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# The Masterpiece of Abdullah Ibn Mubarak

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**Abstract:** There are several copies of "Zuhd" compiled by Abdullah ibn Mubarak, the originals of all of which were obtained from the library of Valiuddin Jorullah in Istanbul. Its history dates back to the seventh century. Because there it is recorded that this book was samo'an, that is, written by the author in the year 600 (Hij). After this copy passed from hand to hand and finally fell into the hands of this Valiuddin Jarullah, he dedicated this copy to the cause of Allah.

**Keywords:** Ibn Javzi mentioned Abu Ghalib ibn Banna, Waliuddin Jarullah, Ibn Abi Hotam in "Jarh wa Tadil", and Hafiz (Zahabi) mentioned it in the book "Tahzib of Tahzib".

## Introduction

Analyzing the book "Kitab az-zuhd var-raqaiq" written by Abdullah ibn Mubarak from the point of view of source studies, it should be noted that this book has been around for a long time. It would not be an exaggeration to say that it is the first book published on the subject of asceticism. Below we call this book "Zuhd" for short.

There are several copies of "Zuhd" compiled by Abdullah ibn Mubarak, the originals of all of them were taken from the library of Valiuddin Jarullah in Istanbul. Its history dates back to the seventh century. Because there it is recorded that this book was samo'an, that is, written by the author in the year 600 (Hij). After this copy passed from hand to hand and finally fell into the hands of this Valiuddin Jarullah, he dedicated this copy to the cause of God. This copy consists of eleven juz, and the first juz came in the year 527 AH with the narration of Abu Ghalib Ahmad ibn Al-Husayn ibn Ahmad ibn Banna

## Methodology

Ibn Jawzi says about Abu Ghalib ibn Banna: - I myself heard a hadith from him, and he was a trustworthy narrator, and both Dhahabi and Ibn Ammad described him in the Iraqi musnad. He died in 527 AH at the age of 82.

His grandfather Abu Ya'la Hasan ibn Ahmad ibn Abdullah ibn Banna was also one of those who heard hadith from Qazi Abu Ya'la and is considered one of his students.

Abu Abdullah Husayn ibn Hasan ibn Harb Al-Marwazi, who heard and narrated hadiths from Abdullah ibn Mubarak, settled in Makkah at the end of his life. trusted hafiz are considered mentors.

His biography was mentioned by Ibn Hibban in his book "Siqalar" (Believers), Ibn Abi Hotam in "Jarh wa Tadil", and Hafiz (Zahabi) in his book "Tahzib of Tahzib". Ibn Abi Hotam said that he narrated not only from Abdullah ibn Mubarak, but also from Yazid ibn Zuray, Fuzayl ibn Iyaz, Hashyam, and Abdurrahman ibn Mahdi.

And Hafiz Zahabi added Sufyan ibn Uyaina, Abu Muawiya, Ibn Ulayya, Fazl ibn Musa Sinani, Mutamir ibn Sulayman and other great ones among the teachers to whom he narrated the hadith. In turn, the following muhaddiths from Husain ibn Hasan Marwazi: Imam Tirmidhi, Imam Ibn Mojja, Baqi ibn Muhallad, Ibn Abi Asim, Dawud ibn Ali ibn Khalaf, Umar ibn Muhammad ibn Bujayr, Zakariya Sajazi, Ibn Said, Ibrahim ibn Abdussamad Hashimi and others narrated it. .

Ibn Abi Hotam says: - My father also heard hadiths from this person in Makkah, and when asked about him, he answered that he was "faithful".

Hafiz Zahabi said that Maslama mentioned about him: "He was a trustworthy narrator, and one of the scholars of our country, Ibn Wazzah, narrated a hadith from him." The narrator who heard and narrated Abdullah bin Mubarak's book "Zuhd" from Husain bin Hasan Marwazi was Yahya bin Muhammad bin Sa'id bin Katib, and Hafiz Zahabi said about him: "He was a hafiz, imam, siqa Abu Muhammad Hashimi Baghdadi, who died in 228 AH. was born and narrated hadith from Luyin, Ahmad ibn Mani, Siwar ibn Abdullah Qazi, Yahya ibn Sulaiman ibn Fazal, as well as Hasan ibn Hammad Sajjada, Abu Humam Sakuni, Harun ibn Abdullah Hammal, and several others.

Those who heard and narrated hadiths from him are Abul Qasim Baghawi, Muhammad ibn Umar Jugawi, Ibn Muzaffar, Imam Daraqutni, ibn Hubaba Abu Takhir Mukhlis and Abdurakhan ibn Abi Shurayh, Abu Muslim Katib, Abu Zar Ammar ibn Muhammad and many other scholars. He had two younger brothers named Yusuf and Ahmed. Imam Doraqutni said about this person "siqatun sabtun hafizun" that is, a reliable hafiz with a strong memory and record. Abu Ali Nisaburi said that Ibn Sa'id had no equal in Iraq among his contemporaries, whereas in our eyes understanding is greater than protection. Khatib al-Baghdadi says: "Ibn Sa'id was a scholar who had his own career in science and authored books on Sunnah and rulings."

## Result and Discussion

Hafiz Zahabi says: "Ibn Sa'id has strong words about the pros and cons of hadiths, which shows how mature a scholar he is in this field. He died at the age of 90 in the month of Zulqada 318/935 Hijri. The next muhaddith who narrated "Zuhd" from this narrator are Abu Umar ibn Hayawiyah and Abu Bakr Al-Warraaq.

The next narrator who narrated "Zuhd" from Yahya ibn Muhammad ibn Sa'id is Abu Umar ibn Khayawiya. Ibn Hayawiya was born in the month of Dhul-Qadah in 295 and narrated hadith from Baghdadi, Baghawi, Madaini, Ibn Mujdar, Ibn Sa'id and other muhaddiths. He was known for being reliable, pious, hearing a lot, writing many hadiths and finishing many books with his own hands.

Ibn Abbad Hanbali mentions among the "events of the year 382" that one of those who died in this year was Abu Umar ibn Hayawiya Muhammad ibn Abbas ibn Muhammad ibn Zakariya Baghdadi Khazzaz, who was a document in the science of hadith. He died in the last month of Rabi'ul. He was 87 years old then. Khatib al-Baghdadi said that he was a reliable narrator who narrated hadith throughout his life and narrated large books. Among other things, he also narrated the book "Zuhd" by Abdullah ibn Mubarak.

The next, fourth narrator in the chain of "Zuhd" narrators is Abu Bakr Warraq Muhammad ibn Ismail ibn Muhammad ibn Abbas Mustamli Baghdadi, who was born in the city of Baghdad in 293 AH.

Abu Bakr Warraq narrated from his father, as well as from Hamid Balkhi, Baghindi, Baghawī and others. It was narrated by Doraqutni, Hallal, Jawhari, Burqani and many other scholars. Ibn Ammad says: His father paid great attention to his education, and he heard hadiths from Hasan ibn Tayyib Balkhi, Umar ibn Abi Ghaylan and other muhaddiths from their class. He was also one of the reliable hadith narrators and died in 378/995 at the age of 85.

Abu Muhammad Jawhari narrated "Zuhd" on the authority of Abu Umar ibn Hayawiya and Abu Bakr Warraq mentioned above. Abul Hasan ibn Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Ali ibn Hasan ibn Abdullah Jawhari Maqna'i was born in Baghdad in 363 A.H. He heard a hadith from Abu Umar Muhammad ibn Abbas ibn Hayawiyah Khazzaz, Abu Bakr Ahmad ibn Ja'far ibn Malik Qati'i, Abu Abdullah Husayn ibn Muhammad ibn Ubayd Askari, and other scholars of this class.

A number of great scholars narrated from him. For example, Abu Bakr Khatib Baghdadi, Abu Sa'id Abdulwahid ibn Abul Qasim Qushayri, Qazi Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Abdulbaqi Ansari are among them. Ibn Jawzi says: "Abu Muhammad Jawhari was one of the last sheikhs who narrated from Qati'i, Ibn Abbas Warraq, Ibn Shazan and many other muhaddiths, and he was trustworthy and trustworthy."

This person lived for more than 90 years and died in 454/1071 AH. This manuscript that we are studying was narrated by the person we mentioned at the beginning of our discussion - Abu Ghalib ibn Banna. As for the remaining parts of Abdullah ibn Mubarak's Zuhd, they were written by Abu Ali Husayn ibn Muhammad ibn Husayn ibn Ibrahim Dulafi, who died in 484/1101, on the authority of Abu Muhammad ibn Jawhari, who wrote down this manuscript after hearing it read by Muhammad Zahir Nisaburi. . This is mentioned at the beginning of every juz except for the eleventh juz.

## Conclusion

Except for the first page, all other pages of this copy are written in copy. The rest of the pages are written in a beautiful and clear script in Ruq'a script. The person who copied this copy took care to put all the dots in their place, as well as not to leave signs of neglect in many places. The manuscript was preserved almost unchanged, except for a few pages that were affected by moisture, and as a result, some words became unintelligible or were completely erased.

This copy of the manuscript was recited to the ascetic jurist Abdurrahman ibn Ibrahim ibn Ahmad Maqdisi in the city of Nablus in the six hundred and six hundred and first years of the Hijri. This information is written in several places in the book. A separate chapter was devoted to the biography of Abdurrahman ibn Ibrahim ibn Ahmad Maqdisi in the book "Shajaratuz-Zahab", and Sabt ibn Javzi said that this person served as imam in the Hanbali mosque in Nablus. At the end of his life, he devoted himself to the study of hadith, wrote many hadith, narrated hadith in Nablus and Damascus, and died in 624/1241.

This copy of the manuscript consists of 135 pages and is called the copy of Husain ibn Hasan Marwazi.

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