

Imaam Sulaymaan Ibn Sahmaan died 1349H

by Maktabatul Imaam Ibn Qudaamah on Sunday, 24 October 2010 at 08:06

Bismillaahir Rahmanir Raheem Wal Hamdulillaahi was Salaatu was Salaam ala nabiinna Muhammad [sallAllahu alaihi was Sallam] wa la aalihi was sahabihi wa man wala amma ba'd:
14th Century (1300H-1399H)

The town of Tabaalah, one of the districts of Beesha, was the home of his forefathers. His father moved from there to the town of Saqaa and got married. He had three children, amongst which was Shaykh Sulaymaan, who was born in 1266H.

Then when the Turkish army took over the lands of Aseer,[1] his father migrated with him and his brother, Muhammad, to Riyaad. There he learned from Shaykh 'Abdur-Rahmaan Ibn Hasan and his son, 'Abdul-Lateef Ibn Hasan. He also studied under Shaykh Hamd Ibn 'Ateeq, whom he accompanied for no less than seventeen years, progressing in his studies, investigations and research.

Allaah granted him sharp understanding and tremendous memory and intelligence. He was also quick in his ability to write. He would write all that his teachers would report to him. This was such that he gained supremacy in many of the Islamic sciences, such as Tawheed, Hadeeth, Fiqh, Tafseer, Usool and Nahw. He became an Imaam, at whom people may look to follow, and a symbol by which the people may receive guidance.

He would not grow tired from his extensive researching and lecturing on knowledge-based matters. He loved the students of knowledge and showed great kindness to them. He was a very well honored Shaykh. He would not mention worldly matters in his gatherings. He was slim and used to dye his hair with henna. He lost his eyesight towards the end of his life.

After the death of his teachers, he began to give classes and spread the correct and beneficial knowledge. And he would refute the enemies of Islaam and defend the Imaams of the Da'wah and its supporters – in both prose and poetry.

His students include:

- 1. Shaykh 'Abdullaah Ibn 'Abdil-'Azeez Al-'Anqaree
- 2. Shaykh 'Umar Ibn Hasan Aali Shaikh
- 3. Shaykh 'Abdul-'Azeez Ibn Saalih Ibn Murshid
- 4. Shaykh 'Abdul-Lateef Ibn Ibraaheem
- 5. Shaykh Ibraaheem Ibn Husayn, and others

He passed away in 1349H, may Allaah have mercy on him.

Below are some of the books he wrote:

1. "Minhaaj Ahliil-Haqqi wal-Ittibaa' fee Mukhaalafati Ahliil-Jahl wal-Ibtidaa'" (The Methodology of the Adherents of Truth and Following in Opposing the Adherents of Ignorance and Innovating) – A Powerful book in which he refutes many of the deviant concepts prevalent in his time, such as going to extremes in the religion, exceeding in takfeer, reviling the scholars and boycotting. Shaykh 'Abdus-Salaam Ibn Barjis, may Allaah have mercy on him, has checked the book in recent times and it was printed by Maktabah al-Furqaan 1417H.

2. "Tabri'at-ush-Shaikhayn al-Imaamayn min Tazweer Ahliil-Kadhib" (Absolving the two scholarly Imaams from the Fabrications of the Liars) – A book in defense of Muhammad Ibn Isma'eel As-San'aanee and Muhammad Ibn 'Abdil-Wahhaab, in which he refutes some authors who falsely ascribe statements to these two Imaams.

3. "Tanzeeh-ush-Sharee'ah 'anil-Alfaadh ash-Shanee'ah" (Absolving the Religion from Atrocious Statements) - Another book refuting false ideas and innovations.

Footnotes:

[1] Translator's Note: This is a mountainous area to the south of Saudi Arabia, between the Hijaaz and Yemen.
15th Dhul Qadah 1431H/ Saturday, October 23 2010