



Al-Imaam Nawaab Muhammad Siddeeq Hassan Khaan **al-Qinnawjee**

His Lineage:

He is the Imaam, the great scholar, the Usoolee, the Muhaddith, the Mufasssir, the noble Siddeeq ibn Hassan¹ ibn 'Alee ibn Lutfullaah al-Hussainee al-Bukhaaree al-Qinnawjee. His lineage traces back to Imaam al-Hussain (radiyAllaahu 'anhu), the youngest grandchild of the Prophet (sallallaahu 'alayhi wa sallam).²

His Birth and Upbringing:

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

His Knowledge and Achievements:

He traveled to Delhi to complete his studies and he strove hard to gain mastery in the Sciences of Qur'aan and the Sunnah and to record their various sciences. He had great enthusiasm for acquiring books and he had profound understanding in reading them

¹ His biography can be found in *Tabaqaat Al-Usooliyyeen* (3/160), *Fahras al-Fahaaris* (2/1055), *Nuzhat-un-Nawaadhir* (8/187), *al-A'alaam* (6/167) and other sources.

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

and capturing their points of benefit - especially books on Tafseer, Hadeeth and Usool. Then he traveled to Bhopal, seeking some means of livelihood, and there he succeeded in achieving abundant wealth and riches. This was due to his marrying the queen of Bhopal, Shaahjahan Begum.

His Teachers:

They were many, including:

- ash-Shaykh Muhammad Ya'qoob, the brother of Shaykh Muhammad Ishaq who was the grandson of the Muhaddith 'Abdul-'Azeez ad-Dehlawee. And amongst them was,
- ash-Shaykh al-Qaadee Hussain ibn Muhsin as-Saba'ee al-Ansaaree al-Yamaanee al-Hadeedee, a student of Imaam Muhammad ibn Naasir al-Haazimee who was a student of Imaam ash-Shawkaanee. Also amongst them was,
- Shaykh 'Abdul-Haqq ibn Fadl al-Hindee, who was also a student of Imaam Ash-Shawkaanee.

And there were many others.

His Written Works:

He had a unique talent in authoring books, such that he would write numerous small booklets in one day, and large, voluminous books in only a few days. The number of books he wrote in several different languages reaches the amount of 222.³

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

Among his printed books in the 'Arabic language are:

- Fath-ul-Bayaan fee Maqaasid al-Qur'aan
- Nayl-ul-Maraam min Tafseer Aayaat al-Ahkaam
- ad-Deen-ul-Khaalis
- Husn-ul-Uswah bimaa Thabata 'Anillaah wa Rasoolihi fee an-Niswah
- 'Awn Baaree fee bi-Halli Adillat-il-Bukhaaree
- as-Siraaj-ul-Wahhaaj min Kashf Mataalib Saheeh Muslim ibn al-Hajjaaj
- al-Hittah fee Dhikr as-Sihaah as-Sittah⁴

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

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

- Qatf-uth-Thamr fee 'Aqeedati Ahl-il-Athar⁵
- al-'Alam-u-Khaffaaq fee 'Ilm al-Ishtiqaq
- Abjad-ul-'Uloom

And there are many other books.⁶

His Death:

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

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

⁵ This book has been checked by Dr. 'Aasim 'Abdullaah Al-Qaryutee.

⁶ Dr. Jameel Ahmad has investigated and thoroughly examined all of al-Qinnawjee's books in 'Arabic in his book *Harakat-ut-Ta'leef fee Al-Lughat-il-'Arabiyyah*. See pages 274-281 of it.