

CHAPTER II:

Ancestral History of the Afghan Subedars of Multan

- i Their Origin
- ii The Saddozais

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1

A number of theories have been advanced regarding the origin of Afghans. Ali Muhammad Khan follows the traditional claim of Afghans from land Israel, namely that Malik Sabet (Saul) King of the Jews had two sons, Armia and Barkhiah. Armia's son Afghans was the founder of the Afghan nation and gave his name to it. The Afghans, therefore, claim an Israelite descent and call themselves 'Bani Israel'. This claim according to Lepel Griffin is supported by their culture because 'in physiognomy, in

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1. Sir Claf Turce, The Pathans, London, 1900, PI. 3-10.
 2. F.M., PP. 2, 4, 5; Sher Muhammad Jadir, Mubtā'at-ul-Mubār, Lahore, 1830 (1248 A.H.) I. 3; Mahat Abwar, Makhzan-ul-Makhar, vol. i, Lahore, 1910, PI. 4-33; F.H.J., Lahore, 1894, PI. 70, 75; Abdul Karim, Turikh-i-Afghani Shahi, tr. Allah, 1903, PI. 1, 2; Follow, Annals of Afghans, P.B. Mansel, 1877, p. 1.
 3. Lepel Griffin, Pathans and Afghans, London, 1900, PI. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

manners and in their religious rites, the Afghans and
resemble the Persians.

Malik Djalut (Saal) of the Sigefting, ...
against an infidel Djalut, ... that ...
kill Djalut, he would not only ...
successor but also marry his daughter to ...
killed Djalut and became his successor as well as his
son-in-law. Subsequently, the successor of Dabli, appointed
Malik Afghan son of Armia as his ⁵ successor-in-law
and Asif son of Parkhida as his ⁷ successor.

4. Al-Jurad, Para 2, Surah 17 - ...

وَقَتْلُ دَاوُدَ وَجَارُوتَ

5. T.N., P. 1; H.K.S., P. 42.

Al-Jurad, ...

وَقَتْلُ دَاوُدَ

6. T.N., P. 1; H.K.S., P. 42.

Once Sulaiman passed over a beautiful place 'Rodah or Roh' situated on the 'Kaseghar mountain'. He liked the place very much and there he held his court. The place is known 'Takht-i-Sulaiman'^c till this day. Before leaving the place, Sulaiman gave it to Malik Afghan, who settled there alongwith his tribesmen. Malik Afghan and his tribesmen entered into matrimonial alliances with the local people of village 'Pasht'^{cc} and with the passage of time their descendants adopted their mother tongue that is 'Pashtu' and left their ancestral language 'Hebrew'. The descendants of Malik Afghan are better known as 'Pakhtun' because of the village 'Pasht'⁹.

- * Rodah or Roh is the same word, a Pashtu word meaning mountain.
- ** Kaseghar: situated in the Sulaiman range.
- ^c Takht-i-Sulaiman: situated in the Sulaiman range.
- 8. I.M., , PP.5,6; Fraser Tytler, Afghanistan, London,1953, P.49., says that 'the original habitat of the Pathan was the country lying round the Sulaiman range'.
- ^{cc} 'Pasht: In Tajik persian signifying the back of a mountain range. Hence came the word Pashtan, with its plural Pashtanah. From this was derived the hard Pakhtun of the northern Afghans and the general appellation Pathan'; Fraser Tytler, op.cit., PP.49,50.
- 9. I.M., PP.6,7; Caroe, op.cit., P.252, says 'the Abdalis are a people Persian in language and in dress half Persian, half Pakhtun'; Tate, The Kingdom of Afghanistan, Karachi, 1973, P.15., writes that 'the Afghans call themselves Pakhtan(Pakhtana), from which the change to Paktana and again to Pathan is easy'.

سليمان عليه السلام ناگاه گزر انجناب برولايت روده برکوه کسيفر که مابين پشاور و قندهار و کابل و ملتان قریب فاصه در اين بطرف غرب دريا سنده واقع است افتاد حضور نبوي را آب و هوا و سبزه زار آن موضع دلربا و مقام بهشت --- پس در آنجا فرود آمدند ديوان را بساختن --- ملک افغان را کسيفر و نواحی آن در اقطاب داده --- زبان افغانی را که پشتو و قوم افغان را پشتون ميگویند بقریه پشت که در آن توطن داشتند نسبت کردند - تذکره (ص ۲۰۵، ۲۰۶)

Qais Abdur-Rashid, a descendant of Malik Afghan, embraced Islam and was conferred the title of 'Batan' by the Holy Prophet, because the former displayed great valour in a battle against the infidels. The word 'Batan' was changed into 'Pathan', therefore, his descendants are called 'Pathans'.¹⁰

The Abdali tribe to which Ahmad Shah Dur-i-Durran and the last rulers of Multan belonged, traces its origin from 'Malik Abdal' the fifth in descent from 'Qais Abdur Rashid'. Malik Abdal son of Tarin was the grandson of Malik Sharkbun whose grandson was Malik Rajjar. Malik Rajjar had four sons, Malik Isa, Nur, Khukar and Mako. Malik Isa's son was Zirak and his son was Malik Popal, Malik Popal's son Malik Habib was the father of Malik Bame whose son 'Malik Saleh' was the father of 'Malik Saddu'.¹¹

10. T.M., PP.7,8; T.K.J., PP.58-64; Tate, op.cit., PP.10,15, writes, 'Bahtan' - the rudder, or the mast or both of a ship'; Bellow, op.cit., PP.15,16., writes, 'Bahtan the rudder of a ship'. All the above mentioned authors have mentioned this, but it could not be verified from the early Islamic sources. Also See: T.K.J., PP.50,51,53,55,175,176.

11. T.M., PP.9-19.
The following authors give a different account which cannot be given the credence deserved by TAZKIRAT-UL-MULUK. Tate, op.cit., P.33., 'Saddo's father was Umar'; Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.1., 'Umar's second son was Saddo'. Tariekh-i-Ahmad Shahi, PP.3,4., 'Saddo was son of Bame and Saleh was his brother'; Atta Muhammad, Taza-Nawai-Muarak, Shikarpur, ed. Karachi, 1959, (1271 A.H.), P.769., 'Saleh was elder brother of Saddu'.; Azizuddin Fafalzai, Timur Shah Durrani, Kabul, 1333, P.46., 'Umar Khan Fofalzai was father of Asadullah alias Saddu'; Caroe, op.cit., P.12., confirms that 'Abdal was son of Tarin and grandson of Sharkbun'. Also See: T.K.J., PP.170,171,182; Rahmat, Khulasat-ul-Ansab, MS, PP.4-30; Faiz Muhammad, Tuhfatul-Habib, MS, 1770 A.D. (1184 A.H.), PP.20-60.

بتان در عربیته چوبی را گویند که مدار کشتی بر آن میباشد۔

THE ANCESTRY

Malik Gulch the father of Malik Gaddu was the chief of his tribe. His importance was not only recognized in our country but also by the rulers of India. He was invited to his court by the Emperor of India. He had two wives, one of whom was his chief. She gave him a son, on the night of Sunday 20th September 1138 (17th Zil Hijj 965 A.H.), who was named 'Gaddu'. Malik Gulch was the ancestor of the 'Gaddozai tribe' of the Afghans, the last Subedars of Multan and Ahmad Shah Dur-i-Darraz. He has been wrongly called Gardar Khan or Gardulla or Gardullu by some historians. His real name was 'Gaddu'. His name

1. T.H., P.46.

2. Ibid., P.48,49.

3. Ibid., P.48,49; The authors named below have all stated that Malik Gaddu's name was Asadullah or Asad. They have not given any authentic reference. Idem., P.6; Ganda Singh, Op. Cit., P.1; Idem, Op. Cit., P.33; Isa-Mawzi-Munak, I. 111; Imam Shah Durrazai, P.46.

died during his infancy. Malik Saddu had four other sons
 from another wife but he loved 'Gadā' very much. Gadā
 was brave and had the ability to lead all the people
 while judging his capability and realizing his ability,
 Malik Saddu appointed him as his successor. After the
 death of his father, Malik Saddu became a chief of his tribe
 Malik Saddu being the chief of Alus^{*} Hasibzai^{**} played an
 important role in uniting the tribes of Afghanistan.
 First of all he united all the Afghan tribes living in the
 surroundings of Qandahār and within a very short period, he
 became the chief of 'Safa' and Alus[‡] Abdali^{***} on 16th July
 1598 (22nd Zil-Hijā 1006 A.H.). Being the chief of ALUS-
Abdali, he had to deal with three potentates: the Mughal
 Emperor Akbar (1542-1605), the Emperor Jahāngīr (1569-1627)
 and the Safavide Emperor Shah Abbas (1587-1629). In the
 meantime, Qandahār became a bone of contention between the
 Mughals and the Safavides and due to this rivalry between
 Malik Saddu allied himself with the Mughal Emperor
 Mughal Emperor Jahāngīr. Malik Saddu died in the year
 Qandahār in 1621 (1028 A.H.). Shah Abbas, Emperor,
 realizing his importance in the territory of Qandahār,
 acknowledged his chiefdom and bestowed upon him the
 government of 'Safa' alongwith the title of Mir-i-Afghān.
 He also exempted Alus[‡] abdali and Malik Saddu from paying
 annual tribute to the Safavide Emperor.

4. T.H., P.30; E.A., P.7.

* Alus: A Turkish word meaning tribe.
 ** Hasibzai: The descendants of Malik Hasib.
 *** Abdali: The descendants of Malik Abdal.
 ‡ Safa: 40 miles north-east of Qandahār.
 5. T.H., P.27; E.A., P.7.
 6. T.H., P.28,29; E.A., P.9.

Malik Saddu was a great warrior, a politician and a pious man. His descendants are called SADDOZAIS and command great respect till this day. Their rule in Hirat (Afghanistan) and Multan lasted till 1818. Malik Saddu died on Thursday, April 1626 (Ist Rajab 1036 A.H.) at an advanced age of 71. He left five sons, Khwaja Khizer Khan (born on Ist Ramzan 990 A.H.) June 1580, Khan Maudud born in July 1582 (15th Shawwal 992 A.H.), Kamran Khan born in April 1584 (Rajab 994 A.H.), Bahadur Khan (born in 1588 (998 A.H.) and Zafran Khan born in 1600 (1010 A.H.). Malik Saddu was succeeded by his eldest son Khwaja Khizer Khan. He was a very pious man. He had no interest in worldly affairs and after three months of his succession, he abdicated in favour of his younger brother Khan Maudud. Khwaja Khizer Khan died after a short time in October 1626 (2nd Muharramul Haram 1037 A.H.). The descendants of Khwaja Khizer Khan are called Khizer Khel. Ahmad Shah Durrani, the founder of Afghanistan was his direct descendant. Khwaja Khizer Khan was a godly man and is still worshipped by the Afghans as a favourite saint to whom offers of 'Nazar-o-Niaz', presents and prayers, are made on all solemn occasions. The devotion and awe, inspired by this holy personage, lent a sense of sanctity to the whole clan of Saddozais and its

7. I.M., P.31; P.C., P.476.

8. I.M., PP.29,30; Z.A., P.9; Ganda Singh, op.cit. II.1,2; P.C., P.476; Taza Nawai-Muarak, P.769; Timur Shah Durrani, P.46; T.K.J., P.171.

جناب سدورا پنج سعادت پیوند بودند۔ تذکرہ (ص ۲۹، ۳۰)
پنج پسر نیکو سیر آن گرامی قدر بر منصفہ هستی جلوہ گر بودند۔ زبده (ص ۹)

members enjoyed peculiar privileges. Their persons were sacred, no punishment could be inflicted on them, except by one of their own family; nor could even the head of the Abdalees himself pass sentence of death upon a Saddo¹¹zye'.

Khan Maudud was an exceptionally brave man and fought several battles. He maintained good relations with the Safavide Emperor and his Governor of Kandhar, Ali Hardan Khan. The Safavide Emperor bestowed upon him the title of 'Khan', therefore, his descendants are called 'Khan Khel' and the last Muslim rulers of Multan were his direct descendants. After an effective rule of 17 years over Safa and its surrounding, he laid down his life in 1642 (1053 A.H.) fighting against Mir Yahya Diwan, in the civil war of Kabul.¹²

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9. I.M., P.32; Tate, op.cit., P.33; P.C., P.476; Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.2., He writes that Khwaja Khizer was the second son of Malik Saddu which is incorrect.
 10. I.M., P.33; P.C., P.476; Taza Nawai-Muarak, op.cit. P.769.
 11. I.M., P.33; Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.2; Saulat-i-Afghani, PP.336,337; Hayat Khan, Hayat-i-Afghani, Lahore, PP.115,122,123.

(Note): This Khwaja Khizer Khan should not be confused with the Prophet Hazrat Khwaja Khizer of Ab-i-Hayat fame. He was so named after him.

ایام ماتم همه الوس جمع شده خواجه خضر که فوزند رشید و ولی عهدش بود برمسند سرداری
نشاینده سلام کردند - تذکره (ص ۳۲)

ناگاه شب دوم محرم بتاریخ یکم هزار وس و هفت بموگ مفاجات خواجه خضر وفات یافت -
تذکره (ص ۳۲)

During the time of Khan Maudud, a custom developed amongst Aloose Abdali which still exists that the Nikah ceremony would take place in the house of bridegroom. This custom started as the son of Kamran Khan, the younger brother of Khan Maudud, was betrothed to the daughter of an Afghan chief but he later on refused to give the hand of his daughter. When Khan Maudud was told about this refusal, he ordered to take the girl by force to the house of the bridegroom and the Nikah ceremony was performed there. Khan Maudud left two sons, Shah Hussain Khan and Allah Dad Khan. He was succeeded by his elder son Shah Hussain Khan with the help of the Mughal Governor Khawas Khan.

12. T.M., PP.34,36.

The authors named below have wrongly stated that the title of 'Sultan' was conferred upon Khan Maudud by the Safavide Emperor. They are also mistaken that Khwaja Khizer was succeeded by his eldest son Khudadad Khan or Khudhai Sultan. The correct position is that the Safavide Emperor bestowed upon Maudud Khan the title of 'Khan', therefore, his descendants are called 'Khan Khel'. It was Khudadad Khan alias Khudakka who styled himself 'Sultan' and he was the first amongst Aloose Abdali. Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.2; Tate, op.cit., P.33; Atta Muhammad (Taza Nawai Muarak), P.769; Sher Muhammad Nadir (Z.A.), PP.10,13., because their references are weak comparing to Tazkiratul-Muluk whose author was the direct descendant of Malik Saddu, and his research is correct.

وبا علی مردان خان ولد گنج طی خان حاکم قندهار بسیار صحبت داری بود . . .

13. T.M., op.cit., P.35.

همه الوس افغانه از بهریت او ترسان و لوزان بودند و از

دربار داران ایران به تشریف خاص بخداپ خان معزز شد . . . خان مودود در سال هزار

پنجه و سه به کابل درخانه جنگی میریحی دیوان کابل شربت شهادت نوشیدند . . . عروس

را پس داماد سوار کرده عازم شهر صفا شدند و در خانه خود آمده نکاح کردند از آن روز

تذکره (ص ۳۲ تا ۳۶)

رسم نکاح درخانه داماد شد -

Khan Khudakhan's younger brother Khan Khizr Khan was the
the Khan son at the time of his death, Sultan Khudakhan Khan
the eldest, after Sultan Khudakhan as his tribesman and
and youngest brother the great-grand-father of Alfred Khan Dur-
Durran, the founder of Afghanistan.

At the time of assassination of Khan Khudakhan, both
the sons of Khudakhan Khizr were capable enough to guide the
destiny of their people, therefore, Khudakhan Khizr Khan
Sultan Khudakhan challenged the succession of his cousin
Musain Khan. ¹⁷ Alam Abdali was divided into two groups.

15. P.M., P.36.

16. Ibid, 1.34; Yousaf Gardani, Shakhsyat-ul-Mulki,
Multan, 1824 (1878 A.H.); P.M., Op.Cit., P.47.
The following authors have not given any reference,
reference, therefore, they have wrongly stated that
Sher Khan was the younger brother of Khudakhan Khan,
and he abdicated in his favour, Ganda Alam, Op.Cit.,
PP.2,3; Fate, Op.Cit., P.34.

17. T.M., P.34.

He commanded great respect during the reign of Aurangzeb. His younger brother Allah Dad Khan died during his life time. Shah Hussain Khan was issueless. After his death in 1659 . . . (1069 A.H.) he was succeeded by his nephew Inayat Khan son of Allah Dad Khan, as the chief of Multani Pathans. He was given the rank of five hundred and the Jagir of his uncle with the title of Wafadar Khan II by the Emperor Aurangzeb. After his death, his younger brother Abid Khan²¹ became the chief of Maudud Khel Khan Khel Pathans of Multan. From Abid Khan descended the ancestors of Nawab Muhammad Muzaffar Khan Saddozai, the last Muslim ruler of Multan, who fell fighting alongwith his five sons and one daughter in his struggle against Maharaja Ranjit Singh in June 1818²².

After defeating Shah Hussain Khan near Safa and rendering valuable services to the Safavide Emperor, Shah Abbas II during the siege of Kandhar in 1648-49 . . . (1058-1059 A) Khudadad Khan established his rule in Safe. His territory included the area extending from Kaseghar to Kandhar including Argistan. Only Kandhar Fort was left for the Safavide Emperor to satisfy his greed. He ruled independently and did not pay the annual tribute either to the Safavide Emperor or to the Mughals. He was the first amongst the Saddozais²³ who styled himself as 'Sultan'. Sultan Khudadad Khan alias Sultan Khudakka ruled for more than 16 years and died at the age of 54 in November 1665 . . . (on 2nd Safar 1076 A.H.),

برگنه رنگ پور از مذا انات صوبه ملتان که بلطافت آب و هوا سر آمد سائير برگنه ها است از تبدیل انطاع مذکور (سیالکوٹ) بجایگير ايشان اختصاص پذیر خت - - - بخطاب مستطاب وفادار خانى برنواخت-

leaving behind three sons, Qalandar Khan, Inayat Khan and Hayat Khan.²⁴ The descendants of Sultan Khudakka are called Khudakka Saddozais. The celebrated author of Tazkirat-ul-Muluk, Ali Muhammad Khan Khudakka Saddozai was the direct descendant of Sultan Khudakka. Sultan Khudakka was succeeded by his eldest son Sultan Qalandar Khan who was an ambitious man. He wanted to capture Kandhar and hence he attacked it with a large force but was killed in the battle during the siege of Kandhar fort. His rule lasted only for two months and 23 days.²⁵ Sultan Qalandar Khan had no male issue. He was succeeded by his younger brother Sultan Inayat Khan. His uncle Sarmast Sultan challenged his succession and a civil war broke out amongst Aloose Abdali. Ultimately Sarmast Sultan was defeated and killed and Sultan Inayat Khan was recognised as chief of Aloose Abdali.²⁶ He maintained friendly relations with the Iranian Governor of Kandhar. His younger

21. T.M., PP.186-189; Z.A., P.23; Taza Nawai-Muarak, P.769.

22. I.M., P.256; Z.A., PP.84-86; Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.3; Saulat-i-Afghani, P.338; Hayat-i-Afghani, op.cit., P.125; P.C., op.cit., P.487; P.D.G., M.D., P.56.

* Argistan: The territory around Safa was known as Argistan.

اورنگ زیب عالمگیر عنایت خان را خطاب م وفادار خان داده پانصدی منصب صد سوار و به

عابد خان و لشکر خان در خور هر ایک منصب مقرر ساخته رخصت ملتان فرمودند --- تذکوه (ص ۱۸۸)

چون قلندر خان در گذشت عنایت خان برادرش بجای او نشست و به سلطانی مخاطب گردید...

سر مست سلطان برادر سلطان خدکه که عین بود ادعای سلطانی کرد --- سر مست سلطان در

آن جنگ کشته شد -

تذکوه (ص ۲۱)

brother Hayat Khan who was 19 at the time of his father's death, was very ambitious. When once his brother Sultan Inayat Khan was on a hunting excursion, he availed of this opportunity and got him assassinated in January 1667 (on 23rd Rabi-²⁷ Us-Sani 1078 A.H.). As Sultan Inayat Khan had no male issue, his younger brother Hayat Khan was declared as the chief of Aloose Abdali. In spite of the fact that he got his elder brother killed treacherously and besides the opposition of his brave mother Murad Bibi, he could succeed as the chief of his tribe and styled himself as the Sultan. He was a very brave man. He fought several battles with the Iranians and maintained his independence. He became a terror not only for his enemies but also for his own people. Several important

23. T.M., PP.38,39; Ganda Singh,op.cit., P.2, the author is mistaken that 'the title 'Sultan' was given to Khudadad Khan by the Emperor Aurangzeb', as he practically helped the Safavide Emperor during the siege of Kandhar in 1648-49 (1058-59 A.H.) and never maintained good relations with the Mughals.

24. T.M., P.40.

25. Ibid. PP.40,41. The authors mentioned below have not given any authentic reference, therefore, they are mistaken that 'Sultan Khudakka resigned his office in favour of his younger brother Sher Khan', firstly Sultan Khudakka never resigned and secondly his younger brother was not Sher Khan. His name was Sarmast Sultan who was great-grand-father of Ahmad Shah Dur-i-Durran and lastly Sultan Khudakka was succeeded by his eldest son Sultan Qalandar Khan; Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.2; Tate,op.cit., PP.34,35.

مہیت و سیاست او از آباؤ اجداد او دو چندان در قلوب ہمگان افتاد --- و در وقت او جلال خان
ابن آیدن خان ابن زعفران خان ابن حضرت سدو میر افغان کہ خواہر زادہ شاہ حسین خان بود
از آنجا برخواستہ بملتان نزد خالو خود شتافت و اکثر سدوزن از ترس او شہر صفارا گذاشتہ بطرف
ملتان آندند۔
تذکرہ (ص ۲۲)

persons of Aloose Abdali left Safa for Multan due to his fear. One of these Saddozais was Jalal Khan (maternal uncle of Zaman Khan, the father of Ahmad Shah Dur-i-Durran) son of Aidal Khan son of Zafran Khan son of Malik Saddu, who got refuge in Kiri Shah Hussain Khan with his maternal uncle Shah Hussain Khan the chief of Khan Khel Saddozais.²⁹ His rule lasted from 1667 (1078 A.H.) to 1680 (1091 A.H.), Sultan Hayat Khan fought 32 battles during his short period of about 13 years against his enemies including the Iranian rulers of Kandhar and Hirat. He was defeated near Kandhar in 1680 (1091 A.H.) and fled to India via Kohistan*. Before leaving his ancestral land, he nominated his cousin Jaffar Sultan as chief of Aloose Abdali with the instructions to sign a peace treaty with the Iranian Emperor. Sultan Hayat Khan reached Multan on 16th October 1682 (14th Shawwal 1093 A.H.) via Dera Ghazi Khan alongwith his family including his eldest son Abdullah Khan aged 12, his nephew Zaman Khan (father of Ahmad Shah Dur-i-Durran) and several other notable Saddozais. He settled

26. T.M., P.41.

27. Ibid. PP.41,42.

28. Ibid.P.43., the correct name was Sultan Hayat Khan and not Hayat Sultan, as stated by Tate, op.cit.,P.35.

29. T.M., P.43.

*: The territory above the present Dera Ismail Khan was known as Kohistan.

down permanently in Multan and was granted a perpetual grant of rupees 10 thousand per month and revenue-free 500 acres of agricultural land in Multan by the Mughal Emperor, ³⁰ Aurangzeb. He built his Kiri near a site where the present Deputy Commissioner's house is located. He also built a palace; a fruit garden and a mosque. ³¹ He died at an advanced age of 84 on 15th April 1729 (27th Ram^azan 1141 A.H.) and was buried in his own garden.

Jaffar Sultan the chief of Aloose Abdali met the Iranian Emperor in Hirat and accepted his overlordship. The Emperor bestowed upon him the title of Sultan. He maintained good relations with the Iranian Governor of Kandhar. He died in 1695 . . (1106 ³² A.H.). When the news of the death of Jaffar Sultan reached Multan; Abdullah Khan, the eldest son of Sultan Hayat Khan Khudakka Saddozai alongwith his cousin and brother-in-law Zaman Khan (father of Ahmad Shah Dur-i-Durran) and with several other Saddozais

30. T.M., PP.45,46,48,323,325,338,339; ,Tate., op.cit., PP.35,36., writes 'Hayat Khan the cause of this trouble migrated to India and settled in Multan, Hayat Sultan had resigned his authority to his young kinsman Daulat Khan', but according to Tazkirat-ul-Muluk it is incorrect as stated above Jaffar Sultan had been nominated as his successor.

31: This mosque still exists in the compound of Deputy Commissioner's bungalow but his palace was destroyed by the Sikhs during their first raid on Multan in 1764

of note left Multan and soon reached Safa. He was welcomed by Aloose Abdali and succeeded to the chieftainship of his tribe in Safa. He also adopted the title of Sultan. After establishing his rule, he appointed his brother-in-law Zaman Khan as his Deputy (Naib) and left Safa for Multan in 1704 (1116 A.H.) to pay respects to his father Sultan Hayat Khan who was very happy over his success in their ancestral territory. On his return journey he was accompanied by his eldest son Asadullah Khan who was not only very handsome but was also an exceptionally brave youth of 18. In Safa he met Mir Wais Ghilzai, Chief of Hotak, who had recently come back from Pilgrimage. He requested Sultan Abdullah Khan to unite against the Iranians. Both the chiefs attacked Kandhar and during the siege, Gurgin Khan, the Georgian chief and the Iranian Governor of Kandhar was killed.

31. T.M., PP.338, 339.

32. Ibid. PP.48,49.

33. T.M., P.49; Tate and Ganda Singh are not correct in saying that 'Sultan Abdullah Khan with his son Asadullah came from Multan and joined Kai Khasrau Khan and received the office of chieftain of the Abdalis'. See: Tate, op.cit., P.43; Ganda Singh, op.cit., PP.7,8. The actual position is that this chieftainship he inherited from his father Sultan Hayat Khan and it was not bestowed or given by Kai Khasrau Khan nor was he ever appointed by any Emperor. Also See: T.K.J., PP.136, 137.

چون خیر وفات جعفر سلطان در ملتان رسید عبدالله خان ولد سلطان حیات خان --- بدون اجازت خان با رفقاء پند و زمان خان ولد دولت خان خسر بوره از ملتان بسوی قندهار شتا و در شهر صفا رفته بر مسند ریاست مریخ نشست --- تذکره (ص ۴۹)

When the Iranian army advanced, Mir Wais Ghilzai requested Sultan Abdullah Khan to check its advance. The Abdali chief rushed towards the Iranian army and after a pitched battle near Farah, defeated it. The news of Afghan victory reached Kandhar and the Iranians surrendered the Fort. The fort was captured by Mir Wais Ghilzai in 1708 .(1120 A.H.). When Sultan Abdullah Khan returned to Kandhar after defeating the Iranian army, Mir Wais Ghilzai closed the doors of the Fort. On his enquiry, Mir Wais Ghilzai sent a message to him to take over all the lands outside Kandhar excluding the Fort. Sultan Abdullah Khan frustrated with the treacherous role of Mir Wais Ghilzai went back to Safa. Then 'Mir Wais proclaimed the independence of the Afghans at Qandhar'.

Sultan Abdullah Khan fought several battles not only against Ghilzais but also against the Iranians. He alongwith his brave son Asadullah Khan marched towards

* Farah: a town 170 miles west of Kandhar.

34. T.M., PP.49-52; Tate. op.cit., PP.36,37,41-43.

35. Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.7; Lockhart, Nadir Shah, London, 1938, P.3; Malleon, History of Afghanistan, London, 1879, PP.226; Ferrier, History of the Afghans, London, 1858, PP.28, 29; Sultan Mahmud, Tarikh-i-Sultani, Bombay, 1881 (1298 A.H.), PP.68,69.

چون خبر شکست سردار بقندهار رسید محصورین دل از دست داده طالبان امان شدند در سال الف و مائت و عشرون قلعه قندهار را حواله نموده بیرون رفتند حاجی میر ویس داخل قلعه شده -

Khurasan and captured many forts and towns. Asadullah Khan defeated the Iranian army and conquered Hirat in August 1712 . (15th Ram^azan 1124 A.H.).³⁶ On hearing this good news, Sultan Abdullah Khan reached Hirat, enthroned himself as 'Shah' and thus he became the acknowledged head of the Abdalis.³⁷ He was the first amongst the Saddozais who became master of Hirat, declared independence and styled himself as 'Shah'.³⁸ He struck coins and read Khutba in the name of his old father Sultan Hayat Khan living in Multan.³⁹ Alose Abdali migrated to Hirat from Safa. His star was on its zenith in 1719 . When his able and brave son Asadullah Khan defeated a powerful Iranian army, numbering thirty thousand strong,⁴⁰ under the command of Safi Quli Khan. A pitched battle between Alose Abdali and the Ghilzais was fought in October 1720 . (Ziqad 1132 A.H.) at Dil-Aram on the right bank of river Kash Rud in which Asadullah Khan lost his life at the age of 26.⁴¹ It was a great shock for Sultan Abdullah Khan.

36. I.M., PP.53-56., the dates of the capture of Hirat given by Tate. op.cit., P.43 as 25th July 1717 and Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.8 as 26 July 1717 . (26th of Shaban 1129 A.H.), are ^{not} incorrect, because while stating the dates they have given the reference of any original source. See: T.K.J., P.137.

37. Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.8.

38. Ibid. P.8.

بتاریخ پانز دہم شہر رمضان سان ہزار و صد و بیست و چہار فتح دارالسلطنت ہرات -

The Ghilzais and the Iranians decided to take revenge of their previous defeats at the hands of Alooose Abdali and Mahmud Ghilzai agreed to assist the Iranians in any military move against the Abdalis. A large army was collected by the Iranian Emperor under Ismail Khan to march on Hirat. Sultan Abdullah Khan got the news and marched with a strong army towards Mashhad to take the battle field in December 1720 (Jamadi-ul-Awwal 1133 A.H.). Before leaving Hirat, he appointed his brother-in-law Zaman Khan (father of Ahmad Shah Dur-i-Durran) as his deputy in Hirat. When he reached Mashhad, he got the news that Zaman Khan had declared his independence and had closed the doors of the fort Hirat. Zaman Khan was supported by Khalu Khan father of Ghani Khan Alkozai. Sultan Abdullah Khan at once rushed back to Hirat and forcibly took it. Zaman Khan, Khalu Khan and several other Abdalis were captured and put to death. This incident took place in the month of July 1721 (Shaban 1133 A.H.). It divided Alooose Abdali into two groups which led to a civil war and which resulted in

39. I.M., P.57.

40. Ibid. PP.57,58; Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.9; Tarikh-i-Sultani, PP.5,6,97,98; Saulat-i-Afghani, P.340.

در شهر داخل شد سکه و خطبه بنام سلطان حیان خان کرده لقب شاهى برخوردار نهاد اول
کسى ازین خانواده که ملقب به شاهى شد شاه عبدالله خان بود --- چون دارالسلطنت هرات
بتمخیر آمد تمام الس ابدالی بد انجا توطن اختیار کردند و قندهار را گذاشتند - تذکره (ص ۵۷)
که در آن حین خبر از هرات رسید که زمان خان ولد دولت خان که به نیابت گذاشته بودند با پدر
غنى خان الكوزى مخالفت افراخته بنفى - تذکره (ص ۶۲)

the age of ⁴⁵ 7. Soon afterwards he was carried to his ancestral land to join his elder brother Zulfiqar Khan. After the revolt of Zaman Khan in 1721 (1133 A.H.), Sultan Abdullah Khan wrote to his father Sultan Hayat Khan to send his (Abdullah Khan's) second son Muhammad Khan from Multan to Hirat. In the meantime, ⁴⁶ Sultan Abdullah Khan was treacherously killed by Qasim Khan son of Said Khan son of Jalal Khan Zafran Kheil Saddozai in Rauza Bagh at Hirat in August 1721. (23rd Muharram-ul-Haram ⁴⁷ 1134 A.H.). Sultan Abdullah Khan ruled over Hirat for 9 years 4 months and 7 days and was 53 at the time of death. He left 3 sons, Muhammad Khan (from the sister of Zaman Khan), Allah Yar Khan and Ali Yar Khan. Qasim Khan succeeded as the chief of Alose Abdali at Hirat. ⁴⁸ When the news of the assassination

44. I.M., PP.65,201,202; Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.15; Taza Nawai Muarak, op.cit., P.769; Yousuf Gardezi, op.cit., P.56; E.B., P.984.

45. Taza Nawai Muarak, P.769.

46. I.M., P.65.

Qasim Khan: His grant father Jalal Khan was brother of the grant-mother of Ahmad Shah Dur-i-Durran.

47. Ibid. P.67.

48. Ibid. PP.67,68.

زمان خان را سه پسر بودند یکی ذوالفقار خان دوم طیب مردان خان سیوم احمد خان که در دران باشد --- ناگاه شمشیر از دنیای بر گردن شاه عبداللہ خان زد کہ از پادر آمد این مقدمہ درست سیوم محرم الحرام می سنتہ الف و مائتہ و اربع و ثلثون بوقوع آمد -

of Sultan Abdullah Khan reached Multan, his son Muhammad Khan had already left for Hirat. His old father Sultan Hayat Khan was very much shocked and to take revenge, he at once despatched his third son Muqarrab Khan who 'reached Kandhar from Multan, on a riding camel, very easily in eight days'⁴⁹. On reaching Farah all Alose Abdali gathered round him and he marched on Hirat which was captured without any resistance in March 1722 (Shaban 1134 A.H.). The tyrant Qasim Khan was killed after a rule of 7 months. In the meantime, Muhammad Khan also reached Hirat. Muqarrab Khan offered him the government of Hirat which he hesitantly accepted. Muhammad Khan succeeded as the chief of Alose Abdali at Hirat in April 1722 (Ram^āzan 1134 A.H.)⁵⁰, with all privileges. Muqarrab Khan then left for Multan.

Mahmud Ghilzal conquered Isfahan in 1723 (1135 A.H.), and the Safavide Emperor, Shah Hussain, was made prisoner. Encouraged by the weakness of the Iranians, Muhammad Khan attacked Khurasan and after conquering several towns like Turbat and Bustam, he besieged Mashhad.⁵¹

49. Raverty, Notes on Afghanistan and Baluchistan, Quetta, 1976, P. 12.

50. T.M., PP. 69-73; Tate. op.cit., P. 44; Ganda Singh. op.cit., P. 10; Tarikh-i-Sultani, P. 100; Lockhart, op.cit., P. 31.

غروب خان پسر سیوم سلطان حیات خان . . . بوشتو مهرا سوار شده و یک نفر خدمتگار و نیان خود سوار کرده مرحله بمانه وادی سنو رات گردید القصه روز هشتم وارد قندهار شد . . . چون بغواه رسید در کلیتات ابدالی خود را ظاهر نمود از هر طرفه ابدالیان جمع شدن - تذکره (۲۰)

In his absence Shah Nawaz Khan Khugani^c instigated Zulfikar Khan (elder brother of Ahmad Shah Dur-i-Durran) to take revenge of the murder of his father from Muhammad Khan. Zulfikar Khan revolted and many Abdalis gathered round him. The result was that the Alose Abdali was divided into two groups once again. They fought with each other. Ultimately after blood-shed, the elders decided that neither Zulfikar Khan nor Muhammad Khan deserved the chieftainship of Alose Abdali. Allah Yar Khan was to be invited from Multan to succeed as the chief of Alose Abdali. Zulfikar Khan was asked to go to Pamarz Wa Chaman^{cc} and Muhammad Khan was requested to abdicate in favour of his younger brother Allah Yar Khan. In the meantime, Allah Yar Khan reached Hirat from Multan in/ July 1724 (Zilhijj 1136 A.H.), and succeeded as the chief of Alose Abdali. Muhammad Khan went

* Turbat: 100 miles west of Hirat.

** Bustam: Near Turbat.

51. T.M., PP.73,74; Tate, op.cit., P.55.

☪: Shah Nawaz Khan Khugani: He was chief of his tribe.

☪☪: Pamarz Wa Chaman: A valley east of Hirat.

52. T.M., PP.74,75., it is incorrect that 'Allah Yar Khan was elected the chief of the tribe in 1725-26 A.D.(1138 A.H.) as stated by the following authors, Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.10; Tate. op.cit., P.55. They have not given any original source.

آخر الامر مین جائز شد کہ ریاست تو جائز نداریم برادر خود اللہ یار خان را از ملتان بیار کہ قومانروا گورد بنا بران ذوالفقار خان ولد زمان خان بصوب پامرز و چمن خان محمد شاه بطرف فراه

back to Multan. The peaceful rule of Allah Yar Khan was^{*} disturbed in 1727 . (1139 A.H.) by Abdul Ghani Alkozi whose father Khalu Khan was murdered alongwith Zaman Khan by the order of Sultan Abdullah Khan. He instigated and supported Zulfikar Khan to revolt against Allah Yar Khan. The result was once again a division of Alose Abdali who went at war with each other and the Ghilzais availed the opportunity and captured their lands in Kandhar. This led to a series of battles against each other. Zulfikar Khan went back to his stronghold 'Farah'. In the meantime, Nadir Quli Afshar, later came to be known as Nadir Shah, who was Commander-in-Chief of the army of Shah Tahmasp II Safavide, invaded Khurasan. He encouraged the division of Alose Abdali. Zulfikar Khan was recognised as the chief of 'Farah', and Allah Yar Khan was accepted as the chief of Hirat. Alose Abdali were divided into two groups with two chiefs Allah Yar Khan at Hirat and Zulfikar Khan at Farah. Both fought with each other as well as with the Ghilzais and the Iranians.

⊕ : Abdul Ghani Khan Alkozi: He was maternal uncle of Ahmad Shah Dur-i-Durran.

53. I.M., PP.76,77; Tate, op.cit., P.55; Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.11; I.K.J., P.138.

عبدالغنی الکوژی کہ پدران در عهد سلطنت شاه عبداللہ خان بسبب رفاقت زمان خان در ہرات بقتل رسیدہ بود از اللہ یار خان ترحم داشت بعد از چندے پردہ از رؤے برکار داشتہ ندوالفقار خان را اواخر سال ہزار و صد و سی و نہ از باخرز طلبیدہ رایت نغانی افراشت و شیش ماہ فیما بین ناکرہ قتال و جدان انروختند -

Nadir Shah attacked Hirat in June 1729 . . . (Shawwal 1141 A.H.) but could not conquer it. Nadir Shah was satisfied with the nominal submission of Allah Yar Khan and both agreed to help each other against the common enemy, the Ghilzais. In the meantime, Zulfikar Khan got the opportunity and captured Hirat in June 1730 (3rd Shawwal 1142 A.H.) and Allah Yar Khan went to Maru^uchaak. Now Zulfikar Khan advanced towards Mashhad and besieged it on 30th July 1730 (13th Muhar^{am}am-ul-Haram 1143 A.H.) but could not conquer the fort. The moment he heard the news of Nadir Shah coming to the help of his brother Ibrahim Khan, Zulfikar Khan went back to Hirat. Now it was the turn of Nadir Shah. He advanced towards Hirat in March 1731 (Ram^{an}zan 1143 A.H.). On hearing this news Zulfikar Khan requested the Ghilzai chief for help. Saidu Khan was despatched to Hirat from Kandhar with a strong army of 3000, to help him against Nadir Shah. Nadir Shah attacked Hirat in (Muhar^{am}am-ul-Haram 1144 A.H.), July 1731. Zulfikar Khan, even with the help of Saidu Khan, could not repulse the attack of Nadir Shah who was assisted by

54. T.M., PP.70-80; Tate, op.cit., P.56; Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.11.

* Maruchaak: A valley east of Hirat.

55. T.M., op.cit., PP.81-84; Tate, op.cit., PP.56,57; Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.12.

ذوالفقار خان خبر رسید که در پانزدهم شهر صیام در سال هزار و صد و چهل و سه والی ایران باعانت الله یار خان بجزم هرات از مشهور بیرون آمد -

تذکره (ص ۸۷)

Allah Yar Khan. In the meantime, Saidal Khan fled to Kandhar. Now Nadir Shah forced Zulfikar Khan to hand over Hirat to Allah Yar Khan, and it was done with the help of the elders of Aloose Abdali on 24th July 1731 (18th Safar 1144 A.H.)⁵⁶ Zulfikar Khan alongwith his younger brother Ahmad Khan (Ahmad Shah Dur-i-Durran, the founder of Afghanistan) left Hirat for Farah. When he reached Farah, he found Saidal Khan there. Saidal Khan took Zulfikar Khan and his younger brothers Ali Mardan Khan and Ahmad Khan to Kandhar with an assurance to get help from the Ghilzai chief. But on their arrival at Kandhar, Hussain Ghilzai, the ruler of Kandhar, treacherously confined them in the fort. They remained in the Kandhar fort till it was captured by Nadir Shah on 22nd March 1738 (2nd Zilhijj 1150 A.H.), and then they were set free. Nadir Shah had fought several battles against Allah Yar Khan and Zulfikar Khan. He realized their importance and was impressed by the bravery of Aloose Abdali. He gave Zulfikar Khan and his brothers lands in Mazandaran and settled them there. Soon Ahmad Khan Saddozi son of Zaman Khan joined the army of Nadir Shah and within a very short

56. I.M., , PP.87-95; Tate, op.cit., P.57;
Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.12; I.A.S., P.7.

* Mazandaran: a mountainous range in Iran near the Caspian Sea.

period became chief of the contingent consisting of Alooose Abdali. He accompanied Nadir Shah to almost all expeditions. He enjoyed the confidence of Nadir Shah. It is said that 'once Nadir Shah humbly said to him, remember Ahmad Khan Abdali, that after me the kingship shall pass on to you. But you should treat the descendants of Nadir Shah with kindness'.The kingdom

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57. T.M., PP.96,104,105; Ganda Singh, op.cit., PP.16,17; Tate. op.cit., PP.59,62,63,65; Taza Nawai-Bharak, P.769; Latif, History of the Panjab, Lahore, 1891, P.198; Svkes. op.cit., PP.337,338; T.A.S., P.7.
58. Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.17; Svkes, op.cit., P.352; T.A.S., PP.9,10.

ذوالفقار خان برادرین احمد خان یعنی احمد شاه در دران مورخین بوده روانه
نمراه شده اقامت گرین زاویه اعتدال باشد - - - چون ذوالفقار خان سدوزن
بسمه برادران از نمراه به سیدان عازم قندهار گردیده حسین خان غلزنی او
نثاریند رفیق نموده بود علی مردان خان برادرین در آنجا و وفه حیاته سپرد
و یا پسر او نظام خان نامی نامدو در روز تسخیر قندهار بی احمد خان برادر
خورد خون بمناجات نادر شاه مشرف گردید او را ماژندران وجه معیشت مقرر کرده روان
ساخت - - - در سال هزار و صد پنجاه قندهار از حسین خان غلزنی مسخر نمودند -

تذکره (ص ۹۶، ۱۰۲، ۱۰۵)

passed on to 'Ahmad Khan Abdali', soon after Nadir Shah was assassinated on the night of Saturday 8-9 June 1747⁵⁹ (11th Jamadi-u-Sani 1160 A.H.) 'Ahmad Shah Abdali' ascended the Afghan throne in the month of July 1747⁶⁰ and styled himself as Ahmad Shah Dur-i-Durran.

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59. T.M., P.107; Tate, op.cit., P.68; Lockhart, op.cit., P.261; Caroe, op.cit., P.254; H.P., P.209; Gupta, M.H.P., Calcutta, 1944, P.159; Raverty, op.cit., P.615, gives the date of assassination 15 Jamadi-us-Sani, 1060 A.H., and Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.21., writes 'on the night of the 19-20 June 1747'.
60. T.M., op.cit., P.109; Ganda Singh, op.cit., P.31; Tate, op.cit., PP.68,69; Caroe, op.cit., PP.255,256; Fraser Tytler, op.cit., P.47.

چون در شب شنبه یازدهم جمادی الآخر در سال هزار و صد و شصت در خوبوشان
محمد قاجار ایرانی و موسی بیگ افشار کشکچیان که پاسپان سرا پرده بودند نیم شب
داخل سرا پرده گشته نادر شاه را مقتول -

تذکوه (ص ۱۰۷)

قوم ابدالی را در انیس خطاب داد و خود را در دران و نگین مهر مثل دم طاوس بنا
کود و نقش نگین احمد شاه در دران بود -

تذکوه (ص ۱۰۹)