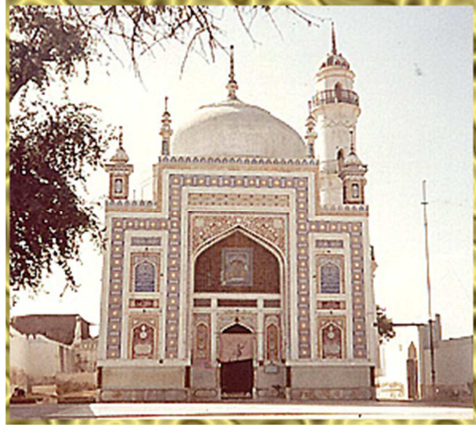


Hazrat Khawaja Muhammad Zaman QS (1st Pir of Luari Sharif)



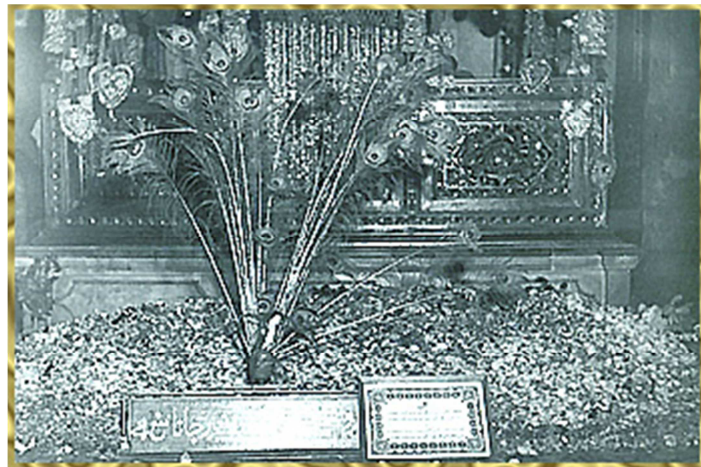
Hazrat Sultanul Aulia Khwaja Muhammad Zaman's (QS) forefathers belonged to Arabia. Following is the genealogy which shows his direct Lineage from Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) the first Caliph of Islam:

1. Hazrat Sultanul Aulia Khwaja Muhammad Zaman (Q) s/o
2. Shaikh Haji Abdul Latif s/o
3. Shaikh Tayyaab s/o
4. Shaikh Ibrahim s/o
5. Shaikh Abdul Wahid s/o
6. Shaikh Abdul Latif Kalan s/o
7. Shaikh Ahmad s/o
8. Shaikh Baqa s/o
9. Shaikh Muhammad s/o
10. Shaikh Faqrullah s/o
11. Shaikh Abid s/o
12. Shaikh Abdullah s/o
13. Shaikh Taos s/o
14. Shaikh Ali s/o
15. Shaikh Mustafa s/o
16. Shaikh Malik s/o
17. Muhammad s/o
18. Abul Hassan s/o
19. Muhammad s/o
20. Tayyar s/o
21. Abdul Bari s/o
22. Aziz s/o
23. Fazal s/o
24. Ali s/o
25. Ishaq s/o
26. Ibrahim Abi Bakr s/o
27. Qaim s/o
28. Ateeq s/o
29. Muhammad s/o

30. Abdul Rehman s/o
31. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA).

The 24th man of the above-mentioned line Ali bin Ishaq first arrived in Dibal (near Thatta in Sindh) circa 169 AH, or 786 AD. They lived in Thatta for about two-and-half centuries and probably, because of civil wars during the early reigns of Samaa dynasty, when Thatta reached the brim of ruination, they bode farewell to Sindh and the 21st man of the above line Abdul Bari bin Aziz moved to nearby state of Katchh circa 417 AH, or 1026 AD. The family returned to Sindh in 1071 AH and settled in old Luari Sharif.

Hazrat Sultanul Aulia Khwaja Muhammad Zaman (Q) was born in old Luari on Ramazan 21, 1125 AH or October 9, 1713 AD. Since his early age, he was leaned towards religious education. He completed the recitation of Holy Quran under the guidance of his father Shaikh Haji Abdul Latif(Q). Then he moved to Thatta, where he got formal schooling. Here he met the famous Naqshbandi saint Shaikh Muhammad, known as Abul Massakeen(Q). Hazrat Abul Massakeen (Q) immediately admitted him to his circle of disciples and made him busy in Muraqiba (meditation). After six months, Hazrat Sultanul Aulia (Q) attained such a status that Hazrat Abul Massakeen (Q) allowed him to make his own disciples. A few years after the death of Hazrat Abul Massakeen (Q), he returned to old Luari Sharif and in 1150 AH, or 1741 AD shifted to the present Luari Sharif, where he established his own school of the Naqshbandia order and guided the people towards the divine destination, the entity of Allah.



For 38 years he remained the tutor and guide of the masses and led them on the path of Allah. He passed away on Zul Quad 4, 1188 AH or January 6, 1775 AD and was laid to rest in his chamber in Luari Sharif. He was succeeded by his able son Hazrat Mehboob-us-Samad Khwaja Gul Muhammad (Q), who later built a tomb over the grave of Hazrat Sultanul Aulia (Q), which is known as Dargah Luari Sharif and famous all over the world for its contribution towards preaching of Islam.

The message, which Hazrat Sultanul Aulia (Q) gave to the world, is simple, which emphasises the human being not to be oblivious of cause of his creation ie, to worship Allah. Hazrat Sultanul Aulia Khawaja Muhammad Zaman (QS) was the greatest saint of deeper erudition, intense piety and very high spiritual attainments. He enjoyed Pivotal position in the order of Naqshbandia in Sindh. His sublime religious attainments attracted a large number of followers from many parts of the Indo-Pak Subcontinent and all around the globe. Besides, many spiritual elites and religious scholars, on account of the extreme veneration they

contained towards him, deemed it their sanctimonious duty to visit him and pay respects and homage to him and became his devotees, the prominent among them are:

Hazrat Qazi Ahmad Qureshi (RA), Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai (RA), Makhdoom Abdul Rahim Girhori (RA), Khwaja Abu Talib (RA), Khwaja Essa Dashti (RA), Khwaja Sadhatura (RA) and many others.

These saints were spiritually blessed by Hazrat Sultanul Oliya (QS). They established their own monasteries from where a large number of people received bounties and the continuity of such beneficence still goes on.

From the aforesaid chosen men of distinction just one spiritual elite namely Qazi Ahmad (RA) bestowed upon his following disciples so graciously that among them over 360 established their own dargahs in Sindh, Punjab & other parts of India.

A few names shine prominently among them are:

Syed Noor Muhammad Shah of Khahi Kundha, Dist Nosheroferoz, Sindh Pakistan.
Makhdoom Abdul Wali of Derbelo, Dist Nosheroferoz, Sindh Pakistan.
Mian Abdul Karim Khatti, Penghri near Hala, Dist Matyari, Sindh Pakistan.
Mian Shah Hussain, Rattar Chhattar, District Gordaspur, India.
Imam Ali Shah Kalanuri, Kot Mian Sahib, District Gordaspur, India.
Hazrat Pir Buddhan Shah Naqshbandi Kalanuri, Kot Mian Sahib, District Gordaspur, India.
Pir Sadiq Ali Shah Naqshbandi, Kot Mian Sahib, District Gordaspur, India.
Baba Amiruddin Kakayzai, Kotla Panjubeg, Punjab, Pakistan.
Hazrat Mian Shagufteen Beg Naqshbandi.
Hazrat Molana Muhammad Azam Naqshbandi.
Mufti Muhammad Masood Naqshbandi Dehlvi, Delhi, India.
Hazrat Syed Anwar Shah Kashmiri Naqshbandi.
Hazrat Molana Fateh Muhammad Naqshbandi.
Hazrat Mazhar Jamal Naqshbandi.
Hazrat Khwaja Amiruddin Naqshbandi of Dharmkot
Hazrat Shah Mazharullah Dehlvi, Dehli, India.
Hazrat Sani Mian Ghulamullah Naqshbandi Sharaqpur Sharif, District Sheikhpura, Pakistan
Hazrat Syed Muhammad Ismail Shah Kirmanwala Naqshbandi, District Okara, Pakistan.
Hazrat Syed Noor-ul-Hassan, Kalayanwale, District Gujranwala, Pakistan.
Hazrat Sahibzada Muhammad Umer Naqshbandi Birmil Sharif, Dist. Sargodha, Pakistan.
Hazrat Sahibzada Mazhar Qayyum Naqshbandi.
Hazrat Mian Rahmat Ali Naqshbandi, District Lahore, Pakistan.
Hazrat Abdul Raza Syed Hakim Ali Naqshbandi, Lahore, Pakistan.
Shah Muhammad Masood Dehlvi.
Hazrat Ghulam Mustafa Shah, Imam and Khateeb of Masjid (Mosque) Jamia Fatehpuri, Delhi
Hazrat Shah Molana Muhammad Ruknuddin Naqshbandi, Alvar, Rajasthan, India.
Mufti Muhammad Mehmood Alvari, District Hyderabad, Sindh, Pakistan.
and hundreds of others.