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Part 17: On Seventeen-Numbered Characteristics

One Should Make Ghusl for Seventeen Occasions

17-1 (The compiler of the book narrated) that his father - may God be pleased with him - narrated that Ali ibn Ibrahim ibn Hashim quoted his father, on the authority of Hammad ibn Isa, on the authority of Hurayz ibn Abdullah, on the authority of Muhammad ibn Muslim, on the authority of Abi Ja'far al-Baqir (MGB), "One should make major ritual ablutions (*ghusl*)

والمنبوذ من الرجال، فلا تلقى منهم أحدا إلا وجدته لنا عدوا مضلا مبينا.

والابرص من الرجال فلا تلقى منهم أحدا إلا وجدته يرصد لنا المراصد، ويقعد لنا ولشيعتنا مقعدا ليضلنا بزعمه عن سواء السبيل.

والمجذوم وهم حصب جهنم هم لها واردون، والمنكوح فلا ترى منهم أحدا إلا وجدته يتغنى بهجائنا ويؤلب علينا.

وأهل مدينة تدعى سجستان هم لنا أهل عداوة ونصب وهم شر الخلق والخليقة، عليهم من العذاب ما على فرعون وهامان وقارون.

وأهل مدينة تدعى الري هم أعداء الله وأعداء رسوله وأعداء أهل بيته يرون حرب أهل بيت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله جهادا، ومالهم مغنما، فلهم عذاب الخزي في الحياة الدنيا والآخرة ولهم عذاب مقيم.

وأهل مدينة تدعى الموصل هم شر من على وجه الارض.

وأهل مدينة تسمى الزوراء تبنى في آخر الزمان يستشفون بدمائنا ويتقربون ببغضنا، يوالون في عداوتنا ويرون حربنا فرضا وقتالنا حتما.

يا بني فاحذر هؤلاء، ثم احذرهم، فإنه لا يخلو اثنان منهم بأحد من أهلك إلا هموا بقتله. واللفظ لتميم من أول الحديث إلى آخره.

باب السبعة عشر

الغسل في سبعة عشر موطنا

17-1حدثنا أبي رضي الله عنه قال: حدثنا علي بن إبراهيم بن هاشم، عن أبيه عن حماد بن عيسى، عن حريز بن عبد الله قال: قال محمد بن مسلم، عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام: الغسل في سبعة عشر موطنا: ليلة سبع عشرة من شهر رمضان وهي ليلة التقاء الجمعين ليلة بدر وليلة تسع عشر، وفيها يكتب الوفد وفد السنة، وليلة

for seventeen occasions: 1. On the night of the 17th of *Ramazan* which is the night on which the army of Islam encountered the army of Quraysh in the Battle of Badr. 2. On the night of the 19th of *Ramazan* on which one's destiny is recorded. 3. On the night of the 21st of *Ramazan* on which the Trustees of the Prophets have died, Jesus – the son of Mary (MGB) was raised up to Heaven and Moses (MGB) died. 4. The night of the 23rd of *Ramazan* which is hoped to be the Night of Power.[1]

In another tradition narrated by Abdurrahman Ibn Aba Abdullah Basry we read that he had heard Abu Abdullah as-Sadiq (MGB) say, "You should also make major ritual ablutions (*ghusl*) on the night of the 24th of *Ramazan*. It is best to perform the major ritual ablutions (*ghusl*) on both nights."

Now returning to the tradition above narrated by Muhammad ibn Muslim, on the authority of Abi Ja'far al-Baqir (MGB): 6- On the day of *Eid ul-Azha*. 7- On the day of *Eid ul-Fitr*. 8 and 9 – Upon entering the shrines in Mecca and Medina. 10- On the day of wearing the *Ihram* (*Taharrum*). [2] 11- On the pilgrimage day. 12- On the day of entering the House of God. 13- On the day of *Al-Tarviat*.[3] 14- On the day of *Arafat*.[4] 15- Upon performing the major ritual ablutions (*ghusl*) for the deceased. Once you perform the major ritual ablutions (*ghusl*) for the deceased and shroud the corpse, or when you touch the corpse after if gets cold. 16- On Fridays. 17- If on total eclipse of the sun you wake up and you had not said the prayers for the eclipse of the sun, then you should make major ritual ablutions (*ghusl*) and say the prayers.

1. Laylatul Qadr.
2. The pilgrim's dress, and also the state in which the pilgrim is held to be from the time he assumes this distinctive garb until he lays it aside. It consists of two new white cotton cloths, each six feet long by three and a half broad. One of these sheets, termed rida' is thrown over the back, and, exposing the arm and shoulder, is knotted at the right side in the style called wishah. The other, called izar, is wrapped round the loins from the waist to the knee, and knotted or tucked in at the middle.
3. The eight day of Dhul-Hijja on which the Hajj pilgrims move on from Mecca towards Mina.
4. The ninth day of the Arabic month of Dhul-Hijja when Hajj has just concluded. Millions of Muslims have gathered in Mecca to perform the ancient rites of the pilgrimage, established by the Prophet Abraham (MGB) and restored and purified by the Prophet Muhammad (MGB) for all mankind until the end of time. The central event of Hajj is standing on the plain of Arafat on the afternoon and until sunset of the ninth day of Dhul-Hijja.

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