُ إِلَيْهِمْ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُمْ بِقَوْلِهَا، فَوَدُّونِي إِلَى أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ، بِمِثْلِ مَا أَرْسَلُونِي بِهِ إِلَى عَائِشَةَ، فَقَالَتْ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَنْهَى عَنْهُمَا، ثُمَّ رَأَيْتُهُ يُصَلِّيَهُمَا، أَمَا حِينَ صَلَّاهُمَا: فَإِنَّهُ صَلَّى الْعَصْرَ، ثُمَّ دَخَلَ وَعِنْدِي نِسْوَةٌ مِنْ بَنِي حَرَامٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، فَصَلَّاهُمَا، فَأَرْسَلْتُ إِلَيْهِ الْجَارِيَةَ فَقُلْتُ: قَوْمِي بِجَنْبِهِ فَقُولِي لَهُ: تَقُولُ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنِّي أَسْمَعُكَ تَنْهَى عَنِ الرَّكْعَتَيْنِ، وَارَأَيْتَ تُصَلِّيَهُمَا؟ فَإِنْ أَشَارَ بِيَدِهِ فَاسْتَأْخِرِي عَنْهُ، قَالَتْ: فَفَعَلْتُ الْجَارِيَةُ، فَأَشَارَ بِيَدِهِ، فَاسْتَأْخَرْتُ عَنْهُ، فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ قَالَ: يَا ابْنَةَ أَبِي أُمَيَّةَ! سَأَلْتُ

When he had finished praying, he said: ‘O daughter of Abû Umayyah, you asked about the two *Rak’ah* after *‘Asr*. Some people from Banû ‘Abdul-Qais came to me to embrace Islam, and they distracted me from praying the two *Rak’ah* that come after *Zuhr*; these are them.”

[1934] 298 - (835) Abû Salamah narrated that he asked ‘Āishah about the two *Rak’ah* that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ used to pray after *‘Asr*. She said: “He used to pray them before *‘Asr*, then if he was distracted or forgot them, he would pray them after *‘Asr*, then he continued to do so, because if he offered a prayer he would continue to do so.”

[1935] 299 - (...) It was narrated that ‘Āishah said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ never stopped praying two *Rak’ah* in my house after *‘Asr*.”

عَنِ الرَّكْعَتَيْنِ بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ، إِنَّهُ أَتَانِي أَنَاسٌ مِنْ بَنِي عَبْدِ الْقَيْسِ بِالْإِسْلَامِ مِنْ قَوْمِهِمْ، فَشَغَلُونِي عَنِ الرَّكْعَتَيْنِ اللَّتَيْنِ بَعْدَ الظُّهْرِ، فَهَمَّا هَاتَانِ.”

[١٩٣٤] ٢٩٨ - (٨٣٥) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا - إِسْمَاعِيلُ، وَهُوَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدٌ، وَهُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي حَرْمَلَةَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ السَّجْدَتَيْنِ اللَّتَيْنِ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُصَلِّيهِمَا بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ؟ فَقَالَتْ: كَانَ يُصَلِّيهِمَا قَبْلَ الْعَصْرِ ثُمَّ إِنَّهُ شَغِلَ عَنْهُمَا أَوْ نَسِيَهُمَا فَصَلَّاهُمَا بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُهُمَا، وَكَانَ إِذَا صَلَّى صَلَاةً أَتَيْتَهَا. قَالَ يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ: قَالَ إِسْمَاعِيلُ: يَعْنِي دَاوَمَ عَلَيْهِمَا.

[١٩٣٥] ٢٩٩ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، جَمِيعًا عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: مَا تَرَكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَكْعَتَيْنِ بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ عِنْدِي قَطُّ.

[1936] 300 - (...) It was narrated that 'Aishah said: "Two prayers that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ never stopped praying in my house, whether secretly or openly: Two *Rak'ah* before *Fajr* and two *Rak'ah* after *'Aṣr*."

[1937] 301 - (...) It was narrated that Al-Aswad and Masrûq said: "We bear witness that 'Aishah said: 'There was no day that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was in my house but he did not pray them'" - meaning the two *Rak'ah* after *'Aṣr*.

Chapter 55. It Is Recommended To Pray Two *Rak'ah* Before *Maghrib*

[1938] 302 - (836) It was narrated that Mukhtâr bin Fulful said: "I asked Anas bin Mâlik about voluntary prayer after *'Aṣr*. He said: "Umar used to strike people's hands for praying after

[١٩٣٦] ٣٠٠ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - أَخْبَرَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ الشَّيْبَانِيُّ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: صَلَّاتَانِ مَا تَرَكَهُمَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي بَيْتِي قَطًّا، سِرًّا وَلَا عَلَانِيَةً، رَكَعَتَيْنِ قَبْلَ الْفَجْرِ، وَرَكَعَتَيْنِ بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ.

[١٩٣٧] ٣٠١ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ، - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ الْأَسْوَدِ وَمَسْرُوقٍ قَالَا: نَشْهَدُ عَلَى عَائِشَةَ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: مَا كَانَ يَوْمُهُ الَّذِي كَانَ يَكُونُ عِنْدِي إِلَّا صَلَّاهُمَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي بَيْتِي تَعْنِي الرُّكَعَتَيْنِ بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ.

(المعجم ٥٥) - (بَابُ اسْتِحْبَابِ

رَكَعَتَيْنِ قَبْلَ صَلَاةِ الْمَغْرِبِ)

(التحفة ١٦٢)

[١٩٣٨] ٣٠٢ - (٨٣٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ فَضِيلٍ. - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فَضِيلٍ - عَنْ مُخْتَارِ بْنِ فُلْفُلٍ

'*Aṣr*, but at the time of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ we used to pray two *Rak'ah* when the sun set, before *Maghrib* prayer.' I said to him: 'Did the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ pray them?' He said: 'We used to see him praying them, but he did not tell us to do that or not to do that.'"

[1939] 303 - (837) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "We were in Al-Madīnah and when the *Mu'adhhdhin* called the *Adhân* for *Maghrib* prayer, they would hasten to the pillars and pray two *Rak'ah*, until if a stranger were to enter the *Masjid*, he would think that the prayer had begun, because of the large numbers of people who prayed them."

Chapter 56. Between Every Two Calls, There Is A Prayer

[1940] 304 - (838) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Mughaffal Al-Muzanî said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Between every two calls there is a prayer.' He said it three times, and the third time he said: 'For those who wish.'"

قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ عَنِ التَّطَوُّعِ بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ؟ فَقَالَ: كَانَ عُمَرُ يَضْرِبُ الْأَيْدِيَّ عَلَى صَلَاةِ بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ، وَكُنَّا نُصَلِّي عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَكَعَتَيْنِ بَعْدَ غُرُوبِ الشَّمْسِ، قَبْلَ صَلَاةِ الْمَغْرِبِ فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: أَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَلَّاهُمَا؟ قَالَ: كَانَ يَرَانَا نُصَلِّيهِمَا، فَلَمْ يَأْمُرْنَا وَلَمْ يَنْهَنَا.

[١٩٣٩] ٣٠٣ - (٨٣٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، وَهُوَ ابْنُ صُهَيْبٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا بِالْمَدِينَةِ، فَإِذَا أَدَّانَ الْمُؤَدُّونَ لِصَلَاةِ الْمَغْرِبِ ابْتَدَرُوا السَّوَارِيَّ، فَوَكَّعُوا رَكَعَتَيْنِ [رَكَعَتَيْنِ]، حَتَّى إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ الْغَرِيبَ لَيَدْخُلُ الْمَسْجِدَ فَيَحْسِبُ أَنَّ الصَّلَاةَ قَدْ صَلَّيْتُ، مِنْ كَثْرَةِ مَنْ يُصَلِّيهِمَا.

(المعجم ٥٦) - (باب بين كل أذانين صلاة) (التحفة ١٦٣)

[١٩٤٠] ٣٠٤ - (٨٣٨) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ وَوَكَيْعٌ عَنْ كَثْمَسٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ بُرَيْدَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مُعَمَّلٍ الْمُرَنْبِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «بَيْنَ كُلِّ

أَذَانَيْنِ صَلَاةً» قَالَهَا ثَلَاثًا. قَالَ فِي
الثَّالِثَةِ: «لِمَنْ شَاءَ».

[1941] (...) A similar report (as no. 1941) was narrated from ‘Abdullâh bin Mughaffal Al-Muzanî from the Prophet ﷺ, except that he said... “and the fourth time he said: ‘For those who wish.’”

[١٩٤١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى عَنْ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مُعْقَلٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِثْلَهُ، إِلَّا أَنَّهُ قَالَ: فِي الرَّابِعَةِ: «لِمَنْ شَاءَ».

Chapter 57. The Fear Prayer

(المعجم ٥٧) - (بَابُ صَلَاةِ الْخَوْفِ)

(التحفة ١٦٤)

[1942] 305 - (839) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ offered the fear prayer, leading one of the two groups in one *Rak‘ah* while the other group was facing the enemy. Then they left and took their companions’ places, facing the enemy, and the others came, and the Prophet ﷺ led them in praying one *Rak‘ah*. Then the Prophet ﷺ said the *Taslîm* and each group made up one *Rak‘ah*.”

[١٩٤٢] ٣٠٥ - (٨٣٩) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنِ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: صَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَلَاةَ الْخَوْفِ، بِإِحْدَى الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ رُكْعَةً، وَالطَّائِفَةَ الْأُخْرَى مُوَاجِهَةً الْعَدُوِّ، ثُمَّ انْصَرَفُوا وَقَامُوا فِي مَقَامِ أَصْحَابِهِمْ، مُقْبِلِينَ عَلَى الْعَدُوِّ، وَجَاءَ أَوْلِيَاكَ، ثُمَّ صَلَّى بِهِمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ رُكْعَةً، ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، ثُمَّ فَضَى هُوَلَاءِ رُكْعَةً، وَهُوَلَاءِ رُكْعَةً.

[1943] (...) It was narrated from Sâlim bin ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar that his father used to narrate concerning the prayer of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ at times of fear, and he said: “We prayed

[١٩٤٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الزُّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا فُلَيْحٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ صَلَاةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي

in this manner with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ.”

[1944] 306 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ prayed the fear prayer at some times. One group stood with him while the other faced the enemy. He led those who were with him in praying one *Rak’ah*, then they left and the other came, and he led them in praying one *Rak’ah*. Then both groups made up one *Rak’ah* each.” Ibn ‘Umar said: “And if the fear is worse than that, then pray riding or standing, by means of gestures.”

[1945] 307 - (840) It was narrated that Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh said: “I was present during the fear prayer with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. We formed two rows, one row behind the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and the enemy was between us and the *Qiblah*. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said the *Takbīr* and we all said the *Takbīr*. Then he bowed and we all bowed. Then he raised his head from bowing and we all raised our heads. Then he and the row that was directly behind him went down in prostration, and the back row remained standing, facing the enemy. When the Prophet ﷺ

الْخَوْفِ وَيَقُولُ: صَلَّى بِهَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، بِهَذَا الْمَعْنَى.

[١٩٤٤] ٣٠٦ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: صَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَلَاةَ الْخَوْفِ فِي بَعْضِ أَيَّامِهِ، فَقَامَتْ طَائِفَةٌ مَعَهُ وَطَائِفَةٌ بِإِزَاءِ الْعَدُوِّ، فَصَلَّى بِالَّذِينَ مَعَهُ رُكْعَةً ثُمَّ ذَهَبُوا، وَجَاءَ الْآخَرُونَ فَصَلَّى بِهِمْ رُكْعَةً، ثُمَّ قَضَتْ الطَّائِفَتَانِ رُكْعَةً رُكْعَةً قَالَ: وَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: فَإِذَا كَانَ خَوْفٌ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ فَصَلِّ رَاكِبًا أَوْ قَائِمًا تَوَمَّى إِيمَاءً.

[١٩٤٥] ٣٠٧ - (٨٤٠) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ أَبِي سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: شَهِدْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَلَاةَ الْخَوْفِ، فَصَفَّنَا صَفَيْنِ: صَفٌّ خَلْفَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَالْعَدُوُّ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ الْقِبْلَةِ، فَكَبَّرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَكَبَّرْنَا جَمِيعًا، ثُمَّ رَكَعَ وَرَكَعْنَا جَمِيعًا، ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ مِنَ الرُّكُوعِ وَرَفَعْنَا جَمِيعًا، ثُمَّ انْحَدَرَ بِالسُّجُودِ وَالصَّفُّ الَّذِي يَلِيهِ، وَقَامَ الصَّفُّ الْمُوَخَّرُ

had finished prostrating, the row that was directly behind him stood up, and the back row went down in prostration and then stood up. Then the back row went forward and the front row moved back. Then the Prophet ﷺ bowed and we all bowed, then he raised his head from bowing and we all raised our heads. Then he and the row that was directly behind him - that had been in the back during the first *Rak'ah* - went down in prostration, and the back row remained standing, facing the enemy. When the Prophet and the row that was directly behind him had finished prostrating, the back row went down in prostration. Then the Prophet ﷺ said the *Taslim* and we all did likewise." Jâbir said: "Just as these guards do with their *Amîr*."

[1946] 308 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Az-Zubair, that Jâbir said: "We went out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to fight some people from Juhainah, and they fought us fiercely. When we prayed *Zuhr*, the idolators said: 'If we had attacked them then, we would have finished them off.' Jibrîl informed the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about that, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told us about it." He said: "They said: 'There will come to them a prayer that is dearer to them than their children.' When the

فِي نَحْرِ الْعَدُوِّ، فَلَمَّا قَضَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ السُّجُودَ، وَقَامَ الصَّفُّ الَّذِي يَلِيهِ، انْحَدَرَ الصَّفُّ الْمُؤَخَّرُ بِالسُّجُودِ، وَقَامُوا، ثُمَّ تَقَدَّمَ الصَّفُّ الْمُؤَخَّرُ، وَتَأَخَّرَ الصَّفُّ الْمَقْدَمُ، ثُمَّ رَكَعَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَرَكَعْنَا جَمِيعًا، ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ مِنَ الرُّكُوعِ وَرَفَعْنَا جَمِيعًا، ثُمَّ انْحَدَرَ بِالسُّجُودِ وَالصَّفُّ الَّذِي يَلِيهِ الَّذِي كَانَ مُؤَخَّرًا فِي الرَّكْعَةِ الْأُولَى، وَقَامَ الصَّفُّ الْمُؤَخَّرُ فِي نُحُورِ الْعَدُوِّ، فَلَمَّا قَضَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ السُّجُودَ وَالصَّفُّ الَّذِي يَلِيهِ، انْحَدَرَ الصَّفُّ الْمُؤَخَّرُ بِالسُّجُودِ، فَسَجَدُوا، ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَسَلَّمْنَا جَمِيعًا، قَالَ جَابِرٌ: كَمَا يَضَعُ حَرَسُكُمْ هَؤُلَاءِ بِأَمْرَانِهِمْ.

[١٩٤٦] ٣٠٨ - (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: غَزَوْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَوْمًا مِنْ جُحَيْنَةَ، فَقَاتَلُونَا قِتَالًا شَدِيدًا، فَلَمَّا صَلَّيْنَا الظُّهْرَ قَالَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ: لَوْ مَلْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ مِثْلَةَ لَأَقْطَعْنَاهُمْ فَأَخْبَرَ جِبْرِيلُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ ذَلِكَ، فَذَكَرَ ذَلِكَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: وَقَالُوا: إِنَّهُ سَتَأْتِيهِمْ صَلَاةٌ هِيَ أَحَبُّ إِلَيْهِمْ مِنَ الْأَوْلَادِ، فَلَمَّا حَضَرَتِ الْعَصْرُ،

time for 'Asr came, we formed two rows, and the idolators were between us and the *Qiblah*. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said the *Takbîr* and we said the *Takbîr*, and he bowed and we bowed. Then he prostrated and the first row prostrated with him, and when they stood up the second row prostrated. Then the first row moved backwards and the back row moved forwards and took the place of the first row. Then the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said the *Takbîr* and we said the *Takbîr*, and he bowed and we bowed. Then he prostrated and the first row prostrated with him, and the second row remained standing. Then the second row prostrated, then they all sat, and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said the *Salâm* to them." Abû Az-Zubair said: "Then Jâbir specifically said: 'Just as these *Amîr* of yours pray.'"

[1947] 309 - (841) It was narrated from Sahl bin Hathmah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ led his Companions in offering the fear prayer. He lined them up in two rows behind him, and he led those who were directly behind him in praying one *Rak'ah*. Then he stood up and remained standing until those who were behind him had prayed a *Rak'ah*. Then they came forward and those who had been in front of them moved

قَالَ: صَفَّنَا صَفَيْنِ، وَالْمُشْرِكُونَ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ الْقِبْلَةِ، قَالَ فَكَبَّرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَكَبَّرْنَا، وَرَكَعَ وَرَكَعْنَا، ثُمَّ سَجَدَ وَسَجَدَ مَعَهُ الصَّفُّ الْأَوَّلُ، فَلَمَّا قَامُوا سَجَدَ الصَّفُّ الثَّانِي، ثُمَّ تَأَخَّرَ الصَّفُّ الْأَوَّلُ وَتَقَدَّمَ الصَّفُّ الثَّانِي، فَقَامُوا مَقَامَ الْأَوَّلِ، فَكَبَّرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَكَبَّرْنَا، وَرَكَعَ فَرَكَعْنَا، ثُمَّ سَجَدَ وَسَجَدَ مَعَهُ الصَّفُّ الْأَوَّلُ، وَقَامَ الثَّانِي، فَلَمَّا سَجَدَ الصَّفُّ الثَّانِي، ثُمَّ جَلَسُوا جَمِيعًا، سَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

قَالَ أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ: ثُمَّ حَصَّ جَابِرٌ أَنْ قَالَ: كَمَا يُصَلِّي أَمْرَاؤُكُمْ هَؤُلَاءِ.

[١٩٤٧] ٣٠٩ - (٨٤١) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ خَوَاتِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ أَبِي حَتْمَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَلَّى بِأَصْحَابِهِ فِي الْخَوْفِ، فَصَمَّهْمُ خَلْفَهُ صَفَيْنِ، فَصَلَّى بِالَّذِينَ يَلُونَهُ رَكْعَةً، ثُمَّ قَامَ، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ قَائِمًا حَتَّى صَلَّى الَّذِينَ خَلْفَهُمْ رَكْعَةً، ثُمَّ تَقَدَّمُوا وَتَأَخَّرَ

backwards, and he led them in one *Rak'ah*. Then he sat until those who were behind them had prayed one *Rak'ah*, then he said the *Taslim*.

[1948] 310 - (842) It was narrated from Ṣāliḥ bin Khawwât, from those who had prayed the fear prayer with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ on the day of (the battle of) Dhât Ar-Riqâ', that one group formed rows with him, and another group faced the enemy. He led those who were with him in praying one *Rak'ah*, then he remained standing and they completed the prayer by themselves. Then they moved away and faced the enemy, and the other group came. He led them in praying the remaining *Rak'ah*, then he remained sitting and they completed the prayer by themselves, then he said the *Taslim* with them.

[1949] 311 - (843) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "We came with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ to Dhât Ar-Riqâ'. Whenever we came to a shady tree, we would leave it for the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. A man from the idolators came and the sword of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ was hanging on a tree. He took the sword of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and unsheathed it, and he said to the Messenger of

الَّذِينَ كَانُوا قُدَّامَهُمْ، فَصَلَّى بِهِمْ رَكْعَةً، ثُمَّ قَعَدَ حَتَّى صَلَّى الَّذِينَ تَخَلَّفُوا رَكْعَةً، ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ.

[١٩٤٨] ٣١٠ - (٨٤٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى

ابْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ رُوْمَانَ، عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ خَوَّاتٍ، عَمَّنْ صَلَّى مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، يَوْمَ ذَاتِ الرَّقَاعِ، صَلَاةَ الْخَوْفِ؛ أَنَّ طَائِفَةً صَفَّتْ مَعَهُ، وَطَائِفَةٌ وُجَّاهُ الْعَدُوِّ، فَصَلَّى بِالَّذِينَ مَعَهُ رَكْعَةً، ثُمَّ ثَبَتَ قَائِمًا وَأَتَمُّوا لِأَنْفُسِهِمْ، ثُمَّ انْصَرَفُوا فَصَفُّوا وُجَّاهَ الْعَدُوِّ، وَجَاءَتِ الطَّائِفَةُ الْأُخْرَى فَصَلَّى بِهِمُ الرِّكْعَةَ الَّتِي بَقِيَتْ، ثُمَّ ثَبَتَ جَالِسًا، وَأَتَمُّوا لِأَنْفُسِهِمْ، ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ بِهِمْ.

[١٩٤٩] ٣١١ - (٨٤٣) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبَانُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: أَقْبَلْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، حَتَّى إِذَا كُنَّا بِذَاتِ الرَّقَاعِ قَالَ: كُنَّا إِذَا أَتَيْنَا عَلَى شَجَرَةٍ ظَلِيلَةٍ تَرَكْنَاهَا لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ وَسَيْفُ رَسُولِ

Allâh ﷺ: 'Aren't you afraid of me?' He said: 'No.' He said: 'Who will protect you from me?' He said: 'Allâh will protect me from you.' The Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ threatened him, so he put the sword back in its sheath and hung it up again. Then the call for prayer was given and he led one group in praying two *Rak'ah*, then they moved back and he led the other group in praying two *Rak'ah*. So the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed four *Rak'ah* and the people prayed two."

[1950] 312 - (...) Jâbir narrated that he prayed the fear prayer with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ led one of the two groups in praying two *Rak'ah*, then he led the other group in praying two *Rak'ah*, so the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed four *Rak'ah* and each group prayed two.

الله ﷺ مُعَلَّقٌ بِسَجْرَةٍ، فَأَخَذَ سَيْفَ نَبِيِّ
الله ﷺ فَأَخْرَجَهُ، فَقَالَ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ:
أَتَخَافُنِي؟ قَالَ: «لَا» قَالَ: فَمَنْ يَمْنَعُكَ
مَنِّي؟ قَالَ: «اللهُ يَمْنَعُنِي مِنْكَ» قَالَ:
فَتَهَدَّدَهُ أَصْحَابُ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَأَعْمَدَ
السَّيْفَ وَعَلَقَهُ، قَالَ: فَنُودِيَ بِالصَّلَاةِ،
فَصَلَّى بِطَائِفَةٍ رَكَعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ تَأَخَّرُوا،
فَصَلَّى بِالطَّائِفَةِ الْأُخْرَى رَكَعَتَيْنِ، قَالَ:
فَكَانَتْ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَرْبَعُ رَكَعَاتٍ،
وَلِلْقَوْمِ رَكَعَتَانِ. [انظر: ٥٩٥٠]

[١٩٥٠] ٣١٢ - (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ
اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا
يَحْيَى بْنُ يَعْنَى ابْنَ حَسَّانَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ
وَهُوَ ابْنُ سَلَامٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنِي
أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ أَنَّ جَابِرًا
أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّهُ صَلَّى مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ
صَلَاةَ الْخَوْفِ، فَصَلَّى رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ
بِأَحَدِي الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ رَكَعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ صَلَّى
بِالطَّائِفَةِ الْأُخْرَى رَكَعَتَيْنِ، فَصَلَّى رَسُولُ
اللهِ ﷺ أَرْبَعَ رَكَعَاتٍ، وَصَلَّى بِكُلِّ طَائِفَةٍ
رَكَعَتَيْنِ.