III LIFE AND WORKS OF MAULANA SULAIMAN.

(III) There are five main sources of information on him.

- Mir Jat-i-Ahmadi. (i)
- (ii)Mukhbir al Awliya by Khwaja Rashid Mawdud Lala
- Shawahid al Hasanat<sup>2</sup> (iii)
- Manba al Khayrat.3 (iv)
- Majma al Fawaid.4 (v)

by Maulana Sulaiman.

This is what Mir'at-i-Ahmadi has to say, 🛭 

تعضی علی اند والد عاجر فوه سرلان مین فارخد می بر رسید وی مشرع در الله فی مرد و مشته وقت عصر دما م فترس سات خدری العلی دسته فرر الدین کی دودیان بود . تاریخ وصال شرعت ( نشان ع فته مصرای

ستمسي كربوه از انجين عه كلسترة

Subsequent authors have mostly quoted it and are repetative.

This is what Mukhbir has to say, دولانا مورس نا ( در من رعم الم الما الم دولانا عبدالت ميورات - نفل ال رادبي او كر در ال - سرس ? (ملاكم عواردا مدة وكرريد علانا احدكسد منوض له سد عبدالتي وبدر نموره وعامر فروع واصول وها به معنول ومنتول لودى مرسيمه اقتدار برش كال داشت معتبد عبدسب و بزنوده وفور والحق ق ار دا ده عدر وصوعم لوسع وا جمع مشرد ورنست که جودد از کلای در سنوی سرد دد - در اک عدی نفی شف داشته ـ و در این دما رعام معتی ل ازان ، رواح پیراکرده مواز جد نفاسف النا ، اساور مال دو جلر صحیم ات و در عنا بر غوض فرس از نصائبف اوات وشرح بركتب منداول وولومني و نقله فات دار ندر دركر بحقل النان بيهان بون و وشريب لودى مرح دولعن الكراعس مين ولا ، ولى فهرما لو فواش و قرأت و بروف الرسان و بركرده معلم را في الشاد فياد في لحب بريا ي مان غوره والجازت حريث وتعطي عليم از والرما جدف و توره

<sup>(1)</sup> MS is available at Khanqah-i-Aliyah-i-Chishtiya, Ahmedabad.

<sup>(2)</sup> W. Ivanow Cat. Vol. I(Calcutta 1939), P. 466 SL.No. 946.

<sup>(344)</sup> MSS. are at Pir Mohammad Shah Library, Ahmedabad.

<sup>1</sup> Mila! suppl. P. 2.6.

وفات ا و روز دو شنبه تارخ ببیت و بنم و به و جاد بران نی سند نیف همین دان است - حفرت دلانا ورالدن که نیاکر در شید دنیا ن بودند چئین یافت ع سنسی که بود از الجی علم کل متده م و فر روزال کی ن و مولانا احد عقب سجد حفرت رسی سهاک غرب روبر حاق است

الرابر وخرت رمالت بناه هما الريمل ومع أنا ؟ معلى السبط و يكرار و معلى مير السبة المشنة من الرب وخرت رمالت بناه هما الربيل ومع أنا ؟ معلى السبط وب يكرار و معلى مير الرب من النوازي المعلى ومع أنا ؟ معلى الموري أنا أن الذه و يب مربر الرب و من الموري المعلى ومع أنا أن الما الموري المعلى الموري الما والما والما والما والمرب و بنا أن المعلى الموري والموري الموري الموري الموري الموري الموري الموري والموري الموري الموري الموري الموري الموري الموري والموري الموري المو

"Maulana Ahmad Sulaiman Kurdezi is the pupil of Maulana Abd al Haqq of Delhi. His birth place is Kurdez. His father Maulana Sulaiman came over to Ahmedabad. Maulana Ahmad acquired knowledge and spiritual guidance from Abd al Haqq of Delhi. He commanded mastery over Furu, Usul Manqul and Ma qul. His perfect proficiency in all the branches of knowledge. He was not bound by or comfined to any conventional interpretation concerning

jurisprudence as he thought himself to be an independent thinker. He used to combine in ablution, washing and Mash which was in his op@nion permissible according to Qur'an.

He has, to his credit works in every branch of knowledge. It is he who propularised and imparted impetus to the study of Maqulat in this region. His works include Asma-i-Rijal two voluminous volumes and Fuyud-i-Quds on Al Kalam. Besides he has written compendia on all the prevalent texts. He studied under Maulana Mohammad Sharif, He studied Sharh-i-Mawaqif and other rational sciences under Maulana Wali Mohammad Khanu. He studied Qir'at and mysticism under Miyan Farid. He studied mathematics under Shah Qubad entitled Dayyan Khan. He acquired knowledge of Hadith from his respected father. He died on Monday the 29th Jamad II, in one thousand fifties. Maulana Nur al din, his outstanding pupil composed a chronogram as under.

The graves of Mulla Sulaiman and Mulla Ahmad are behind tte mosque of Musa Suhag in the west. He belonged to Qadiriyah fraternity. Maulana Shah Karim, a descendent of Shah Wajih al din and pupil of Maulana Ahmad Sulaiman, has said that Maulana Sulaiman the traditionist belonged to the Kurd family. He was born at Lahore but settled at Ahmedabad. His forefathers hailed from Khurasan. His works speak volumes for the exalted position enjoyed by him. Then his works are enlisted.

It is obvious that Rashid Mandud Lala has at certain places confused one for the other. It is an undisputed fact that Maulana Sulaiman and not his son Maulana Ahmad, was the pupil and spiritual successor of Abd al Haqq of Delhi. Maulana Sulaiman

var-

died in one thousand fifties and not his son Moulana Ahmad as averred by the author. However he has enlisted ten works by Moulana Sulaiman. Besides he referes to Moulana Shah Karim. Further he rightly disagrees with Mir'at-i-Ahmadi in respect of the birth place of Moulana Sulaiman. The word "Zad Bum " which means birth place used in Mir'at-i-Ahmadi, and Mukhbir by the respective authors is confusing. Here it may be construed to imply " he hails from Kurdez " but was born at Lahore to reconcile the conflicting statements.

## Shawahid al Hasanat

Mr. Z. A. Desai presented a paper on Moulana Sulaiman in a conference held in 1981 at M. S. U. Baroda. It is based on a six page note prepared by the said Moulana Shah Karim Mohammad, his puupil and a dæscendent of Shah Wajih al Din, which is bound in his Arabic work Shawahid al Hasanat in the collection of Asiatic Society Calcutta. This important note had espaped the notice of the two learned cateloguers W. Ivanov and M. Hidayat Husain. The folious are slightly worm— eaten and there are a few lacunae, therefore the names of Moulana Sulaiman's works could not either he made out, or an attempt to do so by the learned scholar did not meet with success as pointed out elsewhere. However the said note prepared by Shah Karim, bound with Shawahid deals with the life of Moulana Sulaiman and enlists his twenty works briefly enlightening us about the subject subject matter written on, which is translated into English by Mr. Desai.

## Manba'al Khayrat :

Sayyid Ahmad, Uruj, the author of Tadhkira-i-Shaykh Abd al

Haqq Muhaddith Dehlawi, traced a copy of the Manba al Khayrat in the India Office library, London, and given this information about him.

" Moulana Sulaiman Kurdi, Qadiri, Kurasani, Lahori, Ahmada badi, left Kurdistan and visiting places enroute, came to Khurasan, then to Lahore where he stayed for some days and then came to Delhi, where he studied with Shaykh Abd al Haqq Muhaddith. Not only did he receive the proficiency certificate (Sanad) in Hadith ( science of Tradition) from the Shaikh but he became so much enamoured of him that he became his Aspiritual successor before he left him. It was through him that the Shaikh's spiritual order and andhis chain of knowledge reached Gujarat. Moulana Sulaiman Kurdi wrote a mathnavi poem Manbaal Khayrat, on the life of Sayyidna Abd al Qadir Jilani a copy of which is ix in the India Office liberary, whose cataloguer, Hermann Ethe, writes that in this mathnavi are described the life and miracle of Sayyid Abd al Qadir Jilani. The seribe of India Office copy is Mohammad Rida son of Moulana Ghulam Mohammad son of Moulana Ahmad son of Moulana Sulaiman. His son Moulana Ahmad who was unequalled in his age learning and has obtained permission of teaching Hadith from his father. He died in 1107 A.H. 299

Collated and annotated in 1159-60/1746-47 A.D. by Mohammad Rida with the poet's own copy, this copy of Manba'al Khayarat, is is supposed by Mr. Desai to be the only extant one preserved in India Office library.

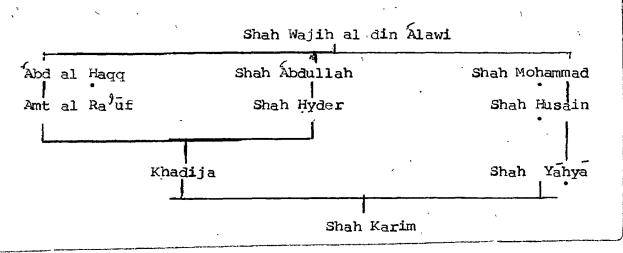
<sup>1)</sup> As quoted by Mr. Desai in his said paper.

<sup>2)</sup> Moulana Ahmad, however died in 1092 A.H. as discussed earlier.

The importante of the Manuscript of Manba al Khayrat at Pir Mohammad Shah Libraryry Ahmedabad.

However the author discovered another copy of ix Manba al Khayrat at P.M.S. Library Ahmedabad and presented a paper on it in the conference held at Madras University in 1983. In many respects this is the unique and most important manuscript. This is an autograph copy which was purchased by Mohammad Rida in 1142 A.H., who revised further on the basis of his ancestor's works, the note on Moulana Sulaiman prepared by the said Moulana Shah Karim Mohammad, and transcribed it in his own hand. Thus it is very likely that the manuscript of Manba al Khayrat callated by Mohammad Rida in 1159-60/1746-47 A.D. and referred to by Hermann Ethe in the catalogue of I.O.L. London, must have the present copy under reference as its base. However, the kark two pages in the beginning and the end are transcribed, according to Mohammad Rida, by Afdal Khan the son of Azmat Khan the resident of Tajpur, in the said autograph manuscript.

<sup>1)</sup> According to manuscript Misbah al Alam by Abd al Malek b. Sayyed Mohammad, referred to earlier, the leneage of Shah Karimi is as under.



Comparision: What is Comparision

Here is the comparasion of notes on Moulana Sulaiman found in Shawahid al Hasanat of Asiatic Society Calcutta and in Manba'al Khayrat of Pir Mohammad Shah Ahmadabad.

- 1) That manuscript is marred by lacuna here and there while this is quite in tack.
- 2) From that manuscript, it is not clear who gleaned additional information, while it is stated hole the it was Mohammad Rida who did so from his ancestor's works.
- Mohammad Rida informs us in this manuscript that the note under reference was prepared by the said Shah Karim as a part of the preface to his Diwan.
- 4) That manuscript enlists 20 works, while this, enumarates 22 works of the authorin question. New additions are :
  - a) Muntakhab-i-Kanz al Ubbad Pishara al Aw
  - b) Mukhtasar-i-Sharh-al Hikam b. Ata al Allah by Ibn al Ubbad.
- Desai. As the portion of the page is worm-eaten, exact subject matter of the work under reference could not be determined in that manuscript. However Mr. Desai has presumed it to be work on Balaghat. According to this note, its correct name is Rawayeh al Wusul and it is an mysticism. Moulana Sulaiman has quoted, as excerpts a few pages from Rawayeh in his Majma al Fawa id, a manuscript of which is preserved in Pir Mohammad Shah Library Ahmadabad, from which also it is clear that it is an mysticism.

kalpana's

<sup>1)</sup> The author presented a paper on it to the conference held at M. S. U. Baroda in 1981.

- About Majmu'a -i- Sho ara-i-Arab, that note says the author f compiler has given metres, feet, declensions and Zihafat etc. while this note says that the author has corrected their metres Zihafat etc. The word denoting the decade number having been lost due to lacuna in the page, Mr. Desai presumes with a question mark, in the bracket that it probably consisted of 23,000 verses. But it is clearly stated here that it comprised of 3,000 verses excluding what was marginally notes.
- About Asmā -i-Rijal according to the said paper, by Mr. Desai, there being lacuna, it is difficult to say what its complete title was or to what profession the people whose biography or the list it proposes to give, belonged. But it is clearly stated here that it deals with Rijal of Hadith. The author of Mukhbir refers to the two voluminous volumes on Asmā-i-Rijal but erroneously ascribes its authorship to his son Moulana Ahmad, as stated earlier.
- There the name of a work is given only as Manzumah, while it is clearly stated here Manzumah Fi ilm al Lughat i.e. a poem on the science of lexicography.
- 9) It is not stated in that note, as to what extent the commentary of Futuh al Ghayb by the said Moulana Sulaiman remained incomplete. While it is clearly stated here that the commentary was written upto the chapter 19th of the Futuh al Ghayb.

In the margin on folio 25 of the manuscript entitled Futub al Ghayb in Pir Mohammad Shah, it is noted by the scribe in Arabic at the end of the chapter 19th as under:-

<sup>1)</sup> MS. No. 177

الى صفاء صل بين المناف المعامل الكامل فلا من المحقون مولاقا سليماى مرحمراس مقالى مرحمة ما المستن على المتن وهاج الدئياج مهاز فا ملين والحقام الصالحين عبض المتن وهاج المتن وهاج المتن والمتنا المسالحين معنى المراء الما الحراء الما الحراء الما المراء الما المحقوم المثل المسالة والما المراء الما المحقوم المثل المسالة والما المراء الما المحقوم المتناء الما المحقوم المثل المسالة والما المحقوم المتناء الما المحقوم المتناء الما المحقوم المتناء الما المحقوم المتناء المحقوم المتناء المحقوم المتناء المحقوم المتناء الما المحقوم المتناء المحقوم المتناء المحقوم المتناء المحقوم المتناء الم

The complete kitle of a work lost due to locuna in that note is, according to this note,

Maulana Ahmad has noted in his Fuyud al Quids which dealing with Imamat, أذ والرى الفاض أن المناف من المناف مناف من المناف مناف مناف مناف المناف مناف المناف مناف مناف مناف المناف المناف مناف المناف مناف المناف مناف المناف مناف المناف مناف المناف المناف المناف مناف المناف ا

It means his father has composed a book on Imamat consisting of 10,00,000 verses in which he has quoted a number of scholars from authentic sources, It deals with Ilm-i-Kalam. It being a comprehensive work is recommended for study to him who may like to go into details. Both the notes however, say that it consisted of 65,000 lines only.

Since neither Maulana Shah Karim nor Mohammad Rida, refer in their notes to composition of a treatise by Maulana Suglaiman on RAMAL, it is difficult to agree with the author of Mukhbir who alone insists upon it. Even in the manuscript of Mukhbir, it is noted in the margin. Maulana Sulaiman has said in Manba al Khayrat

He was opposed to all branches of knowledge, not enlisted in the above werse. However the both the notes on the life of Maulana Sulaiman are indentical. Here is the translation of the note on the life and works of Maulana Sulaiman as found in Mamba al Khayrat available in Pir Mohammad Shah.

<sup>(1)</sup> MS. Folio No. 194.

The information about Maulana Sulaiman Qadiri, may his secret be sanctified my grand father and the author of Manba al Khayrat, as prepared by Maulana Shah Parim, one of his outstanding pupils and a descendent of Hadrat Shah Wajih al din the chief among those who sent union ( with god ) may the secret of both the sanctified, which he attatched by way of preface to his Diwan along with certain additional information, gleaned by this humble being from his works.

Maulana Shaykh Sulaiman, may God cool his grave, be. pleased with his ancestors and bless his progeny, the excellent perfect, putting into practice what is known, the best of the gnostics, the model of the pious, the candle of the assembly of the men of arts, the Soloman of the realm of speech, the cream of traditionists of the age belongs to Kurd family. His birth place is Lahore, his place of settlement is Ahmedabad, and the native place of his ancestors is Khurasan. He possessed the knowledge of both the worlds and was well versed in the truths of temporal world as well as Hereafter, and was endowed with parity of the poetic mind, as is evedent from his works which speak volumes for his miraculous power utterences and position, and which provide weighty evidence for the loftiness of his disposition and his overt and undeniable talents. He was steadfast in the abservance of sunna, rules of Shari'a, and traditions and customs of Tarigat and in both these (Shariat and Tarigat), he is the leading disciple of Shaykh Abd al Haqq Hanafi Qadiri of Delhi, the pride

الم الم Mohammad Rida notes in his own hand, in a manuscript No. [1]

entitled المرز المرزة من حظاله المرز العاصل العاصل المرز التمني a commentary by Mulla Ali Qari on رائم المرز المرز المرز العاصل العاصل العاصل المرز الم

of the traditionasts. He has the honour of visiting the two holy places ( Mekka and Madina ) and the blessed mosoleum of Sayyid Abd al Qadir Jili the refuge of human beings and ginii, may his secret be sanctified. The Soloman of the country of magnamimity and purity, as he was, having retired into the seclusion of piety and devine fear, used to earn lawful livelihood for his dependents, through transcription of books. Knowledge of the religious seciences and insight into certitute adorned him. He was matchless in his period as a poit and a prose writer in Persian as well as Arabic, he had a fast and excellents hand as a copyist, and has to his credit a substantial number of verses in consonance with the high taste of the Sufis, and his prose in simply excellent. He is the author of elegent and useful works xxxxxx written both in prose and poetry. To quote some of his noble compositions :

زا بوانگور از من ست به من جاه ف اگدار را مکن به در کسبرزندخ بهمین میشود در کساور را من می ن مند بهودر ک با صف دیودد دوم کار دا

and to quote further,

humble writer has come across.

- an esteemed work on Usul-(i) i-Hadith the subject matter of the chapters of which is alphabetically arranged. 12,000 lines approximately.
- Mathnawi euloging Hadrat Muhy al din Abd al Qadir Jilani, the pole among the pole stars may his secret be sanctified, in

the imitation of Mathnawi-i-Maulawa, may his secret be sanctified, about 3000 verses.

- (iii) ناعلی الله in which he was selected the verses of most of the preceding persian poets and affected a new arrangement altogether under various captions followed by his own verses at the end, about 20,000 verses.
- (iv) روائع الوصر) on mysticism. It is an extremely elegent w work in Persian written in rhymed and cadenced prose employing various figures of speech such as Ishtiqaq, Tarsi and Tajnis, about 5000 lines.

الارارق شافر على الاطلاق المسترود و الارارق شافر على الاطلاق المسترود و الارارق شافر على الاطلاق المسترود و الم

about 7000 verses.

الموا بوالحن من فقل الصلوع على النف المحلومات صلى الم تعالى عليه و (vi)

4500 lines.

- (vii) which he has collected his and others verses, and rectified their metres, prosodical exports and Zihafat and given other matters related with the science of prosody and rhymes, and meanings of some of them in accordance with lexicography. All this is by way of marginal annotations on the gloss in the most lucid exercises crystal clear manner. 3000 lines excluding the gloss.
- (viii) Persian Diwan 12,000 Lines.
- (ix) on Figh i.e. Muslim jurisprudence, containing the original text. 200000 lines.
- the science of lexicography, 1000 lines سرع ربيا في قام سي اللخت اللخت

- (xi) נישל זיקט ליעב מעניקען on the science of tradition. 60,000 lines.
- (xii) مسطوم في علم الليم . 1000 lines.
- (xiii) Selection from the Diwan of Hafiz of Shiraz entitled راة النورة 15000 lines.
- (xiv) مبالز الرست الرائر on prosody and rhymes and poetical niceties, arranged alphabetically, 5000 lines.
- (xv) Selection from the book, dealing with the limeage of Hadrat refuge of prophethood peace be upon him, upto Adam peace be upon him. 1300 lines approximately.
- (xvi) سنرع منوع العناء عن عنوي العناء may his secret be sanctified, upto the 19th Chapter. It remained incomplete. 35000 lines.

  (xvii) An elegent treatise dealing with the من المنافع المنا
- (xviii) Selection from كر العباد في من الأوراد abount 2000 lines.
- (xix) Selection from Julian few less than 1000 lines.
- (xx) Selection from عنه و البولم سيراحد الربوق 500 lines.
- a few less than 7000 lines. وتَعْرَسْنَ الْحُمَّ ابِي عَظَاء الله إِن عَامِ اللهِ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهِ اللهِ ع
- رساني على الواء (xxii)

He died on the 29th Jumad al Akhir in one thousand and fifties. His blessed tomb is siturated outside the city of Ahmedabad, in the proximity of the Hadrat Musa Suhag, the chief of those who enjoy union with God, may his secret be sanctified. Mohammad Rida b. Ghulam Mohammad b. Ahmad b. Sulaiman. "1

Of the 22 works ascribed to him only four are traceable in the various libraries of the world, as under.

<sup>(1)</sup> The author presented a paper on it to the conference held in 1983 at Madras University, Madras.

- (a) Risala fi'ilm al Qir'at
- (b) Manb-a al Khayrat.
- (c) Shawahid al Hasanat
- (d) Majm al Fawa id.
- (e) a Qasida
- (a) Risala fi ilm al Qir'at1:
- (1) Two works on Qir'at have been extremely popular in Gujarat i.e. Shatibiya by Imam Shatibi. (d. ) and work by by [1] (B. 751AH \$833 AH). Abu bakr Mohammad of Bharuch, not referred to by any one, has translated into Persian in 910 A.H., the Hisni-Hasin of Jazari at the behest of Mahmud Begda to whom it is dedicated. It was transcribed in 965 A.H. the translator / author provides a very important information that Jazari had exchanged correspondence, through Najib al Shafe'i, with Sultan Ahmad Shah, the founder of Ahmedabad City. (The author presented a paper on it at Usmaniya University, Hydrabad. in 1985) The MS. is with Mr. Moh'd.Osman.

The following scholars of Gujarat are known to have composed works on Qir'at in the preceding century according to Nuzhat al Khawatir Shaykk.

- (i) Shaykh Mawdud b. Ilmx al din b. Ayn al din al Siddiqui of Patan (d. 913 A.H.)
- (ii) Shaykh Mohammad b. Ahmad al Fakehi b. Ali al Hambali al Makki Abu al Sa'adat of Gujarat (923-992 A.H.) wrote a gloss on Shatibiyah and could receite Qur'an in seven different manners. He is burried at Ahmedabad.
- (iii) Shaykh Ahmad b. Jafar also wrote on Qir'at (870-944 A.H.
- (iv) Sharaf al din Mohammad b. Mohammad Ibrahim was a grand son of Fakhral din Uthman مع popularly known as Ibn-i-Burhan al Shafe'i, the chief Qari (Shaykh al Qurra) at Azhar, Cairo, visited Ahmedabad. and composed here in 977 A.H. المناعدال الم

It is an autograph but incomplete Arabic work consisting of four folios. It begins, عالمين العدمن العنموالياء الرب الب الله عمل العالم العالم وصوالحزج السادس وصوالحزج السادس عمل لها بالمان وصوالحزج السادس عليه المعالم الم

Shaykh Abd al Haqq of Delhi also learnt Tajwid from Shaykh Abd al Wahhab at Mekka, who is burried at Ahmedabad. Shaykh Abd al Haqq wrote two books on Qirlat.

Maulana Sulaiman followed his Shuyukh.

at Pir Mohammad Shah. It's number is din has severely criticesed slackness in Qir'at in Gujarat and veering round to non Arab mode of recitation here.

الالفتراق محمد الله تعالى شرف المديث عمل بن البراهيم سيط منسيخ القراء بالمرياء المصريك في المرب عنما ك الا عنم المنهد بالإن الإرهان المنزمى المنافعي المقرى الميماى ... وويفن انه المدوالتزويل ولمريخيع المرف سن عمريه ولمريفرة وابن لهات الغ سن مؤجر سع داعوا هم ان قولهم حوالصواب ولم هوله والمنطيع الم الكتاب وان سن لواعث شنع عام منوا بالبحث والتدفيق به مها واتهم ف اللفظ بين الامالم والترقيق على ائ عالميهم فدريصارى ولا منعال ولمام بن علماء صد الوقت استعاد المالعام القرأة ومعرفة المناوس الروايات واحراداعت مرفة القويد والأشائ حقل هذا العدم في خبر كان واصلت المايح وظنوا انهم قد الجفوا القصد وهيهات وصارت اللحاق الحفية الطالب واضفة واستعمل والدع في حبيب الغران حين في سورة العاعد وتحققت ان هم المقوم هُدُورَ وسعالم أنَّا اداء السَّلاقة قدد أمرت وخلت من المُّمَّة الْتجوير الجهات واقوت من استا و يولف على نخابرج الروف والصفات حى صامكل احد سيلح القرآن المجنة والحرجة عن اصل لمان العرب وصيفته و الكلوند ساخرات عليه طباعهم في هديد حرونه بالتفنيم ولهنم ون عن نور وه بلمان المرب المستقيم وبعاسعلى القام مى اذاتلاه على هذه الصفة ونقال له لسي رائع بعلم الاداء معرفة وا قبلواعلى معرد نولم القرآن همة طرا ما مدار من المرب المستقيم والقران المرب المستقيم والمرب المستقيم والمرب المستقيم والقران المرب المستقيم والمرب المستقيم والقران المرب المستقيم والمرب المرب الم وعفظها واعرمنواعن طلب اصول الكلاه قرصطها وعب ذانك عالب أنعل الارض فيما ولأم المكلف كاه من الواجب على المتعريف مخام و الروف والصفات لميع ف كيف ميلى المقرآن على اخلاف اللذا مر و الني لنت المرسان هذا المديران والأسن سكان هذه الاوطان اكن إلى المرابعلم عندا لحاجة اليه لازما والممتنية من دُولفُ عاص الحما موج على ان البن الصوار والضافيات من قول تعالى المرب تكفون ما انزل السر سن الكاب المرب الفاعة ول المرب الفاعة وللمرب الفاعة والمرب المرب الفاعة والمرب المرب الفاعة والمرب المرب الفاعة والمرب المرب ا و شه افراغ ساتمام صدر الله عدرته احدا باد س كمرات ف سلم وى الحرسنة سبع سمعین ولسمایه والرسر الممدخ

## (b) Appriciation of Manba al Khayrat.

It is a work dealing with the life and miracles of Hadrat Ghauth-i-Azam Each meracle is narrated by a narrator under a

مهنی اوسون - اوالوفا - نختی سنی - سنها الدین بر - ابریسی سروروس برسنی فرو - اوال کا مینی منان بر دروق - عدی براو الدین بر استی مسلور - ابرای براو - ابرای براوی الدین براوی مینی براوی الدین مینی الدین میداده الدین الدین

It begins with Hamd, Na't and Mangabat of four caliphs. Acknowledging his own indebtedness to the Ghauth, he explains justification for the title of the book under reference.

کردام ما رطاب کاران سیر سور باغی کا بدا: در بور فر برد جرم از سرو فر ات آن جی ما ساس در گفتند ا هرافید سی ا نای این گلتی کرد و مان درخی واست سند ایرات از ساز رئوات

His love for the prophet (S.A.) is expressed in the following verses. رام ازدراه و المن ازدراه و المن المرد و نعم الحرود الحرود نعم الحرود نعم

He has unflinching faith in all the Friends of Allah and their miracles ( Karamat ), which in expressed at various places

repeatedly.

زان دان نانر مادر آوال در تعام کندن اربرد براه زله النهائ اعترا موسازاله المرخورات باد مرا د برفوری از وی ال لوی الذا د دهت حق لرا درادی ن به خوا ه دمره اخلاص المرا ب خدا ه تا مه گر در میم کشنی در دو عشم سور بانج طعن شان کم روسر بره گومیراد لی و در حق کس بره گومیراد لی و در حق کس بره گومیراد لی و در حق کس

He says Baghdad, being the seat of the Friends of Allah, specially Gauth al A zam, is known among the gnostics of the world as  $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{I}}$  where every one respectfully pags a visit, that is why he too probably visited Baghdad.

برسرم دری خایس بارسان

He is a staunch believer in Karamat of Awliva.

کور کرد دویوه ۲ ما برنها د کارکامت دلی شکر خنا د

Gauth al Zzam excelled in the following sciences.

معدازا مددرى كحصل من لود روزى وندور تكميل فنة كادر اي من يز ازالطاخ حق الروير سرحاحد فنون سري سرازان سي لان زسرتا با منا بهرتخدس مدسا مصطفى المدران خره بملذابل زان مشت درسک تنون ۱ را ن

اولاأز ضلط وأن تجد اشراء كرد داراه مرسنت دروات كتنه آن وخذه كس كاف وابن كثروفت فولني فرن لوه کرد سور های وکو ارال نوا زونرا د گشتند محو شاديرلد الزوى روان سيوب دان كسان وطلب ونفطور آمرند از طام تناكر با ورا احفن وؤاء نوعروعدر

He used to preack three times a week, on Friday, Sunday,

scholars.

مرکن در در مین منفذ سه ما به درج کو بر سرور لولوننا ر ا ول در در دوی الا حد واخ سه شنبه ۲ ما وخ عدد

and Tuesday which was taken down by four hundred attending

أمسرد رفحل أن عكر ذات ررك ب جارصد ما وروات

kalpana s

Shaykh Abd al Haqq in his Targhib as quoted on folio 68 of i.e.beholding فروتر التي صها دريم عن تعرط Shawahid al Hasanat says on the profilet (S.A.) while awake, وهذه من جله تكامات الأولياء - فيلنم منكرها الوقوع في روطة الكاركي ماتهم

He has dealt at a length the story of شدر هذا على رفية كل ول اله and אין ועטא פונן. However in this respect he has nothing to add to what has been already stated in works like Behjat al Asrat except his unfeathomable love for his spiritual head.

Shaykh Abd al Haqq belonged to Qadiri fraternity. Shaykh Abd al Wahhab had given a , of Shaykh Abd al Qadir Jilani, 2 to the former on the eve of his departure from Hijaz to India in was also 999 A. H. Maulana Sulaiman, Za Qadiri and this accounts for his visit to the holy mosoleum of Shaykh Abd al Qadir Jilani at Baghdad, and two other works by him on spiritual head of his تلخيرهم ولاسرار . (2) مشره مؤالعت fraternity (1)

However, the work is important from a different angle. It is interspersed profusely with the views of the author whom association of thought leads, like Rumi, to their expression. Written in مرمور . in kathe imitation of Mathnawi-i-Rumi, in Manba al Khayrat, Maulana Suaaiman has &dopted Rumi's technique, though not that dexterously, of giving vent to his views either in the midst or at the end of the story in question relegating the main theme into back ground.

He is of the view of that the prose has greater and wide ranging built in scope for expression than poetry.

> یم نود تعصل از دس بمره دم لكيدار كارنظم فرس نعتي كوم أ مرحم را دست يوس

بست براره به دانش پرورر روشن این منت چرن سنمی فاوری گزیفنای نز با سار ۱۱ مثا گزیفنای نز با سار ۱۱ مثا نگ ترصحای منظم جان وا برم میت از دلاب مطابق بانک عبوه کر در تر سیگردد سزایم

By Shaykh Nur al din Abd al Hasan Ali b. Yusuf.713-644 AH. (1)

حكيق احدرك من حوى عبد الريحيث وبلول ص ١٢٣ (2)

He attatches much importance to the power of speech and

its judicious use under the caption of

مون از مرنوت دلت شد بهره ور حرف این نفت مکن جای درگر مرزی کار وبارم ارابیب جزب حدف لق كون رسكان عس يا وم مدح ويا نغثم كذ شت رابسع الأرة فرن نتى المعملع اولياشن عرف كنث

ياب نفت سد آط زما ن لاص ن منصه دانشان سرونس

Consequently he strongly condemns philosophers like

Fakhr-i-Razi and Aveccina just has Rumi did.

دلی منز رکن لندا زارعای عنرماسي كالماليس لوعلى

- ازدری- قرمهار صر براران فخر از ر مفی فو مارراواله الارديمير حبد خيراز حكت يونايان حكت إيمانيان ما بهم بدان كزعلى ملند كردر فقرر

صررت to دين and لوست to نوا to من to مرت

د فرازا شراقیان درسر اینور ديراد سائيان بركز ملور ر دار را وال ۲ مارد کنیه کرعلی دانشه کر در فتریه کی دو وس نور مقصور او وازس شره نود سهود لو از تسلو کید بر پا تند مانشین در کران مان نهد

بار رمندم ازا فا لوست سور مسدمو کس کوه نوات بكزرتم ازكره مورت روس العرائع أنزر دبار معنور اربیون کام کی این گفتگر رویم معی آر از صورت زکه وكم لدر حكت وا مان مرابعدا زفلت الكانان

تعکیدر معنوی دورافند نبکر در را نداز بسی اوار و ذکر

Here is a very important couplet by him.

منبسى از فولس مرور کام زن

وْنَكْمِ رَكَنَى مَا فُولْمِينَ

It reminds us of Rumi.

عكس مهروما ناسموم فأت

نست وسل باند من الدرها ب توهانی برهای می روان برهنای صله سان و هنگر نان برهنای صله سان و هنگر نان من صفالاتي كم طام (ولياء)

وززمان وسود وابزؤخ روال نى نسوراً سا درا درو دامرداسیر مکند با ور مقال

خان سرروز ارملد كوب فنال نى صناس ما ندس نى بطف و ف خفية 10 ماسد كه روزيو فال

He clarifies in no uncertain terms what he means by and which branches of knowledge, one must learn,

> ابن عماس ات اردس ما فر رو کلام د مکنا ر او نیز حجث آر اران مسعود کی باش داغ بر لمر بق سننم کن دماغ جاں قرن بورج ازعبركفت ابن زبر

عارس ففرات ولك روص أاكم فواً مذع إنرس كرد وطبيت لم خوا مدعر ارس کر در حبیت رو بیا مورد ارعی ص حب د ل فاكد افكن برركسوم بوعل سربيارجزه وعياس مان ويم حاكسينوس را ما لوس داه

را ز حرست بو برمره بره کر کفتها ربوسمبید اند ، پربر کفتها ربوسمبید اند ، پربر عنل in preference to محتی

الری آری عنی بر ط رو بنی د علم رعتی از سر کرمز د بم و د دود عنق را باعقل منور مرسری عنی باند از در در بخری عنی باند از در در بخری عنی از در در بخری منی عنی نون در مید کی توان در میش باد او دفت سند

بع فذا فواص وسع دس ردور اس فباله ات وجال ات وجنور

جِست رنبا له خدا فا فل برن ن فاردنو ، وؤرندوزن

Maulana Sulaiman also condemns the love for the temporal world which precludes soul from ascendence.

لطر اقر كَمَدَ إِي المار جا ماسيا ل ئانوانى جَان سَيْرِسِ واربى مأكر أن ازبوت آو وآمان دلي ورمه مان كالبرورو بكل درمن تو کرز و کرد کردن موان بونیا رون عنا ری کسکن فونش را از ب محقیل طاه بردر دونان سربرمساه

۱۲ می ارس برلی کر دد در در در فرا بهن و نیا شق کر در سعید ملدزيبيا بردشا بردن بالمن نوعون برامز كروستي مرود عارون زحه ماه وال ع سنخت الزيم باحد و مال ا ارتکوسر بدنیا دل سره رفعاً ط آرزولیل با سنه

Though his work on the problem of Imamat is not traceable, his scholistic approach to it, by now safely predictable, is further corroborated by the following few lines in defence of the first four caliphs in which there is a veiled attack upon Shi'ah stand.

ک دود ارز ها رفیدد کوه ملند رافکند کامی آگر مروی کمتر كاران در ؤص م سونقى رسر را رومنگ را عردر عو عورو د

شاه دس برور الویکر نقی كز جالتي بره در برسنتي ولاسراز بهايون ازأن كرنقبصرش صعوه سنررسيان في رسدكت ملا باراشكه كربراء بوربرغ مذا زقردنت

He was profoundly influenced by Shaykh Gauth-i-A zam and had imbibed his teachings, as recorded in Futuh al Ghayb.

It is saked said there, 1 عَمله الله ينائع في القلم بل و فق ولا ينانع وجسع ما يرعله مما يحلو ويم

لا تخترجلب المنعاء ولا دفي البلوي فالنعباء واصلة البيع ا ١٥ ان قسمك استياب الم كرهتها والبلوى فالربك ال كانت فسمك مقضيه علب سراء كرهتها اور فعشها بالرعاء

At another place he says,  $^2$ لابدلموس في سائرا حوالم من للانة السياء الرسم منها و ومنها بي منيخ و قارى برمنى به

Following verses of Maulana Sulaiman reverberate these teachings

بالمراسر بردومول اوتمان على برء لازمنوا بن وال ر من را وار گرداند راه مندانه مع ما ما الكان ت ور د گرا برزمانه بارناه منگردو دنده ما الت

ما شوى اردىن خالص بهروور بانی دربرج وعدی مت ران که در دار و حض دود برم کردمات آی حداوند عودود خالدانطك نالداركم إرفون المويداز الدوكس دس کو گاه سند اس زسائم کرد رارمی زادوال و بند از بل را و ار گردارد را و میدان می بان الکان ت

برقفارفالقارض وسما ببندلسه ماس لزوه ووا ر. ما روسودرا در وقوع حادثا ته مان گذار ما مبئر موره کاشا ته سازید نابئم موت كابمات وبيؤراز جاریم کن در محار ر حفا عالتوني الم صياعيا تضي الغرص امع ل أن رب واد عنیٰ حکمت کر دما سراعتیٰ د

المقالة المايم والخررة في عدم كمناريم بإلفتر والأرمحفظ الرف ص ١٨٠ (1) القاد النام والخرو فاصف النظرين كل لهات وطلب حد نقل الم من عمد (2)

Hadrat-i-Ghauth-i-A zam also instructs in chapter 58 of Futuh al Ghayb to turn eyes away from all directions and fix it upon devine grace only.

Maulana Sulaiman has in his Majma al Fawa id, quoted under من تنظ these two lines from his own Qasida in praise of his Shaykh, Abd al Hagq.

بارس تا ما ملاست باغ فق ت برش من عندلی برت من من و اور رو اور رو من و مان مولا من و مان و مان و مان و مان و ما

The Shaykh spoke appreciatevely about these two couplets and the author says that he felt flattered forever. He being a which occurred to his mind is را عات انظر Sulaiman the natural that of a , y ( ant ) and a ( the throne ). Further it is perhaps under the impact of acclaimation won from his Shaykh that the word "Sarir," has been repeatedly combined in this book with a number of other phrases, upon which his heroes enthrone.

برسرير سنك والار و في و

دوستا در ارکت دستی ندا د عیفی به اندازه خاصل می کنم مرسرست فردوز برنشا ند برسرسرؤب منزل می کنم تنکیل اوکی متو دابر دمیره و بودسلطان سر رسک جود برسربرمندی ت میلوه گر سروبر مما حب مقرق در وجود از م نود کان سنه میک تنا مرسر پر سروری و کان رجا رمری فرمان رما باد بارب باغ داحت جارتان سرموران د برمیشش در کود برسر بر درس بنا بی جارتان المرتبراه والمثنى والم رفية و دل دا شره صدفتي ال

In that case the presumption that composition of Majma' al Fawa'id preceded Mamba'al Khayrat, may not sound unwarranted. Similary is the other phrase the seems to be enamoured

بودداع طارن وبراسياه در ده محضل رحیًا ت فی مرده بسکه جان پر حرصهی

Most of the themes dealt by him end with an invokation,

About, Khidr he says,

of

ار و مناح کل مهند سروش میں اُساعا لمن ملت کوش مع کو عرف د آن نیک رار در با آوردن ار حدار ار فرنا عرص کنرس مان بگذرد ما صاحب ۱۲ معرام مان مورد

Following verses also epitomise his yearninging.

ساز فارام رئ از فيداء باد ما و المورك في المداه المورك في المداه و المرك في المرك ف

He has profusely showered well deserved enconiums upon his spiritual mentor to whom he owes allegiance through Abd al Haqq of Delhi, which stems from his unflinching conviction and sincerity. He was a man of strong likes and dislike a dwelt upon in his Manba'al Khayrat which reflect, what may be called the policy statements through which one can peep into his mental

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frame works and reconstruct his personality. We was strictly tent in what he preached and practised. The highest position he could think of, was to enthrone Shaykh Abd al Hagq, has spiritual guide, to rule over the kinddom of complete submission to devine will; the highest honour he could concieve of, for himself was to be a camp follower of such an unrivalled king, The only thing the envies is the life of Khidr and the men of his ilk, not because of his longevity, but because of his complete submission to God. He wanted the power of speech, pen and thought to be absolutely subservient to expression of noble sentiments epitomised in praise gara of Allah, his prophet, his progeny and saints, He scrupolously . His ardent attate الموفرلعب ولالعن kept away from what Shariat calls chment and contempt for the saints and philosophers respectively, are the two extremes of the same approach. Former is the source of good - Manba al Khayrat - as in case of the present manuscript under reference, while latter according to probable implication is a source of evil Manba'al Sharr, not worthy of mind and pen. He has fixed his eyes upon one direction i.e. to the الرقبق الاعلى total exclusion of every thing as ordained by Shaykh Abd al Qadir Jilani, in his Futuh al Ghayb in order to entitle himself to devine grace. He enjoys resigning to Fatte, favourable or other wise, in terms of the utterences of Hadrat-i-Jilani, He was instinctively amenable to fate and spiritual instructions, for ascendence, from any quarter, like what Shaykh Abd al Qadir Jilani, calls, vex, or a pen in the hands of a writer or a dead body in the hands of one who gives him final bath. But his temperamental power of resistence to any thing incongrous to his beliefs knows no bounds. He was stainch and uncompromising. If Manba'al Khayrat,

and a few hundred verses found in his Majma'al Fawa'id, are any indication, the spirit with which his ghazals must have been permeated and the nature of his now inaccassible Diwan and the few selections to his credit, is presumably predictable. Here is a Qasida by him found in another manuscript containing miscelleneous works bound together, in Pir Mohammad Shah.

م مودار كرت زرىغد جون درو وراكور مونث إيداه بكواه في ندانسانس

ده مكسل ازس دخار دون وطاغ نستانس سلوارىلىل ئان د يان ما كارركشان حاع جان زگر ام حان فو نبومکن ز كم بورس عنم أيرازان بشرس وي انس بالردوسي رعالم فالدعكن مح الزمن الكرتسيلات الرسني سياتن برس کائے مؤنس دل منہ (ر رُدیا ہے کرما د دح حرصت بخاکہ بڑہ کلسا نہ

ξ

<sup>(1)</sup> The MS. does not bear any number. It is in the imitation of Urfi's following Qasida, entitle gibbs

Ibn-i-Saqqa, a profound scholar approached Shaykh Abd al Qadir Jilani, with the declared but unsuccessful intention of putting a few ambarrasing questions defying answers in his openion, to the later to damage his reputation. He was therefore condemned by the Shaykh that he would die as an infidel. Later on Ibn-i-Saqqa was deputed to the ceaser of Rum of some scholarly mission where he overame all his adversaries. The ceaser than tried his beautiful yound daughter who enslaved and capt vated him to infedility.

Maulana Sulaiman has described at length the beauty of this girl in the story, of Ibn-i-Saqqa in Manba al Khayrat. Under the circumstances these could perhaps be the only erotic verses that trickled, in consanance with the dictates of the context, from his pen.

زگری شی فزار آن بری ست گسته از سراب دار به برگل دخیار آن عنی دین گل دید و کد کرده برین سروكرده ورجن مالري تهي در تعلی آ دره تون آن تگار برده خيرها شقاع برؤار تحبی وجف داریانی دات او كأك بازان زمائه مات او رفنرؤې بېرىئى بېركن مىسى جوي برمان ۋمان برك

بور مترمرا بری روی دخری بر بر فرب رون اخری بردر آن آفتاب جرم ناز لبوشا برارور بر فاكه شاز مشتری آن مرز بره جبین صد براران رابد خودنش ما مده سولن عابدان را دروه باز كزرلفى ر*مون ايا د*ىئى خال شكينى ملارجان نثره ط شرک آن شری ن ن 

Appreciation of SHAWAHID AL HASANAT. (c)

It is an Arabic work consisting of 13 chapters on the

spiritual advantage gained by praying Darud Sharif on the prophet Mohammad (S.A.). It is an autograph copy transcribed on Friday the month of Dhul Hajj in 1035/1626 A. D.

مُدُوتَ الزَّاعُ مِن جِهِ هذَه المجموعة وتكفيها في الجسعة العاهرة ى الحجم المعظم في سمال سنة خمس وللانفي والف المعمدالصنعف الراجي الى جمة دس الملائد الملك الفرّ الوقر الوسطيمان اصلح الساسيمان المائر في لما تول وصعد من في المارين

was
It/ix purchased by Abd al Rahman b. Abd al Latif b. Shaykh

b. Shaykh Ahmad in 1143 A.H. Who then wrote a commentary upon

مالك هذاالله ب مفيرعبد المحمن في عداللطف في سنخ ب بن شيخ اجل م موسين ملك في مالك في الماء المصيح و معلى المشيخ عليه الحوليني

It begins with this line rich description of the line with the composed it during his sojourn at Madina dropping Asanid and Ruwat with a view to be succint, and revised it to include some thing more on return to his native place. The arrangement of its chaptors remained the unchanged but its white we have the succine of the chaptors remained the unchanged but its white the succine of the chaptors remained the unchanged but its white the succine of the chaptors remained the unchanged but its white the composed it to include some thing more on return to his native place.

سلفه الم كالمنونة للاسانيدوالرواة مو ما للاحتصار المطلوب في كل الاوقات حين كنت مقيماً ما لملزنة المنوم و على صاحبها الم كى النحيات وسمام محت الى وطنى اصنفت اليها من الزيادات عنما م ترميس هذا الكتاب مشرعيب المنول و المحت المنول و المحتاب وغير و الملك من النول مراكز الوافيات و وسمتها لهنوا صر النول مراكز الوافيات و وسمتها لهنوا صر الحساسات من النول مراكز الموافيات و وسمتها لهنوا صر المحتاك من النول مراكز الموافيات و من و المنوا على المنو

In chapter xiii of the manuscript the author has given yet another reason for its composition, which is comparatively,

important. It's heading too is signaficant.
النطاح في سبب اهدا وهدرية الصلوع والحياف تحفية السلام على سيرالانام عليه (نزكى الصلوع والسلام من المريز الحال) والراد حين المسلام على المريز الحال من المريز الحال المسلام على المريز المرام وهذه الرسالم المسماة كمروا صرا لحسات على هدا المرام

<sup>(1)</sup> MS. Foldo 133 a

اعلمان اسباب ذكرالشي انواع كمشيره واضاف عربيسيره مكن اجلها واوصلها الى المعتصور المروم محبه والمدان السنطوق الملاكور فتلاور و سن احب سلينا اكسنرة كره فكثرة المؤكرة وقلته تدور على المحبة فانها عله والمصالحة المحالية المحالة المحالة المحالة المحالة المحالة الحام فين منهم م بتبوا على قديم استعد ادصم تحنة الصلوة و... في تفسيمها و تنويعها واجلوا في شفيمها وتفريعها واجلوا في شفيمها وتفريعها واجلوا في شفيمها وتفريعها واحدة المحلف و والمحلف و والمحلة و المحالة و المحلة المحلة المحالة الماء معتوج هذا المعلمة والماء والمحلة و المحلة و المحالة و المحلة و ا

قاذا عرفت صذاً فاكنتر من الصلوع على البى الحشار والمهيم بذكرة والعسم طلاب مول الم المن العداء وتحفة طلاب مول المسلام على سيدالان وصف من اله بالعضائل كثبا ومسائل في العداء وتحفة المصلوع والسلام على سيدالان والشرف القباري النالف والتصحف والتضيف نفعا لا بحفى على العاصلين الى عنول لوسائل الحديث من القياع عا وقع في حيزا لكنا بة والشروين و يبغى نفعه على من المرهور وكر المسنين كما قال لعبغ الحام فين ماكت في وعاعلم في م كالناهم

كلعلمرلسين القرطاس صلع كل سرحاوة الثنين شاع

علما مات كذيرا من اصل العلير والمعرفة الذي يطول ذكرهم ويويد الرحمهم ابهم صفوا في هذا الها. وها منه منه الله منه المام والمعنوا في هذا المرام والمعنوا في هذا المرام والمعنوا في هذا المرام والمعنوا في المالي وتمنى فوادى مع قلمة الهليبي وعايم استقدادى الناجم الماليليل بالسلوق على عنه المراب المعلمة من المعانى المسئية والانعا فالجليلة بالمنطراني المكب صُف عاد المقترة الحقيث وها به العطيمة من المعانى المسئية والانعا فالجليلة بالمنطراني المكب صُفت عالقت في هذه الحقيث العليمة في المراب في المراب في مكتوبا في من من المعانى المسئوم عن عمة المشتما في من عادا الناسكوم عن عمة المشتما في من عادا الناسكون المسلمين والمسلمين والمسلمين على خاند النبيين مان كان السمى حد الوصول الى في الشيمة مهذا المناف المائي ولكن مع هذا الموصوف بالمسعة محة مه العالمين

 "The reason for offering the gift of Salat and present of Salam to the chief of the mankind, upon whom be the most pious Salat and Salam from the King the Knower and the concluding part of the treatise entitled Shawahid al Hasanat.

Note that there are more than one reasons for rememberence of something, the most weighty and conducive to the achievement of the praiseworthy goal is, the yearning for the thing in question, referred to for it is said one frequently remembers the thing one longs for. Therefore frequency or otherwise of the reference to any thing is dependent upon whove for it, which is its root cause.

The Veason of the hearts or the Mo'mins brim with the pearls of the love for the prophet (S.A.), specially those of the scholars and pious gnostics many of whom have, in consonance with their ability, compiled works, as gift, on Salat, and have fared very well; the succeding generation of the scholars have followed the predecessors, and it is still open for imitation, till the day of resurrection, by those whose soul is purified——may Allah reward them abundantly—— They are the ones who are more akin to the prophet (S.A.) endowed with على المنافع المنا

Having noted this try to increase in the Salat upon him (S.A.) morning and evening, and if you happen to be a talented and competent, just see to it that you fall in line with those men of merit, who have composed and compiled works on Salat, and gifted it to the chief of the manking (S.A.); for anything reduced to black and white on the paper is preserved.

When I<sup>1</sup>realised that a good number of scholars defying enlistment and enumeration, have composed works in this respect

(1) In chaptor ix of the Shawahid al Hasanat, Maulana Sulaiman has quoted in Persian, a treatise on Salat by Abd al Haqq of Delhi. Inspite of the fact that most of the points discussed therein a are sufficiently dealth with by him here, because of its surprising elegent style, in order to render has own composition comprehensive (vide folios 83 to 105 a), It begins with

Though its titlest is not given there, it is referred to by Prof. Khaliq Ahmad Nizami on P. 19 of his Hayat-i-Abd al Haqq Muhaddith Dehlawi. It was traced by him under No. 1285 in Khudabakhsh library, Patna, Beginning line as quoted by him and her as found here being identical, this therefore is its another copy as a part of Shawahid al Hasanat. Maulana Sulaiman says.

المرائ المسارى وسندى وفغرة يوى وغدى ويكا هالروح من حسامى في الهزيمة القوى كلام صب المرائح عيد المحى بن سفيا لدين الموحل المادرم ادام ومرسجاذ الفارة أربه عليه يه كما له النقيف القوى كلام صب في غاية الحسن ونها يتعالطان في بيان فوا تترالصلوح وغرجا من حقالتي الموصول الي العلهاءة والمنظانة وكان بالفاء سرد الفوا فد المنظرة وكان بالفاء سرد الفوا فد المنزل في هذا المنخرض مسطورة واجتها في هذا المنخرض مسطورة واجتها في هذا المخرض من المنوا في المنازلة من كثرة من كثرة منا صدحد المقادر في من كثرة منا صدحد المقادر فذكر ثه تشميم المنوا ثر وتلميل المعوان وهو هذا

Incidentally we can say that رفي المعدد was completed at least before AH. 1035.

Shaykh Abd al Haqq, as quoted in this manuscript, says.

ا بن سرراز جا عصابه وغرالبان رخ اله تعالى عنهم نتو کرده اند که حرکرا حث مها خوتعالی بیان شا فی و فرت لَصِرا ز معانی صحیح به لف ط صحیح عول کند و بران اظها روا با نت لرق و عظمت نبور با نشاد صلح و تربیت مصلی مران عدر این نفر این مکارد

This explicit pursuation by his Shaykh, is reverberated by him it is under lined in Arabic and translation for emphasis. This explains Maulana Sulaiman's preaching and performance accordingly in the form of the present work on Salat. He is eager to the included in the preveledged pious authors on Salat, we may therefore say that "Targhib" of his Shaykh inspired him to produce this work.

may Allah reward them sufficiently, it occurred to me, my ineptitute and incompetence notwithstanding, that I too should make a similar attempt, in accordance with the resplendent matter and splendid words to which Allah may lead me, bassed on the works on this noble subject. Moved by this burning desire and obsessed with this idea, I wrote, with the sole intention of getting my name included among those who send Salat and Salam upon the last of the prophets (S.A.) --- though its too sublime a goal to be scaled by a person like me --- with the pan of yearning on the paper of love every thing I could, to unveil the secrets of the works written on this noble subject, as well as what occurred to me from the unseen devine source without having any recourse to the any available written material of any kind whatsoever. 1m

He then records beautifully worded eloquent and varied more than 135 Darud, lengthy as well as short, which speak volumes for the fact that he could write Arabic with ease and elegence; are indicative of his instanctive desire to fallow the pious ones, and are expressive of the torrent of his tumultous sentiments of the yearning hearts, controlled by the sincere obideence, regulated by the transparent submission to prophet (S.A.) and punctualed by the sence of discipline.

<sup>(1)</sup> Shaykh Abd al Haqq has, in his said Targhib as quoted on folio 100 of Shawahia, recorded following Darud, المهم صلى المن فره الرح بلان المن فله و من من من فله و من من فله و من من فله المن فله و من من فله و من من فله و المن فله

المهم سل و ديم على سد المولاً المحار و المعنى المار المولاً على المار ا

In the first chapter the author says about Shaykh Ahmad Khattu that some pious person saw the prophet (S.A.) in the dream, kissing in between the eyes of Shaykh Ahmad and making him sit to his right on being asked what made him deserve this status the prophet (S.A.) asswered that it was due to frequency of Salat on him.

The second chapter deals with the stories concerning the excellence of Salat which the says are innumerable. He says,

"I am one of those who have, successfully tried it (Salat) time and again, there are dangers and pitfalls, I fell in, it was none else, Salat on the prophet which saved me. "1

The third chepter deals with the statements of the number of Shaykh in this respect.

The fourth chapter deals with the Ayat من المراه المراع المراه المراع المراه ا

The Fifth chapter deals with adding of the word Saiyyidena to the Salat to be invariably followed by Taslim. A number of scholars are of the opinion that the word Saiyyidena should

دأ ما من حزر ذادك كرات ومل ت كرمن فحاوف ومها ما وقعت فيها خارجان سنها الا الصلوع على (1) البي على العمر على عرب

precede the Salat on the prophet (S.A.) while not offering prayers (Namaz), which is corroborated by a number of arguments not discussed there by the learned Maulana.

تمان العلماء ولأدسيم المعدنين ذكروا إن المصلى اذاصل على التي صل الدى عليه وسلم عليه وسلم عليه على ان يجمع بن الصلوع والسلام ولا نقست على احدها فلانقو ل صلى المراعلية السلام فقط بل يجب بدنهما وتقول صلى أنهم علم بيلم اوعليه الصلوع والسلام فقط بل يجب بدنهما وتقول صلى أنهم علم بيلم اوعليه الصلوة والسلام

The scholars, specially the Traditionists insist that Salat should be invariably accompanied by Taslim, neither of which is permitted to be drapped to the exclusion of the other. One should either say or which is permitted to be drapped to the exclusion of the other.

He says that some of the scholars are of the opinion that Darud should be repeated whenever the name of the prophet (S.A.) is repeated inspite of the fact one is sufficient. Similer ly whenever the name of Allah is repeated, one must say is and the like.

Chapter Sixth deals with the occassions necessatisting sending of Darud on the prophet (S.A.) He has enumerated 58 such occassions. At the end he says that the occassions necessetating Darud on the prophet (S.A.) are innumerable, but it is incombent upon a true faithful Muslim to repeat Darud frequently under all circumstances. Only unfortunate persons turn their face away from Darud. 1

Chapter Seventh deals with the benefits accruing out of Darud. Under this chapter he has enlisted sixty benefits.

Chapter Right viii deals with inclusion of the word

AL in Darud. He says that let it be clarified no body disputes

و ما مينصر في ذكا المراح الا حرص من الراك

inclusion of the word AL in the Darud. Even inclusion of Companions and all the Muslims is advisable, preferrable. But after adopting an argumentative opproach, he says that inclusion of AL in Darud is neither Wajib nor Mustahab.

He then discusses the difference of opinions prevailing among the scholars regarding the definition of the AL. According to some, AL includes the progeny of Hashim, Ali, Abbas, Ja far Aqil, Harith b. Abd al Mattalib and Abd al Muttalib for whom acceptence of alms is impermissible. According to some AL include those to whom love for the prophet (S.A.) is preferrable to every object of love and whose soul is absorbed in the rememberance of Allah followed by the prophet (S.A.). According to some AL means all those who embraced Islam and followed the prophet (S.A.).

He is emphatic about the fact that restriction of the AL to to the progeny of Ali (K.W.) is a Shifaite version and therefore unacceptable. At the end of this chapter he discusses who are companions of the prophet (S.A.).

Chapter tenth deals with frequency of Darud upon the prophet (S.A.) on Friday and Friday night, importance of Friday the Sura Jumu a of the Qur an to be recited on this day, the Adhkar & Ashghal to be abserved on thes day, the discussion as to which is preferrable Laylat al Qadr or Friday, and the why of naming it, Friday.

Chapter Eleventh deals with Ahadith emphasing the excellence and importance of Friday, and a moment in it when prayers are surely answered.

Chapter Twelveth deals with the Friday prayer.

Every chapter is anvariably followed at the end by Arabic

verses presumably by him such as under.

الایا ایها الراحی سن الحق علیه صلوح ان کل وفت ملایا این با سن ما سلوصال کمتیدا و الحبل و ارمال و شوسل انتشاق و و المبل و ارمال و توسل انتشاق و و المبلاس على عبرالوسى في كارصا إ عان رسم منه مف به وم تاه الى فلا الما كى كساه خلف رط أنها عن

## The Commentary on Shawahid al Hasanat.

Shaykh Abd al Rahman b. Abd al Latif who purchased this manuscript in 1143 A. H. has added so important Marginally noted coments on it. He himself is a Qadiri because he calls Shaykh Abd al Qadir Jilani his Sayyidi Wa Sanadi.

Commenting in the margin on the folio No. 100 of Shawahid in he quotes Miftah al Usul by Maulana on the word Sulaiman is not traceable now. في صطلع المحدثين الاملاء هوان لذي الحديث المحارث على المحارث على المعارث الاملاء هوان لذي الحديث المحارث على المحارث على المحدث

علمه من عزب وفقه ما سكلت بالاسناد وما يعلى فيه ست الموادر والعوا لد وعرد وال منى الامول لولا، من نا مولف هزائل ب ورس

The said commentator seems to have other material on Maulana Sulaiman as he notes at number of places, אני צעל העלים اللم المعالى مبدد من حداء ولله الحريم ومن لم يحدك وللة الحرك تحدا المرام على عن سيرا حدوير ومن صل علي ومهل على سير 6 حمد معبد دمن لم يصل علي رصل على سير نا حمد كذا مرتباً بالصلوعًا على حصل على سيد أنحد كما شنتي التصليق عليم وصل على سيزا حمد كما تحب وثرض ان تصلى علي

Commenting upon the above Darud, he says it was Tabarani who oroginated it in the dream in the presence of the prophet (S.A.) who approvingly smiled.