SIRAT-UN-NABI

[THE LIFE OF THE PROPHET]

(peace be upon him)

Volume I

Jahre & UARee 29

Rendered into English by

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his father. He had an extensive knowledge of Sīra and Maghāzī, and taught the subjects in the mosque of Damascus under orders from 'Umar ibn 'Abd al-'Azīz.

Muhammad ibn Muslim ibn Shihabal-Zuhri (d. 124 A.H.——741 C.E.)

Already spoken of.

Ya'qub bin 'Utba ibn Mughira ibn al-Akhnas ibn Shuraiq al-Thaqafi. (d. 128 A.H.——745 C.E.)

He was a highly reliable traditionist. Governors and state officials sought his advice in administrative affairs. He was reputed to be one of the jurists of Medina and a scholar of $S\bar{\imath}ra$. His grand-father had been one of the deadliest enemies of the Prophet.

Musa ibn 'Uqba (d. 141 A.H.—758 C.E.)

Already mentioned.

Hashim ibn 'Urwa ibn Zubair (d. 146 A.H. 763 C.E.)

He quoted traditions, generally from his father. He was a pupil of the Imām al-Zuhrī, and was considered one of the learned men of Medina. Some traditionists hold that the traditions collected by him at Baghdād were not carefully scrutinised. A vast number of traditions he traced back, through his father, to 'Ā'isha. He had many famous and illustrious pupils.

Muhammad ibn Ishaq ibn Yasar. (d. 150 A.H.—767 C.E.)

Already spoken of.

Ma'mar ibn Rashid al-Azdi. (d. 152 A.H.——769 C.E.)

Among the disciples of the Imām al-Zuhrī, his name stands second to that of al-Imām Mālik. He was one of the architects of the science of Hadīth. He left a work on