الامامة والتبصرة من الحيرة

The Imamate And the enlightenment from the confusion

ابن بابويه القمى

Ibn Babuwayh Al-Qummi

الامامة والتبصرة من الحيرة للفقيه المحدث أبي الحسن علي بن الحسين بن بابويه القمي والد الشيخ الصدوق (ره) المتوفى في سنة تناثر النجوم 329 هـ

The (book) 'The Imamate and the enlightenment from the confusion', is of the jurist, the narrator of Ahadeeth, Abu Al-Hassan Ali Bin Al-Husayn Bin Babuwayh al Qummi, father of Al-Sheykh Al-Sadouq, who died in the year of the scattering stars, 329 AH.

Table of Contents

TI	ne Imamate. And the enlightenment from the confusion	. 1
(I	ntroductory) Ahadeeth	. 4
Q	URANIC VERSES	. 7
	Chapter 1 – The successorship from (the time of) Adam ^{as}	.8
	Chapter 2 – The earth cannot be empty from a Divine Authority	11
	Chapter 3 – The Imamate is a Covenant from Allah ^{azwj} the Exalted	15
	Chapter 4 – Allah ^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic Specialised the Progeny ^{asws} of Muhammad ^{saww} with the Imamate besides others	
	Chapter 5 – The Imamate is not correct except in the sons of Al-Husayn ^{asws} from besides the sons of Al-Hassan ^{asws}	
	Chapter 6 – Imamate of Al-Hassan ^{asws} and Al-Husayn ^{asws}	28
	Chapter 7 – The reason regarding the togetherness of the Imamate in Al-Hassan ^{asws} and Al-Husayn ^{asws}	29
	Chapter 8 – The Imamate cannot happen to be in two brothers after Al-Hassan ^{asws} and Al-Husayn ^{asws}	30
	Chapter 9 – The Imamate can neither happen to be in a paternal uncle, nor a maternal uncle, nor a brother	
	Chapter 10 – Imamate of Ali ^{asws} Bin Al-Husayn ^{asws} and invalidation of the Imamate of Muhammad Bin Al-Hanafiyya	
	Chapter 11 – Imamate of Al Baqir ^{asws} – Abu Ja'far Muhammad Bin Ali ^{asws}	36
	Chapter 12 – Imamate of Abu Abdullah ^{asws}	38
	Chapter 13 – Imamate of Musa ^{asws} Bin Ja'far ^{asws}	39
	Chapter 14 – Invalidation of the Imamate of Ismail son of Ja'far ^{asws}	45
	Chapter 15 – Invalidation of the Imamate of Abdullah son of Ja'far ^{asws}	46
	Chapter 16 – The reason due to which it is said with the pausing (Imamate stopped after the 7 th Imam ^{asws})	49
	Chapter 17 – Imamate of Abu Al-Hassan Ali ^{asws} Bin Musa ^{asws}	50
	Chapter 18 – One who dies and there isn't an Imam ^{asws} for him, dies a death of ignorance (Pre-Islamic period)	55
	Chapter 19 – Recognition of the Imam ^{asws} , ending of the Command to him ^{asws} after the expiry of the first one ^{asws}	56
	Chapter 20 – What necessitates the people during the passing away of the Imam ^{asws}	58
	Chapter 21 – Someone who denies one of the Imams ^{asws}	61
	Chapter 22 – One who associates with an Imam ^{asws} of Guidance, an imam who isn't from Allah ^{azw} the Exalted	
	Chapter 23 - Miscellaneous	63

Chapter 24 – Imamate of Abu Ja'far Muhammad ^{asws} Bin Ali Al-Jawwad ^{asws} and Abu Al-Hassan Ali Al-Hadi ^{asws}
Chapter 25 – Imamate of Abu Muhammad Al-Hassan ^{asws} Bin Ali Al-Askari ^{asws}
Chapter 26 – Imamate of Al-Qaim ^{asws}
Chapter 27 – Mention of the Hadeeth of the Tablet, and that the twelfth Imam ^{asws} , he ^{asws} is the Divine Authority, son ^{asws} of Al-Hassan Al-Askari ^{asws}
Chapter 28 – Regarding the arrival of Al-Mahdi ^{asws}
Chapter 29 – Al-Mahdi ^{asws} is from the sons ^{asws} of Al-Husayn ^{asws} Bin Ali ^{asws}
$Chapter \ 30-The \ Mahdi^{asws}, \ he^{asws} \ is \ the \ fifth \ from \ the \ seven \ sons^{asws}, \ and \ approximate \ to \ that \ 810-10000000000000000000000000000000000$
Chapter 31 – Descriptions of Al Mahdi ^{asws}
Chapter 32 – The prohibition from naming him ^{asws}
Chapter 33 – The Occultation
Chapter 34 – What should the people do during the Occultation
Chapter 35 – The signs of his ^{asws} appearance
Chapter 36 – Signs of the Imam ^{asws} and evidences of his ^{asws} recognition105
Chapter 37 – With them ^{asws} are the Books which were Revealed unto the Prophets ^{as} 108
Chapter 38 – They (Shias) are the 'Apparent towns' (34:18)

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الاحاديث

(Introductory) Ahadeeth

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: الائمة من بعدي إثنا عشر، أولهم أنت يا علي، وآخرهم القائم الذي يفتح الله - تعالى ذكره -على يديه مشارق الارض و مغاربها.

Rasool-Allah^{saww} said: 'The Imams^{asws} from after me^{saww} are twelve (in number), the first of them^{asws} being you^{asws}, O Ali^{asws}, and the last of them^{asws} being Al-Qaim^{asws} who, upon his^{asws} hands, Allah^{azwj}, Exalted is His^{azwj} Mention, would conquer the easts of the earth and its west'.

وقالت سيدة النساء عليها السلام: دخل إلي رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله عند ولادتي الحسين... ثم قال: يا فاطمة، خذيه [أي الحسين " ع "] فإنه إمام، ابن إمام، وأبو الاثمة، تسعة من صلبه، أئمة أبرار، والتاسع قائمهم.

And the Chieftess of the women^{asws} said: '(Once) Rasool-Allah^{saww} came over to (visit) me^{asws} during my^{asws} being Blessed with Al-Husayn^{asws}, then he^{saww} said: 'O Fatima^{asws}! Take him^{asws} (i.e. Al-Husayn^{asws}), for he^{asws} is an Imam^{asws} son^{asws} of an Imam^{asws}, and a father^{asws} of the Imams^{asws}, nine of them^{asws} from his^{asws} lineage, being righteous Imams^{asws}, and the ninth being their^{asws} Qaim^{asws}'.

وقال أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام لابنه الحسين عليه السلام: التاسع من ولدك يا حسين هو القائم بالحق.

And Amir Al-Momineen^{asws} said to his^{asws} son Al-Husayn^{asws}: 'The ninth from your^{asws} sons^{asws}, O Husayn^{asws}, he^{asws} is Al-Qaim^{asws} (the Rising One) with the Truth'.

وقالت الزهراء عليها السلام: أما والله لو تركوا الحق على أهله، واتبعوا عترة نبيه، لما اختلف في الله اثنان، ولورثها سلف عن سلف، وخلف بعد خلف، حتى يقوم قائمنا، التاسع من ولد الحسين.

And (Syeda) Al-Zahra^{asws} said: 'But, by Allah^{azwj}! If they were to leave right to its rightful ones^{asws}, and they were to follow the family of His^{azwj} Prophet^{saww}, no two would differ regarding Allah^{azwj}, and a posterity would inherit from a posterity, and a replacing one after a replacing one, until our^{asws} Qaim^{asws} rises, the ninth from the sons^{asws} of Al-Husayn^{asws}'.

وقال الامام الحسن عليه السلام: ذاك التاسع من ولد أخي الحسين، ابن سيدة الاماء، يطيل الله عمره في غيبته، ثم يظهره بقدرته.

And Imam Al-Hassan^{asws} said: 'That is the ninth from the sons^{asws} of my^{asws} brother^{asws} Al-Husayn^{asws}. Allah^{azwj} would Prolong his^{asws} age during his^{asws} Occultation, then he^{asws} would appear by His^{azwj} Determination'.

وقال الامام الحسين عليه السلام: منا إثنا عشر مهديا، أولهم أمير المؤمنين علي بن أبي طالب وآخرهم التاسع من ولدي، وهو القائم بالحق.

And the Imam Al-Husayn^{asws} said: 'From us^{asws} are twelve Guides, the first of them^{asws} being Amir Al-Momineen^{asws} Ali^{asws} Bin Abu Talib^{asws}, and last of them^{asws} being the ninth from my^{asws} sons^{asws}, and he is Al-Qaim^{asws} (the Rising One) with the Truth'.

وقال الامام السجاد عليه السلام: فينا نزلت هذه الآية " وجعلها كلمة باقية في عقبه " والامامة في عقب الحسين بن علي بن أبي طالب (ع) إلى يوم القيامة، وإن للقائم منا غيبتين.

And Imam Al-Sajjad^{asws} (Ali^{asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{asws}) said: 'This Verse was Revealed regarding us^{asws}: *And He Made it a Word to remain in his posterity [43:28]*, and the Imamate would be in the posterity of Al-Husayn^{asws} Bin Ali^{asws} Bin Abu Talib^{asws} up to the Day of Judgment, and that for Al-Qaim^{asws} from us^{asws}, would be two Occultations'.

And Imam Al-Baqir^{asws} said: 'From us^{asws} there ware twelve '*Muhaddith*¹', then seventh from my^{asws} sons^{asws} being Al-Qaim^{asws}'.

وقال الامام جعفر الصادق عليه السلام: الامام من بعدي موسى، والخلف المأمول المنتظر م ح م د ابن الحسن بن علي بن محمد بن على بن موسى.

And Al-Imam Ja'far Al-Sadiq^{asws} said: 'The Imam^{asws} from after me^{asws} is Musa^{asws}, and the expected awaited one^{asws} in the future is M H M D, son^{asws} of Al-Hassan^{asws} Bin Ali^{asws} Bin Musa^{asws}'.

وقال الامام الكاظم عليه السلام: القائم الذي يطهر الارض من أعداء الله، ويملاها عدلا كما ملئت جورا، هو الخامس من ولدي.

And Al-Imam Al-Kazim^{asws} said: 'Al-Qaim^{asws} who would purify the earth from the enemies of Allah^{azwj} and fill it with justice just as it had been filled with tyranny, he^{asws} is the fifth from my^{asws} sons^{asws}'.

And Al-Imam Al-Reza^{asws} said: 'Al-Qaim^{asws}, ... that is the fourth from my^{asws} sons^{asws}'.

And Al-Imam Al-Jawwad^{asws} said: 'Al-Qaim^{asws}, . . . he^{asws} is the third from my^{asws} sons^{asws}'.

¹ One who receives the Divine Message in his^{asws} ears – see Ch 22 Verse 52.

وقال الامام الهادي عليه السلام: إن الامام بعدي الحسن ابني، وبعد الحسن ابنه القائم.

And Al-Imam Al-Hadi^{asws} said: 'Indeed, the Imam^{asws} from after me^{asws} is Al-Hassan^{asws}, my^{asws} son^{asws}, and after Al-Hassan^{asws}, his^{asws} son^{asws} would be Al-Qaim^{asws}'.

وقال الامام العسكري عليه السلام: إبني م ح م د هو الامام والحجة بعدي، من مات ولم يعرفه مات ميتة جاهلية.

And Al-Imam Al-Askariasws said: 'Myasws sonasws, M H M D, heasws is the Imamasws, the Divine Authority after measws. One who dies and does not recognise himasws, would have died a death of the ignorance (Pre-Islamic period)'.

وقال الامام الغائب المنتظر عجل الله فرجه الشريف: أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله وحده لا شريك له، وأن جدي محمدا رسول الله، وأن أبي أمير المؤمنين،

And Al-Imam^{asws}, the Hidden One, the Awaited One, may Allah^{azwj} Hasten his^{asws} noble relief said: 'I^{asws} testify that there is no god except Allah^{azwj}, there being no associate for Him^{asws}, and that my^{asws} grandfather^{saww} Muhammad^{saww} is Rasool-Allah^{saww}, and that my^{asws} father^{asws} is Amir Al-Momineen^{asws}'.

ثم عد إماما إلى أن بلغ إلى نفسه، ثم قال: اللهم أنجز لي ما وعدتني، وأتمم لي أمري، وثبت وطأتي، واملا الارض بي عدلا وقسطا.

Then he^{asws} counted an Imam^{asws} after an Imam^{asws} until he^{asws} reached to himself^{asws}, then he^{asws} said: 'O Allah^{azwj}! Actualise for me^{asws} what You^{azwj} Promised me^{asws}, and Complete my^{asws} matter for me^{asws}, and Affirm my^{asws} coming (appearance), and Fill the earth with justice and equity by me^{asws}!'

QURANIC VERSES

قال الله تعالى:

Allahazwj the Exalted Said:

Allah Promises those of you who believe and do righteous deeds that He will Make them Caliphs in the earth just as He Made Caliphs, those from before them, and He will Establish their Religion for them which He Approves for them, and He will Exchange for them from afterwards, their fear into security. Worship Me and do not associate anything with Me! [24:55].

And We Intend to Confer upon those who were weakened in the land, and to Make them Imams, and Make them the inheritors [28:5] And to Enable for them in the land [28:6].

ولقد كتبنا في الزبور من بعد الذكر أن الارض يرثها عبادي الصالحون
$$*$$
 إن في هذا لبلاغا لقوم عابدين $*$ وما أرسلناك إلا رحمة للعالمين $*$ الانبياء $/$ 105 $/$ 107 النبياء $/$ 105 أرسلناك إلا رحمة للعالمين $*$ الانبياء $/$ 105 $/$ 105 $/$ 105 أرسلناك إلا رحمة للعالمين $*$ الانبياء $/$ 105 $/$ 106 $/$ 10

And We had Written in the Psalms from after the Zikr, that the earth, My righteous servants shall inherit it [21:105] Surely in this there is a Message for a worshipping people [21:106] And We did not Send you except as a mercy to the worlds [21:107].

1 باب الوصية من لدن آدم عليه السلام

Chapter 1 – The successorship from (the time of) Adamas

1 - سعد بن عبد الله، عن أحمد بن محمد بن عيسى ومحمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب والهيثم بن أبي مسروق النهدي، عن الحسن بن محبوب السراد، عن مقاتل ابن سليمان عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: قال النبي صلى الله عليه وآله: أنا سيد النبيين، ووصيي سيد الوصيين وأوصياؤه سادة الاوصياء.

H 1 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa and Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khatab and Al-Haysam Bin Abu Masrouq Al Nahdy, from Al-Hassan Bin Mahboub Al Sarad, from Mawatil Ibn Suleyman,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'The Prophet^{saww} said: 'I^{saww} am the Chief of the Prophets^{as}, and my^{saww} successor^{asws} is the Chief of the successors^{as}, and his^{asws} successors^{asws} are the Chiefs of the successors^{as}.

إن آدم عليه السلام سأل الله تعالى أن يجعل له وصيا صالحا، فأوحى الله عزوجل إليه: إني أكرمت الانبياء بالنبوة، ثم اخترت خلقي وجعلت خيارهم الاوصياء.

Indeed! Adam^{as} asked Allah^{azwj} the Exalted to Make a righteous successor to be for him^{as}, so Allah^{azwj} Revealed unto him^{as}: 'I^{azwj} Honoured the Prophets^{as} with the Prophet-hood. Then I^{azwj} Selected My^{azwj} Creatures and Made the best of them to be My^{azwj} Prophets^{as}".

Then Adam^{as} said: 'O Lord^{azwj}! Make my^{as} successor^{as} to be the best of the successors^{as}'. So Allah^{azwj} Revealed unto him^{as}: "O Adam^{as}! Bequeath to Shees!"

فأوصى آدم إلى شيث، وهو هبة الله بن آدم. وأوصى شيث إلى ابنه شبان، وهو ابن نزلة الحوراء التي أنزلها الله على آدم من الجنة، فزوجها ابنه شيثا.

So Adam^{as} bequeathed to Shees^{as}, and he^{as} is Hibatullah Bin Adam^{as}. And Shees^{as} bequeathed to his^{as} son^{as} Shaban, and he^{as} is the son for whom the Houries which Allah^{azwj} Sent down unto Adam^{as} from the Paradise, so he^{as} married her to his^{as} son^{as} Shees^{as}.

وأوصى شبان إلى مخلث. وأوصى مخلث إلى محوق. وأوصى محوق إلى عثميثا. وأوصى عثميثا إلى أخنوخ، وهو إدريس النبي عليه السلام.

And Shaban^{as} bequeathed to Maklas^{as}, and Makhlas^{as} bequeathed to Mahouq^{as}, and Mahouq^{as} bequeathed to Asmeysa^{as}, and Asmeysa^{as} bequeathed to Akhnoukh^{as}, and he^{as} is the Prophet Idrees^{as}.

وأوصى إدريس إلى ناحور. ودفعها ناحورإلى نوح النبي عليه السلام. وأوصى نوح إلى سام. وأوصى سام إلى عثامر. وأوصى عثامر إلى برعثباشا. وأوصى برعثباشا إلى يافث.

And Idrees^{as} bequeathed to Nahour^{as}, and Nahour^{as} handed it over to the Prophet Noah^{as}, and Noah^{as} bequeathed to Sam^{as}, and Sam^{as} bequeathed to Asamir^{as}, and Asamir^{as} bequeathed to Bir Usbasha^{as}, and Bir Usbasha^{as} bequeathed to Yafis^{as}.

And Yafis^{as} bequeathed to Barah^{as}, and Barah^{as} bequeathed to Hafsah^{as}, and Hafsah^{as} bequeathed to Imran^{as}, and Imran^{as} handed it over to Ibrahim^{as}, the Friend (of the Beneficent).

And Ibrahim^{as} bequeathed to his^{as} son^{asws} Ismail^{as}, and Ismail^{as} bequeathed to Is'haq^{as}, and Is'haq^{as} bequeathed to Yaqoub^{as}, and Yaqoub^{as} bequeathed to Yusuf^{as}, and Yusuf^{as} bequeathed to Basriya^{as}, and Basriya^{as} bequeathed to Shuayb^{as}, and Shuayb^{as} handed it over to Musa^{as} Bin Imran^{as}.

And Musa^{as} bequeathed to Yoshua^{as} Bin Al Noon^{as}, and Yoshua^{as} bequeathed to the Prophet^{as} Dawood^{as}, and Dawood^{as} bequeathed to Suleyman^{as}, and Suleyman^{as} bequeathed to Asif Bin Bakhiya^{as}, and Asif^{as} bequeathed to Zakariyya^{as}, and Zakariyya^{as} handed it over to Isa Bin Maryam^{as}.

And Isaas bequeathed to Shamoun Bin Hamoun Al Safaas, and Shamounas bequeathed to Yahya Bin Zakariyyaas, and Yahyaas bequeathed to Manzaras, and Manzaras bequeathed to Salimaas, and Salimaas bequeathed to Bardahas.

Then Rasool-Allah^{saww} said: 'Bardah^{as} handed it over to me^{saww}, and I^{saww} hereby hand it over to your^{asws}, O Ali^{asws}, and you^{asws} should hand it over to your^{asws} successor^{asws} successor^{asws} should hand it over to your^{asws} successors^{asws} from after you^{asws}, one after one until it is handed over to the best of the people of the earth after you^{asws}.

Tha	Imamata	and the	anlighten	mont fron	1 tha	confusion
me	imamate	and the	enngnten	iment iron	i me	COMIUSION

www.hubeali.com

ولتكفرن بك الامة، ولتختلفن عليك اختلافا كثيرا شديدا. الثابت عليك كالمقيم معي، والشاذ عنك في النار " والنار مثوى الكافرين "

And the community would be committing Kufr with you^{asws}, and they would be opposing against you with a lot of severe opposition. The one steadfast upon you^{asws} would be like the one standing with me^{saww}, and the deviant from you^{asws} would be in the Fire, and the Fire is an abode of the Kafirs'.

2 باب أن الارض لا تخلو من حجة

Chapter 2 – The earth cannot be empty from a Divine Authority

2 - محمد بن يحيى، عن عبد الله بن محمد بن عيسى، عن محمد بن ابراهيم، عن زيد الشحام، عن داود بن العلا، عن أبي حمزة الثمالي، قال: قال الباقر عليه السلام: ما خلت الدنيا - منذ خلق الله السماوات والارض - من إمام عدل إلى أن تقوم الساعة حجة لله فيها على خلقه.

H 2 — Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Abdullah Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, from Muhammad Bin Ibrahim, from Zayd Al Shaham, from Dawood Bin Al A'ala, from Abu Hamza Al Sumaly who said,

'Al-Baqir^{asws} said: 'The world has not been empty, since Allah^{azwj} Created the skies and the earth, from a just Imam^{asws}, (and would not be empty) up to the Establishment of the Hour by a Divine Authority of Allah^{azwj} in it, upon His^{azwj} creatures'.

3 – سعد بن عبد الله، عن أحمد بن محمد بن عيسى، عن محمد بن سنان، عن نعمان الرازي، قال: كنت أنا وبشير الدهان، عند أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، فقال: لما انقضت نبوة آدم عليه السلام وانقطع أجله، أوحى الله عزوجل إليه أن يا آدم، قد انقضت نبوتك، وانقطع أجلك، فانظر إلى ما عندك من العلم والايمان وميراث النبوة وأثرة العلم والاسم الاعظم، فاجعله في العقب من ذريتك، عند هبة الله، فإنى لن أدع الارض بغير عالم يعرف به طاعتي وديني، ويكون نجاة لمن أطاعه.

H 3 - Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from No'man Al Razy who said,

'I and Bashir Al-Dahan were in the presence of Abu Abdullah^{asws}, and he^{asws} said: 'When the Prophet-hood of Adam^{as} expired and his^{as} term was terminated, Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic Revealed unto him^{as}: "O Adam^{as}! Your^{as} Prophet-hood has expired and your^{as} term has ended, therefore look at what is with you^{as} from the Knowledge, and the Eman, and inheritance of the Prophet-hood, and traces (Ahadeeth) of the Knowledge, and the Magnificent Name, and make it to be among the posterity from your^{as} offspring, with Hibatullah^{as}, for I^{azwj} never Leave the earth without a knowledgeable one by whom obedience to Me^{azwj} and My^{azwj} Religion can be recognised, and salvation can happen to be ones who obey him!"'.

4 - وعنه، عن محمد بن عيسى بن عبيد، عن الحسن بن محبوب، عن هشام بن سالم، عن أبي إسحاق الهمداني، قال: حدثني الثقة من أصحابنا: أنه سمع أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام، يقول: اللهم، لا تخل الارض من حجة لك على خلقك، ظاهر أو خاف مغمور، لئلا تبطل حجتك وبيناتك.

H 4 — And from him, from Muhammad Bin Isa Bin Ubeyd, from Al-Hassan Bin Mahboub, from Hisham Bin Salim, from Abu Is'haq Al-Hamdany who said,

'The reliable one from our companions narrated to me that he heard Amir Al-Momineen^{asws} saying: 'O Allah^{azwj}! Do not Leave the earth to be empty from a Divine authority of Yours^{azwj} over Your^{azwj} creatures, be he apparent or obscure out of fear, lest Your^{azwj} Arguments and Your^{azwj} Proofs get invalidated''.

5 - محمد بن يحيى، عن محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، عن الحسن بن محبوب، عن يعقوب السراج، قال: قلت لابي عبد الله عليه السلام: تبقى الارض بلا عالم حى ظاهر يفزع إليه الناس في حلالهم وحرامهم؟ فقال لي: إذا، لا يعبد الله، يا أبا يوسف.

H 5 - Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khatab, from Al-Hassan Bin Mahboub, from Yaqoub Al Saraj who said,

'I said to Abu Abdullah^{asws}, 'Can the earth remain without there being a living knowledgeable one who is apparent, the people can panic to regarding their Permissible and their Prohibitions?' So he^{asws} said to me: 'Then, Allah^{azwj} will not be worshipped, O Abu Yusuf!'

6 - وعنه، عن محمد بن عيسى بن عبيد، عن محمد بن أبي عمير، عن الحسين بن أبي العلا: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام: قال: قلت له: تبقى الارض - يوما - بغير امام؟ فقال: لا.

H 6 — And from him, from Muhammad Bin Isa Bin Ubeyd, from Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr, from Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al A'ala,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'Can the earth remain for even a day without an Imam^{asws}?' He^{asws} said: 'No!'

7 - وعنه، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن بعض الثقات، عن الحسن بن زياد: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: الارض لا تكون الا وفيها عالم يصلحهم، ولا يصلح الناس الا ذلك (10).

H 7 - And from him, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from one of the reliable ones, from Al-Hassan Bin Ziyad,

'From Abu Abdullahasws having said: 'The earth cannot exist except if there is a knowledgeable oneasws in it, correcting them (people), and the people cannot be corrected except by that'.

8 - سعد، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن صفوان بن يحيى، عن ابن مسكان عن الحسن بن زياد: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: لا يصلح الناس إلا بإمام، ولا تصلح الارض الا بذلك.

H 8 - Sa'ad, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from Safwan Bin Yahya, from Ibn Muskan, from Al-Hassan Bin Ziyad,

'From Abu Abdullahasws having said: 'The people cannot be corrected except by an Imamasws, and the earth cannot be correct except by that'.

9 - سعد، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن محمد بن سنان، عن أبي عمارة بن الطيار قال: سمعت أبا عبد الله عليه السلام، يقول: لو لم يبق في الارض إلا اثنان، لكان أحدهما الحجة.

H 9 — Sa'ad, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from Abu Ammara Bin Al Tayyar who said,

'I heard Abu Abdullah^{asws} saying: 'If there do not remain in the earth except for two (people), one of the two would happen to be the Divine Authority^{asws}'.

10 - وعنه، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن رجل، عن أبي حمزة: عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام، قال: والله، ما ترك الله الارض منذ قبض الله آدم، إلا وفيها إمام يهتدى به إلى الله، وهو حجة الله على عباده، ولا تبقى الارض بغير إمام، حجة لله على عباده.

H 10 – And from him, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from a man, from Abu Hamza,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws} having said: 'By Allah^{azwj}! Allah^{azwj} did not Leave the earth, since Allah^{azwj} Captured (the soul of) Adam^{as}, except and in it there has been an Imam guiding to Allah^{azwj}, and he being a Divine Authority of Allah^{azwj} upon His^{azwj} creatures, and the earth cannot remain without there being an Imam^{asws}, a Divine Authority of Allah^{azwj} upon His^{azwj} creatures'.

11 - سعد، عن محمد بن عيسى بن عبيد، عن محمد بن سنان وصفوان بن يحيى وعبد الله بن المغيرة وعلى بن النعمان، كلهم: عن عبد الله بن مسكان، عن أبي بصير: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: إن الله لم يدع الارض الا وفيها عالم يعلم الزيادة والنقصان فإذا زاد المؤمنون ردهم، وإن نقصوا أكمله لهم، فقال: خذوه كاملا، ولولا ذلك لالتبس على المؤمنين أمرهم، ولم يفرق بين الحق والباطل.

H 11 — Sa'ad, from Muhammad Bin Isa Bin Ubeyd, from Muhammad Bin Sinan and Safwan Bin Yahya and Abdullah Bin Al Mugheira and Ali Bin Al No'man, all of them from Abdullah Bin Muskan, from Abu Baseer,

'From Abu Abdullahasws having said: 'Allahazwj does not Leave the earth except and in it there is a knowledgeable one knowing the excesses and the deficiencies. So when the Momineen increase, heasws returns them, and if there are deficient, heasws completes it for them, and heasws says: 'Take it as complete!' And had it not been for that, their matters would have been ambiguous upon the Momineen, and they would not be able to differentiate between the Truth and the falsehood'.

12 - وعنه، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن محمد بن الفضيل، عن ابي حمزة قال: قلت لابي عبد الله عليه السلام: تبقي الارض بغير إمام؟ قال: لو بقيت الارض بغير إمام، لساخت.

H 12 - And from him, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from Muhammad Bin Al Fazeyl, from Abu Hamza who said,

'I said to Abu Abdullah^{asws}, 'Can the earth remain without an Imam^{asws}?' He^{asws} said: 'If the earth were to remain without an Imam^{asws} it would submerge (with its inhabitants)'.

13 - أحمد بن ادريس، عن عبد الله بن محمد، عن الخشاب، عن جعفر بن محمد، عن كرام، قال: قال أبو عبد الله عليه السلام: لو كان الناس رجلين، لكان أحدهما الامام.

H 13 – Ahmad Bin Idrees, from Abdullah Bin Muhammad, from Al Khashab,

'From Ja'far^{asws} Bin Muhammad^{asws}, having said: 'Abu Abdullah^{asws} said: 'If the people (remaining) were only two men, one of the two would be the Imam^{asws}'.

وقال: إن آخر من يموت الامام، لئلا يحتج أحد على الله أنه تركه بغيرحجة.

And he^{asws} said: 'The last one to be passing away would be the Imam^{asws}, lest one would be able to argue against Allah^{azwj} that He^{azwj} left him without a Divine Authority (being present)'.

14 - الحميري، عن السندي بن محمد، عن العلاء بن رزين، عن محمد بن مسلم: عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام، قال: لا تبقى الارض بغير إمام ظاهر أو باطن.

H 14 - Al-Humeyri, from Al Sindy Bin Muhammad, from Al A'ala Bin Razeyn, from Muhammad Bin Muslim,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws} having said: 'The earth cannot remain without an Imam^{asws}, be he^{asws} apparent, or hidden'.

15 - وعنه، عن إبراهيم بن هاشم، عن محمد بن حفص، عن عيثم بن أسلم عن ذريح المحاربي: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام: قال: سمعته يقول: والله، ما ترك الله الارض - منذ قبض آدم - إلا وفيها إمام يهتدى به إلى الله، وهو حجة الله على العباد، من تركه هلك ومن لزمه نجا، حقا على الله تعالى.

H 15 - And from him, from Ibrahim Bin Hashim, from Muhammad Bin Hafs, from Aysam Bin Aslam, from Zareeh Al Maharby,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'I heard him^{asws} saying: 'By Allah^{azwj}! Allah^{azwj} has not Left the earth, since the capture of (the soul of) Adam^{as}, except and in it there has been an Imam (the people) being guided by him to Allah^{azwj}, and he is the Divine Authority of Allah^{azwj} upon the servants. One who neglects him^{asws} would be destroyed, and one who necessitates him^{asws} would attain salvation, being a right upon Allah^{azwj} the Exalted'.

16 - سعد، عن الحسن بن موسى الخشاب، عن عبد الرحمن بن أبي نجران، عن عبد الكريم، وغيره: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام : إن جبرئيل عليه السلام نزل على النبي صلى الله عليه وآله يخبر عن ربه، فقال له: يا محمد، إني لم أترك الارض إلا وفيها عالم يعرف طاعتي وهداي، ويكون نجاة فيما بين قبض النبي إلى خروج النبي الآخر،

H 16 — Sa'ad, from Al-Hassan Bin Musa Al Khashab, from Abdul Rahman Bin Abu Najran, from Abdul Kareem and someone else,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} (having said): 'Jibraeel^{as} descended unto the Prophet^{saww} with a News from his^{as} Lord^{azwj}, and said to him^{saww}: "O Muhammad^{saww}! I^{azwj} do not Leave the earth except and in it is a knowledgeable one (by whom) obedience to Me^{azwj} and My^{azwj} Guidance can be recognised, and salvation to happen, during what is between the capture of (the soul of) a Prophet^{as} up to the coming of another Prophet^{as}.

ولم أكن أترك إبليس يضل الناس وليس في الارض حجة لي، وداع إلي، وهاد إلى سبيلي، وعارف بأمري، وإني قد قضيت لكل قوم هاديا أهدي به السعداء ويكون حجة على الاشقياء.

And I^{azwj} do not Leave Iblees^{la} to stray the people and there isn't a Divine Authority of Mine^{azwj} in the earth, and a guide to My^{azwj} Way, and a recogniser of My^{azwj} Commands. And I^{azwj} have Decreed for there to be a guide for every people, the fortunate ones can be guided by, and an Argument to be against the miserable ones!"

3 باب الامامة عهد من الله تعالى

Chapter 3 – The Imamate is a Covenant from Allahazwj the Exalted

17 - سعد، عن علي بن إسماعيل، عن العباس بن معروف، عن علي ابن مهزيار، عن الحسن بن علي بن فضال، قال: سأل إسماعيل بن عمار أبا الحسن الاول عليه السلام، فقال له: فرض الله على الامام أن يوصي - قبل أن يخرج من الدنيا - ويعهد؟ فقال: نعم. فقال: فريضة من الله؟ قال: نعم.

H 17 — Sa'ad, from Ali Bin Ismail, from Al Abbas Bin Marouf, from Ali Ibn Mahziyar, from Al-Hassan Bin Ali Bin Fazal who said,

'Ismail Bin Amar asked Abu Al-Hassan^{asws} the 1st saying to him^{asws}, 'Has Allah^{azwj} Necessitated upon the Imam^{asws} that he^{asws} bequeaths and entrusts before he^{asws} exits from the world?' He^{asws} said: 'Yes'. So he said, 'An Obligation from Allah^{azwj}?' He^{asws} said: 'Yes'.

18 - وعنه، عن أحمد بن محمد بن عيسى ومحمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، عن الحسن بن علي بن فضال وعلي بن أسباط، عن عبد الله بن بكير، عن عمرو بن الاشعث: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام: قال: سمعته يقول - ونحن في البيت معه نحو من عشرين إنسانا -: لعلكم ترون أن هذا الامر إلى رجل منا يضعه حيث يشاء؟! لا، والله، إنه لعهد من رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله مسمى رجل فرجل، حتى ينتهى الامر إلى صاحبه.

H 18 — And from him, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa and Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khatab, from Al-Hassan Bin Ali Bin Fazal and Ali Bin Asbat, from Abdullah Bin Baukeyr, from Amro Bin Al Ash'as,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'I heard him^{asws} saying, and we were approximately twenty people in the house with him^{asws}: 'Perhaps you are viewing that this command can go to a man^{asws} from one of us^{asws} wherever he^{asws} so desires to? No! By Allah^{azwj}, it is a Covenant from Rasool-Allah^{saww} naming a man^{asws} (after) a man^{asws}, until the command ends up to its (rightful) owner'.

19 - وعنه، عن أحمد بن محمد، عن محمد بن عمرو بن سعيد، عن يحيى بن مالك: عن أبي الحسن الرضا عليه السلام قال: سألته عن قول الله عزوجل: " ان الله يأمركم أن تؤدوا الامانات إلى أهلها ". فقال: الامام يؤدي إلى الامام.

H 19 — And from him, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Muhammad Bin Amro Bin Saeed, from Yahya Bin Malik,

'From Abu Al-Hassan Al-Reza^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'I asked him^{asws} about the Words of Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic: *Allah Commands you to render the entrustments to their owners* [4:58], so he^{asws} said: 'The Imam^{asws} entrusts to the (next) Imam^{asws}'.

ثم قال: يا يحيي إنه، والله، ليس منه، إنما هو أمر من الله.

Then he^{asws} said: 'O Yahya! By Allah^{azwj}, it is not from him^{asws}. But rather, it is a Command from Allah^{azwj}".

20 - عبد الله بن جعفر، عن أبي القاسم الهاشمي، عن عبيد بن قيس الانصاري، قال: حدثنا الحسن بن سماعة، عن جعفر بن سماعة: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: نزل جبرئيل على النبي صلى الله عليه وآله بصحيفة من السماء، لم ينزل الله كتابا مثلها قط قبله ولا بعده، فيه خواتيم من ذهب

H 20 — Abdullah Bin Ja'far, from Abu Al Qasim Al-Hashmy, from Ubeydullah Bin Qays Al Ansary, from Al-Hassan Bin Sama'at, from Ja'far Bin Sama'at,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'Jibraeel^{as} descended unto the Prophet^{as} with a Parchment, from the sky. Allah^{azwj} has not Sent down a Letter the like of it at all before it, nor after it. Therein were seals of gold.

Then he^{as} said to him^{saww}: 'O Muhammad^{saww}! This here is your^{saww} bequest to the most excellent one from your^{asws} family'. He^{saww} said to him^{as}: 'O Jibraeel^{as}! Who is the most excellent one from my^{saww} family?'

He^{as} said: 'Ali^{asws} Bin Abu Talib^{asws}. Instruct him^{asws} when you^{saww} pass away that he^{asws} should unfasten a seal, then act in accordance with what is in it'.

So when the Prophet^{saww} passed away, Ali^{asws} opened a seal, then acted in accordance with what was in it, not exceeding it. Then he^{asws} handed it over to Al-Hassan^{asws}, so he^{asws} opened a seal and acted in accordance with what was in it, not exceeding it.

Then he^{asws} handed it over to Al-Husayn^{asws} Bin Ali^{asws}. So he^{asws} opened a seal and found (written in it): "Go out with a group to the martyrdom for them along with you^{asws}, and buy (sell) your^{asws} soul to Allah^{azwj}". So he^{asws} acted in accordance with what was in it, not exceeding it.

Then he^{asws} handed it over to a man^{asws} from after him^{asws}. So he^{asws} unfastened a seal, and found (written) in it: "Gag (yourself) and be silent, and necessitate your^{asws} house, and worship your^{asws} Lord^{azwj} until the conviction (death) comes to you^{asws}".

ثم دفعها إلى رجل بعده، ففك خاتما، فوجد فيه: أن حدث الناس وأفتهم، وانشر علم آبائك، ففعل بما فيه ما تعداه.

Then he^{asws} handed it over to a man^{asws} from after him^{asws}. So he^{asws} opened a seal, and found (written) in it: "Narrate to the people and issues Divine Verdicts to them, and publicise the knowledge of your^{asws} forefathers^{asws}". So he^{asws} acted in accordance with what was in it, not exceeding it.

ثم دفعها إلى رجل بعده، ففك خاتما، فوجد فيه: أن حدث الناس وأفتهم، وصدق أباك ولا تخافن أحدا إلا الله، فانك في حرز من الله وضمان.

Then he^{asws} handed it over to a man^{asws} from after him^{asws}, so he^{asws} opened a seal, and found (written) in it: "Narrate to the people and issue Divine verdicts to them, and ratify your^{asws} forefathers^{asws}, and do not fear anyone except Allah^{azwj}, for you^{asws} are in a Protection from Allah^{azwj} and Guarantee".

وهو يدفعها إلى رجل من بعده. ويدفعها من بعده إلى من بعده، إلى يوم القيامة.

And he^{asws} would hand it over to a man^{asws} from after him^{asws}, and he^{asws} would hand it over to one^{asws} after him^{asws}, up to the Day of Judgment''.

4 باب أن الله عزوجل خص آل محمد عليهم السلام بالامامة دون غيرهم

Chapter 4 – Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic Specialised the Progeny^{asws} of Muhammad^{saww} with the Imamate besides others

21 - سعد، عن أحمد بن محمد بن عيسى، عن أبيه، عن محمد بن أبي عمير، عن ابن أذينة، قال: حدثني بريد بن معاوية العجلي: عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام في قول الله تعالى: " أم يحسدون الناس على ما آتاهم الله من فضله ". قال: فنحن المحسودون على ما آتانا الله من الامامة، دون خلقه جميعا، " فقد آتينا آل إبراهيم الكتاب والحكمة وآتيناهم ملكا عظيما ": فجعلنا منهم الرسل والانبياء والائمة،

H 21 – Sa'ad, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, from his father, from Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr, from Ibn Azina, from Bureyd Bin Musawiya Al Ajaly,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws} regarding the Words of Allah^{azwj} the Exalted: "*Or are they envying the people upon what Allah has Given them from His Grace? [4:54]*. He^{asws} said: 'So we^{asws} are the envied ones upon what Allah^{azwj} Gave us^{asws}, of the Imamate, besides His^{azwj} creatures altogether, *So We have Given the Progeny of Ibrahim, the Book and the Wisdom, and have Given them a grand kingdom [4:54]* - (Meaning), We^{azwj} Made from them, the Rasools^{as}, and the Prophets^{as}, and the Imams^{asws}.

So how come they are accepting it regarding the Progeny of Ibrahim^{as}, and they are denying it regarding the Progeny^{asws} of Muhammad^{saww}?

فمنهم من آمن به ومنهم من صد عنه وكفى بجهنم سعيرا، إن الذين كفروا بآياتنا سوف نصليهم نارا، كلما نضجت جلودهم بدلناهم جلودا غيرها ليذوقوا العذاب إن الله كان عزيزا حكيما * والذين آمنوا وعملوا الصالحات سندخلهم جنات تجري من تحتها الانحار خالدين فيها أبدا لهم فيها أزواج مطهرة وندخلهم ظلا ظليلا " .

From them is one who believes in him, and of them is he who turns away from him and would be sufficed with Hell as a Blazing Fire [4:55] (As for) those who disbelieve in Our Signs, soon We shall Make them arrive to the Fire; Every time their skins are thoroughly burned, We will Replace them for other skins, so that they would be (re) tasting the Punishment; surely Allah was always Mighty, Wise [4:56] And (as for) those who are believing and doing righteous deeds, We shall Enter them into Gardens beneath which the rivers flow, abiding therein for ever. For them would be clean wives therein, and We shall Enter them to be in dense shade [4:57]".

22 - سعد بن عبد الله، عن أحمد بن محمد بن عيسى والحسن بن علي بن عبد الله بن المغيرة ومحمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، عن الحسن بن علي بن فضال، عن ثعلبة بن ميمون، عن عبد الرحيم القصير، قال: سألت أبا جعفر عليه السلام، عن قول الله تعالى: "فقد آتينا آل إبراهيم الكتاب والحكمة وآتيناهم ملكا عظيما ". ما الملك العظيم؟ قال: فينا.

H 22 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa and Al-Hassan Bin Ali Bin Abdullah Bin Al Mugheira and Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khatab, from Al-Haasan Bin Ali Bin Fazal, from Sa'alba Bin Maymoun, from Abdul Raheem Al Quseyr who said,

'I asked Abu Ja'far^{asws} about the Words of Allah^{azwj} the Exalted: **So We have Given the Progeny of Ibrahim, the Book and the Wisdom, and have Given them a grand kingdom [4:54]**, what is the grand kingdom?' He^{asws} said: 'Regarding us^{asws}'.

قال: قلت: أي شئ؟ قال: افتراض. وليتول وليه، ويعاد عدوه، وليأتم بالاوصياء من بعده، فانهم عترتي من لحمي ودمي، أعطاهم الله فهمي وعلمي،

He (the narrator) said, 'I said, 'Which thing?' He^{asws} said: 'A premise. (Rasool-Allah^{saww} said): 'And for them (people) to befriend His^{azwj} Guardian^{asws}, and be inimical to his^{asws} enemies, and to accomplish by the successors^{asws} from after him^{asws}, for they^{asws} are my^{saww} family^{asws}, from my^{saww} flesh and my^{saww} blood. Allah^{azwj} would Given them my^{saww} understanding and my^{saww} knowledge.

I^{saww} hereby complain to Allah^{azwj} of the deniers of their^{asws} merits, the terminators regarding them^{asws} of my^{saww} means, and I^{saww} swear by Allah^{azwj}, they will be murdering my^{saww} (grand) son^{asws}. May Allah^{azwj} not Let them attain my^{saww} intercession".

23 - وعنه، عن محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، عن يزيد بن إسحاق، عن هارون بن حمزة الغنوي، عن أبي عبد الله الحذاء، عن سعد بن طريف، عن محمد ابن علي بن عمر بن علي بن أبي طالب، عن أبيه علي بن أبي طالب عليه السلام، قال: قال النبي صلى الله عليه وآله: من سره أن يحيى حياتي، ويموت ميتتي ويدخل جنة ربي التي وعدي، جنة عدن منزلي، قضيب من قضبانه، غرسه ربي بيده، فقال له: كن جنة عدن فكان، فليتول على بن أبي طالب عليه السلام والاوصياء من ذريتي،

H 23 — And from him, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khattab, from Yazeed Bin Is'haq, from Haroun Bin Hamza Al Ghanawy, from Abdullah Al-Haza'a, from Sa'ad Bin Tareyf,

From Muhammad Ibn Ali Bin Umar son of Ali^{asws} Bin Abu Talib^{asws}, from his father^{asws} Ali^{asws} Bin Abu Talib^{asws} having said: 'The Prophet^{saww} said: 'One whom it makes happy that he lives my^{saww} life, and dies my^{saww} passing away, and enters a Garden of my^{saww} Lord^{azwj} which He^{azwj} Promised me^{saww}, Garden of perpetuity, my^{saww} house, a branch from its branches, my^{saww} Lord^{azwj} Planted it by His^{azwj} Hand, so He^{azwj} Said to it: "Be Garden of perpetuity!", so it came into being, then let him befriend Ali^{asws} Bin Abu Talib^{asws} and the successors^{asws} from my^{saww} offspring.

إنحم الائمة من بعدي، وهم عترتي ودمي ولحمي، رزقهم الله علمي وفهمي، ويل للمنكرين فضلهم من امتي، القاطعين صلتي، والله ليقتلن ابني، لا أنالهم الله شفاعتي.

They^{asws} are the Imams^{asws} from after me^{saww}, and they^{asws} are my^{saww} offspring, my^{saww} blood, my^{saww} flesh. Allah^{azwj} would Grace them^{asws} my^{saww} knowledge and my^{saww} understanding.

Woe be unto the denier of their^{asws} merits, from my^{saww} community, the terminators of my^{saww} means. By Allah^{azwj}! They would be killing my^{saww} (grand) son^{asws}. May Allah^{azwj} not Let them attain my^{saww} intercession".

24 - وعنه، عن إبراهيم بن محمد الثقفي، عن عبد الرحمان بن أبي هاشم، قال: حدثنا سلام بن أبي عمرة الخراساني، عن أبان بن تغلب عن أبي عبد الله عليه وآله: من أراد أن يحيى حياتي، ويموت ميتتي، ويموت ميتتي، ويدخل جنة عدن غرسها ربي بيده، فليتول عليا عليه السلام وليعاد عدوه، وليأتم بالاوصياء من بعده،

H 24 — And from him, from Ibrahim Bin Muhammad Al Saqafy, from Abdul Rahman Bin Abu Hashim, from Salam Bin Abu Amr Al Khurasany, from Aban Bin Taghlub,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws}, from his^{asws} father^{asws} having said: 'Rasool-Allah^{saww} said: 'One who wants to live my^{saww} life, and die my^{saww} passing away, and enter a perpetual Garden which my^{saww} Lord^{azwj} Planted by His^{azwj} Hands, then let him befriend Ali^{asws} and let him be inimical to his^{asws} enemies, and let him take as Imams^{asws}, the successors^{asws} from after him^{asws}.

أعطاهم الله علمي وفهمي، وهم عترتي، من لحمي ودمي، إلى الله أشكو من امتي، المنكرين لفضلهم، القاطعين فيهم صلتي، وأيم الله ليقتلن ابني بعدي الحسين عليه السلام لا أنالهم الله شفاعتي.

Allah^{azwj} would Grant them^{asws} my^{saww} knowledge and my^{saww} understanding, and they^{asws} are my^{saww} family, from my^{saww} flesh and my^{saww} blood. It is to Allah^{azwj} I^{saww} complain of my^{saww} community, the deniers of their^{asws} merits, the terminators regarding them of my^{saww} means. And I^{saww} swear by Allah^{azwj}! They will be killing my^{saww} (grand) son after me^{saww}, Al-Husayn^{asws}. May Allah^{azwj} not Let them attain my^{saww} intercession".

25 - وعنه عن محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، عن موسى بن سعدان، عن عبد الله بن القاسم الحضرمي عن عبد القاهر، عن جابر بن يزيد الجعفي: عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام، قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: من سره أن يحيى حياتي، ويموت ميتتي ويدخل جنة وعدنيها ربي قضيبا غرسه ربي بيده، فليتول على بن أبي طالب عليه السلام وأوصياءه من بعده،

H 25 — And from him, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khattab, from Musa Bin Sa'dan, from Abdullah Bin Al Qasim Al-Hazramy, from Abdul Qahir, from Jabir Bin Yazeed Al Jufy,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws} having said: 'Rasool-Allah^{saww} said: 'One who cheers him that he lives my^{saww} life, and he dies my^{saww} passing away, and enters a Garden my^{saww} Lord^{azwj} has Promised me^{saww}, a branch which my^{saww} Lord^{azwj} Planted by His^{azwj} Hands, then let him befriend Ali^{asws} Bin Abu Talib^{asws} and his^{asws} successors^{asws} from after him^{asws},.

(This is because) they^{asws} would not be entering you into a door of straying, nor would they^{asws} be exiting you from a door of Guidance. And do not (try to) teach them, for they^{asws} are more knowledgeable than you all.

فاني سألت ربي ألا يفرق بيني وبينهم وبين الكتاب، حتى يردا علي الحوض هكذا - وضم بين اصبعيه - وعرض حوضي مابين صنعاء إلى أيلة فيه قدحان فضة وذهب عدد النجوم.

Isaww asked mysaww Lordazwj that there should be no separation between mesaww and themasws and the Book, until theyasws come to be at the Fountain like this'—and hesaww pressed between hissaww fingers—'And the expanse of mysaww Fountain is what is between Sana'a (in Al-Yemen) up to Aylea, wherein are cups of silver and gold of the number of the stars''.

26 - وعنه، عن ابراهيم بن محمد الثقفي، عن ابراهيم بن محمد بن ميمون، قال: حدثنا يحيى بن يعلى الاسدي عن عمار بن رزيق عن أبي اسحاق، عن زياد بن مطرف، قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: من أراد أن يحيى حياتي، ويموت ميتتي ويدخل الجنة التي وعدني ربي، وهو قضيب من قضبانه، غرسه بيده وهي جنة الخلد، فليتول عليا عليه السلام وذريته من بعده، فانهم لا يخرجونكم من باب هدى ولا يدخلونكم في باب ضلال.

H 26 — And from him, from Ibrahim Bin Muhammad al Saqafy, from Ibrahim Bin Muhammad Bin Maymoun, from Yahya Bin Ya'la Al Asady, from Amar Bin Eazeyq, from Abu Is'haq, from Ziyad Bin Matraf who said,

'Rasool-Allah^{saww} said: 'One who wants to live my^{saww} life and die my^{saww} passing away, and enter the Paradise which my^{saww} Lord^{azwj} Promised me^{saww}, and it is a branch from its branches He^{azwj} Planted by His^{azwj} Hands, and it is the eternal Garden, then let him befriend Ali^{asws} and his^{asws} offspring from after him^{asws}, for they^{asws} will not exit you from a door of Guidance nor enter you into a door of straying''.

27 - وعنه، عن محمد بن عبد الحميد العطار، عن منصور بن يونس، عن سعد بن طريف: عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام، قال: قال النبي عليه وآله السلام: من أحب أن يحيى حياة تشبه حياة الانبياء عليهم السلام، ويموت ميتة تشبه ميتة الشهداء، ويسكن الجنان التي غرسها الرحمان، فليتول عليا عليه السلام وليوال وليه، وليقتد بالائمة من بعده، فانهم عترتي، خلقوا من طينتي،

H 27 — And from him, from Muhammad Bin Abdul Hameed Al Ataar, from Mansour Bin Yunus, from Sa'ad Bin Tareyf,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws} having said: 'The Prophet^{saww} said: 'One who loves that he lives my^{saww} life, resembling a life of the Prophets^{as}, and he dies a death resembling a death of martyrdom, and settles in the Gardens which the Beneficent Planted, then let him befriend Ali^{asws} and let him befriend his^{asws} friends, and let him follow the Imams^{asws} from after him^{asws}, for they^{asws} are my^{saww} family. They^{asws} have been Created from my^{saww} essence.

O Allah^{azwj}! Grace them from my^{saww} understanding and my^{saww} knowledge! Woe be unto the adversaries of theirs^{asws} from my^{saww} community. O Allah^{azwj}! Do not Let them attain my^{saww} intercession!".

28 - وعنه، عن محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، عن محمد بن عبد الله بن زرارة، عن عيسى بن عبد الله الهاشمي، عن أبيه، عن جده، عن عمر بن أبي سلمة، عن أمه أم سلمة، قالت: أقعد رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله عليا عليه السلام في بيته، ثم دعا بجلد شاة، فكتب فيه حتى أكارعه ثم دفعه إلي، من غير أن يعلم أحد فقال: من جاءك بعدي بآية كذا وكذا، فادفعيه إليه.

H 28 — And from him, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khattab, from Muhammad Bin Abdullah Bin Zurara, from Isa Bin Abdullah Al-Hashimy, from his father, from his grandfather, from Umar Bin Abu Salma,

'From his mother^{ra}, Umma Salma^{ra}. She^{ra} said: 'Rasool-Allah^{saww} got Ali^{asws} to be seated in his^{asws} house, then called for a sheep skin, and wrote in it until he^{saww} filled it up. Then he^{saww} handed it over to me^{ra}, from without letting anyone know of it, and he^{saww} said: 'One who comes to you from after me^{saww} with such and such a sign, then hand it over to him''.

She^{ra} said: 'So I^{ra} waited until Rasool-Allah^{saww} passed away and Abu Bakr ruled over the matters of the people'.

Umar (the narrator) said, 'My mother^{ra} sent for me and she^{ra} said: 'Go and look, what is this man doing?' So I went and sat with the people until Abu Bakr addressed (the people), then he descended (from the Pulpit) and entered his house. So I informed her^{ra}. She^{ra} waited until Umar became the ruler, and she sent me, and I did similar to what I had done (before), and Umar did similarly to what his companions had done.

I came and informed her^{ra}, and she^{ra} waited until Usman became the ruler, so she sent me. I did similarly to what I had done (before), and he did similar to what his two companions had done. So I came and informed her^{ra}, and she waited until Ali^{asws} became the ruler.

She^{ra} sent for me and she^{ra} said: 'Look, what is this man doing?' So I went and sat in the Masjid, and Ali^{asws} came over and ascended the Pulpit, and he^{asws} addressed (the people). So when he^{asws} had addressed, he^{asws} descended, and he^{asws} saw me among the people. He^{asws} said: 'Go and seek permission for me^{asws} to see your mother^{ra}'.

So I went out until I came to her^{ra} and informed her^{ra}, and I said, 'He^{asws} said to me: 'Go and seek permission for me^{asws} to see your mother^{ra}', and he^{asws} is that one behind me intending to see you^{ra}'. She^{ra} said: 'By Allah^{azwj}! I^{ra} know'.

So she^{ra} permitted Ali^{asws}, and he^{asws} entered. He^{asws} said: 'Give me^{asws} the letter which Rasool-Allah^{saww} had handed over to you^{ra}, with such and such a sign'.

Umar (the narrator) said, 'By Allah^{azwj}! I was looking at my mother^{ra} when she^{ra} stood by a large box of hers, inside of it was a small box of hers, and she^{ra} brought out a letter from inside it and handed it over to Ali^{asws}. Then she^{ra} said to me: 'O my^{ra} son! Necessitate him^{asws}, for, by Allah^{azwj}, I^{ra} do not view after your Prophet^{saww}, an Imam^{asws} apart from him^{asws}".

5 - باب أن الامامة لا تصلح إلا في ولد الحسين من دون ولد الحسن عليهما وعلى أبيهما السلام

Chapter 5 – The Imamate is not correct except in the sons of Al-Husayn^{asws} from besides the sons of Al-Hassan^{asws}

29 - سعد، عن الحسن بن موسى الخشاب، عن علي بن حسان الواسطي، عن عمه: عبد الرحمان بن كثير، قال: قلت لابي عبد الله عليه السلام: ما عنى الله تعالى بقوله: " إنما يريد الله ليذهب عنكم الرجس أهل البيت ويطهركم تطهيرا " ؟

H 29 – Sa'ad, from Al-Hassan Bin Musa Al Khashab, from Ali Bin Hasaan Al Waisty, from his uncle Abdul Rahman Bin Kaseer who said,

'I said to Abu Abdullah^{asws}, 'What does Allah^{azwj} the Exalted Mean by His^{azwj} Words: **But rather**, **Allah Intends to Keep the uncleanness away from you**, **People of the Household**, and **Purify you** (with) a **Purification** [33:33]?'

قال: نزلت في النبي صلى الله عليه وآله، وأمير المؤمنين، والحسن، والحسين، (وفاطمة) عليهم السلام. فلما قبض (الله) نبيه، كان أمير المؤمنين، ثم الحسن، ثم الحسين عليهم السلام.

He^{asws} said: 'It was Revealed regarding the Prophet^{saww}, and Amir Al-Momineen^{asws}, and Al-Hassan^{asws}, and Al-Husayn^{asws}, and Fatima^{asws}. So when Allah^{azwj} Captured (the soul of) His^{azwj} Prophet^{saww}, it was Ami Al-Momineen^{asws}, then Al-Hassan^{asws}, then Al-Husayn^{asws}.

ثم وقع تأويل هذه الآية: " وأولو الارحام بعضهم أولى ببعض في كتاب الله " فكان علي بن الحسين عليه السلام، ثم جرت في الائمة من ولده الاوصياء، فطاعتهم طاعة الله ومعصيتهم معصية الله.

Then the explanation of this Verse occurred: **and the possessors of relationships some of them are closer to others in the Book of Allah [33:6]**. So it was Ali^{asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{asws}. Then it flows into the Imams^{asws} from his^{asws} sons^{asws}, the successors^{asws}. Thus, obedience to them^{asws}, is obedience to Allah^{azwj}, and disobedience to them^{asws} is disobedience to Allah^{azwj}".

30 - وعنه، عن أحمد وعبد الله ابني محمد بن عيسى، عن أبيهما، عن عبد الله ابن المغيرة، عن عبد الله بن مسكان، عن عبد الرحيم القصير: عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام، قال: سألته عن قول الله تعالى: " النبي أولى بالمؤمنين من أنفسهم وأزواجه أمهاتهم، وأولوا الارحام بعضهم أولى ببعض في كتاب الله "، في من نزلت؟

H 30 — And from him, from Ahmad and Abdullah, two sons of Muhammad Bin Isa, from their father, from Abdullah Ibn Al Mugheira, from Abdullah Bin Muskan, from Abdul Raheem Al Quseyr,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'I asked him^{asws} about the Woods of Allah^{azwj} the Exalted: *The Prophet is foremost with the Momineen than their own selves, and his wives are their mothers; and the possessors of the womb relationships, some of them are higher than the others in the Book of Allah, [33:6]*, regarding whom was it Revealed?'

[قال: نزلت] في الامرة، إن هذه الآية جرت في ولد الحسين عليه السلام من بعده، فنحن أولى بالامر وبرسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله، من المؤمنين والمهاجرين.

He^{asws} said: 'It was Revealed regarding the command. This Verse flows into the sons of Al-Husayn^{asws} from after him^{asws}, so we^{asws} are the closest with the command and with Rasool-Allah^{saww}, than the Momineen and the Emigrants'.

فقلت: الولد جعفر فيها نصيب؟ فقال: لا. فقلت: لولد العباس فيها نصيب؟ قال: لا. قال: فعددت عليه بطون بني عبد المطلب، كل ذلك يقول: لا. ونسيت ولد الحسن عليه السلام، فدخلت عليه بعد ذلك، فقلت: هل لولد الحسن فيها نصيب؟ فقال: لا، يا عبد الرحيم ما لمحمدي فيها نصيب غيرنا.

So I said, 'Is there a share in it for the sons of Ja'far?' He^{asws} said: 'No'. I said, 'Is there a share in it for the children of Al-Abbas?' He^{asws} said: 'No'. He (the narrator) said, 'And I counted to him^{asws} the relatives of Abdul Mutalib^{as}, (for) all that he^{asws} was saying: 'No'. And I forgot the sons of Al-Hassan^{asws}. So I went over to him^{asws} after that, and I said, 'Is there any share in it for the sons of Al-Hassan^{asws}?' He^{asws} said: 'No, O Abdul Rahman! There is no share for any Muhammady (family of Muhammad^{saww}) in it apart from us^{asws}'.

31 - سعد، عن محمد بن عيسى بن عبيد، عن حماد بن عيسى، عن عبد الاعلى بن أعين، قال: سمعت أبا عبد الله عليه السلام، يقول: إن الله عزوجل خص عليا عليه السلام بوصية رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله وما نصبه له فأقر الحسن والحسين له بذلك.

H 31 - Sa'ad, from Muhammad Bin Isa Bin Ubeyd, from Hamad Bin Isa, from Abdul A'ala Bin Ayn who said,

'I heard Abu Abdullah^{asws} saying: 'Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic Specialised Ali^{asws} with the successorship of Rasool-Allah^{saww}, and what he^{saww} appointed him^{asws} for. So Al-Hassan^{asws} and Al-Husayn^{asws} acknowledge that for him^{asws}.

ثم وصيته للحسن، وتسلم الحسين إلى الحسن عليهما السلام ذلك حتى أفضي الامر إلى الحسين عليه السلام لا ينازعه فيها احد، له من السابقة مثل ما له.

Then he^{asws} bequeathed it to Al-Hassan^{asws}, its submission by Al-Hassan^{asws} to Al-Husayn^{asws} until the Command went to Al-Husayn^{asws}, no one disputed him^{asws} with regards to it. For him was the precedence like what was for him^{asws}.

فاستحقها علي بن الحسين عليه السلام لقول الله تعالى: " وأولوا الارحام بعضهم أولى ببعض في كتاب الله ". فلا يكون بعد علي بن الحسين عليه السلام إلا في الاعقاب وأعقاب الاعقاب.

Then Ali^{asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{asws} deserved it due to the Words of Allah^{azwj} the Exalted: *and the possessors of the womb relationships, some of them are higher than the others in the Book of Allah, [33:6]*. Therefore, after Ali^{asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{asws}, it will not happen to be except in the posterity, and posterity of the posterity".

32 - عبد الله بن جعفر، عن إبراهيم بن مهزيار، عن أخيه، عن الحسين بن سعيد، عن محمد بن سنان، عن أبي سلام، عن سورة بن كليب عن أبي بصير: عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام، في قول الله تعالى: " وجعلها كلمة باقية في عقبه ". قال: في عقب الحسين عليه السلام، فلم يزل هذا الامر - منذ أفضي إلى الحسين عليه السلام - ينتقل من والد إلى ولد، لا يرجع إلى أخ، ولا إلى عم ولا يتم أن أحدا منهم إلا وله ولد.

H 32 — Abdullah Bin Ja'far, from Ibrahim Bin Mahziyar, from his brother, from Al-Husayn Bin Saeed, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from Abu Salam, from Sowrat Bin Kaleyb, from Abu Baseer,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws} regarding the Words of Allah^{azwj} the Exalted: **And He Made it a Word to remain in his posterity [43:28]**. He^{asws} said: 'In the posterity of Al-Husayn^{asws}. So this command has not ceased, since it came to be to Al-Husayn^{asws}, being transferred from a father^{asws} to a son^{asws}, neither returning to a brother, nor an uncle, and it will not be complete in anyone from them^{asws} except there would be a son^{asws} for him^{asws}''.

33 - سعد، عن أحمد بن محمد بن عيسى، عن الحسين بن سعيد، عن القاسم بن محمد، عن عبد الصمد بن بشير، عن فضيل سكرة، قال: دخلت على أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، فقال: يا فضيل، أتدري في أي شئ كنت أنظر قبل؟ قلت: لا. قال: كنت أنظر في كتاب فاطمة عليها السلام، فليس ملك يملك الا وهو مكتوب باسمه واسم أبيه، فما وجدت لولد الحسن عليه السلام فيه شيئا.

H 33 — Sa'd, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, from Al-Husayn Bin Saeed, from Al Qasim Bin Muhammad, from Abdul Samad Bin Bashir, from Fazeyl Sakrat who said,

'I went over to Abu Abdullah^{asws}, and he^{asws} said: 'O Fazeyl! Do you know into which thing I^{saww} was looking into before?' I said, 'No'. He^{asws} said: 'I^{asws} was looking into a Book of (Syeda) Fatima^{asws}, and there isn't a king who will rule except and he is written with his name and the name of his father, and I^{asws} did not find anything in it for a son of Al-Hassan^{asws}''.

34 - عنه، عن علي بن إسماعيل بن عيسى، وأيوب بن نوح، عن صفوان ابن يحيى، عن العيص بن القاسم، عن المعلى بن خنيس قال: قال أبو عبد الله عليه السلام: مامن نبي ولا وصي، ولا ملك، الا وهو في كتاب عندي، لا والله ما لمحمد بن عبد الله بن الحسن فيه اسم.

H 34 — From him, from Ali Bin Ismail Bin Isa, and Ayoub Bin Nuh, from Safwan Ibn Yahya, from Al Ays Bin Al Qasim, from Al Moala Bin Khunays who said,

'Abu Abdullah^{asws} said: 'There none from a Prophet^{as} or a successor^{as}, or a king, except and he is (written) in a Book with me^{asws}. No, by Allah^{azwj}! There is no name of Muhammad Bin Abdullah son Al-Hassan^{asws} in it''.

35 - وعنه، عن أحمد بن محمد، عن الحسين بن سعيد، عن محمد بن أبي عمير، عن عمر بن أذينة، عن الفضيل بن يسار وبريد بن معاوية وزرارة: ان عبد الملك بن أعين قال لابي عبد الله عليه السلام: ان الزيدية والمعتزلة قد أطافت لمحمد بن عبد الله بن الحسن، فهل له سلطان؟

The Imamate and the enlightenment from the confusion

www.hubeali.com

H 35 — And from him, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Al-Husayn Bin Saeed, from Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr, from Umar Bin Azina, from Al Fazeyl Bin Yasar and Bureyd Bin Muawiya and Zurara who said,

'Abdul Malik Bin Ayn said to Abu Abdullah^{asws}, 'The Zaydites and the Mutazilites have walked to Muhammad Bin Abdullah son of Al-Hassan^{asws}. So, is there any authorisation for him?'

So he^{asws} said: 'By Allah^{azwj}! Surely, there is a Book with me^{asws} in which is mentioned every Prophet^{as}, and every king who shall rule, and no, by Allah^{azwj}, there no Muhammad Bin Abdullah in any one of the two (categories)''.

6 باب امامة الحسن والحسين عليهما السلام

Chapter 6 – Imamate of Al-Hassan^{asws} and Al-Husayn^{asws}

36 - سعد، عن أحمد بن محمد بن عيسى، عن الحسين بن سعيد، عن حماد ابن عيسى، عن ابراهيم بن عمر اليماني، عن أبي الطفيل: عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام، (عن آبائه) قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله، لامير المؤمنين عليه السلام: اكتب ما أملى عليك، فقال: يا نبي الله، وتخاف على النسيان؟

H 36 – Sa'd, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, from Al-Husayn Bin Saeed, from Hamad Ibn Isa, from Ibrahim Bin Umar Al Yamani, from Abu Al Tufayl,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws} having said: 'Rasool-Allah^{saww} to Amir Al-Momineen^{asws}: 'Write down what I^{saww} dictate to you^{asws}'. So he^{asws} said: 'O Prophet^{saww} of Allah^{azwj}! And are you^{saww} fearing the forgetfulness upon me^{asws}?'

He^{saww} said: 'It isn't that I^{saww} fear the forgetfulness upon you^{asws}, and I^{saww} have already supplicated to Allah^{azwj} for you^{asws} that He^{azwj} Protects you^{asws} and not Let you^{asws} forget (anything), but, write down for your^{asws} associates'.

قال: قلت: ومن شركائي يا نبي الله؟! قال: الائمة من ولدك، بهم تسقى امتي الغيث، وبهم يستجاب دعاؤهم، وبهم يصرف الله عنهم البلاء، وبهم ينزل الرحمة من السماء.

He^{asws} said: 'I^{asws} said: 'And who are my^{asws} associates, O Prophet^{saww} of Allah^{azwj}?' He^{saww} said: 'The Imams^{asws} from your^{asws} sons^{asws}. By them^{asws}, my^{saww} community would be quenched by the rain, and by them^{asws} their supplication would be Answered, and by them^{asws}, Allah^{azwj} would Turn the afflictions away from them, and by them^{asws} the Mercy would descend from the sky.

And this one^{asws}, is the first of them^{asws}' – and he^{saww} gestured towards Al-Hassan^{asws}. Then he^{saww} gestured to Al-Husayn^{asws}, then said: 'The Imams^{asws} would be from his^{asws} sons^{asws}''.

7 باب العلة في اجتماع الامامة في الحسن والحسين عليهما السلام

Chapter 7 – The reason regarding the togetherness of the Imamate in Al-Hassan^{asws} and Al-Husayn^{asws}

37 - محمد بن يحيى، عن محمد بن أحمد، عن يعقوب بن يزيد، عن ابن فضال، عن مروان، عن أيوب بن الحر، عن أبي بصير: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: نزل أمر الحسن والحسين عليهما السلام معا، فتقدمه الحسن بالكبر.

H 37 — Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Muhammad Bin Ahmad, from Yaqoub Bin Yazeed, from Ibn Fazal, from Marwan, from Ayoub Bin Al-Hurr, from Abu Baseer,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'The matter of Al-Hassan^{asws} and Al-Husayn^{asws} descended together, so Al-Hassan^{asws} preceded to it due to him^{asws} being the elder one'.'

8 باب في أن الامامة لا تكون في أخوين بعد الحسن والحسين عليهما السلام.

Chapter 8 – The Imamate cannot happen to be in two brothers after Al-Hassan^{asws} and Al-Husayn^{asws}

38 - محمد بن يحيى، عن محمد بن أحمد، عن علي بن محمد، عن القاسم ابن محمد عن سليمان بن داود المنقري: (و) عن محمد بن يحيى، عن محمد بن الحسين الواسطي، عن يونس بن عبد الرحمان، عن (الحسين بن ثوير بن) أبي فاختة: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: لا تكون الامامة في أخوين بعد الحسين والحسين عليهما السلام، قال: لا تكون الامامة في أخوين بعد الحسين والحسين عليهما السلام.

H 38 - Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Muhammad Bin Ahmad, from Ali Bin Muhammad, from Al Qasim Ibn Muhammad, from Suleyman Bin Dawood Al Minqary, from Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Al Wasity, from Yunus Bin Abdul Rahman, from Al-Husayn Bin Suweyr Bin Abu Fakhta,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'The Imamate cannot happen to be in two brothers after Al-Hassan^{asws} and Al-Husayn^{asws}, and it flows into the posterities, in the posterity of Al-Husayn^{asws}''.

39 - سعد، عن محمد بن الوليد، عن يونس بن يعقوب: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام أنه سمعه يقول: أبي الله أن يجعلها في أخوين بعد الحسن والحسين عليهما السلام.

H 39 - Sa'ad, from Muhammad Bin Al Waleed, from Yunus Bin Yaqoub,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws}, he (the narrator) heard him^{asws} saying: 'Allah^{azwj} Refused to Make it (Imamate) to be in two brothers after Al-Hassan^{asws} and Al-Husayn^{asws}''.

40 - وعنه، عن محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، عن سليمان بن جعفر الجعفري، عن حماد بن عيسى الجهني: عن أبي عبد الله أنه قال: لا تجتمع الامامة في أخوين بعد الحسن والحسين عليهما السلام، إنما هي في الاعقاب، وأعقاب الاعقاب.

H 40 — And from him, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khatab, from Suleyman Bin Ja'far Al Ja'fary, from Hamad Bin Isa Al Jahny,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'The Imamate would not be gathered in two brothers after Al-Hassan^{asws} and Al-Husayn^{asws}. But rather, it would be in the posterity, and a posterity of the posterity''.

41 - عبد الله بن جعفر، عن محمد بن إسحاق البغدادي، عن عمه: محمد بن عبد الله ابن حارثة، عن يونس بن يعقوب، عن رجل: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: سمعته يقول: أبي الله أن يجعلها في أخوين بعد الحسن والحسين عليهما السلام.

H 41 — Abdullah Bin Ja'far, from Muhammad Bin Is'haq Al Baghdady, from his uncle Muhammad Bin Abdullah Ibn Harisa, from Yunus Bin Yaqoub, from a man,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'I heard him^{asws} saying: 'Allah^{azwj} Refused to Make it (Imamate) to be in two brothers after Al-Hassan^{asws} and Al-Husayn^{asws}''.

42 - وعنه، عن محمد بن الحسين، عن عبد الرحمان بن أبي نجران، عن سليمان الجعفري، عن حماد بن عيسى، عن رجل: عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام، قال: لا تكون الامامة في أخوين بعد الحسن والحسين عليهما السلام، وإنما في الاعقاب وأعقاب الاعقاب.

H 42 — And from him, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn, from Abdul Rahman Bin Abu Najran, from Suleyman Al Ja'fary, from Hamad Bin Isa, from a man,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws} having said: 'The Imamate cannot happen to be in two brothers after Al-Hassan^{asws} and Al-Husayn^{asws}, and it would be in the posterity, and a posterity of the posterity''.

43 - وعنه، عن يعقوب بن يزيد، عن الحسن بن علي بن يقطين، عن بعض رجاله: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: لا تكون الامامة في أخوين بعد الحسن والحسين عليهما السلام.

H 43 – And from him, from Yaqoub Bin Yazeed, from Al-Hassan Bin Ali Bin Yaqteen, from one of his men,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'The Imamate cannot happen to be in two brothers after Al-Hassan^{asws} and Al-Husayn^{asws}''.

9 باب أن الامامة لا تكون في عم ولا خال ولا أخ.

Chapter 9 – The Imamate can neither happen to be in a paternal uncle, nor a maternal uncle, nor a brother

44 - سعد، عن أحمد بن محمد، و محمد بن الحسين، عن محمد بن إسماعيل بن بزيع: عن أبي الحسن الرضا عليه السلام: أنه سئل أو قيل له: أتكون الامامة في عم أو خال؟ فقال: لا، فقال: ففي أخ؟ قال: لا، قال: ففي من؟ قال: في ولدي، وهو يومئذ لا ولد له.

H 44 — Sa'ad, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad and Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn, from Muhammad Bin Ismail Bin Bazie,

'From Abu Al-Hassan Al Reza^{asws}, having been asked, or it was said to him^{asws}, 'Can the Imamate happen to be in a paternal uncle or a maternal uncle?' So he^{asws} said: 'No'. He (the questioner) said, 'So what about in a brother?' He^{asws} said: 'No'. He said, 'So in whom (would it be)?' He^{asws} said: 'In my^{asws} son^{asws}'. And he^{asws}, on that day, had no son^{asws} for him^{asws}''.

10 باب إمامة على بن الحسين عليه السلام وابطال إمامة محمد بن الحنفية

Chapter 10 – Imamate of Ali^{asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{asws} and invalidation of the Imamate of Muhammad Bin Al-Hanafiyya

45 - أحمد بن إدريس، عن محمد بن أحمد، عن العباس بن معروف، عن الحسن بن محبوب، عن حنان بن سدير، قال: سألت أبا جعفر عليه السلام عن ابن الحنفية: هل كان إماما؟ قال: لا، ولكنه كان مهديا.

H 45 — Ahmad Bin Idrees, from Muhammad Bin Ahmad, from Al Abbas Bin marouf, from Al-Hassan Bin Mahboub, from Hanan Bin Sadeyr who said,

'I asked Abu Ja'far^{asws} about Ibn Al-Hanafiyya, 'Was he an Imam^{asws}?' He^{asws} said: 'No, but he was guided''.

46 - محمد بن يحيى، عن محمد بن أحمد، عن يعقوب بن يزيد، عن ابن أبي عمير، عن هشام بن سالم: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: ما مات محمد بن الحنفية حتى آمن بعلى بن الحسين عليه السلام.

H 46 — Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Muhammad Bin Ahmad, from Yaqoub Bin Yazeed, from Ibn Abu Umeyr, from Hisham Bin salim,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'Muhammad Bin Al-Hanafiyya did not die until he believed in Ali^{asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{asws} (as an Imam^{asws})".

47 – وعنه، عن محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، عن الحسن بن محبوب، عن علي بن رئاب، عن أبي عبيدة وزرارة: عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام، قال: لما قتل الحسين بن علي عليه السلام، أرسل محمد بن الحنفية إلى علي بن الحسين عليه السلام، فخلا به، ثم قال له: يابن أخي، قد علمت أن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله كان جعل الوصية والامامة من بعده لعلي بن أبي طالب عليه السلام، ثم إلى الحسين عليهما السلام. وقد قتل أبوك عليه السلام، ولم يوص، وأنا عمك، وصنو أبيك وولادتي من على عليه السلام، في سنى وقدمى أحق بما منك في حداثتك، فلا تنازعنى الوصية والامامة ولا تخالفنى،

H 47 — And from him, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khattab, from Al-Hassan Bin Mahboub, from Ali Bin Raib, from Abu Ubeyda and Zurara,

'From Abu Ja'farasws having said: 'When Al-Hasan Bin Aliasws' was killed, Muhammad Bin Al-Hanafiyya sent a message to Aliasws Bin Al-Husaynasws, and was alone with himasws, then he said to himasws, 'O sonasws of my brotherasws! I have known that Rasool-Allahsaww had made the successor-ship and the Imamate from after himsaww for Aliasws Bin Abu Talibasws, then to Al-Hassanasws, then to Al-Husaynasws. And yourasws fatherasws has been killed and did not bequeath, and I am yourasws paternal uncle and a son of yourasws fatherasws and my birth is from Aliasws. With regards to my age and my precedence, I am more rightful of it than youasws are regarding yourasws novelty (being younger), therefore do not snatch the successor-ship and the Imamate from me and do not oppose me'.

فقال له علي بن الحسين عليه السلام: يا عم اتق الله، ولا تدع ما ليس لك بحق، إني أعظك أن تكون من الجاهلين.

So Ali^{asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{asws} said to him: 'O uncle! Fear Allah^{azwj} and do not claim for what isn't for you by right. I^{asws} hereby advise you not to become from the ignorant ones.

O uncle! My^{asws} father^{asws} bequeathed to me^{asws} before he^{asws} headed to Al-Iraq, and entrusted that to me before he^{asws} was martyred by an hour, and these here are the weapons of Rasool-Allah^{saww} with me^{asws}. So do not expose yourself to this, for I^{asws} fear reduction of the life-span upon you, and a disbanding situation.

Surely, Allah^{azwj} the Exalted, when He^{azwj} Did with Muawiya what He^{azwj} Did, there was a Change of Decision of Allah^{azwj}, and He^{azwj} is more Exalted than not to Make the successorship and the Imamate except to be in the posterity of Al-Husayn^{asws}. So if you want to know that, then let us go to the Black Stone (Al-Hajar Al Aswad) until we seek Judgment to it, and ask it about that".

Abu Ja'far^{asws} said: 'And there was a (heated) speech between them, and on that day they were in Makkah. So they both went to Al-Hajar, and Ali^{asws} said to Muhammad: 'Begin, and invoke to Allah^{azwj} and ask Him^{azwj} to Make Al-Hajar to speak to you, then ask it'.

So Muhammad invoked in the supplication and asked Allah^{azwj}. Then he called Al-Hajar but it did not answer him.

Ali^{asws} said: 'But you, O uncle, had you been a successor^{asws} and an Imam^{asws}, it would have answered you''. So Muhammad said to him^{asws}, 'Then you^{asws} call, O son of my brother^{asws}, and ask it'.

So Ali^{asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{asws} supplicated to Allah^{azwj} with what he^{asws} wanted, then said: 'l^{asws} ask you (O Hajar Al-Aswad), by the One^{azwj} Who Made the Covenant of the servants, and the

Prophets^{as} and the successors^{as} to be inside you, to inform us in clear Arabic language, 'Who is the successor^{asws} and the Imam^{asws} after Al-Husayn Bin Ali^{asws}?'

Al-Hajar became restless until it almost fell off from its place, then Allah^{azwj} Made it speak in clear Arabic language, so it said: 'O Allah^{azwj}! Surely the successorship and the Imamate after Al-Husayn Bin Ali^{asws} is to Ali^{asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{asws}, son^{asws} of Fatima^{asws}, daughter^{asws} of Rasool-Allah^{saww}!'

So Muhammad Bin Ali^{asws} Bin Al-Hanafiyya let, and he had accepted the Guardianship of Ali^{asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{asws}".

11 باب امامة الباقر: أبي جعفر محمد بن على عليه السلا

Chapter 11 – Imamate of Al Baqir^{asws} – Abu Ja'far Muhammad Bin Ali^{asws}

48 - سعد، عن محمد بن عيسى بن عبيد، عن حماد بن عيسى، عن إسماعيل بن جعفر: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: جاء رجل إلى أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، فسأله عن الائمة عليهم السلام، فسماهم حتى انتهى إلى ابنه، ثم قال: والامر هكذا يكون، والارض لا تصلح إلا بامام، قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: (من مات لا يعرف إمامه، مات ميتة جاهلية) ثلاث مرات.

H 48 – Sa'ad, from Muhammad Bin Isa Bin Ubeyd, from Hamad Bin Isa,

'From Ismail son of Ja'far^{asws}, from Abu Abdullah^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'A man came to Abu Abdullah^{asws} and asked him^{asws} about the Imams^{asws}. So he^{asws} named them until he^{asws} ended up to his^{asws} own son^{asws}, then said: 'This is how the matter happens to be, and the earth cannot be correct except with an Imam^{asws}. Rasool-Allah^{saww} said: 'One who dies and did not recognise his Imam^{asws}, dies a death of the Pre-Islamic period', three times''.

49 - أحمد بن إدريس، عن أحمد بن محمد، عن محمد بن سنان، عن أبي الجارود: عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام، قال: إن حسينا عليه السلام لما حضره (الذي حضره) دعا ابنته الكبرى فاطمة ابنة الحسين عليه السلام، فدفع إليها كتابا ملفوفا، ووصية ظاهرة، ووصية باطنة.

H 49 - Ahmad Bin Idrees, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from Abu Al Jaroud,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws} having said: 'Husayn^{asws}, when there presented to him^{asws} (the situation) which presented to him^{asws}, called his^{asws} eldest daughter Fatima Bint Al-Husayn^{asws}, and handed over an enveloped book to her^{ra}, and an apparent bequest, and a hidden bequest.

وكان علي بن الحسين عليه السلام مبطونا معهم، لا يرون إلا أنه لما به. فدفعت فاطمة الكتاب إلى علي بن الحسين عليه السلام. ثم صار ذلك الكتاب - والله - إلينا.

And Ali^{asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{asws} had an illness. They were seeing except what he^{asws} was with. So (Syeda) Fatima^{asws} handed over the book to Ali^{asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{asws}. Then, by Allah^{azwj}, that book came to us^{asws}'.

I said, 'What is in that book? May Allah^{azwj} Make me to be sacrificed for you^{asws}'. So he^{asws} said: 'By Allah^{azwj}! In it is the entirety of what the sons of Adam^{as} is needy to until the world perishes''.

50 - الحسن بن أحمد المالكي، عن علي بن المؤمل: عن موسى بن جعفر عليه السلام، قال: اسم جدي أبي جعفر عليه السلام في التوراة: باقر. The Imamate and the enlightenment from the confusion

www.hubeali.com

H 50 - Al-Hassan Bin Ahmad Al Maliky, from Ali Bin Mowmil,

'From Musa^{asws} Bin Ja'far^{asws} having said: 'The name of my^{asws} grandfather^{asws} in the Torah is 'Al-Baqir''.

51 - حدثني سعد بن عبد الله - يرفع الحديث - قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: إذا مضى الغلامان من ولدي، جعفر وأبو جعفر عليهما السلام طويت طنفسة العلم.

H 51 - It was narrated to me by Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, raising the Hadeeth, said,

'Rasool-Allah^{saww} said: 'When two young boys from my^{saww} sons^{asws} pass away, Ja'far^{asws} and Abu Ja'far^{asws}, the carpet of the knowledge would be folded''.

12 باب إمامة أبي عبد الله عليه السلام

Chapter 12 – Imamate of Abu Abdullahasws

52 - محمد بن يحيى، عن محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، عن ابن فضال، عن ابن بكير، عن زرارة: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: ما مضى أبو جعفر حتى صارت الكتب إلى.

H 52 — Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khattab, from Ibn Fazal, from Ibn Bakeyr, from Zurara,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'Abu Ja'far^{asws} did not pass away until the book came to me^{asws}''.

53 - وعنه، عن محمد بن الحسين، عن جعفر بن بشير، عن فضيل، عن طاهر، قال: كنت قاعدا عند أبي جعفرعليه السلام، فأقبل جعفر عليه السلام، فقال: هذا خير البرية.

H 53 – And from him, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn, from Ja'far Bin Bashir, from Fazeyl, from Tahir who said,

'I was seated in the presence of Abu Ja'far^{asws}, and Ja'far^{asws} came, so he^{asws} said: 'This is the best of the Created beings'.

13 باب امامة موسى بن جعفر عليه السلام

Chapter 13 – Imamate of Musa^{asws} Bin Ja'far^{asws}

54 - محمد بن يحيى، عن محمد بن أحمد، عن الحسن بن علي بن مهزيار، عن إبراهيم بن مهزيار، عن أخيه علي بن مهزيار، عن فضالة بن أيوب، عن أبي جعفر الضرير، عن أبيه، قال: كنت عند أبي عبد الله عليه السلام وعنده إسماعيل ابنه، فسألته عن قبالة الارض، فأجابني فيها.

H 54 - Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Muhammad Bin Ahmad, from Al-Hassan Bin Ali Bin Mahziyar, from Ibrahim Bin Mahziyar, from his brother Ali Bin Mahziyar, from Fazalat Bin Ayoub, from Abu Ja'far Al Zareer, from his father who said,

'I was in the presence of Abu Abdullah^{asws}, and with him^{asws} was his^{asws} son Ismail. I asked him^{asws} about the guarantee of the earth, so he^{asws} answered me regarding it.

Ismail said to him^{asws}, 'O father^{asws}! You^{asws} did not understand what he said to you^{asws}!'

He (the narrator) said, 'That was grievous upon me, because we, in those days, used to consider him^{asws} an Imam^{asws} to be after his father^{asws}.

So he asws said: 'How many times asws have said to you, 'Necessitate me asws and take from me $^{asws'}$, but you don't do it'.

He (the narrator) said, 'Ismail sprang up and went out, and the ground swirled around me (felt dizzy). I said (to myself), 'An Imam saying to his father^{asws}, 'You^{asws} don't understand', and he^{asws} is saying to him: 'How many times have I^{asws} told you that you sit with me^{asws}, and take from me^{asws}, but do you don't do it!'.

He (the narrator) said, 'So I said, 'My father and my mother be (sacrificed) for you^{asws}! And what is upon Ismail if he does not necessitate you^{asws} and does not take from you^{asws}, when it

was that, and the matters are leading to him? He learnt from it which he learnt from your asws father when he was like him asws?'

He (the narrator) said, 'So he^{asws} said: 'Ismail isn't from me^{asws} as I^{asws} am from my^{asws} father^{asws}' (An Imam^{asws} son of an Imam^{asws}).

He (the narrator) said, 'I said, 'We are for Allah^{azwj} and we are returning to Him^{azwj}. Then we are from Allah^{azwj} and we are returning to Him^{azwj}. So who is (the Imam^{asws}) after you^{asws}? May my father and my mother be (sacrificed) for you^{asws}. There still remain in my hands of myself (life), and age is old, and my bones are brittle, and my term (death) has come, and I fear that I may remain after you^{asws}.

He (the narrator) said, 'I repeated this speech upon him, three times, and he^{asws} was silent, not answering me. Then he^{asws} arose during the third, and said: 'Do not depart!' Then he^{asws} entered a room where he^{asws} was alone in it, and he^{asws} prayed two Cycles Salat, and prolonged during these two, and supplicated and prolonged the supplication.

Then he^{asws} called me, so I went over to him^{asws}. While I was in his^{asws} presence, Al-Abd Al-Salih^{asws} (Imam Musa Kazim^{asws}) entered, and he^{asws} was a young boy, and in his^{asws} hands was a whip, and he^{asws} was smiling, laughing. His^{asws} father^{asws} said to him^{asws}, 'May my^{asws} father^{asws} and my^{asws} mother^{ra} be (sacrificed) for you^{asws}! What is this whisk which I^{asws} see in your^{asws} hands?

So he^{asws} said: 'I^{asws} was with (Prophet) Is'haq^{asws}, striking with it an animal of his^{asws}, so I^{asws} took it from him^{as'}. He^{asws} said: 'Come near me^{asws}!' He^{asws} hugged him^{asws}, and kissed him^{asws}, and had him^{asws} seated to his^{asws} side, then said: 'I^{asws} find with this son^{asws} of mine^{asws} what Yaqoub^{as} found with Yusuf^{as'}.

He (the narrator) said, 'So I said, 'May my father and my mother be (sacrificed) for you^{asws}! increase for me'.

He^{asws} said: 'There has not grown among us^{asws}, the People^{asws} of the Household, one grown up the like of him^{asws}'.

He (the narrator) said, 'I said, 'Increase for me'. He^{asws} said: 'Do you see this son^{asws} of mine^{asws}? I^{asws} find with him^{asws} just as what my^{asws} father^{asws} found with me^{asws}'.

قال: قلت: يا سيدي زدني. قال: إن أبي كان إذا دعا، فأحب أن يستجاب له، وقفني عن يمينه، ثم دعا وأمنت، واني لافعل ذلك بابني هذا، ولقد ذكرتك أمس في الموقف فدعوت لك - كما كان أبي يدعو لي - وابني هذا يؤمن، وإني لا أحتشم منه كما كان أبي لا يحتشم مني.

He (the narrator) said, 'I said, 'O my Master^{asws}! Increase for me'. He^{asws} said: 'When my^{asws} father^{asws} used to supplicate, so he^{asws} loved it to be Answered for him^{asws}, and he^{asws} would sit me^{asws} on his^{asws} right then supplicate, and I^{asws} would say 'Ameen'. And I^{asws} do that with this son^{asws} of mine^{asws}, and I^{asws} had remembered you during the pausing, so I^{asws} supplicated for you, just as my^{asws} father^{asws} had supplicated for me^{asws}, and this son^{asws} of mine^{asws} said, 'Ameen', and I^{asws} get Blessings from him^{asws} just as my^{asws} father^{asws} used to get Blessings from me^{asws}'.

He (the narrator) said, 'So I said, 'My Master^{asws}! Increase for me'. He^{asws} said: 'Do you see this son^{asws} of mine^{asws}? I^{asws} trust him^{asws} upon what my^{asws} father^{asws} used to trust me^{asws} upon'.

فقلت: يا مولاي، زدني. فقال: إن أبي كان إذا خرج إلى بعض أرضه، أخرجني معه فرآني انعس في الطريق، أمرني فأدنيت راحلتي من راحلته، ثم وسدني ذراعي، وناقتانامقترنان ما يفترقان، فنكون كذلك الليلتين والثلاث، وإن ابني يصنع هذا، على ما ترى من حداثة سنه، كما كنت أصنع.

So I said, 'O my Master^{asws}! Increase for me'. He^{asws} said: 'My^{asws} father^{asws}, when he^{asws} went out to one of his^{asws} lands, took me^{asws} out with him^{asws}, and he^{asws} saw me^{asws} dozing in the road, so he^{asws} instructed me^{asws} to bring my^{asws} ride near to his^{asws} ride, and my^{asws} arms limped down, and our^{asws} she-camels were tied together not separating. So we^{asws} happened to be like that for two night and three (days, and that this son^{asws} of mine^{asws} does this, upon what you see from his^{asws} young age, just as I^{asws} had done'.

قال: قلت: يا مولاي، زدني. قال: ان أبي كان يأتمنني على كتب رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله بخط علي بن أبي طالب عليه السلام، واني لائتمن إبني هذا عليه، فهي عنده اليوم. He (the narrator) said, 'I said, 'My Master^{asws}! Increase for me'. He^{asws} said: 'My^{asws} father^{asws} had entrusted me^{asws} upon the Books of Rasool-Allah^{saww} in the handwriting of Ali^{asws} Bin Abu Talib^{asws}, and I^{asws} had entrusted this son^{asws} of mine^{asws} upon it, so these are with him^{asws} today'.

He (the narrator) said, 'I said, 'Increase for me'. He^{asws} said: Stand, grab his^{asws} hand and submit to him^{asws}, for he^{asws} is your Master^{asws} and your Imam^{asws} from after me^{asws}. No one will claim, regarding what is between me^{asws} and him^{asws} except a fabricator (liar). O so and so! If the people take to the right and the left, so take to be with him^{asws}, for he^{asws} is your Master^{asws} and your^{asws} companion. But, there was no Permission for me^{asws} at first of what was regarding you' (to be informed).

He (the narrator) said, 'So I arose to him^{asws}, and grabbed his^{asws} hand, and kissed his^{asws} head, and submitted to him^{asws}, and I said, 'I testify that you^{asws} are my Master^{asws} and my Imam^{asws}'.

He (the narrator) said, 'So he^{asws} said to me: 'Yes, you speak the truth, and are correct, and have harmonised. But, there was no Permission for me^{asws} at first of what was regarding you'.

He (the narrator) said, 'I said to him^{asws}, 'May my father and my mother be (sacrificed) for you^{asws}! Shall I inform (the people) of this?'

He^{asws} said: 'Yes. Inform with it the ones you can rely with it, and inform with it so and so, and so and so – two men from the people of Al-Kufa – and be kind with the people, and do not initiate harm between them'.

He (the narrator) said, 'So I arose and went to so and so, and so and so, and both of them were in a caravan, and I informed them of the news. And as for so and so, he submitted and said, 'I submit and I am pleased, and as for so and so, he tore his pocket and said, 'No, by Allahazwi! I will not listen and will not obey, and I will not accept until I hear from himasws (myself)'.

ثم نهض مسرعا من فوره - وكانت فيه أعرابية - وتبعته، حتى انتهى إلى باب أبي عبد الله عليه السلام. قال: فاستأذنا، فأذن لي قبله، ثم أذن له، فدخل.

Then he arose immediately, and he was a Bedouin, and I pursued him until he ended up at the door of Abu Abdullahasws. He said, 'Seek permission for us'. But, heasws gave permission to me before him, then permitted him, so he entered.

فقال له أبو عبد الله عليه السلام: يا فلان (أيريد كل امرئ منكم أن يؤتى صحفا منشرة) ؟ إن الذي أتاك به فلان الحق، فخذ به.

Abu Abdullah^{asws} said to him: 'O so and so! *But, every person from them wants to be Given pages spread out [74:52]*? That which so and so came to you with was the truth, therefore take with it!'

قال: فقلت: بأبي أنت وأمي، أنا أحب أن أسمعه من فيك. فقال: ابني موسى (عليه السلام) إمامك ومولاك (من - خ) بعدي، لا يدعيها أحد فيما بيني وبينه إلاكاذب ومفتر.

He (the narrator) said, 'So I said, 'My father and my mother be (sacrificed) for you^{asws}! I would love for him to hear it from your^{asws} mouth'. He^{asws} said: 'My^{asws} son^{asws} Musa^{asws} is your Imam^{asws} and your Master^{asws} after me^{asws}. No one will claim it in what is between me^{asws} and him^{asws} except a liar, a fabricator!'

قال: فالتفت إلى - وكان رجل له قبالات يتقبل بها، وكان يحسن كلام النبطية - فالتفت إلى فقال: (رزقه). قال: فقال أبو عبد الله: إن (رزقه) بالنبطية: خذ هذا، أجل خذها.(.

He (the narrator) said, 'So he turned towards me, and he was a man for him were acceptance he can be accepting with, and he was good in speaking the Nabatean (language), and he turned towards me and he said, 'Grace him^{asws}'. So Abu Abdullah^{asws} said: '(Saying), 'Grace him', in Nabatean (means), 'Take this with the most important of taking''.

55 - محمد بن يحيى، عن محمد بن أحمد، عن يعقوب بن يزيد، عن صفوان، عن ابن مسكان، عن سليمان بن خالد، قال: قال أبو عبد الله عليه السلام يوما، ونحن عنده، لعبد الله: اذهب في حاجة كذا وكذا، فقال له: وجه فلانا، فانه لا يمكنني، ونحو ذلك،

H 55 - Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Muhammad Bin Ahmad, from Yaqoub Bin Yazeed, from Safwan, from Ibn Muskan, from Suleyman Bin Khalid who said,

'Abu Abdullahasws said to Abdullah (hisasws son) one day, and we were in hisasws presence: 'Go regarding such and such a need!' So he said to himasws, 'Send so and so, for I will not do so', and approximate to that.

قال: فرأيت الغضب في وجه أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، وهو يقول: اللهم العنه، أبى الله أن لا يعبد، وان رغم أنفك، يا فاجر. ثم دعا أبا الحسن موسى عليه السلام، فقال لنا: عليكم بمذا بعدي، فهو - والله - صاحبكم.

He (the narrator) said, 'I saw the anger in the face of Abu Abdullah^{asws}, and he^{asws} was saying: 'May Allah^{azwj} Curse him! Allah^{azwj} Refuses not to be worshipped, and even if your nose is rubbed (in the dust), O immoral one!' Then he^{asws} called Abu Al-Hassan Musa^{asws} and he^{asws} said to us: 'Upon you with this one^{asws} after me^{asws}, for by Allah^{azwj}, he^{asws} is your Master^{asws}''.

56 - وعنه، عن محمد بن الحسين، عن أحمد بن حمزة القمي، عن محمد بن علي بن إبراهيم القرشي، عن إبراهيم بن أبي البلاد، قال: سمعت أبا الحسن موسى عليه السلام، يقول: لعن الله عبد الله، فلقد كذب على أبي عليه السلام، فادعى أمراكان لله سخطا في السماء.

H 56 — And from him, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn, from Ahmad bin Hamza Al Qummi, from Muhammad Bin Ali Bin Ibrahim Al Qarshy, from Ibrahim Bin Al Balad who said,

'I heard Abu Al-Hassan Musa^{asws} saying: 'May Allah^{azwj} Curse Abdullah, for he had belied upon my^{asws} father^{asws}, and he claimed a matter which Angered Allah^{azwj} in the sky''.

14 باب ابطال إمامة إسماعيل بن جعفر

Chapter 14 - Invalidation of the Imamate of Ismail son of Ja'far asws

57 - أحمد بن إدريس ومحمد بن يحيى: عن محمد بن عبد الجبار، عن ابن أبي نجران، عن الحسين بن المختار، عن الوليد بن صبيح، قال: جاءيي رجل فقال: تعال، حتى أريك أين الرجل، قال: فذهبت معه. قال: فجاء بي إلى قوم يشربون، فيهم إسماعيل بن جعفر.

H 57 - Ahmad Bin Idrees and Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Muhammad Bin Abdul Jabbar, from Ibn Abu Najran, from Al-Husayn Bin Al Mukhtar, from Al Waleed Bin Sabeeh who said,

'A man came to me and he said, 'Come, until I show you where the man is'. So I went with him, and he came with me to a group of people who were drinking, among them being Ismail son of Ja'far^{asws}.

He (the narrator) said, 'So I went out gloomy and came to Al-Hajar (the Black Stone), and there was Ismail son of Ja'far^{asws}, attached with the House (Kabah), crying, the curtains of the Kabah had moistened with his tears.

So I returned, and (my gloom) intensified, and there was Ismail seated with the group of people. So I returned, and there he was grabbing the curtains of the Kabah having moistened them with his tears.

He (the narrator) said, 'So I mentioned that to Abu Abdullah^{asws}, and he^{asws} said: 'My^{asws} son has been afflicted by Satan^{la} resembling in his image".

15 باب إبطال إمامة عبد الله بن جعفر

Chapter 15 - Invalidation of the Imamate of Abdullah son of Ja'far asws

58 - على بن إبراهيم، عن أبيه، عن محمد بن أبي عمير، عن محمد بن حمران أو غيره: عن أبي الحسن موسى عليه السلام: قال: قلت له: أكان عبد الله إماما؟ فقال: لم يكن كذلك، ولا أهل لذلك، ولا موضع ذاك.

H 58 — Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, from Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr, from Muhammad Bin Humran or someone else,

'From Abu Al-Hassan Musa^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'I said to him^{asws}, 'Was Abdullah an Imam^{asws}?' So he^{asws} said: 'He did not happen to be like that, nor was he rightful of that, nor is that a place (for him)''.

59 - وعنه، عن أبيه، عن محمد بن أبي عمير، عن هشام بن سالم، قال: لما مضى أبو عبد الله عليه السلام، ارتحلت إلى المدينة، والناس يدخلون على عبد الله بن جعفر، فدخلت إليه، فقلت: أنت الامام بعد أبيك؟ فقال: نعم. فقلت: إن الناس قد كتبوا عن أبيك أحاديث كثيرة، ويسألونك؟ فقال لى: سل.

H 59 - And from him, from his father, from Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr, from Hisham Bin Salim who said,

'When Abu Abdullahasws passed away, I departed to Al-Medina, and the people were entering to see Abdullah son of Ja'farasws. So I went over to him, and I said, 'Are you the Imamasws after your fatherasws?' He said, 'Yes'. I said, 'The people have written a lot of Ahadeeth from your fatherasws, and (now) they are asking you?' So he said to me, 'Ask'.

I said, 'Inform me, how much Zakat would be on two hundred Dirhams?' He said, 'Five Dirhams'. I said, 'And regarding one hundred?' He said, 'Two Dirhams and a half'.

So I exited from his presence and entered the Masjid of the Rasool^{saww}, and Abu Al-Hassan Musa^{asws} was seated there. So I sat facing him^{asws}, and I was saying within myself, 'To where (shall I go)? To the Murjiites? To the Qadiriites?'

So Abu Al-Hassan^{asws} said: 'To me^{asws}. Neither to the Murjiites, nor to the Qadiriites, nor to the Harouriya'. So I arose and kissed his^{asws} head'.

60 - وعنه، عن أبيه، عن محمد بن أبي عمير، عن بعض أصحابنا، قال: قلت لعبد الله بن جعفر: أنت امام؟ فقال: نعم. فقلت: إن الشيعة تروي: أن صاحب هذا الامر يكون عنده سلاح رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله، فما عندك منه؟ فقال: عندي رمحه. ولم يعرف لرسول الله رمح.

H 60 - And from him, from his father, from Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr, from one of our companions who said,

'I said to Abdullah son of Ja'far^{asws}, 'Are you an Imam^{asws}?' He said, 'Yes'. I said, 'The Shias are reporting that the Master^{asws} of the Command would happen to have with him the weapons of Rasool-Allah^{saww}. So what is there from it with you?' He said, 'With me is his^{saww} spear'. And no spear had been recognised to be for Rasool-Allah^{saww}'.

61 - محمد بن يحيى، عن محمد بن الحسين، عن جعفر بن بشير، عن فضيل، عن طاهر: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: كان يلوم عبد الله، ويعاتبه، ويعظه ويقول: ما يمنعك أن تكون مثل أخيك؟ فوالله، إنى لاعرف النور في وجهه.

H 63 – Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn, from Ja'far Bin Bashir, from Fazeyl, from Tahir,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'He^{asws} used to blame Abdullah, and accuse him, and advise him, and he^{asws} was saying: 'What prevents you from becoming like your brother^{asws}? By Allah^{azwj}! I^{asws} recognise the Light in his^{asws} face'.

But, Abdullah said, 'Isn't my father^{asws} and his^{asws} father^{asws} one, and my mother^{ra} and his^{asws} mother^{ra} one?' So Abu Abdullah^{asws} said: 'He^{asws} is from my^{asws} self (Nafs), and you^{asws} are my^{asws} son''.

62 - وعنه، عن محمد بن الحسين، عن وهيب بن حفص، عن أبي بصير، قال: كنت عند أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، جالسا بمنى، فسألته عن مسألة، وعبد الله جالس عنده، فقال أبو عبد الله عليه السلام: يا أبا بصير، هيه الآن.

H 62 - And from him, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn, from Waheyb Bin Hafs, from Abu Baseer who said,

'I was in the presence of Abu Abdullah^{asws} seated at Mina, and I asked him^{asws} a question, and Abdullah was seated with him^{asws}. Abu Abdullah^{asws} said: 'O Abu Baseer! Not now'.

So when Abdullah arose (and went away), Abu Abdullah^{asws} said: 'You asked me while Abdullah was seated?' So Abu Baseer said, 'And what is the matter with (this) servant of Allah^{azwj}?' He^{asws} said: 'A small Murjiite''.

63 - وعنه، عن محمد بن أحمد، عن علي بن إسماعيل، عن صفوان، عن عبد الله بن مسكان، عن سليمان بن خالد، قال: كنا عند أبي عبد الله وخرج من عنده، فقال لنا أبو عبد الله عليه السلام، فقال: كفوا عما تسألون. فأمرنا بالسكوت، حتى قام عبد الله وخرج من عنده، فقال لنا أبو عبد الله عليه السلام: إنه ليس على شئ مما أنتم عليه، وإني لبرئ منه، برأ الله منه!

The Imamate and the enlightenment from the confusion	www.hubeali.com
H 63 — And from him, from Muhammad Bin Ahmad, from Ali Bin Ismail, Muskan, from Suleyman Bin Khalid who said,	from Safwan, from Abdullah Bin
'We were in the presence of Abu Abdullah ^{asws} , and he ^{asws} said: 'Responsible to the solution of the same of the solution of the same of the solution of the same of the sam	nt out from his ^{asws} presence.

16 باب السبب الذي من أجله قيل بالوقف

Chapter 16 – The reason due to which it is said with the pausing (Imamate stopped after the 7th Imam^{asws})

64 - أحمد بن إدريس، عن عبد الله بن محمد بن عيسى، عن محمد بن إبراهيم، عن أحمد بن الفضل، عن يونس بن عبد الرحمان، قال: مات أبو الحسن عليه السلام، وليس من قوامه أحد إلا وعنده المال الكثير، فكان ذلك سبب وقوفهم وجحودهم موته،

H 64 — Ahmad Bin Idrees, from Abdullah Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, from Muhammad Bin Ibrahim, from Ahmad Bin Al Fazl, from Yunus Bin Abdul Rahman who said,

'Abu Al-Hassan^{asws} passed away, and there wasn't anyone from his^{asws} custodian (trustees) except and with him was a lot of wealth. So that was a reason from their pausing and their rejecting his^{asws} death.

وكان عند زياد القندي سبعون ألف دينار، وعند علي بن أبي حمزة ثلاثون ألف دينار، وكان أحد القوام عثمان بن عيسى وكان يكون بمصر، وكان عنده مال كثير، وست من الجواري.

And with Ziyad Al-Qindy there were seventy thousand Dinars, and with Ali Bin Abu Hamza were thirty thousand Dinars. And one of the custodian (trustee) happened to be in Egypt, and with him was a lot of wealth, and six slave girls.

قال: فبعث إليه أبو الحسن الرضا عليه السلام فيهن وفي المال. فكتب إليه: إن أباك لم يمت. فكتب إليه: " إن أبي قد مات، وقد اقتسمنا ميراثه، وقد صحت الاخبار بموته " واحتج عليه.

He (the narrator) said, 'So Abu Al-Hassan Al-Reza^{asws} sent a message to him regarding these (slave girls) and regarding the wealth, but he wrote back, 'Your^{asws} father^{asws} did not die'. So he^{asws} wrote: 'My^{asws} father^{asws} has passed away, and we have already distributed his^{asws} inheritance, and the news of his^{asws} death is correct', and argue against him.

فكتب إليه: إن لم يكن أبوك مات فليس لك من ذلك شئ، وان كان مات فلم يأمرني بدفع شئ اليك، وقد أعتقت الجواري وتزوجتهن.

He wrote back to him^{asws}, 'If your^{asws} father hasn't died, there isn't anything for you from that. And if he^{asws} has died, then he^{asws} did not instruct me to hand over anything to you^{asws}, and I have freed the slave girls and married them'.

17 باب إمامة أبي الحسن علي بن موسى عليه السلام،

Chapter 17 - Imamate of Abu Al-Hassan Aliasws Bin Musaasws

65 - أحمد بن ادريس، عن أحمد بن محمد، عن العباس بن النجاشي الاسدي، قال: قلت للرضا عليه السلام: أنت صاحب هذا الامر؟ قال: إى - والله - على الانس والجن.

H 65 - Ahmad Bin Idrees, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Al Abbas Bin Al Najashy Al Asady who said,

'I said to Al-Reza^{asws}, 'Are you^{asws} the Master^{asws} of this Command?' He^{asws} said: 'Yes, by Allah^{azwj}, upon the humans and the Jinn''.

66 - محمد بن يحيى، عن محمد بن أحمد بن يحيى، عن عبد الله بن محمد الشامي، عن الحسن بن موسى، عن علي بن أسباط، عن الحسن، عن أبي الحكم، عن عبد الله بن إبراهيم الجعفري عن يزيد بن سليط الزيدي، قال: لقينا أبا عبد الله عليه السلام في طريق مكة، ونحن جماعة، فقلت له: بأبي أنت وأمي، أنتم الائمة المطهرون، والموت لا يعرى منه أحد فأحدث الي شيئا ألقيه إلى من يخلفنى.

H 66 — Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Muhammad Bin Ahmad Bin Yahya, from Abdullah Bin Muhammad Al Shamy, from Al-Hassan Bin Musa, from Ali Bin Asbat, from Al-Hassan, from Abu Al-Hakam, from Abdullah Bin Ibrahim Al Ja'fary, from Yazeed Bin Saleyt Al Zaidi who said,

'We met Abu Abdullah^{asws} is a road of Makkah, and we were a group. I said to him^{asws}, 'May my father and my mother be (sacrificed) for you^{asws}! You^{asws} all are Purified Imams^{asws}, and the death does not spare anyone from it, and something new comes to me, whom shall I cast it to, as a replacement (Imam^{asws}) for me?'

فقال لي: نعم هؤلاء ولدي، وهذا سيدهم - وأشار إلى موسى عليه السلام ابنه -، وفيه علم الحكم، والفهم، والسخاء، والمعرفة بما يحتاج الناس إليه فيما اختلفوا - من أمر دينهم -، وفيه حسن الخلق، وحسن الجوار، وهو باب من أبواب الله، وفيه أخرى هي خير من هذا كله.

So he^{asws} said to me: 'Yes, these are my^{asws} children, and this one^{asws} is their chief' – and he^{asws} gestured towards his^{asws} son^{asws} Musa^{asws}', and in him^{asws} there is knowledge of the governance, and the understanding, and the generosity, and the recognition of what the people are needy to, regarding what they are differing in – from the matters of their Religion, and in him^{asws} are the morals, and the goodly neighbourliness, and he^{asws} is a Door from the Doors of Allah^{azwi}, and in him^{asws} is another (quality) which is better than all of this'.

فقال أبي: ما هي بأبي أنت وأمي؟

My father said, 'What is it? May my father and my mother be (sacrificed) for you asws?'

قال: يخرج الله منه غوث هذه الامة وغياثها، وعلمها، ونورها، وفهمها، و حكمتها، خير مولود، خير ناشئ، يحقن الله به الدماء، ويصلح به ذات البين، ويلم به الشعث، ويشعب به الصدع، ويكسو به العاري، ويشبع به الجائع، ويؤمن به الخائف، وينزل به القطر، ويؤمن به العباد.

He^{asws} said: 'Allah^{azwj} would Extract from him^{asws} a relief of this community and its aider, and its fad, and its light, and its understanding, and its wisdom. He^{asws} would be the best of the births, and best of the growths, and Allah^{azwj} would Save the blood by him^{asws}, and correct the inter-relations by him^{asws}, and the downtrodden would be gathered by him^{asws}, and the rifts would be eradicated by him^{asws}, and the naked would be clothed by him^{asws}, and the hungry would be satiated by him^{asws}, and the fearful would believe in him^{asws}, and the drops (rain) would descend by him^{asws}, and the servants would believe in him^{asws}.

Being the best for the elderly, and best for the young ones. His^{asws} clan would be cheered by him^{asws} before the time of his^{asws} adolescence. His^{azwj} words are wise, and his^{asws} silence is knowledge. He^{asws} will clarify to the people whatever they are differing in.

He (the narrator) said, 'My father said, 'May my father and my mother be (sacrificed) for you^{asws}! You^{asws} will be having a son^{asws} afterwards (in the future)?' He^{asws} said: 'Yes'. Then he^{asws} terminated the speech.

Yazeed (the narrator) said, 'Then I met Abu Al-Hassan^{asws} afterwards, and I said to him^{asws}, 'May my father and my mother be (sacrificed) for you^{asws}! I would like you^{asws} to inform me with the like of your^{asws} father informed me with'.

He (the narrator) said, 'So he^{asws} said: 'My^{asws} father^{asws} was in an era, this isn't his^{asws} era'. Yazeed (the narrator) said, 'So I said, 'One who is pleased from you with this, so upon him is the Curse of Allah^{azwj}!'

He (the narrator) said, 'So he smiled, then said: 'I shall inform you, O Abu Amar! I^{asws} came out from my^{asws} house, and I^{asws} bequeathed to my^{asws} son^{asws} in the apparent, and I^{asws} associated them with my^{asws} son^{asws} Ali^{asws}, and I^{asws} individualised him^{asws} with my^{asws} hidden bequest.

ولقد رأيت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله في المنام، وأمير المؤمنين عليه السلام معه، ومعه خاتم وسيف وعصا وكتاب وعمامة. قلت له: ما هذا؟ فقال: أما العمامة: فسلطان الله. وأما السيف: فعزة الله. وأما الكتاب: فنور الله. وأما العصا: فقوة الله. وأما الخاتم: فجامع هذه الامور.

And I^{asws} have seen Rasool-Allah^{saww} in the dream, and Amir Al-Momineen^{asws} was with him^{asws}, and with him^{saww} was a seal, and a sword, and a staff, and a Book and a turban. I^{asws} said to him^{saww}: 'What are these?' He^{saww} said: 'As for the turban, so it is an Authority of Allah^{azwj}, and as for the swords, so it is a Might of Allah^{azwj}, and as for the Book, so it is a Light of Allah^{azwj}, and as for the staff, so it is a Strength of Allah^{azwj}, and as for the seal, so it is the entirety of these matters'.

ثم قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: والامر يخرج إلى علي – عليه السلام – إبنك.

Then Rasool-Allahsaww said: 'And the command comes out to Aliasws, yourasws sonasws'.

قال: ثم قال: يا يزيد، إنحا وديعة عندك، فلا تخبرها إلا عاقلا، أو عبدا إمتحن الله قلبه، أو صادقا، ولا تكفرنعم الله. وإن سئلت عن الشهادة، فأدها، فان الله - تبارك وتعالى - يقول: " إن الله يأمركم أن تؤدوا الامانات إلى أهلها " وقال: " ومن أظلم ممن كتم شهادة عنده من الله ".

He (the narrator) said, 'Then he^{asws} said: 'O Yazeed! It (this Hadeeth) is an entrustment with you, therefore do no inform it except an intellectual, or a servant whose heart Allah^{azwj} has Tested for Eman, or a truthful one, and do not deny a Favour of Allah^{azwj}. And if you are asked about the testimony, then give it, for Allah^{azwj} Blessed and Exalted is Saying: 'Allah Commands you to render the entrustments to their rightful ones [4:58], and He^{azwj} Said: And who is more unjust than the one who conceals a testimony that is with him, from Allah? [2:140]'.

فقلت: والله ماكنت لافعل ذلك أبدا.

So I said, 'I am not going to be doing that, ever!'

قال: ثم قال أبو الحسن عليه السلام: ثم وصفه لي رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله، فقال: علي إبنك الذي ينظر بنور الله، ويسمع بفهمه وينطق بحكمته، يصيب فلا يخطئ، ويعلم فلا يجهل، يعلم حكما وعلما.

He (the narrator) said, 'Then Abu Al-Hassan^{asws} said: 'Then Rasool-Allah^{saww} described him^{asws} to me^{asws}, and he^{asws} said: 'Your^{asws} son^{asws} Ali^{asws} is the one who will look by the Light of Allah^{azwj}, and hear by His^{azwj} Understanding, and speak by His^{azwj} Wisdom. He^{asws} will be correct and not make mistakes, and he^{asws} will know and not be ignorant. He^{asws} will know wisdom and knowledge.

وما أقل مقامك معه، إنما هو شئ كأن لم يكن، فإذا رجعت من سفرك، فأوص واصلح أمرك، وافرغ مما أردت، فإنك منتقل عنه ومجاور غيره فاجمع ولدك، وأشهد الله عليهم جميعا، وكفى بالله شهيدا. And how little is your^{asws} staying with him^{asws}. But rather, it is something as if it did not happen. So when you^{asws} return from your^{asws} journey, then bequeath and correct your affairs, and be free from what you^{asws} want, then keep away from him^{asws} and be close to the others, and gather your^{asws} children, and keep Allah^{azwj} as Witness upon them all, and Allah^{azwj} Suffices as a Witness".

Then he^{asws} said: 'O Yazeed! I^{asws} have taken to this Sunnah and the command is to my^{asws} son^{asws} Ali^{asws}. His^{asws} name is Ali^{asws}, and as for the first Ali^{asws}, so it is Ali^{asws} Bin Abu Talib^{asws}, and as for the next Ali^{asws}, so it is Ali^{asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{asws}. He^{asws} is given the understanding of the first one, and his^{asws} wisdom, and his^{asws} insight and his^{asws} cordiality, and his^{asws} Religion; and the efforts of the other, and his^{asws} patience upon what he^{asws} dislikes.

And it isn't for him^{asws} that he^{asws} speaks except after Haroun, by four years. So when four years expire, then ask him^{asws} about whatever you so like to, he^{asws} will answer you, if Allah^{azwj} so Desires'.

Then he^{asws} said: 'O Yazeed! So when you pass by this place and you meet him^{asws}, and you will be meeting him^{asws}, then give him^{asws} glad tidings that a son^{asws} would be born unto him^{asws}, and his^{asws} command would be auspicious, Blessed.

And I^{asws} am letting you^{asws} know that you will be meeting him^{asws}, so inform him^{asws} during that that the slave girl from whom this son^{asws} would happen to be, would be a slave girl from the household of Mariah the Coptic^{ra}, a slave girl of Rasool-Allah^{saww}, and if you are able to deliver the greeting from me^{asws}, then do that'.

Yazeed (the narrator) said, 'Then, after Abu Ibrahim^{asws} passed away, I met Ali^{asws}, and he^{asws} initiated me, and he^{asws} said to me: 'O Yazeed! What are you saying regarding the Umrah?' So I said, 'May my father and my mother be sacrificed for you^{asws}! That is up to you^{asws}, and there is no spending money with me'.

So he^{asws} said: 'Glory be to Allah^{azwj}! We^{asws} have not encumbered you and we^{asws} shall suffice you'.

فخرجنا حتى إذا انتهينا إلى ذلك الموضع، إبتدأي فقال: يا يزيد، إن هذا الموضع لكثيرا ما لقيت فيه خيرا، فقلت: نعم، ثم قصصت عليه الخبر. فقال لى: أما الجارية فلم تجئ بعد، فإذا دخلت أبلغتها منك السلام.

Then we went out until when we ended up to that place, he^{asws} initiated me, so he^{asws} said: 'O Yazeed! This is a place that many a times you shall meet goodness'. I said, 'Yes'. Then I related the news to him^{asws}. He^{asws} said to me: 'As for the slave girl, so she has yet to come, so when she does, I^{asws} shall deliver the greetings to her, from you'.

So he^{asws} went to Makkah and bought her during that year, and he^{asws} did not wait except for a little while until she^{asws} was blessed with that boy^{asws}.

18 باب في أن من مات وليس له إمام مات ميتة جاهلية

Chapter 18 – One who dies and there isn't an Imam^{asws} for him, dies a death of ignorance (Pre-Islamic period)

67 -... الحذاء قال: سمعت أبا جعفر عليه السلام، يقول: من مات لا يعرف إمامه، مات ميتة جاهلية كفر ونفاق وضلال.

Al-Haza'a said,

H 67 - 'I heard Abu Ja'far^{asws} saying: 'One who dies nor having recognised his Imam^{asws}, dies a death of ignorance (Pre-Islamic) Kufr, and hypocrisy, and straying''.

68 - وعنه، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن الحسن بن علي بن فضال، عن أبي جميلة، عن أبي بكر الحضرمي: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: من مات وليس له إمام، مات ميتة جاهلية.

H 68 — And from him, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from Al-Hassan Bin Ali Bin Fazal, from Abu Jameela, from Abu Bakr Al-Hazramy,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'One who dies and there isn't an Imam^{asws} for him, dies a death of ignorance (Pre-Islamic period)'.

69 - وعنه، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن الحسن بن محبوب، عن أبي سعيد المكاري، عن عمار: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام: قال: سمعته يقول: من مات وليس له إمام، مات ميتة جاهلية كفر وشرك وضلال.

H 69 — And from him, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from Al-Hassan Bin Mahboub, from Abu Saeed Al Makary, from Amar,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'I heard him^{asws} saying: 'One who dies and there isn't an Imam^{asws} for him, dies a death of ignorance (Pre-Islamic period) – Kufr, and Shirk, and straying''.

19 باب معرفة الامام انتهاء الامر إليه بعد مضى الاول

Chapter 19 – Recognition of the Imam^{asws}, ending of the Command to him^{asws} after the expiry of the first one^{asws}

70 - محمد بن يحيى، عن محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، عن علي بن أسباط: عن بعض أصحاب أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: قلت: الامام متى يعرف إمامته، وينتهى الامر إليه؟ قال: آخر دقيقة من حياة الاول.

H 70 - Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khatab, from Ali Bin Asbat,

'From one of the companions of Abu Abdullah^{asws} who said, 'I said to the Imam^{asws}, 'When does the Imam^{asws} recognise his^{asws} Imamate (has begun) and the Command has ended up to him^{asws}?' He^{asws} said: 'At the last minute from the lifetime of the first one^{asws}''.

71 - على بن إبراهيم بن هاشم، عن أبيه عن محمد بن أبي عمير، عن حفص بن البختري: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام :قال: قلت له: إذا مضى الامام، يعلم الذي يكون من بعده، أنه قد مضى؟ فقال: نعم.

H 71 – Ali Bin Ibrahim Bin Hashim, from his father, from Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr, from Hafs Bin Al Bakhtary,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'I said to him^{asws}, 'When the Imam^{asws} passes away, does the one^{asws} who happens to be after him^{asws} know that he^{asws} has passed away?' He^{asws} said: 'Yes'.

72 – محمد بن موسى، عن محمد بن قتيبة، عن مؤدب كان لابي جعفر عليه السلام، أنه قال: كان بين يدي يوما يقرأ في اللوح، إذ رمى اللوح من يده، وقام فزعا، وهو يقول: إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون، مضى – والله – أبي عليه السلام.

H 72 - Muhammad Bin Musa, from Muhammad Bin Quteyba, from Mowdab (who said),

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'He^{asws} was in front of me one day, reciting in the Tablet, when he^{asws} placed down the Tablet from his^{asws} hand, and arose alarmed, and he^{asws} was saying: 'We are from Allah^{azwj} and we are returning to Him^{azwj}. By Allah^{azwj}! My^{asws} father^{asws} has passed away'.

فقلت: من أين علمت؟ قال: دخلني من إجلال الله وعظمته شئ لم أعهده. فقلت: وقد مضى؟! فقال: دع عنك ذا، إئذن لي أن أدخل البيت وأخرج اليك، واستعرضني أي القرآن شئت، أف لك بحفظه.

So I said, 'From where did you^{asws} come to know?' He^{asws} said: 'Something from the Majesty of Allah^{azwj} and His^{azwj} Magnificence entered into me^{asws}, I^{asws} did not enjoin'. I said, 'And he^{asws} has passed away?' He^{asws} said: 'Leave that from you. Permit me that I^{asws} enter the room and come out to you, and display to me^{asws} whichever of the Quran you so like to, if you have memorised it'.

فدخل البيت، فقمت، ودخلت في طلبه، إشفاقا مني عليه، فسألت عنه، فقيل: دخل هذا البيت ورد الباب دونه، وقال: لا تؤذنوا على أحدا حتى أخرج اليكم.

So he^{asws} entered the rood, and I stood up and entered in seeking him^{asws}, a desire from me to him^{asws}, and I asked about him^{asws}. It was said, 'He entered this room and closed the door besides him^{asws}, and said: 'Do not permit anyone to come to me^{asws} until I^{asws} come out to you all!'

Then he^{asws} came out dusty, and he^{asws} was saying: 'We are for Allah^{azwj} and we are returning to Him^{azwj}! By Allah^{azwj}! My^{asws} father^{asws} passed away'. I said, 'May I be sacrificed for you^{asws}! And he^{asws} has passed away?'

So he^{asws} said: 'Yes, and I^{asws} was in charge of his^{asws} washing and enshrouded him^{asws}, and that was not to be done of him^{asws} (by anyone) apart from me^{asws}'.

Then he^{asws} said to me: 'Leave this from you. Display to me^{asws} whichever of the Quran you so like, if you have memorised it'. I said, '(Surah) Al A'raaf'. So he^{asws} sought Refuge with Allah^{azwj} from the Satan^{la} the Pelted, then he^{asws} recited, 'And when We Shook the mountain above them as if it was a shade, and they thought it was going to fall upon them [7:171]".

So I said, 'Alif Lam Meem Suad [7:1]'. He^{asws} said: 'This is the beginning of the Surah, and this one is Abrogating, and this one is Abrogated, and this one is Decisive, and this one is Allegorical, and this one is Special, and this one is General, and this one is what the Book has lapsed with, and this is what is confusing upon the people'.'

20 باب ما يلزم الناس عند مضى الامام عليه السلام

Chapter 20 – What necessitates the people during the passing away of the Imam^{asws}

73 - عبد الله بن جعفر الحميري، عن أحمد بن محمد بن عيسى، عن البرقي والحسين بن سعيد جميعا: عن النضر بن سويد، عن يحيى الحلبي، عن بريد بن معاوية، عن محمد بن مسلم، قال: قلت لابي عبد الله عليه السلام: أصلحك الله، بلغنا شكواك، فأشفقنا، فلو أعلمتنا: من بعدك؟

H 73 — Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri, from Ahmad in Muhammad Bin Isa, from Al Barqy and Al-Husayn Bin Saeed altogether, from Al Nazar Bin Suweyd, from Yahya Al-Halby, from Bureyd Bin Muawiya, from Muhammad Bin Muslim who said,

'I said to Abu Abdullah^{asws}, 'May Allah^{azwj} Keep you well! Your^{asws} complaint (illness) reached us. So have pity on us, and if you could let us know who is the one (Imam^{asws}) from after you^{asws}?'

So he^{asws} said: 'Surely Ali^{asws} was a knowledgeable one, and the knowledge is inherited, and a knowledgeable one will not die except there would remain one from after him who would know the like of his^{asws} knowledge, or whatever Allah^{azwj} so Desires'.

I said, 'Do the people have the leeway, when the knowledgeable one asws passes away, that they do not recognise the one who is to be after him asws?'

So he^{asws} said: 'As for the people of the city, so no – meaning Al Medina – and as for other from the cities, so it is in accordance to their travel distances. Surely Allah^{azwj} is Saying: **so why don't** a group of them from every sect from them go forth to obtain understanding in the Religion and let them warn their people when they return to them, perhaps they would be cautious [9:122]'.

He (the narrator) said, 'I said, 'What is your asws view of one who dies during that?'

So he^{asws} said: 'He would be at the status of: **and the one who goes out from his house emigrating to Allah and His Rasool, then death overtakes him, so his Recompense would fall upon Allah [4:100]**'.

He (the narrator) said, 'I said, 'So when they do arrive, with which thing would they be recognising their Master^{asws}?' He^{asws} said: 'He would give the tranquillity, and the dignity, and the awe''.

H 74 — And from him, from Ali Bin Ismail, and Abdullah Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, from Safwan Bin Yahya, from Yaqoub Bin Shuayb,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'I said to him^{asws}, 'When the Imam^{asws} passes away, and it (news) reaches a people he^{asws} wasn't in their midst?'

He^{asws} said: 'They should go out regarding the seeking, for they would not cease to be in an excuse for as long as they are during the seeking'.

I said, 'They should be going out, all of them, or would it suffice if one of them goes out?'

He^{asws} said: 'Surely Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic is Saying: **so why don't a group of them from every sect from them go forth to obtain understanding in the Religion and let them warn their people when they return to them, perhaps they would be cautious [9:122].** So those who are remaining behind would be in a leeway until their companions return to them'.

H 75 — And from him, from Muhammad Bin Abdul Jabbar, from one of who mentioned it, from Yunus Bin Yaqoub, from Abdul A'ala who said,

'I said to Abu Abdullah^{asws}, 'The (news of) passing away of the Imam^{asws} reaches us, how should be deal with it?' He^{asws} said: 'Upon you is the group (to seek the next Imam^{asws})'.

The Imamate and the enlightenment from the confusion

www.hubeali.com

I said, 'The group altogether?' He^{asws} said: 'Surely Allah^{azwj} is Saying: **so why don't a group of them from every sect from them go forth to obtain understanding in the Religion [9:122]** – the Verse'.

I said, 'We form a group, but one of them dies in the road?'

He (the narrator) said, 'So he^{asws} said: 'Surely, Allah^{azwj} is Saying: **and the one who goes out** from his house emigrating to Allah and His Rasool, then death overtakes him, so his Recompense would fall upon Allah [4:100]'.

21 باب في من أنكر واحدا من الائمة عليهم السلام.

Chapter 21 – Someone who denies one of the Imams^{asws}

76 - سعد بن عبد الله، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن اسماعيل بن مهران عن محمد بن سعيد، عن أبان بن تغلب، قال: قلت لابي عبد الله عليه السلام: من عرف الائمة ولم يعرف الامام الذي في زمانه، أمؤمن هو؟

H 76 – Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from Ismail Bin Mahran, from Muhammad Bin Saeed, from Aban Bin Taglhub who said,

'I said to Abu Abdullah^{asws}, 'One who recognises the Imams^{asws} and does not recognise the Imam^{asws} who is during his time period, is he a Momin?'

قال: لا، قلت: أمسلم؟ قال: مسلم.

Heasws said: 'No'. I said, 'Is he a submitter?' Heasws said: 'A submitter'.

77 - وعنه عن محمد بن عيسى، عن صفوان بن يحيى، عن ابن مسكان: عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: من أنكر واحدا من الاحياء، فقد أنكر الاموات.

H 77 - And from him, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from Safwan Bin Yahya, from Ibn Muskan,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'One who denies one from the living ones^{asws}, so he has denied the deceased ones^{asws}".

22 باب من أشرك مع امام هدى إماما ليس من الله تعالى

Chapter 22 – One who associates with an Imam^{asws} of Guidance, an imam who isn't from Allah^{azwj} the Exalted

78 - محمد بن يحيى، عن محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، عن محمد بن سنان، عن طلحة بن زيد: عن جعفر، عن أبيه عليهما السلام، قال: من أشرك مع إمام - إمامته من عند الله - من ليس إمامته من عند الله كان مشركا بالله.

H 78 — Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khatab, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from Talha Bin Zayd,

'From Ja'far^{asws}, from his^{asws} father^{asws} having said: 'One who associates with an Imam^{asws}, his^{asws} Imamate being from Allah^{azwj}, one whose imamate isn't from Allah^{azwj}, would be a Mushrik (Polytheists/associator) with Allah^{azwj}''.

23 باب النوادر

Chapter 23 - Miscellaneous

79 - عبد الله بن جعفر الحميري، عن محمد بن عبد الحميد، عن منصور بن يونس، عن عبد الرحمان بن سليمان، عن أبيه: عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام! يا رسول الله، أمنا الهداة؟ أو من غيرنا؟

H 79 — Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri, from Muhammad Bin Abdul Hameed, from Mansour Bin Yunus, from Abdul Rahman Bin Suleyman, from his father,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws}, from Al-Haris Bin Nowfal who said, 'Ali^{asws} said to Rasool-Allah^{saww}: 'O Rasool-Allah^{saww}! Are the Guides from us^{asws}? Of from other than us^{asws}?'

قال: بل منا الهداة إلى يوم القيامة، بنا استنقذهم الله من ضلالة الشرك، وبنا استنقذهم الله من ضلالة الفتنة، وبنا يصبحون إخوانا بعد ضلالة الفتنة، كما أصبحوا إخوانا بعد ضلالة الشرك، وبنا يختم الله، كما بنا فتح الله.

He^{saww} said: 'But, the Guides would be from us^{asws} up to the Day of Judgment. By us^{asws}, Allah^{azwj} would Save them from the straying of the Shirk (association), and by us^{asws} Allah^{azwj} would Save them from the straying of the Fitna, and by us^{asws} they would be becoming brothers after the straying of the Fitna, just as they has become brothers after the straying of the Shirk (association), and by us^{asws} Allah^{azwj} would Finish just as Allah^{azwj} Begun with us^{asws}".

80 - وعنه، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن محمد بن إسماعيل بن بزيع، عن منصور بن يونس، عن جليس له، عن أبي حمزة: عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام: قال: قلت له: قول الله تعالى: "كل شئ هالك إلا وجهه "؟

H 80 — And from him, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from Muhammad Bin Ismail Bin Bazie, from Mansour Bin Yunus, from a companion of his, from Abu Hamza,

'Abu Ja'far^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'I said to him^{asws}, 'The Words of Allah^{azwj}: '(What about): *All things will perish except for His Face [28:88]*?'

قال: يا فلان، فيهلك كل شئ، ويبقى الوجه؟! الله أعظم من أن يوصف ولكن معناها: كل شئ هالك إلا دينه، ونحنالوجه الذي يؤتى الله منه لن يزال في عباد الله ما كانت له فيهم روية فإذا لم تكن فيهم روية، رفعنا، فصنع ما أحب.

He^{asws} said: 'So (you mean) all things will perish, and there would remain the Face? Allah^{azwj} is more Magnificent than to be described. But, its meaning is, all things will perish except His^{azwj} Religion, and we^{asws} are the Face which Allah^{azwj} Gave for Him^{azwj}. It will never cease to be among the people for long as there was a sighting (need)² for it among them. So when there does not happen to be a sighting (need) among them, we^{asws} would be Raised, and He^{azwj} would Do What He^{azwj} Likes".

الروية؟ قال: الحاجة. ² – (In Al Ikmal (Al Deen) and Al Basaair (Al Darajaat) – في الاكمال والبصائر (ح 3) إضافة ما يلي: قلت: وما الروية؟ قال: الحاجة. ² there is an addition of the following – 'I said, 'And what is the sighting?' He^{asws} said: 'The need'.

81 - وعنه، عن محمد بن عمرو الكاتب، عن علي بن محمد الصيمري، عن علي بن مهزيار: قال: كتبت إلى أبي الحسن: (صاحب العسكر (عليه السلام: أسأله عن الفرج؟ فكتب: إذا غاب صاحبكم عن دار الظالمين، فتوقعوا الفرج.

H 81 — And from him, from Muhammad Bin Amro the scribe, from Ali Bin Muhammad Al Saymiri, from Ali Bin Mahziyar who said,

'I wrote to Abu Al-Hassan^{asws} (Master^{asws} of the army) asking him^{asws} about the relief (appearance of Al-Qaim^{asws})? So he^{asws} wrote: 'When your Master is disappears from the house of the unjust ones, then anticipate the relief''.

82 - وعنه، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن سليمان بن داود، عن أبي بصير، قال: سمعت أبا جعفر عليه السلام يقول: في صاحب هذا الامر أربعة سنن من أربعة أنبياء: سنة من موسى، وسنة من عيسى، وسنة من يوسف، وسنة من محمد صلى الله عليه وآله:

H 82 - And from him, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from Suleyman Bin Dawood, from Abu Baseer who said,

'I heard Abu Ja'far^{asws} saying: 'Regarding the Master of this Command there are four Sunnahs from four Prophets^{as} – A Sunnah from Musa^{as}, and a Sunnah from Isa^{as}, and a Sunnah from Yusuf^{as} and a Sunnah from Muhammad^{saww}.

فأما من موسى: فخائف يترقب، وأما من يوسف: فالسجن، وأما من عيسى: فقيل: إنه مات، ولم يمت، وأما من محمد صلى الله عليه وآله: فالسيف.

So, as for from Musa^{as}, he^{asws} is fearful, waiting; and as for from Yusuf^{as}, it is the prison; and as for from Isa^{as}, it would be said, 'He^{asws} died, and he^{asws} would not have died; and as for from Muhammad^{saww}, it is the sword''.

83 - محمد بن يحيى، عن محمد بن أحمد، عمن ذكره، عن صفوان بن يحيى، عن معاوية بن عمار، عن أبي عبيدة الحذاء: قال: سألت أبا جعفر عليه السلام عن هذا الامر، متى يكون؟ قال: إن كنتم تؤملون أن يجيئكم من وجه، ثم جاءكم من وجه فلا تنكرونه.

H 83 — Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Muhammad Bin Ahmad, from one who mentioned it, from Safwan Bin Yahya, from Muawiya Bin Amar, from Abu Ubeyda Al-Haza'a who said,

'I asked Abu Ja'far^{asws} about this matter (appearance of Al-Qaim^{asws}), 'When would it happen?' He^{asws} said: 'If you were hoping that he^{asws} would be coming from a (particular) direction, then he^{asws} comes from (another) direction, then do not deny him^{asws}'.

84 - محمد بن يحيى، وأحمد بن إدريس، عن محمد بن أحمد، عمن ذكره، عن محمد بن الفضيل، عن إسحاق بن عمار، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: كان في بني إسرائيل نبي وعده الله أن ينصره إلى خمس عشرة ليلة، فأخبر بذلك قومه. فقالوا: والله إذا كان، ليفعلن وليفعلن. فأخره الله إلى خمس عشرة سنة.

H 84 — Muhammad Bin Yahya and Ahmad Bin Idrees, from Muhammad Bin Ahmad, from one who mentioned it, from Muhammad Bin Al Fazeyl, from Is'hag Bin Amar,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'There was a Prophet^{as} among the Children of Israel. Allah^{azwj} had Promised him^{as} that He^{azwj} would Help him in fifteen nights, so he^{as} informed his^{as} people of that, and they said, 'By Allah^{azwj}! When He^{azwj} is to Do so, let Him^{azwj} Do so, and let Him^{azwj} Do so (right now)'. So Allah^{azwj} Delayed it to fifteen years''.

وكان فيهم من وعده الله النصرة إلى خمس عشرة سنة. فأخبر بذلك النبي عليه السلام قومه. فقالوا: ما شاء الله. فعجله الله لهم في خمس عشرة ليلة.

And there was among them one^{as} whom Allah^{azwj} Promised the Help in fifteen years, so the Prophet^{as} informed his^{as} people of that, and they said, 'Whatever Allah^{azwj} so Desires'. So Allah^{azwj} Hastened it for them to be in fifteen nights''.

H 85 — Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Muhammad Bin Ahmad, from Safwan Bin Yahya, from Abu Ayoub Al Khazaz, from Muhammad Bin Muslim,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'I was in his^{asws} presence when Mahzam entered and said to him^{asws}, 'May I be sacrificed for you^{asws}! Inform me about this matter (appearance of Al-Qaim^{asws}) which we are waiting for. When is it (to be)?'

He^{asws} said: 'O Mahzam! The timers are lying, and the hasteners are destroyed, and the submitters would attain salvation, and to us^{asws} they would be coming'.

The book of Imamate is complete by Praise of Allah^{azwj} and His^{azwj} excellent Inclination and His^{azwj} Assistance, and Salawat be upon the best of His^{azwj} creatures, Muhammad^{saww} and his^{saww} family^{asws}, the Pure.

The supplementary to the (book) The Imamate and the enlightenment from the confusion, regarding what Al-Sadouq reported from his father (the author) in completion of this subject.

24 باب امامة أبي جعفر محمد بن علي الجواد وأبي الحسن علي الهادي

Chapter 24 – Imamate of Abu Ja'far Muhammad^{asws} Bin Ali Al-Jawwad^{asws} and Abu Al-Hassan Ali Al-Hadi^{asws}

" حديث اللوح " وفيه: " وعلي وليي وناصري... لاقرن عينه بمحمد إبنه وخليفته من بعده فهو وارث علمي ومعدن حكمتي وموضع سري وحجتي على خلقي

Hadeeth of the Tablet – and in it: '(Allah^{azwj} Says): "And Ali^{asws} is My^{azwj} Guardian and helper his^{asws} eyes being delighted with Muhammad^{asws}, his^{asws} son^{asws}, and his^{asws} Caliph from after him^{asws}. He^{asws} is an inheritor of My^{azwj} Knowledge and mine of My^{azwj} Wisdom, and place of My^{azwj} Secrets, and My^{azwj} Divine Authority upon My^{azwj} creatures.

I^{azwj} made the Paradise to be his^{asws} abode, and his^{asws} intercession to be regarding seventy from his^{asws} family members, all of them, then Fire having been Obligated on them.

And I^{azwj} Seal with the Fortunacy for his^{asws} son^{asws}, Ali^{asws}, My^{azwj} Guardian and My^{azwj} Helper, and the witness among My^{azwj} creatures and My^{azwj} Trustee upon My^{azwj} Revelation. I^{azwj} shall Extract from him^{asws}, the caller to My^{azwj} Way and the Treasurer of My^{azwj} Knowledge, Al-Hassan^{asws}. Then I^{azwj} shall Complete that with his^{asws} son^{asws}, the mercy to the worlds!"... etc.

Hadeeth Al Khizr^{as}, and in it: 'I^{as} testify upon Muhammad Bin Ali^{asws} that he^{asws} is the establisher with the command of Ali Bin Musa^{asws}, and I^{as} testify upon Ali Bin Muhammad^{asws} that he^{asws} is the establisher with the command of Muhammad Bin Ali^{asws}, and I^{as} testify upon Al-Hassan Bin Ali^{asws} that he^{asws} is the establisher with the command of Ali^{asws} Bin Muhammad^{asws}...etc.

25 باب إمامة أبي محمد الحسن بن علي العسكري (ع)

Chapter 25 – Imamate of Abu Muhammad Al-Hassan^{asws} Bin Ali Al-Askari^{asws}

88 - عبد الله بن جعفر الحميري، قال: حدثنا أحمد بن اسحاق، قال: دخلت على مولانا أبي محمد الحسن بن علي العسكري عليه السلام، فقال: يا أحمد، ما كان حالكم فيما كان فيه الناس من الشك والارتياب؟

H 88 - Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri said, 'It was narrated to us by Ahmad Bin Is'haq who said,

'I went over to our Master^{asws} Abu Muhammad Al-Hassan Bin Ali Al-Askari^{asws}, and he^{asws} said: 'O Ahmad! What was your state regarding what the people were in, from the doubts and the suspicions?'

So I said to him^{asws}, 'O my Master^{asws}! When the letter came, there did not remain a single man from us nor a woman, nor a boy reaching (the age of) understanding, except he spoke with the Truth'.

He^{asws} said: 'I^{asws} praise Allah^{azwj} upon that, O Ahmad! But, do you know that the earth cannot be empty from a Divine Authority? And I^{asws} am that Divine Authority', or said: 'I^{asws} am the Divine Authority''.

H 89 – Sa'ad Bin Abdullah said, 'It was narrated to us by one who attended the (moment of) passing away of Al-Hassan^{asws} Bin Ali^{asws} Bin Muhammad Al-Askari^{asws} and his^{asws} burial, from ones whose number could not be counted nor is it permissible upon the likes of them to collude with the lie'.

26 باب إمامة القائم عليه السلام

Chapter 26 - Imamate of Al-Qaimasws

90 - سعد والحميري معا، عن إبراهيم بن مهزيار، عن أخيه علي بن مهزيار، عن فضالة بن أيوب، عن أبان بن عثمان، عن ابن أبي عمير، عن الحسين بن أبي العلاء، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: قلت له: تكون الارض بغير إمام؟ قال: لا.

H 90 — Sa'ad Al Al-Humeyri both together, from Ibrahim Bin Mahziyar, from his brother Ali Bin Mahziyar, from Fazalat Bin Ayoub, from Aban Bin Usman, from Ibn Abu Umeyr, from Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al A'la,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'I said to him^{asws}, 'Can the earth exist without an Imam^{asws}?' He^{asws} said: 'No'.

قلت: أفيكون إمامان في وقت واحد؟ قال: لا، إلا وأحدهما صامت.

I said, 'So, can there be two Imams^{asws} at one time?' He^{asws} said: 'No, except one^{asws} of the two^{asws} would be silent'.

قلت: فالامام يعرف الامام الذي من بعده؟ قال نعم.

I said, 'So the Imam^{asws} would recognise the Imam^{asws} who is to be from after him^{asws}?' He^{asws} said: 'Yes'.

قال: قلت القائم إمام؟ قال: نعم، إمام إبن إمام، قد اؤتم به قبل ذلك.

He (the narrator) said, 'I said, 'Al Qaim^{asws} is an Imam^{asws}?' He^{asws} said: 'Yes, an Imam^{asws} son^{asws} of an Imam^{asws}. It would have been completed by him^{asws} before that''.

91 - سعد بن عبد الله قال: حدثنا محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، عن الحسن بن محبوب، عن علي بن رئاب، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام أنه قال في قول الله عزوجل: " يوم يأتي بعض آيات ربك لا ينفع نفسا إيمانها لم تكن آمنت من قبل " قيامه بالسيف، وان آمنت هم الائمة، والآية المنتظرة هو القائم عليه السلام فيومئذ " لا ينفع نفسا إيمانها لم تكن آمنت من قبل " قيامه بالسيف، وان آمنت بمن تقدمه من آبائه عليهم السلام.

H 91 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah said, 'It was narrated to us by Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khatab, from Al-Hassan Bin Mahboub, from Ali Bin Ra'ib,

'Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said regarding the Words of Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic: *The day some of the Signs of your Lord do come, a soul will not benefit from its Eman which had not believed from before, [6:158]*. He^{asws} said: 'The Signs, they^{asws} are the Imams, and the awaited Sign, he^{asws} is Al-Qaim^{asws}. Thus, on that day, *a soul will not benefit from its Eman which had not believed from before [6:158]*, his^{asws} rising with the sword, and believed in the ones^{asws} who preceded him^{asws}, from his^{asws} forefathers^{asws}'.

27 باب في ذكر حديث اللوح، وان الامام الثاني عشر هو الحجة ابن الحسن العسكري

Chapter 27 – Mention of the Hadeeth of the Tablet, and that the twelfth Imam^{asws}, he^{asws} is the Divine Authority, son^{asws} of Al-Hassan Al-Askari^{asws}

92 - سعد بن عبد الله وعبد الله بن جعفر الحميري جميعا، عن أبي الحسن صالح بن أبي حماد، والحسن بن طريف جميعا: عن بكر بن صالح، عن عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: قال أبي عليه السلام لجابر بن عبد الله الانصاري: إن لى اليك حاجة، فمتى يخف عليك أن أخلو بك فأسألك عنها؟

H 92 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah and Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri, both together, from Abu Al-Hassan Salih Bin Abu Hamad, and Al-Hassan Bin Tareyf both together, from Bakr Bin Salih, from Abdul Rahman Bin Salim, from Abu Baseer,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'My^{asws} father^{asws} said to Jabir Bin Abdullah Al-Ansary: 'There is a need for me^{asws} to you, so when is it easier upon you that I^{asws} can be alone with you so that I^{asws} can ask you about it?'

فقال له جابر: في أي الاوقات شئت، فخلى به أبو جعفر عليه السلام، قال له: يا جابر، أخبرني عن اللوح الذي رأيته في يد (ي) أمى فاطمة بنت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله وما أخبرتك به أنه في ذلك اللوح مكتوبا،

So Jabir said to him^{asws}, 'During whichever timing you^{asws} so like'. So Abu Ja'far^{asws} was alone with him, and said to him: 'O Jabir! Inform me about the Tablet which you saw in the hand of my^{asws} mother^{asws} (Syeda) Fatima^{asws} daughter^{asws} of Rasool-Allah^{saww}, and what she^{asws} informed you with what was written in that Tablet'.

فقال جابر: أشهد بالله، أني دخلت على أمك فاطمة عليها السلام في حياة رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله أهنئها بولادة الحسين عليه السلام، فرأيت في يدها لوحا أخضر، ظننت أنه من زمرد، ورأيت فيه كتابة بيضاء شبيهة بنور الشمس، فقلت لها: بأبي أنت وأمى، يا بنت رسول الله ماهذا اللوح؟

So Jabir said, 'I testify by Allah^{azwi}! I went to your^{asws} mother^{asws} Fatima^{asws} during the lifetime of Rasool-Allah^{saww} to congratulate her^{asws} of the arrival of Al-Husayn^{asws}, and I saw a green Tablet in her^{asws} hand. I thought it was of emerald. And I saw in it, white writing resembling the light of the sun, so I said to her^{asws}, 'May my father and my mother be (sacrificed) for you^{asws}! O daughter^{asws} of Rasool-Allah^{saww}, what is this Tablet?'

فقالت: هذا اللوح أهداه الله عزوجل إلى رسوله صلى الله عليه وآله فيه إسم أبي، واسم بعلي، واسم إبني، وأسماء الاوصياء من ولدي، فأعطانيه أبي ليسرني بذلك.

She^{asws} said: 'This is the Tablet Allah^{azwj} Gifted to Rasool-Allah^{saww}. In it is the name of my^{asws} father^{saww}, and name of my^{asws} husband^{asws}, and name of my^{asws} two sons^{asws}, and names of

the successors^{asws} from after my^{asws} son^{asws}. He^{saww} gave it to me^{asws} in order for me^{asws} to be cheered by that".

Jabir said, 'Then your^{asws} mother^{asws} Fatima^{asws} gave it to me, so I read it and copied it'.

فقال له أبي عليه السلام: فهل لك - يا جابر - أن تعرضه علي؟ فقال: نعم، فمشى معه أبي عليه السلام، حتى انتهى إلى منزل جابر فأخرج إلى أبي صحيفة من رق، فقال: يا جابر، أنظر أنت في كتابك، لاقرأه أنا عليك. فنظر جابر في نسخته فقرأه عليه أبي عليه السلام، فوالله ما خالف حرف حرفا

So my^{asws} father^{asws} said to him: 'Is it possible for you, O Jabir, to display it to me^{asws}?' He said, 'Yes'. So my^{asws} father^{asws} walked with him until they ended up to the house of Jabir, and he brought a parchment of paper out to my^{asws} father^{asws}. Then he^{asws} said: 'O Jabir! You look into your book, I^{asws} shall read it to you'. So Jabir look into his copy, and my^{asws} father^{asws} read it to him (from without looking), and by Allah^{azwj}, he^{asws} did not differ word by word.

Jabir said: 'I hereby testify by Allah^{azwj}, this is how I saw it in the Tablet, written: - In the Name of Allah^{azwj} the Beneficent, the Merciful. This is a Book from Allah^{azwj} the Mighty, the Wise, to Muhammad^{saww}, His^{azwj} Light and His^{azwj} Ambassador, and His^{azwj} Veil, and His^{azwj} Evidence. The Trustworthy Spirit descended with it from the Presence of Lord^{azwj} of the world.

Be determined, O Muhammad^{saww}! Hear Me^{azwj}, and thank for My^{azwj} Bounties and do not reject My^{azwj} Favours. I^{azwj} am Allah^{azwj}, there is no god except I^{azwj}, Crusher of the tyrants and Belittler of the arrogant, and Humiliator of the unjust, and Judge of the Religion.

There is no god except I^{azwj}. So, the one who hopes for other than My^{azwj} Grace, or fears other than My^{azwj} Justice, I^{azwj} will Punish him with such a Punishment, I^{azwj} have not Punished anyone from the worlds. Therefore, it is Me^{azwj} you^{saww} should worship and upon me you^{saww} should rely.

I^{azwj} did not Sent a Prophet^{as}, and his^{as} days were completed and his^{as} term had expired, except I^{azwj} Made a successor^{as} to be for him^{saww}.

And I^{azwj} Merited you^{saww} over the (rest of the) Prophets^{as}, and Merited your^{saww} successor^{asws} over the (rest of the) successors, and Honoured you^{saww} with your^{saww} two lions, and your^{saww} two grandsons Al-Hassan^{asws} and Al-Husayn^{asws}.

And I^{azwj} Made Hassan^{asws} as a mine of My^{azwj} Knowledge after the expiry of the term of his^{asws} father^{asws}, and Made Husayn^{asws} a treasurer of My^{azwj} Revelation, and Honoured him^{asws} with the martyrdom, and would End for him^{asws} with the fortunacy. Thus, he^{asws} is the most superior of ones to be martyred, and of the loftiest of the martyrs in rank. I^{azwj} Made the complete of My^{azwj} Speech to be with him^{asws}, and the conclusive argument to be with him^{asws}, by his^{asws} family^{asws} I^{azwj} shall Reward and Punish.

The first of them^{asws} being Ali^{asws}, chief of the worshippers, and adornment of My^{azwj} Guardians, the past ones.

And his^{asws} son^{asws}, his^{asws} grandfather^{saww} the praised one, named him^{asws}, as 'Muhammad', the expounder of My^{azwj} Knowledge and the mine of My^{azwj} Wisdom.

The doubter would be destroyed regarding Ja'far^{asws}. The repelling against him^{asws} is like repelling against Me^{azwj}. The Truthful Word from Me^{azwj} is from the abode of Ja'far^{asws}, and I^{azwj} shall Cheer him^{asws} regarding his^{asws} friends and his^{asws} Shias and his^{asws} helpers.

And afterwards, Musa^{asws} would be born. There would be Fitna like the blindness of the dark night. Because the thread of My^{azwj} Obligation cannot break, and My^{azwj} Argument cannot be hidden, and that My^{azwj} Guardians cannot be wretched, ever! Indeed, and the one who rejects one^{asws} of them^{asws}, so he has rejected My^{azwj} Favour, and one who alters a Verse from My^{azwj} Book, so he has fabricated against Me^{azwj}. And woe be unto the fabricators, the rejectors during the termination of the tem of My^{azwj} servant Musa^{asws}, and My^{azwj} Beloved, and My^{azwj} Chosen one^{asws}!

ألا إن المكذب بالثامن مكذب بكل أوليائي، وعلي وليي وناصري، ومن أضع عليه أعباء النبوة، وأمتحنه بالاضطلاع، يقتله عفريت مستكبر، يدفن بالمدينة التي بناها العبد الصالح ذو القرنين، إلى جنب شر خلقي،

Indeed! The belier of the eighth one^{asws} is a belier of all My^{azwj} Guardians. And Ali^{asws} is My^{azwj} Guardian and My^{azwj} Helper. And from My^{azwj} Placement upon him^{asws} is the encumbrance of the Prophet-hood, and Test him^{asws} with the undertaking. And audacious arrogant one would murder him^{asws}. He^{asws} will be buried in the city which was built by the righteous servant Zul-Qarnayn, to the side of the most evil of My^{azwj} creatures.

حق القول مني لاقرن عينه بمحمد إبنه وخليفته من بعده، فهو وارث علمي ومعدن حكمتي وموضع سري وحجتي على خلقي، جعلت الجنة مثواه وشفعته في سبعين من أهل بيته كلهم قد استوجبوا النار،

It is a Rightful Words from Me^{azwj} that I^{azwj} would be Delighting his^{asws} eyes with Muhammad^{asws}, his^{asws} son^{asws}, and his^{asws} Caliph from after him^{asws}. So he^{asws} would be an inheritor of My^{azwj} Knowledge, and a mine of My^{azwj} Wisdom, and a place of My^{azwj} Secrets, and My^{azwj} Divine Authority upon My^{azwj} creatures. I^{azwj} shall Make the Paradise to his^{asws} abode, and he^{asws} would intercede regarding seventy from his^{asws} family members, all of them, the Fire having been Obligated upon them.

And I^{azwj} shall Complete the Fortunacy for his^{asws} son^{asws} Ali^{asws}, My^{azwj} Guardian and My^{azwj} Helper, and the witness over My^{azwj} creatures, and My^{azwj} trustee upon My^{azwj} Revelation.

I^{azwj} shall Extract from him^{asws} the caller to My^{azwj} Way, the treasurer of My^{azwj} Knowledge, Al-Hassan^{asws}.

ثم اكمل ذلك بابنه، رحمة للعالمين، عليه كمال موسى، وبهاء عيسى وصبر أيوب، ستذل أوليائي في زمانه، ويتهادون رؤوسهم كما تهادى رؤوس الترك والديلم،

Then I^{azwj} shall Complete that with his^{asws} son^{asws}, as a mercy to the worlds. Upon him^{asws} would be the perfection of Musa^{as}, and glory of Isa^{as}, and patience of Ayoub^{as}. My^{azwj} friends would have been humiliated during his^{asws} era, and he^{asws} will be guiding their chiefs just as you^{saww} guide the chiefs of the Turks and Al-Daylam.

فيقتلون ويحرقون، ويكونون خائفين مرعوبين وجلين، تصبغ الارض من دمائهم، ويفشو الويل والرنين في نسائهم، أولئك أوليائي حقا، بحم أدفع كل فتنة عمياء حندس، وبحم أكشف الزلازل، وأرفع عنهم الآصار والاغلال. أولئك عليهم صلوات من ربحم ورحمة وأولئك هم المهتدون.

They would be killed, and burnt, and they would have become fearful, terrified, scared. The earth would be dyed with their blood, and the wailing and clamour would be widespread

among their womenfolk. They are My^{azwj} friends, truly. By them, I^{azwj} shall Repel every Fitna of the blind (dark) night, and by them I^{azwj} shall Uncover the earthquakes, and Lift their shackles of the people away from them. They, upon them is the Salawat from their Lord^{azwj} and Mercy, and those ones, they are the rightly Guided!"

Abdul Rahman Bin Salim said, 'Abu Baseer said, 'If you did not hear during your time except for this Hadeeth, it would suffice you. Keep it except from its rightful ones'.

93 - سعد بن عبد الله، وعبد الله بن جعفر الحميري، ومحمد بن يحيى العطار، وأحمد بن ادريس، جميعا قالوا: حدثنا أحمد بن أبي عبد الله البرقي، قال: حدثنا أبو هاشم داود بن القاسم الجعفري، عن أبي جعفر الثاني محمد بن علي عليهما السلام قال: أقبل أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام ذات يوم ومعه الحسن بن على وسلمان الفارسي رضي الله عنه، وأمير المؤمنين متكئ على يد سلمان،

H 93 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, and Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri, and Muhammad bin Yahya Al Attar, and Ahmad bin Idrees, altogether said, 'It was narrator us by Ahmad Bin Abu Abdullah Al Barqy who said, 'It was narrated to us by Dawood Bin Al Qasim Al Ja'fari,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws} the 2nd Muhammad^{asws} Bin Ali^{asws} having said: 'One day, Amir Al-Momineen^{asws} came, and with him^{asws} was Al-Hassan^{asws} Bin Ali^{asws} and Salman Al-Farsy^{ra}, and Amir Al-Momineen^{asws} was leaning upon a hand of Salman^{ra}.

فدخل المسجد الحرام فجلس، إذ أقبل رجل حسن الهيئة واللباس، فسلم على أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام فرد عليه السلام فجلس، ثم قال: يا أمير المؤمنين أسألك عن ثلاث مسائل إن أخبرتني بهن علمت أن القوم ركبوا من أمرك ما أقضي عليهم أنهم ليسوا بمأمونين في دنياهم ولا في آخرتهم، وان تكن الاخرى علمت أنك وهم شرع سواء.

Then he^{asws} entered the Sacred Masjid and was seated, when a man of good appearance and clothing came. He greeted to Amir Al-Momineen^{asws}, and he^{asws} returned (the greetings) to him, and he sat down, then said, 'O Amir Al-Momineen^{asws}! I shall ask you^{asws} about three issues. If you^{asws} answer me of these, I would know that the people have embarked from your matter what is Ordained upon them, they aren't safe, neither regarding their world nor regarding their Hereafter. And if it happens to be the other, (i.e. if you^{asws} cannot answer), then I would know that you^{asws} and them are the same in undertakings'.

فقال له أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام: سلني عما بدا لك؟ فقال: أخبرني عن الرجل إذا نام أين تذهب روحه؟ وعن الرجل كيف يذكر وينسى؟ وعن الرجل كيف يشبه ولده الاعمام والاخوال؟

Amir Al-Momineen^{asws} said to him: 'Ask me about whatever comes to you'. So he said, 'Inform me about the man when he sleeps, where does his soul go? And about the man, how does he remember and forgets? And about the man, how his son tends to resemble the paternal uncles and the maternal uncles?'

فالتفت أمير المؤمنين إلى أبي محمد الحسن فقال: يا با محمد أجبه.

Amir Al-Momineen^{asws} turned towards Abu Muhammad, Al-Hassan^{asws}, and he^{asws} said: 'O Abu Muhammad^{asws}, answer him!'

فقال: أما ما سألت عنه من أمر الانسان إذا نام أين تذهب روحه، فان روحه متعلقة بالريح والريح متعلقة بالهواء إلى وقت ما يتحرك صاحبها لليقظة، فان أذن الله عزوجل برد تلك الروح إلى صاحبها جذبت تلك الروح الريح، وجذبت تلك الريح الهواء، فرجعت الروح فاسكنت في بدن صاحبها،

So he^{asws} said: 'But, what you asked about is from a matter of the human being, when he sleeps, where does his soul go, his soul is attached with the wind, and the wind is attached with the air until the time its owner stirs to awake. So, if Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic Permits with the return of that soul to its owner, that soul pulls the wind, and that wind pulls the air, and the soul returns. So it settles in the body of its owner.

وان لم يأذن الله عزوجل برد تلك الروح إلى صاحبها جذب الهواء الريح، وجذبت الريح الروح، فلم ترد إلى صاحبها إلى وقت ما يبعث،

And if Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic does not Permit with the return of that soul to its owner, the air pulls the wind, and the wind pulls the soul, so it does not return to its owner up to the time he would be Resurrected.

وأما ما ذكرت من أمر الذكر والنسيان: فان قلب الرجل في حق، على الحق طبق فان صلى الرجل عند ذلك على محمد وآل محمد صلاة تامة إنكشف ذلك الطبق عن ذلك الحق فأضاء القلب وذكر الرجل ماكان نسيه،

And as for what you mentioned from the matter of the remembering and the forgetting, so if the heart of the man is in a truth, (and) upon the truth is a layer. So if the man were to send Salawat during that, upon Muhammad^{saww} and the Progeny^{asws} of Muhammad, the complete Salat, that layer is removed from that truth, so the heart is illuminated, and the man remembers what he had forgotten (beforehand).

وان هو لم يصل على محمد وآل محمد أو نقص من الصلاة عليهم انطبق ذلك الطبق على ذلك الحق فأظلم القلب ونسي الرجل ما كان ذكر .

And if he does not send Salawat upon Muhammad^{saww} and the Progeny^{asws} of Muhammad^{asws}, or is deficient from the Salawat upon them, that layer is shut upon that truth, so the heart is darkened and the man forgets what he had remembered (beforehand).

وأما ما ذكرت من أمر المولود الذي يشبه أعمامه وأخواله، فان الرجل إذا أتى أهله فجامعها بقلب ساكن وعروق هادئة وبدن غير مضطرب فأسكنت تلك النطفة في جوف الرحم خرج الولد يشبه أباه وأمه،

And as for what you mentioned from the matter of the birth which resembles his paternal uncle and his maternal uncle, so the man, when he comes to his wife and copulates with her with a tranquil heart, and calm veins, and a body without anxiousness, and that seed settles in the inside of the womb, the child would come out resembling its father and its mother.

وان هو أتاها بقلب غير ساكن وعروق غير هادئة وبدن مضطرب، اضطربت تلك النطفة فوقعت في حال اضطرابها على بعض العروق فان وقعت على عرق من عروق الاخوال أشبه الرجل أخواله،

And if he comes to her with a heart without tranquillity, and veins without calmness, and an anxious body, that seed flickers, so it falls (in the womb) in a state of its anxiousness upon one of the veins. So if it falls upon a vein from the veins of the maternal uncles, the man would resemble its maternal uncles'.

فقال الرجل: أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله، ولم أزل أشهد بها، وأشهد أن محمدا رسول الله، ولم أزل أشهد بها، وأشهد أنك وصيه والقائم بحجته بعده - وأشار بيده إلى أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام - ولم أزل أشهد بها،

So the man said, 'I testify that there is no god except Allah^{azwj}, and I will not cease to testify that; and I testify that Muhammad^{saww} is a Rasool^{saww} of Allah^{azwj}, and I will not cease to testify that; and I testify that his^{saww} successor^{asws} and the establisher of his^{saww} Divine Authority after him^{saww} is' – and he gestured towards Amir Al-Momineen^{asws} – 'and I will not cease to testify with it.

وأشهد أنك وصيه والقائم بحجته - وأشار إلى الحسن عليه السلام - وأشهد أن الحسين بن علي وصي أبيك والقائم بحجته بعدك،

And I testify that you^{asws} are his^{asws} successor^{asws} and the established of his^{asws} Divine Authority' – and he gestured towards Al-Hassan^{asws} – 'and I testify that Al-Husayn Bin Ali^{asws} is a successor^{asws} of your^{asws} father^{asws} and the established of his^{asws} Divine Authority after you^{asws}.

وأشهد على على بن الحسين أنه القائم بأمر الحسين بعده، وأشهد على محمد بن على أنه القائم بأمر على بن الحسين، وأشهد على جعفر بن محمد أنه القائم بأمر محمد بن على،

And I testify upon Ali^{asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{asws} that he^{asws} is the establisher of the command of Al-Husayn^{asws} after him^{asws}; and I testify upon Muhammad^{asws} Bin Ali^{asws} that he^{asws} is the established of the command of Ali^{asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{asws}; and I testify that Ja'far^{asws} Bin Muhammad^{asws} is the establisher of the command of Muhammad^{asws} Bin Ali^{asws}.

وأشهد على موسى بن جعفر أنه القائم بأمر جعفر بن محمد، وأشهد على علي ابن موسى أنه القائم بأمر موسى بن جعفر، وأشهد على محمد بن على أنه القائم بأمر على بن موسى،

And I testify upon Musa^{asws} Bin Ja'far^{asws} that he^{asws} is the establisher of the command of Ja'far^{asws} Bin Muhammad^{saww}; and I testify upon Ali^{asws} Ibn Musa^{asws} that he^{asws} is the establisher of the command of Musa^{asws} Bin Ja'far^{asws}; and I testify upon Muhammad^{asws} Bin Ali^{asws} that he^{asws} is the establisher of the command of Ali^{asws} Bin Musa^{asws}.

وأشهد على على بن محمد أنه القائم بأمر محمد بن علي، وأشهد على الحسن بن علي أنه القائم بأمر علي بن محمد، وأشهد على رجل من ولد الحسن ابن على لا يكني ولا يسمى حتى يظهر أمره فيملا الارض عدلا كما ملئت جورا،

And I testify upon Aliasws Bin Muhammadasws that heasws is the establisher of the command of Muhammadasws Bin Aliasws; and I testify upon Al-Hassanasws Bin Aliasws that heasws is the establisher of the command of Aliasws Bin Muhammad; and I testify upon a man from the sons of Al-Hassanasws Ibn Aliasws can neither be teknonymed nor named until the appearance of hisasws command, would fill the earth with justice just as it had been filled with tyranny (beforehand).

And the greetings be upon you^{asws}, O Amir Al-Momineen^{asws}, and Mercy of Allah^{azwj} and His^{azwj} Blessings'.

Then he arose and went away. Amir Al-Momineen^{asws} said: 'O Abu Muhammad^{asws}! Follow him and look where he is headed to?' So Al-Hassan^{asws} went out in his footsteps. He^{asws} said: 'It did not happen except that he placed his leg outside the Masjid, and I^{asws} did not know where he went from the earth of Allah^{azwj}'.

So he^{asws} returned to Amir Al-Momineen^{asws} and informed him^{asws}. He^{asws} said: 'O Abu Muhammad^{asws}! Did you^{asws} recognise him?' So I^{asws} said: 'Allah^{azwj} and His^{azwj} Rasool^{saww}, and Amir Al-Momineen^{asws} are more knowing'. So he^{asws} said: 'He is Al-Khizr^{as}''.

28 باب في ولادة المهدي عليه السلام

Chapter 28 – Regarding the arrival of Al-Mahdiasws

94 - سعد بن عبد الله، قال: حدثنا الحسن بن موسى الخشاب عن اسحاق ابن محمد بن أيوب، قال: سمعت أبا الحسن علي بن محمد بن على بن موسى عليه السلام يقول: صاحب هذا الامر من يقول الناس: لم يولد بعد.

H 94 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah said, 'It was narrated to us by Al-Hassan Bin Musa Al Khashab, from Is'haq Ibn Muhammad Bin Ayoub who said,

'I heard Abu Al-Hassan Ali^{asws} Bin Muhammad^{asws} Bin Ali^{asws} Bin Musa^{asws} saying: 'The Master^{asws} of this command is one (for whom) the people would be saying, 'He^{asws} has yet to be born''.

95 - سعد بن عبد الله، قال: حدثنا المعلى بن محمد البصري عن محمد بن جمهور وغيره (عن " محمد " بن أبي عمير) عن عبد الله بن سنان، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام قال: سمعته يقول: في القائم عليه السلام سنة من موسى بن عمران؟ قال: خفاء مولده، وغيبته عن قومه. فقلت: وكم غاب موسى عن أهله وقومه؟ فقال: ثماني وعشرين سنة.

H 95 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah said, 'It was narrated to us by Al Moala Bin Muhammad al Basry, from Muhammad Bin Jamhour and someone else, from Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr, from Abdullah Bin Sinan,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'I heard him^{asws} saying: 'In Al-Qaim^{asws} there is a Sunnah from Musa^{asws} Bin Imran^{as}'. So I said, 'And what is his^{asws} Sunnah from Musa^{asws} Bin Imran^{as}?' He^{asws} said: 'Secrecy of his^{asws} birth and his^{asws} Occultation from his^{asws} people'. I said, 'And how much was the absence of Musa^{as} from his^{as} people and his^{as} family?' So he^{asws} said: 'Twenty eight years''.

29 باب أن المهدي من ولد الحسين عليه السلام

Chapter 29 – Al-Mahdi^{asws} is from the sons^{asws} of Al-Husayn^{asws} Bin Ali^{asws}

96 - سعد بن عبد الله قال: حدثنا يعقوب بن يزيد، عن حماد بن عيسى عن عبد الله بن مسكان، عن أبان بن تغلب، عن سليم بن قيس الهلالي، عن سلمان الفارسي رضي الله عنه، قال: دخلت على النبي صلى الله عليه وآله، فإذا الحسين بن علي على فخذه، وهو يقبل عينيه ويلثم فاه، ويقول: أنت سيد ابن سيد، أنت إمام ابن إمام أبو أئمة، أنت حجة الله ابن حجته، وأبو حجج تسعة من صلبك، تاسعهم قائمهم.

H 96 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah said, 'It was narrated to us by Yaqoub Bin Yazeed, from hamad Bin Isa, from Abdullah Bin Muskan, from Aban Bin Taghlub, from Suleym Bin Qays Al-Hilali,

'From Salman Al-Farsy^{ra} having said, 'I^{ra} went to the Prophet^{saww} and there was Al-Husayn^{asws} Bin Ali^{asws} upon his^{saww} thigh, and he^{saww} was kissing his^{asws} eyes and pecking his^{asws} mouth, and he^{saww} was saying: 'You^{asws} are a chief, son^{asws} of a chief. You^{asws} are an Imam^{asws} son^{asws} of an Imam^{asws}, father^{asws} of Imams^{asws}. You^{asws} are a Divine Authority of Allah^{azwj} son^{asws} of His^{azwj} Divine authority, and a father^{asws} of nine Divine Authorities from your^{asws} lineage, the night of them^{asws} being their Qaim^{asws}''.

97 - سعد بن عبد الله، عن أحمد بن عيسى، عن محمد بن أبي عمير، عن عمر بن أذينة، عن أبان بن أبي عياش، عن سليم بن قيس الهلالي، قال: سمعت عبد الله بن جعفر الطيار، يقول: كنا عند معاوية والحسن والحسين عليهما السلام، وعبد الله بن عباس، وعمر بن أبي سلمة، وأسامة بن زيد - فذكر حديثا جرى بينه وبينه،

H 97 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, from Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr, from Umar Bin Azina, from Aban Bin Abu Ayyash, from Suleym Bin Qays Al-Hilali who said,

'I heard Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Tayyar^{asws} saying, 'We were in the presence of Muawiya, and Al-Hassan^{asws} and Al-Husayn^{asws}, and Abdullah Bin Abbas, and Umar Bin Abu Salma, and Asama Bin Zayd, and he mentioned a discussion which flowed between him and him (Muawiya).

أنه قال لمعاوية بن أبي سفيان -: سمعت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله، يقول: إني أولى بالمؤمنين من أنفسهم. ثم أخي علي بن أبي طالب عليه السلام أولى بالمؤمنين من أنفسهم، فإذا استشهد، فابني الحسن أولى بالمؤمنين من أنفسهم، ثم إبني الحسين أولى بالمؤمنين من أنفسهم،

He said to Muawiya Bin Abu Sufyan, 'I heard Rasool-Allah^{saww} saying: 'I^{saww} am foremost with the Momineen that their own selves. Then, my^{saww} brother^{asws} Ali Bin Abu Talib^{asws} is foremost with the Momineen than their own selves. So when he^{asws} is martyred, then my^{saww} (grand) son^{asws} Al-Hassan^{asws} is foremost with the Momineen than their owns selves, then my^{saww} (grand) son^{asws} Al-Husayn^{asws} is foremost with the Momineen than their owns selves.

فإذا استشهد، فابنه علي أولى بالمؤمنين من أنفسهم، وستدركه يا علي، ثم ابنه محمد بن علي أولى بالمؤمنين من أنفسهم، وستدركه يا حسين، ثم تكمله إثني عشر إماما، تسعة من ولد الحسين.

So when he^{asws} is martyred, then his^{asws} son^{asws} Ali^{asws} is foremost with the Momineen than their owns selves, and you^{asws} will come across him^{asws}, O Husayn^{asws}'. Then he^{saww} spoke of twelve Imams^{asws}, nine from the sons^{asws} of Al-Husayn^{asws}.

قال عبد الله: ثم استشهدت الحسن والحسين صلوات الله عليهما، وعبد الله بن عباس وعمر بن أبي سلمة وأسامة بن زيد، فشهدوا لي عند معاوية.

Abdullah said, 'Then Al-Hassan^{asws} and Al-Husayn^{asws} bore witness, and Abdullah Bin Abbas and Umar Bin Abu Salma and Asama Bin Zayd, and they testified for me in the presence of Muawiya'.

قال سليم بن قيس: وقد كنت سمعت ذلك من سلمان وأبي ذر والمقداد وأسامة بن زيد، فحدثوني أنهم سمعوا ذلك من رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم.

Sulaym Bin Qays said, 'And I had already heard that from Salman^{ra}, and Abu Zarr^{ra}, and Al-Miqdad^{ra}, and Asama Bin Zayd, and they narrated to me that they had heard that from Rasool-Allah^{saww}''.

98 - سعد، عن ابن أبي الخطاب، عن محمد بن سنان، عن المفضل بن عمر الجعفي، عن جابر الجعفي عن أبي جعفر، عن أبيه، عن جده عليهم السلام، قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله لعلي بن أبي طالب عليه السلام: يا علي أنا وأنت وابناك: الحسن والحسين، وتسعة من ولد الحسين أركان الدين ودعائم الاسلام، من تبعنا نجا، ومن تخلف عنا فالى النار.

H 98 — Sa'ad, from Ibn Abu Al Khattab, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from Al Mufazzal Bin Umar Al Ju'fy, from Jabir Al Ju'fy,

'From Abu Ja'farasws, from hisasws fatherasws, from hisasws grandfatherasws having said: 'Rasool-Allahsaww said to Aliasws Bin Abu Talibasws: 'O Aliasws! Isaww and youasws and yourasws two sonsasws Ali Hassanasws and Al-Husaynasws, and nine from the sonsasws of Al-Husaynasws are cornerstones of the Religion, and foundations of Al-Islam. One who follow usasws achieves salvation, and one who stays behind from usasws, would (going) be to the Fire'.

99 - سعد، عن ابن عيسى، عن موسى بن القاسم البجلي، عن جعفر بن محمد بن سماعة، عن عبد الله بن مسكان، عن الحكم بن الصلت، عن أبي جعفر الباقر، عن آبائه عليهم السلام قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: خذوا بحجزة هذا الانزع يعني عليا - فانه الصديق الاكبر، وهو الفاروق، يفرق بين الحق والباطل،

H 99 — Sa'ad, from Ibn Isa, from Musa Bin Al Qasim Al Bajali, from Ja'far Bin Muhammad Bin Sama'at, from Abdullah Bin Muskan, from Al-Hakam Bin Al Salt,

'From Abu Ja'far Al-Baqir^{asws}, from his^{asws} forefathers^{asws} having said: 'Rasool-Allah^{saww} said: 'Grab a part of the filled-up one (with knowledge), meaning Ali^{asws}, for he^{asws} is the greatest

truthful (Al-Siddique Al-Akbar), and he^{asws} is the differentiator (Al-Farouq), differentiating between the truth and the falsehood.

من أحبه هداه الله، ومن أبغضه أبغضه الله، ومن تخلف عنه محقه الله، ومنه سبطا أمتي: الحسن والحسين، هما إبناي، ومن الحسين أثمة هداة، أعطاهم الله علمي وفهمي،

One who loves his^{asws}, Allah^{azwj} Guides him, and one who hates him, Allah^{azwj} Hates him, and one who stays behind from him, Allah^{azwj} Annihilates him. And from him^{asws} are two chieftains of my^{saww} community — Al-Hassan^{asws} and Al-Husayn^{asws}. They^{asws} are my^{saww} two sons^{asws}, from Al-Husayn^{asws} would be the Imams^{asws} of Guidance. Allah^{azwj} would Give them my^{saww} knowledge and my^{saww} understanding.

فتولوهم ولا تتخذوا وليجة من دونهم، فيحل عليكم غضب من ربكم ومن يحلل عليه غضب من ربه فقد هوى، " وما الحياة الدنيا إلا متاع الغرور ".

Therefore, befriend them and do not take a confidant from besides them^{asws}, for it would release upon you all Wrath from your Lord^{azwj}, and one upon whom is released Wrath from his Lord^{azwj}, so he has perished. And what is the life of the world except an enjoyment of the vanities?"

30 باب أن المهدي هو الخامس من ولد السابع ونحو ذلك

Chapter 30 – The Mahdi^{asws}, he^{asws} is the fifth from the seven sons^{asws}, and approximate to that

100 - سعد بن عبد الله، عن الحسن بن عيسى بن محمد بن علي بن جعفر عن أبيه، عن جده محمد بن علي، عن علي بن جعفر، عن أخيه موسى بن جعفر عليهما السلام، قال: إذا فقد الخامس من ولد السابع، فالله الله في أديانكم لا يزيلنكم أحد عنها يا بني: انه لابد لصاحب هذا الامر من غيبة حتى يرجع عن هذا الامر من كان يقول به، إنما هي محنة من الله عزوجل إمتحن بما خلقه.

H 100 - Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Al-Hassan Bin Isa Bin Muhammad Bin Ali,

'From Ali son of Ja'far^{asws}, from his brother Musa^{asws} Bin Ja'far^{asws} having said: 'When the fifth from the seventh son^{asws} goes missing, then Allah^{azwj} regarding your religions. Do not let anyone remove you from it my^{asws} son. It is inevitable for the Master^{asws} of this Command to be in Occultation until he returns from this matter, one who was saying with it, 'But rather, it is a Test from Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic, Testing His^{azwj} creatures by it'.

ولو علم آباؤكم وأجدادكم دينا أصح من هذا لاتبعوه.

And if your fathers and your grandfathers had known of a Religion more correct than this, they would have followed it'.

فقلت: يا سيدي، وما الخامس من ولد السابع؟ فقال: يا بني عقولكم تضعف عن ذلك وأحلامكم تضيق عن حمله ولكن إن تعيشوا فسوف تدركونه.

So I said, 'O my Master^{asws}! And who is the fifth from the seventh son^{asws}?' He^{asws} said: 'O my^{asws} son! Your intellects are too weak about that, and your forbearances are too narrow from bearing it, but, if you live (long enough), then you will soon come across him^{asws}''.

101 – سعد بن عبد الله عن الحسن بن علي الزيتوني، ومحمد بن أحمد بن أبي قتادة، عن أحمد بن هلال، عن أمية بن علي، عن أبي الهيثم بن أبي حية عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال :إذا اجتمعت ثلاثة أسماء متوالية: محمد، وعلي، والحسن فالرابع القائم.

H 101 - Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Al-Hassan Bin Ali Al Zaytuny, and Muhammad Bin Ahmad Bin Abu Qatada, from Ahmad Bin Hilal, from Ameet Bin Ali, from Abu Al-Haysam Bin Abu Hayt,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'When three names gather consecutively – 'Muhammad', and 'Al-Hassan', then the fourth one is Al-Qaim^{asws}''.

102 - عبد الله بن جعفر الحميري عن أحمد بن هلال العبرتائي، عن الحسن ابن محبوب، عن أبي الحسن علي بن موسى الرضا عليهما السلام قال: قال لي: لابد من فتنة صماء صيلم يسقط فيها كل بطانة ووليجة وذلك عند فقدان الشيعة الثالث من ولدي، يمكى عليه أهل السماء وأهل الارض، وكل حرى وحران، وكل حزين ولهفان،

H 102 - Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri, from Ahmad Bin Hilal Al Abrta'l, from Al-Hassan Ibn Mahboub,

'From Abu Al-Hassan Al-Musa Al-Reza^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'He^{asws} said to me: 'It is inevitable for a Fitna of a deafening sound, during which every insider and confidant would fall, and that would be during the missing by the Shias of the third from my^{asws} sons^{asws}. The inhabitants of the sky and the inhabitants of the earth would cry over him, and every living creatures, and all would be grieving, saddened.

ثم قال عليه السلام: بأبي وأمي سمي جدي صلى الله عليه وآله وشبيه موسى بن عمران عليه السلام، عليه جيوب النور، يتوقد من شعاع ضياء القدس، كم من حرى مؤمنة، وكم من مؤمن متأسف حيران حزين عند فقدان الماء، المعين.

Then he^{asws} said: 'By my^{asws} father^{asws} and my^{asws} mother^{ra}! His^{asws} name is the name of my^{asws} grandfather^{saww}, and his^{asws} resemblance is of Musa Bin Imran^{as}. Upon him^{asws} would be pockets of light, beaming from the rays illuminating the Holiness. How many areas are safe, and how many Momins are regretful, confused during the loss of the water and the spring".

31 باب في أوصاف المهدي عليه السلام

Chapter 31 - Descriptions of Al Mahdiasws

103 - محمد بن يحيى العطار، قال: حدثنا جعفر بن محمد بن مالك، قال: حدثني حمدان بن منصور، عن سعد بن محمد، عن عيسى الخشاب قال: قلت للحسين بن علي عليه السلام: أنت صاحب هذا الامر؟ قال: لا، ولكن صاحب الامر الطريد الشريد، الموتور بأبيه، المكنى بعمه، يضع سيفه على عاتقه ثمانية أشهر.

H 103 — Muhammad Bin Yahya Al Attar said, 'It was narrated to us by Ja'far Bin Muhammad Al Malik, from Hamdan Bin Mansour, from Sa'ad Bin Muhammad, from Isa Al Khashab who said,

'I said to Al-Husayn^{asws} Bin Ali^{asws}, 'Are you^{asws} the Master^{asws} of the Command (Al-Qaim^{asws})?' He^{asws} said: 'No, but the Master^{asws} of this Command is the fugitive, the displaced, the alone with his^{asws} father^{asws}, the teknonymed with his^{asws} uncle. He^{asws} would place his^{asws} sword upon his^{asws} shoulder for eight months''.

104 - سعد بن عبد الله وعبد الله بن جعفر الحميري، عن يعقوب بن يزيد، عن عبد الله الغفاري، عن جعفر بن ابراهيم والحسين بن زيد جميعا، عن أبي عبد الله، عن آبائه عليهم السلام، قال: قال أمير المؤمنين صلوات الله عليه: لا يزال في ولدي مأمون مأمول.

H 104 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah and Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri, from Yaqoub Bin Yazeed, from Abdullah Al Ghafari, from Ja'far Bin Ibrahim, and Al-Husayn Bin Zayd together,

'From Abu Abdullahasws, from hisasws forefathersasws having said: 'Amir Al-Momineenasws said: 'There will not cease to be in myasws sonasws, safe hope'.

105 - سعد بن عبد الله قال: حدثني موسى بن عمر بن يزيد الصيقل، عن علي بن أسباط، عن علي بن أبي حمزة، عن أبي بصير، عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام في قول الله عزوجل: " قل أرأيتم إن أصبح ماؤكم غورا فمن يأتيكم بماء معين ". فقال: هذه الآية نزلت في القائم، يقول: إن أصبح إمامكم غائبا عنكم لا تدرون أين هو، فمن يأتيكم بامام ظاهر، يأتيكم بأخبار السماء والارض وحلال الله عزوجل وحرامه.

H 105 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah said, 'It was narrated to me by Musa Bin Umar Bin Yazeed Al Sayqal, from Ali Bin Asbat, from Ali Bin Abu Hamza, from Abu Baseer,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws} regarding the Words of Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic: *Say: 'Have you considered if your water were to become sunken, so who can come to you with flowing water?' [67:30]*, so he^{asws} said: 'This Verse was Revealed regarding Al-Qaim^{asws}. He^{azwj} is Saying: "If your Imam^{asws} becomes hidden from you all, you do not where he^{asws} is, so who can come to you with an apparent Imam^{asws}, coming to you with news from the sky and the earth, and Permissible of Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic and His^{azwj} Prohibitions?"

ثم قال عليه السلام: والله ما جاء تأويل هذه الآية، ولابد أن يجئ تأويلها.

Then he^{asws} said: 'By Allah^{azwj}! The explanation of this Verse has yet to come, and it is inevitable that its explanation does come'.

106 - سعد بن عبد الله، عن محمد بن عبيد ومحمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، عن محمد بن أبي عمير، عن جميل بن صالح، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام قال: يبعث القائم وليس في عنقه بيعة لاحد.

H 106 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Muhammad Bin Ubeyd and Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khatab, from Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr, from Jameel Bin Salih,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'Al-Qaim^{asws} would be Sent and there wouldn't be a pledge of allegiance to anyone upon his^{asws} neck''.

107 - سعد بن عبد الله، عن يعقوب بن يزيد والحسن بن ظريف جميعا، عن محمد بن أبي عمير، عن هشام بن سالم، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: يقوم القائم عليه السلام وليس لاحد في عنقه بيعة.

H 107 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Yaqoub Bin Yazeed and Al-Hassan Bin Zareyf altogether, from Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr, from Hisham Bin Salim,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'Al-Qaim^{asws} will rise and there wouldn't be a pledge of allegiance to anyone, in his^{asws} neck''.

108 - محمد بن يحيى، عن سلمة بن الخطاب، عن عبد الله بن محمد، عن منيع بن الحجاج البصري، عن مجاشع، عن معلى عن محمد بن الفيض، عن أبي جعفر، قال: كانت عصا موسى لآدم عليهما السلام، فصارت إلى شعيب، ثم صارت إلى موسى بن عمران، وانحا لعندنا، وان عهدي بحا آنفا، وهي خضراء كهيئتها حين انتزعت من شجرتما وانحا لتنطق إذا استنطقت

H 108 — Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Salma Bin Al Khattab, from Abdullah Bin Muhammad, from Mani'e Bin Al-Hajaj Al Basry, from Majashi'e, from Moala, from Muhammad Bin Al Fayz,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws} having said: 'The staff of Musa^{as} used to be for Adam^{as}, and it came to be to Shuayb^{as}, then it came to Musa Bin Imran^{as}, and it is with us^{asws} (now). And I^{asws} was alone with it just now and it is green as if it has just been broken off from its tree, and it speaks when it is told to.

أعدت لقائمنا عليه السلام يصنع بما ما كان يصنع بما موسى بن عمران عليه السلام، وانما تصنع ما تؤمر، وانما حيث ألقيت تلقف ما يأفكون بلسانما.

It is prepared for our^{asws} Qaim^{asws}. He^{asws} will do with it what Musa^{as} Bin Imran^{as} had done with it, and it does whatever it is ordered to, and it would devour with its tongue, and intimidate whatever they would be faking".

32 باب في النهى عن تسميته عليه السلام

Chapter 32 – The prohibition from naming him^{asws}

109 - سعد بن عبد الله عن يعقوب بن يزيد، عن الحسن بن محبوب، عن علي بن رئاب، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام قال: صاحب هذا الامر رجل لا يسميه باسمه إلا كافر.

H 109 - Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Yaqoub Bin Yazeed, from Al-Hassan Bin Mahboub, from Ali Bin Ra'ib,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'The Master^{asws} of this Command is a man^{asws} whom none will name him^{asws} except a Kafir''.

110 - سعد بن عبد الله، عن جعفر بن محمد بن مالك، عن علي بن الحسن بن فضال عن الريان بن الصلت، قال: سئل الرضا عليه السلام عن القائم عليه السلام فقال: لا يرى جسمه ولا يسمى باسمه.

H 110 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Ja'far Bin Muhammad Bin Malik, from Ali Bin Al-Haasan Bin Fazal, from Al Rayan Bin Al Salt who said,

'Al Reza^{asws} was asked about Al Qaim^{asws}, so he^{asws} said: 'Neither would his^{asws} body be seen nor would he^{asws} be named by his^{asws} name''.

111 - سعد بن عبد الله، عن محمد بن عيسى بن عبيد، عن اسماعيل بن أبان، عن عمرو بن شمر، عن جابر بن يزيد الجعفي، قال: سمعت أبا جعفر عليه السلام عن المهدي، فقال: يا ابن أبي طالب أخبرني عن المهدي ما اسمه؟

H 111 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Muhammad Bin Isa Bin Ubeyd, from Ismail Bin Aban, from Amro Bin Shimr, from Jabi Bin Yazeed Al Ju'fy who said,

'I heard Abu Ja'far^{asws} saying: 'Umar asked Amir Al-Momineen^{asws} about Al-Mahdi^{asws}, and he said, 'O Ibn Abu Talib^{asws}! Inform me about Al-Mahdi, what is his^{asws} name?'

قال: أما إسمه فلا، إن حبيبي وخليلي عهد إلي أن لا أحدث باسمه حتى يبعثه الله عزوجل وهو مما استودع الله عزوجل رسوله في علمه.

He^{asws} said: 'As for his^{asws} name, so no. My^{saww} beloved and my^{saww} friend (Rasool-Allah^{saww}) made a pact with me^{asws} that I^{asws} shall not narrate his^{asws} name until Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic Sends him^{asws}, and it is from what Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic Entrusted His^{azwj} Rasool^{saww} in his^{saww} knowledge''.

112 - سعد بن عبد الله، عن محمد بن أحمد العلوي، عن أبي هاشم الجعفري، قال: سمعت أبا الحسن العسكري عليه السلام، يقول: الخلف (من بعدي إبني الحسن) فكيف لكم بالخلف من بعد الخلف؟ قلت: ولم؟ جعلني الله فداك.

H 112 - Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Muhammad Bin Ahmad Al Alawy, from Abu Hashim Al Ja'fari who said,

The Imamate and the enlightenment from the confusion

www.hubeali.com

'I heard Abu Al-Hassan Al-Askari^{asws} saying: 'The replacement (Imam^{asws}) from after me^{asws} is my^{asws} son^{asws} Al-Hassan^{asws}. So how would it be for you all with the replacement from after the replacement?' I said, 'And why? May Allah^{azwj} Make me to be sacrificed for you^{asws}!'

قال: لانكم لا ترون شخصه، ولا يحل لكم ذكره باسمه. قلت: فكيف نذكره؟ فقال: قولوا الحجة من آل محمد صلوات الله عليه وسلامه .

He^{asws} said: 'Because you would not be seeing him^{asws} in person, nor would it be Permissible for you to mention his^{asws} name'. I said, 'So how should we mention him^{asws}?' He^{asws} said: 'You should be saying, 'The Divine Authority (Al-Hujjat) from the Progeny^{asws} of Muhammad^{saww}''.

33 باب في الغيبة

Chapter 33 – The Occultation

113 - سعد بن عبد الله وعبد الله بن جعفر الحميري، قالا: حدثنا أحمد بن الحسين بن عمر بن يزيد، عن الحسين بن الربيع المدائني قال: حدثنا محمد بن اسحاق، عن أسيد بن ثعلبة، عن ام هانئ، قالت: لقيت أبا جعفر محمد بن علي بن الحسين بن علي بن أبي طالب عليهم السلام، فسألته عن هذه الآية: " فلا أقسم بالخنس، الجوار الكنس ". فقال: إمام يخنس في زمانه، عند انقضاء من علمه سنة ستين ومائتين، ثم يبدو كالشهاب الوقاد في ظلمة الليل، فان أدركت ذلك قرت عيناك.

H 113 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah and Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri who both said, 'It was narrated to us by Ahmad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Umar Bin Yazeed, from Al-Husayn Al Rabi'e Al Madainy, from Muhammad Bin Is'haq, from Aseyd Bin Sa'albat,

'From Umm Hany'ra who said, 'I met Abu Ja'far Muhammadasws Bin Aliasws Bin Al-Husaynasws Bin Aliasws Bin Abu Talibasws, and I asked himasws about this Verse: **But no! I swear by the concealed one [81:15] The one who runs his course, the hidden one [81:16]**. So heasws said: 'An Imamasws would be in concealment in the year two hundred and sixty, then heasws would appear like the meteor shooting in the dark night. So, if you were to come across hisasws time, it would delight your eyes.

114 - سعد بن عبد الله وعبد الله بن جعفر الحميري ومحمد بن يحيى العطار جميعا، قالوا: حدثنا أجمد بن محمد بن عيسى وابراهيم بن هاشم وأحمد بن أبي عبد الله البرقي ومحمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب جميعا قالوا: حدثنا أبو علي الحسن ابن محبوب السراد، عن داود بن الحصين، عن أبي بصير، عن الصادق جعفر بن محمد، عن آبائه عليهم السلام، قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله : المهدي من ولدي، إسمه إسمى، وكنيته كنيتي، أشبه الناس بي خلقا وخلقا،

H 114 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah and Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri and Muhammad Bin Yahya Al Attar, altogether said, 'It was narrated to us by Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa and Ibrahim Bin Hashim and Ahmad Bin Abu Abdullah Al Barqy, and Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khatab altogether said, 'It was narrated to us by Abu Ali Al-Hassan Ibn Mahboub Al Sarad, from Dawood Bin Al-Hassyn, from Abu Baseer,

'From Al-Sadiq Ja'far^{asws} Bin Muhammad^{asws}, from his^{asws} forefathers^{asws} having said: 'Rasool-Allah^{saww} said: 'Al Mahdi^{asws} would be from my^{saww} sons^{asws}. His^{asws} name would be my^{saww} name, and his^{asws} teknonym would be my^{saww} teknonym. He^{asws} would be the most resembling to me^{saww} from the people in appearance and manners.

تكون له غيبة وحيرة حتى تضل الخلق عن أديانهم، فعند ذلك يقبل كالشهاب الثاقب، فيملاها قسطا وعدلا كما ملئت ظلما وجورا.

An Occultation would happen for him^{asws} and confusion to the extent that the creatures would stray from their Religion, so during that he^{asws} would come like the shooting star, and he^{asws} would fill it (earth) with equity and justice just as it had been filled with injustice and tyranny".

115 - سعد بن عبد الله وعبد الله بن جعفر الحميري ومحمد بن يحيى العطار وأحمد بن إدريس جميعا، عن محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب وأحمد بن محمد بن عيسي وأحمد بن محمد بن محمد بن محمد بن على بن فضال،

عن ثعلبة بن ميمون، عن مالك الجهني، وحدثنا محمد بن الحسن بن أحمد بن الوليد رضي الله عنه، قال: حدثنا محمد بن الحسن الصفار وسعد بن عبد الله، عن عبد الله بن محمد الطيالسي عن منذر بن محمد ابن قابوس، عن النصر بن أبي السري، عن أبي داود سليمان بن سفيان المسترق، عن ثعلبة بن ميمون، عن مالك الجهني، عن الحارث بن المغيرة النصري، عن الاصبغ بن نباتة، قال:

H 115 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah and Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri and Muhammad Bin Yahya Al Ataar and Ahmad Bin Idrees, altogether from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khatan and Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa and Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Khalid Al Barqy, and Ibrahim Bin Hashim altogether, from Al-Hassan Bin Ali Bin Fazal, from Sa'alba Bin Maymoun, from Malik Al Jahny, and it was narrated to us by Muhammad Bin Al-Hassan Bin Ahmad Bin Al Waleed from Muhammad Bin Al-Hassan Al Saffar and Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Abdullah Bin Muhammad Al Tayalsi, from Manzar Bin Muhammad Ibn Qabous, from Al Nasr Bin Abu Al Sary, from Abu Dawoos Suleyman Bin Suyan Al Mastaraq, from Sa'albat Bin Maymoun, from Malik Al Jahny, from Al-Haris Bin Al Mugheira Al Nasry, from Al Asbagh Bin Nubata who said,

أتيت أمير المؤمنين علي بن أبي طالب عليه السلام، فوجدته متفكرا ينكت في الارض، فقلت: يا أمير المؤمنين مالي أراك متفكرا تنكت في الارض، أرغبت فيها؟!

'I went to Amir Al-Momineen Ali^{asws} Bin Abu Talib^{asws}, and I found him^{asws} thinking, making lines in the ground, so I said, 'O Amir Al Momineen^{asws}! What is the matter I see you^{asws} thinking drawing lines in the ground, are you^{asws} interested in it?'

فقال: لا والله، ما رغبت فيها، ولا في الدنيا يوما قط، ولكن فكرت في مولود يكون من ظهري، الحادي عشر من ولدي، هو المهدي، يملاها عدلاكما ملئت جورا وظلما، تكون له حيرة وغيبة يضل فيها أقوام، ويهتدي فيها آخرون.

He^{asws} said: 'No, by Allah^{azwj}! I^{asws} am not interested in it, nor in the world for even a day, at all! But, I^{asws} am thinking regarding a birth to take place from my^{asws} back, of the eleventh from my^{asws} sons^{asws}, he^{asws} being Al-Mahdi^{asws}. He^{asws} will it (the earth) with justice just as it had been filled with tyranny and injustice (beforehand). There would be occurring confusion and an Occultation regarding him^{asws} during which a (group of) people would stray and another would be rightly Guided'.

فقلت: يا أمير المؤمنين، وان هذا لكائن؟ فقال: نعم، كما إنه مخلوق، واني لك بالعلم بهذا الامر، يا أصبغ، أولئك خيار هذه الامة مع أبرار هذه العترة.

So I said, 'O Amir Al-Momineen^{asws}! And would this be happening?' He^{asws} said: 'Yes, just as he^{asws} is a creature, and I^{asws} (come) to you with the knowledge of this matter, O Asbagh! They are the best of this community along with the righteous ones^{asws} of this family^{asws}'.

قلت: وما يكون بعد ذلك؟ قال: ثم يفعل الله ما يشاء، فان له إرادات وغايات ونحايات.

I said, 'And what would happen after that?' He^{asws} said: 'Then Allah^{azwj} will Do whatever He^{azwj} so Desires to, for surely there are Intentions for Him^{azwj}, and Aims and Goals''.

116 - سعد بن عبد الله، عن أحمد بن محمد بن عيسى، عن علي بن النعمان، عن هارون بن خارجة، عن أبي بصير، عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام قال: إن ذا القرنين لم يكن نبيا، ولكنه كان عبدا صالحا أحب الله فأحبه الله، وناصح لله فناصحه الله، أمر قومه بتقوى الله، فضربوه على قرنه، فغاب عنهم زمانا، ثم رجع إليهم، فضربوه على قرنه الآخر، وفيكم من هو على سنته.

H 116 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah Allah, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, from Ali Bin Al Nu'man, from Haroun Bin Kharjat, from Abu Baseer,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws} having said: 'Zulqarnayn did not happen to be a Prophet, but he was a righteous servant. He loved Allah^{azwj}, and Allah^{azwj} Loved him, and he was an advisor for Allah^{azwj}. So he instructed his people with fearing Allah^{azwj}, but they struck him upon his top, and he was absent from them for a time period. Then he returned to them, and they struck him upon his other top. And among you is one^{asws} upon his Sunnah''.

117 - عبد الله بن جعفر الحميري، عن أحمد بن هلال، عن عبد الرحمن بن أبي نجران، عن فضالة بن أيوب، عن سدير قال: سمعت أبا عبد الله عليه السلام يقول: إن في القائم سنة من يوسف عليه السلام. قلت: كأنك تذكر خبره أو غيبته؟

H 117 — Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri, from Ahmad Bin Hilal, from Abdul Rahman Bin Abu Najran, from Fazalat Bin Ayoub, from Sadeyr who said,

'I heard Abu Abdullah^{asws} saying: 'In Al-Qaim^{asws}, there is a Sunnah from Yusuf^{as}'. I said, 'It is as if you^{asws} are going to mention his^{asws} news or his^{asws} Occultation?'

فقال لي: وما تنكر من ذلك هذه الامة، أشباه الخنازير، إن إخوة يوسف كانوا أسباطا أولاد أنبياء، تاجروا يوسف وبايعوه، وهم إخوته وهو أخوهم فلم يعرفوه حتى قال لهم: " أنا يوسف."

So he^{asws} said to me: 'And what can be denied from that by this community resembling the pigs? The brothers of Yusuf^{as} were chieftain, children of the Prophets^{as}. They traded Yusuf^{as} and sold him^{as}, and (although) they were his^{as} brothers, and he^{as} was their brother. But they did not recognise him^{as} until he^{as} said to them: *He said: 'I am Yusuf [12:90]*.

فما تنكر هذه الامة أن يكون الله عزوجل - في وقت من الاوقات - يريد أن يستر حجته؟! لقد كان يوسف عليه السلام إليه ملك مصر، وكان بينه وبين والده مسيرة ثمانية عشر يوما، فلو أراد الله عزوجل أن يعرفه مكانه لقدر على ذلك، والله لقد سار يعقوب وولده عند البشارة مسيرة تسعة أيام من بدوهم إلى مصر.

So what can be denied by this community if Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic, during a time from the times, were to Want to Veil His^{azwj} Divine Authority? Yusuf^{as}, to him^{as} (belonged) the kingdom of Egypt, and there was between him^{as} and his^{as} father^{as}, and travel distance of eighteen days. So if Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic had so Wanted that he^{as} recognise his^{as} place, He^{azwj} was Able upon that. And Allah^{azwj} had Travelled Yaqoub^{as} and his^{as} children, at the receipt of the glad tidings, in nine days, from their beginning to Egypt.

فما تنكر هذه الامة أن يكون الله عزوجل يفعل بحجته ما فعل بيوسف أن يكون يسير في أسواقهم، ويطأ بسطهم، وهم لا يعرفونه؟ حتى يأذن الله عزوجل أن يعرفهم بنفسه كما أذن ليوسف حتى قال لهم: " هل علمتم ما فعلتم بيوسف وأخيه إذ انتم جاهلون، قالوا إنك لانت يوسف قال أنا يوسف وهذا أخى ".

So what can be denied by this community if Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic happens to Deal with His^{azwj} Divine Authority as how He^{azwj} had Dealt with Yusuf^{as}, that he^{asws} would travel in their markets, and tread their carpets, and they would not recognise him^{asws}, until Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic Permits that he^{asws} makes them recognise him^{asws} by himself^{asws}, just as He^{azwj} had Permitted to Yusuf^{as}, until they said to him^{as}, *He said: 'Do you know what you did with Yusuf and his brother when you were ignorant?' [12:89] They said: 'Are you indeed Yusuf?' He said: 'I am Yusuf and this is my brother (Benyamin) [12:90]''.*

118 - سعد بن عبد الله وعبد الله بن جعفر الحميري جميعا، عن ابراهيم ابن هاشم، عن محمد بن خالد، عن محمد بن سنان، عن المفضل بن عمر، قال: سمعت الصادق جعفر بن محمد عليهما السلام يقول: من مات منتظرا لهذا الامر كان كمن كان مع القائم في فسطاطه، لا، بل كان كالضارب بين يدي رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله بالسيف.

H 118 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah and Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri altogether, from Ibrahim Bin Hashim, from Muhammad Bin Khalid, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from al Mufazzal Bin Umar who said,

'I heard Al-Sadiq Ja'far^{asws} Bin Muhammad^{asws} saying: 'One who dies waiting for this matter (rising of Al-Qaim^{asws}), would be like the one who was with Al-Qaim^{asws} in his^{asws} tent. No! But, like the striker with the sword in front of Rasool-Allah^{saww}'.

119 - على بن ابراهيم، عن أبيه، عن محمد بن سنان، عن زياد المكفوف، عن عبد الله بن أبي عقبة الشاعر، قال: سمعت أمير المؤمنين على بن أبي طالب عليه السلام يقول: كأني بكم تجولون جولان الابل تبتغون المرعى، فلا تجدونه يا معشر الشيعة.

H 119 — Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from Ziyad Al Makfouf, from Abdullah Bin Abu Uqba Al Sha'ir who said,

'I heard Amir Al-Momineen Ali^{asws} Bin Abu Talib^{asws} saying: 'It is as if I^{asws} am with you all, touring the tours of the camels seeking the man^{asws}, but you will not find him^{asws}, O community of Shias!''.

120 - سعد بن عبد الله وعبد الله بن جعفر الحميري جميعا، عن ابراهيم بن هاشم، عن محمد بن خالد، عن محمد بن سنان، عن المفضل بن عمر، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: أقرب ما يكون العباد من الله عزوجل وأرضى ما يكون عنهم إذا افتقدوا حجة الله عزوجل، فلم يظهر لهم، ولم يعلموا بمكانه، وهم في ذلك يعلمون أنه لم تبطل حجج الله عنهم وبيناته، فعندها فتوقعوا الفرج صباحا ومساءا،

H 120 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah and Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri altogether, from Ibrahim Bin hashim, from Muhammad Bin Khalid, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from Al Mufazzal Bin Umar,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'The closest of what the servant can be to Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic and the most Pleased He^{azwj} can be from them is when they lose the Divine

Authority of Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic, and he^{asws} is not apparent to them, and they do not know of his^{asws} place, and they, during that, would be knowing it does not invalidate the Divine authority of Allah^{azwj} from them and His^{azwj} Proofs. Thus, during that, they would be anticipating the relief morning and evening.

وان أشد ما يكون غضب الله تعالى على أعدائه إذا افتقدوا حجة الله فلم يظهر لهم وقد علم أن أولياءه لا يرتابون، ولو علم أنهم يرتابون لما غيب حجته طرفة عين، ولا يكون ذلك إلا على رأس شرار الناس.

And the severest of what Allah^{azwj} the Exalted would happen to be upon His^{azwj} enemies is when they would lose the Divine Authority of Allah^{azwj}, and he^{asws} would not be apparent to them. And He^{azwj} has Known that His^{azwj} friends would not be doubting, and if it were in His^{azwj} Knowledge that they would be doubting, His^{azwj} Divine Authority would not be hidden from them for the blink of an eye, nor would that happen except upon the hears of the most evil of the people".

121 – عبد الله بن جعفر الحميري، قال: حدثنا محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، عن موسى بن سعدان، عن عبد الله بن القاسم، عن المفضل بن عمر، قال: سألت أبا عبد الله عليه السلام عن تفسير جابر؟ فقال: لا تحدث به السفل، فيذيعوه، أما تقرأ في كتاب الله عزوجل: " فإذا نقر في الناقور ". إن منا إماما مستترا، فإذا أراد الله عزوجل إظهار أمره نكت في قلبه نكتة، (فظهر وأمر بأمر الله عزوجل).

H 121 — Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri who said, 'It was narrated to us by Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khattab, from Musa Bin Sa'adan, from Abdullah Bin Al Qasim, from Al Mufazzal Bin Umar who said,

'I asked Abu Abdullah^{asws} about the interpretation of Jabir?' So he^{asws} said: 'Do not narrate it to the riff-raff for they would waste it. Have you not read in the Book of Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic: *So when it is resonated in the organ [74:8]*? There is a hidden Imam^{asws} from us^{asws}. So when Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic Intends to Manifest His^{azwj} Command, it would resonate in his^{asws} heart with a resonance, so he^{asws} would makes his^{asws} appearance and command with the Command of Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic'.

34 باب مايصنع الناس في الغيبة

Chapter 34 – What should the people do during the Occultation

122 - محمد بن الحسن الصفار، قال: حدثنا محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، ومحمد بن عيسى بن عبيد اليقطيني، جميعا، عن عبد الرحمن بن أبي خران، عن عيسى بن عبد الله بن محمد بن عمر بن علي بن أبي طالب، عن خاله الصادق جعفر بن محمد عليهما السلام، قال: قلت له: إن كان كون - لا أراني الله يومك - فبمن أئتم؟

H 122 — Muhammad Bin Al-Hassan Al Saffar said, 'It was narrated to us by Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khattab and Muhammad Bin Isa Bin Ubeyd Al Yaqteeni, altogether from Abdul Rahman Bin Abu Najran,

'From Isa Bin Abdullah Bin Muhammad Bin Umar, son of Ali^{asws} Bin Abu Talib^{asws}, from his maternal uncle Al-Sadiq Ja'far^{asws} Bin Muhammad^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'I said to him^{asws}, 'If it happens (death) what is to happen, may Allah^{azwj} not Show me your^{asws} day (of death), so with whom should I take as an Imam^{asws}?'

فأومأ إلى موسى عليه السلام، فقلت: فان مضى موسى فالى من؟ قال: إلى ولده، قلت: فان مضى ولده، وترك أخاكبيرا وابنا صغيرا، فبمن أئتم؟ قال: بولده،

So he^{asws} gestured towards Musa^{asws}. I said, 'So if Musa^{asws} were to pass away, then to whom?' He^{asws} said: 'To his^{asws} son^{asws}'. I said, 'So if his^{asws} son^{asws} passes away, and leaves an elder brothers and younger brothers, then with whom should I take as an Imam^{asws}?' He^{asws} said: 'His^{asws} son^{asws}'.

ثم قال: هكذا أبدا، قلت: فإن أنا لم أعرفه ولم أعرف موضعه، فما أصنع؟ قال: تقول: (اللهم إني أتولى من بقي من حججك من ولد الامام الماضي) فان ذلك يجزيك.

Then he^{asws} said: 'Such is the case, for ever'. I said, 'If I do not recognise him^{asws} and do not recognise his^{asws} place, so what shall I do?' He^{asws} said: 'You should be saying, O Allah^{azwj}! I take as Guardian (Mawla), one^{asws} who remain from Your^{azwj} Divine Authorities from the sons^{asws} of the past Imams^{asws}', and that would suffice you''.

123 عبد الله بن جعفر الحميري، عن أيوب بن نوح، عن محمد بن أبي عمير، عن جميل بن دراج، عن زرارة قال: قال أبو عبد الله عليه السلام: يأتي على الناس زمان يغيب عنهم إمامهم. فقلت له: ما يصنع الناس في ذلك الزمان؟ قال: يتمسكون بالامر الذي هم عليه حتى يتبين لهم.

H 123 — Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri, from Ayoub Bin Nuh, from Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr, from Jameel Bin Daraj, from Zurara who said,

'Abu Abdullahasws said: 'There would come a time upon the people, their Imamasws would be hidden from them'. So I said to himasws, 'What should the people do during that time?' Heasws said: 'They should be attaching with the matter which they are upon until it is clarified for them''.

124 - سعد بن عبد الله، قال: حدثنا أحمد بن محمد بن عيسى، عن موسى ابن القاسم، عن معاوية بن وهب البجلي، وأبي قتادة علي بن محمد بن حفص، عن علي بن جعفر، عن أخيه موسى بن جعفر عليهما السلام، قال: قلت: ما تأويل قول الله عزوجل: " قل أرأيتم إن أصبح ماؤكم غورا فمن يأتيكم بماء معين ". فقال: إذا فقدتم إمامكم فلم تروه، فماذا تصنعون؟.

H 124 - Sa'ad Bin Abdullah said, 'It was narrated to us by Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, from Musa Ibn Al Qasim, from Muawiya Bin Wahab Al Bajali, and Abu Qatada Ali Bin Muhammad Bin Hafs,

'From Ali son of Ja'far^{asws}, from his brother^{asws} Musa Bin Ja'far^{asws}. He (the narrator) said, 'I said, 'What is the explanation of the Words of Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic: *Say: 'Have you considered if your water were to become sunken, so who can come to you with flowing water?' [67:30]*?' So he^{asws} said: 'When you lose your Imam^{asws} and you do not (no longer) see him^{asws}, so what is that you would do?''

125 - سعد والحميري وابن ادريس، قالوا: حدثنا أحمد بن عيسى ومحمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب ومحمد بن عبد الجبار، وعبد الله بن عامر ابن سعد الاشعري، عن عبد الرحمن بن أبي نجران، عن محمد بن المساور، عن المفضل ابن عمر الجعفي، عن عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: سمعته يقول: إياكم والتنويه، أما والله ليغيبن إمامكم سنينا من دهركم، ولتمحصن حتى يقال: "مات أو هلك، بأي واد سلك "، ولتدمعن عليه عيون المؤمنين، ولتكفأن كما تكفأ السفن في أمواج البحر، ولا ينجو إلا من أخذ الله ميثاقه، وكتب في قلبه الايمان وأيده بروح منه. ولترفعن إثنتا عشرة راية مشتبهة لا يدرى أي من أي.

H 125 — Sa'ad Al-Humeyri and Ibn Idrees said, 'It was narrated to us by Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa and Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khattab and Muhammad Bin Abdul Jabbar, and Abdullah Bin Aamir Ibn Sa'ad Al Ashary, from Abdul Rahman Bin Abu Najran, from Muhammad Bin Al Masawir, from Al Mufazzal Ibn Umar Al Ju'fy,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'I heard him^{asws} saying, 'Beware of hinting! But, by Allah^{azwj}, your^{asws} Imam^{asws} would be hidden from you for years from your ages, and you will be sifted until it would be said, 'He^{asws} died or perished, in whichever valley he^{asws} had travelled'. And the eyes of the Momineen would shed tears, and you will be rocked like the rocking of the ships in the waves of the sea, and none would be saved except one whose Covenant Allah^{azwj} has Taken, and Written the Eman in his heart, and Assists him with a Spirit from Him^{azwj}, and twelve resembling flags would be raised, and it would not known which one is from which".

قال: فبكيت، فقال لي: ما يبكيك، يا أبا عبد الله؟ فقلت: وكيف لا أبكي، وأنت تقول: إثنتا عشرة راية مشتبهة لا يدرى أي من أي، فكيف نصنع؟

He (the narrator) said, 'I cried, so he^{asws} said to me: 'What makes you cry, O Abu Abdullah?' I said, 'And how can I not cry, and you^{asws} are saying: 'There would be twelve resembling flags, and it would not be known which is from which, so what should we do?'

قال: فنظر إلى شمس داخلة في الصفة، فقال: يا أبا عبد الله ترى هذه الشمس؟ قلت: نعم. قال: والله لامرنا أبين من هذه الشمس.

He (the narrator) said, 'So he^{asws} looked at the sun (rays) entering into the platform, and he^{asws} said: 'O Abu Abdullah! Do you see this sun (rays)?' I said, 'Yes'. He^{asws} said: 'By Allah^{azwj}! Our^{asws} matter is clearer that this sun''.

126 - محمد بن يحيى العطار، قال: حدثنا جعفر بن محمد بن مالك الفزاري الكوفي، عن إسحاق بن محمد الصيرفي، عن يحيى بن المثنى العطار، عن عبد الله بن بكير، عن عبيد بن زرارة، قال: سمعت أبا عبد الله عليه السلام يقول: يفقد الناس إمامهم فيشهد الموسم فيراهم ولا يرونه.

H 126 — Muhammad Bin Yahya Al Attar said, 'It was narrated to us by Ja'far Bin Muhammad Bin Malik Al Fazary Al Kufy, from Is'haq Bin Muhammad Al Sayrafi, from Yahya Bin Al Msana al Ataar, from Abdullah Bin Bakeyr, from Ubeyd Bin Zurara who said'

'I heard Abu Abdullah^{asws} saying: 'The people would lose their Imam^{asws}, and he^{asws} would attend the season (of Hajj) and he^{asws} would see them and they would not be seeing him^{asws}''.

127 - عبد الله بن جعفر الحميري، عن محمد بن عيسى بن عبيد، عن صالح بن محمد، عن هانئ * التمار، قال: قال أبو عبد الله عليه السلام: إن لصاحب هذا الامر غيبة، المتمسك فيها بدينه كالخارط للقتاد،

H 127 — Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri, from Muhammad Bin Isa Bin Ubeyd, from Salih Bin Muhammad, from Hany Al Tammar who said,

'Abu Abdullah^{asws} said: 'For the Master^{asws} of this Command there would be an Occultation. The adherent with his^{asws} Religion during it would be like the anvil of (being hit by the) blacksmith'.

Then he^{asws} said: 'Like this!' by (a gesture of) his^{asws} hand, then said: 'For the Master^{asws} of this Command would be an Occultation, so let a servant fear Allah^{azwj} and let him be attached to his^{asws} Religion''.

128 - سعد بن عبد الله، عن أحمد بن محمد بن عيسى ويعقوب بن يزيد جميعا، عن الحسن بن علي بن فضال، عن جعفر بن محمد بن منصور، عن رجل - واسمه عمر بن عبد العزيز - عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: قال: إذا اصبحت وأمسيت، لا ترى إماما تأتم به، فأحبب من كنت تحب، وابغض من كنت تبغض حتى يظهره الله عزوجل.

H 128 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa and Yaqoub Bin Yazeed altogether, from Al-Hassan Bin Ali Bin Fazal, from Ja'far Bin Muhammad Bin Mansour, from a man, and his name is Umar Bin Abdul Aziz,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'Whenever you are in a morning or in an evening, not seeing an Imam^{asws} you can take as an Imam^{asws} with, then love one^{asws} whom you used to love and hate the one whom you used to hate until Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic Manifests him^{asws}''.

129 - محمد بن الحسن الصفار، عن العباس بن معروف، عن علي بن مهزيار، عن الحسن بن محبوب، عن حماد بن عيسى، عن إسحاق بن جرير، عن عبد الله بن سنان، قال: دخلت أنا وأبي على أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، فقال: فكيف أنتم إذا صرتم في حال لا ترون فيها إمام هدى؟ ولا علما يرى؟ ولا ينجو منها إلا من دعا دعاء الغريق؟

H 129 — Muhammad Bin Al-Hassan Al Saffar, from Al Abbas Bin Marouf, from Ali Bin Mahziyar, from Al-Hassan Bin Mahboub, from Hamad Bin Isa, from Is'haq Bin Jareer, from Abdullah Bin Sinan who said,

'I and my father went to Abu Abdullah^{asws}, and he^{asws} said: 'So how would you be when you come to be in a situation in which you cannot see an Imam^{asws} of Guidance, nor a flag you can see, nor can anyone be saved from it except one who supplicates with the supplication of the drowned (Dua Al-Ghareeq)?'

فقال له أبي: إذا وقع هذا البلاء فكيف نصنع؟ فقال: أما أنت فلا تدركه، فإذا كان ذلك، فتمسكوا بما في أيديكم، حتى يتضح لكم الامر.

So my father said to him^{asws}, 'When this affliction does occur, so how should we act?' He^{asws} said: 'As for you, so you will not come across him^{asws}, but when that would happen, they you should be attaching with whatever is in your hands until the matter is clarified for you'.

35 باب في آيات ظهوره

Chapter 35 – The signs of his asws appearance

130 - سعد بن عبد الله، قال: حدثنا محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب عن الحسن بن محبوب، عن علي بن رئاب، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، أنه قال في قول الله عزوجل: " يوم يأتي بعض آيات ربك لا ينفع نفسا إيمانها لم تكن آمنت من قبل ". فقال عليه السلام: الآيات هم الائمة، والآية المنتظرة هو القائم عليه السلام، فيومئذ لا ينفع نفسا إيمانها لم تكن آمنت من قبل قيامه بالسيف، وان آمنت بمن تقدم من آبائه عليهم السلام.

H 130 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah said, 'It was narrated to us by Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khattab, from Al-Hassan Bin Mahboub, from Ali Bin Ra'ib,

'Abu Abdullahasws having said regarding the Words of Allahazwj Mighty and Majestic: *The day some of the Signs of your Lord do come, a soul will not benefit from its Eman which had not believed from before, [6:158]*. Heasws said: 'The Signs, theyasws are the Imams, and the awaited Sign, heasws is Al-Qaimasws. Thus, on that day, *a soul will not benefit from its Eman which had not believed from before [6:158]*, hisasws rising with the sword, and believed in the onesasws who preceded himasws, from hisasws forefathersasws''.

131 - محمد بن إبراهيم النعماني- المعروف بابن زينب- قال: حدثنا محمد بن همام، قال: حدثنا عبد الله بن جعفر الحميري، قال: حدثنا أحمد بن مسلم،

H 131 — Muhammad Bin Ibrahim Al No'mani — well known as Ibn Zaynab, from Muhammad Bin Hamaam, from Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri, from Ahmad Bin Hilal, from Al-Hassan Bin Mahboub, from Ali Bin Ra'ib, from Muhammad Bin Muslim,

عن أبي عبد الله جعفر بن محمد (عليهما السلام)، قال: «إن قدام [قيام] القائم علامات، بلوى من الله تعالى لعباده المؤمنين».

'From Abu Abdullah Ja'far^{asws} Bin Muhammad^{asws} having said: 'Surely before the rising of Al-Qaim^{asws} there are signs, a Trial from Allah^{azwj} the Exalted to His^{azwj} servants, the Momineen'.

قلت: و ما هي؟ قال: «فذلك قول الله عز و جل: وَ لَنَبْلُوَنَّكُمْ بِشَيْءٍ مِنَ الْخَوْفِ وَ الْجُوعِ وَ نَقْصٍ مِنَ الْأَمْوالِ وَ الْأَنْفُسِ وَ الثَّمَراتِ وَ بَشِّرِ الصَّابِرِينَ-

I said, 'And what are these?' He^{asws} said: 'So that is the Speech of Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic: And We will be Testing you with something from the fear and the hunger and scarcity of the wealth and the lives and the fruits; and give glad tidings to the patient ones [2:155].

قال-: لَنَبْلُوَنَّكُمْ يعني المؤمنين بِشَيْءٍ مِنَ الْحُؤْفِ من ملوك بني فلان في آخر سلطانهم وَ الجُّوعِ بغلاء أسعارهم وَ نَقْصٍ مِنَ الْأَمْوالِ فساد التجارات و قلة الفضل فيها وَ الْأَنْفُسِ موت ذريع وَ الثَّمَراتِ قلة ربع ما يزرع و قلة بركة الثمار وَ بَشِّرِ الصَّابِرِينَ عند ذلك بخروج القائم (عليه السلام)». He^{asws} said: 'And We will be Testing you – meaning the Momineen, with something from the fear – from the kings of the Clan of so and so at the end of their rule, and the hunger – with expensive prices (inflation), and scarcity of the wealth – spoiling of the businesses and the scarcity of the grace therein, and the lives – catastrophic deaths, and the fruits – scarcity of yield from what is cultivated and scarcity of the Blessings of the fruits, and give glad tidings to the patient ones [2:155] – during that, with the rising of Al-Qaim^{asws}".

Then he^{asws} said: 'O Muhammad! This is its interpretation that Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic is Speaking of *but none know its interpretation except Allah, and those who are firmly rooted in the Knowledge'* [3:7]".

H 133 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khatab, from Ja'far Bin Bashir, from Hisham Bin Salim, from Zurara,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'A Caller would call out with the name of Al-Qaim^{asws}'. I said, 'Generally or in particular?' He^{asws} said: 'Generally, (to) all people in their own languages'.

I said, 'Then who would oppose Al-Qaim^{asws} and there has already been a Call by his^{asws} name?' He^{asws} said: 'No! Iblees^{la} will not leave them until he^{la} calls during the end of the night and (put) the people in doubt''.

134 - حدثنا محمد بن أبي القاسم ماجيلويه، عن محمد بن علي الكوفي، قال: حدثنا الحسين بن سفيان، عن قتيبة بن محمد، عن عبد الله بن أبي منصور البجلي قال: سألت أبا عبد الله عليه السلام عن اسم السفياني؟ فقال: وما تصنع باسمه؟ إذا ملك كور الشام الخمس، دمشق، وحمص، وفلسطين، والاردن، وقنسرين، فتوقعوا عند ذلك الفرج.

H 134 — It was narrated to us by Muhammad Bin Abu Al Qasim Majaylawiya, from Muhammad Bin Ali Al Kufy, from Al-Husayn Bin Sufyan, from Quteyba Bin Muhammad, from Abdullah Bin Abu Mansour Al Bajaly who said,

'I asked Abu Abdullah^{asws} about the name of Al-Sufyani?' So he^{asws} said: 'And what will you do with (knowing) his name? When there is a conglomerate of five kingdoms – Damascus, and Homs, and Palestine, and Jordan, and Qansareen (Aleppo), then anticipate the relief during that'.

I said, 'He (the king) would rule for nine months?' Heasws said: 'No, but he would rule for eighteen months, not exceeding (even) one day".

135 - علي بن إبراهيم، عن أبيه، عن محمد بن الفضيل، عن أبيه، عن منصور، قال: قال أبو عبد الله عليه السلام: يا منصور، إن هذا الامر لا يأتيكم حتى تمحصوا، ولا والله لا يأتيكم حتى تميزوا، لا والله لا يأتيكم حتى تمحصوا، ولا والله لا يأتيكم حتى يشقى من شقى، ويسعد من سعد.

H 135 — Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, from Muhammad Bin al Fazeyl, from his father, from Mansour who said,

Abu Abdullah^{asws} said: 'O Mansour! Indeed, this matter (Rising of Al-Qaim^{asws}) will not come to you except after despair. No, by Allah^{azwj}! It will not come to you until you are distinguished. No, by Allah^{azwj}! It will not come to you until you are sifted, and no, by Allah^{azwj}, it will not come to you until he is wretched, one who is wretched, and he is fortunate, the one who is fortunate".

136 - سعد بن عبد الله عن محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، عن محمد ابن اسماعيل بن بزيع، عن عبد الله بن عبد الرحمن الاصم، عن الحسين بن المختار القلانسي، عن عبد الرحمن بن سيابة، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام أنه قال: كيف أنتم إذا بقيتم بلا إمام هدى ولا علم؟ يتبرأ بعضكم من بعض؟ فعند ذلك تميزون وتمحصون وتغربلون، وعند ذلك اختلاف السيفين، وإمارة أول من النهار، وقتل وخلع من آخر النهار.

H 136 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khatab, from Muhammad Ibn Ismail Bin Bazi'e, from Abdullah Bin Abdul Rahman Al Asam, from Al-Husayn Bin Al Mukhtar Al Qalanasy, from Abdul Rahman Bin Sayaba,

'From Abu Abdullahasws having said: 'How would you be when you remain without an (apparent) Imamasws of Guidance and no flag? Will you disavow from each other? So, during that, you would be distinguished, and purified, and sifted, and during that the two swords would differ, and an emir (ruler) would be at the beginning of the day, and be killed and removed at the end of the day''.

137 - سعد بن عبد الله، قال: حدثنا محمد بن عبد الله بن أبي غانم القزويني، قال: حدثني ابراهيم بن محمد بن فارس، قال: كنت أنا [ونوح] وأيوب ابن نوح في طريق مكة فنزلنا على وادي زبالة، فجلسنا نتحدث فجرى ذكر ما نحن فيه، وبعد الامر علينا، فقال أيوب بن نوح: كتبت في هذه السنة أذكر شيئا من هذا، فكتب الي: إذا رفع علمكم من بين أظهركم، فتوقعوا الفرج من تحت أقدامكم.

H 137 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah said, 'It was narrated to us by Muhammad Bin Abdullah Bin Abu Ghanam Al Qazwiny, from Ibrahim Bin Muhammad Bin Fars who said,

'I and Nuh, and Ayoub Ibn Nuh were in a road of Makkah, and we descended into a valley of Zabalat. So we sat down discussing, and there flowed the mention of what we were in (belief in the Rising of Al-Qaim^{asws}, and the matter went far upon us. So Ayoub Bin Nuh said, 'I wrote during this year, mentioning something from this, so he^{asws} wrote to me: 'When your flag is raised from your midst, then anticipate the relief from beneath your feet''.

138 - سعد بن عبد الله، عن أحمد بن الحسين بن سعيد، عن محمد بن جمهور، عن أحمد بن أبي هراسة، عن أبي اسحاق ابراهيم بن اسحاق، عن عبد الله بن حماد الانصاري، قال: حدثنا عمرو بن شمر، عن جابر بن يزيد: عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام، قال: كأني بأصحاب القائم عليه السلام وقد أحاطوا بما بين الخافقين، فليس من شئ إلا وهو مطيع لهم حتى سباع الارض وسباع الطير، يطلب رضاهم في كل شئ، حتى تفخر الارض على الارض وتقول: مر بي اليوم رجل من أصحاب القائم عليه السلام.

H 138 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Ahmad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Saeed, from Muhammad Bin Jamhour, from Ahmad Bin Abu Hirasat, from Abu Is'haq Ibrahim Bin Is'haq, from Abdullah Bin Hamad Al Ansary, from Amro Bin Shimr, from Jabir Bin Yazeed,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws} having said: 'As if I^{asws} am with the companions of Al-Qaim^{asws}, and they have surrounded in what is between the two flags (armies), so there wouldn't be anything (anyone) except and it would be an obedient to them (Shias), to the extent the wild animals of the earth and the predators of the birds, seeking their pleasure in all things, until the land would pride upon the land and it would be saying, 'Today a man from the companions of Al-Qaim^{asws} passed by me''.

139 - سعد بن عبد الله، قال: حدثنا محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب و يعقوب بن يزيد جميعا، عن حماد بن عيسى، عن حريز بن عبد الله، عن محمد بن مسلم قال: قلت لابي عبد الله عليه السلام: في قول الله عزوجل: " إنما انت منذر ولكل قوم هاد " فقال: كل إمام هاد لكل قوم في زمانهم.

H 139 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah said, 'It was narrated to us by Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khattab and Yaqoub Bin Yazeed altogether, from Hamad Bin Isa, from Hareez Bin Abdullah, from Muhammad Bin Muslim who said,

'I said to Abu Abdullah^{asws} regarding the Words of Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic: **But rather**, **you are a Warner**, **and for every people there is a Guide [13:7]**, so he^{asws} said: 'Every Imam^{asws} is a Guide for every people during their time''.

140 - سعد بن عبد الله، قال: حدثنا أحمد بن محمد بن عيسى، عن أبيه، عن ابن أبي عمير، عن عمر بن أذينة، عن بريد بن معاوية العجلي قال: قلت لابي جعفر عليه السلام: ما معنى " إنما أنت منذر ولكل قوم هاد " فقال: المنذر رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله. عليه واله، وعلي الهادي، وفي كل وقت و زمان امام منا يهديهم إلى ما جاء به رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله.

H 140 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah said, 'It was narrated to us by Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, from his father, from Ibn Abu Umeyr, from Umar Bin Azina, from Bureyd Bin Muawiya Al Ajaly who said,

'I said to Abu Ja'far^{asws}, 'What is the meaning of: **But rather**, you are a Warner, and for every people there is a Guide [13:7]?' So he^{asws} said: 'The Warner is Rasool-Allah^{saww} and Ali^{asws} is the Guide, and during every time and era there would be an Imam^{asws} from us^{asws}, guiding them to what Rasool-Allah^{saww} came with''.

141 - على بن ابراهيم، عن أبيه، عن محمد بن أبي عمير، عن عمرو بن أبي المقدام، عن أبيه، عن عبيد بن كرب، قال: سمعت عليا يقول: إن لنا أهل البيت راية، من تقدمها مرق، ومن تأخر عنها محق، ومن تبعها لحق.

H 141 — Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, from Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr, from Amro Bin Abu Al Miqdam, from his father, from Ubeyd Bin Karb who said,

'I heard Ali^{asws} saying: 'Surely, for us^{asws}, the People^{asws} of the Household, there is a flag. One who precedes it would break away from it, and one who is delayed from it would be annihilated, and one who follows it would be right''.

142 - سعد، عن ابن عيسى، عن الحسين بن سعيد، عن فضالة، عن أبان عن محمد بن مسلم، قال: سمعت أبا عبد الله عليه السلام، يقول: إن لله عزوجل خلقا خلقهم من نوره ورحمته، فهم عين الله الناظرة، وأذنه السامعة، ولسانه الناطق في خلقه باذنه وأمناؤه على ما أنزل من عذر أو نذر أو حجة.

H 142 — Sa'd, from Ibn Isa, from Al-Husayn Bin Saeed, from Fazalat, from Aban, from Muhammad Bin Muslim who said,

'I heard Abu Abdullah^{asws} saying: 'Indeed, Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic has creatures He^{azwj} Created from His^{azwj} Light and His^{azwj} Mercy, so they^{asws} are the looking Eyes of Allah^{azwj}, and His^{azwj} speaking Tongue among His^{azwj} creatures by His^{azwj} Permission, and His^{azwj} Trustees upon whatever descends, from an excuse, or a warning, or an argument.

فبهم يمحو الله السيئات، وبمم يدفع الضيم، وبمم ينزل الرحمة، وبمم يحيي ميتا، ويميت حيا، وبمم يبتلي خلقه، وبمم يقضي في خلقه قضية.

So, by them^{asws}, Allah^{azwj} will Obliterate the evil deeds, and by them^{asws} He^{azwj} would Repel the oppressor, and by them^{asws} He^{azwj} Sends down the Mercy, and by them^{asws} He^{azwj} Revives the deceased and Causes the living to die, and by them^{asws} He^{azwj} Tests His^{azwj} creatures, and by them^{asws} He^{azwj} Ordains among His^{azwj} creatures, an Ordainment'.

قلت: جعلت فداك، من هؤلاء؟ قال: الاوصياء.

I said, 'May I be sacrificed for you^{asws}! Who are they^{asws}?' He^{asws} said: 'The successors^{asws}''.

143 سعد، عن ابن أبي الخطاب، عن ابن أسباط، عن البطائني، عن أبي بصير، عن الصادق جعفر بن محمد عليه السلام، أنه قال: يا أبا بصير، نحن شجرة العلم، ونحن أهل بيت النبي صلى الله عليه وآله، وفي دارنا مهبط جبرئيل، ونحن خزان علم الله، ونحن معادن وحي الله، من تبعنا نجا، ومن تخلف عنا هلك، حقا على الله عزوجل.

H 143 - Sa'ad, from Ibn Abu Al Khatab, from Ibn Asbat, from Al Batainy, from Abu Baseer,

'From Al-Sadiq Ja'far^{asws} Bin Muhammad^{asws} having said: 'O Abu Baseer! We^{asws} are the tree of Knowledge, and we^{asws} are the People^{asws} of the Household of the Prophet^{saww}, and in our^{asws} houses descended Jibraeel^{as}, and we^{asws} are the Treasurers of the Knowledge of Allah^{azwj}, and we^{asws} are the Mine of the Revelation of Allah^{azwj}. One who follows us would attain salvation, and one who remains behind from us^{asws} would be destroyed, being a right upon Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic".

144 - محمد بن معقل القرميسيني، عن محمد بن زيد الجزري، عن ابراهيم ابن اسحاق النهاوندي، عن عبد الله بن حماد، عن عمرو بن شمر، عن جابر، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام: قال: قلت: لم سميت فاطمة الزهراء، زهراء؟

H 144 — Muhammad Bin Ma'qal Al Qarmisiny, from Muhammad Bin Zayd Al Jazry, from Ibrahim Ibn Is'haq Al Nahawandy, from Abdullah Bin Hamad, from Amro Bin Shimr, from Jabir,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'I said, 'Why is (Syeda) Fatima^{asws} named as 'Al-Zahra' (The brilliant illumination)?'

فقال: لان الله عزوجل خلقها من نور عظمته، فلما أشرقت أضاءت السموات والارض بنورها، وغشيت أبصار الملائكة، وخرت الملائكة لله ساجدين، وقالوا: إلهنا وسيدنا، ماهذا النور؟

So he^{asws} said: 'Because Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic Created her^{asws} the Light of His^{azwj} Magnificence. So when she^{asws} shone, the skies and the earth were illuminated by her^{asws} light, and the visions of the Angels were overwhelmed, and the Angels fell down to Allah^{azwj} in Sajdah, and they said, 'Our God^{azwj}, and our Master^{azwj}! What is this light?'

فأوحى الله إليهم: هذا نور من نوري، وأسكنته في سمائي، خلقته من عظمتي أخرجه من صلب نبي من أنبيائي، أفضله على جميع الانبياء وأخرج من ذلك النور أئمة يقومون بأمري، يهدون إلى حقي، وأجعلهم خلفائي في أرضي بعد انقضاء وحيي.

So Allah^{azwj} Revealed unto them: "This is a light from My^{azwj} Light, and I^{azwj} Settled it in My^{azwj} sky. I^{azwj} Created her^{asws} from My^{azwj} Magnificence I^{azwj} Extracted from the back of a Prophet^{saww} from My^{azwj} Prophets^{as}, meriting him^{saww} over the entirety of the prophets. And I^{azwj} Extracted Imams^{asws} from that light standing with My^{azwj} Command, guiding to My^{azwj} Truth, and I^{azwj} Made them^{asws} My^{azwj} Caliphs in My^{azwj} earth after the termination of My^{azwj} Revelation"'.

145 - الحميري، عن محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، عن عبد الله بن محمد الحجال، عن حماد بن عثمان، عن أبي بصير، عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام، في قول الله عزوجل: " يا أيها الذين آمنوا أطيعوا الله وأطيعوا الرسول وأولي الامر منكم ". قال: الائمة من ولد على وفاطمة عليهما السلام، إلى أن تقوم الساعة.

H 145 — Al-Humeyri, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al Khattab, from Abdullah Bin Muhammad Al-Hajal, from Hamad Bin Usman, from Abu Baseer,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws} regarding the Words of Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic: *O you who believe! Obey Allah and obey the Rasool and those with (Divine) Authority from you. [4:59]*. He^{asws} said: 'The Imams^{asws} from the sons^{asws} of Ali^{asws} and (Syeda) Fatima^{asws} up to the Establishment of the Hour''.

146 - سعد بن عبد الله، عن محمد بن عيسى بن عبيد، عن محمد بن الفضيل عن أبي حمزة، عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام، قال: إن الله تبارك وتعالى أرسل محمدا صلى الله عليه وآله إلى الجن والانس وجعل من بعده الاثني عشر وصيا منهم من مضى ومنهم من

بقى، وكل وصي جرت فيه سنة من الاوصياء الذين بعد محمد صلى الله عليه وآله على سنة أوصياء عيسى عليه السلام، وكانوا إثني عشر. وكان أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام على سنة المسيح.

H 146 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Muhammad Bin Isa Bin Ubeyd, from Muhammad Bin Al Fazeyl, from Abu Hamza,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws} having said: 'Allah^{azwj} Blessed and Exalted Sent Muhammad^{saww} to the Jinn and the human beings, and Made from after him^{saww}, twelve successors^{asws}. From them^{asws} are ones^{asws} who have passed away and from them^{asws} are ones^{asws} who remain, and in every successor^{asws} flows a Sunnah from the successors^{asws}, those after Muhammad^{saww} upon a Sunnah of the successors^{as} of Isa^{as}, and there were twelve of them^{asws}, and Amir Al-Momineen^{asws} was upon a Sunnah of the Messiah^{as}".

147 - سعد بن عبد الله وعبد الله بن جعفر الحميري، قالا: حدثنا يعقوب ابن يزيد، عن أحمد بن هلال - في حال استقامته - عن محمد بن أبي عمير، عن ابن أذينة، عن زرارة، قال: قلت لابي عبد الله عليه السلام: يمضي الامام وليس له عقب؟ قال: لا يكون ذلك، قلت: فيكون ماذا؟ قال: لا يكون ذلك إلا أن يغضب الله عزوجل على خلقه، فيعاجلهم.

H 147 — Sa'ad Bin Abdullah and Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri both said, 'It was narrated to us by Yaqoub Ibn Yazeed, from Ahmad Bin Hilal, during a state of his staying, from Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr, from Ibn Azina, from Zurara who said,

'I said to Abu Abdullah^{asws}, 'The Imam^{asws} passes away and there isn't a posterity for him^{asws}?' He^{asws} said: 'That cannot happen'. I said, 'Then, what is that which would happen?' He^{asws} said: 'That cannot happen except if Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic is Wrathful upon His^{azwj} creatures, so He^{azwj} Hastens them^{asws}''.

148 - الحميري، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن عبد الرحمن بن أبي هاشم، عن أبي يحيى المديني، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: جاء يهودي إلى عمر، يسأله عن مسائل فأرشده إلى على عليه السلام ليسأله، فقال له على عليه السلام: سل.

H 148 — Al-Humeyri, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from Abdul Rahman Bin Abu Hashim, from Abu Yahya Al Madeyni,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'A Jew came to Umar (and) asked him questions, so he guided him to (go to) Ali^{asws} to ask him^{asws}. Ali^{asws} said to him: 'Ask!'

He said, 'Inform me, how many just Imams^{asws} would there be after your^{asws} Prophet^{saww}?' And in which Garden would he^{saww} be? And who would settle with him^{saww} in his^{saww} Garden?'

فقال له علي عليه السلام: يا هاروني! لمحمد صلى الله عليه وآله بعده إثنا عشر إماما عدلا، لا يضرهم خذلان من خذلهم، ولا يستوحشون بخلاف من خالفهم، أثبت في دين الله من الجبال الرواسي. So Ali^{asws} said to him: 'O Harouny! For Muhammad^{saww} would be twelve just Imams^{asws} after him^{saww}. Neither would the abandonment of the one abandoning them^{asws} harm them^{asws}, nor would they feel lonely by the opposition of the one who opposes them^{asws}. They are more steadfast in the Religion of Allah^{azwj} than the lofty mountains.

And the house of Muhammad^{saww} is in the Garden of Eden, and those who would be settling with him^{saww} are these twelve'.

So the man became a Muslim and said, 'You^{asws} are foremost with this gathering than this one (Umar). You^{asws} are above and there is none above (you^{asws}), and you^{asws} are exalted and there is none more exalted (than you^{asws}".

H 149 — Sa'ad — From Al Nahdy, from Muhammad Bin Khalid Al Barqy, from Khalaf Bin hamad, from Aban Bin Taghlub who said,

'Abu Abdullah^{asws} said: 'The Divine Authority was before the creation, and is with the creation, and would be after the creation'.

150 - على بن محمد بن قتيبة، قال: حدثنا الفضل بن شاذان، قال: حدثنا إسحاق بن ابراهيم، عن جرير، عن الحسن بن عبيدالله، عن أبي الضحى، عن زيد بن أرقم، عن النبي صلى الله عليه وآله، قال: إني تارك فيكم كتاب الله، وأهل بيتي، فانهما لن يفترقا حتى يردا على الحوض.

H 150 — Ali Bin Muhammad Bin Quteyba who said, 'It was narrated to us by Al Fazl Bin Shazan who said, 'It was narrated to us by Is'haq Bin Ibrahim, from Jareer, from Al-Hassan Bin Ubeydullah, from Abu Al Zoha, from Zayd Bin Argam,

'From the Prophet^{saww} having said: 'I^{saww} am leaving behind among you all the Book of Allah^{azwj} and the People^{asws} of my^{saww} Household, so these two will never separate from each other until they both return to me at the Fountain''.

151 - سعد، عن ابن أبي الخطاب، عن عبد الرحمن بن أبي هاشم عن داود بن فرقد، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام قال: من ادعى الامامة وليس بامام فقد افترى على الله وعلى رسوله وعلينا.

H 151 - Sa'ad, from Ibn Abu Al Khatab, from Abdul Rahman Bin Abu Hashim, from Dawood Bin Farqad,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'One who claims the Imamate and he isn't an Imam^{asws}, so he has fabricated upon Allah^{azwj} and upon His^{azwj} Rasool^{saww} and upon us^{asws}''.

The Imamate and the enlightenment from the confusion

www.hubeali.com

152 - سعد، عن ابن أبي الخطاب، عن ابن سنان، عن يحيى أخي أديم عن الوليد بن صبيح قال: سمعت أبا عبد الله عليه السلام يقول: إن هذا الامر لا يدعيه غير صاحبه، إلا بتر الله عمره.

H 152 — Sa'ad, from Ibn Abu Al Khatab, from Ibn Sinan, from Yahya, brother of Adeym, from Al Waleed Bin Sabeeh who said,

'I heard Abu Abdullah^{asws} saying: 'Surely, this matter, none can claim it apart from its (rightful) owner, except Allah^{azwj} will Curtail his life-span''.

36 باب علامات الامام ودلائل معرفته

Chapter 36 – Signs of the Imam^{asws} and evidences of his^{asws} recognition

153 - محمد العطار، عن ابن أبي الخطاب، عن البزنطي قال: سئل أبو الحسن عليه السلام: الامام بأي شئ يعرف بعد الامام؟

H 153 - Muhammad Al Ataar, from Ibn Abu Al Khatab, from Al Bazanty who said,

'Abu Al-Hassan^{asws} was asked, 'The Imam^{asws}, with which can he^{asws} be recognised after the Imam^{asws}?'

قال: إن للامام علامات، أن يكون أكبر ولد أبيه بعده، ويكون فيه الفضل، وإذا قدم الراكب المدينة، قال: إلى من أوصى؟ قالوا: إلى فلان،

He^{asws} said: 'Indeed for the Imam^{asws} there a signs, that he^{asws} would happen to be an elder son^{asws} of his^{asws} father^{asws} after him^{asws}, and the merit would happen to be in him^{asws}, and when the rider would arrive to the city he would say, 'To whom did he^{asws} bequest?' They would say, 'To so and so'. (i.e., it would be well known).

And the weapons among us^{asws} are at the status of the casket among the Children of Israel, circling with the weapons wherever they would be".

154 - أحمد بن إدريس، عن ابن عيسى، عن محمد بن سنان، عن أبي الجارود، عن ابي جعفر عليه السلام، قال: قلت له: جعلت فداك، إذا مضى عالمكم أهل البيت، فبأي شئ يعرفون من يجئ بعده؟

H 154 - Ahmad Bin Idrees, from Ibn Isa, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from Abu Al Jaroud,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws}, he (the narrator) said, 'I said to him^{asws}, 'May I be sacrificed for you^{asws}! When your knowledgeable one^{asws} of the People^{asws} of the Household passes away, then with which thing would they be recognising who^{asws} is to come after him^{asws}?'

He^{asws} said: 'By the guidance, and the pondering, and the acknowledgement to the Progeny^{asws} of Muhammad^{saww} with the merits, and he would not ask about something from what is between the two covers (Holy Quran), except he would be answered regarding it''.

155 - سعد، عن ابن عيسى، عن محمد بن أبي عمير، عن محمد بن حمران عن الفضل بن السكن، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال :قال أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام: إعرفوا الله بالله، والرسول بالرسالة وأولي الامر بالمعروف والعدل والاحسان.

H 155 – Sa'ad, from Ibn Isa, from Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr, from Muhammad Bin Humran, from Al Fazl Bin Al Sakn,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'Amir Al-Momineen^{asws} said:' Recognise Allah^{azwj} by Allah^{azwj}, and the Rasool^{saww} by the Rasool^{saww}, and the One^{asws} with the Command (Ul-Al-Amr) with the goodness, and the justice, and the favours''.

156 - محمد العطار، عن الاشعري، عن عبد الصمد بن محمد، عن حنان ابن سدير، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، عن أبيه، قال: إن الامامة لا تصلح إلا لرجل فيه ثلاث خصال: ورع يحجزه عن المحارم، وحلم يملك به غضبه، وحسن الخلافة على من ولي عليه حتى يكون له كالوالد الرحيم.

H 156 - Muhammad Al Ataar, from Al Ash'ary, from Abdul Samad Bin Muhammad, from Hanan Ibn Sadeyr,

'From Abu Abdullahasws, from hisasws fatherasws having said: 'The Imamate cannot be correct except for a man in whom there are three characteristics – Piety keeping himasws aside from the Prohibitions, and the forbearance controlling hisasws anger with it, and excellent mannerisms upon ones heasws rules upon to the extent that heasws would happen to be like the father to him in mercy".

157 - محمد العطار، عن الاشعري، عن محمد بن الوليد، عن حماد بن عثمان، عن الحارث بن المغيرة النصري، قال: قلت لابي عبد الله عليه السلام، بما يعرف صاحب هذا الامر؟ قال: بالسكينة والوقار، والعلم، والوصية.

H 157 — Muhammad Al Attar, from Al Ash'ari, from Muhammad Bin Al Waleed, from Hamad Bin Usman, from Al-Haris Bin Al Mugheira Al Nasry who said,

'I said to Abu Abdullah^{asws}, 'By what can the Master^{asws} of this Command be recognised?' He^{asws} said: 'By the tranquillity, and the dignity, and the knowledge, and the bequest''.

158 - محمد العطار، عن الاشعري، عن الخشاب، عن يزيد بن اسحاق شعر، عن الغنوي، عن عبد الاعلى، قال: قلت لابي عبد الله عليه السلام: ما الحجة على المدعى لهذا الامر بغير حق؟

H 158 — Muhammad Al Attar, from Al Ash'ari, from Al Khashib, from Yazeed Bin Is'haq Sha'ar, from Al Ghanawi, from Abdul A'ala who said,

'I said to Abu Abdullah^{asws}, 'What is the proof upon the claimant of this Command without a right?'

قال: ثلاثة من الحجة لم يجتمعن في رجل إلا كان صاحب هذا الامر: أن يكون أولى الناس بمن قبله. ويكون عنده سلاح رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله. ويكون صاحب الوصية الظاهرة، الذي إذا قدمت المدينة سألت العامة والصبيان: إلى من أوصى فلان؟ فيقولون: إلى فلان.

He^{asws} said: 'Three from the proofs would not be gathered in a man except he^{asws} would be the Master^{asws} of this Command – he^{asws} would happen to be the foremost of the people with the ones before him^{asws}, and there would happen to be the weapons of Rasool-Allah^{saww} in

The Imamate and the enlightenment from the confusion	www.hubeali.com
his ^{asws} possession, and he ^{asws} would happen to be the owner of the apparent bequest which, when (someone) arrive in the city, he would ask the general people and the children, 'To whom did so and so bequeath to?' So they would be saying, 'To so and so' (i.e., it would be well known)'.	
	Page 107 out of 109

37 باب أن لديهم الكتب التي أنزلت على الانبياء

Chapter 37 – With them^{asws} are the Books which were Revealed unto the Prophets^{as}

159 - أحمد بن ادريس، ومحمد العطار معا: عن الاشعري، عن ابن هاشم، عن محمد بن حماد، عن الحسن بن ابراهيم، عن يونس، عن هشام بن الحكم - في خبر طويل - قال: جاء (بريهة) جاثليق النصاري، فقال لابي الحسن عليه السلام: جعلت فداك، أني لكم التوراة والانجيل وكتب الانبياء؟

H 159 — Ahmad Bin Idrees and Muhammad Al Attar both together, from Al Ash'ari, from Ibn Hashim, from Muhammad Bin Hamad, from Al-Hassan Bin Ibrahim, from Yunsu, from Hisham Bin Al-Hakam, in a lengthy Hadeeth, said,

'Bureyha, a Catholic Christian came and he said to Abu Abdullahasws, 'May I be sacrificed for youasws! Are there for youasws, the Torah, and the Evangel, and Books of the Prophetsas?'

قال: هي عندنا وراثة من عندهم، نقرأهاكما قرأوها، ونقولها كما قالوها، إن الله لا يجعل حجة في أرضه يسأل عن شئ؟ فيقول: لا أدري.

He^{asws} said: 'There are with us^{asws} as an inheritance from them^{as}. We^{asws} recite these just as they^{as} had recite these, and we^{asws} say it just as they^{as} had said it. Surely Allah^{azwj} cannot Make a Divine Authority in His^{azwj} earth who would be asked about something, so he^{asws} would be saying: 'I^{asws} do not know''.

160 - سعد، عن علي بن محمد، عن حمدان بن سليمان، عن عبد الله بن محمد اليماني، عن منيع بن الحجاج، عن حسين بن علوان، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام، قال: إن الله فضل أولي العزم من الرسل بالعلم على الانبياء. وورثنا علمهم، وفضلنا عليهم في فضلهم، وعلم رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله فروينا لشيعتنا. فمن قبل منهم فهو أفضلهم، وأينما نكون فشيعتنا معنا.

H 160 — Sa'ad, from Ali Bin Muhammad, from hamdan Bin Suleyman, from Abdullah Bin Muhammad Al Yamani, from Mani'e Bin Al-Hajaj, from Husayn Bin Alwan,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'Allah^{azwj} Merited the Determined Ones (Ul-Al-Azam) from the Rasools^{as} with the Knowledge upon the (other) Prophets^{as}, and we^{asws} inherited their^{as} Knowledge, and Merited us^{asws} upon them^{as} regarding their^{as} merits, and Knowledge of Rasool-Allah^{saww} what they^{as} did not know, and He^{azwj} Taught us^{asws} Knowledge of Rasool-Allah^{saww}, an we^{asws} quench these to our^{asws} Shias. So the one from them who accepts, then he is their superior one, and wherever we^{asws} would happen to be, our^{asws} Shias would be with us^{asws}".

38 باب أنهم القرى الظاهرة

Chapter 38 - They (Shias) are the 'Apparent towns' (34:18)

161 - عبد الله بن جعفر الحميري، قال: حدثني محمد بن صالح الهمداني، قال: كتبت إلى صاحب الزمان عليه السلام: إن أهل بيتي يؤذونني ويقرعونني بالحديث الذي روي عن آبائك عليهم السلام أنهم قالوا: " قوامنا وخدامنا شرار خلق الله ".

H 161 — Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al-Humeyri said, 'It was narrated to me by Muhammad Bin Salih Al-Hamdany who said,

'I wrote to the Master^{asws} of the Time that my family are hurting me and are reciting to me the Hadeeth from your^{asws} forefathers^{asws} that they^{asws} said: 'Our^{asws} caretakers and our^{asws} servants are the evil creatures of Allah^{azwj}'.

فكتب عليه السلام: ويحكم أما تقرأون ما قال عزوجل: " وجعلنا بينهم وبين القرى التي باركنا فيها قرى ظاهرة ". ونحن - والله -القرى التي بارك الله فيها، وأنتم القرى الظاهرة.

So he^{asws} wrote: 'Woe be unto you all! Are you not reading what Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic Said: *And We Made between them and the towns which We had Blessed therein, apparent towns [34:18]*? And we^{asws}, by Allah^{azwj}, are the town which Allah^{azwj} Blessed therein, and you are the apparent towns'.

162 - سعد بن عبد الله، عن اسحاق بن يعقوب، قال: سمعت الشيخ العمري رضي الله عنه يقول: صحبت رجلا من أهل السواد ومعه مال للغريم عليه السلام، فأنفذه، فرد عليه، وقيل له: " أخرج حق ولد عمك منه، وهو أربعمائة درهم."

H 162 - Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Is'haq Bin Yaqoub who said, 'I heard Al Sheykh Al Amry saying,

'I accompanied a man from the people of Al-Sawad and with him was wealth of the debtors of his^{asws}. So he handed it over, but he^{asws} returned it and said to him, 'Take out the right of a son of your uncle from it, and it is four hundred Dirhams'.

فبقى الرجل متحيرا باهتا متعجبا، ونظر في حساب المال، وكانت في يده ضيعة لولد عمه، قد كان رد عليهم بعضها وزوى عنهم بعضها، فإذا الذي نص لهم من ذلك المال: أربعمائة درهم، كما قال عليه السلام، فأخرجه وأنفذ الباقي فقبل.

The man remained confused, pale, wondering, and he looked into the accounting of the wealth, and there was an estate of a son of his uncle in his hands, and he had returned to them part of it and had retained part of it from them, and that was which related to them from that wealth – four hundred Dirhams, just as he^{asws} had said. So he extracted it and handed over the remainder, and he^{asws} accepted".