

عَزَّ وَجَلَّ ذَهَبَ. وَإِذَا لَمْ يُذَكَّرِ اللَّهُ
نَسَتْ عَلَى قَلْبِهِ.

4977. Narrated Zirr bin Ḥubaish: I asked Ubayy bin Ka'b, "O Abū Al-Mundhir! Your brother, Ibn Mas'ūd said so-and-so (i.e., the two *Mu'awwidhāt* do not belong to the Qur'ān)." Ubayy said, "I asked Allāh's Messenger ﷺ about them, and he said, 'They have been revealed to me, and I have recited them (as a part of the Qur'ān).'" So Ubayy added, 'So we say as Allāh's Messenger ﷺ has said.'

٤٩٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بَن
أَبِي لُبَابَةَ، عَنْ زُرِّ بْنِ حُبَيْشٍ. وَحَدَّثَنَا
عَاصِمٌ، عَنْ زُرِّ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَبِي بَن
كَعْبٍ قُلْتُ: أَمَا الْمُنْدِرِ، إِنَّ أَخَاكَ
ابْنَ مَسْعُودٍ يَقُولُ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَقَالَ
أَبِي: سَأَلْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ لِي:
«قِيلَ لِي فَقُلْتُ»، قَالَ: فَتَحْنُ نَقُولُ
كَمَا قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[راجع: ٤٩٧٦]

66 - THE BOOK OF THE VIRTUES OF THE QUR'ĀN

(1) CHAPTER. How the Divine Revelation used to be revealed and what was the first thing revealed (to the Messenger ﷺ).

4978, 4979. Narrated 'Āishah and Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهم: The Prophet ﷺ remained in Makkah for ten years, during which the Qur'ān used to be revealed to him; and he stayed in Al-Madīna for ten years.

4980. Narrated Abū 'Uthmān: I was informed that Jibrīl (Gabriel) came to the Prophet ﷺ while Umm Salama was with him. Jibrīl started talking (to the Prophet ﷺ). Then the Prophet ﷺ asked Umm Salama, "Who is this?" She replied, "He is Dihya (Al-Kalabi)." When Jibrīl had left, Umm Salama said, "By Allāh, I did not take him for anybody other than him (i.e., Dihya) till I heard in the *Khutba* (religious talk) of the Prophet ﷺ wherein he informed about the news of Jibrīl." The subnarrator asked Abū 'Uthmān, "From whom have you heard that?" Abū 'Uthmān said, "From Usāma bin Zaid."

4981. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "There was no Prophet among the Prophets but was given miracles because of which people had security or had Belief, but what I have been given, is the

٦٦ - كتاب فضائل القرآن

(١) بَابُ كَيْفَ نَزَلَ الْوَحْيُ وَأَوَّلُ مَا نَزَلَ؟

قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: الْمُهَيِّمِينَ:
الْأَمِينُ، الْقُرْآنُ أَمِينٌ عَلَى كُلِّ كِتَابٍ
قَبْلَهُ.

٤٩٧٨، ٤٩٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ
بْنُ مُوسَى، عَنْ شَيْبَانَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى،
عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرْتَنِي عَاشَةُ
وَأَبْنُ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَا: لَبِثَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ
بِمَكَّةَ عَشْرَ بِنِينَ يُنَزَّلُ عَلَيْهِ الْقُرْآنُ،
وَبِالْمَدِينَةِ عَشْرَ سِنِينَ. [راجع: ٤٤٦٤]

٤٩٨٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ
إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ: سَمِعْتُ
أَبِي، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ قَالَ: أَنْبِئْتُ أَنَّ
جِبْرِيلَ أتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَعِنْدَهُ أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ
فَجَعَلَ يَتَحَدَّثُ فَقَالَ لَأُمِّ سَلَمَةَ: «مَنْ
هَذَا؟» أَوْ كَمَا قَالَ، قَالَتْ: هَذَا
دِيحِيَّةُ، فَلَمَّا قَامَ قَالَتْ: وَاللَّهِ مَا
حَسِبْتُهُ إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ حَتَّى سَمِعْتُ خُطْبَةَ
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يُخْبِرُ خَبَرَ جِبْرِيلَ أَوْ كَمَا
قَالَ، قَالَ أَبِي: قُلْتُ لِأَبِي عُثْمَانَ:
مِمَّنْ سَمِعْتَ هَذَا؟ قَالَ: مِنْ أُسَامَةَ
بْنِ زَيْدٍ. [راجع: ٣٦٣٣]

٤٩٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ
الْمَقْبُرِيُّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ

Divine Revelation which Allāh has revealed to me. So I hope that my followers will be more than those of any other Prophet on the Day of Resurrection.”

رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَا مِنَ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ نَبِيٍّ إِلَّا أُعْطِيَ مِنْ الْآيَاتِ مَا مِثْلُهُ آمَنَ عَلَيْهِ الشَّرُّ، وَإِنَّمَا كَانَ الَّذِي أَوْتِيْتَهُ وَحِيًّا أَوْحَاهُ اللهُ إِلَيَّ، فَأَرْجُو أَنْ أَكُونَ أَكْثَرَهُمْ تَابِعًا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ». [انظر: ٧٢٧٤]

4982. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh sent down His Divine Revelation to His Messenger ﷺ continuously and abundantly during the period preceding his death till He took him unto Him. That was the period of the greatest part of revelation; and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ died after that.

٤٩٨٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى تَابَعَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولَهُ ﷺ قَبْلَ وَفَاتِهِ حَتَّى تَوَفَّاهُ أَكْثَرَ مَا كَانَ الْوَحْيُ، ثُمَّ تَوَفَّي رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ بَعْدُ.

4983. Narrated Jundub: Once, the Prophet ﷺ fell ill and could not offer the night prayer (Tahajjud prayer) for a night or two. A woman (the wife of Abū Lahab) came to him and said, “O Muḥammad! I do not see but that your Satan has left you.” Then Allāh عزَّ وجلَّ revealed (Sūrat Ad-Duḥā):

٤٩٨٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جُنْدُبًا يَقُولُ: اسْتَكَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَلَمْ يَمُ لَيْلَةً أَوْ لَيْلَتَيْنِ فَأَتَتْهُ امْرَأَةٌ فَقَالَتْ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ، مَا أَرَى شَيْطَانَكَ إِلَّا قَدْ تَرَكَكَ. فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ ﴿وَالصَّحِيحُ﴾ ١، وَاللَّيْلُ إِذَا سَجَى ٢، مَا وَدَعَكَ رَبُّكَ وَمَا قَلَى ٣﴾ [الضحى: ١-٣].

“By the forenoon (after sunrise); and by the night when it (darkens and stands still); Your Lord (O Muḥammad ﷺ) has neither forsaken you nor hates you.” (V.93:1-3)

[راجع: ١١٢٤]

(2) CHAPTER. The Qur'ān was revealed in the language of Quraish and the Arabs.

(٢) بَابُ نَزَلِ الْقُرْآنِ بِلِسَانِ قُرَيْشٍ وَالْعَرَبِ،

“... An Arabic Qur'ān...” (V.12:2)
“In the plain Arabic language.” (V.26:195)

﴿قُرْءَانًا عَرَبِيًّا﴾ [يوسف: ٢] ﴿بِلِسَانٍ عَرَبِيٍّ مُبِينٍ﴾ [الشعراء: ١٩٥].

4984. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Caliph 'Uthmān ordered Zaid bin

٤٩٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ:

Thābit, Sa'īd bin Al-Āṣ, 'Abdullāh bin Az-Zubair and 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin Al-Hārith bin Hishām to write the Qur'ān in the form of a book (*Muṣḥaf*) and said to them. "In case you disagree with Zaid bin Thābit (Al-Anṣārī) regarding any dialectic Arabic utterance of the Qur'ān, then write it in the dialect of Quraish, for the Qur'ān was revealed in their (Quraish) dialect." So they did it.

4985. Narrated Ṣafwān bin Ya'la bin Umaiyya. Ya'lā used to say, "I wish I could see Allāh's Messenger ﷺ at the time he is being inspired Divinely." When the Prophet ﷺ was at Al-Jirāna and was shaded by a garment hanging over him and some of his Companions were with him, a man perfumed with scent came and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! What is your opinion regarding a man who assumes *Ihrām* and puts on a cloak after perfuming his body with scent?" The Prophet ﷺ waited for a while, and then the Divine Revelation came to him. 'Umar pointed out to Ya'lā, telling him to come. Ya'lā came and pushed his head (underneath the screen which was covering the Prophet ﷺ) and behold! The Prophet's face was red and he was breathing heavily for a while and then he was relieved. Thereupon he said, "Where is the questioner who asked me about 'Umra a while ago?" The man was sought and then was brought before the Prophet ﷺ who said (to him), "As regards the scent which you perfumed your body with, you must wash it off thrice, and as for your cloak, you must take it off; and then perform in your 'Umra all those things which

أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، وَأَخْبَرَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: فَأَمَرَ عُثْمَانُ زَيْدَ بْنَ ثَابِتٍ، وَسَعِيدَ بْنَ الْعَاصِ، وَعَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ، وَعَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ أَنْ يَنْسُخُوهَا فِي الْمِصْحَافِ وَقَالَ لَهُمْ: إِذَا اخْتَلَفْتُمْ أَنْتُمْ وَزَيْدُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ فِي عَرَبِيَّةٍ مِنْ عَرَبِيَّةِ الْقُرْآنِ، فَاكْتُبُوهَا بِلِسَانِ قُرَيْشٍ، فَإِنَّ الْقُرْآنَ أَنْزَلَ بِلِسَانِهِمْ، فَفَعَلُوا. [راجع: 3506]

٤٩٨٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَطَاءٌ، وَقَالَ مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي صَفْوَانُ بْنُ يَعْلَى بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ: أَنَّ يَعْلَى كَانَ يَقُولُ: لَيْتَنِي أَرَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِينَ يُنَزَّلُ عَلَيْهِ الْوَحْيُ. فَلَمَّا كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِالْجِعْرَانَةِ وَعَلَيْهِ ثَوْبٌ قَدْ أَظْلَلْ عَلَيْهِ وَمَعَهُ النَّاسُ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ إِذْ جَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ مُتَضَمِّحٌ بِطِيبٍ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، كَيْفَ تَرَى فِي رَجُلٍ أَحْرَمَ فِي جَبَّةٍ بَعْدَمَا تَضَمَّمَ بِطِيبٍ؟ فَظَنَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ سَاعَةً فَجَاءَهُ الْوَحْيُ. فَأَشَارَ عُمَرُ إِلَى يَعْلَى - أَيْ: تَعَالَى - فَجَاءَ يَعْلَى فَأَدْخَلَ رَأْسَهُ إِذَا هُوَ مُحَمَّرٌ الْوَجْهَ يَغِطُّ كَذَلِكَ سَاعَةً ثُمَّ سُرِّيَ عَنْهُ فَقَالَ: «أَيْنَ الَّذِي يَسْأَلُنِي عَنِ الْعُمْرَةِ آفَاقًا؟» فَاتَّمَسَ الرَّجُلُ فَجِيءَ بِهِ إِلَى

you perform in *Hajj*.”

النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «أَمَّا الطَّيِّبُ الَّذِي
بِنِكَ فَاغْسِلْهُ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ. وَأَمَّا الْجُبَّةُ
فَانزِعْهَا، ثُمَّ اصْنَعْ فِي عُمْرَتِكَ كَمَا
تَصْنَعُ فِي حَجِّكَ». [راجع: ١٥٣٦]

(3) CHAPTER. The collection of the Qur'ān.

(٣) بَابُ جَمْعِ الْقُرْآنِ

4986. Narrated Zaid bin Thābit رضي الله عنه: Abū Bakr Aṣ-Ṣiddiq sent for me when the people of Yamāma had been killed (i.e., a number of the Prophet's Companions who fought against Mūsailima). (I went to him) and found 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb sitting with him. Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه then said (to me), 'Umar has come to me and said: 'Casualties were heavy among the *Qurān*' of the Qur'ān (i.e., those who knew the Qur'ān by heart) on the day of the battle of Yamāma, and I am afraid that more heavy casualties may take place among the *Qurān*' on other battlefields, whereby a large part of the Qur'ān may be lost. Therefore I suggest you (Abū Bakr) order that the Qur'ān be collected.'" I said to 'Umar, "How can you do something which Allāh's Messenger ﷺ did not do?" 'Umar said, "By Allāh, that is a good thing to be done." 'Umar kept on urging me to accept his proposal till Allāh opened my chest for it and I began to realise the good in the idea which 'Umar had realised.'" Then Abū Bakr said (to me), "You are a wise young man and we do not have any suspicion about you, and you used to write the Divine Revelation for Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. So you should search for (the fragmentary scripts of) the Qur'ān and collect it (in one book)." By Allāh! If they had ordered me to shift one of the mountains, it would not have been heavier for me than this ordering me to collect the Qur'ān. Then I said to Abū Bakr, "How will you do something which Allāh's Messenger ﷺ did not do?" Abū Bakr replied, "By

٤٩٨٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ
اسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ غُبَيْدِ بْنِ
لَسْبَاقٍ: أَنَّ زَيْدَ بْنَ ثَابِتٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُ قَالَ: أُرْسِلَ إِلَيَّ أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقُ
مَقْتُلَ أَهْلِ الْيَمَامَةِ إِذَا عُمِرْتُ بِنُ
الْحَطَّابِ عِنْدَهُ. قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: إِنَّ عُمَرَ أَتَانِي فَقَالَ: إِنَّ
الْقَتْلَ قَدْ اسْتَحَرَّ يَوْمَ الْيَمَامَةِ بَقَرَاءِ
الْقُرْآنِ، وَإِنِّي أَخْشَى إِنْ اسْتَحَرَّ الْقَتْلُ
بِالْقُرْآنِ بِالْمَوَاطِنِ فَيَذْهَبَ كَثِيرٌ مِنَ
الْقُرْآنِ. وَإِنِّي أَرَى أَنْ تَأْمُرَ بِجَمْعِ
الْقُرْآنِ قُلْتُ لِعُمَرَ: كَيْفَ تَفْعَلُ شَيْئًا
لَمْ يَفْعَلْهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ عُمَرُ:
هَذَا وَاللَّهِ خَيْرٌ، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ عُمَرُ
يُرَاجِعُنِي حَتَّى شَرَحَ اللَّهُ صَدْرِي
لِذَلِكَ، وَرَأَيْتُ فِي ذَلِكَ الَّذِي رَأَى
عُمَرُ. قَالَ زَيْدٌ: قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: إِنَّكَ
رَجُلٌ شَابٌّ عَاقِلٌ لَانْتِهَمَكَ وَقَدْ كُنْتَ
تَكْتُبُ الْوَحْيَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَتَسْتَعِ
الْقُرْآنَ فَاجْمَعُهُ. فَوَاللَّهِ لَوْ كَلَّفُونِي نَقْلَ
جِبَلٍ مِنَ الْجِبَالِ مَا كَانَ أَثْقَلَ عَلَيَّ
مِمَّا أَمَرَنِي بِهِ مِنْ جَمْعِ الْقُرْآنِ.

Allāh, it is a good thing to be done.” Abū Bakr kept on urging me to accept his idea until Allāh opened my chest for what He had opened the chests of Abū Bakr and ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما. So I started looking for the Qur’ān and collecting it from (what was written on) palm-leaf stalks, thin white stones and also from the men who knew it by heart, till I found the last Verse of *Sūrat At-Tauba* (Repentance) with Abī Khuzaima Al-Anṣārī, and I did not find it with anybody other than him. The Verse is:

“Verily, there has come unto you a Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ) from amongst yourselves (i.e., whom you know well). It grieves him that you should receive any injury or difficulty...” (till the end of “*Sūrat Barā’a* (At-Ṭauba) (V.9:128,129). Then the complete manuscript of the Qur’ān remained with Abū Bakr till he died, then with ‘Umar till the end of his life, and then with Ḥafṣa, the daughter of ‘Umar رضي الله عنه.

4987. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رضي الله عنه: Ḥudhaifa bin Al-Yamān came to ‘Uthmān at the time when the people of Shām and the people of ‘Irāq were waging war to conquer Armīniya and Adharbījān. Ḥudhaifa was afraid of their (the people of Shām and ‘Irāq) differences in the recitation of the Qur’ān. So he said to ‘Uthmān, “O chief of the believers! Save this nation before they differ about the Book (the Qur’ān) as Jews and the Christians did before them.” So ‘Uthmān sent a message to Ḥafṣa saying, “Send us the manuscript of the Qur’ān so that we may compile the Qur’ānic materials in perfect copies and return the manuscript to you.” Ḥafṣa sent it to ‘Uthmān. ‘Uthmān then ordered Zaid bin Thābit, ‘Abdullāh bin Az-Zubair, Sa‘īd bin Al-‘Āṣ and ‘Abdur-Raḥmān bin Hārith bin Hishām to copy the (original) manuscript perfectly. ‘Uthmān

قُلْتُ: كَيْفَ تَعْمَلُونَ شَيْئًا لَمْ يَقْعَلْهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: هُوَ وَاللَّهِ خَيْرٌ. فَلَمْ يَزَلْ أَبُو بَكْرٍ يُرَاجِعُنِي حَتَّى شَرَحَ اللَّهُ صَدْرِي لِلَّذِي شَرَحَ لَهُ صَدْرَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، فَتَبَعْتُ الْقُرْآنَ أَجْمَعَهُ مِنَ الْعُسْبِ وَاللِّخَافِ وَصُدُورِ الرِّجَالِ حَتَّى وَجَدْتُ آخِرَ سُورَةِ التَّوْبَةِ مَعَ أَبِي خَزِيمَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ لَمْ أَجِدْهَا مَعَ أَحَدٍ غَيْرِهِ ﴿لَقَدْ جَاءَكُمْ رَسُولٌ مِنْ أَنْفُسِكُمْ عَزِيزٌ عَلَيْهِ مَا عَنِتُّمْ﴾ [التوبة: 128-129] حَتَّى خَاتَمَةَ بَرَاءةٍ. فَكَانَتْ الصُّحُفُ عِنْدَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ حَتَّى تَوَفَّاهُ اللَّهُ، ثُمَّ عِنْدَ عُمَرَ حَيَاتِهِ، ثُمَّ عِنْدَ حَفْصَةَ بِنْتِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. [راجع: 2807]

٤٩٨٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: أَنَّ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ حَدَّثَهُ: أَنَّ حُدَيْفَةَ بْنَ الْيَمَانَ قَدِمَ عَلَى عُثْمَانَ، وَكَانَ يُغَازِي أَهْلَ الشَّامِ فِي فَتْحِ إِرْمِينِيَّةَ وَأَذْرَبِيْجَانَ مَعَ أَهْلِ الْعِرَاقِ. فَأَفْرَعَ حُدَيْفَةَ اخْتِلَافُهُمْ فِي الْقِرَاءَةِ، فَقَالَ حُدَيْفَةُ الْعُثْمَانَ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، أَدْرِكْ هَذِهِ الْأُمَّةَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَخْتَلِفُوا فِي الْكِتَابِ اخْتِلَافَ الْيَهُودِ وَالنَّصَارَى. فَأَرْسَلَ عُثْمَانَ إِلَى حَفْصَةَ أَنْ أَرْسِلِي إِلَيْنَا بِالصُّحُفِ نَنْسُخُهَا فِي الْمَصَاحِفِ ثُمَّ نَرُدُّهَا إِلَيْكَ. فَأَرْسَلَتْ بِهَا حَفْصَةَ إِلَى

said to the three Quraishī men, “In case you disagree with Zaid bin Thābit on any point in the Qur’ān, then write it in the dialect of Quraish as the Qur’ān was revealed in their tongue.” They did so, and when they had written many copies, ‘Uthmān returned the original manuscripts to Ḥafṣa. ‘Uthmān sent to every Muslim province one copy of what they had copied, and ordered that all the other Qur’ānic materials, whether written in fragmentary manuscripts or whole copies, be burnt.

عُثْمَانُ، فَأَمَرَ زَيْدَ بْنَ ثَابِتٍ، وَعَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، وَسَعِيدَ بْنَ الْعَاصِ، وَعَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ فَنَسَّخُوهَا فِي الْمَصَاحِفِ. وَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ لِلرَّهْطِ الْقُرَشِيِّينَ الثَّلَاثَةِ: إِذَا اخْتَلَفْتُمْ أَنْتُمْ وَزَيْدُ ابْنِ ثَابِتٍ فِي شَيْءٍ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ فَارْتَبِعُوهُ بِلِسَانِ قُرَيْشٍ فَإِنَّمَا نَزَلَ بِلِسَانِهِمْ، فَفَعَلُوا حَتَّى إِذَا نَسَّخُوا الصُّحُفَ فِي الْمَصَاحِفِ رَدَّ عُثْمَانُ الصُّحُفَ إِلَى حَفْصَةَ فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَى كُلِّ أَقْصَى بِمُصْحَفٍ مِمَّا نَسَّخُوا. وَأَمَرَ بِمَا سِوَاهُ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ فِي كُلِّ صَحِيفَةٍ أَوْ مُصْحَفٍ أَنْ يُحْرَقَ. [راجع: ٣٥٠٦]

4988. Zaid bin Thābit added, “A Verse from *Sūrat Al-Aḥzāb* was missed by me when we copied the Qur’ān and I used to hear Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ reciting it. So we searched for it and found it with Khuzaima bin Thābit Al-Anṣārī. (That Verse was):

“Among the believers are men who have been true in their covenant with Allāh.” (V.33:23)

٤٩٨٨ - قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: وَأَخْبَرَنِي خَارِجَةُ بِنْتُ زَيْدِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ سَمِعَتْ زَيْدَ بْنَ ثَابِتٍ قَالَ: فَقَدْتُ آيَةً مِنَ الْأَحْزَابِ حِينَ نَسَخْنَا الْمُصْحَفَ قَدْ كُنْتُ أَسْمَعُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقْرَأُ بِهَا فَالْتَمَسْنَاهَا فَوَجَدْنَاهَا مَعَ خُزَيْمَةَ بِنْتِ ثَابِتِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ ﴿مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا مَا عَاهَدُوا اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِ﴾ فَأَلْحَقْنَاهَا فِي سورتها في الصُّحُفِ. [٢٨٠٥]

(4) CHAPTER. The scribe of the Prophet ﷺ.

4989. Narrated Zaid bin Thābit: Abū Bakr sent for me and said, “You used to write the Divine Revelations for Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ. So you should search for (the Qur’ān and collect) it.” I started searching for the Qur’ān till I found the last two Verses of *Sūrat At-Tauba* with Abū Khuzaima Al-Anṣārī and I could not find

(٤) بَابُ كَاتِبِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ

٤٩٨٩ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَنَّ ابْنَ السَّبَّاقِ قَالَ: إِنَّ زَيْدَ بْنَ ثَابِتٍ قَالَ: أَرْسَلَ إِلَيَّ أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: إِنَّكَ كُنْتَ تَكْتُبُ

these Verses with anybody other than him.
(They were):

“Verily, there has come unto you a Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ) from amongst yourselves. (i.e., whom you know well.) It grieves him that you should receive any injury or difficulty...” (V.9:128,129)

4990. Narrated Al-Barā': There was revealed:

“Not equal are those believers who sit (at home), and those who strive hard and fight in the Cause of Allāh...” (V.4:95)

The Prophet ﷺ said, “Call Zaid for me and let him bring the board, the inkpot and the scapula bone (or the scapula bone and the inkpot).” Then he said, “Write: ‘Not equal are those believers who sit...’”, and at that time ‘Amr bin Umm Maktūm, the blind man, was sitting behind the Prophet ﷺ. He said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! What is your order for me (as regards the above Verse) as I am a blind man?” So, instead of the above Verse, the following Verse was revealed:

“Not equal are those believers who sit (at home), except those who are disabled (by injury or are blind or lame, etc.) and those who strive hard and fight in the Cause of Allāh.” (V.4:95)

(5) CHAPTER. The Qur'ān was revealed to be recited in seven different ways⁽¹⁾.

4991. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Jibrīl (Gabriel) recited the Qur'ān to me in one

الْوَحْيِ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَاتَّبَعَ الْقُرْآنَ، فَتَبِعْتُ حَتَّى وَجَدْتُ آخِرَ سُورَةِ التَّوْبَةِ آتَيْنِ مَعَ أَبِي خُزَيْمَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ لَمْ أَجِدْهُمَا مَعَ أَحَدٍ غَيْرِهِ ﴿لَقَدْ جَاءَكُمْ رَسُولٌ مِنْ أَنْفُسِكُمْ عَزِيزٌ عَلَيْهِ مَا عَنِتُّمْ﴾ إِلَى آخِرِهَا. [راجع:

[٢٨٠٧

٤٩٩٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ

مُوسَى، عَنْ إِسْرَائِيلَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ، قَالَ: لَمَّا نَزَلَتْ ﴿لَا يَسْتَوِي الْقَاعِدُونَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ غَيْرُ أُولِي الضَّرَرِ وَالْمُجَاهِدُونَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ﴾ [النساء: ٩٥] قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «ادْعُ لِي زَيْدًا وَلِيَجِيءَ بِاللُّوْحِ وَالِدَوَاةِ وَالْكِتَافِ، أَوِ الْكِتَافِ وَالِدَوَاةِ». ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اكْتُبْ ﴿لَا يَسْتَوِي الْقَاعِدُونَ﴾ وَخَلْفَ ظَهْرِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَمْرُو بْنُ أُمِّ مَكْتُومِ الْأَعْمَى فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَمَا تَأْمُرُنِي؟ فَإِنِّي رَجُلٌ ضَرِيرُ الْبَصَرِ، فَنَزَلَتْ مَكَانَهَا ﴿لَا يَسْتَوِي الْقَاعِدُونَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ غَيْرُ أُولِي الضَّرَرِ وَالْمُجَاهِدُونَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ﴾.

[راجع: ٢٨٣١]

(٥) بَابُ أَنْزَلِ الْقُرْآنَ عَلَى سَبْعَةِ

أَحْرَفٍ

٤٩٩١ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عَفِيرٍ:

حَدَّثَنِي اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلٌ،

(1) (Ch. 5) This does not mean that everything in it can be recited in seven different ways, but it means that some of its words can be read in seven different ways which is the maximum number of variations.

way. Then I requested him (to read it in another way), and continued asking him to recite it in other ways, and he recited it in several ways till he ultimately recited it in seven different ways.”

4992. Narrated ‘Umar bin Al-Khattāb رضي الله عنه: I heard Hishām bin Ḥakīm reciting *Sūrat Al-Furqān* during the lifetime of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and I listened to his recitation and noticed that he recited it in several different ways which Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ had not taught me. I was about to jump over him during his *Ṣalāt* (prayer), but I controlled my temper, and when he had completed his *Ṣalāt* (prayer), I put his upper garment around his neck and seized him by it and said, “Who taught you this *Sūrah* which I heard you reciting?” He replied, “Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ taught it to me.” I said, “You have told a lie, for Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ has taught it to me in a different way from yours.” So, I dragged him to Allāh’s Messenger and said (to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ), “I heard this person reciting *Sūrat Al-Furqān* in a way which you haven’t taught me!” On that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Release him, (O ‘Umar!) Recite, O Hishām!” Then he recited in the same way as I heard him reciting. Then Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “It was revealed in this way,” and added, “Recite, O ‘Umar!” I recited it as he had taught me. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ then said, “It was revealed in this way. This Qur’ān has been revealed to be recited in seven different ways, so recite of it whichever (way) is easier for you (or read as much of it as may be easy for you).”

عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَقْرَأَنِي جِبْرِيلُ عَلَى حَرْفٍ فَرَأَجَعْتُهُ فَلَمْ أزلُ أُسْتزِيدُهُ وَبِزِيدُنِي حَتَّى انْتَهَى إِلَى سَبْعَةِ أَحْرَافٍ». [راجع: ٣٢١٩]

٤٩٩٢ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عُفَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي اللَّيْثُ: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ: أَنَّ الْمَسُورَ بْنَ مَخْرَمَةَ، وَعَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْقَارِيِّ حَدَّثَاهُ: أَنَّهُمَا سَمِعَا عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ هِشَامَ بْنَ حَكِيمٍ يَقْرَأُ سُورَةَ الْفُرْقَانِ فِي حَيَاةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَاسْتَمَعْتُ لِقِرَاءَتِهِ فَإِذَا هُوَ يَقْرَأُ عَلَى حُرُوفٍ كَثِيرَةٍ لَمْ يُقَرِّئِيهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَكِدْتُ أُسَاوِرُهُ فِي الصَّلَاةِ. فَتَصَبَّرْتُ حَتَّى سَلِمَ فَلَبَّيْتُهُ بِرِدَائِهِ فَقُلْتُ: مَنْ أَقْرَأَكَ هَذِهِ السُّورَةَ الَّتِي سَمِعْتُكَ تَقْرَأُ؟ قَالَ: أَقْرَأَنِيهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقُلْتُ: كَذَبْتَ فَإِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ أَقْرَأَنِيهَا عَلَى غَيْرِ مَا قَرَأْتُ، فَاظْلَمْتُ بِهِ أَقْوَدُهُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقُلْتُ: إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ هَذَا يَقْرَأُ بِسُورَةِ الْفُرْقَانِ عَلَى حُرُوفٍ لَمْ تُقَرِّئِيهَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَرْسَلُهُ، اقْرَأْ يَا هِشَامُ». فَقَرَأَ عَلَيْهِ الْقِرَاءَةَ الَّتِي سَمِعْتُهُ يَقْرَأُ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ

الله ﷺ: «كَذَلِكَ أَنْزَلْتُ». ثُمَّ قَالَ:
«أَقْرَأْ يَا عُمَرُ»، فَقَرَأْتُ الْقِرَاءَةَ الَّتِي
أَقْرَأَنِي، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:
«كَذَلِكَ أَنْزَلْتُ، إِنَّ هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ أَنْزَلَ
عَلَى سَبْعَةِ أَحْرَفٍ فَاقْرَأُوا مَا تَيَسَّرَ
مِنْهُ». [راجع: ٢٤١٩]

(6) CHAPTER. The compilation of the Qur'an (i.e., the arrangement of its *Sūrah*).

(٦) بَابُ تَأْلِيْفِ الْقُرْآنِ

4993. Narrated Yūsuf bin Māhak: While I was with 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, the Mother of the believers, a person from 'Irāq came and asked, "What type of shroud is the best?" 'Āishah said, "May Allāh be Merciful to you! What does it matter?" He said, "O Mother of the believers! Show me (the copy of) your Qur'an." She said, "Why?" He said, "In order to compile and arrange the Qur'an according to it, for people recite it with its *Sūrah* not in proper order." 'Āishah said, "What does it matter which part of it you read first? (Be informed) that the first thing that was revealed thereof was a *Sūrah* from *Al-Mufaṣṣal*, and in it was mentioned Paradise and the (Hell) Fire. When the people embraced Islām, the Verses regarding legal and illegal things were revealed. If the first thing to be revealed was: 'Do not drink alcoholic drinks,' people would have said: 'We will never leave alcoholic drinks'; and if there had been revealed: 'Do not commit illegal sexual intercourse', they would have said, 'We will never give up illegal sexual intercourse.' While I was a young girl of playing age, the following Verse was revealed in Makkah to Muḥammad ﷺ:

'Nay, but the Hour is their appointed time (for their full recompense), and the Hour will

٤٩٩٣ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ
مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، أَنَّ
ابْنَ جُرَيْجٍ أَخْبَرَهُمْ قَالَ: وَأَخْبَرَنِي
يُوسُفُ بْنُ مَاهِكٍ قَالَ: إِنِّي عِنْدَ
عَائِشَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا إِذْ
جَاءَهَا عِرَاقِيٌّ فَقَالَ: أَيُّ الْكَفَنِ خَيْرٌ؟
قَالَتْ: وَيْحَكَ، وَمَا يَضُرُّكَ؟ قَالَ: يَا
أُمَّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَرِنِي مُصْحَفَكَ، قَالَتْ:
لِمَ؟ قَالَ: لَعَلِّي أَوْلَفُ الْقُرْآنَ عَلَيْهِ،
فَإِنَّهُ يُقْرَأُ غَيْرَ مُؤَلَّفٍ. قَالَتْ: وَمَا
يَضُرُّكَ أَيُّهُ قَرَأْتَ قَبْلُ؟ إِنَّمَا نَزَلَ أَوَّلَ
مَا نَزَلَ مِنْهُ سُورَةٌ مِنَ الْمُفَصَّلِ فِيهَا
ذِكْرُ الْجَنَّةِ وَالنَّارِ، حَتَّى إِذَا ثَابَ
النَّاسُ إِلَى الْإِسْلَامِ نَزَلَ الْحَلَالُ
وَالْحَرَامُ. وَلَوْ نَزَلَ أَوَّلَ شَيْءٍ: لَا
تَشْرَبُوا الْخَمْرَ لَقَالُوا: لَا نَدْعُ الْخَمْرَ
أَبَدًا. وَلَوْ نَزَلَ: لَا تَزْنُوا، لَقَالُوا: لَا
نَدْعُ الزَّنا أَبَدًا، لَقَدْ نَزَلَ بِمَكَّةَ عَلَى
مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ وَإِنِّي لَجَارِيَةٌ الْعَبْ «بَلِ
السَّاعَةُ مَوْعِدُهُمْ وَالسَّاعَةُ أَدْهَى وَأَمْرٌ ﴿٦١﴾»