Anahillapātaka or Anhilwād Pattam or Nahrawāla of Muslim histories had been the capital of the Chalukya or Solanki kings of Gujarāt and thereafter of Muḥammad Shāh I and Muẓaffarsshāh I, the first two Sultāns of Gujarāt. The fame of the third Sultān Ahmadshāh I of the same dynasty would perpetually continue neither on account of his wars and conquests nor of his administrative policy but on account of his founding the city of Ahmadābād which he made his capital in the year (A.H.814/A.D.1411) and which bears the stamp of his name. Following the advice of his spiritual guide, Shaikh Ahmad Khattū, Sultan Ahmadshāh decided to shift his original seat of government from Anhilwād Pattan to Ahmadābād.

According to the legends prevalent among people Sultan Ahmadshāh with the help of Shaikh Ahmad Khattū invoked the authority of the mysterious and venerable Khīzr and from him he got permission to build a new city provided the boundaries were laid down by four
saints named 'Ahmad'. Sultan Ahmadshah and Shaikh Ahmad Khattu were to be included among the four "Ahmads". The third was Malik Ahmad who has his permanent abode in the locality now known as Fathān wād in the city of Ahmadābād and the fourth was Qāzī Aḥmad Joudh, who belonged to Anhilwād Pattan and lies buried there. They are said to have been helped by twelve 'bāwās' in carrying out the proposed plan.

Stray materials found here and there about different orders of such celebrated saints prompted me to piece them together and prepare a monograph and thereby to unfold more aspects of their ascetic lives.

The subject has been restricted to the saints who had their field of activities in Ahmadābād and Anhilwād Pattan only and who left their mortal remains there.