

Al-Imaam Nawaab Muhammad Siddeeq Hasan Khaan Al-Qinnawjee died 1307H/1889

by Maktabatul Imaam Ibn Qudaamah on Saturday, 09 October 2010 at 06:21

"I am Siddeeq Ibn Hassan Ibn 'Alee Ibn Lutfullaah Ibn 'Azeez-Ullaah Ibn Lutf 'Alee Ibn Asghar Ibn Sayyid Kabeer Ibn Taaj-ud-Deen Ibn Jala Raabi'ee Ibn Sayyid Raaju Shaheed Ibn Sayyid Jalaal Thaalith Ibn Haamid Kabeer Ibn Naasir-ud-Deen Mahmood Ibn Jalaal-ud-Deen Bukhaaree Ibn Ahmad Kabeer Ibn Hilaal Azam Gulsrukh Ibn 'Alee Mawbid Ibn Ja'far Ibn Ahmad Ibn Muhammad Ibn 'Abdullaah Ibn 'Alee Asghar Ibn Ja'far Zakee Ibn 'Alee Naqee Ibn Muhammad Taqee Ibn 'Alee Raza Ibn Moosaa Kazim Ibn Ja'far Saadiq Ibn Muhammad Baqar Ibn 'Alee Zainul-'Aabideen Ibn Hussain Ibn Faatimah bint Rasoolullaah (sallallahu alayhi wassallam)."

Bismillaah wa Inna AlHamduillaahi Wahadu wa SallAllaahu wa Sallaam'alaa Khaatim al Anbiyya' wa 'alaa Aalihee wa Asahaabihee wa'alaa Maniitaba'a Hudaah 'Amma Ba'd:

14th Century (1300H-1399H)

His Lineage:

He is the Imaam, the great scholar, the Usoolee, the Muhaddith, the Mufassir, the noble Siddeeq Ibn Hassan[1] Ibn 'Alee Ibn Lutfullaah Al-Hussainee Al-Bukhaaree Al-Qinnawjee. His lineage traces back to Imaam Al-Hussain (radiyAllaahu 'anhu), the youngest grandchild of the Prophet (sallallahu alayhi wassallam).[2]

His Birth and Upbringing:

He was born on the 19th of Jumada-al-Awwal in 1248H in the land of Brailee (India), the native country of his close grandfather, from his mother's side. Later, his family moved to Qinnawj, the homeland of his parents. When he was only six years old, his father passed away onto Allaah's Mercy. So he remained in his mother's home as an orphan and he was brought up as a pure and upright person, having much love for knowledge and the scholars.

His Knowledge and Achievements:

He traveled to Delhi to complete his studies and he strove hard to gain mastery in the Sciences of Qur'aan and the Sunnah and to record their various sciences. He had great enthusiasm for acquiring books and he had profound understanding in reading them and capturing their points of benefit - especially books on Tafseer, Hadeeth and Usool. Then he traveled to Bhopal, seeking some means of livelihood, and there he succeeded in achieving abundant wealth and riches. This was due to his marrying the queen of Bhopal, Shaahjahan Begum.

His Teachers: They were many, including:

- Ash-Shaykh Muhammad Ya'qoob, the brother of Shaykh Muhammad Ishaq who was the grandson of the Muhaddith 'Abdul-'Azeed Ad-Dehlaawee. And amongst them was,
- Ash-Shaykh Al-Qaadee Hussain Ibn Muhsin As-Saba'ee Al-Ansaaree Al-Yamaanee Al-Hadeedee, a student of Imaam Muhammad Ibn Naasir Al-Haazimee who was a student of Imaam Ash-Shawkaanee. Also amongst them was,
- Shaykh 'Abdul-Haqq Ibn Fadl Al-Hindee, who was also a student of Imaam Ash-Shawkaanee.

And there were many others.

His Written Works:

He had a unique talent in authoring books, such that he would write numerous small booklets in one day, and large, voluminous books in only a few days. The number of books he wrote in several different languages reaches the amount of 222.[3]

His books were spread widely and distributed to all parts of the Muslim world. Many of the scholars of Tafseer and Hadeeth wrote letters to him expressing their praise for his books and making supplication for him. He was counted as one of the men from the Mujaddideen (revivalists) who contributed to the Islaamic Resurgence.

Among his printed books in the 'Arabic language are:

- Fath-ul-Bayaan Fee Maqaasid Al-Qur'aan
- Nayl-ul-Maraam Min Tafseer Aayaat Al-Ahkaam
- Ad-Deen-ul-Khaalis
- Husn-ul-Uswah Bimaa Thabata 'Anillaah Wa Rasoolihi Fee An-Niswah
- 'Awn Baaree Fee Bi-Halli Adillat-il-Bukhaaree
- As-Siraaj-ul-Wahhaaj Min Kashf Mataalib Saheeh Muslim Ibn Al-Hajjaaj
- Al-Hittah Fee Dhikr As-Sihaah As-Sittah[4]
- Qatf-uth-Thamr Fee 'Aqeedati Ahl-il-Athar[5]
- Al-'Alam-u-Khaffaaq Fee 'Ilm Al-Ishtiqaaq

• Abjad-ul-'Uloom

And there are many other books.[6]

His Death:

He died in 1307H (1889CE), thus having lived his life for 59 years, according to the lunar calendar and 57 years, according to the solar calendar. May Allaah shower him with immense mercy.

Source: Jahannam - Ahwaaluhaa wa Ahluhaa, an abridgement of Imaam Siddeeq Hassan Khaan's book: Yaqdhatu Ulil-'Ittibaar Mimma Warada Fee Dhikr-in-Naar wa Ashaab-in-Naar.

Footnotes:

[1] His biography can be found in Tabaqaat Al-Usooliyyeen (3/160), Fahas Al-Fahaaris (2/1055), Nuzhatun-Nawaadhir (8/187), Al-A'alaam (6/167) and other sources.

[2] He mentioned this himself in his autobiography recorded in At-Taaj Al-Mukallal (541). He stated in this book: "I am Siddeeq Ibn Hassan Ibn 'Alee Ibn Lutfullaah Ibn 'Azeez-Ullaah Ibn Lutf 'Alee Ibn Asghar Ibn Sayyid Kabeer Ibn Taaj-ud-Deen Ibn Jala Raabi'ee Ibn Sayyid Raaju Shaheed Ibn Sayyid Jalaal Thaalith Ibn Haamid Kabeer Ibn Naasir-ud-Deen Mahmood Ibn Jalaal-ud-Deen Bukhaaree Ibn Ahmad Kabeer Ibn Hilaal Azam Gulsrukhn Ibn 'Alee Mawbid Ibn Ja'far Ibn Ahmad Ibn Muhammad Ibn 'Abdullaah Ibn 'Alee Asghar Ibn Ja'far Zakee Ibn 'Alee Naqee Ibn Muhammad Taqee Ibn 'Alee Raza Ibn Moosaa Kazim Ibn Ja'far Saadiq Ibn Muhammad Baqar Ibn 'Alee Zainul-'Aabideen Ibn Hussain Ibn Faatimah bint Rasoolullaah (sallallahu alayhi wassallam)."

[3] This was the number calculated by Shaykh 'Abdul-Hakeem Sharf-ud-Deen, the one who checked and commented on the book At-Taaj-ul-Mukallal (542). He said: "In 'Arabic, he has 54 books, in Persian, 42, and in Urdu, he has 107."

[4] Two lone printings of this book in India from Khidmah-'Ilmiyyah were produced. And there was also a third printing, similar to those two, produced in Beirut. A knowledge-based checking of this book by Shaykh 'Alee Hasan is currently in print.