

# MUGHAL GOVERNORS OF ŠUBA-E KĀBUL WA PESHĀWAR

## IBRĀHĪM SHĀH\*

Kābul was captured by Bābur, the founder of the Mughal empire, in A.D. 1504 and used as a spring board for further conquests in India. The Šūba-e Kābul wa Peshāwar was one of the important and vast provinces of the Mughal empire. It included the Kābul valley, the Peshāwar valley, Swāt, Bājaur and the Bangash territory. The city of Kābul served as the summer capital whereas Peshāwar was used as the winter headquarters of the provincial governors.

Owing to the strategic position of the Šūba which controlled almost the entire range of the routes connecting South Asia with Iran and Central Asia, the choice of governors was often very careful. Some of the great names in this context are 'Alī Mardān Khān, Sa'id Khān and Mahābat Khān who not only successfully protected Mughal interests in the neighbouring territories but also enriched the province under their control with beautiful gardens and buildings.

But unfortunately they have not left any inscriptional record to show as to which of the extant monuments were built by them. Nevertheless a very popular tradition persists in Peshāwar associating their names with a number of buildings which must have been raised by them.

In view of the absence of any objective evidence at hand to solve the question of attribution, it would be appropriate to prepare a list of these governors to help solve the problem.

### I. ZAHĪR ad-DĪN BĀBUR (1526–1530)

Accession:	Friday, April 27, 1526
Death:	Sunday, December 25, 1530

#### *Governors of Kābul:*

No information is available in the original sources regarding the governors of Kābul under Bābur.

### II. NAŠĪR ad-DĪN HUMĀYŪN (1530–40 & 1555–56)

First reign:	Accession:	Thursday, Dec. 29, 1530
	Defeat:	Monday, May 17, 1540
Second reign:	Victory:	Tuesday, July 23, 1555
	Death:	Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1556

#### *Governors of Kābul:*

1	Mirzā Kāmran <sup>1</sup>	: A.D. 1531 – 1545
2	Qarāchā Khān <sup>2</sup>	: A.D. 1545 – 1545
3	Muhammad Qāsim Maujī	: A.D. 1545 – 1554
4	Mirzā Muhammad Hakīm <sup>3</sup> assisted by Mun'im Khān	: A.D. 1554 – 1556

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## III. JALĀL ad-DĪN AKBAR (1556–1605)

Accession: Friday, Feb. 14, 1556  
 Death: Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1605

*Governors of Kābul:*

- |    |  |                    |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1  | Mun'im <u>Khān</u> <sup>4</sup>            | : A.D. 1556 – 1560 |
| 2  | <u>Ghāni Khān</u> <sup>5</sup>             | : A.D. 1560 – 1563 |
| 3  | Mun'im <u>Khān</u>                         | : A.D. 1563 – 1580 |
| 4  | Mirzā M. Ḥakīm <sup>6</sup>                | : A.D. 1580 – 1585 |
| 5  | Mān Singh <sup>7</sup>                     | : A.D. 1585 – 1586 |
| 6  | Bhagwant Dās <sup>8</sup>                  | : A.D. 1586 – 1586 |
| 7  | Ismā'il Qulī <u>Khān</u> <sup>9</sup>      | : A.D. 1586 – 1586 |
| 8  | Mān Singh                                  | : A.D. 1586 – 1587 |
| 9  | Zain <u>Khān</u> Kokā <sup>10</sup>        | : A.D. 1587 – 1587 |
| 10 | <u>Khawājā Shams ad-Dīn</u> <sup>11</sup>  | : A.D. 1587 – 1589 |
| 11 | Qāsim <u>Khān</u> <sup>12</sup>            | : A.D. 1589 – 1594 |
| 12 | Qulīj <u>Khān</u> Andjānī <sup>13</sup>    | : A.D. 1594 – 1596 |
| 13 | Zain <u>Khān</u> Kokā                      | : A.D. 1596 – 1601 |
| 14 | <u>Shāh Qulī Khān Maḥram</u> <sup>14</sup> | : A.D. 1601 – 1602 |
| 15 | Ḥusain Beg S. 'Umri <sup>15</sup>          | : A.D. 1603 – 1605 |

## IV. NŪR ad-DĪN JAHĀNGĪR (1605–1627)

Accession: Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1605  
 Death: Monday, Oct. 29, 1627

*Governors of Kābul:*

- |   |                                    |                    |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | <u>Shāh Beg Khān</u> <sup>16</sup> | : A.D. 1607 – 1617 |
| 2 | Mahābat <u>Khān</u> <sup>17</sup>  | : A.D. 1617 – 1624 |
| 3 | Abū al-Ḥasan Turbatī <sup>18</sup> | : A.D. 1624 – 1628 |

## V. SHAHĀB ad-DĪN SHĀH JAHĀN (1628–1658)

Accession: Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1628  
 Deposition: Tuesday, June 8, 1658  
 Death: Monday, Jan. 22, 1666

*Governors of Kābul:*

- |   |  |                    |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Lashkar <u>Khān</u> <sup>19</sup><br>(Abū al-Ḥasan Mashhadī) | : A.D. 1628 – 1631 |
| 2 | Sa'id <u>Khān</u> <sup>20</sup>                              | : A.D. 1631 – 1641 |
| 3 | 'Alī Mardān <u>Khān</u> <sup>21</sup>                        | : A.D. 1641 – 1650 |
| 4 | Qulīj <u>Khān</u> Tūrānī <sup>22</sup>                       | : A.D. 1650 – 1650 |
| 5 | Prince Murād <u>Bakhsh</u> <sup>23</sup>                     | : A.D. 1650 – 1651 |
| 6 | Sa'id <u>Khān</u>  | : A.D. 1651 – 1652 |

- 7 Mahābat Khān Mirzā : A.D. 1652 – 1652  
Luhrāsp<sup>24</sup>
- 8 Prince Dārā Shikoh<sup>25</sup> : A.D. 1652 – 1656
- 9 Bahādur Khān<sup>26</sup> : A.D. 1656 – 1656
- 10 Rustam Khān Bahādur : A.D. 1657 – 1658  
Feroz Jang<sup>27</sup>
- 11 Mahābat Khān Mirzā : A.D. 1658 – 1662  
Luhrāsp

#### VI. MUḤAYY ad-DĪN AURANGZEB ‘ĀLAMGĪR (1658–1707)

Accession: Wednesday, July 21, 1658

Death: Thursday, Feb. 20, 1707

##### *Governors of Kābul:*

- 1 Mahābat Khān Mirzā : A.D. 1659 – 1662  
Luhrāsp
- 2 Sayyid Amīr Khān<sup>28</sup> : A.D. 1662 – 1668
- 3 Mahābat Khān Mirzā : A.D. 1668 – 1670  
Luhrāsp
- 4 Muḥammad Amīn Khān<sup>29</sup> : A.D. 1670 – 1673
- 5 Mahābat Khān Mirzā : A.D. 1673 – 1674  
Luhrāsp
- 6 Fidāī Khān<sup>30</sup> : A.D. 1674 – 1677
7. Amīr Khān<sup>31</sup> : A.D. 1677 – 1698
8. Prince Mu‘azzam Shāh  
‘Ālam Bahādur<sup>32</sup> : A.D. 1699 – 1707

#### VII. MUḤAMMAD MU‘AZZAM SHĀH ‘ĀLAM BAHĀDUR (1707–12)

Accession: Wednesday, March 23, 1707

Death: February, 27, 1712

##### *Governors of Kābul:*

- 1 Rafī‘al-Qadr : A.D. 1707 – 1709
- 2 Ibrāhīm Khān<sup>33</sup> : A.D. 1707 – 1709
- 3 Nāṣir Khān I<sup>34</sup> : A.D. 1709 – 1712

#### VIII. JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH (1712–13)

Accession: March 29, 1712

Death: February 11, 1713

##### *Governor of Kābul:*

- 1 Nāṣir Khān I : A.D. 1712 – 1713

## IX. FARRUKH SIYAR (1713 – 19)

Accession: January 19, 1713

Death: April 27, 1719

*Governors of Kābul:*1 Nāṣir Khān I : A.D. 1713 – 17182 Sarbuland Khān<sup>35</sup> : A.D. 1719 – 1719

## X. RAFĪ' ad-DARAJĀT (1719)

Accession: Wednesday, March 1, 1719

Deposition: June 4, 1719

Death: June 11, 1719

*Governor of Kābul:*1 Sarbuland Khān : A.D. 1719 – 1719

## XI. RAFĪ' ad-DAULA (1719)

Accession: June 6, 1719

Death: September 17, 1719

*Governor of Kābul:*1 Sarbuland Khān : A.D. 1719 – 1719XII. NĀṢIR ad-DĪN MUḤAMMAD SHĀH (1719–48)

Accession: September 28, 1719

Death: April 1748

*Governors of Kābul:*1 Sarbuland Khān : A.D. 1719 – 17202 Nāṣir Khān II<sup>36</sup> : A.D. 1720 – 1738

## REFERENCES

1. Having ascended the throne in December 1530, Humāyūn made over Kābul and Qandahār to Kāmrān, younger brother of the emperor, in 1531. Peshawār and Lamghān were later on added to Kāmrān's territories (*H.N.*, 29; Prasad, 42 — 44; Mehta, ii, 150; *T.A.*, ii, 55).
2. In September 1545, Humāyūn defeated Kāmrān and captured Kābul; Qarāchā Khān was the then governor of Kābul. Afterwards, the emperor Humāyūn appointed Muḥammad Qāsim Maujī to administer the Kābul province in the emperor's absence (Prasad, 279; Mehta, ii, 188). Maujī was a loyal servant of Humāyūn. Akbar made him Mīr Baḥr. He died in 1572. But *Maāthir al-Umarā* is silent about his governorship of Kābul (*M.U.*, iii, 174-76).
3. In 1554 Humāyūn appointed his three years old son, Mirzā Muḥammad Ḥakīm, governor of Kābul under the charge of Mun'im Khān. Akbar, having ascended the throne in 1556, confirmed Mun'im Khān in the same place (*H.N.*, 62; Prasad, 341).

4. He was son of Bairam Khān and was a well-known figure in the court of Akbar. In 961/1554 Humāyūn made him Atāltiq of Akbar. In the 5th regnal year of Akbar, the title Khān-i Khānān was conferred on him (M.U., i, 631-41 and T.A., ii, Urdū, 155, 175, 188). Abū al-Faḍl writes that he was made governor of Kābul, Ghaznīn and other districts extending down to the River Indus (A.N., ii, 25). When Mun'im Khān went to put down the Afghāns, he deputed his son Ghānī Khān as governor of the Wilāyat-i Kābul. But Mun'im Khān was again appointed in the same position in the 8th year of Akbar. He died in October, 1575. The author of the Maāthir al-Umarā gives 1573-74/981 as the year of Mun'im's death (T.A., ii, Urdū, 155, 173, 175, 188; A.N., ii, 85, 86, 187; M.U., i, 631-41; Mehta, ii, 249).
5. Ghānī Khān was son of Mun'im Khān Khān-i Khānān. Mun'im appointed him as his deputy in Kābul, but he could not properly administer the province and was replaced by Mun'im in the 8th year of Akbar (T.A., Urdū, 188-89 and A.N., ii, 187).
6. Mirzā Ḥakīm was a step-brother of Akbar (Prasad, 341). Akbar made him governor of Kābul. In the 24th regnal year of Akbar, he was governor of Kābul. He died on July 30, 1585 in the 30th regnal year of Akbar at the age of 31 (M.U.; iii, 163; A.N., iii, 542, 703).
7. He was son of Bhagwant Das and a favourite of Akbar. At the death of Mirzā Ḥakīm in 1585, he was made governor of Kābul. At the death of Mirzā Ḥakīm in 1585, Kābul was incorporated into the empire as a regular province. (M.U., ii, 162-72; A.N., iii, 703-05, 717; Metha, ii, 260 & T.A., ii, 411-17).
8. Bhagwant Dās was son of Rājā Bahārā Mal and father of Mān Singh. He held several posts in the reign of Akbar. When Mān Singh, the then governor of Kābul, proceeded to punish the rebellious Yūsafzais, Bhagwant Dās was appointed governor of Kābul in place of Mān Singh. But when Bhagwant Dās, on his way to Kābul, went mad on the River Indus, he was removed from this post. He was followed by Ismā'il Qulī but soon Mān Singh replaced him due to the former's inefficiency. Bhagwant Dās died in 990/1589 at Lāhore (M.U., i, 114-116; ii, 130-33 and A.N., iii, 713-18, 742-45).
9. Ismā'il Qulī Khān dhū al-Qadr was made governor of Kābul following the madness of Bhagwant Dās in the 31st regnal year of Akbar. He lost favour with Akbar which led to his dismissal but was later directed to undertake campaigns against the Yūsafzais (M.U., i, 114-16). Abū al-Faḍl says he was one of the *thānedārs* of the plains (A.N., iii, 802, 745).
10. Zain Khān Kokā was son of Khawājā Maqsūd 'Alī Harvī. He was sent by Akbar on several occasions against the Yūsafzais, and built the fort of Chakdara. In the 32nd regnal year, Akbar appointed him Governor of Kābul. In the following year, he was again sent to suppress the rebellious Yūsafzai tribes. He also took active part in the battle against the Roshanāis (Tarīkis). The Wilāyat-i Kābul was again made over to Zain Khān Kokā after the unsuccessful administration of the province by Šūbadar Qulīj Khān in the 41st regnal year of Akbar. He died in 1010/1601 (M.U., ii, 366-72). According to the author of Ṭabaqāt-i Akbarī, he was made governor in the beginning of 33rd year (T.A., ii, 421). Abū al-Faḍl says, Khawājā Shams ad-Dīn was left in charge of Kābul in the 32nd year when Zain Khān Kokā went to invade the Yūsafzai territory of Swāt and Bājaur (A.N., iii, 802).
11. Khawājā Shams ad-Dīn was son of Khawājā 'Alā ad-Dīn of Khawāf. He entered Akbar's service and secured a high position through his good services. He built a fort at Attock Banāras. He served as Dīwān and Dīwān-i Kul of the Kābul province. He died in 1008/1599-1600 at Lāhore. (M.U., i, 660-65). Abū al-Faḍl records that Khawājā Shams ad-Dīn and a body of men were left in charge of Kābul (A.N., iii, 802).

12. In the 34th regnal year of Akbar, he was made governor of Kābul province with his son, Hāshim Khān as deputy governor. He was killed in the 39th year i. e. 1002/1593-94/(M.U., iii, 55-58; A.N., iii, 861-67, 1002-04; T.A., ii, 429).
13. Qulij Khān Andjānī was appointed governor of Kābul after the murder of Qāsim Khān in the same year. He undertook an unsuccessful expedition against the Afghān tribesmen which resulted in his deposition. He entered the imperial Mughal service in the reign of Akbar and held several posts under the latter. He died in 1023 H. (M.U., iii, 61-66; A.N., iii, 1066, 1004).
14. Shāh Qulī Khān Maḥram was a Turk. Maḥram was his title. He died in 1010/1601 of diarrhoea at Āgrā (M.U., ii, 608-11). Abū al-Faḍl says that he was the proposed governor of Kābul (A.N., iii, 1196-97).
15. Ḥusain Beg 'Umri was sent to take the charge of Kābul and administered the province most probably till the death of Akbar (M.U., i, 563-66; A.N., iii, 1231-35).
16. Shāh Beg Khān is son of Ibrāhīm Beg Charik. In the beginning, he was in the service of Mirzā Ḥakīm and was appointed incharge of administration of Peshāwar. He played good role in putting down the Yūsafzais and also remained governor of Qandahār. In 1016/1607-08/, Jahāngīr raised his *mansab* to 5-hazāri, conferred on him the title 'Khān-i Daurān' and, in addition, appointed him governor of Kābul. Long after, owing to his physical weakness, he was transferred to Thaṭṭa (M.U., ii, 642-44). *Tuzk-i Jahāngīrī* records the date of his appointment as governor of Kābul Thursday, Rajab 3, 1016 (1607), second regnal year (T.J., i, 225; K.K., i, 267; M.U., i, 478).
17. His original name was Zamānā Beg son of Ghayyūr Beg Kābulī. Ghayyūr Beg came from Shirāz and entered the service of Mirzā Ḥakīm. After the latter's death, he joined the court service of Akbar. Zamānā Beg joined prince Salīm's army and displayed bravery at different battle fields. In the beginning of Jahāngīr's reign, he received the title Mahābat Khān. He was appointed governor of Kābul in the 12th regnal year of Jahāngīr (1026/1617), following Shāh Beg Khān. After his enthronement, Shāh Jahān raised his *mansab* to 7000 *dhāt*, 7000 *sawār* and also conferred the title Khān-i Khānān Sipāh sālār on him as a reward for his brilliant services of the royal court both in the field of administration and warfare. He remained *Ṣubādār* of several turbulent provinces and kept them under control. He died in 1044/1634 and was laid to rest in the compound of Shāh-i Mardān at Dehlī (M.U., iii, 327-45; T.J., i, Urdū, 612). In 17th regnal year of Jahāngīr, Mahābat Khān was called back to Dehlī, and his son, Mirzā Amān Allāh was appointed in Kābul as Deputy governor under his father. Amān Allāh received the title Khānzād Khān from Jahāngīr and Khān Zamān from Shāh Jahān. He died in 1048/1637 (M.U., i, 734-40). Also see (T.J., i, 607; ii, 171; K.K., i, 301, 323; ii, 19).
18. Khwājā Abū al-Ḥasan Turbatī held several appointments in the reign of Jahāngīr. In the 8th year of Jahāngīr (1021/1612), he was given the *mansab* of 5000 *dhāt*, 5000 *sawār* and appointment as Dīwān-i Kul. He was made *Ṣubādār* of Kābul in 19th regnal year of Jahāngīr. But he deputed his son Khwājā Aḥsan Allāh in his own place. At the same time, Aḥsan Allāh received the *mansab* of 1500 *dhāt*, 600 *sawār* and the title Zafar Khān. He occupied the seat till the enthronement of Shāh Jahān. Abū al-Ḥasan Turbatī died in the 6th regnal year of Shāh Jahān (1042/1632) at the age of 70. Zafar Khān died in the 6th regnal year of Aurangzeb (1073/1662-63) at Lāhore (T.J., ii, 179-80, 311, 438 and M.U., i, 731-33).
19. Zafar Khān Aḥsan Allāh son of Abū al-Ḥasan Turbatī was replaced in Kābul by Abū al-Ḥasan Mashhadī entitled Lashkar Khān, in the first regnal year of Shāh Jahān (1628). Shāh

Jahān created him *ṣūbadār* of Kābul in his 1st regnal year and deposed him in the 4th year. (*M.U.*, iii, 141-144; *Kamboh*; i, 245-261; *K.K.*, ii, 20-21).

20. Sa'īd *Khān* Bahādur Zafar Jang was son of Aḥmad Beg Kābulī. He had been among the appointees in Kābul in the reign of Jahāngīr. He got rapid promotions due to his splendid services rendered to the imperial court. In the 4th regnal *Shāh* Jahān he replaced *Lashkar Khān* as governor of Kābul. His *manṣab* (=rank) was raised to 6000 *dhāt*, 6000 *sawār* and also received the title Bahādur Zafar Jang. He was deposed in the 14th year of *Shāh* Jahān and replaced by 'Alī Mardān *Khān*. He was later made *Ṣūbadār* of the Punjāb. He was once again appointed governor of Kābul in the 24th regnal year of *Shāh* Jahān and died on Jan. 4, 1652 in the 25th year of this emperor (*Kamboh*, i, 425; ii, 278; *M.U.*, ii, 434-440).
21. 'Alī Mardān *Khān* was son of Ganj 'Alī *Khān*. 'Alī Mardān *Khān* approached *Shāh* Jahān through Sa'īd *Khān*, the then governor of Kābul. In the 14th regnal year of *Shāh* Jahān, he was made *Ṣūbadār* of Kābul in the place of Sa'īd *Khān*. *Shāh* Jahān, in his 16th year, conferred the title *Amīr al-Umarā* on him. He was deposed from the governership of Kābul in the 23rd year and was made governor of Lāhore. He died on April 16, 1067/1657 in the 31st year of *Shāh* Jahān and was buried at Lāhore. In the 14th year of *Shāh* Jahān, he built the *Shālīmar* Garden at Lāhore (*M.U.*, ii, 789-801, 438; *Kamboh*, ii, 278; *K.K.*, ii, 175).
22. Qulīj *Khān* Tūrānī entered the service of Prince *Khurram*. He received the *manṣab* of 2500 *dhāt* and 200 *sawār* and became governor of Dehlī just after the enthronement of *Shāh* Jahān. He was appointed governor Kābul in the 23rd year of *Shāh* Jahān and, in addition, his *manṣab* was raised to 500 *dhāt* and 5000 *sawār do aspa seh aspa*. He died in 1654/1064 in the 27th regnal year of *Shāh* Jahān at Bhīra (*M.U.*, iii, 83-85; *Kamboh*, iii, 561).
23. Prince Murād *Bakhsh*, the fourth son of *Shāh* Jahān, was born at Rohtās on Oct. 28, 1624. He took part in several campaigns and showed his bravery in the battles. For a number of times he also led the expedition. He had been *Ṣūbadār* of Mālwa and Gujārāt. He was made *Ṣūbadār* of Kābul on Jan. 28, 1650, and was promoted to the rank of 12000 *dhāt* and 10000 *sawār do aspa seh aspa*. He was executed on the charge of murdering 'Alī Naqī (*Kamboh*, i, 174; 566).
24. Mahābat *Khān* Luhrāsp was son of Mahābat *Khān* Zamānā Beg. He received *manṣab* (=rank) of 2000 *dhāt* and 2000 *sawār* in the beginning of *Shāh* Jahān's reign.

In the 24th year, his *manṣab* was raised to 4000 *dhāt*, 3000 *sawār* and was appointed *Mīr Bakhshī*. He was made governor of Kābul in the 25th regnal year of *Shāh* Jahān (1652) at the death of Sa'īd *Khān* and the title Mahābat *Khān* was also conferred on him with increment in *manṣab* thus rising to 5000 *dhāt* and 5000 *sawār*. He was again appointed governor of Kābul in the 31st regnal year of *Shāh* Jahān (March, 3, 1658) and was removed in the 4th regnal year of Aurangzeb (1662). In the 11th year (1668) of Aurangzeb, the governorship of Kābul was again made over to Mahābat *Khān* II. He was deposed in the 13th regnal year of 'Ālamgīr (1670). In the 16th year (1673), he started for the administration of Kābul. He died in the 18th year of Aurangzeb (1085/1675) at Emanābād (near Gujārānwālā). (*M.U.*, iii, 490-93; *Kamboh*, iii, 578, 579, 591, 711; *M.A.*, 23, 25, 45, 65, 79, 87; *K.K.*, ii, 269).

25. Prince Dārā *Shikoh* was the eldest son of *Shāh* Jahān, born at Ajmer on March 20, 1615. He wrote a book known as *Safīnat al-Auliya* containing life histories of Muslim saints. Dārā was entitled *Shāh* Buland Iqbāl and was commander of 40,000 horse. He was appointed governor of Kābul in the 26th regnal of *Shāh* Jahān (1652), but he deputed his son Sulemān *Shikoh* to undertake the administration of this province. Dārā *Shikoh* was promoted to the

- manṣab* of 30,000 *dhāt* and 20,000 *sawār do aspa seh aspa*. He was, later executed by Aurangzeb (Kamboh, i, 95; iii, 603; *K.K.*, ii, 272). *Khāfi Khān* places his appointment as governor of Kābul in the 25th year of *Shāh Jahān*.
26. Bahādur *Khān* Bāqī Beg was formerly in the service of Prince Dārā *Shikoh*. In the 23rd year of *Shāh Jahān*, he was enrolled in the service of *Shāh Jahān* and was given a *manṣab* of 3000 *dhāt* and 2000 *sawār*. When Dārā *Shikoh* made his son, Sulemān *Shikoh*, governor of Kābul, its administration fell into the hands of Bahādur *Khān*. The title *Ghairat Khān* was conferred on him. In the 18th regnal year of *Shāh Jahān*, his *manṣab* was raised to 4000 *dhāt*, 2500 *sawār* and received the title Bahādur *Khān*. He governed the province in the 30th year of *Shāh Jahān*. But he could not administer the Kābul province properly and was ultimately removed in the 30th year being replaced by Rustam *Khān* Bahādur Feroz Jang (*M.U.*, i, 439-440; Kamboh, iii, 677, 683). *Khāfi Khān* says that he was removed in the 31st year (*K.K.*, ii, 272).
27. His original name is not precisely known; Muqarrab *Khān* and Rustam *Khān* are his titles. He was raised to the rank of 6000 *dhāt*, 6000 *sawār* and, at the recommendation of Prince Dārā *Shikoh*, was appointed governor of Kābul after the transfer of Bahādur *Khān*. He was granted the *Jāgīr* of Peshāwar and Kābul. He was removed from the governorship of Kābul in the 31st year of *Shāh Jahān*, and died in 1068/1658 (*M.U.*, ii, 271-78). The date of his appointment as governor is also recorded as the 30th regnal year of *Shāh Jahān* (*M.U.*, i, 439-40 & Kamboh, iii, 683). *Khāfi Khān* gives the 31st year as his appointment in Kābul (*K.K.*, ii, 307).
28. Original name is Sayyid Mīr. Aurangzeb conferred the title Amīr *Khān* on him. He was made governor of Kābul in the fourth regnal year of Aurangzeb following Mahābat *Khān* II (1662) and remained there till the 11th year (1668). He died the 13th year (1080/1670) (*M.U.*, ii, 479-80). The date of the appointment as governor of Kābul is also recorded as the 5th year of Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr (*M.U.*, iii, 492 and *M.A.*, 23). In the 11th year, he was followed by Mahābat *Khān* II (1668) who governed till the 13th regnal year of Aurangzeb (1670) (*K.K.*, iii, 129).
29. Muḥammad Amīn *Khān* was son of Mu'azzam *Khān* Urdistānī. He joined the imperial service in the reign of *Shāh Jahān*. He was efficient both in peace and war. In the 13th regnal year of Aurangzeb, he was made *Ṣubadār* of Kābul replacing Mahābat *Khān* II. The emperor very often called him Ḥāfiẓ Muḥammad Amīn *Khān* owing to the latter's sharp memory. He died in the 25th regnal year of Aurangzeb on June 4, 1682 at Aḥmadābād (*M.U.*, iii, 509-14 *M.A.*, 65 & *K.K.*, iii, 193).
30. His original name is Muẓaffar Ḥusain and was entitled Fidāi *Khān* Kokā. He was brother of *Khān-i Jahān Kokaltāsh*. The title Fidāi *Khān* was conferred on him in the 30th year of *Shāh Jahān*. He was appointed governor of Kābul in the 17th regnal year of 'Ālamgīr (1674) in place of Mahābat *Khān* II. Aurangzeb conferred the title A'zam *Khān* on him. He was deposed in the 20th regnal year of Aurangzeb. He died on May 11, 1678. His elder son, Ṣāleh *Khān*, also got the title Fidāi *Khān* (*M.U.*, i, 244-48). *Maāthir-i 'Ālamgīrī* (p. 84) gives the date of his appointment as governor of Kābul Sep. 27, 1674; Also see (*K.K.*, iii, 214).
31. He is son of Khalīl Allāh *Khān* Yezdī. He held various appointments in the reign of *Shāh Jahān*. In 31st year of the latter, he was entitled Mīr *Khān*. He took part in expeditions launched against the Yūsafzāis in the reign of Aurangzeb. In the 18th year of 'Ālamgīr, he received the title Amīr *Khān* with increase in *manṣab*. He was made governor of Kābul on Feb. 21, 1677 in place of A'zam *Khān* Kokā. He remained in this status for 21 or 22 years and died in the 42nd year of Aurangzeb on April 27, 1698. He was son-in-law of 'Alī Mardān



Khān and was followed by Shāh 'Ālam Bahādūr in Kābul. Ṣāḥīb Jī, widow of Amīr Khān, administered the Kābul province immediately after her husband's death till the arrival of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādūr who arrived too late. His elder son was also entitled Mīr Khān (*M.U.*, i. 272-81; *M.A.*, 97, 240 & *K.K.*, iii, 222).

The dates of his appointment as governor and death are slightly different in *Maāthir-i 'Ālamgīrī* which are given as Mar. 19, 1677 and April 28, 1698 respectively (*M.A.*, 97, 240).

32. Muḥammad Mu'azzam Shāh 'Ālam Bahādūr, born on Oct. 14, 1643, was the second son of Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr. He was the heir-apparent of his father. He commanded the army at several occasions. He was styled Shāh 'Ālam in his father's life-time. He became governor of Kābul and reached there on June 4, 1699. On Nov. 25, 1706, he came near Jamrūd, where he heard of his father's death, thence he proclaimed himself as emperor. (*K.K.*, iii, 394; iv, 31; *M.A.*, 319).

33. Ibrāhīm Khān was son of 'Alī Mardān Khān. He was granted the *manṣab* of 4000 *dhāt* and 3000 *sawār* by Shāh Jahān in his 31st regnal year. In the time of 'Ālamgīr, his *manṣab* was increased. Shāh 'Ālam Bahādūr appointed him governor of Kābul and conferred on him the title 'Alī Mardān Khān. He was replaced by Nāṣir Khān (*M.U.*, i, 288-93; iii, 685).

Rafī' al-Qadr was son of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādūr. He was entitled Rafī' ash-Shān and became in charge of the Kābul province. His *manṣab* was raised to 30,000 *dhāt* and 20,000 horsemen. He was killed while fighting against Jahāndār Shāh (Irvine, i, 36, 143, 184-85).

Since both Ibrāhīm Khān and Rafī' al-Qadr were made governors of Kābul, both are said to have been appointed in the beginning of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādūr's reign. So it is difficult to distinguish the exact date and period of each. I think Rafī' al-Qadr was appointed earlier than Ibrāhīm Khān, because according to the author of *Maāthir al-Umarā*, Ibrāhīm Khān was inefficient and was soon followed by Nāṣir Khān; who was in turn replaced by Sarbuland Khān. The last Mughal governor of Kābul was Nāṣir son of Nāṣir Khān, who surrendered to Nādir Shāh.

34. Nāṣir Khān Muḥammad Amān was son of Ḥusain Beg Khān. His original name was Mirzā Amān (*M.U.*, i, 587-89). He was appointed governor of Kābul in place of Ibrāhīm Khān in the beginning of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādūr's reign and also received the title Nāṣir Khān. He died in the last years of Farrukh Siyar (1129/1717) and his son Naṣirī Khān was appointed Ṣūbadār of Kābul (*M.U.*, iii, 685). Nāṣir Khān I was *Faujdar* of Jamrūd and was made governor of Kābul in 1709/1910. He governed the province till his death about 1719. (Irvine, ii, 323).

35. Mubāriz al-Mulk Sarbuland Khān's original name was Muḥammad Rafī' son of Mīr Afḍal. He received the title Sarbuland Khān at the recommendation of Prince 'Azīm ash-Shān in the reign of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādūr. In the reign of Rafī' ad-Darajāt, he was made governor of Kābul.

He was removed in the reign of Muḥammad Shāh and died in 1158/1745 (*M.U.*, iii, 659-62). His death date as recorded by Irvine is January, 19, 1742 (Irvine, i, 364, 370, 404-05; *K.K.*, iv, 252).

36. Naṣirī Khān Nāṣir Khān or Nāṣir Khān II was son of Nāṣir Khān I. The author of *Maāthir al-Umarā* at one place shows him as the son and ṣūbadār successor of his father, Nāṣir Khān I. But, properly speaking, Nāṣir Khān was succeeded by Sarbuland Khān who was replaced by Nāṣir Khān II. Sarbuland Khān administered this province from Jan. 7, 1719 till 1720. In 1720, Nāṣir Khān II succeeded him in Kābul and remained in the same capacity till the invasion of Nādir Shāh in 1738 (*M.U.*, iii, 685; Irvine, ii, 323-35).

Nādir Shāh invaded Kābul on June 10, 1738. The Mughal governors used to remain in Peshāwar for some time; and following this practice, Nāṣir Khān II was in Peshāwar at that time. The Faujdar of Kābul fort offered some resistance but soon fell to the invader. Nādir Shāh captured Kābul on June 19, 1738 and stayed there for 40 days. Then he advanced to India. Nāṣir Khān II, while at Peshāwar made arrangements to check the invading army but in vain. Nādir Shāh entered Peshāwar on Nov. 18, 1738 and captured the city. He, for some time, made Nāṣir Khān captive, but later released him and restored him to the viceroyalty of Kābul and Peshāwar. (Irvine, ii, 323-35; K.K., iv, 409-417).

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#### Key to abbreviations:

- A.N. : *Akbar Nāmā*  
H.N. : *Humāyūn Nāmā*.  
K.K. : Khāfi Khān's *Munta khab al-Lubāb*.  
Kamboh : Muḥammad Ṣāleḥ Kamboh's *Shāh Jahān Nāmā*.  
M.A. : *Ma'āthir-i 'Ālamgīrī*  
M.U. : *Ma'āthir al-Umarā*  
T.A. : *Ṭabaqāt-i Akbarī*  
T.J. : *Tuzuk-i Jahāngīrī*

## Key to transliteration

ا	a	ذ	<u>dh</u>	غ	<u>gh</u>
ب	b	ر	r	ف	f
پ	p	ڑ	ṛ	ق	q
ت	t	ژ	<u>Ẓ</u>	ک	k
ٹ	ṭ	ز	Z	ل	l
ث	<u>th</u>	س	S	م	m
ج	j	ش	<u>sh</u>	ن	n
چ	<u>ch</u>	ص	Ṣ	و	u, v, w
ح	ḥ	ض	ḍ	ھ	h
خ	<u>kh</u>	ط	ṭ		
د	d	ظ	<u>Ẓ</u>		
ڈ	ḍ̣	ع	c		

long 'i' = ī

long 'A' = ā = Ā

ُ u

long 'u' = ū

ِ i