

Thursday, September 07, 2017

**The Names of الدعاة المطلقين – *ad-DU'AAT ul-MUTLAQEEN(QA)* of Alavi Bohras who were the *Hudaat-Muhaafezeen*
GUARDIANS of الدعوة الهادية العلوية - *ad-DA'WAT ul-HAADIYAT ul-'ALAVIYAH* after the استتار - *Istetaar*
(Concealment) of 21st Faatemi IMAAM Maulaana at-TAIYEB (AS)**

Yemen

During the time of 18th Fatimid [Imam Maulaana Abu Tameem Mustansir Billaah](#) and his son, 19th Fatimid [Imam Maulaana Abu Qasim Musta'ali](#), four important personalities strengthened the foundation of [Fatimid Da'wat](#) in Yemen. They were [Saiyedna 'Ali bin Mohammad as-Sulayhi](#), Saiyedna Ahmad al-Mukarram, [Saiyedatona Hurrat ul-Malekah Arwaa binte Ahmad](#) and Saiyedna Lamak bin Maalik. They injected new life in the Walaayat of Imaam uz-Zamaan and guided the faithful to the Path of Truth and Justice. Faithfuls were in peace and harmony under their leadership.

After the demise of Maulaana Imam Musta'ali, his son, 20th Fatimid [Imam Maulaana Abu 'Ali Aamir](#), ascended to the throne of [Imamat](#) on 17th Safar 495 AH/1101 AD. His period of Imamat is 31 yrs. He was martyred by his enemies in Cairo on the night of 4th Zul Qa'dah 526 AH/1132 AD and died on the same night. Maulaatonah Hurrat ul-Malekah, who was in Yemen during all these hard times, was preparing to establish firmly the institution of Fatimid Taiyebi Da'wat in Yemen in the name of the 21st Fatimid [Imam Abul Qasim Taiyeb](#) who was born to 20th Imam Aamir on 4 Rabi' al-Aakhar 524 AH/1130 AD in Cairo. She acted as Hujjat-proof of Imam during this period. She came to know the fate of Fatimid Caliphate through the signs sent to her by 20th Imaam. Saiyedna Lamak bin Maalik and Saiyedna Yahyaa bin Lamak learned the knowledge of Da'wat from Maulaatonah Hurrat ul-Malekah that helped her by all means in the administration of Da'wat. This was a crucial time when there was an imminent fall of Caliphate in Cairo and simultaneous reinforcement and establishment of Fatimid Da'wat in Yemen.

There were numerous Hudood who were seeking the knowledge of Da'wat by the permission of Maulaatonah Hurrat ul-Malekah from Saiyedna Lamak bin Maalik and Saiyedna Yahyaa bin Lamak. Out of all Hudood, Saiyedna Zo'eb bin Moosa and Saiyedna as-Sultaan al-Khattaab were outstanding in grasping the teachings and intricacies of the Fatimid Da'wat. They both clearly stood out of the group in their smartness and intelligence. With the permission of Maulaatonah Hurrat ul-Malekah, they were ascended to the higher ranks of the Hudood and were given privilege to acquire the complete knowledge of Da'wat. These two personalities, in future, were to become pivotal forces in the beginning of the succession of Du'aat ul-Akrameen-missionaries in Yemen. Maulaatonah Hurrat ul-Malekah now had two more loyal Hudood to support her. No one knew, but this was Hikmat (wisdom) of Allaah that within a span of 10 years Saiyedna Lamak bin Maalik and Saiyedna Yahyaa bin Lamak died in Yemen, In their absence, Saiyedna Zo'eb bin Moosa and Saiyedna as-Sultaan al-Khattaab served Da'wat with full devotion in such a way that Maulaatonah Hurrat ul-Malekah never felt void of anyone.

Before her death on 22nd Sha'baan 532 AH/1138 AD, she appointed Saiyedna Zo'eb as the First [Da'i al-Mutlag](#) of three 3 jazaa'ir Hind, Sindh and Yemen. Thus one after the another this succession of Du'aat al-Mutlaqeen continued in Yemen till the death of 24th Da'i Saiyedna Yusuf Najmuddin on 16th Zul Hijjah 974 AH/1567 AD.

No.	Name of the Da'i (Saiyedna - سيدنا)	Death - تاريخ الإنتقال	Place of the Tomb - قبر مبارك	Period of Da'wat - مدة الدعوة	Licentiate - مأذون	Associate - مكاسر	Works - تأليفات
1	Zo'eb bin Moosa al-Waade'i	10 Moharram 546 AH – 28/4/1151 AD	Haws Mubaarak	13 yrs 4 mts 18 days	as-Sultaan al-Khattaab bin Hasan, Ibraahim bin Husain al-Haamedi	'Ali bin Husain	Risaalat un-Nafs fi Ma'refat il- Jussah - رسالة النفس في معرفة الجنة
2	Ibraahim bin Husain al-Haamedi	16 Sha'baan 557 AH – 30/7/1162 AD	Ghail-e-Bani Haamid, Hamdaan	11 yrs 7 mts 6 days	'Ali bin Husain bin Ahmad bin al-Waleed, Haatim bin Ibraahim al-Haamedi	Mohammad bin Taaher	Kanz ul-Walad - كنز الولد
3	Haatim bin Ibraahim al-Haamedi	16 Moharram 596 AH – 6/11/1199 AD	Hutayb Mubaarak	38 yrs 5 mts	Mohammad bin Taaher al- Haaresi, 'Ali bin Mohammad al-Waleed		Tanbeeh ul-Ghaafeleen - تنبيه الغافلين

4	'Ali bin Haatim	25 Zul Qa'adah 605 AH – 30/5/1209 AD	Sana'a	9 yrs 10 mts 10 days	'Ali bin Mohammad al- Waleed		
5	'Ali bin Mohammad al-Waleed	27 Sha'baan 612 AH – 20/12/1215 AD	Hiraaz	6 yrs 9 mts 3 days	'Ali bin Hanzalah	Ahmad bin Mubaarak	Taaj ul-Aqaa'id wa Ma'dan ul- Fawaa'id - تاج العقائد و معدن الفوائد
6	'Ali bin Hanzalah al- Waade'i	12 Rabi' I 626 AH – 7/2/1229 AD	Hamadaan	13 yrs 6 mts 15 days	Ahmad bin Mubaarak	Husain bin 'Ali	سمط الحقائق - Simt ul-Haqaa'iq
7	Ahmad bin Mubaarak	28 Jumaadi II 627 AH – 12/5/1230 AD	Hamadaan	1 yr 3 mts 16 days	Husain bin 'Ali	al-Qaazi Ahmad bin 'Ali bin Hanzalah	
8	Husain bin 'Ali al- Waleed	22 Safar 667 AH – 30/10/1268 AD	Hiql, Sana'a	39 yrs 7 mts 24 days	al-Qaazi Ahmad bin 'Ali bin Hanzalah, 'Ali bin Husain	Mohammad bin Asad	Kitaab ul-Izaahe wal Bayaan fil Jawaab 'an Masaa'il il-Imtihaan - كتاب الإيضاح و البيان في جواب عن مسائل الإمتحان
9	'Ali bin Husain al- Waleed	13 Zul Qa'adah 682 AH – 1/2/1284 AD	Sana'a	15 yrs 8 mts 21 days	Husain bin 'Ali, 'Ali bin Husain bin 'Ali bin Hanzalah	As'ad bin Haatim	ar-Risaalat ul-Kaamelah fi Salaas il-Layaali il-Faazalah - الرسالة الكاملة في ثلاث الليالي الفاضلة
10	'Ali bin Husain bin 'Ali bin Hanzalah al- Waade'i	1 Safar 686 AH – 17/3/1287 AD	Sana'a	3 yrs 2 mts 17 days	Ibraahim bin Husain		
11.	Ibraahim bin Husain	10 Shawwaal 728 AH - 16/8/1328 AD	Hisn-e-Af'edah	42 yrs 8 mts 9 days	Mohammad bin Haatim		

12.	Mohammad bin Haatim	1 Zul Hijjah 729 AH - 25/9/1329 AD	Hisn-e-Af'edah	1 yr 1 mt 7 days	'Ali bin Ibraahim		
13.	'Ali Shamsuddin bin Ibraahim	18 Rajab 746 AH - 13/11/1345 AD	Hisn-e-Zimarmar	16 yrs 7 mts 18 days	'Abd ul-Muttalib bin Mohammad		
14.	'Abd ul-Muttalib bin Najmuddin bin Mohammad	14 Rajab 755 AH - 3/8/1354 AD	Hisn-e-Zimarmar	8 yrs 11 mts 25 days	'Abbaas bin Mohammad		
15.	'Abbaas bin Mohammad	8 Shawwaal 779 AH - 6/2/1378 AD	Hisn-e-Af'edah	24 yrs 2 mts 24 days	'Abdullaah bin 'Ali		
16.	'Abdullaah Fakhruddin bin 'Ali	9 Ramazaan 809 AH - 16/2/1407 AD	Hisn-e-Zimarmar	29 yrs 11 mts 1 day	'Ali bin 'Abdullaah ash-Shaybaani, Hasan bin 'Abdullaah	'Abd ul-Muttalib bin 'Abdullaah	al-Muneerah fi Ma'refat il-Hudood il-Jazeeraah - المنيرة في معرفة حدود الجزيرة
17.	Hasan Badruddin bin 'Abdullaah	6 Shawwaal 821 AH - 5/11/1418 AD	Hisn-e-Zimarmar	12 yrs 27 days	'Abd ul-Muttalib bin 'Abdullaah, Mohammad bin Idris	Ahmad bin 'Abdullaah	
18.	'Ali Shamsuddin bin 'Abdullaah	3 Safar 832 AH - 11/11/1428 AD	Shaareqah	10 yrs 3 mts 27 days	Idrees bin Hasan		
19.	Idrees 'Imaaduddin bin Hasan	19 Zul Qa'adah 872 AH - 9/6/1468 AD	Shibaam	40 yrs 9 mts 16 days	Ma'ad bin 'Abdullaah		'Uyoon ul-Akhbaar wa Funoon ul-Aasaar - عيون الاخبار و فنون الآثار
20.	Hasan Badruddin bin Idrees	15 Sha'baan 918 AH - 25/10/1512	Masaar	45 yrs 8 mts 26 days	'Abdullaah Fakhruddin bin 'Ali, Husain Husaamuddin	'Ali bin Husain	

		AD			bin Idrees		
21.	Husain Husaamuddin bin Idrees	10 Shawwaal 933 AH – 9/7/1527 AD	Masaar	15 yrs 1 mt 25 days	'Ali Shamsuddin bin Husain	Mohammad 'Izzuddin bin 'Ali	
22.	'Ali Shamsuddin bin Husain	21 Zul Qa'dah 933 AH – 18/8/ 1527 AD	Masaar	1 mt 10 days	Mohammad 'Izzuddin bin 'Ali		
23.	Mohammad 'Izzuddin bin 'Ali	27 Safar 946 AH – 13/7/1539 AD	Zabeed	12 yrs 3 mts 6 days	Yusuf Najmuddin		
24.	Yusuf Najmuddin bin Sulaimaan	16 Zul Hijjah 974 AH – 23/6/1567 AD	Taibah	28 yrs 9 mts 23 days	Jalaal Fakhruddin bin Hasan		

DU'AAT OF INDIA (GUJARAT)

Ahmedabad

During the 11th century AD, when 18th [Fatimid Imam Ma'ad al-Mustansir](#) was in power in [Cairo](#), the region of [Khambhat](#), [Patan](#) and [Siddhpur](#) saw extensive activities of [Isma'ili Da'wat](#) and then after the concealment of the 21st [Fatimid Imam at-Taiyeb](#) in 532 AH/1138 AD, the holy preachers and propagandists worked under the absolute guidance of their religious chief-[da'i al-mutlaq](#) who were serving as a representatives of their concealed Imam. These preachers served as the head of the Da'wat in Indian subcontinent, locally known as the *wali* or *maulaai*, were regularly selected by the *da'i al-mutlaq* residing in Yemen. It

was during the *da'iship* of 17th Da'i Hasan Badruddin (809–821 AH/ 1406–1418 AD), the city of [Ahmedabad](#) was founded and [Ahmadshah](#) invited Adam Shujaa'uddin bin Sulaimaan, Shaikha Mujaal and Khwaaja Kalaan to convince the Bohra traders and rich merchants to start their trade from Ahmedabad and make it their home-town. Till the time of 19th Da'i Idrees Imaaduddin (832-872 AH/1428-1468 AD), due to the efforts of Adam Shujaa'uddin sizable Bohras migrated from Patan to Ahmedabad.

So this was the period of the first Bohra settlement in Ahmedabad as it proved to be a safe haven for the peace-loving community scattered in the other towns surrounding Ahmedabad. At that time sizable Bohra population could be found at Patan, Khambhat, Siddhpur, [Nadiad](#), [Kapadwanj](#), [Bharuch](#), [Vadodara](#), [Umreth](#), [Mehsana](#), [Dholka](#) etc. Bohras prospered in Ahmedabad but it was overshadowed with some brutal and gruesome attacks now and then by the Muslim Sultanate. The Bohras of Gujarat and their *da'is* were not persecuted by the local Hindu rulers, who did not feel endangered by their activities. The community thus developed without any hindrance until the Muslim conquest of [Gujarat](#) in 697 AH/1298 AD, when the Da'wat's activities came under the scrutiny of the region's Muslim governors, who recognized the suzerainty of the [Sultans of Delhi](#), who belonged to the [Khalji](#) and [Tughluqid](#) dynasties. It was chiefly because of Ja'far Patani Naherwali and his people who left [Isma'ili-Taiyebi faith](#) and accepted [Sunnism](#) and they constantly instigated local Muslim rulers against the Bohras. During the time between 850-950 AH/1447-1544 AD many preachers-*Maulaai* were martyred or jailed. Ahmedabad became to be called "Nani [Karbala](#)" (small karbala) because of the large number of martyrs buried there and also "Baagh-e-Aal-e-Mohammad" (paradise of [Ahl e Bayt](#)). 28th *da'i al-mutlaq* Shaykh Adam Safiyuddin (d. 1030 AH/1621 AD) held the key leadership and played pivotal role in managing the internal community matters and external political affairs in Ahmedabad during the time of various *da'is*, he studied with 24th *da'i* in Yemen and was authorized to propagate the mission-*da'wat* in the Deccan.

During the rule of [Mughal Emperor Akbar](#) & [Jahangir](#), Bohra community witnessed 2 major splits in Ahmedabad. The Bohras got divided into three major groups viz. [Alavis](#), [Dawoodis](#) and Sulaimanis in the span of nearly 40 years- 997-1030 AH/1589-1621 AD. This way Ahmedabad today enjoys the only converging place of all the three Bohra groups after the splits as their *du'aat*-missionaries are buried in the same graveyard located at *Saraspur (Bibipur)*. Due to the constant persecution by the Muslim rulers, Bohras left Ahmedabad permanently and shifted their seat of Da'wat. Alavi Bohras migrated to Vadodara in 1110 AH/1699 AD during the *da'iship* of 32nd *da'i* acting on the will of his predecessor and they were the last among Bohras to leave Ahmedabad. Dawoodi Bohras migrated to [Jamnagar](#) in 1065 AH/1657 AD and Sulaimani Bohras had their centre in [Yemen](#) after the split. Among Bohras in Ahmedabad, today Alavi Bohras remain as a minority with small number of families stay there.

No.	Name of the Da'i	Death - تاريخ	Period of	Licentiate - مآذون	Associate - مكاسر	Works - تأليفات
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	(سیدنا - Saiyedna)	الإنتقال	Da'wat - مدة الدعوة			
25.	Jalaal Fakhruddin bin Hasan	16 Rabi' II 975 AH – 19/10/1567 AD	4 mts	Dawoodji Burhaanuddin bin 'Ajabshah	Dawoodji Burhaanuddin bin Qutubshah	
26.	Dawoodji Burhaanuddin bin 'Ajabshah	27 Rabi' II 999 AH – 21/2/1591 AD	24 yrs 11 days	Dawoodji Burhaanuddin bin Qutubshah	Shaikh Adam Safiyuddin bin Taiyebshah	
27.	Dawoodji Burhaanuddin bin Qutubshah	15 Jumaadi II 1021 AH – 12/8/1612 AD	22 yrs 1 mt 18 days	al-Qaazi Ameenshah Shujaa'uddin, Shaikh Adam Safiyuddin bin Taiyebshah	Ameenjibin Jalaal	
28.	Shaikh Adam Safiyuddin bin Taiyebshah	7 Rajab 1030 AH – 27/5/1621 AD	9 yrs 21 days	Ali Mohammad bin Firoz, 'Ali bin Ibraahim	Ameenji bin Jalaal	
29.	'Ali bin Ibraahim bin Shaikh Adam Safiyuddin, the great martyr	23 Zul Qa'adah 1046 AH – 17/4/1637 AD	16 yrs 4 mts 16 days	Taiyeb Zakiyuddin bin Shaikh Adam Safiyuddin	Ameenji bin Jalaal, Hasan Badruddin bin Wali	Kitaab un-Naseehah fi Anwaar ish-Shari'ah - كتاب النصيحة في انوار الشريعة
30.	Taiyeb Zakiyuddin bin Shaikh Adam Safiyuddin	13 Shawwaal 1047 AH – 26/2/1638 AD	10 mts 20 days	Hasan Badruddin bin Wali	Jivabhai Ziyauddin bin Nuhji	
31	Hasan Badruddin bin Wali	19 Rabi' II 1090 AH – 29/5/1679 AD	42 yrs 6 mts 6 days	Jivabhai Ziyauddin bin Nuhji	Hebatullaah Mo'ayyaduddin bin Jivabhai Ziyauddin	Diwaan-e-Hasan -

Vadodara

The city of [Vadodara](#) deserves a special attention along with the Taiyebi missionary activities in [Ahmedabad](#) as many devoted personalities worked hard to retain the community faith when the turmoil of dissidents created by Ja'far Naherwali was at its peak. During the time of 21st Da'i al-Mutlaq Saiyedna saheb (tus) Hasan Badruddin bin Idrees (d. 933 AH/1537 AD) when [Mahmood Shah II](#) was the sultan of Gujarat, Mulla Isma'il of Vadodara migrated to Ahmedabad and he was martyred along with his accomplices on the banks of [Sabarmati river](#).

Vadodara is the birth place of **28th, 29th and 30th** Alavi Da'is who migrated and did Da'wat in Ahmedabad from 1021-1047 AH/1612-1638 AD. It was the place called Fakhri Mohalla near [Gendi gate](#) in the Walled city area where all 3 of them lived. Till date this mohalla is populated by Alavi Bohras. During the time of 26th Da'i al-Mutlaq Saiyedna Dawoodji Burhanuddin bin 'Ajabshah (d. 997 AH/1589 AD) when [Muzaffar Shah III](#) ruled Gujarat, [Saiyedi Musanji bin Taaj saheb](#) (d. 986 AH/1578 AD) of Vadodara was martyred in the Mandvi gate when he invited Saiyedna saheb to inaugurate the mosque which he had built after returning from Hajj, avoiding Salaahuddin the then governor of Muzaffar Shah III. The mosque named Fakhri masjid is the oldest Bohra mosque in Vadodara where Alavi Bohras today offer daily prayers.

After unbearable oppression meted upon Alavi Bohras during the time of 31st Da'i al-Mutlaq Saiyedna Hasan Badruddin bin Wali in Ahmedabad, he ordered 32nd Da'i al-Mutlaq Saiyedna Jivabhai Ziyauddin bin Noohji to migrate along with the community to Vadodara. He spearheaded the cause of migration and in 1110 AH/1699 AD he established a new locality for the community where he built [Ziyaai Masjid](#) and Badri Mohalla. Badri Mohalla proved a cradle of progress and prosperity for the entire community. An Alavi Bohra who resides anywhere in the world and he visits Vadodara has to come to Badri Mohalla as the **residence of Saiyedna saheb** is located right in the middle of it.

Since 328 years (1110-1438 AH/1699-2017 AD), Vadodara has remained the centre and the seat of modern Alavi Bohras (ad-Da'wat ul-Haadiyat ul-'Alaviyah) where 12 of its missionaries (du'aat) are buried here with a short interlude when 35th Da'i did Da'wat in Surat for 19 years between 1158-1178 AH/1745-1764 AD. Except 35th Da'i, all of them are from the progeny of Noohji bin Mohammadji, the father of 32nd Da'i. The present 45th Da'i Saiyedna Haatim Zakiyuddin saheb is the descendant from the same Aal-e-Noohji. Badri Mohalla, Fakhri Mohalla, Ajwa Road, Taiwada, Fatehgunj, Mughalwada, Pratapnagar, Panigate are the main areas of Vadodara where Alavi Bohras stay. They have 4 mosques and 3 community halls in Vadodara.

During the time of 41st Da'i al-Mutlaq Saiyedna Jivabhai Fakhruddin (d. 1347 AH/1929 AD), Gaekwadi ruler Maharaja [Sayajirao III](#) (d. 1358 AH/1939 AD) ruled

Vadodara and he single-handedly spearheaded its progress and prosperity. Saiyedna maintained cordial and healthy relationship with the ruler as during the festivals Saiyedna often sent delegation in the Gaekwadi royal court to represent Alavi Bohras. This was because most of the shops of Alavi Bohras were located in the narrow streets surrounding the Mandvi area involved in the business of turban making. At that time Alavi Bohras had a monopoly of making red turban laced with golden string and Gaekwadi courtiers used to frequent these shops. Today, many Alavi Bohras are having their shops in this area inherited from their forefathers is the testimony of the social relations with Gaekwads.

Surat

When Saiyedna Jivabhai Ziyauddin saheb, the 32nd Da'i al-Mutlaq migrated from Ahmedabad to Vadodara in 1110 AH/1699 AD, Saiyedi Shaikhali from Surat along with his son Noorbhai visited Saiyedna saheb when he was busy constructing the mosque at the corner of Badri Mohalla named Masjid-e-Ziyaai. During that time Noorbhai was very young and with pure intellect he witnessed the spiritual supremacy of Saiyedna saheb. Saiyedna saheb ordered Saiyedi Shaikhali to leave Noorbhai in Vadodara for religious education and training and granted him all the permissions to carry out community responsibilities of Surat. Saiyedi Shaikhali was a successful merchant but at the same time an ardent follower of Saiyedna saheb. Along with many Alavi Bohra families, he stayed in Noorpura Mohalla near Jhapa bazaar. In the same area there was a mosque, graveyard and musaafir-khaana that were managed by Saiyedi Shaikhali. After his death, Alavi Bohras of Surat relied upon Noorbhai for all Da'wat affairs as he was among the most trusted Hudood of Saiyedna saheb, the 33rd Da'i Hebatullaah Mo'ayyaduddin.

Saiyedna Hebatullaah Mo'ayyaduddin, conferred him the status of Mukaasir by bestowing him the epithet of "Nuruddin". He often visited Vadodara along with the people of Surat and used to give oath of loyalty to Saiyedna saheb. Surat city became the centre of Alavi Bohras, though for a short period of time i.e. 19 years was only because of the pure heartedness and trustworthiness of Noorbhai Nuruddin, the 35th Da'i of Alavi Bohras. This was the time when Surat witnessed the transition period from Mughal rule to British dominion and the place where Saiyedna Noorbhai Nuruddin lived in the railway station area near Tapi river is considered the oldest area of the city and it is from here that the development of the city started in the early 20th century AD. After his death in 1178 AH/1764 AD, his son Shaikh Adam stayed in Surat and looked after the community like his father and grandfather. During this time there were around 50 Alavi Bohra families staying in Surat. The centre again got transferred to Vadodara and majority of Alavi Bohras migrated there along with their identity and surname as

“Surtis”. Today the tomb of Saiyedna Noorbhai Nuruddin is the most revered place where mosque, community hall and musaafir-khaana are situated. For divine blessings every Alavi Bohra visit this place once in a year. Every year on the occasion of ‘Urs Mubaarak (death anniversary) of Saiyedna Noorbhai Nuruddin in Moharram a grand function is held in Surat where Alavi Bohras participate with great fervor and faith.

No.	Name of the Da'i (Saiyedna - سيدنا)	Death - تاريخ الانتقال	Place of the Tomb - قبر مبارك	Period of Da'wat - مدة الدعوة	Licentiate - مأذون	Associate - مكاسر	Works - تأليفات
32.	Jivabhai Ziyauddin bin Nuhji	10 Zul Qa'adah 1130 AH – 4/10/1718 AD	Bustaan-e-Badri, Wadi	40 yrs 6 mts 20 days	Hebatullaah Mo'ayyaduddin bin Jivabhai Ziyauddin	Jalaal Shehaabuddin bin Nuhji	
33.	Hebatullaah Mo'ayyaduddin bin Jivabhai Ziyauddin	17 Rajab 1151 AH – 30/10/ 1738 AD	Bustaan-e-Badri, Wadi	20 yrs 8 mts 7 days	Jalaal Shehaabuddin bin Nuhji	Noorbhai Nuruddin bin Shaikhali	
34.	Jalaal Shehaabuddin bin Nuhji	14 Safar 1158 AH - 17/3/1745 AD	Jannat ul- Mumineen, Pratapnagar	6 yrs 6 mts 27 days	Shamsuddin Hameeduddin bin Hebatullaah Mo'ayyaduddin	Noorbhai Nuruddin bin Shaikhali	
35.	Noorbhai Nuruddin bin Shaikhali	9 Moharram 1178 AH – 7/7/ 1764 AD	SURAT	19 yrs 10 mts 24 days	Shamsuddin Hameeduddin bin Hebatullaah Mo'ayyaduddin	Shaikh Adam bin Nuruddin	as-Saheefat un- Nooraaniyah - الصحيفة النورانية
36.	Shamsuddin Hameeduddin bin	26 Sha'baan 1189 AH –	Bustaan-e-Badri, Wadi	11 yrs 7 mts 17	Shaikh Adam bin Nuruddin	Shaikhali Shamsuddin bin Shamsuddin Hameeduddin	

	Mo'ayyaduddin Hebatullaah	20/10/1775 AD		days			
37.	Shaikhali Shamsuddin bin Shamsuddin Hameeduddin	25 Rajab 1248 AH – 17/12/1832 AD	Bustaan-e-Badri, Wadi	58 yrs 10 mts 28 days	Shamsuddin Hameeduddin bin Shaikhali Shamsuddin	Najmuddin Mufeeduddin bin Shaikhali Shamsuddin	Kitaab ul-Miraas - كتاب الميراث
38.	Shamsuddin Hameeduddin bin Shaikhali Shamsuddin	30 Ramazaan 1252 AH – 7/1/1837 AD	Bustaan-e-Badri, Wadi	4 yrs 2 mts 5 days	Najmuddin Mufeeduddin bin Shaikhali Shamsuddin	'Abd ur-Raheem bin Shaikhali Shamsuddin	
39.	Najmuddin Mufeeduddin bin Shaikhali Shamsuddin	6 Rajab 1282 AH – 24/11/1865 AD	Jannat ul- Mumineen, Pratapnagar	29 yrs 9 mts 6 days	Ameeruddin Ameenuddin bin Najmuddin Mufeeduddin	Sharafuddin bin Najmuddin Mufeeduddin	as-Saheefat un- Najmiyah - الصحيفة النجمية
40.	Ameeruddin Ameenuddin bin Najmuddin Mufeeduddin	18 Zul Hijjah 1296 AH - 2/12/1879 AD	Jannat ul- Mumineen, Pratapnagar	14 yrs 5 mts 12 days	Sharafuddin bin Najmuddin Mufeeduddin	Jivabhai Fakhruddin bin Ameeruddin Ameenuddin	
41.	Jivabhai Fakhruddin bin Ameeruddin Ameenuddin	20 Shawwaal 1347 AH – 30/3/1929 AD	Bustaan-e-Badri, Wadi	50 yrs 10 mts 2 days	Sharafuddin bin Najmuddin Mufeeduddin	Fidaali Badruddin bin Jivabhai Fakhruddin	Ta'weel-o-Salaat- e-Laylat il-Qadr - تأويل صلوة ليلة القدر
42.	Fidaali Badruddin bin Jivabhai Fakhruddin	8 Sha'baan 1377 AH –	Bustaan-e-Badri, Wadi	29 yrs 9 mts 18	Yusuf Nuruddin bin Fidaali Badruddin	Nazarali bin Fidaali Badruddin	

		26/2/1958 AD		days			
43.	Yusuf Nuruddin bin Fidaali Badruddin	17 Rajab 1394 AH - 5/8/1974 AD	Mazaar-e-Yusufi, Behind Nooraani Masjid, Wadi	16 yrs 11 mts 9 days	Taiyeb Ziyauddin bin Yusuf Nuruddin	Nazarali bin Fidaali Badruddin	
44.	Taiyeb Ziyauddin bin Yusuf Nuruddin	5 Sha'baan 1436 AH - 23/5/2015 AD	Mazaar-e-Yusufi, Behind Nooraani Masjid, Wadi	42 yrs 18 days	Haatim Zakiyuddin bin Taiyeb Ziyauddin	Nazarali bin Fidaali Badruddin, Husain Mo'eenuddin bin Taiyeb Ziyauddin, Mohammad Nuruddin bin Taiyeb Ziyauddin	