

Shaikh Abdullaah bin Muhammad bin 'Abdil-'Azeez bin 'Abdir-Rahmaan bin Husayn bin Humaid 1329H – 1402H

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#### His Name and Lineage:

He was 'Abdullaah bin Muhammad bin 'Abdil-'Azeez bin 'Abdir-Rahmaan bin Husayn bin Humaid from the tribe of Banu Khaalid.

#### His Early Youth:

He, may Allaah have mercy on him, was born in the city of Riyadh in the month of Dhul-Hijjah 1329H. He received a righteous upbringing and thus memorized the Qur'aan while in his youth. He lost his eyesight while still in his adolescence, but this did not deter him from seeking knowledge. On the contrary, he bore it and dealt with it patiently.

#### His Studies:

He acquired knowledge at the hands of dignified teachers from the scholars of Riyadh, the likes of:

1. Shaikh Hamad bin Faaris, with whom he studied the Arabic language and Hadeeth;
2. Shaikh Saalih bin 'Abdil-'Azeez Aali Shaikh, the Judge of Riyadh in his time, with whom he studied the principles of Religion, Hadeeth and Tafseer, as well as spent a great deal of time with;
3. Shaikh Muhammad bin 'Abdil-Lateef Aali Shaikh, whom he studied closely under;
4. Shaikh Sa'ad bin Hamad bin 'Ateeq, under whom he studied the principles of the Religion; and others.
5. Afterward, he devoted himself to studying under Shaikh Muhammad bin Ibraaheem Aali Shaikh and benefited greatly from him. Shaikh 'Abdullaah bin Humaid spent much time with him and would seek advice from him for judicial matters. Shaikh Muhammad bin Ibraaheem appointed him as his assistant to cover for him during his absence.

#### His Positions:

Shaikh 'Abdullaah bin Humaid was appointed to numerous positions, through which he was able to serve the Muslim ummah. Among these roles were:

1. In 1357, King 'Abdul-'Azeez, may Allaah have mercy on him, appointed him as judge for the region of Sudair;
2. In 1363, he was then appointed as judge for the region of Buraidah. He later asked to be excused from his position as judge in order to focus on worship and teaching the people;
3. He was then appointed as head of religious affairs at Al-Masjid-ul-Haraam in Makkah by King Faisal, may Allaah have mercy on him. He also held lessons there and passed religious verdicts, benefiting the masses of Muslims tremendously;
4. In 1395, King Khaalid, may Allaah have mercy on him, appointed him as head of the Senior Judicial Council as well as a member of the Committee of Senior Scholars;
5. In addition to this, he held the positions of head of the General Lead Council for supervising the Two Sacred Precincts, head of the Fiqh Assembly in the World Muslim League and a member of the Global Conference for Directing the Call and Preparing Callers.

#### His Writings and Role in Da'wah:

In spite of his numerous preoccupations, he was able to make time to enrich the Islamic library with a number of works like:

1. Ar-Radd 'alaa Yassir al-Islaaam 'alaa Yusrihi
2. Tibyaan-ul-Adillah fee Ithbaat-il-Ahillah [Clarifying the Evidences in Confirming the Crescents]
3. Hidaayat-un-Naasik ilaa Ahamm-il-Manaasik [Guiding the Worshipper to the Most Important Rites of Hajj]
4. Ar-Rasaa'il-ul-Hisaan fee Nasaa'ih-il-Ikhwaan [Excellent Essays for Advising the Brothers], and much more.

This is on top of the beneficial religious verdicts he would issue as replies to questions, especially on the famous radio program "Noor 'alaad-Darb."

**His Students:**

Because of the long time, the Shaikh spent teaching in the Haram and holding lessons, numerous students benefited and learned from him. Among his most famous students are:

1. Shaikh Hamood bin 'Abdillaah At-Tuwaijiree, may Allaah have mercy on him;
2. Shaikh Saalih bin Fawzaan Al-Fawzaan, current member of the Committee of Senior Scholars;
3. Shaikh Muhammad bin 'Abdillaah As-Subayyal;
4. Shaikh Saalih bin 'Abdillaah Al-Humaid.

**His Death:**

The Shaikh, may Allaah have mercy on him, passed away on a Wednesday on the 20th day of Dhul-Qa'adah, 1402H (1981). His funeral prayer was held in Al-Masjid-ul-Haraam right after the 'Asr Prayer and he was buried in Al-'Adl Cemetery in Makkah. May Allaah have mercy on him and allow him to enter Paradise.

**Sources for his Biography:**

1. "Ulamaa'unaa" (pg. 24-27) of Fahd Al-Barraak and Fahd Al-Badraanee
2. "Qaadat-ul-Fikar-il-Islaamee 'abaraal-Quroon" (pg. 513-522) of 'Abdullaah bin Sa'ad Ruwaishid

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