

## The Biography of the Writer of First Shia's Hadith Document

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**Abstract:** Reviewing the Islamic history, can lead us to know about peoples that have been collecting the holly prophet's notes and hadith as well as collecting the hadith from Shia Imams. Regardless of their aims and objectives, one of the most famous collectors of Shia hadith is *Mohammad Ibn Ya'qub al Kulayni*. This article reviews the life of Kulayni focusing his contribution to Shia Sharia.

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### Introduction:

#### Kulayni's Dynasty

Kulayni families are from famous and reputed families of shiia culture and history. Many scientists emerged from Kulayni family. From the most emerged scientists is Ya'aqub Ibn Ishaq Kulayni. Currently his tomb located in Kulayin without any detailed information (Khansari, 1360 HSH). It can be said that his mom also has been from a great and scientist family because his maternal ancestor has been Mohammad Bin Ibrahim that Toosi has described him in REJAL as Upright (Toosi, 1415 H). Kulayni's mom Uncle also has been Ahmad Ibn Ebrahim that has been a scientist and resided in Rey (A city near Tehran) (Toosi, 1415 HGH). Kulayni's uncle also has been Abulhassan Ali Ibn Mohammad Ibn Ebrahim Ibn Abane Razi famous to Allan and has been praised with the good words in Islam. He has a book named Akhbarolghaem. Allan martyred in the way of Mecca by his opposites while before his travel Imam Qaem "had wrote to him that' don't go to this travel" but he denied and killed in the way of Mecca. Scientists of Shiia and Sonnat hadn't spoke about Kulayni's personal character and only Abu Ja'afar describes him as A'avar (Toosi, 1415 H).

#### Kulayni's Birth:

The City of Rey has been one of the most important cities of the Islamic world in Century 3 and 4 and some called Rey as the second big city after Baghdad (Estakhri, 1368 HSH). This city have had different villages and one of the villages were Kulain the birth city of Mohammad Ibn Ya'aqub. The Existence of Kulayni and other scientists in the history of this village have led to the reputation of the village. The place of Kulayni's birth has been reported in the 38 kilometers distance from south west of the Rey (Iranian Geographical Dictionary) and located in the five kilometers distance in East of Hassan Abad near the Qom- Tehran road. The grave and tomb of his father also has been located in this

village and it is said that one of the army king had built a house on it (RAZI, 1356).

What can be interpreted from the Kulayni's life is the fact that he had travelled much for the science acquisition there are some reasons as follows:

#### Kulayni's Travels:

- 1- If based on Yaqut Homavi, the emergence date of Shiia in Rey be in 276H (in the Kingdom of Mo'tamed) (Homavi, 1410H), these times has been contemporary with Kulayni's youth. So it is not surprising to travel for gaining science and hadith to Qom and other areas.
- 2- He travelled to Qom because of the near distance and have used the science of his professors especially Ali Ibn Ebrahim Qomi (to the extent that in many of his narratives we can see the name of Ali Ibn Ebrahim (Behboudi, 1370 HSH).
- 3- Ibn Asaker also contends that: " Mohammad Ibn Ya'qub that is known as Mohammad Ibn Ali too, is Abu Ja'afar Kulayni from the scientists of Shiia and travelled to Dameshq and presented the Ahadith of Mohammad Ibn Ali Ja'afari Samarghandi, Mohammad Ibn Ahmad Khafaf Neishabouri, and Ali Ibn Hashem Ibn Ebrahim (Ibn Asaker, 1418).

#### Kulayni's Teachers:

Abu Ja'afar Mohammad Ibn Ya'qub Kulayni had many teachers in Baghdad , Qom and other cities, but the most important is Qom (Shane Chi, 1379 HSH). As previously noted; in the resources and references published in the first years after his death, there is no comprehensive information about his teachers but the only way of recognizing his teachers is Osoul Kafi Book. According to the documents there are 15339 narratives totally in Al Kafi book that their documents starts with one of the teachers of Kulaini. The investigations shows that Kulainy presented these narratives generally from 34 persons. But from

all of the narratives the amount of 15284 narratives has been presented from 8 teachers and other 55 narratives has been collected from 26 persons.

#### **Students and Narrators**

The person who is the head of the Imamiyah jurisconsults, of course has trained many students (Ibn Asir, 1403 H). According to Najashi and Allame Helli, he became the resource of Hadith and sentence. It can be concluded that he had trained many students but there is little resources around his students. Inversely, the most of his students are from Baghdad and Kuffa and this is for the period that he had been the teacher in religious school of Baghdad. Najashi Says " I was going and backing to the Lo' Loei Mosque to read Quran to the front prayer of the mosque and some of hadith people, were presenting the Al Kafi Book to the Abulhossain Ahmad Ibn Ahmad Kufi to the following form:<< Mohammad ibn Yaqub Kulayni presented you hadith>>" then he adds that I saw Aboulhassan Aghrani also that says the ahadith from Kulayni. We also narrate ahadith of Kulayni's book from our teachers and jurisconsults such as Mohammad Ibn Mohammad (Sheikh Mofid), Hussein Ibn Abdollah Ghazaeri, Ahmad Ibn Ali Ibn Nooh Sirafi form Abulghasem Ibn Ja'afar Ibn Mohammad Ibn Gholloye.

#### **Kulayni's Books:**

Kulayni have had other books regardless of Kafi that aren't available but, other scientists have mentioned them in their books. Hadith scientists had mentioned the ahadith and books too their teachers and the teachers confirmed the content. Toosi and Najashi famous hadith researchers and scientists have confirmed the contents.

#### **Other Books:**

The Book "Tafsir Arroya, Arrasael (Toosi, Alfehrest, 1380 H), Arrejal, Arrado Alal Gharamete, Maghila fel Aemmate Menashsha'r (Najashi, 1407 H).

#### **Death and Tomb of Kulainy**

He dead after many years of attempt and hardness. There are differences about his death. Ibn Makula Mentions his death at 328H (Ibn Makula, 1411 H). the other date can be determined by the previous books and researches. Because, Najashi that had have many accuracy, has mentioned the date 329 H that Najashi and Sheikh Toosi pointed to it (Toosi, 1415, Najashi, 1407). Also the Death of the last Naeb of Imam Mahdi has been occurred in this date. It is abrupt that Kulayni's Tomb located in Kufa G'gate and many prayed to him in this city. One of the today's scientists has said that in 1405 he had observed the Kulayni's tomb near the bridge of Baghdad that is regarded as Ma'amoon Bridge. This scientist says that the tomb of Kulayni is located near the Montaseria School at Bazaar and has a netted

door that the Muslims pray to Kulayni in front of the Door (Atarodi, 1373). From wisdoms that has been mentioned for Kulayni is that one of the Kings of Baghdad had asserted to destroy the tomb of Imam Moosa Ibn Ja'afar (PBUH) and see if body isn't destroyed, he commands the muslims to praise him. One of the attendees at that session had contended that please destroy Kulayni's tomb because the Shiaa Muslims that are real followers of Imam Moosa Ibn Jaafar, also may has the same conditions as Imam has. So the king commanded to destroy the Kulayni's tomb and surprisingly they were fond the boody of Kulainy Untouched. So the king had commanded to build a tomb on for the Kulayni (Bahrol Olum 1363 HSH).

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