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BY

ASH-SHAYKH ABU JA'FAR MUHAMMAD IBN YA'QUB IBN IS'HÃQ AL-KULAYNI AR-RÃZI

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IN THE NAME OF ALLÃH, THE MOST COMPASSIONATE, THE MERCIFUL

Praise belongs to Allāh, the Lord of all beings; the Most Compassionate, the Merciful; the Master of the Day of Judgment; Thee only we serve, and to Thee alone we pray for succour; Guide us in the straight path; the path of those whom Thou hast blessed, who are immune from Thy wrath and have never gone astray.

* * * * *

O Allāh! Send your blessings to the head of your messengers and the last of your prophets Muhammad, and his pure and cleansed progeny.

Also send your blessings to all your prophets and envoys.

دِ لِنْهُ الْحَرِ الْحَدِي وَ الْحَدِي وَ الْحَدِي الْحَدِي الْحَدِي الْحَدِيثِ الْحَدِيثِ الْحَدِيثِ الْحَدِيثِ الْحَدِيثِ الْكَنْفَائِلُ الْكَنْفَائِلُ الْكَنْفَائِلُ الْكَنْفَائِلُ الْكَنْفَائِلُ الْمَالِمُ الْمُلْكَالُمِينَ الْمُلْكَالُمِينَ الْمُلْكَالُمِينَ الْمُلْكَالُمِينَ الْمُلْكَالُمِينَ الْمُلَالُمِينَ الْمُلْكِلُمِينَ الْمُلْكِلُمِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلِينَ الْمُلْكِلُمِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَالُمِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَالُمِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَالِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَالِينَ الْمُلْكِينَ الْمُلْكِينَالِينَالِينَ الْمُلْكِينَالُولُولُولِينَالِيلِينَالِينَ

ٱللهُ مِسَلِ عَلَىٰ سَینِدِ دُسُلِكَ وَخَافَرِ اَنَبِیالِکَ مُحَدَّدُ وَالِدِ اَلطَیْبِ اَلطَّامِ مِیت وَصَلِّ عَلِجَیعِ الْانْبِیاءِ وَلَلْسُہُ اِسْ وَصَلِّ عَلِجَیعِ الْانْبِیاءِ وَلَلْسُہُ اِسْ

TRANSLITERATION

ARABIC LETTERS

Symbol	Transliteration	Symbol	Transliteration
	×	ك	k
ب	ь	J	1
ب ت	t	٠	m
ث	th	ن	n
₹	j	ه	h
	þ	,	w
ح د د د م م م م م م م م م م م م م م م م	kh	ي ة	y
J	ď	2	ah; at (c
ن	dh	7.	8
ر	r	ال	article al (even bef
ز	z		antepala
س	8	Long	Vowels
ش	sh	ĩ	ã
ص	ş	,	ជ
ض	ģ	ي	ī
	ţ		
ظ	z		
3	*		Vowels
ع غ ف	gh	<u> </u>	a
	f	<u>-</u>	u
ق	P	7	i

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FOREWORD

[1]

كانت امنية تجيش بها صدورنا بأقوى ما تجيش به الصدور، و نحمدالله على أن وفقنا لأن نخطو اولى الخطوات لتحقيقها . . .

أن من أعز أمانينا و أحلى آمالنا و أخلص أهدافنا و أصدقها، آن نوفق لنقل امّهات النراث الإسلامي الأصيل المرويّ عن أئمة أهل البيت عليه في و عن طريقهم عن النّبي الليه في إلى لغات تمكّن غير العربي من الإستفادة و الاستزادة، و تفتح أمامه أبواباً واسعة على هذا العالم الزاخر و الفيض المتدفق، و تعينه على أن يواجه بنفسه ثاني المصادر الأصيلة و الصحيحة بعد القرآن الكريم للهم الإسلام في صورته الصحيحة، عقيدة و شريعة تاريخاً و سيراً، خلقاً و سلوكاً، أحكام عبادات و قوانين معاش و تجاره، منهاجاً فرديًا و انظمة بيت و اسرة و مجتمع ... تفتح

تلك الأبواب، المغلقة _بكلّ أسف _على من لا يحسن اللغة العربيّة و لا يفقه النصوص في لغتها الأصليّة.

و إنّ من أهمّ هذا التراث كتاب "الكافي" تاليف الشيخ أبي جعفر محمّد بن يعقوب الكليني الرازي (٣٢٨/٣٢٨ق = ٩٣١/٩٣٠)، و قد أغنتنا المقدّمة الّتي جاءت في فاتحة الكتاب عن التعريف به و بمؤلّفه العظيم و قيمته الدينيّة، و المركز الّذي يحتله في جملة ما وصل إلينا من تراث اثنة أهل البيت ﷺ.

[7]

و نحمد الله سبحانه على أنّ هذه المحاولة لترجمة "الكافي" إلى الإنجليزية قد نجحت و نجزت و قد تم منها ترجمة "كتاب العقل و الجهل" و طبع و نشر من قبل و الأن تم، و فله الحمد، ترجمة "كتاب فضل العلم" ثاني كتب "اصول الكافي" جندناكل ما نملك ـ بحول الله و قرّ ته ـ لتحقيقها و انجازها، فكم من خطوة خطوناها ثم بدالنا ان فيها نقصاً و لو بعض النقص فنتدارك، وكم صيغة وضعناها ثم وجدنا أنّ غيرها قد يكون هو الصحيح، أو الأصح أو الأكمل فنستبدله بها، و هكذا إلى أن اتخذت شكلها الحاضر. و تأكّدنا في حدود ما وسعنا من صحة الترجمة، و امانة النقل و سلامة التعبير، و استعنا في ذلك بكلّ من امكنتنا الإستعانة به، سواء أكان في سلامة للترجمة، أم في عوضها على النص العربي و التأكد من صدق النقل و أمانة النحويل.

و لا ندّعى الكمال في ذلك، وكلّ ما قمنا به، و نحمدالله على انجازه، أنا خطونا الخطوة الأولى، و نحن واثقون بأنّها ستتعقبها خطوات ـ منّا أو من غيرنا ـ تصحح فيها الاختطاء، و يتكامل فيها التعبير، و تصدّق الترجمة، و يسلّم النقل أكثر فاكثر.

و قد ارتأينا أن نسرع إلى طبع و نشر كلّ ما أنجزنا ترجمته و سنصدره تباعاً بصورة اجزاء صغار ذات صفحات محدودة، إلى أن تكمل ترجمة كلّ جزء من اجزاء "الكافي" و يكمل طبعه، و حينئذ ستنضم هذه الاجزاء بعضها إلى البعض الاخر فنكون وحدات تمثل كل وحده ترجمة كاملة لجزء من اجزاء الكتاب و قد ارفقنا بالترجمة الانجليزيّة، النص العربي للكتاب بصورته الكاملة، فوضعنا منه في أعلى كلّ صفحة قدر ما يطابق الترجمة التي أدرجت في تلك الصفحة.

[4]

و لا بدّلنا من التأكيد على أنّ كتاب "الكافي" و ان آمنا و آمن معنا، بقيمته العلميّة و قداسته المذهبيّة و مركز مؤلفه العالى من الثقة و الاعتماد، كلّ من درس الكافي و مؤلّفه و مركزه من التراث الإسلامي الرفيع _ و نحن مؤمنون بهذا أعمق الإيمان _أقول: لابدّلنا من التأكيد على أنّ "الكافي" لا تتساوى أحاديثه و ليست أسانيد رواياته و لا رواة أحاديثه متساوين في الوثاقة و الصدق و لا يجرى عليهم كلّهم حكم واحد.

و نظرة واحدة في كتاب "مرآة العقول" - الذي هو شرح للكافي - للعلامة الكبير المجلسي، محمد باقر (١٦٩٩/١١١١-١٦٢٨/١٠٣١) و هو من أبرز علماء الحديث و من أخلصهم للكتاب و مؤلفه العظيم و أشدهم إيمانا و اعتقاداً، و وثوقاً و اعتقاداً لنكشف للدراس هذه النقطة التي لم نرد أن نستعرضها إلا بإشارة مجملة نؤكد عليها دون الدخول في التفاصيل.

و لهذا السبب و غيره احتفظنا بأسانيد الأحاديث كاملة، كما جاءت في النبص الأصلي، لم تحذف منها شيئاً، لا أصل السند و لا حلقة من حلقاته. فلا بدّ للكشف عن حال سند أي حديث من الرجوع إلى كتب الرجال الّتي تشرح حال الراوي و تبيّن مركزه الديني و الخلقي و تقيمه فيما يروى و يحدّث.

و تؤكّد ثانياً، على أن استخلاص أيّة عقيدة ديستية أو مذهبيّة، او رأى فقهي من هذه الأحاديث لا يصح و لا يتم إلا بعد عرض الروايات _ بأسانيدها _ على كتب الرجال، و بعد عرض بعضها على البعض الاخر، و بعد استعراض النصوص الّتي جاءت في مصادر أخرى و تحكيم القرآن الكريم في ذلك، و الأهمّ من هذا كلّه الاحتكام إلى قواعد و أسس وضعها العلماء المختصون، و الّتي لا يستغنى عنها في هذا المجال بأيّ حال.

إذن لابد للباحث من الرجوع إلى كتب العقيدة و الكلام، أو الرجوع إلى كتب الفقه و الشريعة، الكتب التي تعنى بالناحية الاستدلالية و تقيم الحجّة على أي مبدأ عقدي أو رأي فقهي، إن أراد الباحث لبحوثه و دراساته أن تكون منهجيّة و للتا اج التي ينتهي إليها أن تكون سليمة صحيحة موثوقاً بها، ترضى ضميره العلمي و تلزم غيره و تضطرّه إلى الأخذ بها.

و هذه نقطة أغفلها _بعمد أو بغير عمد _كثير من الباحثين، نبَّه عليها هناكي لا ينزلق غيرهم

إلى المنحدر الذي انزلقوا إليه و لا يقع في الأخطاء الّني وقعوا فيها. و لاعتبارات شتّى لم نشأ أن نثقل الكتاب بالهوامش و الشروح، إلاّ ما وجدناه ضروريّاً إلى حدّ نشذ معه عن هذا المبدأ الّذي اتّخذناه حينما عزمنا على ترجمة الكتاب و نشره.

[3]

راعينا الصيغة الإسلامية و النطق العربي للأعلام و الأسماء التي وردت في الأحاديث و لم نكتف في الترجمة بصيغها كما جاءت في العهدين. فـ "موسى، عيسى، مريم، جبريل و ... " قد ضبطناها في الترجمة حسب النطق الإسلامي، خاصّة الأعلام الّتي جاءت في القرآن الكريم، و وضعنا صيغنها "البايبليّة" بين قوسين.

و الذي دعانا إلى هذا حرصنا، أشد الحرص على الإحتفاظ بالطابع الإسلامي الأصيل حتى في الأعلام و الأسماء، و الظهور بمظهر الإصالة، و الابتعاد ـكلّ الإبتعاد ـعن التبعيّة و الذيليّة و لوكانت في النطق و التعبير ...

[0]

وضعنا في مفتنح كلّ جزء جدولين:

١ جدول يعطى معلومات عامة مجدولة عن النّبي الأكرم اللّبيّة والصدّبقة الطاهرة فاطمة الزهراء بالله و الائمة الإثنى عشر الله و لكلّ واحد من هؤلاء رقم يخصه حسب تسلسلهم. و نستعين بهذا الجدول على تفسير التعابير المبهمة ـ و لو لغير المختصّين ـ الّتي تردّ في ضمن رواية الحديث.

٢ - جدول يحتوى على رموز وضعناها لمصطلحات في رواية الحديث يستعملها علماء الحديث، و نشرح في هذا الفهرس أيضاً بعض تلك المصطلحات التي لم نجد له صبغة مختصرة في الإنجليزيّة، فنشرح ذلك المصطلح هنا، و حينما يأتي في موضعه نذكره بنصّه العربي ولكن بالكتابه اللاتينيّة.

راجع _مثلاً _ الرفعة؛ في هذا الفهرس.

و الحقنا بكلِّ جزء فهارس ثلاثة:

مثلاً: جاء في فهرس هذا الجزء:

(٧) _أبوجعفر، ٤٩، ٥٣ ... الخ

فإن رقم (٧) الوادد قبل الإسم 'أبوجعفر' يشير إلى أنّ المروي عنه إنّما هو الإمام أبو جعفر محمّد بن علي الباقر المؤلجة الّذي يحمل هذا الرقم في الجدول المذكور، و الأرقام بعد الإسم، إنّما هي أرقام أحاديث الكتاب (حسب تسلسلها) الّني رويت عنه، فقد روي عنه الحديث التاسع و الأربعون، و الثالث و الخمسون ... و هكذا.

٢- فهرس للأعلام (أسماء الأشخاص) تلي كل إسم أرقام التسلسل للأحاديث التي جاء
 فيها ذكره. و قد إكتفينا بإلأعلام التي جاءت في متون الأحاديث و أغفلنا أسماء الرواة.

٣- فهرس لأعلام الأماكن، و أسماء القبائل و الطوائف، و المذاهب، و اسماء الكتب.

* * *

و بعد فالله سبحانه هو الذي نستعين به، و نتوكّل عليه، و نستهديه، و نستمدّ منه أن يونّقنا لإكمال ما بدأنا، و يسددنا لأنجاز ما عزمنا عليه، إنّه ولي التوفيق و هو سبحانه نعم المولى و نعم النصير.

۱۴۱۸/۸/۱۵ المؤسسة العالميّة للخدمات الإسلاميّة (لجنة التأليف و الترجمة و النشر) (لجنة التأليف و الترجمة و النشر) طهران -إيران

-1-

In our continuous effort to propagate Islam through our numerous publications we have had a persistent desire to include amongst our publications translations of the most important reference books recognized by the Shī'ah. To be able to publish such key books in the Shī'ah heritage in foreign languages does not only give us great pleasure and pride but it conforms very well to our wishes and our true sincere objectives. No doubt the non-Arab speaking researchers would now have better access to the true Islamic heritage since such books contain the ahādīth (traditions) of the holy Imāms (peace be upon them) and the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him and his progeny). Moreover, these books constitute the second source - the holy Qur'an being the first - whereby one would have better understanding of the Islamic ideology, jurisprudence, history, tradition, manners, Islamic laws pertaining to worship, business, Islamic considerations for the individual, family and society...

One of the important books in question is al-Kāfi whose author was ash-Shaykh Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn Ya'qub al-Kulayni ar-Rāzi (328/329 = 940/941). We need not introduce either the book or its author since the introduction to the book takes care of that and also shows its religious significance and its status in our heritage, namely the heritage transmitted to us through Ahlu'l-bayt (the House-hold of the Holy Prophet - p.b.u.t.).

-2-

Our gratitude to Allāh, the Almighty, for being able to commence the translation of al-Kāfi to English. So far, the translation of the section pertaining to the "Reason and Ignorance" ('aql and jahl) has been completed. No doubt we had to utilize all the means at our disposal and to rely on Allāh's unlimited strength in order to accomplish this translation. As a matter of fact, we had to do a lot of screening before coming up with this version. Furthermore, we took every possible effort to make sure that the translation is satisfactory and acceptable in terms of accuracy and grammar.

We do not wish to claim perfection in this humble effort to trans-late one section of al-Kāfi. Nevertheless, we have taken the first step and we are confident that subsequent steps would be taken, either by us or by somebody else, to both remove any errors and optimize the translation so that exactness in the narration process is improved.

We have decided to speed up the printing and publication of the translated section of al-Kāfi. The other sections, it is hoped, would be

published in due course on individual basis; this process would be continued until all the sections of al-Kāfi are translated and published.

You will note that we have also included along with the English translation, the complete original Arabic version, this being placed at the top of each page with the corresponding English translation below.

-3-

We believe, and so does everybody who studied it believe, that and so holy in the Shī'ah circles and that the author is considered highly honest and highly reliable. However, we should emphasize that neither the ahadīth are equal in value and significance nor are the supporting evidence for the narrations or the persons relating the ahadīth equal in terms of reliability and credibility and in no way can one give them the same appraisal.

A glance at the book entitled mir'ātu'l- 'ugūl (reflection of the minds) would reveal to the researcher this very point in more detail. Mir'ātu'l-'uqul is an explanatory book to al-Kāfi and is authored by the great scholar Muhammad Bāqir al-Majlisi (1037/1628-1111/1700). al-Majlisi is one of the prominent scholars of hadīth (tradition) and one of the most loyal and faithful to the book (al-Kāfi) and its great author and one of the most faithful and pious scholars of Islam.

Because of this - that is, the question of unequal credibility of the ahadith, narrations and narrators - and for completeness we have retained the complete supporting evidence of the ahadīth as in the original Arabic text. We have not omitted any original support for any ahadīth, neither have we omitted any of the links in a narration chain. In order to reveal the credibility, or otherwise, of the support for a par-ticular hadīth, one has to refer to special books dealing with the biogra- phy and the religious and moral status of the narrator/s; such books also carry an appraisal of what the narrator transmits and relates. We would like to re-emphasize that the inference of any religious or ritual doctrine or any law pertaining to jurisprudence from these ahadith is a long process. To start with, the researcher would have to refer the nar- rations along with their supporting chain of evidence - to the special biographic books referred to above. The narrations would have to be cross-checked against one another. Later the researcher would have to consider all other declarations and citations on the same topic from other references and then use the holy Qur'an as the arbitrator. Of more significance still, one has to abide by the rules and regulations laid down by the specialists and which rules can never be ignored. Therefore, the researcher would have to go back either to the ideological and linguistic books or to the books of jurisprudence and legislation, that is, those books which cover the inference aspects and the evaluation of various proofs and evidence used to back-up any ideological principle or jurisprudence. This is the approach to be adopted if he wants his research to be systematic and if he wants the results to be sound, accurate and reliable, thus satisfying his scientific conscience and obliging others to honour and follow such inferences.

This very point has been ignored - intentionally or otherwise - by many researchers and we are stressing it here in order that other researchers would neither make the same mistake of ignoring it nor suffer the same deviation.

And for several considerations we refrained from introducing unnecessary explanatory notes, except where it was absolutely necessary, so as to stick to our .original aim of merely translating and publishing the book.

- 4 -

In the translation we have retained the Islamic format and Arabic pronunciation of the names and proper nouns encountered in various ahādīth. We were not content with the Biblical equivalents, but, instead, retained the Islamic articulations in the text, following each proper noun or name (especially those mentioned in the holy Qur'an) like, Musã (Moses), 'Isã (Jesus), Maryam (Marry), Jibrīl (Gabriel)...with its Biblical equivalent in brackets.

We took this measure because we strongly believe in preserving the original Islamic character even with respect to names and proper nouns. We believe in originality even when it comes to appearances, and we will completely avoid imitation and reproduction even if it were merely with respect to pronunciation and expression...

- 5 -

We have put a table at the beginning of each section giving general particulars and information in tabular form about the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) and Fãtima az-Zahra' (p.b.u.h.) and the twelve Imãms (p.b.u.t.). For each of them we have assigned a number according to their sequence.

It is hoped that this table would help the reader - even the non-specialist to understand some important expressions encountered in the process of the narration of hadīth.

Furthermore, we have included four indexes at the end of each section:-

a) The first index lists the originators of the ahadīth to be found in the section - the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) and the Imams (p.b.u.t.).

It begins with a number corresponding to the serial number of the originator of the hadīth, the originator being the Prophet or one of the Imãms. The serial number has already been assigned in the table at the beginning of the section.

After the number, the format of the name used in the hadīth appears.

After that, the serial number's of ahadīth related to the originator is/are listed.

For example, in the first index of this section:

(7) - Abu Ja'far, 1, 7 ...etc.

The number (7) preceding the name (Abu Ja'far) indicates that the originator is Imam Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn 'Ali al-Baqir (p.b.u.t.) who

was assigned with this number in the table at the beginning of the section. The number following the name are the serial number of the ahadīth in the book (or section) related to him: that is, the first and the seventh hadīth are related to him...etc.

- b) An index containing symbols for terminology commonly encountered in the process of narration of hadīth. We have introduced these because scholars of hadīth often use them. In this index we have also explained some of those terminologies for which no simple English equivalent can be found. We have explained such terminology in the index and when it appears in the text we also mention the Arabic text in the Latinized form: e.g. "rafa ahu" Ref. Index no.3
- c) Index of the names of key personalities. Following each name the serial numbers of ahãdīth in which such a name appears are cited. We were content with citing only those names that appeared in the contexts of the ahãdīth proper and ignored the names of narrators.
 - d) Index of key places, names of tribes and families and sects.

Finally, it is Allāh, the Almighty, from Whom we seek help and guidance and upon Whom we rely for the success of our efforts. Moreover, we pray that He paves the way for us to complete what we have commenced and to redeem us in order to achieve what we have planned...We strongly believe that He is the reconciliator and that He is the best guide and the best artisan.

WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR ISLAMIC SERVICES Tehran - IRAN.

6/2/1398 16/1/1978

- 1) Caution
- $2)\ A$ Chronological List of the Holy Prophet, his Daughter and the Twelve Holy Imãms.
 - 3) List of Technical Terms and Special Signs used in the Traditions.

CAUTION

- I Wherever the author (al-Kulaynī) says in the book of al-Kãfī "A group of our associates," quoting from Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã, the Group here means the following five persons:
 - 1. Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn Yahyã al-'Attār al-Qummī;
 - Ali ibn Mũsã ibn Ja'far al-Kamandãnī;
 - 3. Abu Sulaymãn Dawūd ibn Kawrah al- Qummī;
 - 4. Abu 'Ali Ahmad ibn Idrīs ibn Ahmad al-Ash'arī al- Qummī;
 - 5. Abu'l-Hasan `Ali ibn Ibrāhīm ibn Hāshim al- Qummī.
- **II.** Wherever the author (al-Kulaynī) says in the book of al-Kãfī "A group of our associates," quoting from Ahmad ibn Muhammãd ibn Khãlid al-Barqī, the Group here means the following four persons:
 - 1. Abu'l-Hasan `Ali ibn Ibrāhīm ibn Hāshim al-Qummī;
 - 2. Muhammad ibn `Abdullāh ibn Udhaynah;
 - 3. Ahmad ibn `Abdullah ibn Umayyah;
 - 4. `Ali ibn al-Husayn as-Sa'd Ãbãdī;
- **III.** Wherever the author (al-Kulaynī) says in the book of al-Kafī "A group of our associates," quoting from Sahl ibn Ziyãd, the Group here means the following four persons:
- 1. Abu'l-Hasan `Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Ibrãhīm ibn Aban ar-Rãzī, who is renowned with `Allãn al-Kulayni;
 - 2. Abu'l-Husayn Muhammad ibn Abī 'Abdillāh Ja'far ibn

Muhammad ibn `Awn al-Asadi al-Kufī, resident of Ray;

- 3. Muhammad ibn al-Husayn ibn Farrūkh as-Saffār al-Qummī;
- 4. Muhammad ibn 'Aqīl al-Kulaynī;
- **IV.** Wherever the author (al-Kulaynī) says in the book of al-Kāfi "A group of our associates," quoting from Ja'far ibn Muhammad who quoted from al-Hasan ibn 'Ali ibn Faddāl, one of them is, Abu `Abd-Allāh al-Husayn ibn Muhammad ibn `Imrān ibn Abī Bakr al-Ash'arī al-Qummī.

THE HOLY PROPHET, HIS DAUGHTER AND THE TWELVE HOLY IMAMS A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF

NOTE: Where there are differences of opinion on the dates of birth or death, the most popular view has been quoted.

b,	50	*	ω	12	-	No.
4th Imám	3rd Imám	2nd Imām	lst Imam	:	The Last Prophet of Allah	Designation
Abû Muḥammad	veiipqv. nqv	Abū Muḥammad	Abu'l-Ḥasan, Abu'l-Ḥasanayn	Umm Abīhā	Abu'l-Qasim	(Kunyah)
llv.	al-Ĥusayn	al-Hasan	IIV.	Fátimah	Muḥammad	Name
al-Husayn	W.	JIV.	Abū Tālib	Muḥammad	'Abdullah	Father's Name
Zaynu'l-'Ābidin, Sayyidu's-Sājidin, as-Sajjād.	Sayyidu'sh-Shuhadā', as-Sibţ (al-Asghar)	al-Mujtabā, as-Sībţ (al-Akbar)	Amir al-mu'minin, al-Waşi, al-Murtadă. (Haydar)	az-Zahrā', aṣ-Ṣiddīqah, al-Butūl, Sayyidatu'n-Nisā'.	Rasūhi"l-Lāh, Nabīyu"l-Lāh, an-Nabī.	Title (Leqab)
5th Sha'han, 38 AH (6.1.659 AD)	3rd Sha'bin, 4 AH (8.1.626 AD)	15th Ramadán, 3 AH (1.3.625 AD)	13th Rajab, 10 Years before the declaration of the Prophethood. (25.5.60 AD)	20th Jumādā II, in the fifth Year after the dec- laration of the Prophet- hood. (2.1.615 AD)	17the Rabl'1, in the Year of the Elephant. (25.8.570 AD).	Date of Birth
25th Muḥarram, 94/95 AH (31.10.712/20.10.713 AD)	10th Muḥarram, 61 AH (10.10.680 AD)	7th Şafar, 50 AH (6.3.670 AD)	21st Ramadān, 40 AH (28.1.661 AD)	3rd Jumādā II, 11 AH (26.8.632 AD)	28th Şafar, 11 AH (25.5.632 AD)	Date of Death
Poison	Sword - in the Battle of 'Ashura.	Poison	Sword - while he was engaged in prayers.	Injured	Natural	Martyred by means of
Holy Medina, Saudi Arabia.	Holy Karbala* (at-Taff), Iraq.	Holy Medina, Saudi Arabia	Holy an-Najaf, al-Ashraf, Iraq.	243	Holy Medina, al-Munawwarah, Saudi Arabia.	Place of Burial

4 .	13.	12.	Ξ	10.	9.	,00	7.
12th Imam	11th Imam	10th Imám	9th Imám	8th Imám	7th Imäm	6th Imam	5th Imam
Abu'l-Qāsim	Abû Muḥammad	Abu'l-Ḥasan (ath-Thālith = The Third)	Abū Ja'far (ath-Thānī = The Second)	Abu'l-Ḥasan (ath-Thāni= The Second)	Abu'l-Ḥasan (al-Awwal = The First), Abû Ibrîhîm	Abū 'Abdillāh, Abū Mūsā	Abū Ja'far
Muḥammad	al-Ḥasan	JIV.	Muḥammad	JIV,	Musa	Ja'far	Muḥammad
al-Ḥasan	IIV.	Muḥammad	HV.	Můsá	Ja'far	Muḥammad	JIV.
al-Mahdî, al-Qâ'im, al-Ḥujjah, al-Ghâ'ib, Şâḥibu'z-Zamān, Şâḥibu'l-Amr.	al- 'Askan'	an-Naqî, al-Hâdî	at-Taqī, al-Jawād	ar-Ridā	al-Kazim, al-'Abd aş-Şāliḥ.	aș-Şādiq	al-Băqir
15th Sha'bān, 255 AH (29.7.869 AD)	8th Rabi' II, 232 AH (3.12.846 AD)	2nd Rajab, 212 AH (27.9.827 AD)	10th Rajab, 195 AH (8.4.811 AD)	11th Dhi'l-qi'dah, 148 AH - (29.12.765 AD)	7th Şafar, 129 AH (28.10.746 AD)	17th Rabi' I, 83 AH (20.4.702 AD)	3rd Şafar, 57 AH (16.12.676 AD)
Still alive but in occultation.	8th Rabi' I, 260 AH (1.1.874 AD)	3rd Rajab, 254 AH (28.6.868 AD)	30th Dhi'l-qi'dah, 220 AH (25.11.835 AD)	17th Şafar, 203 AH (24.8.818 AD)	25th Rajab, 183 AH (1.9.799 AD)	25th Shawwal, 148 AH (14.12.765 AD)	7th Dhi'l-hijjah, 114 AH (28.1.733 AD)
1 1	1					:	Poison
1		Holy Sămarră' (Surra-man-ra'ā), Iraq.	Holy al-Kāzimiyyah, Iraq.	Holy Mash'had (Tūs-Khurāsān), Iran.	Holy al-Kāzimiyyah, Iraq.		Holy Medina, Saudi Arabia.

أخبرنا – انبأنا	=	that is: "informed us" or "told us".
روی	=	that is: "narrated to us".
حذثنا	=	that is: "related" or "reported to us".
رفعه ـ يرفعه	=:	that is: a narrator mentions the name/s of persons/s from whom he narrated, but the later narrator/s omit his/their names.
عن = (-)	=	that is: "quoted from", signified by the signs (-).
مرسلا ـ ارسله	=	that is: quoting (a Tradition) from the Prophet or Imam without describing the linking sources between the narrator and the Prophet or Imam.
*	=	that is: starting of a new chain of narration.
صلى الله عليه وآلـه وسلم	=	that is: peace and blessing of Allāh be upon him (the Prophet) and his progeny (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.).
عليه/عليها السلام	8=8	that is: peace be upon him/her (p.b.u.h.).
عليهم/عليهما المتلام	=	that is: peace be upon them (p.b.u.t.).

USUL AL-KÃFI



The Book of EXCELLENCE OF KNOWLEDGE



ì

⇒ (باب فرض العلم ووجوب طلبه والحث عليه) ⇒

٧٣٧ _ أخبرناته بن يعقوب ، عن على بن إبر اهيم بن هاشم [عن أبيه] عن الحسن ابن أبي الحسين الفارسي ، عن عبد الرحمن بن ذيد ، عن أبيه ، عن أبي عبد الله عن الله الله عن الله الله عن الله الله عنه الله الله الله الله عنه على كل مسلم ، ألا إن الله يحب بغاة العلم العلم

In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

1: CHAPTER ON THE NECESSITY OF KNOWLEDGE, THE OBLIGATION OF ITS QUEST AND ITS INCITEMENT

37-1. Muhammad ibn Yaʻqũb has informed us (-) 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm ibn Hãshim (-) his father (-) al-Hasan ibn Abi 'l-Husayn al-Fãrsi (-) 'Abd ar-Rahmãn ibn Zayd (-) his father (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (peace be upon him) as saying:

"The Messenger of Allāh (peace be upon him and his progeny) has observed, 'To acquire knowledge is obligatory on every Muslim. Lo! Allāh loves those who have longing for knowledge."

٢/٣٨ - على بن يحيى ، عن على بن الحسين ، عن على بن عبدالله ، عن عيسى بن عبدالله العدمري" ، عن أبي عبدالله على قال : طلب العلم فريضة .

٣٩ /٣٦ علي بن إبراهيم ، عن على بن عيسى، عن يونس بنعبد الرحمن ، عن بعض أصحابه قال : سئل أبوالحسن تَنْبَيْكُم : هل يسع الناس ترك المسألة عما يحتاجون إليه ؟ فقال : لا .

• 5 / 5 _ علي بن على وغيره ، عن سهل بن زياد و على بن يحيى ، عن أحد بن على ابن عيس عيس ابن عيس ، جيعاً عن ابن عبوب، عن هشام بنسالم ، عن أبي حزة ، عن أبي إسحاق السبيعي عمّن حد ثمقال: سمعت أمير المؤمنين يقول: أيها النّاس اعلمواأن كمال الدين طلب العلم والعمل به ، ألا وإن طلب العلم أوجب عليكم من طلب المال ، إن المال

* * * * * * *

38-2. Muhammad ibn Yahya (-) Muhammad ibn al-Husayn (-) Muhammad ibn 'Abdillãh (-) 'Isã ibn 'Abdillãh al-'Umary (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying: "To acquire knowledge is imperative."

39-3. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Yũnus ibn 'Abdu 'r-Rahmãn (-) some of his associates as saying:

"It was asked of Abu 'l-Hasan (p.b.u.h.) whether it is permis-sible for people not to ask questions on a subject which they must know. The Imam replied, 'Certainly not."

40-4. 'Ali ibn Muhammad and others (-) Sahl ibn Ziyãd* and Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã, both of them (-) Ibn Mahbūb (-) Hishãm ibn Sãlim (-) Abi Hamzah (-) Abi Ishãq as-Sabi'i (-) (unknown person) who narrated to him, as saying:

"I have (myself) heard Amīr al-mu'minīn, saying. 'O' people, you should know that the climax of religion is to acquire knowledge and to act upon it. Verily, acquisition of knowledge is more incum-bent on you than the acquisition of wealth and money, since wealth and money already stand distributed and guaranteed (by Allãh). It

مقسوم مضمون لكم ، قد قسّمه عادل بينكم ، و ضمنه و سيفي لكم ، والعلم مخزون عند أهله ، وقد أمرتم بطلبه من أهله فاطلبوه .

وفي حديث آخر قال قال أبو عبدالله النيائي : قال رسول الله عَلِيا : طلب العلم فريضة على كل مسلم ألا وإن الله يحب بغاة العلم .

* * * * * * *

has been so done by One Who is just. Wealth is destined to reach you, but the knowledge has been reserved only for those who are worthy of it. Hence you have been ordered (by Allãh) to acquire knowledge from those who really possess it. Do acquire it from such people."

41-5. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Barqi (-) Ya'qūb ibn Yazid (-) Abi 'Abdillāh, one of our associates (rafa'ahu) Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"The Messenger of Allãh (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) has observed, 'Ac-quiring knowledge is imperative."

Another tradition says that Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) quoted the Messenger of Allãh (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) as saying:

"Acquiring knowledge is imperative upon each and every Muslim. Beware, verily, Allāh loves those who have longing for knowledge."

42-6. 'Ali ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abdillāh (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Khālid (-) 'Uthmān ibn 'Isā (-) 'Ali ibn Abi Hamzah as saying: "I have heard Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

'Acquire sound understanding of religion, since he who amongst you does not acquire it, is a (rustic) Bedouin (a'rãbi) since

من لم يتفقّه منكم في الدّين فهو أعرابي من الله يقول [في كتابه] : «ليتفقّهوا في الدّين ولينذدوا قومهم إذا رجعوا إليهم لعلّهم يحذدون (١) ،

٧٤٣ _ الحسين بن على ، عن جعفر بن على ، عن القاسم بن الربيع ، عن مفضل ابن عمر قال : سمعت أبا عبدالله على يقول : عليكم بالتفقيه في دين الله ولا تكونوا أعراباً فإنه من لم يتفقيه في دين الله لم ينظر الله إليه يوم القيامة ولم يزك له عملا .

٨/ ٤ عن جيل بن إسماعيل ، عن الفضل بن شاذان ، عن ابن أبي عمير ، عن جميل بن در اج، عن أبان بن تغلب ، عن أبي عبدالله عَلَيْكُ قال : لوددت أن أصحابي ضربت رؤوسهم بالسباط حتى يتفقيهوا .

(١) التوبة ، ١٢٢/٩

* * * * * * *

Almighty Allāh has said (in his holy Book [Qur'ān]), 'They (a group of Muslims) may gain sound knowledge in religion and they may warn their folk when they returned to them, so that they may be aware."(at-Tawbah, 9:122)

43-7. al-Husayn ibn Muhammad (-) Ja'far ibn Muhammad (-) al-Qãsim ibn ar-Rabī' (-) Mufaddal ibn 'Umar as saying: "I have heard Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

'It is an obligation on you to gain sound comprehensions of the religion of Allāh and not to be like (rustic) Bedouin Arabs, since Allāh on the Day of Judgment, will neither cast even a glance at nor will He purify the deeds of a person who has developed no understanding of the religion."

44-8. Muhammad ibn Ismã'īl (-) al-Fadl ibn Shãdhãn (-) Ibn Abi 'Umayr (-) Jamīl ibn Darrãj (-) Abãn ibn Taghlib (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"It will be to my liking if whip blows continue to be delivered on the heads of my companions (followers) till the time they acquire understanding (in religion)."

ه ؟ / ٩ _ على بن عمر، عن سهل بن زياد ، عن عمر بن عيسى ، عمر ن دواه ، عن أبي عبدالله عن على الأمر ، لزم بيته ولي عبدالله عن قال : قال له رجل : جعلت فداك رجل عرف هذا الأمر ، لزم بيته ولم يتعر ف إلى أحد من إخوانه ؟ قال : فقال : كيف يتفقه هذا في دينه !؟.

۲ ﴿ باب ﴾

شة العلم وفضله وفضل العلماء)

١/٤٦ _ على بن الحسن وعلى بن على ، عن سهل بن زياد ، عن على بن عيسى ، عن عبيدالله بن عبدالله الدهقان ، عن در رئست الواسطي ، عن إبراهيم بن عبدالحميد ،

45-9. 'Ali ibn Muhammad (-) Sahl ibn Ziyãd (-) Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) someone (unknown to the previous narrator) who nar-rated to him as saying: "Someone asked Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) 'May my life be sacrificed for you, there is a person who knows all about this affair (of Imãmat), but he has confined himself to his house and has no contacts with his fellow brothers, (What do you say about such per-son?) The Imãm remarked, 'How can such a person have any knowledge and understanding of the religion?"

2: CHAPTER ON PROPERTY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF KNOWLEDGE AND THE EMINANCE OF THE LEARNED

46-1. Muhammad ibn al-Hasan and 'Ali ibn Muhammad (-) Sahl ibn Ziyãd (-) Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) 'Ubaydillãh ibn 'Abdillãh

عن أبي الحسن موسى غَلِيَكُمْ قال: دخل رسول الله عَبَيْنَا المسجد فإذا جماعة قد أطافوا برجل فقال: ما هذا ؟ فقيل: علا مة فقال: وما العلامة ؟ فقالوا له: أعلم الناس بأنساب العرب ووقائعها ، وأينام الجاهلية ، والأشعار العربية ، قال: فقال النبي عَلَيْنَا النبي العرب وقائعها ، وأينام الجاهلية ، والأشعار العربية ، قال النبي عَلَيْنَا النبي عَلَيْنَا النبي عَلَيْنَا النبي عَلَيْنَا النبي الله النبي عَلَيْنَا النبي العلم ثلاثة : آية محكمة ، أوفريضة عادلة ، أوسنة قائمة ، وما خلاهن فهو فضل العلم ثلاثة : آية محكمة ، أوفريضة عادلة ، أوسنة قائمة ، وما خلاهن فهو فضل العلم ثلاثة : آية عبد بن عن عن بن علم بن خالد ، عن أبي البختري ، عن أبي عبدالله فَلْمَا قال: إن العلما، ورثة الأنبيا، وذاك أن الأنبيا،

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ad-Dihqãn (-) Durust al-Wãsitī (-) Ibrãhīm ibn 'Abd al-Hamīd (-) Abu'l-Hasan Musa (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"Once the Messenger of Allāh (Muhammad - p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) while entering into the mosque saw a man surrounded by the people. The Prophet inquired about the man. He was informed that the man was an 'Allāmah - a learned doctor. The Prophet inquired, 'What is an 'Allāmah?' The people told the Prophet, ''Allāmah is a person who of all the people knows most about Arab lineage, Arab battles, the days of ignorance (historical conditions prevailing before the coming of the Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) and all about the Arab verses and Arab literature.' Hearing this the Prophet remarked:

'This precisely is the knowledge, the acquisition of which is neither of any profit nor is the non-acquisition of it of any loss.'

Then the Prophet added:

'True knowledge is of three kinds. The first is the knowledge of the verses of Allãh which are precise and un-equivocal. The second is the knowledge of the obligations of equity and moderation. The third is the knowledge of as-Sunnah Islamic code (of musts and mustn'ts, imperatives and prohibitions). The rest is to excel or a surplus."

47-2. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Muhammad ibn Khãlid (-) Abi'l-Bakhtari (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"Scholars, the learned (in religion), are the heirs of the prophets,

لم يورثوا درهماً ولا ديناراً ، وإنّما أورثوا أحاديث من أحاديثهم ، فمن أخذ بشي، منها فقد أخذ حظاً وافراً ، فانظروا علمكم هذا عمّن تأخذونه ؟ فإن فينا أهل البيت في كل خلف عدولاً ينفون عنه تحريف الغالين، وانتحال المبطلين ، وتأويل الجاهلين . في كل خلف عدولاً ينفون عنه تحريف الغالين، وانتحال المبطلين ، وتأويل الجاهلين . ٨ ٢/٤٨ – الحسين بن على الوشاء ، عن حمّاد ابن عثمان ، عن أبي عبدالله عَلَيْقِلُ قال : إذا أداد الله بعبد خيراً فقيه في الدين . ابن عثمان ، عن أبي عبدالله عن الغضل بن شاذان ، عن حمّاد بن عيسى ، عن دبعي بن عبدالله ، عن رجل ، عن أبي جعفر عَلَيْقِلُ قال : قال : الكمال كل الكمال

since the prophets do not leave behind them any monetary legacy. But they leave behind them, the legacy of some of the aggregate of their traditions (ahãdīth). (Since it is not proper for them to leave monetory legacy behind them for their followers, as being their guide.) He who has secured a share from the legacy of these traditions, has actually secured the lion's share. So you must look at the source from where these traditions has been taken. Verily, the source of these traditions is to be found in us - the worthy family of the Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.). Every one of us who comes after the other is an embodiment of justice who nullifies every distortion and deviation of the extremist (ghãli), erases every falsehood and cuts out the misinterpretations and misconstructions of the ignorant (in divine revelations)."

48-3. al-Husayn ibn Muhammad (-) Muʻalla ibn Muhammad (-) al-Hasan ibn 'Ali al-Washshã' (-) Hammãd ibn 'Uthmãn (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"When Allah wishes well of any person He endows him with the true understanding of religion."

49-4. Muhammad ibn Ismã'īl (-) Fadl ibn Shãdhãn (-) Hamm-ãd ibn 'Isã (-) Rib'i ibn 'Abdillãh (-) a person (unknown) (-) Abu

Note

1. (Extremist - Ghãli is the one who elevates the status of the Prophet and the Imãms to the point of God-hood.)

النفقة في الدين ، والصبر على النائبة وتقدير المعيشة .

ه /ه ـ على بن يحيى، عن أحمد بن على بن عيسى ، عن على بن سنان ، عن إسماعيل ابن جابر عن أبي عبدالله تَلْجَالِكُم قال : العلما، أهنا. ، والأتقياء حصون، والأوصياء سادة .
 وفي رواية أخرى :

العلما، منار، والأتقيا، حصون ، والأوصيا، سادة

١ ه / ٦- أحمد بن إدريس، عن مجربن حسّان ، عن إدريس بن الحسن، عن أبي إسحاق الكندي ، عن بشير الدمّان قال : قال أبوعبدالله عَلَيْكُ : لا خير فيمن لا يتفقه من أصحابنا يا بشير ! إنَّ الرجل منهم إذا لم يستغن بفقهه احتاج إليهم فإذا احتاج

Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"To have true understanding of the religion, to be patient in adversities and to be balanced and well planned in ones economic dealings is an accomplishment of all accomplishments."

50-5. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Muhammad ibn Sinãn (-) Ismã 'īl ibn Jãbir (-) Abu 'Abdillãh as saying :

"The learned scholars are the custodians (of divine religion and of knowledge). The pious are its fortresses, and the vicegerents of the prophets (the Imams) are the chiefs."

Another tradition to this tradition says: "The scholars (of religion) are the light houses, the pious are the fortresses and the vicegerents of the prophets are the chiefs."

51-6. Ahmad ibn Idrīs (-) Muhammad ibn Hassan (-) Idris ibn al-Hasan (-) Abi Ishāq al-Kindi (-) Bashīr ad-Dahhān (-) Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"From amongst our companions (followers) he who has not developed any understanding of religion has no good to his share. O' Bashīr, one who does not acquire sufficient knowledge of religion will have to depend on others (our opponents). And one who depends on them (regarding the knowledge of إليهم أدخلوه في باب ضلالتهم وهو لا يعلم .

٧ ه /٧ _ علي بن من ، عن سهل بن زياد ، عن النوفلي ، عن السكوني ، عن السكوني ، عن أبي الله عن الله من الله عن الل

٣٥ / ٨ _ علي بن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه ، عن ابن أبي عمير ؛ و غير بن يحيى ، عن أحد ابن غير ، عن أبي عن أجد ابن غير ، عن ابن أبي عمير ، عن سيف بن عميرة ، عن أبي حزة ، عن أبي جعفر المنابع الله عالم ينتفع بعلمه أفضل من سبعن ألف عابد .

ع ه /٩_ الحسين بن عمر ، عن أحمد بن اسحاق ، عن سعدان بن مسلم ، عن معاوية ابن عمر الحسين بن عمر ، عن الناس عمر الله عمر عمر الله عمر الله

religion), they misguide him without knowing that he is misguided."

52-7. 'Ali ibn Muhammad (-) Sahl ibn Ziyãd (-) an-Nawfali (-) as-Sakkũni (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) (-) his forefathers (one after the other) till it reaches to 'Ali ibn Abi Talib (p. b. u. h.) who said:

"The Messenger of Allāh (p. b. u. h. a. h. p.) has observed, 'Except in the life of two categories of persons there is no good in the life of others. The first category is the 'learned scholars' whom people obey. The second is the category of the attentive listeners (of the discourses of these learned scholars). "'

53-8. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) Ibn Abi 'Umayr *and Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad (-) Ibn Abi 'Umayr (-) Sayf ibn 'Amirah (-) Abi Hamzah (-) Abu Ja 'far (p.b.u.h.) as saying :

"The scholar who derives (spiritual) benefit from his knowledge is far better than seventy thousand devotees to Allãh."

54-9. al-Husayn ibn Muhammad (-) Ahmad ibn Ishãq (-) Sudan ibn Muslim (-) Mu'awiyah ibn Ammar, as saying:

"I asked Abu 'Abdillah (p.b.u.h.) about a person who quoted

و يشدده في قلوبهم و قلوب شيعتكم ولعل عابداً من شيعتكم ليست له هذه الرواية أيسهما أفضل؟ قال: الراوية لحديثنا يشد به قلوب شيعتنا أفضل من ألف عابد.

٣ ﴿ باب أصناف الناس ﴾

• • / / علي بن عبد ، عن سهل بن زياد ؛ وعبد بن يحيى، عن أحمد بن عبد بن عيسى جيعاً ، عن ابن مجبوب ، عن أبي أسامة ، عن هشام بن سالم، عن أبي حزة ، عن أبي إسحاق

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your (the Imam's) traditions, propagated them among the people, imprinted and fortified the traditions in their hearts and the hearts of your (Imam's) followers. On the other hand there was another devotee to Allah among your followers who had no such quality of relating and propagating your traditions, which of the two was better? The Imam replied, 'He who relates our traditions, imprints and fortifies them in the hearts of our followers is far better than one thousand devotees."

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3: CHAPTER ON CATEGORIES OF THE PEOPLE

55-1. 'Ali ibn Muhammad (-) Sahl ibn Ziyãd *and Muham-mad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (both of them)

السبيعي"، عمّن حد ثه ممن يوثق به قال: سمعت أمير المؤمنين عَنْبَكَ يقول: إن الناس آلوا بعد رسول الله عَنْهُ إلى ثلاثة: آلوا إلى عالم على هدى من الله قد أغناه الله بما علم عن علم غيره وجاهل مد علم لا علم لا علم له معجب بماعنده، قد فتنته الدنيا وفتن غيره ومتعلم من عالم على سبيل هدى من الله ونجاة ثم هلك من اد عى وخاب من افترى ٢ ه /٢ ـ الحسين بن غير الأشعري"، عن معلى بن تير، عن الحسن بن على الوشاء عن أحمد بن عائذ، عن أبي خديجة سالم بن مكرم، عن أبي عبد الله عن قال: النّاس عن أحمد بن عائذ، عن أبي خديجة سالم بن مكرم، عن أبي عبد الله عن قال: النّاس

(-) Ibn Mahbûb (-) Abu Usãmah (-) Hishãm ibn Sãlim (-) Abi Hamzah (-) Abi Ishãq as-Sabi'i (-) whoever narrated it from a reliable source as saying :

"I have heard Amīr al-mu'minīn (the Chief of the believers) as usually saying, 'After the death of the Messenger of Allah (Muhammad p.b.u.h.a.h.p.), people turned towards three types of men as their leaders. The first type was the learned scholar who received guidance from Allah and was on the right path. Almighty Allah has enriched him with so much of knowledge as to make him free and independent of any other person's knowledge (and guidance). The second category (whose leadership was accepted by the people) was of the rustic, the ignorant who (falsely) claimed learning but actually had no knowledge at all, and who were still proud over what they had. Such a person had enchanted and mislead others and was himself enchanted and misguided. The third is the category of the leaders acquiring knowledge from the learned scholar who was on the right path under the guidance of the Almighty Allah. Such a leader is the one who has earned his salvation. Further, he who has made a false claim, has met his doom and he who tampered (with religion) has been completely disappointed."

56-2. al-Husayn ibn Muhammad al-Ash'ari (-) Mu'allã ibn Muhammad (-) al.-Hasan ibn 'Ali al-Washshã' (-) Ahmad ibn 'Ã'idh (-) Abu Khadījah Sãlim ibn Mukram (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying :

ثلاثة : عالم و متعلّم وغثاء .

٧ م /٣ - عمر بن يحيى ، عن عبدالله بن عن علي بن الحكم ، عن العلام بن رزين ، عن عرب العلام بن رزين ، عن عرب مسلم ، عن أبي حمزة الثمالي قال : قال لي أبوعبدالله على العد علم العدم ، ولا تكن رابعاً فتهلك ببغضهم .

"People are of three kinds : (i) The learned scholars; (ii) The learners; and (iii) The rubbish."

57-3. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) 'Abdillãh ibn Muhammad (-) 'Ali ibn al-Hakam (-) al-'Alã' ibn Razin (-) Muhammad ibn Muslim (-) Abu Hamzah ath-Thumãli as saying, "Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) addressed me thus:

'Lead your life in such a way that you either be a scholar or a learner or (at least) lover of the people of knowledge. Never be in the fourth category, otherwise you will meet your doom because of their enemity."

58-4. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Yunus (-) Jamīl (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"People are of three types; (i) The learned scholars; (ii) the learners; and (iii) the rubbish. We (the worthy progeny of the Pro-phet) are the learned scholars, our disciples and followers are the learners and the rest are just rubbish."

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﴿ باب ثواب العالم والمتعلم ﴾

٩ ه /١ - جرب الحسن وعلي بن جر ، عن سهل بن زياد ؛ وجرب يحيى ، عن أحمد بن على جميعاً ، عن جعفر بن جرب الأشعري ، عن عبد الله بن ميمون القد الح ؛ و علي بن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه ، عن حمّ ادبن عيسى ، عن القد الح ، عن أبي عبد الله على قال: قال رسول الله على الله يت الله على الله به طريقاً إلى الجنة و إن الملائكة لنضع أجنحتها لطالب العلم دضاً به و إنه يستغفر لطالب العلم من في الأرض حتى الحوت في البحر ، و فضل العالم على العابد كفضل في السما، و من في الأرض حتى الحوت في البحر ، و فضل العالم على العابد كفضل

4: CHAPTER ON THE DIVINE REWARDS FOR THE LEARNED AND THE LEARNERS.

59-1. Muhammad ibn al-Hasan and 'Ali ibn Muhammad (-) Sahl ibn Ziyãd *and Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad, both of them (-) Ja'far ibn Muhammad al-Ash'ari (-) 'Abdullãh ibn Maymūn al-Qaddãh and 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) Hammãd ibn 'Isã (-) al-Qaddãh (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying :

"The Messenger of Allah (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) observed:

'Almighty Allāh will lead along the path of paradise a person who treads along the path that leads to knowledge. Verily, the angels spread their wings under the feet of a person who goes in search of knowledge. Verily, all the creations of heaven and earth including the fish of oceans pray for his redemption. The man of learning in

القمر على سائر النجوم ليلة البدر، وإن العلما، ورثة الأنبيا، إن الأنبيا، لم يورثوا ديناراً ولا درهماً ولكن ور ثوا العلم فمن أخذ منه أخذ بحظ وافر. ٢/٢- عدبن يحيى، عن أحدبن عد، عن الحسنبن مجبوب، عن جميل بن صالح. عن عدبن مسلم، عن أبي جعفر علي قال: إن الذي يعلم العلم منكم له أجر مثل أجر المتعلم وله الفضل عليه، فتعلم والعلم من حلة العلم وعلموه إخوانكم كماعلم كموه العلما. ١٦ /٣- علي بن إبر اهيم، عن أحمد بن عن ألبر قي، عن علي بن الحكم، عن علي بن أبي حمزة، عن أبي بصير قال: سمعت أبا عبد الله علي القول: من علم خيراً فله مثل أجر من على به ، قلت: فان علمه غيره، يجري ذلك له ؟ قال: إن علمه الناس كلهم أجر من على به ، قلت: فان علمه غيره، يجري ذلك له ؟ قال: إن علمه الناس كلهم

comparison with a man of prayers and devotion, stands on the same footing as the fourteenth moon stands in comparison with all the stars. Verily, the scholars (in religion) are the heirs of the prophets. The prophets do not leave behind them any monetary legacy. (It is not proper for the prophets to leave monetary legacy behind them for their followers, as being their guide.) They leave behind their knowledge. He who has a share in that knowledge has actually secured the lion's share."

60-2. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad (-) al-Hasan ibn Mahbũb (-) Jamīl ibn Sãlih (-) Muhammad ibn Muslim (-) Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"The giver of knowledge is blessed by Allāh in the same way as the taker of it, rather the former has precedence over the later. Acquire knowledge from those who are its true possessors. Teach your brothers as the learned have taught you."

61-3. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Barqi (-) 'Ali ibn al-Hakam (-) 'Ali ibn Abi Hamzah (-) Abu Bash. as saying, "I have heard Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

'He who teaches any good to others will have the same reward as the one who acts upon it.' I asked him, 'Should the same person teach the good to someone else, will the first person who taught it

جرى له ، قلت : فا ن مات ؟ قال : وإن مات .

١٦ /٦٠ و بهذا الإسناد ، عن خدبن عبدالحميد ، عن العلا، بن رذين ، عنأبي عبيدة الحذاً . عن أبي جعفر غلب قال : من علم باب هدى فله مثل أجر من عمل به ولا ينقص الولئك من الجودهم شيئاً ومن علم باب ضلال كان عليه مثل أوزار من عمل به ولا ينقص أولئك من أوزارهم شيئاً .

77 / 0- الحسين بن على عن على بن على بن على بن على بن عد رفعه ، عن أبي حمزة ، عن على بن الحسين المنتخب الما المناس ما في طلب العلم لطلبوه ولو بسفك المهج وخوض اللَّجج إن الله تبادك وتعالى أوحى إلى دانيال أن أمقت عبيدي إلي الجاهل المستخف اللَّجج إن الله تبادك وتعالى أوحى إلى دانيال أن أمقت عبيدي إلي الجاهل المستخف

be entitled to the same reward?' The Imam replied, 'If the first teaches the good to all mankind, even then, the first person will continue to share the equal rewards with all the doers of the good.' I (the narrator) again asked, 'What the position would be in the case of the death of the first teacher.' The Imam replied, 'His death makes no difference. He will go on receiving the divine rewards although dead."

62-4. According to same ascription (-) Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Hamīd (-) al-'Alã ibn Razīn (-) Abi 'Ubaydah al-Hadhdhã' (-) Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"He who gives any lesson in any gateway towards guidance shares equal rewards with the people who act upon it without the slightest deduction in the rewards of the doers. And he who gives any lesson in any gateway towards misguidance, shares equal punishment with the people who act upon it, without the slightest deduction in the punishments of the sinners."

63-5. al-Husayn ibn Muhammad (-) 'Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Sa'd (rafa'ahu) (-) Abi Hamzah (-) 'Ali ibn al-Husayn (p.b.u.t.) as saying:

"Had the people known the real worth of the acquisition of knowledge they would have acquired it even if they had to pay for it with a bleeding heart or if they had to dive in the deep seas. Almighty Allāh revealed to Dāniyāl (the prophet), 'Most wretched

بحق أهل العلم، التارك للاقندا، بهم ، وأن أحب عبيدي إلي النقي الطالب للثواب الجزيل ، اللازم للعلماء ، التابع للحلماء ، القابل عن الحكماء .

7 / 7 - علي بن إبر اهيم، عن أبيه ، عن القاسم بن عن، عن سليمان بن داود المنقري عن حفص بن غيات قال : قال لي أبو عبدالله عن عنه العلم وعمل به وعمل لله دعي في ملكوت السماوات عظيماً فقيل : تعلم لله وعمل لله وعمل لله .

﴿ باب صفة العلماء ﴾

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٥ ٦ /١ - على بن يحيى العطّار ، عن أحمد بن عبى ، عن الحسن بن محبوب

among My creation is the rustic who makes light of the learned and stops following them. And the most lovable among My creation is the person who guards himself against evil seeking My maximum rewards, attaches himself to the learned, follows the path of the patient and the for-bearing, and always accepts the words of the wise."

64-6. ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) al-Qãsim ibn Muhammad (-) Sulaymãn ibn Dãwũd al-Minqarī (-) Hafs ibn Ghiyãth as saying: "Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) addressed me thus:

'He who acquires knowledge, acts upon it and imparts it to others only to please Allāh is proclaimed (by all existing beings) throughout the realm of Heavens as the great and the magnificent. It is proclaimed (about him) that he is the one who acquired knowledge to please Allāh, acted upon it to please Allāh and also propagated it amongst the people only to please Allāh."

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عن معاوية بن وهب قال: سمعت أباعبدالله على يقول: اطلبوا العلم و تزيّنوا معه بالحلم و الوقاد، و تواضعوا لمن طلبتم منه العلم، ولا تكونواعلما، جبّادين فيذهب باطلكم بحقّكم.

٢ ٢/٦٦ على بن إبراهيم ، عن على بن عين عن يونس ، عن حمّاد بن عثمان ، عن المحادث بن المغيرة النصري ، عن أبي عبدالله الله الله عن أبي عبدالله الله عن أبي عبدالله الله عن أبي عبدالله الله عن أبي عبدالله عن عباده العلماء » (٢) قال : يعني بالعلماء من صدّ فعله قوله ، ومن لم يصدّ ق فعله قوله فليس بعالم .

(٢) الفاطر ، ٢٨/٣٥

5: CHAPTER ON ATTRIBUTES OF THE LEARNED SCHOLARS

65-1. Muhammad ibn Yahyã al-'Attãr (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) al-Hasan ibn Mahbũb (-) Mu'awiyah ibn Wahab as saying, "I have heard Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

'Acquire knowledge and adorn it with forbearance and reverence. Be humble to those whom you give knowledge and also to those from whom you received it. Never be among the harsh tempered scholars. Lest you should forfeit your title (to all rewards of your learning) because of your wrong and harsh demeanour." 4

66-2. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Yunus (-) Hammãd ibn 'Uthmãn (-) al-Hãrith ibn Mughīrah an-Nasri (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) regarding the (following) words of Allãh, the Almighty:

"Verily, fear Allãh only those of His servants endowed with knowledge." (al-Fãtir, 35:28)

"Learned here means those whose deed corroborate their word. And he whose deed do not corroborate his word is not at all a learned scholar."

٧ ٣ /٣ عد قد من أصحابنا ، عن أحمد بن البرقي ، عن إسماعيل بن مهران ، عن أبي سعيد القماط ، عن الحلبي ، عن أبي عبدالله فَلْيَلِيّ قال : قال أمير المؤمنين فَلْيَلِيّ : الله أخبر كم بالفقيه حق الفقيه ؟ من لم يقلط النّاس من رحمة الله ، ولم يؤمنهم من عذاب الله ، ولم يرخص لهم في معاصي الله ، ولم يترك القرآن رغبة عنه إلى غيره ، ألا لاخير في عبادة ليس لاخير في علم ليس فيها تدبّر ، ألا لاخير في عبادة ليس فيها تدبّر ، ألا لاخير في عبادة ليس فيها تدبّر ، ألا لاخير في عبادة ليس فيها تمكّر ،

و في رواية أخرى :

ألا لاخير في علم ليس فيه تفهم ، ألا لاخير في قراءة ليس فيها تدبّر، ألا لاخير في عبادة لافقه فيها ، ألا لاخير في نسك لاورع فيه .

67-3. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Barqi (-) Ismã ʻīl ibn Mihrãn (-) Abu Sa ʻīd al-Qammãt (-) al-Halabī (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"Amīr al-mu'minīn observed, 'Verily, let me inform you about a person who truly is a learned scholar. It is he who neither disappoints the people from the mercy of Allāh and nor does he set them free (the people) from the fear of divine curse and punishment, nor does he let the people commit sins, nor does he turn away from Qur'ān to other things for the reason of his personal longings and inclinations. Verily, there is no virtue of any sort in the knowledge which is devoid of comprehension. There is no virtue of any sort in the recitation of the verses of Qur'ān which is devoid of understanding of their thought power. Lo, there is no virtue of any sort in the devotedness and prayers which are devoid of deliberation and meditation."

Another narration (of this tradition) says:

"Verily, there is no virtue in the knowledge which is devoid of comprehension. Lo, there is no virtue in recitation of the words of Allãh which is devoid of thinking. Lo, there is no virtue in devotion and prayerfulness which is devoid of knowledge and

٦٨ /٦٨ عنا يحيى ، عن أحمد بن عدي ، وعد إسماعيل ، عن الفضل بن شاذان النيسابوري جميعاً ، عن صفوان بن يحيى ، عن أبي الحسن الرّضا فَ إَنْ قال: إن من علامات الفقه الحلم والصمت .

٩ ٣ /٥ - أحمد بن عبدالله ، عن أحمد بن على البرقي ، عن بعض أصحابه رفعه قال :
 قال أمير المؤمنين عَلَيْتُ ﴿ : الايكون السفه والغر الغرام في قلب العالم

٢٠ / ٦٠ وبهذا الإسناد ، عن جربن خالد ، عن جربن سنان ، رفعه قال: قال عيسى ابن مريم تُلتِين : يا معشر الحواريين لي إليكم حاجة اقضوها لي ، قالوا: قُضيت حاجتك ياروح الله ، فقام فغسل أقدامهم فقالوا : كنّا نحن أحق بهذا يا روح الله ! فقال :

comprehension. Lo, there is no virtue in the devotedness which is void of piousness."

68-4. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã *and Muhammad ibn Ismã 'īl (-) al-Fadl ibn Shãdhãn an-Naysãburi, both of them (-) Safwãn ibn Yahyã (-) Abu'l-Hasan ar-Ridã (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"Forbearance and silence are two among the symbols of know-ledge and understanding."

69-5. Ahmad ibn 'Abdillãh (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Barqi (-) some of his associates (rafa'ahu) Amīr al-mu'minīn (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"The heart of a learned scholar is always free from stupidity and inadvertence."

70-6. According to the same ascription (-) Muhammad ibn Khālid (-) Muhammad ibn Sinān (rafa'ahu) as saying :

"'Isã ibn Maryam (Jesus - p.b.u.h.) said (addressing his people), 'O' my comrades, I need you for something, would you like to fulfil it for my sake?' They (the comrades) replied, 'O' spirit of Allãh, we are ready to fulfill every need of yours.' Then he (Jesus - p.b.u.h.) got up and started washing their feet. The comrades exclaimed, 'O' spirit of Allãh! In fact it is we who deserve the honour of washing your feet. Jesus replied,

إِنَّ أَحقُّ النَّاسِ بِالخدمة العالم إنَّما تواضعت هكذا لكيما تتواضعوا بعدي في النَّاسِ كتواضعي لكم ، ثمُّ قال عيسى تَنْتِكُمُّ : بالتواضع تعمر الحكمة لابالتكبَّر، وكذلك في السهل ينبت الزرع لافي الجبل.

٧ ٢ /٧- على بن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه ، عن علي بن معبد ، عمن ذكره ، عن معاوية بن وحب ، عن أبي عبدالله عن أبي قال : كان أمير المؤمنين عَلَيْكُمُ يقول : يا طالب العلم ! إن المعالم ثلاث علامات : العلم والحلم والصمت ، وللمتكلف ثلاث علامات : ينازع من فوقه بالمعصية ، ويظلم من دونه بالعلمة ، ويظاهر الظلمة .

'The person who can lay the greatest claim render service (to mankind) is the learned scholar himself. Lo, I have showed humility to this extent to you so that after me you should also show the same humility to mankind.' Jesus, the prophet, added 'It is through humility that wisdom and knowledge are nurtured, not through conceit and haughtiness in the same way as a crop is raised only from a leveled ground and not from mountainous regions."

71-7. 'Ali ibn Ibrāhīm (-) his father (-) 'Ali ibn Ma'bad (-) the person whose name was mentioned (-) Mu'āwiyah ibn Wahb (-) Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) as saying: "Amīr al-mu'minīn (p.b.u.h.) has observed:

'O' seeker of knowledge! there are three signs of a learned scholar. They are, knowledge, forbearance and silence. Similarly there are three signs of a fake scholar. He is always a quarrelsome and insubordinate to one superior to him. He is tyrannical to those who are inferior to him through browbeating and through riding over them rough shod. Thirdly he is the backbone of the tyrants and the oppressors."

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﴿ باب حق العالِم ﴾

٦

١/٧٣ على بن مجدن عبدالله ، عن أحمد بن مجد، عن مجد، خالد ، عن سليمان بن جعفر الجعفري" ، عمدن ذكره ، عن أبي عبدالله عَلَيْكُ قال ؛ كان أمير المؤمنين عَلَيْكُ اللهُ عَلَيْكُ قال ؛ كان أمير المؤمنين عَلَيْكُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْكُ اللّهُ عَلَيْكُ اللهُ عَلَيْكُ اللّهُ عَلَيْكُ اللهُ عَلَيْكُ اللهُ عَلَيْكُ اللهُ عَلَيْكُ اللهُ عَلَيْكُ اللهُ عَلَيْكُ اللّهُ عَلَيْكُ اللهُ عَلَيْكُولُ عَلَيْكُ اللهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ اللهُ عَلَيْكُ اللهُ عَلَيْكُ اللهُ عَلَيْكُ اللهُ عَلَيْكُ اللهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُمُ اللهُ عَلَيْكُمُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُمُ اللهُ عَلَيْكُمُ اللهُونِ اللهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُمُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْ

إن من حق العالم أن لاتكثر عليه السؤال ولاتأخذ بثوبه و إذا دخلت عليه و عنده قوم فسلم عليهم جميعاً وخصه بالتحية دونهم ، واجلس بين يديه ولا تجلس خلفه ولا تغمز بعينك ولا تشر بيدك ، ولا تكثر من القول : قال فلان و قال فلان

6: CHAPTER ON RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF A LEARNED SCHOLAR

72-1. 'Ali ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abdillãh (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad (-) Muhammad ibn Khãlid (-) Sulaymãn ibn Ja'far al-Ja'fari (-) the person whose name was mentioned (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b. u.h.) as saying, "Amīr al-mu'minīn observed:

'Among the rights and privileges of a learned scholar is, that you should not ask him numerous questions, you should not pull him by his gown (in demanding answers). When you get into his presence, you should pay distinct and special compliments to him, while paying compliments to all present in his audience. Always sit in front of him and never sit at his back. Never gesticulate with your eyes and hands in his presence. In his presence avoid referring

خلافاً لقوله ولا تضجر بطول صحبته فإنها مثل العالم مثل النخلة تنتظرها حتى يسقط عليك منها شيء ، والعالم أعظم أجراً من الصائم القائم الغاذي فيسبيل الله .

Y

﴿ باب فقد العلماء ﴾

عن عيسى، عن أصحابنا ، عن أحمد بن مخربن خالد ، عن عثمان بن عيسى ، عن أبي أيتوب الخز" اذ ، عن سليمان بن خالد ، عن أبي عبدالله عن الخز" اذ ، عن سليمان بن خالد ، عن أبي عبدالله عن المناه

frequently 'such and such man has said this and that and has repudiated you like this and like that.' Never be impatient and restless on his long speeches and discourses since a learned scholar is like a palm tree under which the people wait for some fruit to drop down to them. A learned scholar is entitled to far greater divine rewards than the rewards of a person who fasts (in the day) and stands (in prayers) in the night and who wages a war in the way of Allãh "

7: CHAPTER ON THE PASSING AWAY OF THE SCHOLARS

73-1. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Khãlid (-) 'Uthmãn bin 'Isã (-) Abi Ayyūb al-Khazzãz (-) Sulaymãn ibn Khãlid (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"Among all the deaths of Muslim believers (mu'minīn) none

بموت من المؤمنين أحب إلى إبليس من موت فقيه .

is so lovable for iblīs (Satan) as the death of a learned scholar (of Islamic)."

74-2. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) Ibn Abi 'Umayr (-) some of his associates (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"The death of a believer scholar causes such a cleft in (the fort-ress of) Islam as can never be repaired with anything."

75-3. Muhammad ibn Yahyā (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad (-) Ibn Mahbūb (-) 'Ali ibn Abi Hamzah as saying: "I have heard Abu'l-Hasan Mūsā ibn Ja'far (p.b.u.t.) as saying:

'When a (true Muslim) believer dies the angeles, the spot of the earth on which he used to offer prayers to Allãh, and the doors of the heaven through which his good deeds ascended, all lament the death of him. His death causes a vacuum in Islam (itself) which can never be filled with anything. It is because the believer scholars (of Islamics) are the fort of Islam like the fort which is built round the city."

76-4. From him (i.e. Muhammad ibn Yahyã) (-) Ahmad (-) Ibn Mahbûb (-) Abi Ayyûb al-Khazzãz (-) Sulaymãn ibn Khãlid (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"Among all the deaths of Muslim believers none is so lovable to

iblis (Satan) as the death of a learned scholar (of religion and Islamics)." 77-5. 'Ali ibn Muhammad (-) Sahl ibn Ziyãd (-) 'Ali ibn Asbãt (-) his uncle Ya'qũb ibn Sãlim (-) Dãwũd ibn Farqad (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying, "My father has observed:

'Almighty Allāh never withdraws the knowledge after sending it down to mankind, unless it were the knowledge of a learned scholar who dies. In this case the death of a scholar takes away his knowledge with him. His place is then taken by such rude and rough people as are not only themselves misguided but they also misguide others. And there is no virtue in a thing which has no base."

78-6. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad (-) Muhammad ibn 'Ali (-) the person whose name was mentioned (-) Jãbir (-) Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) as saying, "'Ali ibn al-Husayn (p.b. u.h.) observed:

'My own death and the assassination of my family members have been rendered quite easy and bearable (even) for me because of these words of Allãh:

'Have they not seen how We come to the land diminishing it in its extremities?' (ar-Ra'd, 13:41)

It means the death of the learned."

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٨

﴿ باب مجالسة العلماء وصحبتهم ﴾

٩ ١/ ٢ - علي بن إبر اهيم ، عن تجربن عيسى ، عن يونس رفعه قال : قال لقمان لابنه: يابني اختر المجالس على عينك فا ن رأيت قوماً يذكر ون الله جل وعز فاجلس معهم فإن تكن علما نفعك علمك ، وإن تكن جاهلا علموك ، ولعل الله أن يُظلّهم برحته فيعمنك معهم، وإذا رأيت قوماً لايذكرون الله فلا تجلس معهم ، فإن تكن عالماً لم ينفعك علمك ، وإن كنت جاهلاً يزيدوك جهلاً ، ولعل الله أن يظلهم بعقوبة فيعمنك معهم .

8: CHAPTER ON THE COMPANY OF THE LEARNED AND HAVING ASSOCIATION WITH THEM

79-1. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Yūnus (raja'ahu) Luqmãn the wise as saying :

"O' my son be always on the look for (different) companies of the people and if you see people engaged in talks and remembrance of Allãh, join them. In case, you are already in the know of (the points under discussion), their company will give you (fresh) knowledge. Perhaps the Almighty Allãh will bestow upon the scholars His bounties and you will also receive some of them. If you see people forgetful of Allãh, then avoid their company. In case, you are learned, your know-ledge will not benefit you at all. (Because their company will not increase your knowledge at all.) In case, you are devoid of knowledge their company will add to your ignorance. Perhaps the wrath of Allãh will descend on them and you will

م ٢/٨٠ على أبن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه ؛ وعدبن يحيى ، عن أحدبن على بعيما ، عن ابن عبسى جيما ، عن ابن محبوب عن درست بن أبي منصود ، عن إبر اهيم بن عبد الحميد ، عن أبي الحسن موسى ابن جعفر على قال : محادثة العالم على المزابل خير من محادثة الجاهل على الزوابي ابن جعد قامن أصحابنا ، عن أحدبن عدالبرقي ، عن شريف بن سابق ، عن الفضل ابن أبي قدر قام عن أبي عبد الله عن أحدبن عن الدول الله عن المحواديثون ابن أبي قدر قام عن أبي عبد الله عن أبي عبد الله عن المنابق ، قال من بذكر كم الله وقيته ، ويزيد في علم كم منطقه ويرغبكم في الآخرة عمله .

حازم ، عن أبي عبدالله عَلَيْكُ قال : قال رسولالله عَلَيْد مجالسة أهل الدّين شرف

also be a victim along with them."

80-2. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father *and Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã, both of them (-) Ibn Mahbũb (-) Durust ibn Abi Mansūr (-) Ibrãhīm ibn Abd al-Hamīd (-) Abu'l-Hasan Mūsã ibn Ja'far (p.b.u.t.) as saying:

"Having discourses with a learned scholar even on a garbage dump is better than a talk with an ignorant and illiterate person on a carpet."

81-3. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Barqi (-) Sharīf ibn Sābiq (-) al-Fadl ibn Abi Qurrah (-) Abu Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) as saying, "The Messenger of Allāh (p.b.a.h. a.h.p.) has said:

'The companions of 'Isã (Jesus, the prophet - p.b.u.h.) inquired from him, 'O' spirit of Allãh, whose company should we keep?' He (Jesus) replied, 'The company of those whose appearance reminds you of Allãh, whose talks enhance your knowledge, and whose deeds persuade you to work for your life hereafter."

82-4. Muhammad ibn Ismã'īl (-) al-Fadl ibn Shãdhãn (-) Ibn Abi 'Umayr (-) Mansūr ibn Hãzim (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.)

الدُّنيا والآخرة .

م ٥/٨٣ ـ على بن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه ، عن القاسم بن على الإصبهاني ، عن سليمان بن داود المنقري ، عن سفيان بن عُميينة عن مسعر بن كدام قال : سمعت أبا جعفر عَلَيْكُ يقول : لمجلس أجلسه إلى من أثق به ، أوثق في نفسي من عمل سنة .

9

﴿ باب سؤال العالم و تذاكره ﴾

عبدالله عَلَيْكُ قال: سألته عن مجدور أصابته جنابة فغسلوه فمات قال: قتلوه ألا

as saying, "The Messenger of Allah (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) said:

'Keeping the company of the holy religious people is a matter of honour in this life and also in the life hereafter."

83-5. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) al-Qāsim ibn Muhammad al-Isbahāni (-) Sulaymān ibn Dāwūd al-Minqari (-) Sufyān ibn 'Uyay-nah (-) Mis'ar ibn Kidām, as saying, "I have heard Abu Ja'far (p.b. u.h.) saying:

'To me having a single session with a man of integrity and con-fidence is far better than doing good deed for the whole year."

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9: CHAPTER ON ASKING QUESTIONS AND INTERCHANGING WITH A LEARNED SCHOLAR

84-1. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) Ibn Abi 'Umayr (-) some of our associates (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.). The narrator

سألوا فإنَّ دوا. العيِّ السؤال

ه ٢/٨ – تخربن يحيى ، عن أحمد بن عمر بن عيسى ، عن حمّاد بن عيسى ، عن حريز عن حريز عن حريز عن حريز عن الله عن مريز عن مسلم و بريد العجلي قالوا : قال أبوعبدالله عَلَيْتُكُم الحمر ان بن أعين في شى. سأله : إنّما يهلك النّاس لأنتهم لايسألون .

٣/٨٦ - علي بن عن ، عنسهل بن زياد ، عن جعفر بن على الأشعري ، عن عبدالله بن ميمون القد الح، عن أبي عبدالله على قال: إن هذا العلم عليه قفل ومفتاحه المسألة. على بن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه ، عن النوفلي ، عن السكوني ، عن أبي عبدالله علي مثله .

says, "I inquired from the Imam about the case of a person who was a patient of small-pox and who had died as a result of a compulsory bath which he was given after his sexual union. The Imam remarked,

'In fact they have killed the person. Before giving him the bath, why was guidance not sought? The only remedy of ignorance and lassitude is interrogation.'

85-2. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Hammãd ibn 'Isã (-) Harīz (-) Zurãrah, Muhammad ibn Muslim and Burayd a1-'Ijli, as saying :

"Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) while addressing Humrān ibn A'yan, who has inquired from him about something, said, 'Verily, many a people met their doom just because they do not interrogate."

86-3. 'Ali ibn Muhammad (-) Sahl ibn Ziyãd (-) Ja'far ibn Muhammad al-Ash'ari (-) 'Abdullãh ibn Maymũn al-Qaddãh (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"Verily, knowledge is under a lock, the key of which is inter-rogation."

The same (tradition has also been narrated by the following chain of narrators):

'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) an-Nawfali (-) as-Sakūnī (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.).

٤/٨٧ – علي بن إبراهيم ، عن عدين عيسى بن عبيد ، عن يونسبن عبدالرحمن عن أبي جعفر الأحول ، عن أبي عبدالله تَنْ الله قال: لا يسعالنا سحتم يسألوا ويتفقهوا ويعرفوا إمامهم . ويسعهم أن يأخذوا بما يقول وإن كان تقية .

٨٨٨ – عليُّ، عن محدبن عيسى، عن يونس ، عمّن ذكره ، عن أبيعبدالله يَهْجَيْنُ قال : قال رسول الله يَهَائِلُهُ : أَفّ لرجل لايفر "غنفسه في كل جعة لأمر دينه فيتعاهده ويسأل عندينه ،

و في رواية أخرى (لكل مسلم) .

٩ ٨/٨ - علي بن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه ، عن ابن أبي عمير ، عن عبدالله بن سنان ، عن أبي عبدالله يُنتَقِينُ قال : قال رسول الله عَيْرِائِنَهُ : إن الله عز و جل يقول : تذاكر العلم

87-4. 'Ali ibn Ibrāhīm (-) Muhammad ibn 'Isā ibn 'Ubayd (-) Yūnus ibn 'Abd ar-Rahmān (-) Abu Ja'far al-Ahwal (-) Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"People don't receive anything until and unless they ask for it, understand it and recognise their (divinely appointed) Imams - guides. And it is expedient for the people to listen, accept and obey their Imams' words though they have to hide their faith to the people under the pressure of the tyranny against them."

88-5. 'Ali (-) Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Yũnus (-) the person whose name was mentioned (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"The Messenger of Allãh (p.b.a.h.a.h.p.) has observed, 'Fie upon every person who does not make himself free on every Friday for his religious affairs so that he could devote himself to his faith and interrogate about his religion."

According to some other authorities (the Imam has obseved), "(Fie upon) every Muslim" (instead 'Fie upon every person.')

89-6, 'Ali ibn Ibrāhīm (-) his father (-) Ibn Abi 'Umayr (-) 'Abdullāh ibn Sinān (-) Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

بين عبادي ممّا تحيى عليه القلوب الميّنة إذاهم انتهوا فيه إلى أمري.

• ٩ ٧٧ - عمر يحيى ، عن أحمد بن عمر عيسى ، عن عمر سنان ، عن أبي الجارود قال : سمعت أبا جعفر عمر الله عبداً أحيا العلم قال: قلت : وما إحياؤه؟ قال : أن يذاكر به أهل الدين وأهل الورع .

٩١ /٨ = على بن يحيى ، عن أحدين على ، عن عبدالله بن على الحجّال عن بعض أصحابه رفعه قال : قال رسول الله عَلَيْقَةُ : تذاكروا وتلاقوا وتحدّثوا فا ن الحديث جلا. للقلوب ، إن القلوب لترين كما يرين السيف، جلاؤها الحديث .

٩٢ / ٩ _ عدَّة من أصحابنا ، عن أحدبن عدّبن خالد ، عن أبيه ، عن فضالة بن أيّـوب، عن عربن أبان ، عن منصور الصيقل قال: سمعت أباجعفر عَنْ اللَّهِ اللهِ عنه تذاكر العلم

"The Messenger of Allãh (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) has said, 'Says Allãh Almighty, "Learned discourses among My creatures is an instrument to bring the dead hearts back to life provided that they intend to (learn) My commands."

90-7. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Muhammad ibn Sinãn (-) Abu al-Jarud (-) Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) as saying :

"May Allāh be merciful to a person who revives knowledge." The narrator says, "I inquired of the Imām, 'What is the meaning of the revival of knowledge?' The Imām replied, 'It means to have discourses with the worthy religious and pious people."

91-8. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad (-) 'Abdullãh ibn Muhammad al-Hajjãl (-) some of his associates (rafa'ahũ) The Messenger of Allãh (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) as saying:

"Talk and meet each other to have learned discourses since such talks and discourses on a tradition (hadīth) make your hearts transparent. Since the hearts (minds) rust in the same way as the sword does and its polish is such talks on our traditions (hadīth)."

92-9, A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn (-) Mansūr as-Sayqal, as saying, "I have heard Abu Ja'far

دراسة والدراسة صلاة حسنة .

٠٠ ﴿ باب بذال العلم ﴾

٩٣ / / _ عَدَبِن يحيى ، عن أحمد بن عَد بن عيسى ، عن عَد بن إسماعيل بن بزيع ، عن عَد بن إسماعيل بن بزيع ، عن منصور بن حازم ، عن طلحة بن زيد ، عن أبي عبدالله عَلَيْ الله عن أبي عبدالله عَدِيْ إِنَّ الله لم يَأْخَذُ على الجهال عهداً بطلب العلم حتى أخذ على العلما، عهداً

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(p.b.u.h.) as saying:

'Learned discourses are the instructions and lessons in themselves and they are the best prayers."

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10: CHAPTER ON DEFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE

93-1. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Muhammad ibn Ismã 'īl ibn Bazī' (-) Mansũr ibn Hãzim (-) Talhah ibn Zayd (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"I have read in the book of 'Ali (p.b.u.h.) 'not until Allāh took the pledge from the learned to defuse knowledge freely, did Allāh take the pledge from the illiterate to acquire knowledge. It is because

ببذل العلم للجهال ، لأن العلم كان قبل الجهل .

۲/۹۶ من أصحابنا ، عن أحمد بن تجر البرقي ، عن أبيه ، عن عبد الله بن المغيرة وتجربن سنان ، عن طلحة بن زيد ، عن أبي عبد الله المنظل في هذه الآية : هولا تصعر خد ك للناس (٤) قال : ليكن الناس عندك في العلم سواء .

ه ۹ /۳ و بهذا الا سناد ، عن أبيه ، عن أحمد بن النضر ، عن عمرو بن شمر ، عن جابر ، عن أبي جعفر المنظل قال : زكاة العلم أن تعلمه عباد الله .

۲ ۹ /۶ معلى بن إبر اهيم ، عن عجربن عيسى بن عبيد ، عن يونس بن عبد الرحمن عمل ذكر ه ، عن أبي عبد الله على قال : قام عيسى بن مريم المنظل خطيباً في بني عمن ذكر ه ، عن أبي عبد الله على قال : قام عيسى بن مريم المنظل خطيباً في بني المنان ، ۱۸/۳۱

knowledge had been there already and ignorance came afterwards."

94-2. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Barqi (-) his father (-) 'Abdullãh ibn Mughīrah and Muhammad ibn Sinãn (-) Talhah ibn Zayd (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) regarding the words of Allãh which says :

"Turn not thy cheek (face) toward folk" (Luqman, 31:18).

(The Imam remarked), "The reason (why the Prophet was not to turn his face away from the people) was that the Prophet was ordained to treat all the people quite equally as far as (the de.fusion) of knowledge is concerned."

95-3. According to the same ascription (-) his father (-) Ahmad ibn Nadr (-) 'Amro bin Shimr (-) Jābir (-) Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"The divine tax on knowledge is to teach it to Allah's creatures - people."

96-4. 'Ali ibn Ibrāhīm (-) Muhammad ibn 'Īsā ibn 'Ubayd (-) Yūnus ibn 'Abd ar-Rahmān (-) the person whose name was mentioned (-) Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"'Isã ibn Maryam (Jesus, the Prophet) stood up to address

إسرائيل فقال: يابني إسرائيل التحدّثوا الجنهال بالحكمة فنظلموها ، والتمنعوها أهلها فتظلموهم .

11

﴿ باب النهي عن القول بغير علم ﴾

٧ ٩ / ١ - عمر يحيى ، عن أحد وعبدالله ابني عدين عيسى ، عن علي بن الحكم ، عن سبق بن الحكم ، عن على بن الحكم ، عن ميرة ، عن مفضل بن يزيد قال : قال [لي] أبوعبدالله عن خصلتين فيهما هلاك الرجال : أنهاك أن تدين الله بالباطل ، وتفتى الناس بما لاتعلم .

the Children of Israel, said:

'O' Bani Isra'ī!! Never reveal wisdom to the rustic since this is tyranny on wisdom (itself), and never conceal it from those worthy of it since this will be a tyranny on the worthy."

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11: CHAPTER ON NOT TO SPEAK WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE

97-1. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn 'Abdullãh (both) sons of Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) 'Ali ibn al-Hakam (-) Sayf ibn 'Amirah (-) Mufaddal ibn Yazīd as saying, "Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) addressed (me) thus:

'I restrain you from two propensities as they bring all mankind to grief. Firstly, not to resort to wrong ways regarding your divine religion. Secondly, not to pronounce any verdict without knowledge before the people without knowing it."

٧٩٨ / ٧ - علي بن إبراهيم ، عن على بن عبيد ، عن يونس بن عبد الرّحن عن عبد الرّحن بن الحجّاج قال : قال لي أبوعبدالله عَلَيْكُ إيّاك و خصلتين فقيهما ملك من هلك : إيّاك أن تفتي الناس برأيك أو تدين بما لا تعلم .
٩٩ / ٣ - عدبن يحيى ، عن أحدبن بن عيسى ، عن الحسن بن محبوب ، عن علي "ابن رئاب، عن أبي عبيدة الحذّاء ، عن أبي جعفر عَلَيْكُ قال : من أفتى الناس بغير علم ولاهدى لعننه ملائكة الرّحة ، وملائكة العذاب ، ولحقه وزر من عمل بفتياه .
ولاهدى لعننه ملائكة الرّحة ، وملائكة العذاب ، ولحقه وزر من عمل بفتياه .
عن أبان الأحر ، عن زياد بن أبي رجاء ، عن أبي جعفر عَلَيْكُ قال : ماعلمتم فقولوا ، و

98-2. 'Ali ibn Ibrāhīm (-) Muhammad ibn 'Isā ibn 'Ubayd (-) Yūnus ibn 'Abd ar-Rahmān (-) 'Abd ar-Rahmān ibn al-Hajjaj as saying, "Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) addressed me thus:

'I restrain you from two propensities since all who met their doom was the result of these two. Firstly, I restrain you from pro-nouncing a verdict (in religious affairs) based on your personal opinion before the people. Secondly, I restrain you from treating anything as religious without knowing it."

99-3. Muhammad ibn Yahya (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) al-Hasan ibn Mahbũb (-) 'Ali ibn Ri'ãb (-) Abi 'Ubaydah al-Hadhdhã' (-) Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"All the angels of divine mercy and the angels of divine wrath invoke curse for the person who pronounces verdicts regarding religious affairs before the people without having knowledge and guidance. Further such a person is liable to bear all the responsibilities of the persons who follow his wrong verdicts."

100-4. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Khãlid (-) al-Hasan ibn 'Ali al-Washshã' (-) Abãn al-Ahmar (-) Ziyãd ibn Abī Rajā' (-) Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"Tell the people what you know, and in case you don't know

مالم تعلموا فقولوا: الله أعلم ، إنَّ الرجل لينتزع الآية من القرآن يخرُّ فيها أبعد مابن السما, والأرض .

ر مر /ه _ تبدين إسماعيل ، عن الفضل بن شاذان ، عن حمّاد بن عيسى ، عن ربعيّ بن عبدالله ، عن تبدين مسلم ، عن أبي عبدالله تَنْتَئِينَ قال : للعالم إذا سئل عن شي. و هو لا يعلمه أن يقول : الله أعلم ، وليس لغير العالم أن يقول ذلك .

٢ • ١ / ٦ - علي بن إبراهيم ، عن أحمد بن خالد ، عن حمّاد بن عيسى ، عن حريز بن عبد الله ، عن محّاد بن عيسى ، عن حريز بن عبد الله ، عن محّا، بن مسلم ، عن أبي عبدالله عَلَيْ قال : إذا سُئل الرَّجل منكم عمّا لا يعلم فليقل : لا أدري ولا يقل : الله أعلم ، فيوقع في قلب صاحبه شكّاً و إذا قال المسؤول : لا أدري فلا يتمّهمه السائل .

say, 'Allāh knows best.' Lo, if a person singles out any verse from Qur'ān - the Book of Allāh (to mis-interpret it) - he falls down as far away as the heaven is from the earth."

101-5. Muhammad ibn Ismã'īl (-) al-Fadl ibn Shãdhãn (-) Hammãd ibn 'Isã (-) Rib'ī ibn 'Abdillãh (-) Muhammad ibn Muslim (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"If a learned man is interrogated on something he does not know, it is obligatory on him to state Allāh knows best' But if he is not learned (and still interrogated) then he has no right even to state that much." (that is, "Allāh knows best.")

102-6. 'Ali ibn Ibrāhīm (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Khālid (-) Hammād ibn 'Isā (-) Harīz ibn 'Abdillāh (-) Muhammad ibn Muslim (-) Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"If any one of you is interrogated on something he knows nothing about, then he must confess, 'I don't know' and not to state, Allãh knows best; as the latter reply will rouse a doubt in the mind of the interrogator (that he being learned is not willing to answer him or being ignorant he is posing as learned). But in case, the interrogated plainly states 'I don't know' the interrogator cannot accuse him of any cupidity."

٧ 1 ٠ ٣ – الحسين بن مجد ، عن معلّى بن عمد ، عن علي بن أسباط ، عن جعفر بن سماعة ، عن غير واحد ، عن أبان ، عن زرارة بن أعين قال : سألت أباجعفر مَهِيَّ ما حقُ الله على العباد ؟ قال : أن يقولوا ما يعلمون ويقفوا عندمالا يعلمون .

3 • 1 / ٨ _ على بن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه ، عن ابن أبي ممير ، عن يونس [بن عبدالرحن] عن أبي يعقوب إسحاق بن عبدالله ، عن أبي عبدالله فَلْ الله خص عباده به آيتين من كتابه : أن لا يقولوا حتى يعلموا ولا يرد وا مالم يعلموا وقال عز وجل "«ألم يؤخذ عليهم ميثاق الكتاب أن لا يقولوا على الله إلا الحق " (٥) وقال : : « بل كذ بوا بمالم يعموا بعلمه ولما يأتهم تأويله » (١) .

103-7. al-Husayn ibn Muhammad (-) Muʻallã ibn Muhammad (-) 'Ali ibn Asbāt (-) Jaʻfar ibn Samãʻah (-) (some others) more than one (-) Abãn (-) Zurãrah ibn Aʻyan as saying, "I asked Abu Jaʻfar (p.b.u.h.) 'What does man owe Allãh?' The Imãm replied, 'He who knows should say what he knows and he who does not know should cease talking about it."

104-8. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) Ibn Abi 'Umayr (-) Yūnus (ibn 'Abd ar-Rahmān) (-) Abi Ya'qūb Is'hāq ibn 'Abdillāh (-) Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"Almighty Allāh has earmarked two verses from His Book (Qur'ān) for His creatures. (The first is) not to reply until they know and (secondly) to rebut and redirect the querry, if they don't know. Allāh the Almighty has said: 'Has not the compact of the Book been taken touching them, that they should say concerning Allāh nothing but the truth?' (al-A'rāf, 7:169)

And (Allāh) has said, 'Nay they belied that which they com-prehended not with the knowledge of it and the explanation of it came not unto them." (Yūnus, 10:39)

ه 1 / ٩ - علي بن إبراهيم ، عن جن بن عبسى ، عن يونس ، عن داود بن فرقد ، عمّن حد ته ، عن ابن شبرمة قال ؛ ما ذكرت حديثاً سمعته عن جعفر بن جمّد علي الله الله علي الله على الله علي الله على الله الله على ا

105-9. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Yũnus (-) Dãwũd ibn Farqad (-) Whoever (unknown) narrated it to him (-) Ibn Shubrumah (the chief judge of Kufah) as saying:

"My heart starts trembling like anything, whenever I (Ibn Shubrumah) remember this very tradition which I have heard from Ja'far ibn Muhammad (p.b.u.t.) as saying, 'My father has quoted my grand-father who has narrated it from the Prophet - the Messenger of Allāh (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.)." Says Ibn Shubrumah (the narrator) after swearing in the name of Allāh that his (Imām's) father had never made any false reference to his great grand-father and his great grand-father had never made any false reference to the Prophet - the Messenger of Allāh. "The Imām observed:

'Says the Messenger of Allāh (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) 'Whoever acted on guess work (in the matter of religion and divine commands) met his doom and brought (others to their doom). And whosoever pro-nounced a verdict without knowledge of the annulment against what is annuled and which (of the verses from Qur'ān) are obvious (muh-kam) and which are ambiguious (mutashābih), not only met his doom but also brought others to their doom."

11

﴿ باب من عمل بغير علم ﴾

٦٠١٠ عدَّة من أصحابنا ، عن أحمد بن مجابن خالد ، عن أبيه ، عن مجابن سنان عن طلحة بن زيدقال : سمعت أباعبدالله المُرَيِّ يقول : العامل على غير بصيرة كالسائر على غير الطريق لايزيده سرعة السير إلّا بُعداً .

٢ / ١ - ٢ - مجدين يحيى ، عن أحمدين مجدين مجدين على بن سنان ، عن ابن مسكان، عن حسن الصيقل قال : سمعت أباعبدالله الله على الله عملاً إلا بمعرفة

12: CHAPTER ON ACTING WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE

106-1. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Khãlid (-) his father (-) Muhammad ibn Sinãn (-) Talhah ibn Zayd as saying, "I have heard Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) saying:

'One who acts without insight (knowledge) is like a pedestrian on a wrong path, whose speed along the way, only carries him further away (from his destination)."

107-2. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Muhammad ibn Sinãn (-) Ibn Muskãn' (-) Hasan as-Sayqal as saying, "I have heard Abu Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying :

ولا معرفة إلاّ بعمل، فمن عرف دلّته المعرفة على العمل، ومن لم يعمل فلا معرفة له، ألا إنَّ الإيمان بعضه من بعض

۱۳ ﴿باب استعمال العلم

١ - ١ / ١ - عمر بن يحيى ، عن أحدبن عدبن عدسى ، عن حمادبن عيسى ، عن عمر بن

'Almighty Allāh never accepts any virtuous act unless it is ac-companied by knowledge and consciousness. And there can be no knowledge and consciousness without the virtuous acts. He who has acquired knowledge and consciousness, is guided by it towards virtuous deeds. And he who has no virtuous deeds, has basically no such know-ledge and consciousness at all. Verily, belief and its results (that is, virtuous deeds) inter act on each other."

108-3. From him (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad (-) Ibn Faddãl (-) Whoever narrated it to him (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"The Messenger of Allãh (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) said, 'Whoever acts without knowledge actually wrongs more than he corrects."

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13: CHAPTER ON APPLICATION AND USE OF KNOWLEDGE

109-1. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad

أُذينة ، عن أبان بن أبي عياش ، عن سليم بن قيس الهلالي قال : سمعت أمير المؤمنين ولينة ، عن أبان بن أبي عياش ، عن سليم بن قيس الهلالي قال : العلما ، رجلان: رجل عالم آخذ والمعلمة فهذا ناج ، وعالم تارك لعلمة فهذا هالك ، وإن أهل النارليتأذ ون من ريح العالم التارك لعلمة ، وإن أشد أهل النار ندامة وحسرة رجل دعا عبداً إلى الله فاستجاب له وقبل منه فأطاع الله فأدخله الله الجنة و أدخل الداعي النار بتركه علمه و انباعه الهوى وطول الأمل ، أمّا انتباع الهوى فيصد عن الحق وطول الأمل ينسي الآخرة . المراح عن أحد بن عن أحد بن عن أحد بن عن إسماعيل بن جابر ، عن أبي عبد الله تنافي قال : العلم مقرون إلى العمل ، فمن علم عمل ، ومن عمل علم ، و

ibn 'Isã (-) Hammãd ibn 'Isã (-) 'Umar ibn Udhaynah(-) Abãn ibn Abi 'Ayyãsh (-) Sulaym ibn Qays al-Hilãlī as saying, "I have heard from Amīr al-mu'minīn - the Chief of the believers ('Ali - p.b.u.h.) quoting the Prophet (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) as saying during his (Prophet's) discourses :

'Religious scholars are of two types. The first is the scholar who derives from his knowledge by putting it into practical use. He is due to get salvation. The second is the scholar who sets aside his knowledge (without deriving any benefit from its practical use). He is the scholar who is destined to meet his doom. Lo, even the dwellers of Hell will be tormented by the stink (spreading) from such a scholar. No other dweller of Hell shall face so intense a repentance and frustration as the learned one who invited another man towards Allāh and in response to whose call, the other man accepted him and obeyed Allāh and as a result entered Paradise, but the scholar himself was sent to Hell because he had forsaken the knowledge and its practical use, and that he had followed his evil desires and had entertained wild hopes. Since the pursuit of evil desires repels from the truth and the wild hopes make one forget the life hereafter."

110-2. Muhamman ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad (-) Muhammad ibn Sinãn (-) Ismã 'īl ibn Jãbir (-) Abu 'Abdillãh

العلميهنف بالعمل، فإن أجابه وإلا ارتحل عنه.

1 1 / 7 _ عدَّة منأصحابنا، عن أحدبن على بن خالد، عن على بن عبد القاساني، عسن ذكره، عن عبدالله الله عن العالم عن أبي عبدالله الله الله الله الله عن العالم إذا لم يعمل بعلمه ذلّت موعظته عن القلوب كما يزل المطر عن الصفا.

1 (/ ٤ _ علي بن إبراهيم، عن أبيه، عن القاسم بن على من الحسين المنقري، عن علي بن هاشم بن البريد، عن أبيه قال: جا، رجل إلى على بن الحسين المنظري فسأله عن مسائل

ماشم بن البريد ، عن أبيه قال : جاء رجل إلى على بن الحسين الله فسأله عن مسائل فأجاب ثم عاد ليسأل عن مثلها فقال على بن الحسين المحقيل فسأله عن مسائل فأجاب ثم عاد ليسأل عن مثلها فقال على بن الحسين المحقيل : مكتوب في الإنجيل لا تطلبوا علم مالا تعلمون ولما تعملوا بما علمتم ، فإن العلم إذا لم يعمل به لم يزدد صاحبه

(p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"Knowledge is coupled with practice. He who knows, acts and he who acts, acquires true knowledge. Knowledge gives a call to practice. If the practice responds to the call of knowledge (it makes it-self available to the practice). If it does not, then knowledge gives it a go by."

111-3. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn khãlid (-) 'Ali ibn Muhammad al-Qãsãni (-) whoever (unknown to us) mentioned by the narrator (-) 'Abdullãh ibn al-Qãsim al-Ja'fari (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"Verily, if a man of knowledge does not act on his knowledge, his words of advice spil through the heart (of the listerners) as the rain water does over (the duck) the smooth stone."

112-4. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) al-Qãsim ibn Muhammad (-) al-Minqari (-) 'Ali ibn Hãshim ibn al-Burayd (-) his father as saving, "A man came to ask some questions from 'Ali ibn al-Husayn (p.b.u.t.). The Imãm gave him satisfactory answers. The man came again to ask similar questions. Upon this the Imãm observed:

'It is written in Injīl (the holy Book of Allāh revealed to Jesus, the Prophet), that not until you have practiced what you have learnt should you try to learn what you don'nt know. It is because the

إِلَّا كَفَراً وَلَمْ يَزْدُدُ مِنْ اللَّهُ إِلَّا بَعْداً .

١١٣ من المفضّل بن عيسى ، عن أحد بن عيسى ، عن عن بن سنان ، عن المفضّل بن عر ، عن أبي عبدالله عَلَيْنَ قال: قلت له: بم يُعرف الناجي؟ قال: مُن كان فعله لقوله موافقاً فأثبت له الشهادة ومن لم يكن فعله لقوله موافقاً فإنّما ذلك مستودع . ١١٤ من أصحابنا ، عن أحد بن على بن خالد ، عن أبيه ، دفعه قال : قال أمير المؤمنين عَلَيْنَ في كلام له خطب به على المنبر : أيّنها النّاس ! إذا علمتم فاعملوا بما علمتم لعلّكم تهندون ، إن العالم العامل بغيره كالجاهل الحائر الذي لا يستغيق عن جهله ، بل قدر أيت أن الحجة عليه أعظم ، والحسرة أدوم على هذا العالم المنسلخ من علمه ، منها على هذا الجاهل المتحيّر في جهله ، و كلاهما حائر بائر ، لاتر تابوا من علمه ، منها على هذا الجاهل المتحيّر في جهله ، و كلاهما حائر بائر ، لاتر تابوا

knowledge which is not practiced enhances nothing but thanklessness, disbelief and remoteness from Allãh."

113-5. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Muhammad ibn Sinãn (-) al-Mufadclal ibn 'Umar as saying:

"I asked Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) 'How to recognise one who secures his salvation?' The Imām replied, It is he whose deeds completely accord with his words. If so the evidence of his salvation is absolute. And in case, his actions are discordent with his words, then his knowledge is just a repository."

114-6. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Khãlid (-) his father (rafa'ahu) Amīr al-mu'minīn ('Ali - p.b.u.h.) while addressing the people on a pulpit, said :

"O' people, practice what once you have already learnt, so that you may be the recepient of guidance. A learned scholar who acts besides his knowledge is just like a confounded rustic who does not recover from his ignorance. Rather I see that divine proofs (and hence responsibilities) are greater for a learned who sets aside the practice over his knowledge and hence eternal frustration is his lot. His case is worse than the case of a rustic puzzled over his ignorance. Both of them are confounded and doomed to hell fire.

فتشكّوا ، والتشكّوا فتكفروا ، والترخّصوا الأنفسكم فتدهنوا ، والاتدهنوا في الحق فتخسروا ، وإن من الحق أن تفقهوا ، ومن الفقه أن الا تغتر وا ، وإن أنسحكم لنفسه أطوعكم لربّه ، وأغشتكم لنفسه أعصاكم لربّه ، و من يطع الله يأمن ويستبشر ومن يعص الله يخب ويندم .

العلم فاستعملوه ، ولتتسع قلوبكم ، فإن العلم إذ اكثر فيقلب على المحتملة ، عن العلم فاستعملوه ، ولتتسع قلوبكم ، فإن العلم إذ اكثر فيقلب رجل لا يحتمله ، قدر الشيطان عليه ، فإذا خاصمكم الشيطان فأقبلوا عليه بما تعرفون ، فإن كيد

Don't be indecisive, otherwise you will be a sceptic. And don't be sceptic otherwise you will be an infidel. And don't try to free yourself from religious responsibilities lest you should be a victim of laziness. Don't be sluggish in the matter of truth lest you should be in loss. And it is a part of Truth that you acquire understanding of religion. And it is a part of this understanding that you should not be defrauded. He amongst you is the most self-advised and self-presumed who is most willingly obedient to Allāh. And he amongst you is the most self-deceived, who is most disobedient to Allāh. Whoever disobeys Allāh is a failure in life and becomes subject to repentance."

115-7. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Khãlid (-) his father (-) whoever (unknown to us) mentioned by the narrator (-) Muhammad ibn 'Abd ar-Rahmãn ibn Abi Laylã (-) his father as saying, "I have heard Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) saying:

'When you have acquired knowledge, put it into practice soon and keep your mind open. Since when a person (without opening the doors of his mind and bringing his knowledge into practice) goes on acquiring too much of knowledge, it becomes an unbearable load for him and thereby he passes under the control of the Shaytãn (Satan). Whenever Satan quarrels with you, you should face him with the help of the knowledge you have. Verily, the wiles and deceipts of

الشيطان كان ضعيفاً ، فقلت : وما الذي نعرفه ؟ قال خاصموه بماظهر لكم من قدرة الله عزاً و جلاً .

18

﴿ باب المستأكل بعلمه والمباحى به ﴾

١ ١ ١ / ١ - مجمر يحيى ، عن أحدبن تجربن عيسى ؛ وعلي بن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه جيعاً ، عن حاد بن عيسى ، عن محربن أذينة ، عن أبان بن أبي عياش ، عن سليم بن قيس قال: سمعت أمير المؤمنين تَلْبَعْلُمُ يقول : قال رسول الله عَلَيْلُهُ : منهومان لايشبعان

Satan are quite feeble.' Hearing it I (the narrator) inquired, 'What is that knowledge which we should acquire?' The Imam replied, 'It is the knowledge of the Omnipotence of Allah manifested to you, with which you should lace Satan (every evil in life)."

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14: CHAPTER ON ONE WHO LIVES BY AND IS PROUD OF HIS KNOWLEDGE

116-1. Muhammad bin Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã and 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father, both of them (-) Hammãd ibn 'Isã (-) 'Umar ibn Udhaynah (-) Abãn ibn Abi 'Ayyãsh (-) Sulaym ibn Qays as saying, "I have heard Amīr al-mu'minīn (p.h.u.h.) saying:

'The Messenger of Allãh (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) observed: Two types of hungry person can never be appeased (i) the seeker of the worldly

طالب دنيا وطالب علم، فمن اقتصر من الدُّنيا على ما أحلَّ الله له سلم ، و من تناولها من غير حلَّها هلك ، إلاّ أن يتوب أو يراجع ، و من أخذ العلم من أهله وعمل بعلمه نجا ، ومن أراد به الدُّنيا فهي حظُّه .

١١٧ – الحسين بن على بن عامر ، عن معلى بن على ، عن الحسن بن على الوشا. عن أحد بن عائد ، عن أراد الحديث لمنفعة الدُّنيا لم يكن له في الآخرة نصيب ، ومن أراد به خير الآخرة أعطاه الله خير الدُّنيا والآخرة .

٨ ١ ١ /٣ _ علي بن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه ، عن القاسم بن عبدالا صبهاني ، عن المنقري،

gains, and (ii) the seeker of knowledge. He who confined himself in respect of his worldly gains within what Allāh has sanctioned for him, achieves the real peace. And he who achieves the worldly gains through what Allāh has not allowed him, meets his doom, except when he repents and turns away from this evil (through repaying what he owed to others). And he who acquires knowledge from the one worthy of it and brings his knowledge into practice, secures his sal-vation. And the share of the person who acquires knowledge (of re-ligion) with the motive of worldly gains shall only be limited to the extent of these worldly gains themselves."

117-2. al-Husayn ibn Muhammad ibn 'Ãmir (-) Mu'allã ibn Muhammad (-) al-Hasan ibn 'Ali al-Washshā' (-) Ahmad ibn 'Ã'idhī (-) Abi Khadījah (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"He who acquires knowledge of the traditions to earn worldly gains will have no share of Divine rewards in his life hereafter. And he who acquires this knowledge for the betterment of his life here-after will be sanctioned by Allāh the good of this life and the life hereafter."

118-3. 'Ali ibn Ibrāhīm (-) his father (-) al-Qāsim ibn Muham-mad al-Isbahanī (-) al-Minqarī (-) Hafs ibn Ghiyāth (-) Abū 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

عن حفص بن غياث ، عن أبي عبدالله تَالِيَكُمُ قال: من أراد الحديث لمنفعة الدُّنيا لم يكن له في الآخرة نصيب .

119 / إلى عنى حفص بن غيات عن أبيه ، عن القاسم ، عن المنقري ، عن حفص بن غيات عن أبي عبد الله تُعْلَيْكُ قال : إذا رأيتم العالم محبّاً لد نياه فاتهموه على دينكم ، فإن كل محبّ لشي يحوط ماأحب (٢) ، وقال عَرَائِلَةُ : أوحى الله إلى داود تَعْلَيْكُ : لا تجعل بيني وبينك عالماً مفتوناً بالد نيا فيصد كعن طريق محبني، فإن أولئك قطّ عطريق عبدي فإن أولئك قطّ عطريق عبادي المريدين ، إن أدنى ماأنا صانع بهمأن أنزع حلاوة مناجاتي عن قلوبهم . عبادي الله عَرابية عن أبي عبدالله تَعْلَيْكُ قال: قال رسول الله عَرابية ، عن المول الله : وما رسول الله على المول الله : وما على المول الله : وما على المول الله : وما المول الله المول الله على المول الله : وما المول الله المول الله المول الله على المول الله : وما المول الله على المول الله على المول الله : وما المول الله على المول المول

"He who intends worldly gains through his knowledge of the traditions, has no share (of Divine rewards) in his life hereafter."

119-4. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) al-Qãsim (-) al-Minqari (-) Hafs ibn Ghiyãth (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying :

"Never entrust your religion to a scholar if you find him in love of worldly gains, (rather) charge him that he will be hostile to your religion. Verily, all those who have been in love for a thing, revolve around it. The Prophet (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) has observed, 'Allāh revealed to Dāwūd (David, the Prophet - p.b.u.h.): Don't let a scholar who intensely loves his worldly gains, between Me and you, since he will restrain you from the path of My love. Verily, they are the highway robbers for those of My creatures who intend Me (in their lives). The minimum of My punishment for such scholars is that I deprived their hearts of the joy of the communion with Me (in their prayers)."

120-5. 'Ali (-) his father (-) an-Nawfali (-) as-Sakkũni (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying :

"The Messenger of Allãh (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.), has observed, 'The scholars (in religion) are the trustees of the Prophets so long as they

دخولهم في الدُّنيا؟ قال: اتباع السُّلطان فإذا فعلوا ذلك فاحدوهم على دينكم . ١ ٢ ١ / ٢ - تخدبن إسماعيل ، عن الفضل بن شاذان ، عن هاد بن عيسى ، عن دبعي ابن عبدالله ، عمَّن حدَّثه ، عن أبي جعفر عَلَيْكُ قال : من طلب العلم ليباهي به العلماء، أو يماري به السفها، ، أو يصرف به وجوه النّاس إليه ، فليتبوّ، مقعده من النّار ، إن الرئاسة لاتصلح إلاّ لأعلها .

are not worldly minded.' The Prophet was asked, 'What is meant by being worldly minded?' The Prophet replied, 'It means following the reigning power. Should they do so, then, beware of them in res-pect of your religion."

121-6. Muhammad ibn Ismā'īl (-) al-Fall ibn Shādhān (-) Hammād ibn 'Isā (-) Rib'ī ibn 'Abdillāh (-) whoever narrated it to him (-) Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"He who acquires knowledge for the purpose of priding him-self on it before other scholars, or for the purpose of debating with the fools, or for playing to the gallery, has actually built for him-self an abode in the hell. Verily, leardership is not proper except of 'him who is worthy of it."

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10

﴿ باب ﴾

‡(لزوم الحجة على العالم و تشديد الامرعليه)

١٢٢ - على بن إبراهيم بن هاشم ، عن أبيه ، عن القاسمبن على ، عن المنقري ، عن حفص بن غياث ، عن المنقري ، عن حفص بن غياث ، عن أبي عبدالله عَلَيْكُ قال : قال : ياحفص يغفر للجاهل سبعون ذنباً قبل أن يغفر للعالم ذنب واحد .

و ٢ / ٢ _ وبهذا الإسناد قال: قال أبوعبدالله على الله على الله على نبينا و آله وعليه السلام: ويل للعلما، السوء كيف تلظي عليهم الناد؟! .

15: CHAPTER ON ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE LEARNED (BEFORE ALLAH) AND ITS SEVERITY

- **122-1.** 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm ibn Hãshim (-) his father (-) al-Qãsim ibn Muhammad (-) al-Minqari (-) Haft ibn Ghiyãth (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.p.u.h.) as saying:
- "O' Hafs'. Seventy sins of an ignorant person are forgiven by Allãh before He forgives one single sin of a learned one."
- **123-2.** According to the above mentioned authorities, "Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) has observed, 'Isā son of Maryam (Jesus, the Prophet peace be upon him and upon our Prophet and his progeny)

١ ٢ ٢ ٣ - علي بن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه ؛ وتخدبن إسماعيل ، عن الفضل بن شاذان جيعاً ، عن ابن أبي عمير ، عن جميل بن در اج قال : سمعت أباعبدالله تَرْبَيْ يقول : إذا بلغت النفس ههذا - وأشار بيده إلى حلقه - لم يكن للعالم توبة ، ثم قرأ : «إنّما النوبة على الله للذين يعملون السو , بجهالة » (٧) .

٥ ٣ ١ / ٤ - ١٠ يحيى ، عن أحدبن عدبن عدبن عن الحسين بن سعيد ، عن النضر بن سويد ، عن يحيى الحلبي ، عن أبي جعفر في المكاري ، عن أبي بصير ، عن أبي جعفر في المكاري ، عن أبي بصير ، عن أبي جعفر في قول الله عز وجل : « فكبكبوا فيها هم و الغاوون (٨) ، قال : هم قوم وصفوا عدلاً بألسنتهم ثم خالفوه إلى غيره .

(٧) النساء ، ۱۷/۴ (() الشعراء ، ۹۴/۲۶

has said, 'Woe to the wicked scholars, how fiercely do the flames of hell fire envelope them."

124-3. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father and Muhammad ibn Ismã'īl (-) al-Fadl ibn Shãdhãn, both of them (-) Ibn Abi 'Umayr (-) Jamīl ibn Darraj as saying, "I have heard Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) saying:

'When the last breath of life reaches upto this place,' then the Imam pointed out to his throat, 'the time for the scholars to repent is over once for all.' Then the Imam recited this verse from Qur'an;

'Verily repentance (acceptable) to Allãh is only for those who do evil ignorantly." (an-Nisã', 4:17)

125-4. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) al-Husayn ibn Sa'īd (-) an-Nadr ibn Suwayd (-) Yahyã al-Halabi (-) Abi Sa'id al-Mukãrī (-) Abi Basīr (-) Abu Ja'far (p.b. u.h.) as saying:

"Regarding the words of Allāh, 'So they shall be thrown down into it (the hell fire), they are those gone astray.' (ash-Shu'arā', 26:94) (The Imām observed) This is a group of people which praised justice with the tongue and contravened it with its deeds."

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١٦ ﴿ باب النواد*ر* ﴾

ا ٢ ٦ /١ _ على بن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه ، عن ابن أبي عمير ، عن حفصبن البختري"، دفعه قال : كان أمير المؤمنين البيال يقول : رو"حوا أنفسكم ببديع الحكمة ، فإنها تكيل كما تكل الأبدان .

٢ ٢ / ٢ - عدُّة من أصحابنا ، عن أحدبن على ، عن نوح بن شعيب النيسابوري ، عن عبيدالله بن عبدالله الد هقان ، عن در رُ ست بن أبي منصور ، عن عروة بن أخي شعيب العقر قوني عن شعيب ، عن أبي بصير قال : سمعت أباعبدالله المُنْ اللَّيْ اللهُ الله

16: CHAPTER ON MISCELLANEOUS TRADITIONS

126-1. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) Ibn Abi 'Umayr (-) Hafs ibn al-Bakhtari (rafa 'ahū) as saying:

"Amīr al-mu'minīn - the Chief of the believers ('Ali - p.b.u.h.) has said, 'Refresh yourself with the marvellous and wonderful words of wisdom since the soul (mind) is tired in the same way as your body does."

127-2. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad (-) Nũh ibn Shuʻayb an-Naysãbũrī (-) 'Ubaydillãh ibn 'Abdillãh ad-Dihqãn (-) Durust ibn 'Abi Mansũr (-) 'Urwah ibn Akhi Shuʻayb al-'Aqarqũfī (-) Shuʻayb (-) Abi Basīr as saying, "I have

أمير المؤمنين عُلِيَكُمُ يقول: ياطالب العلم إن العلم ذوفضائل كثيرة: فرأسه النواضع، وعينه البراءة من الحسد، وأذنه الفهم، ولسانه الصدق، وحفظه الفحص، وقلبه حسن النية، وعقله معرفة الأشياء والأمور، ويده الرسحة، ورجله زيارة العلماء، وهمته السلامة، وحكمته الورع، ومستقرق النجاة، وقائده العافية، و مركبه الوفاء، وسلاحه لين الكلمة، وسيفه الرضا، وقوسه المداراة، و جيشه محاورة العلماء، وماله الأدب، وذخيرته اجتناب الذئنوب، وزاده المعروف، وماؤه الموادعة، و دليله الهدى، ورفيقه محتة الأخيار.

٣/ ١ ٣٨ ـ عمر بن يحيى ، عن أحمد بن عمر بن عيسى ، عن أحمد بن عمر بن أبي نصر ، عن حمر الله عن البي يمان عنمان ، عن أبي عبدالله علي الله عنهان عنمان ، عن أبي عبدالله علي الله عنهان عنمان ، عن أبي عبدالله علي الله على الله عنهان الله عنهان عنهان الله عنها

heard Abū 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) saying, 'Amīr al-mu'minīn - the Chief of the believers ('Ali - p.b.u.h.) used to say :

'O' seeker of knowledge! there are numerous virtues of know-ledge. (Should knowledge be incorporated in human form then) humility would be its head; absence of jealousy would be its eye; understanding would be its ear; truth its tongue, search and preser-vation of truth its memory; purity of motives its heart; recognition and knowledge of (human) affairs and (attributes of) things its reasoning; its hand mercy; its legs visit to the scholars; its ambition peacefulness; its wisdom guarding against evil; its headquarter salvation; its leader health and vigour; its ride fidelity; its armament sweet words; its sword acceptance (of the truth); its bow sympathy and hospitality; its army discourses with the scholars; its wealth manners and good bearing. Guarding against evil is its treasure; its kit and tiffin good deeds; getting on well (with others) its drink; its guide divine guidance; its mate love of virtuous."

128-3. Muhammad ibn Yahyā (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isā (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Abi Nasr (-) Hammād ibn 'Uthmān (-) Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) as saying, "The Messenger

العلم، ونعم وزير العلم الحلم، ونعم وزير الحلم الرّفق، ونعم وزير الرّفق الصبر. ٩ ٢ / ٤ _ علي بن من من سهل بن زياد، عن جعفر بن تدالاً شعري من عن عبدالله بن ميمون القد الح مع عن أبي عبدالله علي عن آبائه علي الله قال: جا، رجل إلى رسول الله علي فقال: يارسول الله ما العلم؟ قال: الانصات، قال: ثم مه ؟ قال: الاستماع، قال: ثم مه ؟ قال: الاستماع، قال: ثم مه ؟ قال: الدول الله قال: نشره مه ؟ قال: الحفظ، قال: ثم مه ؟ قال: العمل به ، قال: ثم مه يارسول الله ؟ قال: نشره مه ؟ قال: طلبة العلم ثلاثة فاعر فهم بأعيانهم وصفاتهم : صنف يطلبه للجهل و المراء، و صنف يطلبه للاستطالة والختل ، بأعيانهم وصفاتهم : صنف يطلبه للجهل و المراء، و صنف يطلبه للاستطالة والختل ،

of Allãh (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) has observed:

'The ablest vizier (wazīr) of faith is knowledge, and the ablest vizier of knowledge is forbearance, and that of forbearance is kind-ness and of kindness is patience."

129-4. 'Ali ibn Muhammad (-) Sahl ibn Ziyãd (-) Ja'far ibn Muhammad al-Ash'ari (-) Abdullah ibn Maymũn al-Qaddãh (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) (-) his fore-fathers (the Imãms - p.b.u.t.) as saying :

"A person came to the Messenger of Allāh (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) and asked, 'What is knowledge?' The Prophet replied, 'It is to remain silent (before the teacher).' The man inquired, 'What is the next stage?' The Prophet replied, 'It is to listen (to the learned at-tentively).' The man inquired, 'What is after that?' The Prophet replied, 'It is to remember (what one has listened to).' The man in-quired, 'What is next?' The Prophet replied, 'It is to act upon (what one has learnt).' The man inquired, 'What is next?' The Prophet replied, 'It is to propagate it."

130-5. 'Ali ibn Ibrāhīm (rafa'ahū) Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) as saying: "Seekers of knowledge are of three types; identify them by their personality, specific individuality and attributes. The first is

وصنف يطلبه للفقه والعقل ، فصاحب الجهل و المرا، موذ ممار منعر في المقال في أندية الرّجال بتذاكر العلم و صفة الحلم ، قد تسربل بالخشوع وتخلّى من الودع فدق الله من هذا خيشومه ، و قطع منه حيزومه وصاحب الاستطالة و الخئل ، ذو خب و ملق ، يستطيل على مثله من أشباهه ، ويتواضع للأغنيا، من دونه ، فهو لخلوائهم هاضم ، ولدينه حاطم ، فأعمى الله على هذا خبره وقطع من آثار العلما، أثره ، وصاحب الفقه والعقل ذو كآبة وحزن وسهر ، قد تحنّك في برنسه ، و قام اللّيل في حندسه ، يعمل ويخشى وجلاً داعياً مشفقاً ، مقبلاً على شأنه ، عارفاً بأهل اللّيل في حندسه ، يعمل ويخشى وجلاً داعياً مشفقاً ، مقبلاً على شأنه ، عارفاً بأهل

the type which seeks knowledge for foolishness, stupidity and de-ception display. The second is the type which seeks it for over-bearing attitude. The third is the type which seeks knowledge to comprehend and to contemplate.

"(The first type of man) who is a man of display and stupidity always tantalises and plays to the gallery. He is in the state of tern-pramental readiness for expression in the company of the people for learned discussions on forbearance. Outwardly he appears to be an embodiment of reverence for Allah but inwardly his heart is totally devoid of piety and Godliness. Almighty Allah gives him a punch on his nose and breaks his back bone.

"(Second is the type) who is a case of over-bearing attitude and desception is really a man cheating and flattery. He is the type which seeks to dominate its equals and which is servile before the rich, who are lessen in knowledge. He is the man who tastes from their lavish tables and (with every morsal he takes) he degrades and demolishes his religion. Almighty Allāh will make him slink into oblivion and will banish all traces of him from among those of the learned.

"(The third is the type) who is a man of meditation and under-standing; who is always sad, sober and is wide awake. He dresses his burnoose (gown) for worship and stands for the prayers in the darkness of night. He acts in hope and fear. He is fearful, prayerful, guardful and engrossed in his own affairs. He knows the people

زمانه ، مستوحشاً من أوثق إخوانه ، فشد الله من هذا أركانه ، وأعطاه يوم القيامة أمانه . وحد ثني به على بن محود أبو عبد الله القزويني ، عن عد ق من أصحابنا منهم جعفر بن على الصيقل بقزوين ، عن أحمد بن عيسى العلوي ، عن عباد بن صهيب البصري ، عن أبي عبدالله عَلِيَا في .

of his time inside out and therefore is vigilant even against his most reliable friends and brothers. (Because of his virtues) Almighty Allãh Himself strengthens the pillars (of his life) and grants him peace on the Day of Judgment."

The same tradition has also been narrated by Muhammad ibn Mahmūd, Abu 'Abdillāh al-Qazwīnī (-) a group of our associates among them are Ja'far ibn Muhammad as-Sayqal in Qazwīn (-) Ahmad ibn 'Isā al-'Alawī (-) 'Abbād ibn Suhayb al-Basri (-) Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.).

131-6. 'Ali ibn Ibrāhīm (-) his father (-) Muhammad ibn Yahyā (-) Talhah ibn Zayd as saying, "I have heard Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) saying :

'Many are the people who quote the scriptures very often, but those who really pay due regards to them (acts upon them) are few. Many are the people who are in pursuit of the validity of the traditions but they are deceptive about the validity of the Book (Qur'ãn). The real learned scholars are grieved at the non-implementation of Qur'anic teachings but the ignorant are in pursuit of the verbal- utterances in narrating (the traditions) and are taking troubles in remembering the words by heart. The former are actually sowing the seeds of their eternal life of peace,

الرّواية ، فراع يرعى حياته ، وراع يرعى هلكته ، فعند ذلك اختلف الر اعيان ، و تغاير الفريقان .

١٣٢ /٧ _ الحسين بن على الأشعري ، عن معلى بن على ، عن عدبن جهود ، عن عبد الرحمن بن بغران ، عمّن ذكره ، عن عبد الرحمن بن بنجران ، عمّن ذكره ، عن أبي عبدالله تَلْكِيْنُ قال: مـن حفظ من أحاديثنا أربعين حديثاً بعثه الله يوم القيامة عالماً فقيهاً .

٣٣ / ٨/ عدَّة منأصحابنا ، عن أحدبن على بن خالد ، عنأبيه ، عمَّن ذكره ، عن ذيد الشحّام عن أبي جعفر تَالِيَّ في قول الله عزَّ وجلَّ: «فلينظر الإنسان إلى طعامه (٩)،
قال : قلت ماطعامه ؟ قال: علمه الذي يأخذه ، عمّن يأخذه

whereas the latter are actually hastening towards their own destruction. Thus at this juncture have they branched off in two categories (those who only recite and remember the words and those who act upon it and are trying to implement Islamic teachings in the society). Thus have they been clearly divided in two opposite camps."

132-7. al-llusayn ibn Muhammad al-Ash'ari (-) Mu'allã ibn Muhammad (-) Muhammad ibn Jumhūr (-) 'Abd ar-Rahmãn ibn Abi Najrãn (-) whoever mentioned by the narrator (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"On the Day of Judgment Allah will raise as a scholar and a learned jurist a person who learns by heart or preserves (in letters and the spirit) of at least forty out of our total traditions."

133-8. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Khãlid (-) his father (-) whoever mentioned by the narrator (-) Zayd ash-Shahhãm (-) Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) as saying in respect of the words of Allãh, "Then let man look at his food" ('Abasa, 80:24).

"Food here signifies the knowledge (of religion) and looking into the food means the source from which it is acquired."

مسكان ، عنداودبن فرقد ، عن أبي سعيد الزهري ، عن أبي جعفر ﷺ قال : الوقوف عند الشبهة خير من الاقتحام في الهلكة ، و تركك حديثاً لم ترو. خير من روايتك حديثاً لم تحصه

و ١٠/١ - عن عن حد عن ابن فضال ، عن ابن بكير ، عن حزة بن الطياد أنّه عرض على أبي عبدالله المنافقة على أبيه حتى إذا بلغ موضعاً منها قال له : كف و اسكت ثم قال أبو عبدالله المنافقة اليسعكم فيما ينزل بكم ممالا تعلمون إلا الكف عنه والتثبت والرّد إلى أثمة الهدى حتى يحملوكم فيه على القصد ويجلوا عنكم فيه العمى ، ويعر فوكم فيه الحق ، قال الله تعالى : وفاسئلوا أهل الذكر إن كنتم لا تعلمون (١٥)».

(١٥) النحل، ۴٣/١۶، الانبياء، ٧/٢١

134-9. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) 'Ali ibn an-Nu'mãn (-) 'Abdullãh ibn Muskãn (-) Dãwũd ibn Farqad (-) Abi Sa'īd az-Zuhri (-) Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"In a doubtful case, it is better to wait and deliberate than to take any fatal decision forthwith. It is better to abandon a tradition which, in your opinion is not correctly reproduced than to continue its reproduction unchecked and un-examined."

135-10. Muhammad (-) Ahmad (-) Ibn Faddãl (-) Ibn Bukayr (-) Hamzah ibn at-Tayyãr who reproduced some extracts from the speeches of the father of Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) in his presence. Till he reached a stage when the Imãm intervened saying, "Stop and be silent." Then the Imãm added:

"That which comes to you and you cannot authenticate it, your duty in such a case is nothing but to stop, verily and refer it to the divine Imams (guides) who will lead you to the correct version, give you light and guidance in which you are misguided and provide you the understanding of its hidden truth. Allah the Almighty has Himself so ordered:

'So ask you the people of dhikr (Qur'ãn) if you know not." (an-Nahl, 16:43)

١٢/ ١٣٦ على بن إبر اهيم ، عن أبيه ، عن القاسم بن من المنقري ، عن سفيان بن عُبينة قال : سمعت أباعبدالله تَعْلَيْكُم يقول: وجدت علم النّاس كلّه في أدبع : أو لها أن تعرف دبّك ، والثّاني أن تعرف ماصنع بك ، والثالث أن تعرف ما أداد منك ، والرّابع أن تعرف ما يخرجك من دينك .

٧٧ / ١٧ _ على بن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه ، عنابن أبي عمير ، عن هشام بن سالم قال : قلت لا بيعمير الله على الله قال القلت لا بيعبدالله عَلَمَتُكُمُ : ماحقُ الله على خلقه ؟ فقال : أن يقولوا ما يعلمون ، ويكفّوا عما لا يعلمون ، فإ ذا فعلوا ذلك فقد أدُّوا إلى الله حقّه .

١٣/١٣٨ - عَدبن الحسن ، عن سهل بن زياد ، عن ابن سنان ، عن عَدبن مروان العجلي ، عن على بن حنظلة قال : سمعت أبا عبدالله عَلَيْكُم يقول : اعرفوا منازل

136-11. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) al-Qãsim ibn Muhammad (-) al-Minqari (-) Sufyãn ibn 'Uyaynah as saying, "I have heard Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) saying:

'For me all knowledge of the people could be divided in four heads. The first head of knowledge is the recognition of Allah Who is your Lord and sustainer. The second is the knowledge of what Allah has made of and for you. The third is the knowledge which Allah expects of you. The fourth is the knowledge of what expels you from your religion."

137-12. 'Ali ibn Ibrāhīm (-) his father (-) Ibn Abi 'Umayr (-) Hishām ibn Sālim as saying:

"I have inquired of Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.), 'What right does Allāh have over His creation?' The Imām replied, 'Allāh's right is to speak out what one knows and to refrain from speaking of what one does not know about anything. Whoever has done so, has fulfilled the divine rights and duties."

138-13. Muhammad ibn al-Hasan (-) Sahl ibn Ziyãd (-) Ibn Sinãn (-) Muhammad ibn 'Imrãn al-'Ijli (-) 'Ali ibn Hanzalah, as saying, "I have heard Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) saying :

'Recognise the status of the people in accordance with the

النّاس على قدر روايتهم عنّا .

٩ ٣ ١ /١٤ - الحسين الحسن ، عن بخد بن ذكريا الغلابي" ، عن ابن عائشة البصري وفعه أن أمير المؤمنين علي قال في بعض خطبه : أيها الناس اعلموا أنه ليس بعاقل من انزعج من قول الزور فيه ، ولا بحكيم من رضي بثنا الجاهل عليه ، الناس أبنا ما يحسنون ، وقد كل ام ما يحسن ، فتكلموا في العلم تبين أقد اركم .

١٥/١٤ - الحسين بن جد ، عن معلّى بن جد ، عن الوسّاء ، عن أبان بن عثمان ، عن عبدالله بن سليمان قال: سمعت أبا جعفر عليه في يقول وعنده رجل من أهل البصرة يقال له : عثمان الأعمى وهو يقول : إنَّ الحسن البصريّ يزعم أنَّ الّذين يكتمون العلم يؤذي ريح بطونهم أهل النّار ، فقال أبو جعفر عَلَيْكُ : فهلك إذن مؤمن آل فرعون!

frequency in which they quote us (the Prophet and the twelve Imams)."

139-14. al-Husayn ibn al-Hasan (-) Muhammad ibn Zakariyya al-Ghalãbi (-) Ibn 'Ã'ishah al-Basri (rafa'ahũ) says on the authority of Amīr almu'minīn (p.b.u.h.) who has said in some of his speeches:

"O' people, know that, that a person is not wise who is upset over a false statement (accusation) against him. Nor is he wise who is pleased with the praise of the ignorant and the rustic. People are the products of the virtuous deeds they have done, and the value of every person is just in proportion to the good deeds he has performed. Hence always talk intelligently and knowingly, it will reveal your worth."

140-15. al-Husayn ibn Muhammad (-) Mu'allã ibn Muhammad (-) al-Washshã' (-) Abãn ibn 'Uthmãn (-) 'Abdullãh ibn Sulaymãn as saying;

"I have heard the remarks of Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) when a man from Basrah named 'Uthmãn al-A'mã (the blind) informed him (the Imãm) that (the great scholar) al-Hasan al-Basri thinks that the stink of those who hide knowledge will torment (even) the people in Hell. Hearing this the Imãm remarked:

ماذال العلم مكتوماً منذُ بعث الله نوحاً عَلَيْكُ فليذهب الحسن يميناً و شمالاً، فوالله ما يوجد العلم إلا هينا

14

﴿ باب رواية الكتب والحديث ﴾
(وفضل العتابة و النمسك بالكتب)

1 \$ 1 // _ علي بن إبراهيم ،عن أبيه ، عن ابن أبي ممير ، عن منصور بن يونس ،عن أبي بسير قال: قلت لأبي عبدالله علي قول الله جل ثناؤه: د الدين يستمعون القول فيتبعون

'In that case mu'min al Fir'awn (the believer among the folk of Pharaoh who is highly praised in the Holy Qur'an with the words, 'Then said a certain man, a believer of Fir'awn's folk that kept hidden his belief ... [al-Mu'min, 40:28]) should go to Hell. The knowledge was kept secret ever since Nuh (Noah, the Prophet - p.b.u.h.) was sent. Hasan al-Basri may go! this, that or the other side but, by Allah, the true knowledge is not found except here (with the twelve Imams)."

17: CHAPTER ON QUOTING BOOKS AND THE TRADITION. SIGNIFICANCE OF WRITING AND ADHERING TO THE BOOKS.

141-1. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) Ibn Abi 'Umayr (-) Mansūr ibn Yūnus (-) Abi Basīr as saying:

"I have inquired from Abu 'Abdillah (p.b.u.h.) regarding the words of Allah, 'Who hear advice and follow the best thereof, (such

أحسنه (۱۱) ع؟ قال: هو الرَّجل يسمع الحديث فيحدَّث به كماسمعه لا يزيد فيه ولا ينقص منه. ٢ ٢ ١ ٢ - عَن بن يحيى ، عن عَن بن الحسين ، عن ابن أبي عمير ، عن ابن أذينة ، عن عن عن ابن أذينة ، عن عن عن عن ابن أبي عبدالله عَلَيْكُ : أسمع الحديث منك فأزيد وأنقص؟ قال : إن كنت تريد معانيه فلا بأس.

٣ ؟ ١ /٣_ وعنه ، عن قد بن الحسين ، عن ابن سنان ، عن داود بن فرقد قال : قلت لا بي عبدالله عليه الله المعالك الكلام منك فأريد أن أرويه كما سمعته منك فلا يجيى. قال : فتعمد ذلك ؟ قلت : لا ، فقال : نريد المعاني ؟ قلت : نعم ، قال : فلا بأس .

are those whom Allãh guideth and such are men of understanding).' (az-Zumar, 39:18)

"The Imam observed, 'This is a person who hears the tradition and relates it exactly as he heard it without adding and substracting from it."

142-2. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Muhammad ibn al-Husayn (-) Ibn Abi 'Umayr (-) Ibn Udhaynah (-) Muhammad ibn Muslim as saying,

"I have inquired of Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.), 'I hear the tradition from you and then (while quoting it to others) I add to and substract something from it.' The Imām replied, 'It does not matter, if you intend to convey the meaning of the tradition."

143-3. From him (-) Muhammad ibn al-Husayn (-) Ibn Sinãn (-) Dãwũd ibn Farqad as saying;

"I asked Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) 'I hear the words and then intend to relate them as I have heard from you, but I cannot recall your words.' The Imām inquired of me, 'Do you deliberately change my words?' I replied, 'No, not at all.' The Imām further inquired, 'Do you intend to convey my meaning?' I replied, 'Certainly.' At this the Imām observed, 'Then it does not matter."

٤ ١ /٤ _ وعنه ، عن أحمد بن على بن عيسى ، عن الحسين بن سعيد ، عن القاسم بن على الله على بن أبي حمزة ، عن أبي بصير قال : قلت لأ بي عبدالله عَلَيْكُ : الحديث أسمعه منك أرويه عن أبيك أو أسمعه من أبيك أرويه عنك؟ قال: سوا. إلا أنك ترويه عن أبي أحب إلى .

144-4. From him (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) al-Husayn ibn Sa'īd (-) al-Qãsim ibn Muhammad (-) 'Ali ibn Abi Hamzah (-) Abi Basīr as saying:

"I asked Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.), '(Many a time) I hear tradition from you but related it on the authority of your father (Imām Abu Ja'far Muhammad al-Bāqir) or I hear from your father, but relate it on the authority of you.' The Imām replied, 'There is no difference at all between the two, except that I would extremely love the traditions (which you have heard from my father) being attributed to my father.' Imām Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) addressed Jamīl and observed, 'Attribute to my father what you hear from me."

145-5. From him (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad and Muhammad ibn allusayn (-) Ibn Mahbũb (-) 'Abdullãh ibn Sinãn as saying,

"I inquired of Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.), 'People come to me to hear your traditions (from my book) to narrate it on my authority. It makes me exhausted and weary (to read the book completely): The Imãm replied, 'Read a tradition from the beginning, a tradition from the middle and a tradition from the last (part) of your book."

146-6. From him (-) Ahmad ibn 'Umar al-Hallal as saying,

147-7. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) Ahmad ibn Muham-mad ibn Khãlid (-) an-Nawfali (-) as-Sakkũni (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying, "Says Amīr al-mu'minīn ('Ali - p.b.u.h.):

'While narrating any tradition before others quote the person who has narrated it to you. If it was true the credit is yours, and if false, the debit is his."

148-8. 'Ali ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abdillãh (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad (-) Abi Ayyūb al-Madani (-) Ibn Abi 'Umayr (-) Husayn al-Ahmasi (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"Hearts (of the people) put their faith on something written."

149-9. al-Husayn ibn Muhammad (-) Mu'allã ibn Muhammad (-) al-Hasan ibn 'Ali al-Washshã' (-) 'Ãsim ibn Humayd (-) Abi Basīr as saying, "I have heard Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) saying:

'Write (down the traditions) since so long as they are not put

• • ١ / ١٠ خدبن يحيى ، عن أحدبن مجر بن عيسى ، عن الحسن بن علي بن فضال عن ابن على المحسن بن على بن فضال عن ابن كير ، عن عبيد بن زرارة قال : قال أبوعبدالله عليها ؛ احتفظوا بكتبكم فا نكم سوف تحتاجون إليها .

ا ه ١ /١٠ عد ق من أصحابنا، عن أحمد بن من بن خالد البرقي ، عن بعض أصحابه ، عن أبي سعيد الخيبري ، عن المفضّل بن عمر ، قال : قال لي أبو عبدالله تَالَيْنُ : اكتب وبث علمك في إخوانك ، فإن مت قاورث كتبك بنيك ، فإن م يأتي على النّاس زمان هرج لا يأنسون فيه إلا بكتبهم .

٢ ١ ١ / ١٠٠ _ وبهذا الا سناد ، عن على بن على وفعه قال : قال أبو عبد الله عَلَيْكُ :

in black and white, neither can you preserve them nor can you learn them by heart."

150-10. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) al-Hasan ibn 'Ali ibn Faddãl (-) Ibn Bukayr (-) 'Ubayd ibn Zurãrah as saying, "Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) observed:

'Guard your books (of written traditions). Soon you will stand in acute need of them."

151-11. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Khãlid al-Barqi (-) some of his associates (-) Abi Sa'īd al-Khaybari (-) al-Mufaddal ibn 'Umar as saying, "Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) addressed me thus :

'Write (down the traditions) and propagate the knowledge among your brothers. When you die, bequeath these books as your legacy to your sons. Verily, there will come on the people a time of disturbance, when nothing will give them any satisfaction and to nothing will they pay any heed except to their books.'

152-12. On this ascription (-) Muhammad ibn 'Ali (rafa'ahũ) relates on the authority of Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"Beware of telling a lie which is derivative." It was asked, "What such a lie is?" The Imam explained, "If a person quotes

إيّاكم والكذب المُفترع، قبل له: وما الكذب المفترع ؟ قال: أن يحدّ ثك الرّ جل بالحديث فتتركه وترويه عن الذي حدّ ثك عنه الحديث فتتركه وترويه عن الذي حدّ ثك عنه ١٣/١ - عن بن يحيى ، عن أحمد بن عني بن عيسى ، عن أحمد بن عني بن أبي نصر، عن جميل بن در الم قال: قال أبو عبدالله علي المربوا حديثنا فا نّا قوم فصحاء.

ع ه ١٤/١ - علي بن على ، عن سهل بن زياد ، عن أحد بن على ، عن عمر بن عبدالعزيز عن همر بن عبدالعزيز عن همام بن سالم و حمّاد بن عثمان وغيره قالوا : سمعنا أبا عبدالله على يقول: حديث حديث أبي ، وحديث أبي ، وحديث جدّي حديث الحسين ، وحديث الحسين ، وحديث الحسين عديث الحسين حديث الحديث الد

before you a tradition and you while citing, omit the name of the person who has narrated it to you. quoting the person directly who has narrated it to the one who narrated the tradition to you."

153-13. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmed ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Abī Nasr (-) jamīl ibn Darrāj as saying, "Abū 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) observed:

'Arabicise our traditions (grammatically and phonetically. Nar-rate our traditions with all the formalities of grammar and phonetics), since we (the Prophet and the Imams) are the people with linguistic eloquence."

154-14. 'Ali ibn Muhammad (-) Saʻīd ibn Ziyãd (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad (-) 'Umar ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz (-) Hishãm ibn Sãlim. Hammãd ibn 'Uthmãn and others a, saying, "We have heard Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h) saying:

'All I narrate are the words of my father. And all the narrations of my father are the words of my grandfather. And all the narrations of my grandfather are the words of (my great-grandfather al-Husayn. And all the narrations of al-Husayn are the words of al-Hasan. And all the narrations of al-Hasan are the words of his father) Amīr al-mu'minīn ('Ali - p. b. u. h.); and all the narrations of Amīr al-mu'minīn ('Ali - p. b. u. h.) are the words of the Messenger of

أمير المؤمنين حديث رسول الله على الله وحديث رسول الله قول الله عز وجل . • • ١ / ١٥ – عد من أصحابنا ، عن أحمد بن تم ، عن تم بن الحسن بن أبي خالد شينه ولة قال : قلت لا بي جعفر الثاني الله الله : جعلت فداك إن مشايخنا رووا عن أبي جعفر وأبي عبد الله عليه الله الله المنه التقية شديدة فكتموا كتبهم ولم تُرو عنهم فلما ماتوا صارت الكتب إلينا فقال : حد ثوا بها فا نها حق .

Allãh (Muhammad, the Prophet - p.b.u.h.a.h.p.). And all the traditions of the Prophet are the words of Allãh the Almighty the Great."

155-15. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad (-) Muhammad ibn al-Hasan ibn Abi Khãlid Shaynulah as saying :

"I inquired of Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.), the second (the 9th Imām), 'May my life be sacrificed for you, our chieftains (in traditions) narrated the traditions on the authority of Abu Ja'far (the fifth Imām) and Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) and (at that time) they had to observe 'taqiyyah' (tactical measures in concealing their special beliefs). Hence they used to conceal their written note books, consequently, these books had never been quoted from them. Now they (the compilers of those traditions) have passed away (from this world) and their (concealed) books have reached us. (Hearing this) the Imām observed:

'Do narrate from those books. Since those books are surely authentic."

* * * * *

11

﴿ باب التقليد ﴾

ابن مسكان ، عن أبي بصير ، عن أحد بن مجل بن خالد ، عن عبدالله بن يحيى ، عن ابن مسكان ، عن أبي بصير ، عن أبي عبدالله عَلَيْكُم قال : قلت له : «اتّخذوا أحبارهم و رهبانهم أرباباً من دون الله على أبي فقال : أما والله ما دعوهم إلى عبادة أنفسهم ، ولودعوهم ماأجابوهم ، ولكن أحلوا لهم حراماً ، وحراً مواعليهم حلالاً فعبدوهم من حيث لا يشعرون .

18: CHAPTER ON BLIND FOLLOWING

156-1. Some of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Khãlid (-) 'Abdullãh ibn Yahyã (-) Ibn Muskan (-) Abi Basīr as saying, "I inquired from Abu 'Abdillãh (p. b. u. h.) (regarding these words of Allãh):

'They (Christians) have taken as (their) rabbis and monks as the lords, besides Allãh.' (at-Tawbah, 9:31)

"The Imam observed, 'By Allah they (rabbis and monks) never invited them (Christians) for their worship (since) if they had invited them for their worship, at no cost would they have responded to them. Actually those monks and rabbis rendered unlawful what was (divinely) lawful to them (on their own accord) and vice versa. Thus they worshipped them unconsciously."

٧٥ ١ /٧ _ على بن جر ، عن سهل بن زياد ، عن إبراهيم بن جر الهمداني ، عن جرب عبيدة قال : قال لي أبو الحسن عَلَيْكُ : ياجر أنتم أشد تقليداً أم المرجئة ؟ قال : قلت قلدنا وقلدوا ، فقال : لم أسألك عن هذا ، فلم يكن عندي جواب أكثر من الجواب الأو ل فقال أبو الحسن عَلَيْكُ : إن المرجئة نصبت رجلاً لم تُنفرض طاعته وقلدوه وأنتم نصبتم رجلاً وفرصتم طاعته ثم لم تقلدوه فهم أشد منكم تقليداً .

157-2. 'Ali ibn Muhammad (-) Sahl ibn Ziyãd (-) Ibrãhīm ibn Muhammad al-Hamdãni (-) Muhammad ibn 'Ubaydah as saying, "(Imãm) Abu'l-Hasan (p.b.u.h.) addressed me thus:

'O' Muhammad are you (Shi'ites) stronger in following your Imams or the Murji'ites?' (a sect of Muslims to whom only belief is sufficient for the salvation and no sin can harm the belief). I (the narrator) replied, 'We (Shi'ites) do follow our Imams and they do follow their leaders.' The Imam replied, 'I did not ask for this,' I (the narrator) replied, 'I cannot answer more than what I have al-ready stated.' (At this Imam) Abu'l-Hasan (p.b.u.h.) observed:

'Verily, Murji'ites have appointed for themselves a person (as their leader) and then started following him, although the following of such leaders (appointed by or elected from the persons themselves) was never made obligatory on them (by Allāh). While you Shi'ites have accepted a person (as your Imām - divinely appointed guide) whose obedience has been made obligatory on you (by Allāh). Not-withstanding, this, you (Shi'ites) do not follow him (the Imām com-pletely). Hence they (Murji'ites) are stronger than you in their fol-lowing."

158-3. Muhammad ibn Ismã'īl (-) al-Fadl ibn Shādhān (-) Hammād ibn 'Isã (-) Rib'i ibn Abdillāh (-) Abi Basīr (-) Abu 'Abdil-lāh (p.b.u.h.) as stating regarding these words of Allāh the Almighty, the Great:

ابن عبد الله ، عن أبي بصير، عن أبي عبدالله عَلَيَّا في قول الله جل وعز : « اتخذوا أحبارهم ورهبانهم أرباباً من دون الله (١٣) فقال: والله ماصاموا لهم ولاصلوا لهم ولكن أحلوا لهم حراماً وحر موا عليهم حلالاً فاتتبعوهم .

۱۹ ا ه باب البدع و الرأى و المقائيس ، و ۱۰ ۱/۱ الحسين بن مجد الأشعري"، عن معلى بن مجد، عن الحسن بن علي "الوشاء؛ و

"They (Christians) have taken as their rabbis and monks as their lords, besides Allāh." (at-Tawbah, 9:31)

The Imam observed:

"By Allāh, neither did they (Christians) fast for their monks and rabbis, nor did they prayed for them, but actually they followed them (blindly) when they declared the unlawful as lawful and the lawful as unlawful."

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19: CHAPTER ON INNOVATIONS, OPINION AND GUESS WORK - DERIVING CONCLUSIONS ON THE BASIS OF SIMILARITIES, SEMBLENCES AND APPEARANCES (IN RELIGION)

159-1. al-Husayn ibn Muhammad al-Ash'ari (-) Mu'allã ibn Muhammad (-) al-Hasan ibn 'Ali al-Washshã' and a group of our

عداة من أصحابنا ، عن أبي جعفر عَلَيْكُ قال : خطب أمير المؤمنين عَلَيْكُ النّاس فقال: أيّها الناس إنّما بدر وقوع الفتن أهوا " تُتبع ، وأحكام تُبتدع ، يخالف فيها كتاب الله ، يتولّى فيهارجال رجالاً ، فلوأن الباطل خلص لم يخف على ذي حجى ، ولوأن الحق خلص لم يكن اختلاف ولكن يؤخذ من هذا ضغث ومن هذا ضغث فيمزجان فيجيئان معا فهالك استحوذ الشيطان على أوليائه ونجا الّذين سبقت لهم من الله الحسنى . فهالك استحوذ الشيطان على أوليائه ونجا الّذين سبقت لهم من الله الحسنى . عن عن بن جهود العمي يرفعه قال : قال رسول الله علمه ، فمن لم يفعل علمه ، فمن لم يفعل قال رسول الله علمه ، فمن لم يفعل علمه ، فمن لم يفعل

associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad (-) Ibn Faddãl, both of them (-) ibn Humayd (-) Muhammad ibn Muslim (-) Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) as saying, "Amīr al-mu'minīn ('Ali) addressed the people:

'O' people! All mischief and misguidance originated from the pursuit of carnal (evil) desires and on innovations in divine commands, which run counter to the Book of Allãh (Qur'ãn). Through such practices people make others subservant to themselves. If falsehood and mischief were (to appear) in the real and unrnixed form, it would have never remained concealed from the people of reason. Similarly, if truth were in its purest and truest form, there would have been no difference of opinion. But, as a matter of fact, something is taken from the false-hood and something from the truth. In this way they appear in the mixed form. Thus Shaytan (Satan) secures his grip over his followers. In a situation like this, only those unto whom already the reward most fair has gone forth from Allãh, secure their salvation."

160-2. al-Husayn ibn Muhammad (-) Mu'allã ibn Muhammad (-) Muhammad ibn Jumhūr al-'Ami (rafa'ahū), the Messenger of Allãh observed:

"When innovation appears among my people (the Muslims), it is obligatory of the learned to declare his knowledge (about the innovation introduced in religion). May the curse of Allah fall

فعليه لعنة الله .

١٦١ (٣/ حوبهذا الإسناد ، عن على بن جمهور رفعه قال : من أتى ذا بدعة فعظ مه فإنها يسعى في هدم الاسلام .

الله عَلَيْنَ أَبِي الله الله عن عُدِين جهود رفعه قال: قال رسول الله عَلَيْنَ أَبِي الله الله عَلَيْنَ أَبِي الله الساحب البدعة بالنوبة، قيل: يادسول الله وكيف ذلك ؟ قال: إنّه قدا شرب قلبه حبها. ١٦٣ / ٥ - عن بن يحيى ، عن أحمد بن عن بن عيسى ، عن الحسن بن محبوب ، عن معاوية بن وهب قال: سمعت أباعبد الله عَلَيْنَ عَلَيْنَ يقول: قال رسول الله عَلَيْنَ : إن عند كل بدعة تكون من بعدي يُكادبها الإيمان ولبناً من أهل بيتي موكلاً به ينب عنه، ينطق بدعة تكون من بعدي يُكادبها الإيمان ولبناً من أهل بيتي موكلاً به ينب عنه، ينطق

upon the learned if he does not declare (the truth)."

161-3. According to the same authorities (named above) (-) Muhammad ibn Jumhūr (rafaʻahu) :

"He who pays respect to any one who introduces and accepts any innovation (in religion) has actually tried to demolish the house of Islam."

162-4. On the basis of the same (above named) authorities (-) Muhammad ibn Jumhūr (rafaʻahu) the Messenger of Allāh (p.b. u.h.a.h.p.) as saying :

"Allāh has closed the doors of His forgiveness on an innovator (in Islam) and also on his followers." The Prophet was asked "O' Messenger of Allāh, why it is so?" The Prophet observed, "It is be-cause of the love (of innovation) which has been fully satiated in his heart."

163-5. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) al-Hasan ibn Mahbũb (-) Mu'ãwiyah ibn Wahb as saying: "I have heard Abu 'Abdillãh (p. b. u. h.) saying that the Messenger of Allãh (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) said:

'For each and every innovation (in Islam) which deceives the very faith, there will be after my death, a sentinel and a guide (Imam) from my progeny, being in charge of the belief to challenge it, to defend it. He will speak under divine inspiration

بالهام من الله ويعلن الحقُّ وينورّه ، ويردّ كيد الكائدين ، يعبّرعن الضعفاء فاعتبروا يا أولى الأبصار وتوكّلوا على الله .

١٦٤ / - على بنيحيى، عن بعض أصحابه؛ وعلي بن إبراهيم [عن أبيه] عن هارون بن مسلم، عن مسعدة بن سدقة ، عن أبي عبدالله على الله على الله عن أبيه ، عن أبيه ، عن أبيه ، عن أبي عبدالله على الله عن أنه قال ؛ إن من أبغض الخلق إلى الله عز وجل لرجلين : رجل و كله الله إلى نفسه فهو جائر عن قصد السبيل ، مشعوف بكلام بدعة ، قدلهج بالصوم والصلاة فهو فننة لمن افتتن به ، ضال عن هدي من كان قبله ، مضل من اقتدى به في حياته وبعد موته ، حمال خطايا غير ، رهن بخطيئته .

from Allãh, will declared and enlighten the truth, will negate the wiles of the cunning and will speak on behalf of the feeble (truthful). Take heed you who have eyes, and have full faith in Allãh."

164-6. Muhammad ibn Yahyā (-) some of his associates and 'Ali ibn Ibrāhīm (-) his father (-) Hārūn ibn Muslim (-) Mas'adah ibn Sadaqah (-) Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) and 'Ali ibn Ibrāhīm (-) his father (-) Ibn Mahbūb (rafa'ahū) (-) Amīr al-mu'minīn ('Ali - p.buh.) as saying:

"The two most hated persons in the eye of Allah are:

1)

The person whom Allãh has abandoned to his own lot, there-fore he has left the right path and is infatuated with new words of innovations (in religion). This is the person who has the words of prayers and fasts always on his lips but actually he is a devil (from inside, at heart) for those who fall into his trap. He who accepts his words goes astray from the path of guidance. He himself (the inno-vator) goes astray from the right path of his previous ones. He is a source of misguidance for the one who follows him in his life or after his death. He is the bearer of the burden of the sins of others and is entangled in the net work of his own sins.

2)

The second is the man who has picked up the ignorance

ورجل قم شرجه قلاً في جهال النّاس، عان بأغباش الفتنة ، قد سمّاه أشباه النّاس عالماً ولم يغن فيه يوماً سالماً، بكّر فاستكثر، ماقل منه خير ممّا كثر، حتى إذا ارتوى من آجن و اكتنز من غير طائل جلس بين النّاس قاضياً ضامناً لتخليص ماالتبس على غيره، وإن خالف قاضياً سبقه، لم يأمن أن ينقض حكمه من يأتي بعده، كفعله بمن كان قبله ، وإن نزلت به إحدى المبهمات المعضلات هيئاً لها حشواً من دأيه ، ثمّ قطع به،

فهو من لبس الشبهات في مثل غزل العنكبوت لايددي أصاب أم أخطأ، لا يحسب العلم في شيء ممّا أنكر، ولا يرى أنَّ وراء ما بلغ فيه مذهباً ، إن قاس شيئاً بشي. لم يكذّب

within the ignorant, preoccupied with the facinations which blind the eyes. People resembling to human beings named him as a scholar, although any a day knowledge has ever been pure in him. Every morning he has hastily acquires the maximum (ignorance) when the minimum of it would have been better for him, till he is satiated with such rubbish, and has collected the foolish redundant and irrelevant information and then occupies a seat of justice among his people, assuming the monopoly of the doubts and misgivings of the people (in respect of religion). As he himself was not afraid of opposing the verdicts of the judge before him, so those who come after him will not be afraid of opposing his verdicts and the verdicts of their predecessors. When-ever he is confronted with some complicated and enegmatic problems, he is quite ready with his solutions based on his rubbish informations and calculations, which he considers to be the last word. It is he, who has woven a cobweb of reprideable and doubtful contents. Nor is he himself convinced of his own logical stand in this respect. It is inconceivable for him to see any truth in what he desires, nor is it possible for him to see that there could be any correct ideology higher than what he himself has imagined. Because of his guessing tendencies and passing judgments on the basis of similarities, he

نظره وإن أظلم عليه أمر اكتم به الما يعلم من جهل نفسه الكيلا يقال له: لا يعلم ، ثمّ جسر فقضى، فهو مفتاح عشوات ، ركّاب شبهات ، خبّاط جهالات ، لا يعتقد عمّا لا يعلم فيسلم ولا يعضُ في العلم بضرس قاطع فيغنم ، يذري الروايات ذرو الرّيح الهشيم تبكي منه المواريث ، وتصر خ منه الدّما ، ! يُستحلُّ بقضائه الغرج الحرام ، ويحر من بقضائه الفرج الحلال ، لا ملى " با صدار ما عليه ورد ، ولا هو أهل لما منه فرط ، من ادّ عائه علم الحق " .

٥ ٢ ١ ٧ الحسين بن عن عن معلى بن عن ، عن الحسن بن علي الوشا ، عن أبان أصحاب ابن عنمان ، عن أبي شيبة الخراساني قال: سمعت أباعبدالله عَلَيَكُم يقول: إن أصحاب ابن عنمان ، عن أبي شيبة الخراساني قال: سمعت أباعبدالله عَلَيَكُم يقول: إن أصحاب

can not repudiate his conclusions. He never allows it to be brought in front of him what he is ignorant about. Thus he shields his ignorance. He stages all this drama so that people may not have any occasion to say that he is ignorant. He stupidly heartens himself and pronounces his verdicts. He is an instrument for dark misconstructions and misinterpretations (of the words of Allah and the Prophet). He always remains immersed in doubts. He knocks at the doors of ignorance. Never does he apologise for his lack of knowledge as a measure of his safety. He has a grab at knowledge biting away a mouthful from it and starts issuing verdicts to monopolise the whole credit for him-self. He winnows the traditions and narrations (of the Prophet and the Imams), like chef (by distorting them out of their true complexion and context). The heir mourns and the split of unlawful blood screams over his atrocious decisions. It is through his judgments the sexually unlawful is made sexually lawful and vice versa. Never is he satiated from the position of vantage he occupies. All this is the result of his claim that he knows the truth (perfectly)."

165-7. al-Husayn ibn Muhammad (-) Mu'allã ibn Muhammad (-) al-Hasan ibn 'Ali al-Washshã' (-) Abãn ibn 'Uthmãn (-) Abi Shaybah al-Khurãsãni as saying, "I have heard Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b. u.h.) saying:

المقائيس طلبوا العلم بالمقائيس فلم تزدهم المقائيس من الحقّ إلّا بعداً وإنَّ دين الله لايصاب بالمقائيس.

عن أبي جعفر وأبي عبدالله عليقالا قالا: كل بدعة ضلالة و كل ضلالة سبيلها إلى النار. عن أبي جعفر وأبي عبدالله عليقالا قالا: كل بدعة ضلالة و كل ضلالة سبيلها إلى النار. ١٦٢ / ٩- علي بن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه ، عن ابن أبي عمير ، عن قد بن حكيم قال: قلت لأ بي الحسن موسى عليقالا : جعلت فداك فُقتها فيالد ين وأغنانا الله بكم عن الناس حتى أن الجماعة من لتكون في المجلس ما يسأل رجل صاحبه تحضره المسألة و يحضره حوابها فيما من الله علينا بكم فربهما ورد علينا الشي، لم يأتنا فيه عنك ولا

'Those who derived conclusions (in religion) on the basis of guess work are the persons who take the same as the source of the knowledge. The more they conclude in this way the further away they get from the truth, since the religion of Allāh can never be realised through such conclusions and judgments."

166-8. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) Muhammad ibn Ismã'īl (-) al-Fadl ibn Shãdhãn (rafa'ahu) (-) Abu Ja'far and Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.t.) as saying:

"Every innovation (in religion) is misguidance. And every misguidance leads to hell."

167-9. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) Ibn Abi 'Umayr (-) Muhammad ibn Hukaym as saying:

"I inquired of Abu'l-Hasan Mũsã (p.b.u.h.), 'May my life be sacrificed for you, it is through your blessings and guidance, we (the Shiites) have learnt religion (Islãm) and have developed insight into it in such a way that during any meeting and discussion, no one among our people has any need to ask from any one else. No sooner does the problem arise, forthcomes the answer in our mind. All this is so because blessings of Allãh has reached us through you. But it frequently happens that an issue arises on which there is no specific ruling (precedents) available from your traditions, nor from those traditions which are related from

عن آبائك شي، فنظرنا إلى أحسن ما يحضرنا وأوفق الأشيا، لما جا، نا عنكم فنأخذ به ؟ فقال هيهات هيهات، في ذلك و الله هلك من هلك ياابن حكيم ، قال : ثم قال : ثم قال : لمن الله أباحنيفة كان يقول : قال على أ، وقلت .

قال على بن حكيم لهشام بن الحكم: والله ما أددت إلا أن يرخس لي في القياس. الحكم: والله ما أددت إلا أن يرخس لي في القياس. ١٦٨ - ١٠/١ على بن أبي عبد الله وفعه ، عن يونس بن عبد الرّحن ، قال : قلت لأبي الحسن الأول تُلْقِيلُ : بما أوحد الله ؟ فقال : يا يونس لا تكونن مبندعاً ، من نظر برأيه هلك، ومن ترك أهل بيت نبيته عَلَيْ ضل ، ومن ترك كتاب الله وقول نبيته كفر .

your fore-fathers (the Imams). Could we in such a case consider the issue in the light of the best, the most related and the most relevant of your traditions? To cope with the issue could we adopt from your traditions the ones which are the most similar?' Hearing this the Imam replied:

'This mode of dealing with the issues is remote, very remote from the truth. O' son of Hukaym, he who ever met his doom, met it only because he acted on this very method.' Then the Imam added, 'Curse of Allah may fall upon Abu Hanīfah who used to say, "Ali (p.b.u.h.) has said so and so, but I say so and so."

At this the narrator Muhammad ibn Hukaym addressed Hishām ibn al-Hakam, "By Allāh, my intention all through this discussion was to obtain permission of the Imām for freedom to solve religious problems through 'qiyās' (deriving conclusions on the basis of similarities and superficialities through independent opinions. But the Imām rejected the idea as a whole)."

168-10. Muhammad ibn Abi 'Abdillãh (rafa'ahu) (-) Yũnus ibn 'Abd ar-Rahmãn as saying, "I inquired of Abu'l-Hasan, the first (p.b.u.h.), 'How should I believe the Oneness of Allãh?' The Imãm replied: 'O' Yũnus'. Never be among the innovators in religion since whoever derived conclusions (in religious affairs) according to his personal opinion, met his doom and whoever has abandoned following the progeny of the Prophet (the twelve Imãms) has gone

astray, and whoever has forsaken the Book of Allah and the sayings of the Prophet has actually indulged in infidelity."

169-11. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad (-) al-Washshã' (-) Muthanna al-Hannãt (-) Abī Basīr, as saying:

"I inquired of Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) It happened that we are confronted by certain issues which can neither be solved by us on the basis of the Book of Allāh (Qur'ān) nor do we find their sol-ution in as-Sunnah (the sayings and doings of the Prophet and the twelve Imāms). Can we consider such cases by ourselves?' The Imām replied:

'No, if you are right in your conclusions you are not at all re-warded by Allãh. And if you are wrong in your conclusions and guess work, you are as a matter of fact guilty of falsifying Allãh, the Al-mighty, the Great."

170-12. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) 'Ali ibn al-Hakam (-) 'Umar ibn Abãn al-Kalbi (-) 'Abd al-Rahmãn al-Qasīr (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying: "The Messenger of Allãh (the Prophet - p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) has observed:

'Every innovation in religion is misguidance and every misguidance leads into hell fire.'"

171-13. 'Ali ibn Ibrāhīm (-) Muhammad ibn 'Īsā ibn 'Ubayd

فنتذاكر ماعندنا فلايردعلينا شي، إلا وعندنا فيه شي، مسطّر وذلك ممّا أنعم الله به علينا بكم، ثمّ يردعلينا الشي، الصغيرليس عندنا فيه شي، فينظر بعضنا إلى بعض، وعندنا مايشبهه فنقيس على أحسنه؛ فقال: وما لكم و للقياس؛ إنّما هلك من هلك من قبلكم بالقياس.

ثم قال: إذا جاءكم ما تعلمون ، فقولوا به وإن جاءكم مالا تعلمون فها عواهوى بيده إلى فيه _ ثم قال: لعن الله أبا حنيفةكان يقول: قال علي وقلت أنا، وقالت الصحابة وقلت، ثم قال: أكنت تجلس إليه وفقلت: الاولكن هذا كلامه فقلت:

(-) Yũnus ibn 'Abd ar-Rahmãn (-) Samã 'ah ibn Mihrãn (-) Abu'l-Hasan Mũsã (al-Kãdhim - p.b.u.h.). Samã 'ah, the narrator relates;

"I addressed Imam (Abu'l-Hasan Mũsã) saying, 'I pray Allah for your good (health)., It is due to your blessings that we are di-vinely favoured in a way that whenever we (Shi'ites) get together to discuss your traditions and practices, no problem arises before us for which we do not find a ready answer from your dictations we already have. Then in the process (of discussions), there arises certain petty issues for which we find do direct reference (solution) in your traditions. In such cases, can we perceive, examine and conclude on the basis of your similar traditions, following 'qiyãs' the guess work of the highest quality?'

"The Imam replied, 'How are you concerned with such qiyas superficial conclusions and guess work on the basis of similar tra-ditions? He, who met his doom before you, met so because of qiyas'. Then the Imam instructed, 'Say what you have received from us. But if you face what you don't know,' then the Imam pointed to his lips, that is, (our words will solve your problem). The Imam further added, 'Curse of Allah may fall on Abu Hanīfah who used to say, "Ali has said so and so, but I say so and so. The companions of the Prophet said so and so but my verdicts are so and so.' Then the Imam inquired from me (the narrator), 'Have you ever been in the company of Abu Hanīfah?' I replied, 'No, but these are, no doubt, the words of Abu Hanīfah.' I further inquired

أصلحك الله أتى رسول الله عَبِهِ النّاس بما يكنفون به في عهده؟ قال: نعم وما يحتاجون إليه إلى يوم القيامة ، فقلت: فضاع من ذلك شيء ؟ فقال: لا هو عند أهله .

١ ٢ ١ / ١ / ٢ عنه، عن عن ، عن يونس ، عن أبان ، عن أبي شيبة قال : سمعت أباعبدالله عَبْنَ فَي يقول: ضل علم ابن شبرمة عند الجامعة إملا، رسول الله عَبْن وخط علي عَلَيْن فَي الله عَبْن وخط علي عَلَيْن الجامعة لم تدع لا حد كلاماً ، فيها علم الحلال والحرام إن أصحاب القياس بيده إن الجامعة لم يزدادوا من الحق إلا بعداً ، إن دين الله لا يصاب بالقياس . طلبوا العلم بالقياس فلم يزدادوا من الحق إلا بعداً ، إن دين الله لا يصاب بالقياس . الرّحن بن الحجاج ، عن أبان بن تغلب عن أبي عبد الله عَلَيْن قال: إن السنة لا تقاس ، ألا الرّحن بن الحجاج ، عن أبان بن تغلب عن أبي عبد الله عَلَيْن قال: إن السنة لا تقاس ، ألا

of the Imam, 'Had the Messenger of Allah (Muhammad - p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) brought what was sufficient for the people of his time?' The Imam replied, 'Certainly, the Prophet had also brought what mankind will need till the Day of Judgment.' I again inquired, 'Has something been lost from it?' The Imam finally replied, 'No, nothing has been lost at all. Everything from what the Prophet had brought is intact and is in the custody of those who are worthy of it."

172-14. From him (-) Muhammad (-) Yūnus (-) Abān (-) Abi Shaybah as saying, "I have heard Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) saying:

'The knowledge of Ibn Shubrumah is defective and misleading regarding the book al-Jāmi'ah which 'Ali (the first Imām - p.b.u.h.) has compiled under the dictation of the Prophet. (Ibn Shubrumah was of the opinion that the existence of such a book is doubtful and it has also been lost.) In fact, so complete and comprehensive is this collection as to leave nothing for any one else to add. It is a complete code of what is permissible and what is forbidden (under the divine law). Verily, those who seek knowledge (of divine commands) on the basis of qiyās (that is, their guess work, on semblances and superficialities), go further away from the truth. Verily, the religion of Allāh can never be approached through such guess work."

173-15. Muhammad bin Ismã'īl (-) al-Fadl bin Shãdhãn (-)

ترى أنَّ امرأة تقضي صومها ولاتقضي صلاتها ياأبان! إنَّ السنَّة إذا قيست محق الدِّين . ١٧٤ مد قعن أصحابنا، عن أحد بن من من عنمان بن عيسى قال : سألت أباالحسن موسى غَلْبَكُم عن القياس فقال: مالكم والقياس إنَّ الله لا يسأل كيف أحلَّ و كيف حرم . ٥٧١ /١٧ علي بن إبر اهيم، عن هارون بن مسلم ، عن مسعدة بن صدقة قال: حدَّ ثني جعفر ، عن أبيه عليقال أنَّ علياً صلوات الله عليه قال : من نصب نفسه للقياس لم يزل دهره في التباس ، ومن دان الله بالرَّأي لم يزل دهره في ارتماس ، قال : وقال أبو جعفر على الناس برأيه فقد دان الله بما لا يعلم ، ومن دان الله بما لا يعلم فقد

Safwan ibn Yahya (-) 'Abd ar-Rahman ibn al-Hajjaj (-) Aban ibn Taghlib (-) Abu 'Abdillah (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"as-Sunnah (the Prophet's deeds, utterances and his unspoken approval. The divine order is understood by this) can never be guessed. Don't you see that women have to perform their fastings (for the period of their menstruation etc., after the month of Ramadan) but they have not to perform their daily prayers after their menstruation period. (Although offering prayers stands at a higher level than fasting.) O' Aban! If as-Sunnah - are manipulated on the basis of semblances and appearances, the religion of Allah (dīn) will totally be annihilated."

174-16. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad (-) 'Uthmãn ibn 'Isã as saying, "I inquired of Abu'l-Hasan Mũsã (p.b.u.h.) about qiyãs deriving the conclusions on the basis of appearances and similarities regarding divine commands. The Imãm replied, 'What concern do you have with such conclusions? Verily, Allãh will never ask you how and why certain things have been made lawful and others unlawful."

175-17. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) Hãrũn ibn Muslim (-) Mas 'adah ibn Sadaqah as saying: "Ja 'far (p.b.u.h.- the Imãm) narrated to me on the authority of his (grand) father 'Ali (p.b. u.h.) saying:

'He who puts all his efforts in qiyas such superficial thinking and deriving conclusions on the basis of similarities and semblances (in his religion) passes his whole life in confusion and hesitation.

ضاد الله حيث أحل وحرام فيما لايعلم .

عن الحسين بن علي بن يحيى ، عن أحمد بن على ، عن الحسن بن علي بن يقطين ، عن الحسين بن ميّا - ١٨/ ١٧٦ الحسين بن ميّا - ، عن أبيه ، عن أبي عبد الله عَلَيْكُ قال: إنَّ إبليس قاس نفسه بآدم فقال : خلقتني من نار وخلقته من طين (١٤) ، ولو قاس الجوهر الّذي خلق الله منه آدم بالنار ، كان ذلك أكثر نوراً وضيا ، من النار .

عن زرارة قال: سألت أبا عبدالله عَلَيْكُ عن الحلال و الحرام فقال: حلال عَد حلال عَد حلال

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And he who adopts divine religion on the basis of his own inclinations and opinions remains always in doubts.'

"Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) said, 'He who has given his verdicts (in matters of religion) on the basis of his own opinion, has actually followed a religion which he himself does not know. And he who accepts hid religion in such a manner, has actually contradicted Allãh, since he has declared something lawful and something unlawful with-out knowing it."

176-18. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad (-) al-Hasan ibn 'Ali ibn Yaqtīn (-) al-Husayn ibn Mayyãh (-) his father (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"Iblīs (Satan) judged himself by qiyãs comparing the appearances of Adam (the Prophet) with himself and said, '(O' Allãh!) You have created me from the fire and created Adam from the clay.' (al-A'rãf, 7:12) (On this very basis he refused to bow before Adam, considering himself superior to him.) If he (Iblīs) had compared the essence and the quintessence with which Allãh has created Adam, he would have understood that the essence with which Adam was created far excels in radiation to the radiation of the fire with which Satan was created."

177-19. 'Ali ibn Ibrāhīm (-) Muhammad ibn 'Isā ibn 'Ubayd (-) Yūnus (-) Harīz (-) Zurārah as saying, "I inquired of Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) regarding the lawful and the unlawful.

أبداً إلى يوم القيامة ، وحرامه حرام أبداً إلى يوم القيامة ، لايكون غيره ولايجيي. غيره ،

وقال: قال علي عَلَيْكُ : ما أحد ابندع بدعة إلا ترك بها سنة . ٢٠/١٧٨ علي بن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه ، عن أحدبن عبدالله العقيلي ، عنعيسي بن عبدالله القرشي قال: دخل أبوحنيفة على أبي عبدالله عَلَيْكُ فقال له: يا أباحنيفة! بلغني أنك تقيس ؟ قال: نعم قال: لا تقس فإن أو ل من قاس إبليس حين قال: خلقتني من نار وخلقته من طين أن فقاس ما بين النار و الطين، ولو قاس نورية آدم

The Imam replied:

'What Muhammad (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) declared to be lawful is eternally lawful till the Day of Judgment. And what Muhammad (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) declared to be unlawful is eternally unlawful till the Day of Judgment. Neither will any one be designated any more (as a divine messenger) nor will any one come (with any further divine commands). 'Ali (p.b.u.h.) has observed:

'There is none who has introduced anything new in religion without forsaking as-Sunnah."

178-20. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) Ahmad ibn 'Abdillãh al-'Aqīlī (-) 'Isã ibn 'Abdillãh al-Qurashi as saying:

"Abu 1-lanifah (the great scholar of Islamic Jurisprudence of his time) came to see Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.). The Imãm (Abu 'Abdillãh) inquired of him, 'O' Abu Hanīfah it has come to my knowledge that you indulge in qiyãs concluding on the basis of similar divine commands.' Abu Hanīfah replied, 'Yes, I do so.' The Imãm thereupon instructed him, 'Never resort to judging the religious issues by semblance, appearances and superficialities. Since it was Iblīs (Satan) who first judged in this manner (qiyãs), when he said, '(O' Allãh) You have created me from fire and Adam from clay.' (al-'A'rãf, 7:12). So he (Iblīs) judged by comparing fire with the earth. If he had corn pared the quintessence and elegance

بنورية النارعرف فضل مابين النورين ، وصفاء أحدهما على الآخر ، المورية النارعرف فضل مابين النورين ، وصفاء أحدهما على الآخر ، المحدالة على أ، عن تحد بن عبسى ، عزيونس، عن قنيبة قال: سأل رجل أباعبدالله عن مسألة فأجابه فيها، فقال الرّجل : أرأيت إن كان كذا و كذا مايكون القول فيها؟ فقال له : منه ما أجبتك فيه من شي، فهو عن رسول الله عَلَيْنَ لسنا من : «أرأيت » في شي. .

١٨٠/١٨ عداً من أصحابنا ، عن أحدبن تحدبن خالد ، عن أبيه مرسلاً قال : قال أبوجعفر عَلَيْنَ : لاتتخذوا من دون الله وليجة فلا تكونوا مؤمنين فإن كل سبب ونسب و قرابة و وليجة و بدعة وشبهة منقطع إلا ما أثبته القرآن .

of Adam with the quintessence and elegance of the fire, he would have recognized which elegance is superior to which."

179-21. 'Ali (-) Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Yūnus (-) Qutaybah as saying:

"A person once asked (Imām) Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) a ques-tion, of which the Imām gave an answer. The man further asked, 'If the matter had been such and such, what would your opinion have been?' Hearing this, the Imām ordered him to be silent and then observed:

'Whatever answer I give is of and from the Prophet himself. What is your opinion (the personal conclusion) is unknown to us (the twelve Imams) in any matter whatsoever?'

180-22. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Khãlid (-) his father (Mursalan) as saying:

"(Imam) Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) observed, 'Except Allah, never take any intimate, otherwise you will exclude yourselves from the folk of the believers, since all relationship, all lineage, kinship, in-timacy, innovations and misgivings, all are bound to perish except what Qur'an (the Book of Allah) has established.'

. لانا**ت**∌

ث(الرد الى الكتاب والسنة وأنه ليس شيء من الحلال والحرام)
 ث(و جميع مايحتاج النّاس إليه إلّا وقد جا، فيه كتاب أوسنّة)

1 1 / ۱ حقبن يحيى، عن أحدبن خدبن عدبن عن علي بن حديد ، عن مرازم عن أبي عبدالله عن مرازم عن أبي عبدالله عن أبي عن أبي الله تبارك وتعالى أنزل في القرآن تبيان كل شي، حتى والله ما ترك الله شيئاً يحتاج إليه العباد، حتى لا يستطيع عبد يقول: لو كان هذا النزل في القرآن ؟ إلا وقد أنزله الله فيه .

20: CHAPTER ON TAKING (EVERY CASE) BACK TO THE QUR'AN AND AS-SUNNAH, VERILY, THERE IS NOTHING FROM WHAT IS LAWFUL AND WHAT IS UNLAWFUL AND WHAT IS NEEDED BY THE MANKIND, BUT THE BOOK (OF ALLAH) AND ASSUNNAH INCLUDES IT.

181-1. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) 'Ali ibn Hadīd (-) Murazim (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b. u.h.), as saying:

"Verily, Allāh the Almighty has revealed in Qur'ān, description of each and every thing to such an extent as to leave out nothing which mankind needs. The description is so all inclusive that there is nothing a man could wish, saying, 'Would it be revealed in Qur'ān,' but is already revealed in it."

١٨٢/٢٠ علي بن إبراهيم ، عن غدبن عيسى ، عن يونس، عن حسين المنذر ، عن عربن قيس ، عن أبي جعفر غلب قال : سمعته يقول : إن الله تبارك و تعالى لم يدع شيئاً يحتاج إليه الأمة إلا أنزله في كتابه و بينه لرسوله عَيْن و جعل لكل شي. حد آ وجعل عليه دليلاً يدل عليه ، وجعل على من تعدى ذلك الحد حداً ا.

" ١٨٣ /٣ على أمن من من يونس، عن أبان، عن سليمان بن هادون قال: سمعت أباعبدالله تَلْقَالًا يقول: ماخلق الله حلالاً ولاحراماً إلا وله حد كحد الدار، فما كان من الطريق فهو من الطريق ، وما كان من الدار فهو من الدار حتى أرش الخدش فما سواه، والجلدة و نصف الجلدة .

ك ١ ٨ ٤ /٤ على من عد بمن عيسى ، عن يونس ، عن حمّاد ، عن أبي عبدالله عَلَيْكُمُ قال: سمعته يقول : ما من شي. إلا وفيه كتاب أو سنّة .

182-2. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Yūnus (-) Husayn ibn al-Mundhir (-) 'Umar ibn Qays (-) Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) as saying :

"Verily, Allāh the Almighty has not left anything which the Muslim community needs, except that lie has revealed it in His Book and has described it to His Messenger - the Prophet. He has prescribed specific limits for each and every thing and has assigned to it distinct symbols indicative of those limits. He has also provided penalties for their transgressions."

183-3. 'Ali (-) Muhammad (-) Yũnus (-) Abãn (-) Sulaymãn ibn Hãrũn as saving, "I have heard Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) saying:

'Allāh has made nothing lawful and unlawful but has prescribed clear limits thereof, in the same way as (a house master) erects clearly marked boundaries for his house which clearly discriminate between the private house and a public road. So thorough and precise are divine limits that even a little scratch or other than this and a full or half a whip have their own prescribed punishments."

184-4. 'Ali (-) Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Yũnus (-) Hammãd

ه ١٨ /٥- علي بن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه ، عن جدبن عيسى ، عن يونس، عن حداد ، عن عبدالله بن سنان ، عن أبي الجارود قال : قال أبوجعفر عَلَيْكُ : إذا حد تتكم بشي ، فاسألوني من كتابالله ، ثم قال في بعض حديثه ، إن رسول الله عَلَيْلَ نهى عن القيل والقال ، وفساد المال ، وكثرة السؤال ، فقيل له : ياابن رسول الله أين هذا من كتاب الله ؟ قال : إن الله عز وجل يقول : « لاخير في كثير من نجواهم إلا من أمم بصدقة أومعروف أو إصلاح بين النّاس (١٤) ، وقال : « ولا تؤتوا السّفها ، أموالكم التي جعل الله لكم قياماً (١٧) ، وقال : « لاتسألوا عن أشياء إن تبد لكم تسؤكم (١٨) .

(-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"Nothing exists but it has been described in the Book (of Allāh, i.e. Qur'ān) and as-Sunnah."

185-5. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Yūnus (-) Hammãd (-) 'Abdullãh ibn Sinãn (-) Abi'l-Jãrūd, as saying:

"Abu Ja'far has said, 'Whenever I say anything to you, do demand from me its reference from the Holy Book of Allāh.' Then the Imām added, 'It has been mentioned in certain traditions that the Messenger of Allāh (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) prevented the people from indulging in loose talks, squandering money and from excessive interrogation.' Hearing this, the people demanded, son of the Prophet, where is the relevant reference in the Book of Allāh?' At this, the Imām observed: 'Allāh the Almighty has said, 'There is nothing good in most of their whisperings except (in him) who bideth charity or goodness or peace among the people.' (an-Nisā', 4:114)

'Allãh has also said :

'And give not away to the weak in mind, your property which Allāh hath made for you (a means of) your subsistence.' (an-Nisã', 4:5).

٦/١٨٦ عن تعلبة بن معيى ، عن أحمد بن على ، عن ابن فضال ، عن تعلبة بن ميمون ، عمن حد ثه ، عن المعلم بن خنيس قال : قال أبوعبدالله تَثَلَيْكُ : ما من أمر يختلف فيه اثنان إلا وله أصل في كتاب الله عز وجل ولكن لاتبلغه عقول الرجال .

عن أبي عبدالله على عن بعض أصحابه ، عن هارون بن مسلم ، عن مسعدة بن صدقة عن أبي عبدالله على عن أبي عبدالله على أمير المؤمنين عَلَيْكُ : أيها الناس إن الله تبارك وتعالى عن أبي عبدالله على الرسول عن الكتاب ومن أرسل إليكم الرسول عن أرسله على حين فترة من الرسل، وطول هجعة من الأمم ، وانبساط من الجهل ، واعتراض من الفتنة، وانتقاض من المبرم ، وعمى عن الحق ، و

'And, Allah has further said:

'(O' Ye who believe) Ask ye not about things which if declared unto you will (only) pain you." (al-Mã'idah, 5:101)

186-6 Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad (-) Ibn Faddãl (-) Tha'labah ibn Maymũn (-) whoever has narrated to him (unknown) (-) al-Mu'allã ibn Khunays as saying, "Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) has observed:

'There can be no issue which is the subject of dispute between two persons, but whose essence and solution is found in the holy Book of Allãh, the Almighty, however, the intelligence of the people is not sharp enough to reach it."

187-7. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) some of his associates (-) Hãrũn ibn Muslim (-) Mas'adah ibn Sadaqah (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b. u.h,) , as saying, "Amīr al-mu'minīn ('Ali - the Chief of the Believers) has observed :

'O' people, Allāh the Almighty has sent His messenger (the Prophet) to you and revealed to him the Book of eternal truth, while your people were totally ignorant of the Book and of Him Who re-vealed it and also of him to whom the Book was revealed. It was a period when prophethood was suspended and the people were sunk in slumber. Ignorance was rampant. Every mischief was at large.

اعتساف من الجود ، و امتحاق من الدين ، وتلظ [ي] من الحروب ، على حين الصفر ادمن رياض جنّات الدنيا، ويبس من أغصانها، وانتثار من ورقها، ويأسمن ثمرها، واغورار من مائها قد درست أعلام الهدى ، فظهرت أعلام الردى ، فالدنيا متهجّمة في وجوه أهلها مكفهرة ، مدبرة غير مقبلة ، ثمرتها الفتنة ، و طعامها الجيفة ، و شعارها الخوف،ودئارها السيف ، من قتم كل من ق وقد أعمت عيون أهلها ، وأظلمت عليها أيّامها،قد قطعوا أرحامهم، وسفكوا دمائهم، ودفنوا في التراب الموؤدة بينهم من أولادهم، يجتاز دونهم طيب العيش ورفاهية خفوض الدنيا؛ لا يرجون من الله ثواباً ولا يخافون والله منه عقاباً ؛ حيّهم أمى نجس وميّتهم في النار مبلس ، فجاءهم بنسخة

pledges were violated. People had grown blind to all truth. Oppression was the order of the day. Religiousness was totally annihilated. The flames of wars raged all around. It was the period when all the gardens of the world (beauties of life) had grown pale. Their branches had dried up. Their leaves were scattered and the people had grown hope-less about their fruits being borns. Their water level had sunk deep. The flags of guidance were torn down and the flags of evil were raised. The world with its black and menancing complexion had made a terrific onslaught on the life of mankind, and all its charm and happyness had irretrievably turned its back on man. Its fruits were evil and mischief. Its meal rotten corpse. Its inner dress was fear and outer cover was sword. You people had been utterly torn to pieces. Their eyes had been blinded and their lives darkened. They cut themselves aloof from and spilled the blood of their relations. They buried their new born daughters. The pleasures, comforts, and the conveniences of life had totally disappeared from amongst them. Neither did they entertain any hope of grace and reward from Allah the Almighty nor did they have any fear of any divine punishment. Those of them who live were stark blind and polluted. And those of them who were dead were being consumed by the flames of (hell) fire. It was then, that the Holy Prophet appeared amongst them with a prescription inclusive

ما في الصحف الأولى ، وتصديق الذي بين يديه ، وتفصيل الحلال من ريب الحرام. ذلك القرآن فاستنطقوه ولن ينطق لكم ، أخبركم عنه ، إن فيه علم مامضى، وعلم ما يأتي إلى يوم القيامة ، وحكم ما بينكم و بيان ما أصبحتم فيه تختلفون ، فلوساً لتمونى عنه لعلمتكم .

of all that was revealed in the preceding divine books, collaborating the truth of divine books they already had in their hands, distinguishing in the detail what was lawful from Allāh and what was unlawful. This (prescription) is none other than the holy Qur'ān itself. And from it only ask whatever you have to ask. However the Qur'ān itself will never speak to you. It is I (the divinely appointed guide) who will answer to you each and every question from the Qur'ān itself. Verily, there is in this Book (of Allāh) the knowledge of every thing that has happened and every thing that will happen till the Day of Judgment. This book is the last word for you and is a (irrefutable) verdict and description for every dispute amongst you. And were you to ask me about it, I am prepared to teach you each and every thing from it (Qur'ān)."

188-8. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Jabbãr (-) Ibn Faddãl (-) Hammãd ibn 'Uthmãn (-) 'Abd al-'A'lã ibn A'yan, as saying, "I have heard Abu 'Abdillãh (p. b. u. h.) saying:

'I have been given birth by the Messenger of Allāh (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.), I know of the Book of Allāh. How the Creator originated and what will happen till the Day of Judgment, all is to be found in this holy Book of Allāh. It tells every thing about the heavens, the earth, the paradise, the hell and also about what had been and what will be. I know them all as clearly as though they

وخبر الأرض ، وخبر الجنّة وخبر النار ، وخبر ماكان ، و [خبر] ما هو كائن ، أعلم ذلك كما أنظر إلى كفّي ، إنَّ الله يقول فيه : «تبياناً لكلّ شيء (١٩) . ١٩ / ١٨ / ٩ عدّة من أصحابنا ، عن أحد بن على بن عيسى ، عن علي بن النعمان ، عن السماعيل بن حابر ، عن أبر عبدالله عَلَيْهِ قال : كتاب الله فيه نبأ ما قبلكم وخد

عن إسماعيل بن جابر ، عن أبي عبدالله عَلَيْكُمْ قال : كتاب الله فيه نبأ ما قبلكم وخبر ما بعد كم وفصل ما بينكم ونحن نعلمه .

• ١ • ١ • ١ • ١ - ١ عداً من أصحابنا ، عن أحد بن غير بن خالد ، عن إسماعيل بنهمران عن سيف بن محيرة ، عن أبي المغرا ، عن سماعة ، عن أبي الحسن موسى غَلَبَكُمُ قال : قلت له : أكل شي. في كتاب الله وسنة نبيته عَبَاللهُ ؟ أو تقولون فيه ؟ قال : بل كل شي. في كتاب الله وسنة نبيته عَبَاللهُ .

(١٩) النحل، ١٩/١۶

were mirrored in the palm of my hand. Lo, Allãh, the Almighty has Himself pro-claimed about His book. 'It contains descriptions of all things.'" (an-Nahl, 16:89)

189-9. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) 'Ali ibn Nu'mãn (-) Ismã'īl ibn Jãbir (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"The Book of Allāh tells all about those who preceded you, and also about those who will follow you. And in it is to be found the final verdict about your mutual disputes, and we (the twelve Imāms) are in the know of it all. "

190-10. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Khãlid (-) Ismã'īl ibn Mihrãn (-) Sayf ibn 'Amirah (-) Abi 'l-Maghrã (-) Samã'ah (-) Abu'l-Hasan Mũsã (p.b.u.h.), as replying, when the narrator asked him :

"In each and every thing to be found in the Book of Allāh and as-Sunnah of the Prophet? Or is this merely a statement of you?" The Imām replied, "Certainly, the Book of Allāh and as-Sunnah of the Prophet contain each and every thing."

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17

﴿ باب اختلاف الحديث ﴾

ابن عمر اليماني"، عن أبان بن أبي عيّاش ، عن أبيه ، عن حيّاد بن عيسى ، عن إبراهيم ابن عمر اليماني"، عن أبان بن أبي عيّاش ، عن سليم بن قيس الهلالي" قال : قلت لا مير المؤمنين عَرِيّان ؛ إنّي سمعت من سلمان والمقداد وأبي ذر "شيئاً من تفسير القرآن وأحاديث عن نبي الله عَرَائِية غير ما في أيدي النّاس ، ثم "سمعت منك تصديق ماسمعت منهم ورأيت في أيدي النّاس أشيا، كثيرة من تفسير القرآن ومن الأحاديث عن نبي منهم ورأيت في أيدي النّاس أشيا، كثيرة من تفسير القرآن ومن الأحاديث عن نبي الله عَرَائِية أنتم تخالفونهم فيها ، وتزعمون أن "ذلك كله باطل ؛ أفترى الناس يكذبون

21: CHAPTER ON CONFLICTING TRADITIONS

191-1. 'Ali ibn Ibrāhīm ibn Hāshim (-) his father (-) Hammād ibn 'Isā (-) Ibrāhīm ibn 'Umar al-Yamāni (-) Abān ibn Abi 'Ayyāsh (-) Sulaym ibn Qays al-Hilālī as saying:

"I told Amīr al-mu'minīn, 'I have heard from Salmān (al-Fārsi) and al-Miqdād (ibn al-Aswad al-Kindi) as well as Abu Dharr (al-Ghiffari) something on the interpretation of the Qur'ān and the traditions of the Prophet of Allāh (which are) different from what people generally have. Then I heard you confirm what I have heard from them (Salmān, al-Miqdād and Abū Dharr). Also, I have noticed many things with the people on the interpretation of the Qur'ān as well as the traditions of the Prophet of Allāh which

على رسول الله عَلِيل متعمدين ، ويفسرون القرآن بآرائهم ؟ قال : فأقبل علي فقال : قد سألت فافهم الجواب :

إِنَّ فِي أَيدي النَّس حقّاً وباطلاً، وصدقاً وكذباً، وناسخاً ومنسوخاً، وعامّاً وخاصاً، وعامّاً، وخاصاً، وعدكماً ومتشابهاً، وحفظاً ووهماً، وقد كذب على رسول الله على على على على حتى قام خطيباً فقال: أينها النّاس قد كثرت علي الكذابة فمن كذب علي متعمّداً فليتبوء مقعده من النار، ثم كُذب عليه من بعده، وإنّما أتاكم الحديث من أربعة ليس لهم خامس: رجل منافق يظهر الإيمان، متصنّع بالإسلام لا يتأثم ولا يتحرّج أن يكذب على رسول الله عَلَيْ الله متعمّداً ؛ فلو علم الناس أنّه لا يتأثم ولا يتحرّج أن يكذب على رسول الله عَلِيْ الله متعمّداً ؛ فلو علم الناس أنّه

you disagree with them and believe them all to be void. Are you of the opinion that people intentionally lie against the Messenger of Allãh (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) and interpret the Qur'ãn according to their own opinion.?' Hearing this query, 'Ali (p.b.u.h.) turned towards me (the narrator) and observed:

'Since you have raised the question, now you must understand the answer. Verily, whatever people have is true as well as false, right as well as wrong, superseding as well as superseded, general as well as particular, exact as well as analogous and rightly remembered as well as fancied. Even in the life time of the Holy Prophet, people did at-tribute false statements to him to such an extent that he himself stood up and addressed the people, 'O' people, those who attribute false statements to me are in great numbers. Whoever attributes any false statement to me secures his abode in the Hell.' Then the people went on attributing false statements to him after his death. Whatever traditions you (people) have received are from four categories (of narrators). There is no fifth category.

'The first is a hypocrite who poses himself as a believer and actually is a shame Muslim. Attributing false statements to the Prophet intentionally, is not considered by him as a sin, nor does he mind such an attribution. Were the people even to know how

منافق كذاب، لم يقبلوا منه ولم يصدقوه، ولكنتهم قالوا هذا قد صحب رسول الله عن عليه و رآه و سمع منه ؛ و أخذوا عنه، و هم لا يعرفون حاله، وقد أخبره الله عن المنافقين بما أخبره و وصفهم بما وصفهم فقال عز وجل : « وإذا رأيتهم تعجبك أجسامهم وإن يقولوا تسمع لقوله (٢٠) عثم بقوا بعده فتقر بوا إلى أدّم قالضلالة والدّعاة إلى النّار بالزور والكذب والبهتان فو لوهم الأعمال، وحملوهم على رقاب الناس، وأكلوا بهم الدنيا، وإنّما الناس مع الملوك والدّنيا إلّا من عصم الله، فهذا أحد الأربعة ورجل سمع من رسول الله شيئاً لم يحمله على وجهه و وهم فيه، ولم يتعمد كذباً

false and hypocritical he is, they would never accept a word from him, nor would they corroborate his statements. It was this type of man about whom people started saying, 'This is the one who had been honoured by the company of the Prophet and who has actually seen and heard the Prophet.' People accepted traditions from him without knowing his credentials. Allah the Almighty has told His Prophet about the hypocrites all that was to be told and has detailed all the characteristics that were to be detailed. Allah the Almighty has said so, 'When thou seest them, marvel thee their personalities; and if they speak, thou listeneth unto their speech.' (al-Munafiqun, 63:4).

'Such people remained there after the Prophet as well. Then they got near the leaders (rulers) who misguided and invited people towards the hell fire through the means of their fabrications, false-hood and slander. They were entrusted with big jobs by the rulers of the time and were thus foisted on the people, and the rulers exploited the situation through them. Except the few whom Allãh saved, the common people were always with their rulers and with the mundane business of the world. All this is the description of the one out of all categories.

(The second is the category of a person) who has actually heard something from the Prophet but was not able to retain it in

فهو في يده، يقول به ويعمل به ويرويه فيقول: أنا سمعته من رسول الله على فلوعلم المسلمون أنّه و هم لم يقبلوه ولو علم هو أنّه وهم لرفضه .

ورجل ثالث سمع من رسول الله على شيئاً أمر به ثم نهى عنه و هو لا يعلم ، أو سمعه ينهى عن شيء ثم أمر به وهو لا يعلم ، فحفظ منسوخه ولم يحفظ الناسخ ، ولو علم أنّه منسوخ لرفضوه ، ولو علم المسلمون إذ سمعوه منه أنّه منسوخ لرفضوه . وقو علم المسلمون إذ سمعوه منه أنّه منسوخ لرفضوه . وآخر رابع لم يكذب على رسول الله على المختل المناسع على وجهه فجا، به كما سمع تعظيماً لرسول الله على الم ينسه ، بل حفظ ماسمع على وجهه فجا، به كما سمع تعظيماً لرسول الله على ينسه ، بل حفظ ماسمع على وجهه فجا، به كما سمع

his mind and fell into doubt. He never intentionally told a lie, but he started speaking, practicing and propagating what he remembered incorrectly and sketchily, and at the same time claimed that 'I have heard the Prophet say so.' If the Muslim community had known that he was in error, they would never have accepted his words. And if the man himself had known that he was mistaken, he would have himself rejected his own version.

The third category is of the person who has heard the Prophet ordering something to be done, but the Prophet later on forbade the same. The man knows the former but is unaware of the latter. Or the man has heard the Prophet forbiding something but afterwards the Prophet has made it permissible. The man knows the former, but does not know the latter. Thus the man was in the know of the abrogated (as-Sunnah), but was not aware of its abrogative.lIf he had been aware that it has been abrogated he himself would have withdrawn his own narrated tradition. If the Muslims had been in the know that the Prophet had cancelled what the man had related (on the authority of the Prophet) they would have themselves rejected his version.

The fourth and the last is the category of the person who had never attributed false statements to the Prophet and who hated false statements because of his fear of Allãh and reverence for the Prophet. He never forgets anything from what he had heard from the Prophet. He always relates exactly what he had heard from the

لم يزد فيه ولم ينقص منه ، وعلم الناسخ من المنسوخ ، فعمل بالناسخ ورفض المنسوخ فإن أمر النبي عَبِين مثل القرآن ناسخ ومنسوخ [وخاص وعام] ومحكم ومتشابه قد كان يكون من رسول الله عَبين الكلام له وجهان : كلام عام وكلام خاص مثل القرآن وقال الله عز وجل في كتابه : دوما آتاكم الرسول فخذوه ، ومانهاكم عنه فانتهوا (٢١) ويشتبه على من لم يعرف ولم يدر ماعنى الله به ورسوله عَبين وليس كل أصحاب رسول الله عَبين كان يساله عن الشيء فيفهم وكان منهم من يساله ولا يستفهمه حتى أن كانوا ليحبون أن يجيئ الأعرابي والطاري فيسأل رسول الله عَلين حتى يسمعوا.

Prophet without adding anything to or subtracting anything from it. He is in the know of both what supersedes and also what has been superseded. Hence he acts according to what supersedes, leaving aside the superseded. Verily, the commands of the Prophet are also like the verses of the Qur'an which consist of the superseded and the superseding (general and the specific) precise (muh kam) and the ambiguous and multi meaning (mutashãbih). Like Qur'ãn, the Prophet's wordings also had two aspects, that is, the general and the specific. As Almighty Allah Himself has said, 'And whatever giveth you the Apostle, ye accept it, and from whatever preventeth He, ye be away (from it): (al-Hashr, 59: 7) Thus the one who was not aware of all these (complications) would fall in doubt and would not understand what Allah and His messenger exactly meant. It was not at all a fact that all the com-panions of the Prophet had the ability of either asking the Prophet a question or of understanding his answers. There were some who used to put question to the Prophet but could not understand his answer. There were also others who did ask the Holy Prophet a question but did not ask him to make understand it until they did like some Bedouins or a wayfarer to come and ask the Prophet some question so that they could have a chance to be enlightened

وقد كنت أدخل على رسول الله عَيْنَا لَهُ كُلُّ يَوْم دخلة وكلُّ ليلة دخلة فيخليني فيها أدور معه حيث دار ، وقد علم أصحاب رسول الله عَيْنَا أنه لم يصنع ذلك بأحد من الناس غيري فربسما كان في بيني يأتيني رسول الله عَيْنَا أَنَّهُ أَكثر ذلك في بيني وكنت إذا دخلت عليه بعض منازله أخلاني و أقام عني نساءه. فلا يبقى عنده غيري و إذا أتناني للخلوة معي في منزلي لم تقم عني فاطمة ولا أحدُّ من بني ، وكنت إذا سألته أجابني و إذا سكت عنه و فنيت مسائلي ابتدأني ، فما نزلت على رسول الله عَيْنَا الله أجابني و والله على فكنبتها بخطي وعلمني تأويلها وتفسيرها وناسخها ومنسوخها ، ومحكمها ومتشابهها ، وخاصها و عامها ، و دعا الله أن يعطيني وناسخها و منسوخها ، وحكمها ومتشابهها ، وخاصها و عامها ، و دعا الله أن يعطيني

Prophet's answer. Verily, I was the person who had an admittance to the Prophet (at least) once every day and once every night when I used to be alone with him. On such occasions, I had the honour to talk with him on whichever subject he was inclined. The companions of the Prophet were in the know that to no other person did the Prophet extend such a privilege (of proximity) as he did to me. Many a time, I had been at my house and the Prophet used to come to see me and this was his usual practice. When I was to enter any of his (Prophet's) room to see him he used to vacate the room for the sake of privacy with me. In vacating the room, even his wives were not spared and there would be none with him besides myself. But when the Prophet had his turn to visit my house for private conference, he would not exclude Fatimah (my wife) and any of my sons (p.b. u. t.) from his conference. On such occasions, he would reply to my queries and when I had exhausted my queries and remained silent, he would himself initiate further discussions. Never was there any case of revelation of any of the verse of the Qur'an, which the Prophet did not recite and dictate to me and which I did not write down in my own hand. Further, never was there any revelation of which the Prophet has apprised me with the basic import, its complete elucidations, with the verses that were abrogative and with the verses that were abrogated, with the verses

فهمها وحفظها ، فما نسبت آية من كتاب الله ولا علماً أملاه علي و كتبته ، منذ دعاالله لي بما دعا ، وما ترك شيئاً علمه الله من حلال ولا حرام ، و لا أمر و لا نهي كان أو يكون ولا كتاب منزل على أحد قبله من طاعة أو معصبة إلا علمنيه وحفظته ، فلم أنس حرفاً واحداً ؛ ثم وضع يده على صدري ودعا الله لي أن يملأ قلبي علماً وفهما وحكماً ونوراً ، فقلت : يا نبي الله بأبي أنت وا متي منذ دعوت الله لي بما دعوت لم أنس شيئاً و لم يفتني شيء لم أكتبه أفتتخو ف علي النسيان فيما بعد ؟ فقال : لا لست أتخو ف عليك النسيان والجهل .

٢ / ١ ٩٢ عد ة من أصحابنا ، عن أحمد بن على ، عن عثمان بن عيسى ، عن أبي أيتوب

clear and the ambiguous and also with the verses general and specific.

And then the Prophet prayed to Allah to bestow upon me its true understanding and its unfailing memory. Ever since the Prophet had prayed for me, I never forgot a single verse from the Book of Allah, nor did I forget the knowledge which the Prophet had imparted to me and which I had taken down in my own hand. Nothing from what was revealed to the Prophet, the lawful and the unlawful; nothing from the divine imperatives and the prohibitions, nothing from what had been and what would be, and nothing from the books revealed previously to any of the Prophet regarding divine obedience and disobedience did the Prophet spare teaching me. I had fully grasped it and forgot not a word from it. Then the Prophet put his hand over my chest and prayed to Allah to fill my heart with knowledge and understanding, wisdom and enlightenment. I, then, inquired: 'O Prophet of Allah, may my parents be sacrificed for you! I have never forgotten anything ever since you have prayed for me. Nor did I forget what I had not noted down. After all this, are you still afraid of my being forgetful?' Hearing this, the Prophet replied, 'No, I am never afraid of your being either forgetful or ignorant."

192-2. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad

الخرّ از ، عن تربن مسلم ، عن أبي عبدالله عَلَيْكُ قال: قلت له : مابال أقوام يروون عن فلان وفلان عن رسول الله يَمِيكُ لايتهمون بالكذب ، فيجيى منكم خلافه قال : إنَّ الحديث ينسخ كما ينسخ القرآن .

(-) 'Uthmãn ibn 'Isã (-) Abi Ayyũb al-Kharrãz (-) Muhammad ibn Muslim as saying :

"I inquired of Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.), 'What of the group of narrators who narrate traditions from such and such persons on the authority of the Messenger of Allāh (p.b.u.h.a.h. p.) and they cannot be accused as Tiers. Still what comes from you runs counter to their narrations?' The Imām replied, 'Truly, the traditions are superseded just as the verses are."

193-3. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) Ibn Abi Najrãn (-) 'Ãsim ibn Humayd (-) Mansũr ibn Hãzim saying :

"I have inquired of Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.), 'I put certain question to you (the Imāms) and certain replies are received from you. Later on, another man comes to ask you the same question but you give him a different reply.' The Imām explained, 'We reply to the people in excess of deficiency (accroding to the circumstances).'(The narrator says), I further asked the Imām, 'Explain me whether the companions of the Prophet were hold true or hold untrue of Muhammad (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.).' The Imām replied, 'Certainly, they were true.' Hearing this, I inquired, 'What of them as they differ in the narrations?' The Imām replied, 'Don't you know that persons used to come to the Holy Prophet to ask

أما تعلم أن الرَّجل كان يأتي رسول الله عَيْلُهُ فيسأله عن المسألة فيجيبه فيها بالجواب ثم يجيبه بعد ذلك ما ينسخ ذلك الجواب، فنسخت الأحاديث بعضها بعضاً .

3 1 1 / 3 _ علي بن ته ، عن سهل بن زياد ، عن ابن محبوب ، عن علي بن رئاب ، عن أبي عُبيدة ، عن أبي جعفر عَلَيْكُ قال : قال لي : يا زياد ما تقول لو أفتينا رجلاً مَن يتولانا بشي . من التقية ؟ قال: قلت له: أنت أعلم جعلت فداك ؛ قال : إن أخذ به فهو خير له وأعظم أجراً .

وفي رواية أخرى:

إن أخذ به أوجر ، وإن تركه والله أثم .

1 1 / 6 _ أحد بن إدريس ، عن ته بن عبدالجبّاد ، عن الحسن بن علي ، عن ثعلبة بن ميمون ، عن ذرارة بن أعين ، عن أبي جعفر عَليّكُ قال : سألته عن مسألة ثعلبة بن ميمون ، عن ذرارة بن أعين ، عن أبي جعفر عَليّكُ قال : سألته عن مسألة

questions and the Prophet used to reply them. After some time the Prophet used to give a reply which superseded his former reply. In this way certain traditions superseded the other traditions."

194-4. 'Ali ibn Muhammad (-) Sahl ibn Ziyãd (-) Ibn Mahbûb (-) 'Ali ibn Ri'āb (-) Abi 'Ubaydah, as saying "Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) addressed me thus :

'O' Ziyãd! What have you to say, if we give certain verdicts to any of our followers out of taqiyyah (expediency, that is, guarding one's life and honour through concealment of the true belief)?' I (Ziyãd) replied, 'May my life be sacrificed for you! You know far better.' Hearing this the Imãm explained, 'If a person accepts such a verdict as given under expediency (taqiyyah) and acts upon it, the highest divine rewards will be bestowed upon him."

Another tradition says, "If a person practices the same he will be highly rewarded. If he abandons the verdict, by Allāh he will be sinful to Allāh."

195-5. Ahmad ibn Idris (-) Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Jabbar (-) al-Hasan ibn 'Ali (-) Tha'labah ibn Maymūn (-) Zurārah ibn

فأجابني ثم جاءه رجل فسأله عنها فأجابه بخلاف ما أجابني ، ثم جاء رجل آخر فأجابه بخلاف ما أجابني وأجاب صاحبي، فلما خرج الرجلان قلت: ياابن رسول الله رجلان من أهل العراق من شبعتكم قدما يسألان فأجبت كل واحد منهما بغير ما أجبت به صاحبه ؟ فقال: يا زرارة! إن هذا خير لنا و أبقى لنا ولكم ولو اجتمعتم على أمر واحد لصد قكم الناس علينا ولكان أقل لبقائنا و بقائكم .
قال: ثم قلت لأبي عبدالله علينا في شبعتكم لو حلتموهم على الأسنة أو على الناد لمضوا وهم يخرجون من عندكم مختلفين ؛ قال: فأجابني بمثل جواب أبيه .

الناد لمضوا وهم يخرجون من عندكم مختلفين ؛ قال: فأجابني بمثل جواب أبيه .

A'yan as saying:

"I asked of Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) a question, for which the Imam gave an answer. Afterwards another person came to the Imam and asked him the same question. But the Imam gave an entirely different answer. Again a third person came and asked the Imam the same question to which the Imam gave an answer which was still different from mine and that of the second person. When the two had left, I asked, 'O' son of the Prophet, two of your followers from Iraq asked you a question and you gave them two different answers.' Hearing this, the Imam replied, 'O' Zurarah these different answers are in our own interests and they contribute to the stability of both of us (the Imams and their followers - the Shiites). If you all (the Shiites) present a united stand, it will enable the people (opponents and the rulers) to verify the allegiance of yours to us and this will be a peril to you as well as to the life of ours."

The narrator says, "Then again, I asked Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) 'Your followers (the Shiites) are such that if you put them on the points of bayonets or in the face of roaring flames, still, when they go forth from you, they are at variance with each other.' The Imām gave me exactly the same answer as was given by his father.

196-6. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn

'Isã (-) Muhammad ibn Sink]. (-) Nasr al-Kath'amī, as saying: "I have heard Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) saying:

'Whoever knows that we tell nothing but the truth, should rest content over what he has already learnt from us. If he hears some-thing contrary to what he knows already from us, he should realize that this contrariness is our device to defend the interrogator."

197-7. Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) 'Uthmãn ibn 'Isã and al-Hasan ibn Mahbūb both of them (-) Samã 'ah, as saying:

"I inquired of Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.), about a person who receives two opposite versions of one and the same traditions from two persons belonging to his faith, one making something imperative and the other making the same thing prohibitory. In such a situation what should one do? The Imām replied, '(In a situation like that) the person should shelve its consideration, so long as he meets a person who could tell him the truth. Until that time, the man is at liberty, either to act upon it or to leave it alone."

According to another tradition, "You are at liberty to act upon any one of the two opposite traditions, provided that you are so doing in obedience."

198-8. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) 'Uthmãn ibn 'Isã (-) al-Husayn ibn al-Mukhtar (-) some of our associates (-) Abu

عن بعض أصحابنا ، عن أبي عبدالله عَلَيْ قال : أرأيتك لوحد ثنك بحديث العام ثم جئتني من قابل فحد ثنك بخلافه بأيهما كنت تأخذ ؟ قال : قلت : كنت آخذ بالأخير ؛ فقال لي : رحمك الله .

بالأخير ؛ فقال لي : رحمك الله .

عن المعلّى بن خنيس قال : قلت لأ بي عبدالله عَلَيْنُ : إذا جا، حديث عن أو لكم وحديث عن آخر كم بأيهما نأخذ ؟ فقال : خذوا به حتى يبلغكم عن الحي ، فإن بلغكم عن الحي فخذوا بقوله ، قال : ثم قال أبوعبدالله عَلَيْنُ : إذا والله لا ندخلكم بلغكم عن الحي فخذوا بقوله ، قال : ثم قال أبوعبدالله عَلَيْنُ : إذا والله لا ندخلكم وفي حديث آخر : خذوا بالأحدث .

وفي حديث آخر : خذوا بالأحدث .

'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.), as inquiring (from the narrator):

"What do you think if I give a statement to you this year and when you come to see me next you, I give another statement con-trary to the first, which of the two will you accept and act upon?" "I replied, 'I shall act upon the last one." The Imam observed, "May Allah be merciful to you."

199-9. From him (-) his father (-) Ismã'īl ibn Marra'. (-) Yũnus (-) Dãwũd ibn Farqad (-) Mu'allã ibn Khunays as saying:

"I inquired of (Imām) Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.), If we receive a tradition from the preceding one of you, and then a different version of tradition from the latter, which of the two should we accept and act upon?' The Imām replied, 'You should go on acting upon the first tradition, till such time as you get enlighten from the living Imām (of the time). You should then act according to this enlightenment.' Then Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) added, 'By Allāh, we guide you in such a way as to make things easy for you."

Another tradition says, "Accept the latest tradition."

200-10. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Muhammad ibn al-Husayn

يحيى، عنداود بن الحصين ، عن عمر بن حنظلة قال : سألت أباعبدالله عن جلين من أصحابنا بينهما منازعة في درين أد ميراث فتحاكما إلى السلطان وإلى القضاة أيحل ذلك ؟ قال: من تحاكم إلى الطاغوت ، وما يحكم له فانها يأخذ سحناً ، وإن كان حقاً ثابناً له ؛ لأنه أخذه بحكم الطاغوت ، وقد أمرالله أن فانها يكفر به قال الله تعالى : دير يدون أن يتحاكموا إلى الطاغوت وقد المروا أن يكفر وابه قلت : فكيف يصنعان ؟ قال : ينظران [إلى] من كان منكم ممن قد روى حديثنا ونظر في حلالنا وحرامنا وعرف أحكامنا فليرضوا به حكماً فا ني قد جعلته عديثنا ونظر في حلالنا وحرامنا وعرف أحكامنا فليرضوا به حكماً فا ني قد جعلته عديثنا ونظر في حلالنا وحرامنا وعرف أحكامنا فليرضوا به حكماً فا ني قد جعلته

(-) Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Safwãn ibn Yahyã (-) Dãwũd ibn al-Husayn (-) 'Umar ibn Hanzalah as saying:

"I inquired of Abu 'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.), about two persons belonging to our folk, quarrelling with each other about debt or inheritance and referring their dispute to the ruler of the time or the judge appointed for the ruler for decision. Is this lawful for them?' The Imām replied, 'Whoever had his disputes settled by the ruler or his judge, whether right or wrong, has actually got his disputes settled by tāghūt (a tyrant ruler whose rule is against divine law). And the gains he makes out of that decision will be illgotten for him, however, lawful may be his ownership. The reason is that he has secured his ownership through the decision of tāghūt, while Allāh has enjoined him to falsify and to reject him (tāghūt). Allāh the Almighty, the Sublime has said: 'They intend to resort to the judgment of (tāghūt) though commanded were they to disbelieve in him.' (an-Nisā', 4:60)

"I inquired, 'Then what shall they (two) do?' He replied, 'They should refer to one among you who cites and is well versed in our traditions, and who has a deep insight in the imperatives, prohibitions and (divine) commands communicated by us. They must take such a man as their arbitrator since I have appointed him as your judge. If such a person passes a verdict according to our commands and the person concerned does not accept it, then the

عليكم حاكماً فإذا حكم بحكمنا فلم يقبله منه فانما استخف بحكم الله وعلينا ردًّ والرَّ ادُّ علينا الرأد على الله وهو على حدّ الشرك بالله ؛

قلت : فإن كان كل رجل اختار رجلا من أصحابنا فرضيا أن يكونا الناظرين في حقّهما ، والحلتفا فيما حكما وكلاهما اختلفا في حديثكم ؟

قال : الحكم ما حكم به أعدلهما و أفقههما وأصدقهما في الحديث و أورعهما ولا يلتفت إلى ما يحكم به الآخر ؛ قال :

قلت: فانتهما عدلان مرضيتان عند أصحابنا لا يُغضَّل واحد منهما على الآخر ؟ قال: فقال: ينظر إلى ماكان من روايتهم عنّا في ذلك الّذي حكما به المجمع عليه من أصحابك فيؤخذ به من حكمنا و يترك الشّاذُ الّذي ليس بمشهور عند أصحابك فإنّ المجمع عليه لا ريب فيه ؛ وإنّما الأُ مور ثلاثة : أمر " بيّن رشده فيتّبع ، وأمر

person has actually lightened the divine commands itself and has rejected us. And he who rejects us, actually rejects Allāh the Almighty, and such a person has entered the borders of polytheism.'

"I inquired, 'May my life be sacrificed for you! What is to be done, if each one of the two has accepted one of our community as watchmen for their rights and if the two differ in their decisions in a manner that both cite your traditions containing different versions?'

"The Imam replied, 'The verdict of the one who is more just, more learned, more true and more pious shall prevail, and the verdict of the other person shall be overlooked.'

"I inquired, 'As to what should be clone in case both the persons have an equal degree of justice acceptable to all the people of our community in such a way as to render them unable to make preference over each other?'

"The Imam replied, 'In such a situation the verdict of the person based on our tradition and commands, unanimously accepted by all of our followers, shall prevail. And the verdict based on the tradition which is rare and is not famous among your associates will be passed by. Since there can be no doubt about بين غيثه فيجتنب، وأمر مشكل يرد علمه إلى الله وإلى رسوله، قال رسول الله عَلَيْنَهُ: حلال بين وحرام بين وشبهات بين ذلك ، فمن ترك الشبهات نجامن المحرّمات ومن أخذ بالشبهات ارتكب المحرّمات وهلك منحيث لا يعلم .
قلت: فإن كان الخبران عنكما مشهورين قد رواهما الثقات عنكم ؟
قال: ينظر فما وافق حكمه حكم الكتاب والسنّة وخالف العامّة فيؤخذ به ويترك ما خالف حكمه حكم الكتاب والسنّة ووافق العامّة !
قلت: جُعلت فداك أرأيت إن كان الفقيهان عرفا حكمه من الكتاب والسنّة

about a tradition which is unanimously accepted by all. All things are of three types:-

- i) is the type which is manifestly true and self-evident. Such should be followed:
 - ii) is the type which manifestly false and should be left out; and
- iii) is the type which comprises ambiguous things. These things should be referred to Allãh and His Prophet in respect of their correct position.

'The Prophet has observed: Manifestly lawful, manifestly un-lawful and in between the two - the ambiguous. Whoever abstains from what is ambiguous is redeemed from what is unlawful. And whoever accepts the ambiguous becomes guilty of unlawful conduct and consequently meets his doom unknowingly.'

"I inquired, 'What to do when both of the traditions are well known and are cited from you by reliable persons?'

"The Imam replied, 'In such a case that tradition will prevail which accords (most) with the Book of Allah and as-Sunnah and which differs from the common people (al- Ammah). The other tradition, which differs in its contents from the contents of the Book of Allah and as-sunnah and which accords with the contents and accepted by the common people will be overlooked.'

ووجدنا أحد الخبرين موافقاً للعامّة والآخر مخالفاً لهم بأي الخبرين يؤخذ؟
قال: ما خالف العامّة ففيه الرُّشاد.
فقلت: جُعلت فداك فإن وافقهما الخبران جميعاً.
قال: ينظر إلى ماهم إليه أميل؛ حكّامهم وقضاتهم فيترك ويؤخذ بالآخر.
قلت: فإن وافق حكّامهم الخبرين جميعاً؟
قال: إذا كان ذلك فارجه حتّى تلقى إمامك فا ن الوقوف عند الشبهات خير من الاقتحام في الهلكات.

"I said, 'May my life be sacrificed for you! What do you say if two such scholars proclaim their verdict based on their knowledge of the Book (of Allãh) and as-Sunnah and we found one of the two traditions accords with the common people and the second differs from them. Which of the two do we accept?'

"The Imam replied, 'The tradition which is contrary to the common people has truth and guidance in it.'

"I inquired, 'May my life be sacrificed for you! What is to be done if both the traditions (though different) accord with the common people?'

"The Imam replied, 'In such a case the verdict which is in line with the inclinations of the rulers and the judges will be overlooked, and the other should be followed.'

"I further inquired, 'What is to be done, if both the traditions are in line with the inclinations of the rulers?'

"The Imam replied, 'In such a case you should wait and see till such time as you meet your Imam, since in a case of ambiguity standing still is better than falling into fatal error."

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21

﴿ باب الاخذ بالسنة وشواهد الكتاب ﴾

١ • ٢ / ١ علي بن إبر اهيم، عن أبيه ، عن النوفلي ، عن السكوني ، عن أبي عبدالله عَلَيْكُمُ الله عَلَيْكُمُ الله عَلَيْكُمُ الله عَلَيْكُمُ الله عَلَيْكُمُ عَلَى كُلِّ حق حقيقة، وعلى كُلِّ صواب نوراً، فما وافق كتاب الله فدعوه .

٢٠٣٠ - مجربن يحيى، عن عبدالله بن على، عن علي بن الحكم ، عن أبان بن عثمان عن عبدالله بن أبي يعفور، قال: وحد ثني حسين بن أبي العلاء أنّه حضر ابن أبي يعفور

22 CHAPTER ON TAKING HOLD OF AS-SUNNAH AND THE EVIDENCES FROM THE BOOK OF ALLAH

201-1. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) his father (-) an-Nawfali (-) as-Sakkūni (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"The Messenger of Allãh (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) observed:

'Above every truth there is a reality (which proves its right-ness), and every righteous thing has an enlightenment above it. There-fore accept what conforms to the Book of Allāh and leave what does not conform to it.'

202-2. Muhammad ibn Yahya (-) 'Abdullāh ibn Muhammad (-) 'Ali ibn al-Hakam (-) Abān ibn 'Uthmān (-) 'Abdullāh ibn Abī Ya'fūr as saying:

"Aban says, 'Husayn ibn Abi' l-'Alã' related to me that Ibn Abi Ya'fũr who is present in this meeting says, 'I inquired of Abu

في هذا المجلس قال: سألت أبا عبدالله عَلَيْكُمْ عن اختلاف الحديث يرويه من نئق به ومنهم من لا نثق به ؟ قال: إذا ورد عليكم حديث فوجدتم له شاهداً من كتاب الله أو من قول رسول الله عَلَيْكُمْ وإلا فالذي جاءكم به أولي به من قول رسول الله عَلَيْكُمْ وإلا فالذي جاءكم به أولي به من قول رسول الله عَلَيْكُمْ وإلا فالذي جاءكم به أولي به من أبيه ، عن النضر بن سويد ، عن يحيى الحلبي ، عن أيتوب بن الحر قال : سمعت أبا عبدالله عَلَيْكُمْ يقول : كل شي، مردود إلى الكتاب والسنة ، وكل حديث لا يوافق كتاب الله فهو زخرف . كل شي، مردود إلى الكتاب والسنة ، وكل حديث لا يوافق كتاب الله فهو زخرف . عقبة ، عن أبن يحيى ، عن أحد بن ته بن عيسى ، عن ابن فضال ، عن علي بن عقبة ، عن أيوب بن راشد ، عن أبي عبدالله عَلَيْكُمْ قال : مالم يوافق من الحديث القرآن فهو ذخرف .

'Abdillāh (p.b.u.h.) about the different traditions related by those whom we trust and also by those whom we don't: Hearing this, the Imām replied:

'Whenever you receive a tradition which is borne out by any verse from the Book of Allãh or by a saying of the Prophet, then you accept it. Otherwise, the tradition is meant only for the one who has brought it to you."

203-3. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Khãlid (-) his father (-) an-Nadr ibn Suwayd (-) Yahyã al-Halabī (-) Ayyũb ibn al-Hurr, as saying, "I have heard Abu 'Abdillãh (pb.u.h.) saying:

'Everything should be referred back to the Book of Allāh (Qur'ān) and as-Sunnah (the Prophet's utterances, deeds and unspoken approval). Every tradition which is not in agreement with the Book of Allāh is (nothing but) forge."

204-4. Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isã (-) Ibn Faddãl (-) 'Ali ibn 'Uqbah (-) Ayyũb ibn Rãshid (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"Every tradition which does not accord with Qur'an is (nothing

ه • ٢ / ٥ - على بن إسماعيل ، عن الغضل بن شاذان ، عن ابن أبي عمير ، عن هشام بن الحكم وغيره ، عن أبي عبدالله المنتخل قال : خطب النبي على الناس ماجا ، كم عنى يوافق كتاب الله فأنا قلته وما جا ، كم يخالف كتاب الله فلم أقله . ماجا ، كم عنى يوافق كتاب الله فأنا قلته وما جا ، كم يخالف كتاب الله فلم أقله . ٦ / ٢ - ٦ وبهذا الإسناد ، عن ابن أبي عمير ، عن بعض أصحابه قال : سمعت أباعبدالله المنتخل يقول : من خالف كتاب الله وسنة عمل على فقد كفر . ٢ - ٢ / ٧ - على بن إبر اهيم ، عن عمل بن عيسى بن عبيد ، عن يونس دفعه قال : قال على بن الحسين علي بن إبر أهيم ، عن عمل بن عيسى بن عبيد ، عن يونس دفعه قال : قال على بن الحسين علي بن أبر الهيم ، عن عمل الأعمال عند الله ما عمل بالسنة وإن قل . على على بن مهر أن ، عن إسماعيل بن مهر أن ، عن المحد بن عرب الله عن إسماعيل بن مهر أن ، عن

but) forge."

205-5. Muhammad ibn Ismã'īl (-) al-Fadl ibn Shãdhãn (-) Ibn Abi 'Umayr (-) Hishãm ibn al-Hakam and others (-) Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"The Prophet while addressing at Minã (Mecca) observed:

'O' people, every one of my tradition which you receive and which accords with the Book of Allah undoubtedly emanates from me. And whichever of my tradition you receive and which is con-trary to the Book of Allah, surely doesn't emanate from me."

206-6. According to the same authority (as described above) (-) Ibn Abi 'Umayr (-) some of his associates as saying, "I have heard Abu 'Abdillãh (p.b.u.h.) saying:

'Whoever opposes the Book of Allah and as-Sunnah (of Muhammad - p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) turns into a heathen forthwith."

207-7. 'Ali ibn Ibrãhīm (-) Muhammad ibn 'Isã ibn 'Ubayd (-) Yūnus (rafa'ahū) as saying :

" 'Ali ibn al-Husayn (p.b.u.t.) observed:

'Verily, the best deed in the eye of Allah, however small it may be, is the one which accords with as-Sunnah."

208-8. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Khãlid (-) Ismã'īl ibn Mihrãn (-) Abi Sa'īd al-Qammãt and

أبي سعيد القماط وصالح بن سعيد ، عن أبان بن تغلب ، عن أبي جعفر عَلَيْكُمُ أنّه سئل عن مسألة فأجاب فيها ، قال : فقال الرّ جل : إنّ الفقها لا يقولون هذا ، فقال : يا ويحك و هل رأيت فقيها قط ؟! إنّ الفقيه حقّ الفقيه الزاهد في الدنيا ، الراغب في الآخرة ، المنمسلك بسنة النبي عَنَالَ .

٩ - ٩ / ٢ - عدَّة من أصحابنا ، عن أحد بن مجر بن خالد، عن أبيه ، عن أبي إسماعيل إبراهيم بن إسحاق الأزدي ، عن أبي عثمان العبدي ، عن جعفر ، عن آبائه ، عن أمير المؤمنين عَلَيْكُ قال : قال رسول الله عَلَيْكُ لا قول إلّا بعمل ، و لا قول ولا عمل إلّا بنية ، ولا قول ولا عمل ولا نية إلّا با صابة السنة .

• ١٠/٣١ ـ على بن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه ، عن أحمد بن النضر ، عن عمرو بن شمر ،

Sãlih ibn Sa'īd (-) Abãn ibn Taghlib as saying:

"Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.), was asked a question to which he re-plied. At this, the interrogator remarked, 'The other religious scholars (Fuqahã') do not reply like this.' The Imam replied:

'Woe unto you, have you ever seen any religious scholar? Verily, the true religious scholar is the one who has forsaken the worldly pleasures, who is disposed towards the life hereafter and who always adheres to as-Sunnah."

209-9. A group of our associates (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Khãlid (-) his father (-) Abi Ismã'īl Ibrãhīm ibn Ishãq al-Azdi (-) Abi 'Uthmãn al-'Abdi (-) Ja'far (-) his fore-fathers (-) Amīr al-mu'minīn ('Ali - the Chief of the Believers - peace be upon all of them), as saying:

"The Messenger of Allah (p.b.u.h.a.h.p.) has observed:

'No word can be a word unless acted upon. No word and no act can be regarded as good unless it has been said and acted with the motive (to please Allāh or to earn divine rewards in the life here-after). And there can be no word, no act and no motive unless it accords with as-Sunnah.'

210-10. 'Ali ibn Ibrāhīm (-) his father (-) Ahmad ibn an-Nadr

عن جابر ، عن أبي جعفر عَلَيْكُ قال : قال : ما من أحد إلّا وله شر ق وفترة ، فمن كانت فترته إلى بدعة فقد غوى .

كانت فترته إلى سنة فقد اهندى ومن كانت فترته إلى بدعة فقد غوى .

١١/ ٢١١ _ علي بن عن أحمد بن على البرقي ، عن علي بن حسّان وعلى بن يحيى عن سلمة بن الخطاب ، عن علي بن حسّان ، عن موسى بن بكر ، عن زرارة بن أعين عن أبي جعفر عَلَيْكُ قال : كل من تعدى السنة دد إلى السنة عن أبي عبد عن أبي عبد الله عن أبيه ، عن النوفلي ، عن السكوني ، عن أبي عبد الله عن آبائه عَلَيْكُ قال : قال أمير المؤمنين عَلَيْكُ : السنة سنتان : سنة في فريضة الله عن آبائه عَلَيْكُ قال : قال أمير المؤمنين عَلَيْكُ : السنة سنتان : سنة في فريضة

(-) 'Amr ibn Shimr (-) Jãbir (-) Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"There is no one but has a greediness and emotional like (the period of activity and animation); and also a lassitude, tranquility and peace, (the period in which his activity is ended and is in an unchangeable fixed position). If during his tranquility and peace he is relying upon as-Sunnah, then surely he is the recipient of (true) guidance.

"Should he however be relying upon irreligiousness and innovations in religion, in the period of his tranquility and peace, then he is certainly misguided."

211-11. 'Ali ibn Muhammad (-) Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Barqi (-) 'Ali ibn Hassãn and Muhammad ibn Yahyã (-) Salamah ibn al-Khaltab (-) 'Ali ibn Hassãn (-) Mũsã ibn Bakr (-) Zurãrah ibn A'yan (-) Abu Ja'far (p.b.u.h.) as saying:

"Whoever transgresses as-Sunnah should be brought back within its bounds."

212-12. 'Ali ibn Ibrāhīm (-) his father (-) an-Nawfali (-) as-Sakkūni (-) Abu 'Abdillāh (-) his fore-fathers (the Imāms - p. b.u.t.) as saying, "Amīr almu'minīn ('Ali - p.b.u.h.) observed:

'as-sunnah are of two categories. The first is obligatory, practicing of which is sure guidance and abandoning of which is

misguidance. The second category of as-Sunnah is non-obligatory, the practicing of which is excellence and abandoning of which is no sin."

(Thus the end [of the Second Part] of the Book of EXCELLENCE OF KNOWLEDGE)

Praise belongs to Allãh, the Lord of all Being, and Blessings of Allãh be upon Muhammad and his purified progeny

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