



OUR ANCESTORS

"A Concise History of the Village "Teri" & Genealogy of its Leading Families"
(Akorkhel - Khattak)

Written & Compiled by
Khanzada Safir khan,
Akorkhel Khattak-Teri.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Preface

Writing is a difficult job; therefore it is very difficult to do a difficult job. Well experienced and qualified writers also sometimes face an irritating situation, when they have a good plot in mind but can't choose a suitable word even for the first sentence to be start with.

In this context, Khan Abdul Ghani Khan, a prominent scholar, writer and poet of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa says, "The most difficult part of writing is to know where to begin, just as the most difficult part of speaking is to know where to stop. Nothing is more irritating than a blank sheet of paper staring stupidly into your face where you are bursting to write but can't make up your mind how to set about"

All this happened to me in my first attempt at writing, tearing dozens of sheets of paper but could not succeed to have a single suitable word of my choice for the first sentence. I tried my best but all in vain. So I left this tiresome work of writing for the time and started collecting books, scripts and other necessary materials and information to be used as reference in my proposed work of writing.

The reasons compelling me to re-compile the pedigree of western Khattak and to write a brief history of the Teri State as well, are not numerous. These are few but of indispensable nature. Our ancestor Afzal Khan, grandson of the celebrated Khushal Khan Khattak has compiled a book of the pedigree of his own Khattak clan known as "Tareekh-e-Murasa". The Book has been updated till A.D.1723-24 by him during his lifetime. He died in A.D.1740.

Undoubtedly, a lot of work for the continuity of this pedigree had been done later on. Based on the information of the old pedigree and additional updates, Khanzada Sher Ali khan after the elapse of a considerable period of 155 years, from 1724 to 1879 re-compiled and wrote a fresh book "Majma-ul-Ansab" a pedigree of the western Khattak by the order of Sir Khawaja Muhammad khan (K.C.S.I) Nawab of Teri in A.D.1879. This renewed version of the pedigree was objected widely in the Khattak families. Secondly various changes had occurred during the gap period of 138 years from 1879 to 2017 which had to be recorded. On the other hand, unluckily, the history of an old state Teri was spread orally based on fake and false hearsay. Therefore I decided to re-compile an updated pedigree as well as a brief history of the Teri state on the basis of authentic and factual information as a permanent record for all the western Khattak.

I was of the impression that all the requisite information, books and articles will be easily available but it is not necessary that things will always go alike in the way you desire. I faced even more difficulties in the search for information than writing. Those who were well aware of my intention of writing had given me strong assurance of providing all the stuff once I give them green signal, but regret to say that I got nothing from them. Similarly I was confident and hopeful that Nobles of the Nawab of Teri family may have preserved certain manuscripts, books and articles, as I knew that they had a vast treasure of valuable documents. In this connection I met nearly all of them with requests to lend me any written material which pertains to the old history of Teri as well as genealogy of the western Khattak (Akorkhel) of Teri State. Most of them showed their inability of having any such material; however, few of them very generously extended full assurance claiming that they had wooden boxes full of historical documents in their warehouses.

I was assured that these books and Articles are at my disposal and can be asked for on a short notice when needed. This oral support encouraged me up to a great extent.

Eventually I started whole-heartedly collecting and borrowing of Books and other required articles from libraries and book loving persons. Everywhere with a warm welcome, I was furnished with all necessary information and relevant material they had. I have a great affection for them with thanks from the core of my heart.

During the course of consolidation of facts and figures, I tried to contact the persons in Teri who had wooden boxes full of historical documents in their custody. They were contacted one by one and regret to say that I received a negative response from most of them. One of them pretended that he had opened the box a few weeks ago and found the material therein safe and sound, but yesterday when the box was opened, the documents therein were perished and destroyed by insects.

Alhamdulillah, I trust in Almighty Allah (S.W.T) and there is only this "TRUST" which helps me to overcome all the hurdles and difficulties in the way of my struggle towards the achievement of desired objectives. It is only this "TRUST" which leads me towards completion of my work.

Now with the grace of Almighty Allah (S.W.T), the book is complete. It may have various discrepancies. The book may be bad or good. Its contents may be right or wrong. I leave all this to the readers to decide. On my part, I have made sincere endeavors to cover all aspects of the subject with facts and figures. It is also assured that all the written and compiled work of this book is authentic and based purely on impartiality and solid documentary evidence. History is a regular process. Historians and intellectuals do not necessarily agree on one point. They always have a difference of opinion. Seldom and in rare cases one can find uniformity in their views. "Majority has got authority." Mostly the researchers rely upon this proverb and the views of the majority are picked up for consideration and review. I also tried my best to choose and include true, authentic and reliable things for this book, but "To err is human". I am not super natural. I will appreciate to receive positive advice and new ideas in this respect.

I think criticism without just cause is not a good practice. Anyone having disagreement with my views or has objection to any point contained in this book are earnestly requested to come forward with their claim duly supported with documentary evidence. I shall welcome them.

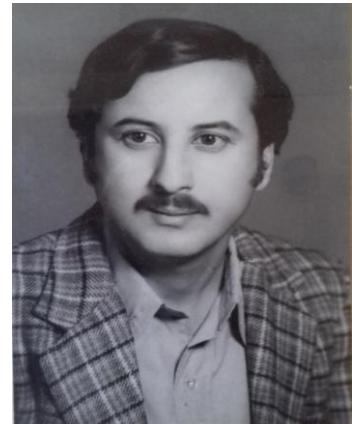
(Author)

Khanzada Safir khan,
Akorkhel Khattak---Teri.

Acknowledgement

For completing this book, I am grateful to all my friends and relatives, without whose interest, appreciation and intellectual support and guidance, this task would have not been accomplished.

Encouragement is a big and rare gift. Khanzada Prof, Dr, Munir Khan and Khanzada Faridullah Khan of Topi Kali (Thal) have not only encouraged me in my endeavor but have also equipped me with all available information and support in this respect. I thank them from the core of my heart.



(Author)

Khanzada Mumtaz Ali Khan of Chakhtu, Khanzada Abdul Aziz Khan of Kabir Kali, Khanzada Muhammad yaseen khan of Ghundi, Saadat Ali Sahar, a prominent poet and educationist of Lachi, and Khanzada Sultan Mehmood of Darmalak have extended me full support in providing all the necessary information they had in respect of the pedigree of western Khattak. I appreciate their kindness and salute to their honour with thanks.

It will be unjust, not to mention my younger son Khanzada Sultan Alam Khan, who has devotedly assisted me in collecting valuable materials for this book and has performed a vital role in the process of its completion. I love him very much and pray for his success and prosperity in the rest of his life.

At the end, I am again thankful to all of my friends and other well wishers for their support.

Khanzada Safir Khan,
Akorkhel Khattak-Teri

Introduction

It is a common desire of the readers to know the Author's name. They also wish to be acquainted with his ability and life achievements, particularly when the writer is an unpopular and unknown person like me.

To put out their thirst of curiosity, it is submitted that I, Khanzada Safir Khan, Son of Khanzada Zammurad Khan, born on March, 20, 1940, in the capital town Teri of the Teri state.

As per the genealogy of Akorkhel Khattak, I am in the 4th generation of Khan Rasool Khan, the last ruler and Rais of the Akorkhel dynasty in Teri State and in the 10th generation of the celebrated Khan Khushal Khan Khattak.

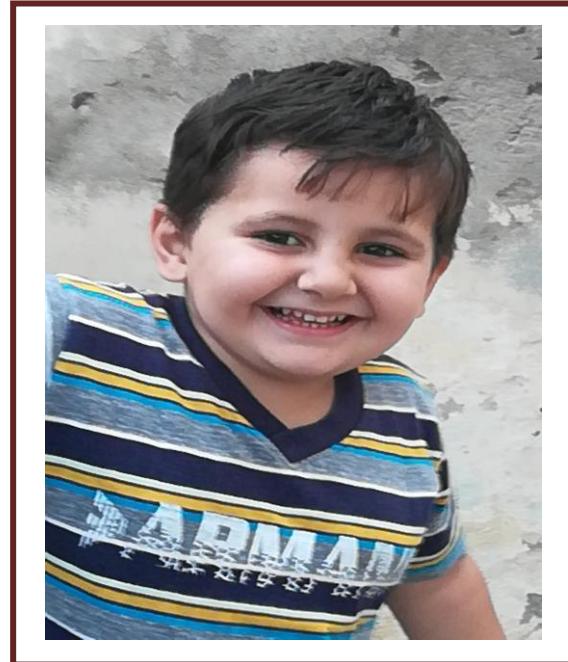
I got my Matriculation from G.H.S.Teri in 1958 and attend Haji Abdullah Haroon College Karachi, Where my first principal of the college was Faiz Ahmad Faiz, a well known revolutionary poet of the east. For further higher education, I remained Student of Islamia College Karachi.

I joined The Muslim commercial Bank Ltd, Karachi in 1961 and was lucky enough to remain in the subordination of a well known writer, Mushtaq Ahmad Yousufi, who at that time was Chief Accountant of the bank.

Though I am not a Professional writer, nor have tried to write a book or an Article, but had a keen interest to enter this field. This is my first attempt and my intention of writing this book is to provide a neat and clean picture of the Akorkhel's lineage and past history of the Teri State to my clan.

Hope this much is sufficient for my introduction.

Khanzada Safir khan,
Akorkhel Khattak-Teri
Email: - hajisafirkhan@gmail.com



Dedicated to my Grand Son Khanzada Muhammad Musaab Khan



(Author)

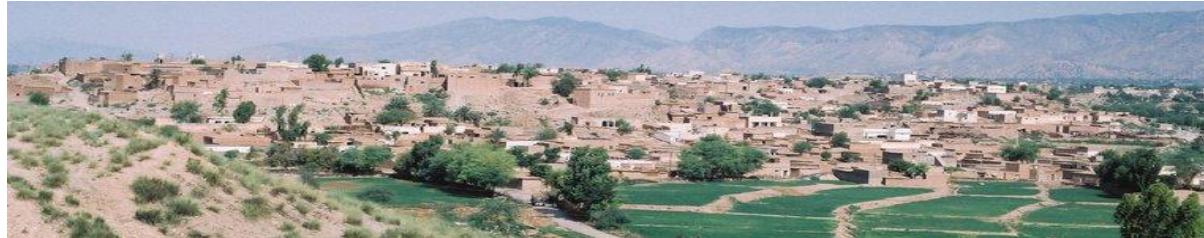
**Khanzada Safir khan,
Akorkhel Khattak-Teri**

Contents

1-Teri The beautiful	1
2-Genealogy of Khanzadgan (Mainstream)	44
Serai Akora Khattak Sector-1	51
Village Teri Sector-1	57
Village Kabir Kali (Sabir abad)	65
Village Darmalak	73
Village Teri Sector-2	78
Village Shahbaz Khan Ghundi	79
Village Teri Sector-3	87
Village Chakhtu	104
Village Lachi	115
Village Shakardara	121
Village Teri Sector-4	123
Serai Akora Khattak sector-2	124
Village Seni Gumbat	125
Village Teri Sector-5	130
Village Teri Sector-6	136
Village Teri Sector-7	137
Village Topi Kali (Thal)	140
Village Sabir Abad Sector-1	158
3-Genealogy Trees of Khanzadgan Families	
Safir Khan-(Auther)	164
Adnan Khan	165
Munir Khan	166
Amin Khan	167
Ajab Khan	168
Abdul Khabir Khan	169
Abdul Karim khan	170
Muhammad Anis Khan	171
Muhammad Nisar Khan	172
Muhammad Akbar khan	173
Muhammad Zahoor Khan	174
Shabbir Ahmad Khan	175
Abdul Samad Khan	176
Muhammad Altaf Khan	177
Habib-Ur-Rehman	178

4-Genealogy Trees of Khanzadgan Families	
Aziz-Ur-Rehman	179
Abdul Qudoos Khan	180
Abdul Wadood Khan	181
Muhammad alam khan	182
Mumtaz Ali khan	183
Muhammad Naseer Khan	184
Sher Afzal Khan	185
Abdul Hameed Khan	186
Namwar Khan	187
Muhammad Zahid Khan	188
Muhammad Anis Khan	189
Muhammad Qaisar Khan	190
Khisro Khan Afif	191
Abdul Aleem khan	192
Hasham khan/Nadir Khan	193
Saadullah Khan	194
Muhammad Rafiq Khan	195
Muhammad Khalid khan	196
Muhammad Yousaf khan	197
Nasrullah Khan (Speen Khan)	198
Sultan Mehmud khan	199
Muhammad Afsar Khan	200
Muhammad Yaseen Khan	201
Sikandar Azam	202
Muhammad younus Khan	203
Ghulam Nasir Khan	204
Yaqub Khan	205
Abdul Wadood Khan	206
Abdul Qudoos Khan	207
Abdul Aziz Khan	208
Abdul Naeem Khan	209
Abdul Muneem khan	210
Abdul Haleem khan	211
Abdul Rahim Khan	212
Abdul Karim Khan	213
Capt Feroz Khan	214
Akhtar Munir Khan	215
Prof. Dr. Munir Khan	216

5-Genealogy Trees of Khanzadgan Families	
Faridullah Khan	217
Mansoor Ali Khan	218
Muhammad Riaz	219
6-A bitter truth	220
7-Genealogy of Nawabzadgan (Mainstream)	238
8-Genealogy Trees of Nawabzadgan Families	
Abdus-Sattar Khan	261
Abdul Malik Khan	262
Abdul Rafay Khan(Jan Khan)	263
Abdul Wasay Khan	264
Abdul Khaliq Khan	265
Abdul Raziaq Khan	266
Amin Jan Khan	267
Abdul Kabir Khan	268
Sultan Shah Jehan	269
Shah Zaman Khan	270
Abdul Mabud Khan	271
Ameer Sultan	272
Shah Alam Jan	273
Aminullah Jan	274
Muhammad Sadiq Khan	275
Abdul Waris Khan	276
Abdul Bais Khan	277
Qutb-ud-din	278
Sultan Jan Khan	279
Subh Sadiq Khan	280
Arsala Khan	281
Zafar Ali Khan	282
Akbar Ali Khan	283
Khisro Khan	284
Shah Jehan Khan	285
Nowsherwan Khan	286
Mumtaz Khan	287
Muhammad Ishaq Khan	288
Muhammad Farid Khan	289
Mehboob Sabir Khan	290
Muhammad Afiat Khan	291
Sultan Yousaf	292



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Teri.....The beautiful

Teri is known as an ancient village and historical place in district Karak (KPK), well situated about 1873 feet above sea-level on the top of a rising ground (in local language called Ghaunda) from where one can easily view the beauty of the surrounding area. Although there is nothing so special in the shape of any ancient monument except the front elevation of the shops with the beauty of carved wooden works and Bastha System in the old Bazaar, and a small House (Ashram), with the shrine of a Hindu saint Guru Paramhans Dayal jee Maharaj therein. But above all Teri has its own unique natural beauty which cannot be expressed in words. It can be observed, realized and seen on the site at any location of the village Teri. On its south, the water stream "Toi" is flowing gracefully, creating a very charming scene. Toi is the local name for a stream and is derived from the Sanskrit word "Toya" which means water. The length of the Teri Toi from its source in the upper hills near Gurguri village to the river Indus is about 90 Kilometers. After heavy rain it becomes roaring torrents and sometime it hits the adjacent lands with heavy flooding.



There are few wells in the green strip between the Toi and the mountain Mirandai. In between the Teri village and Swanai hill to the north there is an open cultivated area of Kuragh and Shagai. Bannu-Kohat road is far from Teri about 6 kilo-meters towards east. The upper portion of the valley on the west of the Teri is known as "Darra" which is well populated and has plenty of natural resources.

It is a matter of great regret that very little is known regarding the early history of Teri. The name Teri is as old as the history itself. It is not sure, but probably the word "Teri" may have been derived from the Sanskrit words "Tera" (Means Shore / Bank) or "Tiraya" (Means Stop / hide). Possibly the ancient Teri village was situated on the bank of the Teri's Toi like the nowadays village of Teri or it may have situated in a certain hide/concealed place in this locality. In this context, the word "Tiraya" a concealed place, is more comprehensive and nearer to the most common opinion. But it is not confirmed and is only an assumption. The most common opinion about the ancient "Teri" is that it was a small village situated at the foot of the Swanai hill's range at a place behind the hill opposite to Ahmadi Banda known as "Gardey Terrey". In this connection, Sayal Momand in his book "Da Pakhtano Qabilo Shajaray" states that prior to Islam there lived Unani and Hindus in this locality. During the reign of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznawi and Sultan Shahab-ud-din Muhammad Ghori, all the Unani and Hindus were ousted from this area and various tribes from Ghazni Afghanistan were motivated to settle here in the mountainous boundary of India in order to safeguard Ghazni and to check the infidels of India as well as to use them in case of need. Tribes of Mamoki and Shabi Khel are believed to have migrated from Ghazni for the permanent settlement in Teri during that period. (History of Afghan - by Bernhard Dorn, Page 40). Moreover historical narratives state that in the year A.D.1025, about 992 years before, when Sultan Mahmud Ghaznawi conquered Somnath, India, he returned back to Ghazni (Afghanistan) via Teri along with the huge treasure and idols, he plundered from Somnath.

Similarly, in the 14th century about 600 years before the Khattak tribe migrated from the Shawal hills to Bannu from where they were pushed out by the Shitak tribe towards the North. So they settled in Teri, Bahadur Khel and Chaunthra. These statements are sufficient to believe that nearly one thousand years before there was a small ancient village in this vicinity with the name **Teri**. Beside the above, Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan (Advocate) in his book "Tareekh-e-Khattak", page # 172, states that Mamoki and Shabi Khel tribes were settled since long in a place known as "Kandow" about one mile far from the present village of Teri towards north. He further elaborates that at the time of settlement report of A.D.1893-94, when Mamoki and Shabi Khel Tribes were asked about their ancestors, they replied, "We are un-aware about our pedigree. We simply know that we are Bolaq Khattak. At the time of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznawi, (A.D.997-1030) our ancestors came from Ghazni (Afghanistan) and settled here". It means that Mamoki and Shabi Khel tribes were settled here prior to the coming of Asad Ullah Khan Son of Afzal khan (compiler of Tareekh-e- Murasa) from Akora to this area. To know in detail the history of the nowadays village of "Teri", we shall have to trace back the history of **Khattak** tribe. As per early records, Khattak migrated from Ghazni, Ghor and Logar of the present days Afghanistan and settled in the Shawal hills region of present days Waziristan of Pakistan. They gradually migrated further towards east and settled in Bannu District.

In the 14th century, the Shitak tribe also migrated from Shawal Hills and settled in Bannu. Mangal and Honai tribes, already settled in this area, were defeated and driven out by the Shitak. They also captured the entire Bannu area by pushing the Khattak towards the North, where the Khattak settled in Bahadur Khel, Chaunthra and Teri of Kohat District. Village Lachi of District Kohat was already occupied by the Bangash tribe. The Khattak, allied with the Bangash, drove out all other Pashtoons tribes, particularly the Orakzai from Kohat. Eventually the Khattak settled in Bahadur Khel, Chaunthra, Teri, Lachi, Karbogha, Shakerdara, Seni Gumbat and many other places of Kohat District.

Village **Karbogha**, where Buthi Khel a branch of Khattak tribe was settled since long, the founder of the Khattak State **Malik Ako or Akor Khan** son of Darwaish Muhammad alias "Chinju" was born there. Due to certain differences among the relatives, Malik Akor Khan migrated from Karbogha along with his family to khwarra where Manduri and Lawani tribes were already settled; therefore he moved towards Ghawaz darra and settled there. When Emperor Akbar came to Nilab for the construction of a fort in A.D.1581, he sent for Malik Ako and arranged with him that he and his tribe will enjoy a transit duty on all cattle passing along the Peshawar–Attock road, in consideration for which they would be responsible for its safety.

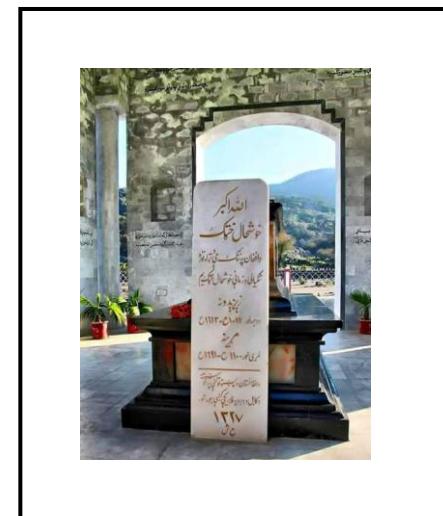
Malik Akor Khan remained Khan/Sardar/Rais of the area from A.D.1581 to 1600 during the reign of Emperor Akbar. He obtained a grant from him of the area from Khair Abad to Nowshera. He subsequently founded the village of Akora on this road and established a Serai there. Serai Akora became thenceforth the capital of the Khattak state with first "**Khan**" Malik Akor Khan. He was killed in a battle with Bolaq Khattak at Pir Sabak.

Yahya Khan being the eldest son of Malik Akor Khan took the charge and remained "Khan" of the state from A.D.1600 to 1620 during the reign of Emperor Akbar and Emperor Jehangir. He was very handsome young man. His grandson Khushal khan Khattak, a well known poet, has also mentioned the beauty and Bravery of Yahya Khan in his poems. He was killed by Seni Khattak branch near Nowshera.

Shahbaz Khan became "Khan" of the State after his father yahya Khan's death during the reign of Emperor Jehangir and later on Shah Jehan. He was injured in a battle with yousafzai and died in A.D.1641.



Khushal Khan Khattak was the elder son of Shahbaz Khan. After the death of his father, the celebrated Khushal Khan Khattak was elected unanimously as chief / Khan of the Khattak tribe in accordance with the custom and tradition of the clan. At that time he was about twenty eight years of age. He was born in A.D. 1613. He remained ruler of the state during the reign of Emperor Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb from A.D.1641 to 1658. He was a man of educated tastes and wrote a number of poems of considerable merits.



He also had command over Pashto prose and Persian poetry. He has written many books, of which Dewan-e- Khushal Khan, Swat Nama, Fazal Nama, Dastar Nama, Baz Nama, sehat-ul-badan etc are very famous. The position of Khushal Khan Khattak as chief of the Khattak tribe and the grant was confirmed by Emperor Shah Jehan but in the reign of his son Emperor Aurangzeb, certain misunderstanding were developed between the King and the Khan, due to which they were not in good terms with each other. Khushal Khan Khattak was arrested and imprisoned in the fort of Gwalior, India. He was released after six years imprisonment with honour. The spirit of Khushal Khan Khattak, however, seems to have been broken by his imprisonment; therefore he left the position of chieftainship of the state and handed over the responsibility of leadership to his elder son Ashraf Khan Hijri. Khushal Khan Khattak died in 1100, Hijri (1689 A.D) at the age of seventy eight (78) years in a place named "Dambara" of Afridi territory. His shrine is in Esora near Akora Khattak.

Ashraf Khan Hijri was the eldest son of Khushal Khan Khattak. He obtained leadership of the state from his father and remained Khan of the state during the reign of Aurangzeb from A.D.1659 to 1682. He tried his best to recoup the confidence of the Mughal Empire, but could not succeed.

He was also imprisoned. He died in prison after fourteen years of captivity in Bejapur, India in A.D. 1696. He was also a great poet.

During the imprisonment of Ashraf Khan Hijri, his younger brother Behram khan tried his best to get the leadership of the state but Khan Khushal Khan Khattak was not in his favour and gave the title of chieftainship to his seventeen (17) years old grandson Muhammad Afzal Khan son of Ashraf Khan Hijri and invested him with the Dastar of Khani at Nizampur.

Muhammad Afzal Khan was the elder son of Ashraf Khan Hijri. He obtained leadership of the state in his young age and remained Khan from A.D.1682 to 1740 in the reign of Aurangzeb and Bahadur Shah. He was a clever man with the same literary tastes as of his grandfather Khushal Khan Khattak. His remarkable work of compilation known as "**Tareekh-e-Murasa**" is a very famous book of history of Pashtoons as well as the pedigree of his own clan Khattak.

Asad Ullah Khan or Saad Ullah Khan was the eldest son of Muhammad Afzal khan. He did not get on well with his father and shifted to the most ancient area of Teri valley, where he founded a new village on the top of the high ground (Ghaunda) adjacent to the "Toi" giving it a name as village "**Tar Garh**" (Khanzada Sultan Muhammad Khan's Manuscript page-35), which has ever since been the head quarter of the western Khattak (Teri State).He remained in power from A.D.1733 to 1741, as head of the new Teri State during the reign of Ahmad Shah Abdali.

The Government of Akora (Eastern Khattak), as Muhammad Afzal Khan grew old, was administered by his younger son Muhammad Ali khan, a step brother of Asad Ullah Khan. After the death of Muhammad Afzal Khan, relation between the two brothers became worse than before. Muhammad Ali Khan was very jealous man. He marched against "Teri" but was defeated by Asad Ullah Khan who followed him and drove him out of the Akora as well, and became the chief of the both Teri and Akora Khattak states. Asad Ullah Khan himself settled in Akora as Chief of the eastern Khattak and appointed

the ablest of his sons Khushal Khan Sani as chief of the western Khattak of the Teri State. Asad Ullah Khan is generally known in the history of Khattak by the name of "**Khan Shaheed**". He ruled Akora from 1741 to 1748.

The name Tar Garh of this village was in full use till the death of Asad Ullah Khan. Later on its use was diminished gradually and another name as "**Asad Abad**" was given to it by certain quarters as a gesture of love and affection with Asad Ullah Khan. Ultimately both the names Tar Garh and Asad Abad vanished and the old name "Teri" was again launched, which is still in use.

Generally it is said that this village of Tar Garh (present Teri) is approximately 400 years old. But recent calculation made on the assumption of age and time duration of chieftainship indicates that Asad Ullah Khan was born in the year A.D.1683 and died in A.D.1748, at the age of 65 years. Prior to his death, he ruled Akora Khattak branch for seven years (1741 to 1748) which means that he was 58 years old in A.D.1741. He had occupied Akora of eastern Khattak after eight years (1733 to 1741) of the establishment of Tar Garh (present Teri). It gives us an idea about his migration from Akora to the Teri valley. If precisely considered, it indicates that he had migrated from Akora to the Teri valley in the year A.D.1733, when he was 50 years old. Obviously, it is now confirmed that the village Tar Garh (present Teri) is 284 years old and was settled in A.D.1733 by Asad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed). Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan (Advocate) in his book Tareekh-e-Khattak has also mentioned the arrival of Asad Ullah Khan to Teri in A.D.1733.

King Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan invaded India in A.D.1748 Saadat mand Khan and Shahbaz Khan both sons of Asad Ullah Khan accompanied him with a body of Khattak soldiers leaving Asad Ullah Khan in Akora alone. This was a golden opportunity for Lashker Khan, Son of Muhammad Ali Khan, who was in Nowshera at that time to take revenge. He attacked Akora, destroyed the entire town and put to death Asad Ullah Khan and his elder son Jafar Khan. Jafar Khan died heirless. Khushal Khan Sani on hearing this sad demise of his father marched from Teri against

Lashker Khan and compelled him to retreat. Lashker Khan fled to Hyderabad Deccan, India, and employed with Nawab Manu Khan of Deccan.

He was then arrested by the order of King Ahmad Shah Abdali and handed over to Saadat Mand Khan, who killed him in revenge for his father's murder. King Ahmad Shah Abdali confirmed the Government of Saadat Mand Khan and Khushal Khan Sani in Akora and Teri respectively.

Khushal Khan Sani was the 3rd son of Asad Ullah khan (Khan Shaheed) and was a good administrator. He ruled Teri state effectively in accordance with the terms and conditions of the state's law from A.D.1741 to 1759 during the reign of Ahmad Shah Abdali. In A.D.1759 Marhatta army under the command of Raja Bahu invaded Afghanistan and reached Attock. Khushal Khan Sani with a group of Khattak soldiers reached there for defense but was killed in a battle with Raja Bahu at Hassan Abdal. His son Nawaz Khan was a minor. Ahmad Shah Abdali from Peshawar attacked Raja Bahu. In this attack Saadat mand khan and his brother Shahbaz Khan accompanied him from Akora. In this battle Raja Bahu was pushed back from the Indus valley. On the basis of best performance in this battle, Saadat Mand Khan was made Ruler of all the area as far as Jhelum by the King and awarded both brothers (Saadat Mand Khan and Shahbaz Khan) with the title as "**Sardar**". Afterwards King Taimur Shah bestowed upon Saadat Mand Khan the title of "**Sarfaraz Khan**" by which he is generally known.

Sardar Shahbaz Khan was the 4th son of Asad Ullah khan, "Khan Shaheed". He was put in as chief of the entire Khattak Nama i.e. both Akora and Teri State after the death of Saadat mand khan (Sarfaraz Khan), but as a gesture of love, affection and honesty, he handed over the state of Akora to Asif Khan Son of Saadat mand Khan (Sarfaraz Khan), and he himself settled in Teri. He ruled the state from A.D.1759 to 1799 during the reign of King Taimur Shah. He is considered and known as an **apical ancestor** of Akorkhel Khattak family (Khanzadgan) in Teri. He was a constructive minded person. He built the fort of "Shahbaz Garh" on top of a hill, a few miles far from Banda Daud Shah towards east and northwest of Narri Panos, now in ruins.

A building known as “Darul-Awam” was also built in Teri on the old road side near “Darga” for general public meetings (now completely demolished). Adjacent to this building there was a vast garden connected with Teri Toi by a canal for irrigation. A piece of the starting point of this canal from Teri Toi is still there and is known as “Chuna Ghat”. This Darul-Awam plus Garden had few graves. It was generally known that the big one grave among them was of our ancestor Sardar Shah Baz Khan Raees of Teri and the grave adjacent to it was of his son Nasir Khan Ruler of Teri. It is a matter of great concern, even shameful for those who have demolished not only the graves of our ancestors and rulers of the Teri state but also destroyed the remaining memorial piece of Darul-Awam. This all has been done by one poor Nawabzada just to sell this land for a few rupees and save the lives of his famine - affected family.



Ruins of Darul-Awam & Chuna

Sardar Shahbaz khan was an educated person and had literary tastes. He established a big library, wherein books of every kind were available. The forefathers of a pious family of Sheikh Muhammad Yaseen and Molvi Abdul Ali from village Pirsabaq district Nowshera were hired for the preservation and maintenance of books in the library. Mr. Mubarik Ahmad (Akmal Asad Abadi) a well known teacher, Pashto poet and writer, states in

one of his books that in the reign of Nawab Abdul Ghafoor khan, the volume of books in his custody had reached more than twenty thousands. But due to the inability, lack of literacy and interest in the books of his descendants (Nawabzadgan), the treasure of the rare books has been destroyed. Mostly rare and valuable manuscripts have also been sold. A small quantity of the remaining books was given by Abdus-Saboor Khan son of Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan to Darul-Uloom Haqani Akora Khattak.

When Nawaz Khan Son of late Khushal Khan Sani grew up, he became rebelled against the Government of Sardar Shahbaz Khan and announced for a separate state of Chaunthra. But he could not succeed there. He went to Kabul (Afghanistan) and met King Taimur Shah for favour through Qazi Faiz Ullah Khan, a well-known wazir of the King. As per family's traditions Nawaz Khan was the right heir to the chieftainship of the Teri state, therefore his request was approved by the King and half of the Teri state i.e. Seni Khurram (Lachi and its surrounding area) was given as a separate state to Nawaz Khan Son of Late Khushal Khan Sani.

Partition of a tiny state of Teri created a lot of problems for both the rulers. Sardar Shahbaz Khan attacked Seni Khurram. Nawaz Khan was taken prisoner in battle at Lachi and put to death. In this battle Sarwar Khan, one of Sardar Shahbaz Khan's sons was seriously injured. He was awarded a land duly developed where now the villages of Chakhtu, Tsanda, Boza and Mir kalan etc are settled.

King Taimur Shah was displeased by the death of Nawaz Khan; consequently Sardar Shahbaz Khan was seized and kept under house arrest at Kabul. During his arrest, all his expenditures were being met by one of his wives Musamat Ghaljai. He was released with honour and confirmation of the entire state of Teri after three years of his captivity.

On return from Kabul he felt un-certainty and disturbance in the state. First Barak tribe rebelled, but they were crushed in a battle near Nari. In this battle his elder son Jafar Khan was killed. Jafar Khan had no male issue. Gul Rang Marwat with a huge army also invaded Teri state and succeeded

in occupying area up to Barak Karak. But Sardar Shah Baz Khan very boldly stopped his aggression and forced him to retreat. He chased him up to Ghambila and massacred his army there. He occupied all the area of Thal, Latamber, Nasrathi, Gudikhel, Barak and Waziri by force and included it in Teri state. Sardar Shahbaz Khan Was a very generous and kind Raees of Teri. He had Eighteen (18) Sons.

Mansur Khan was the second eldest son of Sadar Shahbaz khan. Due to old age and physical weakness, Sardar was unable to perform the state's affairs effectively. Therefore Mansur khan was appointed to act for him as chief. He ruled the state for one year from A.D.1799 to 1800 during the reign of King Taimur Shah. But Mansur Khan was a religious minded person and was not taking active part in the state's affairs, so finding him incompetent, Sardar removed him in favour of his another son Nasir Khan.

Nasir Khan was the 3rd son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan. He managed the country for ten (10 years) successfully from A.D. 1801 to 1811 in the reign of King Taimur Shah. In the early days of his leadership, he came across with lot of hindrance, but being an intelligent and courageous person, he faced all the difficulties bravely. On the death of his father Sardar Shahbaz Khan, Abdul Qader Khan, a step brother of Nasir Khan turned against him. They fought at Darmalak, Abdul Qader Khan was killed. Another step brother Said Khan also rebelled. After a tough battle he was imprisoned at Fort Shahbaz Garh. Baraks with a Lashker set him free and he fled to Shakerdara where he died. Nasir Khan became a powerful chief of Teri. He attacked Kohat in favour of his friend Khan Bahadar, a Bangash chief, against his rival Azizullah Khan. He killed him and handed over Kohat to Khan Bahadar.

He brought Barak Khattak under his command. A fort at Jandrekot (Jandrai) was built by him. He also fought with the Awans and Took Kalabagh.

He built a fort known at "Nasir Kot", the ruins of which are still to be seen in Issa Khel near the Chichali pass. He included the area of Makadh, Kalabagh and Mianwali in the State of Teri. He had a very stable Government in the Teri State. Like his father, he used to live in Qilla Shahbaz Garh and visit village Teri

daily to attend meetings in Dar-ul-Awam for solving the problems of the general public. He was keenly interested in the safety of the Teri village. Therefore he planned to build a defense wall around the village. Keeping in view the time factor and heavy expenditure on the wall, he called a meeting of his advisors but they could not reach a feasible decision collectively.

One day Nasir Khan was informed by a shepherd about the presence of a few groups of deers in the mountain Miranday. He immediately arranged a hunting (Shikar) program and went the next day to the mountain along with that shepherd. In search of deers, he reached the top of the hill, from where he could see the Teri village. He was absorbed in the sight, when the shepherd came near and asked him as to what he was thinking? Safety wall...Nasir Khan replied.

I intend to build a safety wall around the Teri village but I am confused as to how and from where it should be started. The shepherd gazed at the village and said, there is no need for a separate wall to be built because there already existed a natural wall around the Teri village. Nasir Khan astonished to hear this and asked him: how is it possible? The shepherd replied that if the gaps between the houses situated at the edge of the rising ground Ghaunda around the village are filled in, it would become a surrounding wall.

Nasir Khan understood the situation and on return from Shikar, he personally visited the gaps area and ordered for its filling by constructing a wall between the houses, leaving three spots for entrance into the village.

Later three big gates were erected on the entrance, with the names as Khan Darwaza, Kirki Darwaza and Parang Darwaza.

To please Mirakhор's family, a small gate known as Landai Darwaza was also built by Nawab Abdul Ghafoor Khan, situated behind the house of Nawab Zada Muhammd Ishaq Khan for the easy approach to Toi and disposal of their garbage.



Site of Parang Darwaza

Site of Kirki Darwaza

Site of Khan Darwaza

There are different views and fake stories regarding the names of these gates, particularly of Prang Darwaza. But the most authentic view is that once the guys of the village caught a Hyena (Prang), and was fastened near this gate for many days. Later on it was fought till death with dogs near this gate. Henceforth this gate is called Prang Darwaza. These three gates were in good condition till the regime of Baz Muhammad Khan, Nawab of Teri and were dismantled in his life time by his poor family members (Nawabzadgan). Nasir Khan died in A.D.1812. After his death the outbreak of fighting worsened the internal situations of the Teri state and for 24 year (A.D.1812-1836) till the reign of Khan Rasool Khan the conditions of the state were un-certain and beyond control. In other words, as per Mr. Tucker's statement, it was a terribly confused period. Immediately after the death of Nasir Khan, the sons of Hassan Khan, Mansur Khan and the deceased Nasir Khan started fighting for the Teri chief-ship. Feroz Khan, Chief of Akora, was very clever and a cunning man took advantage of this situation. His interference in this conflict succeeded him up to some extent to establish his title to the over-lordship of the Teri state.

Arsala Khan first succeeded his father Nasir Khan and ruled Teri from A.D.1812 to 1817 but Nadir Ali Khan son of Mansur Khan, incited by the Akora chief Feroz Khan, attacked him and drove him out of the Teri. Arsala Khan tried his best to get favour and help from Feroz Khan, but was unsuccessful.

However, the people of Teri stood in favour of Arsala Khan and drove out Nadir Ali Khan from Teri. Naib Sharafat Khan managed the Government till the return of Arsala Khan. Feroz Khan, the Akora chief, was not on good terms with Arsala khan; therefore he marched against Teri and took it. Nadir Ali Khan was reinstated. Political unrest in Kabul and particularly the death of Wazir Fateh Khan at Harat was the main reason for the breakup of the Durani Monarchy. Shahzada Mohammad Sultan, brother of the King Mahmud Shah was Governor of Kohat at that time. Nadir Ali Khan made terms with him which was against the policy of Feroz Khan, as he belonged to the Barakzai party. Therefore Feroz Khan attacked Kohat with the help of Yar Mohammad Khan of Peshawar. Shahzada was defeated in this battle and he fled to Kabul, and Nadir Ali Khan to Nariab.

Feroz Khan, Chief of Akora, placed his old enemy Arsala Khan on the Gaddi of Teri as Chief, but Nadir Ali Khan joined the rebellious Khattak of Seni Khurram and occupied the salt mines of Jatta. He also robbed a rich Kafila passing through this area which enabled him to purchase horses and ammunition. Now he was sufficiently strong and marched against Arsala Khan, defeating him in a battle near Gurgurri. This battle was fought bravely by Naib Muhammad Said Khan of Gumbat on the side of Arsala Khan, but unfortunately Arsala Khan was himself killed by a gun shot in this battle in (A.D.1817).

While Nadir Ali Khan was establishing himself in Teri, Khushal Khan Salis son of Nasir Khan and brother of Arsala Khan went to Hangu and from there he went to Akora for a meeting with Feroz Khan of Akora. Under a special agreement both Feroz Khan and Khushal Khan Salis agreed to march on Teri. They advanced from Gumbat and met Nadir Ali Khan at Khwazubi near Shuviki. Nadir Ali Khan was defeated. He fled to Nariab. Khushal Khan (Salis) became Chief of Teri.

Khushal Khan Salis ruled Teri from A.D.1817 to 1824. The state was then independent. Report on the Settlement of the Kohat District in the Punjab, prepared by H.S.T.G.TUCKER, officiating Deputy Commissioner, states in

Appendix III to this report page (xvi) that after this success, Feroz Khan, the chief-maker, gave his daughter, named lady "**Farkhunda**" as wife to Khushal Khan Salis and himself married Khushal Khan's half-sister. Khushal Khan Salis was an intelligent man and kept the people contented. After the death of Feroz Khan, he was succeeded by his son Abbas khan.

Abbas Khan was a jealous and contemptuous person. For a little period he maintained good relations with Teri but later he changed his policy and wished to gain possession of the whole state. The situation became more critical with the occurrence of an incident in the royal family of Teri. Khushal Khan Salis was an aged man whereas his wife Farkhunda was a young lady. Their marital life was not so pleasant.

One day Khushal Khan Salis beat his wife Farkhunda severely and cut her braid for un-known reason. She sent a message to her brother Abbas Khan, Chief of Serai Akora, informing him about the cruelty of her husband. Abbas Khan invited his brother- in- law Khushal Khan Salis for a pleasure trip to Serai Akora. He went there and after staying for a few days, a function / feast was arranged by Abbas Khan in the honour of his guest in a big tent on the bank of landi Khawara (Kabul River),a few miles away from Serai Akora.

When the function was at its peak, Abbas Khan said to his guest Khushal Khan Salis, 'Let's go out of the tent to show you something special. They went out and continued walking towards a specific direction, where few men were already waiting for their arrival. When they reached there, Abbas Khan and his men attacked Khushal Khan Salis and killed him.

Having thus cleared the way, Abbas Khan marched on Teri but Khushal Khan's mother, (wife of late Nasir Khan), with the help of Naib Ghulam Mohammad defended herself in the fort. Nadir Ali Khan was recalled from Nariab. Abbas Khan had to retire disappointed to Akora and Nadir Ali Khan for the fourth time became chief of Teri.

Nadir Ali Khan ruled Teri state for three years from A.D.1824 to 1827 but gained nothing from his past experiences. He used to say objectionable things in Darbar.

He also wanted to marry Khushal Khan's widow, the lady Farkhunda, daughter of Feroz Khan Chief of Akora. Above all the main purpose for which he was nominated and supported for the chief ship of Teri by the mother of Khushal khan Salis, to kill Abbas Khan in revenge of her son's murder, was totally ignored by him. Accordingly, on the instructions of the Khushal khan's mother, the Naib of Gumbat Mohammad Said slew Nadir Ali Khan while he was praying in the Masjid.

Shah Baz Khan, son of the late Arsala Khan was now placed on the chair of chief ship of Teri by the old lady, his grandmother (wife of late Nasir Khan). As he was a minor, therefore Naib Ghulam Mohammad Son of Sharafat Khan was put into action for him.

Biland Khan, son of Mansur Khan and brother of Late Nadir Ali Khan along with Rasool Khan Son of Hassan Khan with the assistance of Sardar Pir Muhammad Khan, Governor of Kohat got the possession of Teri State.

Biland khan and Rasool khan fought against each other for the first position of the state. Rasool Khan being the weaker one had to retire to Gumbat and Biland Khan became chief of the state and ruled for one year A.D.1828.

Biland Khan was a cross-tempered person. He killed many people without any just cause. Therefore the Khattak drove him out of Teri. He went to Barak. Lady Farkhunda, widow of the late Khushal Khan Salis, also fled to Chaunthra taking with her Khawaja Muhammad Khan then a young child, whom she had adopted. Abbas Khan with the help of Maharaja Ranjit Sing captured Teri again. He made his own brother Khawas Khan Governor and Naib Ghulam Muhammad Son of Sharafat Khan deputy Governor of the State. To prevent further disturbance, Rasool Khan was imprisoned, but soon he was released by the general public.

After-wards Abbas Khan, due to certain reasons, removed his brother Khawas Khan, putting in his place reliable Behram Khan, as Governor of Teri. Abbas Khan was poisoned by Sardar Pir Muhammad at Peshawar in A.D.1829.

Rasool Khan dismissed Behram Khan and seized on the Government. Khawas Khan with the help of Maharaja Ranjit Singh captured Teri again and put in Habib Khanzada of Khushal Garh as deputy Governor. Khawas Khan went to Akora where he succeeded his brother Abbas Khan, but soon after he was murdered by his cousin Afzal Khan.

With this the influence of Akora as over-lordship on Teri finished forever. Mian Fatehullah succeeded Habib Khanzada as deputy Governor of Teri and imprisoned Rasool Khan. As a result there was a revolt in favour of Rasool Khan. Khattak had released him from the prison and made him chief of Teri again. Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan, Governor of Peshawar, interfered and turned out Rasool Khan. He re-instated the cross-tempered Biland Khan, who agreed to pay Rs 10000/= a year to Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan. This was the first revenue assessed on Teri. Rasool Khan went to Maharaja Sher Sing and obtained assistance from the Sikh forces at Bannu. He attacked Teri and ousted Biland khan. He agreed to pay Rs 6000/= a year and six horses to Maharaja. Sardar Pir Muhammad Governor of Kohat was observing the running game in Teri since long. He then marched on Teri and assessed it at Rs12000/= beside the income of the Jatta and Malgeen mines.

Mian Saidan Shah Banuri of Kohat took the contract of the Seni and Khurram area at Rs 6000/=, while the rest of the Teri and Barak by Rasool Khan at an equal amount. Due to the interference of Biland Khan the bid was raised to Rs 8000/= each. This tussle for contract of Teri was on till the conquest of Peshawar by the Sikhs. For the maintenance of peace in this area, a Sikh thana (Police Station) was established at Teri in A.D.1834, near Khajori Toi, the ruins of which are still there to be seen. The contract of Teri was first given to Mian Saidan Shah Banuri and Shahbaz Khan Son of the Late Arsala khan at Rs 22000/= per year to be paid to the Sikh government, but very soon they gave up the contract. Maharaja Ranjit Singh reconciled with Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan in A.D.1836, restoring him in service with Jagir Hashtnager, half of Doaba with Kohat, Teri and Hangu, the annual revenue of which was Rs 1,50,000=/. At the same time Rasool Khan created disturbance and

massacred on the road near Jatta the Sikh Garrison, which was retiring from Teri. The lease arrangements were not satisfactory. Constant fight went on as before between the bidders. At last, Rasool Khan offered Rs 40,000/=, ten horses and twenty camels to Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan for the contract of Teri. The offer was accepted by Sardar. His rule was extended to his death, which continued about seven years afterwards. Rasool Khan entered into the political activities of the Teri state during the Durrani dynasty in A.D.1831 and is said to have died of the plague in A.D.1844. But it is incorrect, as plague is an epidemic disease which kills many people on its outbreak, not a single one. In fact he was poisoned by Khawaja Muhammad Khan in order to get the leadership (Gaddi) of the Teri state. This fact has also been supported by Nawabzada Taimoos Khan in his memorandum on Page 13.

Khan Rasool Khan was a man of principles. He had considerable administrative abilities. He was a courageous and hard working man. He was very strict to get his orders complied. Certain fake tales of his cruelty are popular, but all that was a drama to generate Taxes.

After the death of Khushal Khan Salis, his childless widow, Lady Farkhunda daughter of Feroz Khan of Akora married to Rasool Khan. From her, he had one son named **Fateh Jang Khan**, a very handsome young man.

Generally it is said that he looked like Yahya Khan Grandfather of Khan Khushal Khan Khattak who was also a handsome man. Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan, Governor of Peshawar, had given his daughter in marriage to Fateh Jang Khan.

Beside the above, Lady Farkhunda had adopted one orphan child by the name Khawaja Muhammad Khan, who was born in A.D.1824 as per British record. His actual parents are un-known. It is still a dilemma, although Khushal Khan Salis died heirless, leaving two issueless wives, but certain peoples have tried their best to interpolate the history by including and planting the name of Khawaja Muhammad Khan with Khushal Khan Salis as his son, which is incorrect. Detailed information regarding this issue are available in a separate chapter in this book.



Grave of "Khan Rasool Khan" at Khan Ziarat - Teri

After the death of Khan Rasool Khan, the most popular last Ruler and Raees of the Akorkhel dynasty, in A.D.1844, an attempt was also made by Lady Farkhunda to place as per family tradition, Fateh Jang Khan, the real Son of Khan Rasool Khan on the Gaddi of the Teri State.

Faiz Talab Khan, son of Sarwar Khan of Chakhtu, an old and experienced member of the family, was very influential in the area of Barak. He played a very vital role in those days' politics of the Teri State.

Faiz Talab Khan had extended full support to Khan Rasool Khan in obtaining the seat of Khani of the Teri state, as he was of the opinion that he would be made Naib of the state. But when Khan Rasool Khan succeeded in obtaining the seat of chiefship of the Teri state, he made Ghulam Mahiuddin Khan, son of Hasham Khan of Gumbat, his Naib. This action on the part of Khan Rasool Khan was viewed seriously by Faiz Talab Khan and he was in search of an opportunity to take revenge. Therefore he opposed the chiefship of Fateh Jang Khan. He also incited Khawaja Muhammad Khan, the adopted son of Lady Farkhunda to rebel against this unfair decision of Fateh Jang Khan's chiefship. Faiz Talab Khan and Khawaja Muhammad Khan, with the help of the British support, compelled Fateh Jang Khan to step down. With this the empire of Malik Akor Khan's breed Akorkhel Khattak "Khanzadgan" came to an end forever.

Khawaja Muhammad Khan came into power in A.D.1846 with the help of the British Empire. He is known as the founder of the Nawab Dynasty. In the early days of his sovereignty, he created an atmosphere of fear, wherein every Akorkhel and their well-wisher were compelled to leave Teri. Most of the families went back to Serai Akora and others settled in nearby villages. In this conflict, many Khanzadgan were killed without just cause and some left Teri. The elder sons of the late Rasool Khan from other wives migrated to Afghanistan.

Khawaja Muhammad Khan extended full support and security to Lieutenant Taylor on his march with Sikh soldiers from Peshawar to Bannu in the beginning of A.D.1848. On his return, he was called by Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan to Peshawar and confined him, giving Teri state to his own son Muhammad Sarwar Khan. Khawaja Muhammad Khan was released by the interposition of Colonel G. Lawrence and was given a small Jagir at Chambai near Kohat for his support.

On the other hand, Lady Farkhunda was in the struggle to get Teri vacated from the custody of Sarwar Khan, in favour of her son Fateh Jang Khan, and for this purpose she raised the Khattak and expelled Sarwar Khan from Teri. On return of Lieutenant Taylor to Kohat, Khawaja Muhammad Khan was confirmed in the chiefship and Government of Teri, which he continued to hold with conspicuous loyalty to the British government. Fateh Jang Khan died in the prime of his life. He was poisoned by Khawaja Muhammad khan. Immediately after the death of Fateh Jang Khan, Lady Farkhunda also died in a very miserable condition. Khawaja Muhammad Khan was the chief of the Teri Tehsil only, as he had very little power over a large portion of the tract. Chaunthra, including Bahadar Khel and Lawaghar, was nearly



Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan
(Nawab of Teri State)

independent of his authority, and the upper portion of the Darra towards Dallan was almost free (Gazetteer of Kohat 1883-4). It is said that many tribes of this area were against his chiefship. He obtained the lease of only Teri Tehsil at Rs 31,068/= per annum. This amount was lowered to Rs 25,000/= in A.D.1850. But in the next year, he obtained the lease for five years at Rs 20,000/=per annum. These rates were confirmed to him for life in A.D.1855, and in A.D.1858, the grant was confirmed to him and his heir in perpetuity.

In recognition of his services during the Afghan war and mutiny of 1857, the amount was reduced to Rs 18000/= for his lifetime.

The splendid services rendered by this loyal chief Khawaja Muhammad Khan to the British Government and the recognition he had received from time to time, is worthy of detailed notice.

In the second Sikh war of A.D.1848, he actively opposed the Barakzai Governor and clearly favoured the British Government, keeping them informed regularly of all that passed. After annexation, Reynell Taylor was fully supported by keeping the rebel tribes of the mountain in order. In A.D.1851, he accompanied Captain Coke, the then deputy Commissioner of Kohat, on his Miranzai valley's expedition, heading over two thousand soldiers to collect revenue from the upper Bangash forcefully. The military road from Kohat to Rawalpindi and its security was in his charge, and he was always prepared to march with a force of three hundred foot and one hundred and fifty horses to meet any challenge in any required direction. He remained useful as a political adviser and military chief to the British Army, while he regularly supplied grain and fodder from the fertile valley of Chaunthra to the British camp. In A.D.1855, the second expedition against the upper Bangash was undertaken. In order to bring the valley under control more effectively and complete the construction of the road, Khawaja Muhammad Khan again accompanied General Neville Chamberlain with a number of Khattak soldiers and did good services in the area. In A.D.1856, he again helped General Chamberlain and by his advice and influence, negotiations with tribes in Miranzai came to a successful end.

Mutiny A.D.1857. People of this sub-continent call it Jang-e-Azadi, wherein the entire India revolted against the British Government to oust them from India. The sound and progress of this movement in Delhi and other part of India necessarily reached to the people of this area and Considerable disturbance was created. Violence increased. Law and order situation was out of control. Soldiers refused to use ammunition on the basis of rumour that it contained Pig's fat. Indian soldiers were disarmed. Tribes of the district were hostile. Their feelings described By Captain Henderson as:-

"Their best wishes at heart are in favour of the King of Delhi. We have no real friends amongst them."

Everywhere the excitement was intense and common that the British were about to make their escape from this country. But in those critical situations, a pro British Person Khawaja Muhammad Khan played a very vital role in this area by providing every possible safety, security and full support to the British Government against the Indian natives. He held the Fort of Bahadar Khel and posts of Latamar and Nari, thus setting free the movement of the military garrison. He sent a Lashker with horses to Peshawar and himself remained in attendance at the deputy commissioner of Kohat office. Remarking about the services of Khawaja Muhammad Khan, Edwards writes:-

"It would have been impossible for any Chief to behave better. He took charge of Forts for us, entered into all our anxieties and arrangements as if they are his own, punished the disaffected, repressed false or alarming rumours , and was a sound and loyal councilor to his District officers."

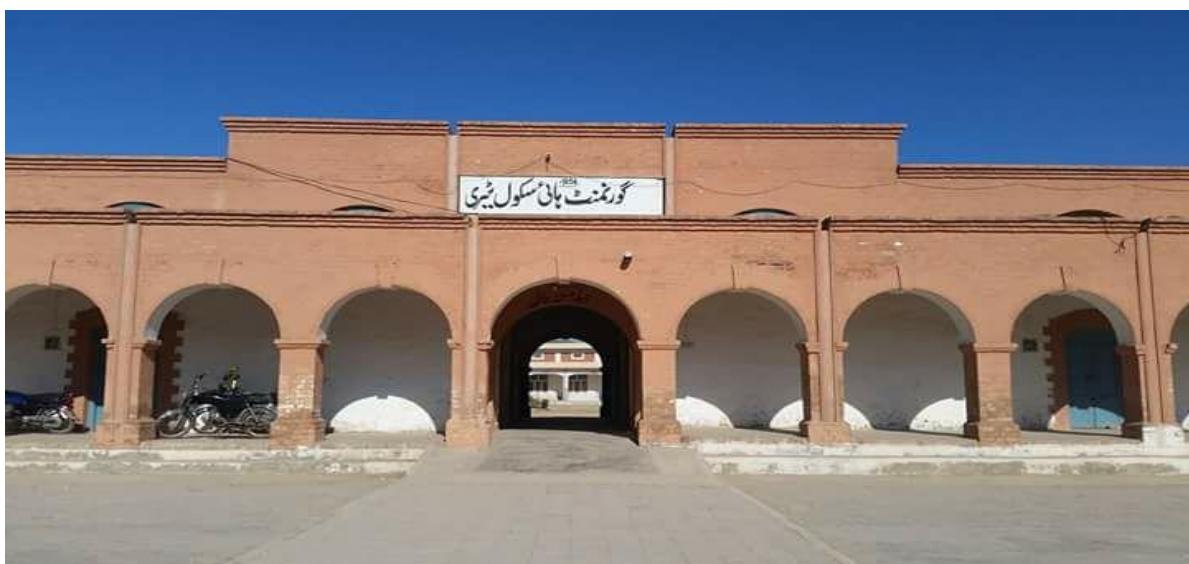
In recognition of these and other services, Khawaja Muhammad Khan received a Khilat of Rs 5000/= and the lease of the Teri state in perpetuity on a nominal tribute of Rs 20,000/=.This amount was later on reduced to Rs 18,000/=.The title of "**Khan Bahadar**" was also conferred upon him.

Khawaja Muhammad Khan's long and valuable services were specially brought to the notice of Government of India in A.D.1871. He received a letter of Thanks and appreciation for his services and was honoured with the much coveted title of "**Nawab**" from the British Government.

He was also bestowed with Knight Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India (K.C.S.I.). Above all in A.D.1876; he had the privilege of being presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Delhi Darbar and of receiving a medal from his hands. He has always been distinguished for his steady loyalty to the Government. He enjoyed civil and criminal powers of second class magistrate within the limits of Teri Tehsil. He had his own Tehsil and Darbar in Teri.



When the Mutiny (Jang-e-Azadi) was over, the British Government realized the situation and changed their oppressive policy in India. Keeping in view the root cause of the mutiny (Jang-e-Azadi), new rules were established for governance. Leading personalities of the communities who had extended full cooperation during the mutiny were awarded with various titles like "Sir" and "Nawab" etc. Indian nationals serving in the British Army were allowed promotion to the high ranks. Similarly to please the native Indians and other locals, a scheme for providing basic amenities was announced. Under this scheme in 1869 a dispensary, animal husbandry and a primary school were established in Teri.



In A.D.1877-78, Nawab Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan found himself very week due to the illness, old age, and was unable to take part personally in the Afridi Pass Trouble. Therefore he detailed his second son Nawabzada Muhammad Zafar Khan to command the Khattak levies, who successfully brought the Jawakis under submission. He did good services throughout and was publicly thanked by the Lieutenant-Governor in a Darbar held at Kohat in A.D.1878.

Khanzada Sher Muhammad Khan son of Jahangir Khan and nephew of Rasool Khan was the strongest rival of Nawab of Teri. He set up a claim to the chief ship of Teri and started a very powerful movement for this purpose. During the late Afghan war in A.D.1880, Kohat -Thal road on the Kurram line was under construction for which more than two thousands labourers were supplied, from the Barak area and about two hundred soldiers for the security under the command of Muhammad Zafar Khan were sent by Nawab from Teri. In March, 1880, all the employees entered into a practical protest by leaving their jobs and went home. The movement rapidly developed into an insurrection against the authority of Nawab of Teri. It became difficult to execute criminal or civil processes in the Teri State. Prisoners were released forcibly. Law and order of the state was out of control. Nawab and his family were confined to his house and all Government was at a standstill. At the neck of time, when Khanzada Sher Muhammad Khan was going to announce possession of Teri as a chief, British Army reached for the help of Nawab and controlled the situation by arresting and killing the rebels. It is believed that Sher Muhammad Khan, nephew of Rasool Khan, had incited all the Khattak for civil disobedience and to create disturbances for revolt. He left his home immediately after the revolt and went to Kurram. He was martyred on the way, while he was going to Kabul from Kurram.

Due to his strenuous efforts and steady loyalty to the British Government, Nawab Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan earned utmost popularity in the Sub-continent. He was a good administrator and best ruler of the Teri State.

He died due to cholera at Kohat on 19th, November, 1889, at the age of 86 years. He remained chief of the Teri state for 46 years. He was buried in the village Mammi Khel instead of Teri.

Nawab Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan was an illiterate person, but he gained lot of experience in the royal family of Khan Rasool Khan, wherein he was properly brought-up and groomed. As a whole, he was an intelligent and laborious man, but in state's affairs, he was very much suspicious and distrustful. Although there were multitude of "Khanzadgan" descended from the former chiefs but they were not of any mark or rank entitling them to the chair. Reliable and useful personnel, like Khanzada Faiz Talab Khan and Khanzada Sher Ali Khan were thrown away. They led rest of their lives in a very miserable condition in village Chakhtu. Similarly Mehmud Khan (Naib) of Seni Gumbat and Khanzada Zakeria Khan of Lachi were dismissed by abolishing the post of "Naib". Muhammad Sadiq Khan of Gumbat, a prominent figure, receiving an allowance of Rs360/= per annum in connection with the Malgin Salt Mines, was under strict observation and in the watch list of Nawab Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan.

Nawab Muhammad Zafar Khan. He supported his father in all works and was generally regarded as the Nawab's heir. After the death of his father, he took the charge of chiefship of Teri and ruled the state from A.D.1890 to 1895. He performed excellent services on several occasions as already stated. At the close of the Afghan war, title of "Khan Bahadar" was awarded to him. He was a Magistrate and was enjoying the powers of Civil Judge. He passed most of his life in village Darmalak, where he married with the daughter of Biland Khan, therefore, he was known as Darmalako Khan. He died in A.D.1895, ruling the state for six year effectively.



Nawab Muhammad Zafar Khan

The prominent sons of Nawab Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan were Muhammad Azeem Khan and Abdul Ghafoor Khan. Both were attending public meetings and were enlisted with the Lieutenant Governor's Darbar list. Muhammad Azeem Khan generally known as Speen khan served the British Army for some time in Kurram in A.D.1879-80. He accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts to Kabul and performed excellent role in resolving political matters with the king of Afghanistan. He was furnished with a certificate in recognition of his excellent services rendered during the Afghan War by His Excellency the Viceroy, on behalf of Her Majesty Victoria the Empress of India. A Khilat of Rs 300/= was also presented to him by the British Government. Various letters of thanks and certificates on account of his best performance had also been issued to him by his immediate commanders.



Muhammad Salim Khan S/O
Nawabzada Muhammad Azeem
Khan (Speen Khan)

Nawab Abdul Ghafoor Khan was born in the year A.D.1849. He also supported his father during his illness and rendered excellent services during the Afghan War. As the grant of Nawabi was confirmed by the British Government to this family in perpetuity, therefore without any resistance, he took over the charge as Nawab of the Teri State, after the death of his elder brother. His tenure of Chiefship was nearly eighteen years from A.D.1896 to 1915. He was awarded with the title of "Khan Bahadar". He exercised judicial powers as Magistrate. During the Afghan War, he was in- charge of Kohat road labourers at Thal. He is said to be very generous and was known as "Sakhi Nawab". He had lost his vision and was blind. He died in A.D.1915.



Nawab Abdul Ghafoor Khan

During the blindness of Nawab Abdul Ghafoor Khan, his elder son **Abdul Hakim Khan** (Dilkash Khan) took active part in the affairs of the state. Dilkash Khan was very popular and liked everywhere in the state. People in general used to bring their problems and grievances for redressal to him. He had constructed a very beautiful house and Darbar with green local stone and fantastic wooden works, which still exist, and fragmented into few houses. Though he had no judicial powers, but all his decisions were approved and acceptable to his father Nawab and the British Government. He was in the good books and mostly invited for discussion on important issues to the Governor's Darbar. He died in A.D.1910. His two sons are very prominent:- Abdul Majeed Khan (Shahzada Khan) and Subh Sadiq Khan (Badshah Khan).

Abdul Majeed Khan (Shahzada Khan) was the elder son of Abdul Hakim Khan. He was an army personnel in the British Army. Later, he was appointed as Tehsildar at Bannu. He performed his duties there till his death.

Subh Sadiq Khan (Badshah Khan) was the younger son of Abdul Hakim Khan. He had also contributed his share of services to the British Government. He was a man of literary taste and was inclined towards poetry, gaining a remarkable position in this field. He has few books of poetry to his credit. He is a well known Pashto poet of this area. He died in A.D.1992.



Nawabzada Abdul Hakim Khan
(Dilkash Khan)



Nawabzada Abdul Majeed Khan
(Shahzada Khan)



Nawabzada Subh Sadiq
Khan (Badshah Khan)

Nawab Abdur-Rehman Khan (Mashal Gul)

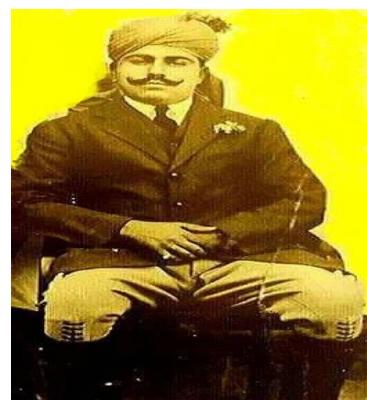
After the death of Nawab Abdul Ghafoor Khan "Sakhi Nawab", the only suitable candidate for the chiefship of Teri was his second son Abdul Rehman Khan (Mashal Gul). He succeeded his father, Nawab Abdul Ghafoor Khan. He took over the charge of chiefship of the Teri state in A.D.1916. He was a thorough gentleman with a sober nature. He had ill health and had little interest in the state's affairs. He died of cholera in A.D.1919. His tenure as ruler was three years.



Nawab Abdul Rehman Khan
(Mashal Gul)

Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan.

After the death of Nawab Abdur-Rehman Khan, the chiefship of Teri again met with serious disturbance. Baz Muhammad Khan Son of Nawab Abdul Ghafoor Khan took over the charge as ruler of the Teri state in A.D.1920. Young Nawabzada Arsala Khan Son of Abdur-Rehman Khan was the strongest candidate for the seat of chiefship of Teri State, on the basis of family's tradition. On the other hand, an old candidate Nawabzada Muhammad Ayub Khan son of Nawabzada Taj Muhammad Khan was also there with his claim. But Baz Muhammad Khan was very intelligent and talented person. He gave his own daughter in marriage to Nawabzada Arsala Khan and got his favour. Similarly he put Nawabzada Muhammad Ayub Khan into political litigation till his death. In the early days of his Government, Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan took full interest in the affairs of Teri state. He was Honorary Major in British Army. He had judicial powers as Magistrate. Title of "Khan Bahadar" was also awarded to him.



Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan

He was a constructive mind person. He started construction of a marvelous house for his elder son Nawabzada Ashraf Zada Khan (Atabuk Muhammad Khan), who was a commissioned officer in Royal British Army and martyred in the 2nd World War at Burma Sector. He was awarded with a medal "Burma Star" for his bravery in the war as well as a Star for overall performance in the 2nd World War 1939-45 in the Burma front, by the British government.

This sad demise of his son changed all the dreams of Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan into deep depression. He left all the developmental activities and confined himself to the Darbar. Though he was a pro-British but remained impartial during the partition of the sub-continent in 1947. When Pakistan came into existence, Jagirdari system was abolished in 1956. All these mishaps disheartened him more. He was fond of dogs. A huge flock of dogs was found to be seen in his Darbar. Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan offered him Governorship of West Pakistan, but he refused. He died in A.D.1979 and buried in Teri. He was the Last Nawab of the Teri state. With the abolition of Jagirdari System, Nawabi in Teri State came to an end forever.

After the death of Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan, there remained not a single prominent figure among his sons and other relatives, who could lead the community socially and politically. He led a lavish life within the resources of sale proceeds of his property and a stipend granted to him by the Government. He took no interest in political activities and remained idle. People of Teri and his own family members were not provided the



Nawabzada Atabak Muhammad Khan



The Burma Stars

opportunities for better education. Participation in political activities was also not motivated. Therefore they remained stagnant.

Situation in this regard was completely changed in the Barak area, where the community was encouraged for education and politics by the influential and community's heads. It made them realize about the backwardness of their area. Strenuous efforts were made by them for the development and to have their own Tehsil, they compelled the provincial Government through their representatives to approve a separate Tehsil in Karak for Barak area.

Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan (Advocate) in his book "Tareekh-e-Khattak" page # 161-163 has discussed in detail the history of Karak, a small village in this area.

Instead of establishing a separate new Tehsil in Karak, the old Tehsil Teri was divided into two parts in 1952. Northern portion of Tehsil was included in Tehsil Kohat, whereas the whole southern part was declared as a new and separate Tehsil with its offices in Karak for Barak Area. This was the first blow of degradation on the face of Teri.

Later the Barak raised their voice for the establishment of a separate District of Karak, but as per constitution three Tehsil were required for the creation of a new District. In order to comply with this condition, two more Tehsils, one at Takht- e- Nasrathi and another at Banda Daud Shah with the name of Tehsil B.D.Shah instead of Tehsil Teri were created. Here again Teri was ignored and this was a second blow of neglect on the face of Teri.

All this was done intentionally by a specific section of the element in order to degrade and destroy the very image and identity of Teri, but despite the presence of the whole community of Teri, there was no one to resist. The leader of the community of Teri was also silent on this issue and did nothing to defend the interest of his own home town. It is a matter of great concern for all. After the partition of the sub-continent in 1947 and abolition of Jagirdari / Nawabi system in Pakistan in 1956, the position of Teri village was expected to be improved. But due to the oppressive nature and negligence of the Leaders, the stagnancy in the public's behaviour and efforts thereof

remained the same. So backwardness increased further. Now Teri has lost its honour, dominance and self identity. Its name and status is like a lifeless substance which will perish very soon.

Reasons behind this unpleasant situation and factors involved in spoiling the image and identity of this famous village are not numerous. These are few and everybody knows it. But it is wise to be silent, giving no importance to this side because it does not solve our purpose.

Our concern is to check the flow of these mishaps. Strenuous efforts are required to be made to retrieve the lost image and identity of Teri. The only way to achieve the desired objectives and permanent solution of this problem is "Education" and "Awareness". Now it should be the prime responsibility of the people of this area, particularly the native residents of Teri to equip the new generation of the locality with good education and awareness of the history of Teri. We have a lot of expectations from our new generation, as they have the potential to restore the identity of Teri with the same honour and dignity. They need a slight guidance towards the desired goal. In the first phase, it is necessary to constitute a committee to promote awareness in the general public for the restoration of the name of Teri. From this forum a campaign should be launched to compel the authorities to restore the name of Tehsil as Tehsil Teri instead of Banda Daud Shah, and all the Govt departments located in this vicinity must bear the name of Teri respectively. Teri is a big town and has a historical background. Teri remained the capital of a big state. It has a name of international fame whereas B.D.Shah is the suburb of Teri, so it is injustice to deprive Teri from its superiority and old status. In the second and last phase of the campaign, voices should be raised for a separate District of Teri. This is the most important factor of this issue and is inevitable for the existence of Teri. It is not easy to get this demand approved without any struggle. There will be intense confrontation and a lot of pressure from the side who enjoy the resources of Teri freely. But it should be retaliated bravely. They will discourage this issue on the pretext of non admissibility of a district on the basis of one Tehsil.

But precedence of District Tank with one Tehsil is there, however amalgamation of Tehsil Lachi with Teri is a best proposal for making a separate district of Teri. But in this case there should be no compromise on the name of the district. At any cost the name of the district should be "District Teri".

Objection will certainly be raised saying what nonsense is this? What lies there in the name? We have nothing to do with the name of Tehsil and district. We need basic amenities like electricity, drinking water and gas etc. Of course, it is their right to say but electricity, drinking water and gas is not only the problem of Teri. This is a common problem in the entire country. It will occur again and again frequently. It relates and depends upon the self sufficiency of the country in these fields.

Village Teri remained Capital of a famous State and the house of Khans and Nawabs for Centuries. Teri is not only a name of a village but it is a symbol of dignity and identity of Khattak. It has seen a lot of ups and downs in its life. The days of prosperity, security and identity during the sovereignty of Khans, are still in its memory. Similarly, during the British occupation and Nawabs reign it received popularity and a good name. All the ruling Nawabs have rendered good services with utmost loyalty to their foreign Master and have earned various titles and rewards for their own benefits and not for the overall prosperity and development of their own home town. Teri is totally ignored and deprived of its basic needs.

Restoration of name means to repaint the ancient village Teri with the same old status, dignity and identity which it deserves. Nothing is impossible. With sincere efforts Teri can achieve the status of a Separate District, whereby its entire citizen will be the owners of its all resources.

In the early days of the settlement of Teri, there lived three tribes namely, Mamoki, Shabi Khel and Akorkhel. Many families of different races and tribes came here later, for permanent residence. Some of them were Badin Khel, Hassan Khel, Malla Khel, Baraich, Niazi, Awan and Kaka Khel etc. There was not a single Hindu family at that time in Teri. Hindu traders used to

come off and on for the sale of their goods and recovery of the already sold goods. Normally their business was on credit basis.

In The mid of 18th century during the time of British influence and the reign of Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan Nawab of Teri, few Hindu families permanently settled here for business purpose. Their strength was gradually increased due to the bright chances in business and safety of life. They built beautifully structured, double storey inter - connected small houses and a small Temple (Mandir- place of worship) in the centre of the village known as "Hindu Muhalla". Annexed to their residential area towards east, a Bazar was established; wherein shops were constructed having classic state of the art beauty of carved wooden works in their front elevation and "Basta System".



Carved Wooden Works and "Basta System – Old Bazar - Teri

All the shops were owned by the Hindu community. They were doing business of general provision, cloth, sweets, gold and a variety of other items. Orders of the Nawab family for valuable items were used to be supplied on priority basis. Few of them like Swami Das Arora and Eera Nand were very famous wholesalers, engaged in supply of their goods to the shopkeepers of the nearby villages on credit basis. They were also reliable financers to the Nawab's family and other locals in case of need on the basis of compound Interest and usury. Therefore instances were there to take over in custody the entire agricultural land and animals of the poor borrowers in the transaction of usury by the Hindu financers.

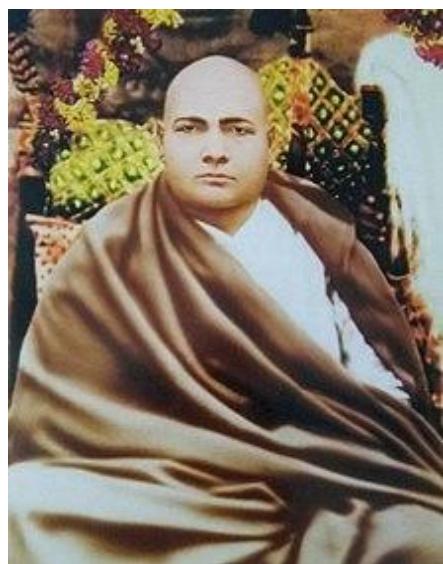
Hindus were very social and had good relations with the Muslims, particularly with the Nawab's family in Teri. They were given full security and safety of life by the Nawab. Teri Bazar was a good and successful market both for the seller and the buyer. Hindus played a very vital role in the economic development of Teri. There was a very famous proverb in those days that, "Whatever is there in Delhi, is found in Teri" Or "There is either Teri or Delhi".

The common transportation in Teri was Tanga. Automobile in the shape of car, bus and Trucks were only visible on the metalled road at Banda Daud Shah. In early 40's a "Steam Engine Bus" was introduced to run between Teri and Kohat by M/S Bagai and company, Bannu. Locally this bus was called "Gas plant lorry". As per my memory the first driver of this lorry was Idrees Mama, father of Riaz Baig and the cleaner was "Sattaro". This lorry had a steam engine with a small boiler affixed to the body near the second seat on the cleaner side. Beneath it a plate for fire was attached. The boiler was to be filled with water and coal was to be kindled beneath it with the help of blower. On the accumulation of steam up to the desired level, the lorry was ready to start and run. I myself have enjoyed journey in this lorry from Teri to Kohat and still remember the voice of Idrees Mama calling, "Sattro Seekh po ke owaya". This happened normally on the upward side road when more steam was required for acceleration. An iron rod was used to spread the burning coal for stimulating the flames in order to give more heat to the boiler for making steam to increase the speed. Prior to partition this lorry/Bus was purchased by Nawabzada Muhammad Ishaq Khan.

On the introduction of the Petrol bus, this lorry was off road and for many years it was seen in scrap condition in the garage of Ishaq Khan.

Teri is a sacred and celebrated place for Hindus. Beside their economic and other social activities, they have enjoyed a marvelous religious and spiritual life in Teri. After the partition there remain not a single Hindu but they are connected spiritually with Teri across the world.

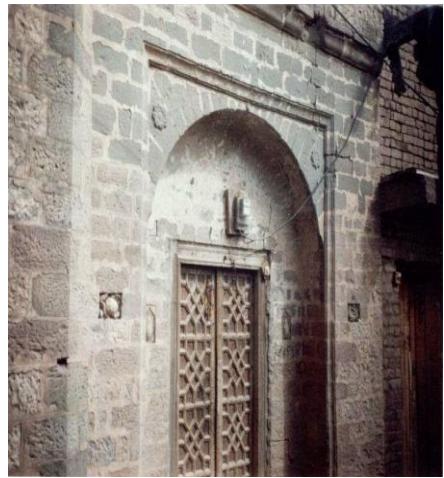
In 1904 their first preceptor and spiritual King, Lord Dada Gurudev Paramhans Dayal Shri Swami Advaita Nand Jee Maharaj, visited the town of Teri and remained here till attaining Nirvana (transmigration of his soul) in July, 1919 at the age of 73. As such the sacred place of Teri became the first great centre of "Sat Sang" as per their belief. Secondly, Teri is the "Janam Bhomi" (place of birth) of their second Guru, Shri Swami Swarupanand jee Maharaj (Beli Ram). Lastly, it was the celebrated place of Teri where the two above named souls met each other. Their First Guru Shri Paramhans Dayal Jee born in 1846 at Chapra, District Saran in the state of Bihar, India. At the age of nine months, he lost his mother forever. His father Shri Tulsi Ram Pathak handed him over to a childless couple Lal Narhari and his wife for onward care and parental love. In 1863, when he was only of seventeen years, he went to the most dangerous forest of Akbarpura for spiritual religious practices and meditation. After spiritual journey in the forests, he went to Sambhar Lake in Jaipur State in 1884, where Dewan Bhagwan Das, a resident of Teri was serving as an excise clerk in the Salt department of the Government. Dewan Jee was very much inclined towards the company of Sadhus and loved to hear their spiritual preaching. When he heard that Shri Paramhans Dayal Jee has arrived in Sambhar town, he went there to meet him and hear his spiritual discourse. Dewan Jee had Strong desire to get promotion to the rank of an inspector in his organization, so he put his wish to the Guru Shri Paramhans Dayal jee. He replied that you wish only for the post of an inspector, whereas I have promoted you to the rank of Superintendent. His prediction came true after sometime.



Lord Dada Gurudev Paramhans Dayal
Shri Swami Advaita Nand Jee Maharaj

Dewan Bagwan Das also requested Shri Paramhans Dayal Jee Maharaj to visit his birthplace Teri Town. At this he replied that surely he will go there but after some time. At last in 1904 he visited the Town of Teri, the birthplace of Dewan Bhagwan Das and stayed here forever. Shri Paramhans Dayal Jee had a very attractive personality, told to us by our elders of that time. He was a fatty man with full cleaned shaved face and wore a precious shawl of yellow colour. He always had a bag in his shoulder with "Geetha", "Quraan" and other religious books in it. He used to meet and discuss for hours religious matters with local "Ulam-e-deen" (Muslim Religious Scholars). He had good knowledge of Sanskrit, Hindi, Arabic and Persian.

In 1915, He was paralyzed and remained on bed till 1919. During his illness he told one of his devotees not to burn his dead body when he died as per Hindus custom and instead buries him in a grave in his Ashram. He specified the length, width and depth of the grave to be dig, with instruction to fill the grave up to certain level with one layer of crushed coal followed by a layer of powdered salt and so on. Then put down his dead body in the grave in sitting meditative posture (Muraqba), pouring crushed coal and salt powder, layer by layer up to the top to cover his corpse completely, using clay and stones for the finishing touches of the grave. The devotee conveyed the "Will" of Shri Paramhans Dayal Jee Maharaj after his death to the influential of Hindu community, but no heed was paid to the words of this poor devotee. Hindu community started his funeral arrangements as per their custom and a "chetha" (dumping of fire wood in a systematic way for burning the dead body) of precious Chandan wood (Sandal Wood) was prepared in their cemetery known as "Darga" on the bank of the Teri Toi.



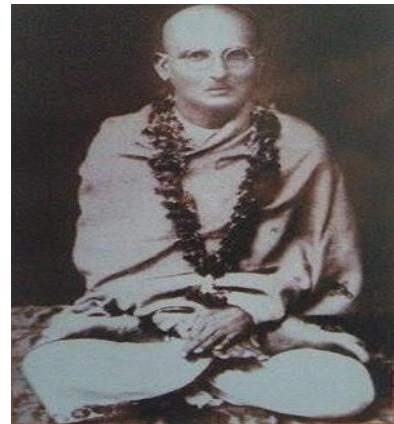
Main gate of Ashram – Teri
(Shri Paramhans Dayal Jee)

Dead body of Shri Paramhans Dayal Jee was placed on the Chetha and after completing all other religious formalities as per their custom and belief, the Chetha was kindled. But coincidentally strong wind with heavy rain started at that moment. It created lot of difficulties for them, as the fire was put out and entire set up disarranged. They tried their best to set on fire the Chetha but of no use. Consequently the dead body was brought back to the Ashram and buried him in accordance with his "Will".

In 1997, when certain people tried to dismantle his shrine, they found crushed coal and salt powder beneath the covering stones of the grave, which proved, his "Will" was complied with sincerely.

Their second Guru Shri Beli Ram was born on the 1st day of February 1884 in a reputed Hindu family at Teri. His father Lala Prabhu Dayal Jee was a shopkeeper and his mother Smt. Radha Devi was a Very beautiful lady of Hindu community. Shri Beli Ram was a great disciple and initiated by the First Guru Shri Paramhans Dayal Jee, who named him as Shri Swami Swarupanand Jee Maharaj. Due to his abnormal activities, he was generally known as Majzoob in the Town. His disappearance at the age of three months and the milking of a barren cow are very famous stories.

Village Teri was also a learning center of Islamic Ideology and has the privilege of having a big library in the past under the control of well reputed religious scholars. People across India and Afghanistan used to come here for education of Islamic teaching as well as for obtaining "Fatwa" on various Islamic issues from the recognized authorities (Mufti and other Islamic scholars) in the light of "Sharia" (Islamic Law).



Shri Swami Swarupanand Jee
Maharaj (Beli Ram)

The sacred soil of Teri has also produced many religious scholars and "Buzargan-e-Deen". The most prominent of them is Mujahid- e- Islam Sheikh Muhammad Yaseen. He was a very popular Sufi Saint of this area. He got basic education of Quran, Fiqha and Hadees in Teri from Ulema of his own family. He spent lot of time in a cave near an ancient settlement "Gardi Teri" in meditation to attain spiritual height. One day he felt thirsty during the pray and found the pot of water empty. He came out of the cave and searched for water but could not find in this barren and rocky hilly area. At last he went towards a rock and slapped it gently. Water came out of it in the shape of a spring. The signs of the spring still exist.

Sheikh Muhammad Yaseen was a freedom fighter and a close friend of Haji Sahib Turangzai. He was a religious scholars and Khalifa (Assistants) of a famous Molvi Najmuddin of Jalal Abad (Afghanistan), generally known as "Aday Mulla". In the late 19th and early 20th century, they fought in the Frontier revolt against British as there was a general uprising against the British forces by the Frontier Tribes. Sheikh Muhammad yaseen was a good calligrapher and had command over Pashto, Urdu, Persian and Arabic languages. He has written many books on history and Islamic ideology. His remarkable work is the translation of Book "Afaghana" written by Jamaluddin Afghani from Persian into Urdu at his request. Sheikh Muhammad Yaseen died in Saudi Arabia during Hajji. His family belongs to Peer Sabaq.

Sheikh Muhammad Yaseen had two sons namely Molvi Abdul Ghani and Hakeem Muhammad Hanif. Both were well equipped with basic education of Quraan and Islamic ideology in the local madressa from their father and other scholars. For further study Molvi Abdul Ghani went to Darul- Uloom, Deo-band, India, and obtained a degree of "Sheikh Ul Hadees" from there. He was a well known Islamic scholar and had a large number of disciples in this area. His Brother Muhammad Hanif was a famous "Hakim" and spent considerable period, practicing hikmat at Rawalpindi. His younger son Hafiz Muhammad Yaqub is a well-known religious scholar and famous

business man of the area, whereas his elder son Hakim Muhammad Ismail is a well-known educationist with vast knowledge of local history.

Among the long list of pupils and disciples of Sheikh Muhammad Yaseen, an ablest one was his initiated disciple Molvi Amal Din, who was inclined towards Islamic study in his childhood, therefore his father Fayazuddin of "Mathore Chaunthra" handed over him to a spiritual teacher, Sheikh Muhammad Yaseen, for the purpose. He completed very soon the basic Islamic teachings at the young age and with his teacher's blessing he was sent to Darul Uloom Deo-Band for further higher studies. After graduation, he returned back to Teri along with a huge treasure of rare religious books, which were collected by him during his study in Deo-Band. Molvi Amal Din was a pious saint and great preacher of Islam. Student used to come from far-flung area for learning Quraan and other Islamic teachings in his Madressa. It is said that he used to deliver lectures on Islamic Ideology and spiritual issues not only to the human being but also to the Spirits (Jinaat). A room was built by him in a barren area of "Khisari" about 2/3 k.m far from the Teri village towards north east, wherein many books were lying in a net of "Mazari" plant fastened with the timber of room ceiling. He used to go there regularly in afternoon and return in late evening with a bunch of dry straws of wood in his hand. It was general opinion that he was teaching "Jinaat" there.

I myself is the eye-witness of that room with books therein probably in 1957, when I was a student of 9th class.

Molvi Amal Din was married to daughter of Sheikh Muhammad Yaseen. He had four sons from her. Out of them Hakeem Abdus Salam was very prominent. He got basic education of Quraan and other religious subjects from his father and went to Darul Uloom Deo-Band for higher studies. He was class mate of Moulana Muhammad Elyas (founder of Tablighi Jamaat) there in Deo-Band. By profession he was a very famous Hakeem. He was very pious with saintly qualities. He was very polite in his manners and had also adopted the spiritual path as his father had. He also used to go to the grave yard in the afternoon regularly and return back with a bunch of dry straws of wood in

his hand. It is said that once on his routine return in the evening towards his home, two youngsters followed him with intent to ask him some questions. Although the speed of Hakeem sahib was normal, but they could not reach near him despite the fact that they were almost running behind him. The gap between them remained the same and at last Hakeem sahib disappeared. Besides the above, Teri has the pride of having various other religious scholars like Molvi Abdus Sattar, Mufti Fakhruddin and Qazi Asmatullah. They were also very famous in their specific field.

The sacred soil of Teri is also glorified with the holy shrine of a saint "Naseh Baba", generally known as "Nasak Baba". In the year 1981-82, when I was in service with The Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd, I was invited to Lahore by the Bank's authorities to participate in the Interest Free Banking Program. One of the participants in the Lahore institute Mian Badshah in his first meeting with me introduced himself that he represented Nowshera Branch and belonged to Nizam Pur. In response I told him that I was from Teri and the Manager of Main Branch D.I.Khan. After a few days, he came to my room asking if I had ever been to the shrine of his Grand Pa "Naseh Baba" in Teri. No sir. I replied. There is only one shrine in Teri and that too is called as Nasak Baba and not Naseh Baba.

We use to go there to attend festivals arranged twice a year, on every third day of each Eid. Our ladies also go there for blessing and sacrifice goats for the pleasure of Allah. He smiled and said that the correct name is Naseh Baba but with the passage of time and constant use it is changed to Nasak Baba and that I am from his lineage. He was a pious and great religious scholar, very popular in Nizam Pur and the surrounding area and had a large number of disciples and students of Islamic ideology. Prior to his death, he advised all his sons, disciples and others near and dear, "I am physically very week due to my illness. Anything is possible to happen any time. Therefore keep my camel ready with the saddle up. On my death, put my corpse on the back of my camel and let her go freely where she wants. Any place where my camel sits down, that will be the place for my grave".

After his death, his will was properly complied with. The camel with his corpse was left to go. A huge crowd followed, giving grass and fodder to the camel in order to sit her down. But she continued her journey from Nizam Pur without any break and stayed near village Esak Khumari and sat there. Later on "Naseh Baba" was buried at that place. Earlier the shrine and its court yard was kacha, made of stone and mud. It is said that a Pakka Masjid and a house has been built and development work of the shrine is in process. Though Teri was an abode of religion of Islam but unluckily in the early 20th century it was hit by the tsunami of Qadyani faith, wherein various religious scholars and persons of well fame of Teri were converted to that fake Qadyani faith. Few of them were, Molvi Abdus Sattar, Hakeem Muhammad Hanif, Master Ruknuddin, Nawabzada Abdus Sattar Khan, and Nawabzada Muhammad Amin Jan Khan.

At the death of Molvi Abdus Sattar's wife, the entire village refused in protest to attend her funeral. Her corpse was lying un-attended for a full day. Next day Molvi Abdus Sattar came at the Jumma prayer in Bazar Masjid Teri and in the presence of huge gathering of prayers including well known and recognized Islamic scholars, pronounced that he had left the fake Qadyani faith and reverted to Islam. Then the corpse of his wife was buried. He was the only one who reverted to Islam again. Nawabzada Muhammad Amin Jan Khan left Teri and settled in Bannu permanently. He remained there as head of the Qadyani community till his death. He is buried in Rabwa, a holy place as per their belief.

Teri is a place of kind and obliging people. One cannot deny the sincerity, love and affection of Nawab Zada Arsala Khan, Nawabzada Abdus Saboor Khan, Subedar Karim Gul, Subedar Faiz Muhammad, Major Ghazi Khan and many others who have always cared for the uplift and prosperity of Teri. They were very social and generous people. They did whatever they could do for the poor and needy people. Many un-employed young and educated members of the community were accommodated in civil services, Armed

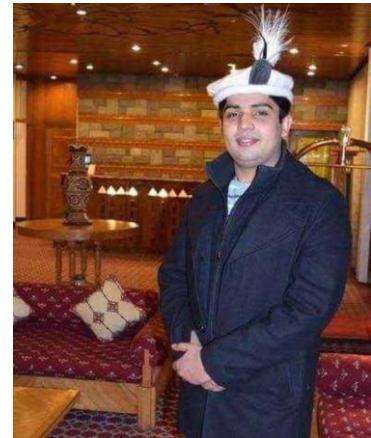
Forces, Banks and other Government and Private institutions. They always remained helping hands for the poor and needy people of the community.

In addition to the above, the young generation has also contributed a lot for the development and prosperity of Teri. Despite the un-supportive environments and limited means, Nawabzada Muhammad Farooq Khan (Bakht Sultan) and Nawabzada Afiat Khan has played a very vital role in the political, social and economic development of Teri. The former remained a special adviser to the Governor KPK, Gen, Fazle Haq. He was an educated person, having political and social taste.

In the race of sacrifices, Teri has its due share in contributing towards the defense of the nation. The soil of the area has the pride of having produced a brave son, who sacrificed his life for the nation against terrorism in SWAT (KPK).

This brave soldier of the Pakistan Army was Captain NawabZada Jazib Rehman (Shaheed), son of Nawabzada Abdul Rehman Khan, a well known personality of a Noble and respectable family of Nawab of Teri. I have no suitable words to describe the bravery and patriotism of this handsome and courageous young man. He embraced Shahadat for a good cause and left an everlasting remembrance in our hearts. May Allah (SWT) rest his soul in peace (Ameen).

It will be unjustified not to mention the sacrifices of lieutenant Nawabzada Attabak Muhammad Khan (Ashraf Zada Khan) Son of Baz Muhammad Khan, Nawab of Teri, who embraced shahadat in the second world war of 1939-40 against Japanese in Burma Front. Similarly Qazi Sharif Ullah son of Qazi Shafi Ullah (Thor Qazi), Hassan Ali Khan and many other sons of the soil have sacrificed their lives in the Second World War on different fronts.



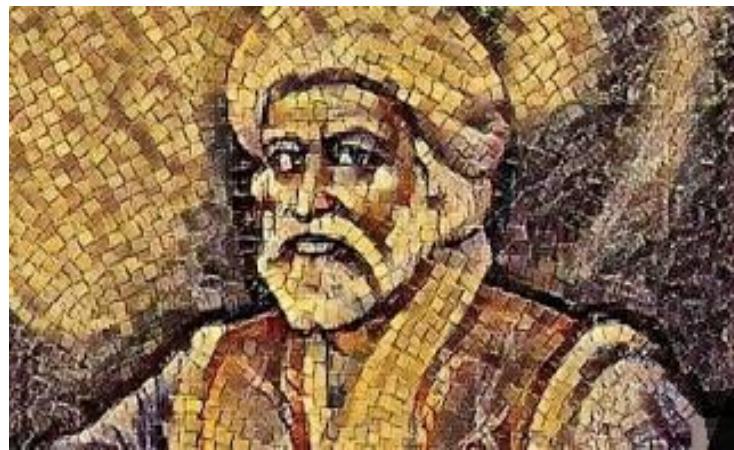
Capt Nawabzada Jazib Rehman
(Shaheed)

The rapid impact of the Western civilization has greatly influenced the characteristics of social and moral values of the society of Teri. New fashion has also changed the lifestyle of both genders. But the natives have strived hard to maintain the traditional and inherited eternal values of love, peace and brotherhood. They welcome everyone wholeheartedly. That is why an immense quantity of settlers from here and there comes to Teri for business and permanent residence.

Social and traditional life of the natives Teriwal more or less differs from the other Khattak of the area. Natives Teriwal is a very beautiful race. The people of Teri are of light brown complexion with black hair and black eyes. You will also find some nearly as fair as British with brown/reddish hair and blue or green eyes. They look very smart and well set up in appearance. They speak Pashtu but their dialect is quite different from the other Pashtu speaking Khattak.

Presently socio-economic conditions of Teri are not too much encouraging. But here live peoples of settled convictions, therefore with little effort they can change the fate of Teri, because it has lot of potential and natural resources. Teri has a bright future in its fortune.

-----XXXXX-----



د افغان په ننگ مونه ژله توره
 ن ننگ يالا سه د زمان سه خو شحال خ ٹک يم

Genealogy of Khanzadgan-Akorkhel Khattak (Mainstream)

Enough has been written by various historians and researchers about the origin of Khattak. We do not want to take part into the discussion as to who is wrong and who is right. We the Akorkhel Khattak simply know and believe that our ancestor Malik Ako or Malik Akory was the first ever famous person and recognized "KHAN" in the entire Khattak tribe, who on account of his ability and wisdom won the favour of Emperor Jalal-Ud-Din Akbar. He was a very courageous and generous person. His father Darwaish Muhammad alias "Chinju" was residing at village Karbogha District Kohat. Due to certain domestic differences among the relatives, Malik Ako or Malik Akory shifted to "Khawara" and settled there. His brief Genealogy is as under:-

Malik Akory s/o Malik Darwaish Muhammad alias "Chinju" s/o Taman or Utman s/o Hassan s/o Sheikh Ali s/o Atta or Hothey s/o Battey s/o Athu or Annu s/o Burgovate s/o Thari s/o Turman s/o Luqman (Known as Khattak) s/o Kakey s/o Karlan.

Malik Akory

He along with his son Yousaf khan and few other young men were killed by Nazo Khan Bolaq Khattak at Pir Sabak in about A.D.1600. He remained Khan of Akora from A.D.1581 to 1600. He had eight (8) sons:-

1- Yahya Khan	3- Yousaf Khan	5- Khizer Khan	7- Tawoos Khan
2- Nizam Khan	4- Tatar Khan	6- Abdul Ghafoor Khan	8- Misri Khan

Out of these eight, Khizer Khan and Abdul Ghafoor Khan, alias Ghafoor Baig was from one mother who was "Um-e-Wald" (concubine). Mother of Tatar Khan was also "Um-e-Wald" (concubine) and the rest of the brothers were from the legal wives of Malik Akory.

Yahya Khan

After the death of Malik Akory, his elder son Yahya Khan was elected as Khan / Chief as per family's tradition. He was a very handsome, vigorous and brave person. Very soon he killed Bolaq Khattak in revenge of his father and brother and brought them again into his subjection. He ruled Akora from A.D.1600 to 1620. Yahya Khan had eleven (11) sons:-

1- Shahbaz khan	4- Adam Khan	7- Jalal khan.	10- Abdullah khan.
2- Bahadur khan	5- Feroz Khan	8- Muhammad Khan	11- Hakim Khan
3- Alam khan	6- Sharif Khan	9- Shad Khan	xxxx

1, 2 and 3 were from one mother whose name was "**Qazifa**".

5- From another mother, she was the widow of Yousaf khan.

6 and 7, both were real brothers. Their mother was the daughter of Nazo Khan Bolaq Khattak, killer of Malik Akor Khan.

8 and 9 were from one mother who was "Um-e-Wald"

10 and 11, both were from one mother. In addition to the above, Yahya Khan had eight more sons. They died in a young age.

Shahbaz Khan

Yahya Khan and his son Alam Khan were attacked by Khattak of Seni Branch near Nowshera. They both were killed after strong resistance. On receipt of the news of this sad demise, Shahbaz khan, the elder son of Yahya Khan, immediately reached the location to collect dead bodies. After the burial ceremony, he contacted all his nears and dears in other tribes of Yousaf Zai, Mehman Zai etc and with their help and support attacked Seni Khattak, destroying their villages, burning properties and killed many people including the son of Malik Shadi, the leader of attackers. Later, he realized that Seni Khattaks are his near relatives, therefore he stopped further killing and on return from Delhi after meeting the King, he forgave all the Seni Khattak. In the first battle of Bullar, he was injured seriously and died. He ruled the state from A.D.1620 to 1641. He had four sons:-

1-Khushal Khan Khattak	2- Jamil Beg	3- Shamsher Khan	4- Mir Baz khan
------------------------	--------------	------------------	-----------------

1and 2 were from one wife. Jamil Baig alias Faqir sahib was a religious and pious man. He spent his life with Hazrat Sheikh Rahamkar (Kaka Sahib) as Mureed-e-Khas.

Khushal Khan Khattak

In accordance with the custom and tradition of the clan, the celebrated Khushal Khan Khattak being the eldest son of Shahbaz Khan was elected unanimously as chief / Khan of the Khattak tribe . At that time he was about twenty eight (28) years of age. He was born in 1022, Hijri (A.D.1613). He was a man of educated tastes and wrote a number of poems of considerable merit. He also had command over Pashtu prose and Persian poetry. He has written many books, of which Dewan / Kulyate Khushal Khan, Swat Nama, Fazal Nama, Dastar Nama, Baz Nama, Sehat-ul-badan etc are very famous.

He died in 1100, Hijri (A.D.1689) at the age of Seventy eight (78) years in a place named “Dambara” of Afridi territory. His shrine is in Esora near Akora Khattak. He ruled Akora State from A.D.1641 to 1658.

Khushal Khan Khattak had many wives. Apart from his legal wives, he had many concubines (Dashta) in his Harm. From both his wives and concubines, he had more than sixty (60) sons and about thirty one (31) daughters. His sons are as under:-

1- Ashraf Khan	2- Saadat Khan.	3- Behram Khan	4- Nizam Khan
5- Yahya Khan.	6- Azad Khan	7- Abid Khan	8- Khalid Khan
9- Abdul Aziz Khan	10- Abdul Qader	11- Shahbaz Khan	12- Bakht Nak Khan
13- Sadar Khan	14- Zafar Khan	15- Sikandar Khan	16- Kamal Khan
17- Gohar Khan.	18- Nusrat Khan	19- Jalal Khan	20- Adil Khan
21- Jafar Khan	22- Ajab Khan	23- Abdul Rehman	24- Abo-ul-Khair
25- Najabat Khan	26- Shakir Khan	27- Tahir Khan.	28- Farhat Khan
29- Amanullah Khan	30- Kamran Khan	31- Shadman Khan	32- Pir Khan
33- Akbar Khan	34- Momin Khan	35- Zain Khan.	36- Ghafoor Khan
37- Naimat Khan	38- Mansur Khan	39- Zahid Khan	40- Hamid Khan
41- Adil Khan	42- Bashir Khan.	43- Ismail Khan	44- Yousaf Khan.
45- B/o Sadar Khan	46- B/o Abdul Qader	47- B/o Kamal Khan	48- B/o Kamal Khan
49- B/o Kamal Khan	50- Allaudin Khan	51- Muhabat Khan	52- Fateh Khan
53- Nowroz Khan.	54- Aziz Khan	55- Shah Ali Khan	56- Fateh Khan Sani
57- Jangi Khan	58- Abdullah Khan	59- Bashir Khan Sani	60- Shukr Ullah

Ashraf Khan was born in March 1635. He was a well known Pashto poet.

Behram Khan was the most disobedient son of Khan.

1 to 6, these six brothers were from one mother. She was Seni Khattak.

10, Abdul Qader Khan was also a great Pashto poet and writer.

45 to 49, Died in the young age of a few days / weeks.

56, Died at the age of eight (8) years.

Historians write that in addition to this, Khan had seven more sons. They all died between the ages of seven to eight months. Khan himself in one of his poems says that he had more than sixty sons. Any how the aforementioned sixty names of the Khan's sons are those which are mentioned in the original manuscript of "**Tareekh-e-Murasa**" of Afzal Khan.

The number of his daughters is mentioned as thirty one in the original manuscript of "**Tareekh-e-Murasa**", of them, Taj Bibi and Bibi Halima are famous. Both were "Hafiz-e-Quran" and religious minded women. Bibi Halima was also a good poet. She was unmarried and was living with his brother Abdul Qader Khan.

Along with Quran and other Islamic teachings, she used to deliver lectures and analysis of "Masnavi Maulana Roomi" and "Maktubat-e-Hazrat Imam Rabani Mujadad Alf-e-Sani" to the girls and women at her house.

Ashraf Khan Hijri

When Khan Khushal Khan Khattak left the services of the Mughal Empire, his elder son Ashraf Khan Hijri took the charge of leadership / Khani. Hijri was his surname.

Although he was well-informed by his father about the disloyalty of Emperor Aurangzeb, but he ignored his advice to save the state and re-establish good and friendly relations with Delhi. Amir Khan Governor of Peshawar directed him to march to Tareen Khan's assistance at Kohat. He did it, but instead of crushing the Bangash, he allowed them to retire. This act was disliked by Delhi, therefore he was imprisoned. He died in prison of fourteen years of captivity in Bejapur; India. He ruled Akora state from A.D.1659 to 1682.

He had three sons:-

1-Afzal Khan	2- Abdullah Khan	3- Namdar Khan
--------------	------------------	----------------

Afzal Khan

Afzal Khan, the elder son of Ashraf Khan Hijri, was an intelligent man with the same literary taste as of his grandfather Khan Khushal Khan Khattak. His remarkable work of compilation known as "**Tareekh-e-Murasa**" is a very famous book of history of Pashtoons as well as genealogy of his own Khattak clan. He was born in 1075 Hijri A.D.1665.. He was awarded with Dastar of Khani by his grandfather at Nizampur, while he was on the way towards Kohat along with his father Ashraf Khan to defend Tareen Khan at Mughal garrison of Kohat against the Bangash tribe. He was about seventeen (17) years of age, when his father Ashraf khan was arrested. He ruled Akora state from A.D.1682 to 1741. Afzal Khan had eight (8) sons:-

1. Asad Ullah Khan OR Saad Ullah khan	2- Kazim Khan.
3-Muhammad Ali Khan	4- Hassan Ali khan.
5-Muhammad Ubaid Khan	6-Muhammad Emmad Khan
7-Muhammad Ashraf Khan	8-Muhammad Saeed Khan

1 & 2, from one mother

3 & 4, from another mother

5 & 6, from other mother

Note: - Out of the above mentioned eight sons only Asad Ullah khan or Saad Ullah Khan and Muhammad Emmad Khan are of our interest , as they directly relate to the Teri State, whereas rest of his sons are out of our range and relate to Serai Akora.

Asad Ullah Khan

Asaad Ullah Khan was the eldest son of **Afzal khan**. He did not get on well with his father; so he went to Teri in A.D.1733 and settled there. He gave name as "**Tar Garh**" to this area of Teri and ruled this new state for eight (8) years from A.D.1733 to 1741. After the death of Afzal Khan his younger son Muhammad Ali Khan chief of Serai Akora, marched against Teri but was defeated by Saad Ullah Khan who followed and expelled him from Serai Akora as well, and became chief of the whole Khattak area. Saad Ullah Khan himself settled at Serai Akora as chief and appointed the ablest of his sons Khushal Khan Sani as chief of Teri. Saad Ullah Khan then ruled serai Akora state for seven (7) years from A.D.1741 to 1748. He was killed along with his elder son Jafar Khan by his nephew Lashker Khan son of Muhammad Ali Khan. Saad Ullah Khan is generally known as Khan Shaheed.

He had eight sons:

A1-Jafar Khan	A2- Saadat mand khan
A3-Khushal Khan Sani.	A4- Shahbaz Khan
A5- Afzal Khan	A6- Sharafat Khan
A7- Rehmatullah Khan	A8- Ran Must Khan

A1 to A5, these five brothers were from one mother

A6, from second mother

A7 & A8, both were from third mother

Akorkhel Khattak-Serai Akora sector-1

(Mainstream)

(Descendants of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) who settled in Akora Khattak)

Jafar Khan was the eldest son of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed). He was killed along with his father at Serai Akora by Lashkar Khan son of Muhammad Ali Khan. He died heirless.

Saadat Mand Khan was the 2nd son of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed). After the death of his father, he became the chief of Akora. He is famous and known by the name as "Sardar Sarfaraz Khan". The title of "Sardar" was given to both the brothers i.e. Saadat Mand Khan and Shahbaz Khan by the king of Afghanistan Ahmad shah Abdali on account of their best performance in the battle against Merhatta at Hassan Abdal. Moreover, the King made him ruler of all the country as far as Jhelum. Later the name of "Sarfaraz Khan" was also awarded to Saadat Mand khan by the King Taimur Shah son of Ahmad Shah Abdali. Saadat Mand Khan had fifteen sons:-

B1---Noorullah Khan.	B6---Asif Khan	B11---Zaberdast Khan
B2--- Aman Khan.	B7---Saad Ullah khan	B12---Karam Khan
B3---Muhibullah khan. .	B8---Muazam Khan	B13---Sikandar khan
B4---Fatih Khan	B9---Nasir Khan	B14---Qalandar Khan
B5---Ashraf Khan	B10---Ajab Khan	B15---Zaman Khan

It is not difficult to furnish here information in detail about the aforementioned fifteen sons but it is time consuming. Secondly all of them belong to Serai Akora and their descendants and families are settled there, whereas our interest is to choose among them to discuss personalities which directly or indirectly relate to Teri state.

However brief details of all of them are given as follows:-

Noorullah Khan was the eldest son of Saadat Mand Khan. (Sarfaraz Khan), he had three sons:-

1-Feroz Khan.	2- Mir Khan	3- Maazullah Khan.
---------------	-------------	--------------------

Feroz Khan the eldest son Khan of Noorullah Khan had two sons:-

1-Abbas Khan	2- Khawas Khan
--------------	----------------

Note: - Abbas Khan killed Khushal Khan Salis of Teri in Serai Akora.

Khawas Khan also played vital role in the history of Teri

Mir Khan. Son of Noorullah Khan had three sons:-

1- Jafar Khan.	2-Sher Zaman Khan.	3- Murad Ali Khan.
----------------	--------------------	--------------------

Jafar Khan He was the elder son of Mir Khan. He had thirteen sons.

1-Shahbaz khan	2-Ashraf Khan
3-Sarfaraz khan	4-Fateh Muhammad khan
5-Asad Ullah khan	6-Atta Muhammad khan
7-Jehangir khan	8-Jehan Dad Khan
9-Sher Ghani Khan	10-Abdul Hamid khan
11-Hussain Khan	12-Sher Muhammad Khan
13-Muhammad Sadiq Khan	xxx

1, 2 & 3 are from one mother

4, 5 & 6 are from another mother

7 & 8 are from other mother

9, 10, 11, 12 & 13 are from another mother

Maazullah Khan, son of Noorullah Khan He died Heirless.

Aman Khan son of Saadat Mand Khan.(Sarfaraz Khan) had six sons:-

1-Hamz Ullah khan	3- Habib Khan	5- Shah Nawaz Khan
2- Hafiz Ullah Khan	4- Turabaz Khan.	6- Najeeb Khan

Hamz Ullah Khan son of Aman Khan.....Died heirless.

Hafiz Ullah Khan son of Aman Khan had two sons.

1-Samand Khan.	2-Faiz Talab Khan
----------------	-------------------

Habib Khan, son of Aman Khan had two sons.

1-Sultan Khan	2- Mir Afzal Khan
---------------	-------------------

Note: - (Both are settled in Zeyarat Sheikh Allah Dad)

Turabaz Khan, son of Aman Khan (Died heirless)

Shah Nawaz Khan son of Aman Khan had three sons:-

1-Latif Khan	2- Muqarab Khan.	3-Arsala Khan.
--------------	------------------	----------------

Latif Khan, son of Shah Nawaz Khan (Died heirless)

Muqarab Khan, son of Shah Nawaz Khan (Died heirless)

Arsala Khan son of Shah Nawaz Khan had one son:-

Shah dad Khan.

Muhibullah khan son of Saadat Mand Khan..... (Died heirless)

Fatih Khan, son of Saadat Mand Khan had three sons:-

1-Saifullah Khan	2- Hayat Khan	3 – Tursim Khan
------------------	---------------	-----------------

Note: - Hayat Khan was known as Hath Khan. For considerable period he lived in Teri. He was fond of Eagle hunting. He died at Kohat.

Ashraf Khan, son of Saadat Mand Khan had two sons:-

1-Latif Khan.	2- Khushal Khan
---------------	-----------------

Asif Khan, son of Saadat mand Khan had one son:-

Najaf Khan

Note: - Najaf Khan was killed by Akram Khan and Saeed Khan, sons of Zabardast Khan.

Najaf Khan, son of Asif Khan had five sons:-

1- Afzal Khan	3-Latif Khan.	5- Shahbaz Khan
2-Sher Muhammad Khan	4- Khushal Khan.	xxxx

Saad Ullah khan son of Saadat Mand Khan..... (Died heirless)

Muazam Khan, son of Saadat Mand Khan had one son:-

Saadat Khan.

Nasir Khan, son of Saadat Mand Khan had one son:-

Ghulam Khan

Note: - He was drowned in Sind River and died.

Ajab Khan, son of Saadat Mand Khan had Nine sons:-

1- Habib Khan	4- Najeeb Khan	7- Murtaza Khan
2- Faiz Ullah khan	5- Jafar Khan.	8- Karim Khan
3- Husain Khan	6- Sarfaraz Khan	9- Khoedad Khan.

Habib Khan, son of Ajab Khan had one son:-

Inayat Ullah Khan.

Inayat Ullah Khan son of Habib Khan had three sons:-

1-Akbar Khan. 2-Sarwar Khan. 3-Muhammad Umar Khan

Faiz ullah khan, son of Ajab Khan had one son:-

1-Madat Khan.....(Died heirless)

Husain Khan, son of Ajab Khan had one son:-

Biland Khan

Biland Khan, son of Husain Khan had one son:-

Asad Ullah Khan

Najeeb Khan, son of Ajab Khan.....Died heirless.

Jafer Khan, son of Ajab KhanDied heirless.

Sarfaraz Khan, son of Ajab Khan had one son:-

Mir Baz Khan

Mir Baz Khan, son of Sarfaraz Khan had one son:-

Ayaz Khan

Note: - (He was residing in Teri and died heirless)

Murtaza Khan, son of Ajab Khan.....Died heirless.

Karim Khan, son of Ajab Khan had one son:-

Ghulam Rasool Khan

Khoedad Khan, son of Ajab Khan had two sons:-

1- Haidar Khan 2- Ghulam Khan

Zaberdast Khan, son of Saadat Mand Khan had four sons:-

1- Nasrullah Khan	3- Akram Khan
2- Saadat mand Khan	4- Muhammad Saeed Khan.

Nasrullah Khan, son of Zaberdast Khan Had one son:-

Sultan Khan

Karam Khan, son of Saadat Mand Khan had three sons:-

1-Rehmat Khan	2- Meera Khan	3-Mir Khan.
---------------	---------------	-------------

Rehmat Khan, son of Karam Khan had three sons:-

1- Afzal Khan	2- Nasir Khan	3-Sher Muhammad Khan.
---------------	---------------	-----------------------

Afzal Khan, son of Rehmat Khan had six sons:-

1- Sarfaraz Khan.	2- Shahbaz Khan	3- Ashraf Khan.
4- Akram Khan	5- Bahadar Khan	6- Saadat Khan

Sarfaraz khan, son of Afzal Khan had seven sons:-

1-Taj Muhammad Khan	5-Sardar Ali Khan
2-Ghaus Muhammad Khan	6-Habibullah Khan
3- Muhammad Siddique Khan	7- Abdul Rauf Khan
4-Muhammad Saeed Khan	xxxxx

Sikander Khan son of Saadat Mand Khan had one son:-

Ibrahim Khan.

Qalandar Khan Son of Saadat Mand Khan had two sons:-

1- Mirazar Khan...Died Heirless.

2-Sher Muhammad Khan...Died Heirless.

Zaman Khan son of Saadat Mand Khan had one son :-

Ghazan Khan

Ghazan Khan Son of Zaman Khan had one son

Dilawar Khan

Note: -

Available record in respect of Akorkhel / Ashraf Khel of Serai Akora branch is reproduced herein above. It may be updated.

-----X-----

Akorkhel Khattak village Teri Sector –1

(Mainstream)

(Descendants of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) who settled in Village Teri)

Khushal Khan Sani

He was the 3rd son of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed). Being the ablest of his sons, he was appointed as Ruler of Teri by his father. He ruled the Teri state for eighteen (18) years from A.D.1741 to 1759. He was a good administrator. He was martyred at Hassan Abdal in A.D.1759, when King Ahmad Shah expelled back Bahu Merhatta from the Indus river territory a little before the battle of Panipath. Khushal Khan Sani had one son:-

Nawaz Khan

Nawaz Khan, son of Khushal Khan Sani was killed by Sardar Shahbaz Khan at Lachi. Nawaz Khan had one son:-

Muhammad Ali Khan.....He died heirless.

Sardar Shahbaz Khan

He was the 4th son of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) and is our ancestor. The title “**Sardar**” was given to him by Ahmad Shah Abdali due to his best performance in the battle against Merhatta. He built a fort (Qilla) on the peak of a hill about a few miles far from Banda Daud Shah towards east, which is known as Qilla Shahbaz Garh. The ruins of it are still there. He ruled the Teri state for forty (40) years from A.D.1759 to 1799.

Sardar Shahbaz Khan had eighteen (18) sons:-

C1---Jafar Khan	C7---Yahya Khan	C13---Khalid Khan
C2---Mansur Khan	C8--- Zordast Khan	C14---Said Khan
C3---Nasir Khan	C9---Hassan Khan	C15---Sahib Khan
C4---Nawab Khan.	C10---Mirbaz Khan	C16--- Abbas Khan
C5---Qadar Khan.	C11--- Sadar Khan	C17---Shahnawaz Khan
C6---Zanoon Khan	C12---Sarwar Khan	C18---Murtaza Khan

Note: -

C1, C2, C3, C4, are from one mother.

C5, C6, C7, are from another mother.

C9 & C10 both are from separate mother.

C11& C12 both are from another mother.

C14 & C15 both are from another mother.

C16 & C17 both are from one mother.

C18 is from another Mother.

Jafar Khan was the elder son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan. He was killed in a battle against Barak Khattak at Nari Panos. He died heirless.

Mansur Khan was the 2nd son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan. He ruled Teri state only for one year from A.D.1799 to 1800. He had Six Sons: -

1-Nader Ali Khan	3-Muzaffer Khan	5-Madat Khan.....Died heirless.
2-Biland Khan	4-Sharif khan	6-Sher Ali khan

Note: -

1, 2, 3, 4, are from one mother.

5, from other mother

6, from another mother

Nader Ali Khan was the elder son of Mansur Khan. He remained head of the Teri state for three years from A.D. 1824 to 1827. He had two sons: -

1-Abdul Qader Khan	2- Nawaz Khan
--------------------	---------------

Abdul Qader Khan was the elder son of Nader Ali Khan. He had five sons: -

1- Yar Muhammad Khan	3- Sardar Khan	5- Zareen Khan
2- Muhammad Ali Khan	4- Jan Khan	xxxx

Note: - 1 & 4 Yar Muhammad Khan and Jan Khan died heirless.

Muhammad Ali Khan son of Abdul Qader Khan had two sons:-

1- Sharif Khan.	2- Sultan khan
-----------------	----------------

Sharif Khan was the elder son of Muhammad Ali Khan. He had two sons: -

1-Husain Khan	2- Amin Khan.
---------------	---------------

(1, from one mother & 2, from another mother)

Husain Khan was the elder son of Sharif Khan, he had two sons: -

1- Feroz Khan.....(Died heirless)	2-Suhbat Khan.....(Died heirless)
-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Amin Khan is the younger son of Sharif Khan. He has four sons: -

1- Ahmad Jamal.	2- Tajamal khan
3- Bilal Khan	4- Mansur Khan.

Ahmad Jamal son of Amin Khan has three sons: -

1-Emmad Khan	2- Jalal Ahmad	3- Jawad Ahmad.
--------------	----------------	-----------------

Tajamal khan son of Amin Khan has one son: -

Musadiq Khan.

Bilal Khan, son of Amin Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Muqdad.

Sultan khan was the 2nd son of Muhammad Ali Khan. He married the widow of Ghaljay son of Zareen Khan. He has one son: -

Munir khan.

Munir khan is the only son of Sultan Khan. He has three Sons:-

1-Sajid Munir.	2- Tahir Munir	3- Suhail Munir.
----------------	----------------	------------------

Sajid Munir Son of Munir Khan has two sons: -

1-Sharjeel Sajid	2- Shaqib Sajid.
------------------	------------------

Tahir Munir Son of Munir Khan has three sons: -

1-Muhammad Anas	2-Afrasiyab	3-Hunain Bin Tahir.
-----------------	-------------	---------------------

2-Suhail Munir Son of Munir Khan has one son: -

Rohail Suhail.

3-Sardar Khan 3rd son of Abdul Qader Khan had two Sons:-

1-Nawab Khan.....(Died heirless)	2- Wali Muhammad khan
----------------------------------	-----------------------

2- Wali Muhammad Khan son of Sardar Khan had two Sons: -

1- Dost Muhammad Khan	2- Liaquat Khan
-----------------------	-----------------

Note:-Both are settled in Rawalpindi.

5- Zareen Khan is the 5th son of Abdul Qader Khan. He had one son: -

Ghaljay

Ghaljay son of Zareen Khan had one son:-

Ajab khan.

Ajab khan son of Ghaljay has six sons: -

1- Abdul Hakim	4- Said Alam khan
2-Muhammad Kalim Khan	5- Jan Sardar
3-Noor Alam Khan	6- Sarfaraz Khan

Abdul Hakim son of Ajab khan has one son:-

Waseem Khan

Muhammad Kalim Khan son of Ajab khan has two sons: -

1- Muhammad Azan	2- Wajahat Khan
------------------	-----------------

Noor Alam Khan son of Ajab khan has four sons: -

1-Muhammad Hamraz	3- Muhammad Hassan
2- Nuaman Alam	4- Irfan Alam

Said Alam khan son of Ajab khan has three sons: -

1- Muzamil Khan	2- Arsalan Alam	3-Nasim Alam.
-----------------	-----------------	---------------

Sarfaraz Khan, son of Ajab khan has one son: -

Faraz Khan.

Nawaz Khan was the 2nd son of Nadir Ali Khan. He had two sons: -

1- Nasir Khan.	2- Mansur Khan.
----------------	-----------------

Nasir Khan, son of Nawaz Khan had one son: -

Elyas Khan.....(Died heirless)

Akorkhel Khattak Village Kabir Kali (Sabir Abad) Sector

(Mainstream)

Descendants of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) who settled here

Biland Khan was the 2nd son of Mansur Khan. He also ruled the Teri state for about two years from A.d.1827 to 1829. He died due to certain epidemic disease in village Shamshuki in A.D.1829. Nawab Muhammad Zafar Khan's wife was his daughter. Biland Khan had three Sons: -

1-Ghulam Khan	2-Ghulam Muhammad khan	3-Fateh Khan.
---------------	------------------------	---------------

Ghulam Khan, son of Biland khan had two sons: -

1-Mir Alam Khan..... (Died heirless)	2-Serfaraz Khan
--------------------------------------	-----------------

Serfaraz Khan, son of Ghulam Khan had two sons:-

1-Muhammad Saeed Khan	2-Muhammad Naseer khan
-----------------------	------------------------

Muhammad Saeed Khan, son of Serfaraz Khan has three sons:-

1-Muhammad Ameer Khan	2-Noor Taj Ali khan	3-Zaman Khan
-----------------------	---------------------	--------------

Muhammad Ameer Khan son of Muhammad Saeed Khan has three sons:-

1-Muhammad Tariq Ejaz	2-Zaffar Jamal	3-Irfan
-----------------------	----------------	---------

Zaffar Jamal son of Muhammad Ameer Khan has one son:-

Abeel Khan

Noor Taj Ali khan son of Muhammad Saeed Khan has two sons:-

1-Sabz Ali Khan	2-Jawad Khan
-----------------	--------------

Muhammad Naseer khan son of Serfaraz Khan has two sons:-

1-Baz Muhammad Khan	2-Muhammad Ishaq Khan
---------------------	-----------------------

Baz Muhammad Khan son of Muhammad Naseer Khan has six sons:-

1-Amjad Muhammad	2-Arshad Muhammad	3-Rizwan Muhammad
4-Fida Muhammad	5-Riaz Muhammad	6-Aftab Muhammad

Amjad Muhammad son of Baz Muhammad Khan has four sons:-

1-Majid	2-Rashid	3-Muhib	4-Shah Zeb
---------	----------	---------	------------

Arshad Muhammad son of Baz Muhammad Khan has one son:-

Muhammad Zain

Rizwan Muhammad son of Baz Muhammad Khan has seven sons:-

1-Waqas Ahmad	2-Shoeb Ahmad	3-Ghulam Mustafa	4-Danish
5-Ebrar	6-Junaid	7-Zohaib	xxxxx

Fida Muhammad son of Baz Muhammad Khan has two sons:-

1-Arsalan	2-Ayyan
-----------	---------

5-Riaz Muhammad son of Baz Muhammad Khan has two sons:-

1-Athar	2-Anzar
---------	---------

Muhammad Ishaq Khan Son of Muhammad Naseer Khan has four sons:-

1-Muhammad Zulfiqar	2-Muhammad Irfan
3-Muhammad Suhail	4-Muhammad Tufail

Muhammad Zulfiqar son of Muhammad Ishaq Khan has three sons:-

1-Zaraq	2-Asad	3-Bilawal
---------	--------	-----------

Muhammad Irfan son of Muhammad Ishaq Khan has four sons:-

1-Fahad	2-Hammad	3-Saad	4-Muhammad
---------	----------	--------	------------

Muhammad Suhail son of Muhammad Ishaq Khan has three sons:-

1-Haris	2-Hasban	3-Aryan
---------	----------	---------

Muhammad Tufail son of Muhammad Ishaq Khan has two sons:-

1-Osama	2-Hasnain
---------	-----------

Ghulam Muhammad Khan son of Biland Khan had five sons:-

1- Shah Wali Khan	2-Dost Muhammad Khan	3-Abdul Majeed Khan
4-Feroz Khan	5-Akhtar Munir Khan	xxxxx

(1 & 2 are from one mother and 3, 4 & 5, are from another mother)

Shah Wali Khan son of Ghulam Muhammad Khan had one son: -

Madad Khan

Dost Muhammad Khan son of Ghulam Muhammad Khan(Died Heirless)

Abdul Majeed Khan son of Ghulam Muhammad Khan was a retired Lieutenant from Armed Forces. He was a very kind hearted and loving person. He had seven sons:-

1-Abdul Qudoos Khan	2-Abdul Aziz Khan	3-Abdul Moeed Khan
4-Abdul Sattar Khan	5-Abdul Wahab Khan	6-Abdul Malik Khan
7-Abdul Saboor Khan	xxxxx	xxxxx

1, 2, 3 and 4 are from one mother

5, 6 and 7 are from another mother

Abdul Qudoos khan son of Abdul Majeed Khan has three sons:-

1-Ehsan Qudoos	2-Khalid Qudoos	3-Waqar Qudoos
----------------	-----------------	----------------

Ehsan Qudoos son of Abdul Qudoos Khan has three sons:-

1-Danyal	2-Afnan	1- Salman
----------	---------	-----------

Khalid Qudoos son of **1-Abdul Qudoos Khan** has two sons:-

1-Awaid	2-Safaid
---------	----------

Abdul Aziz Khan son of Abdul Majeed Khan has five sons:-

1-Abdul Naeem Khan	2-Abdul Muneem Khan	3-Abdul Haleem Khan
4-Abdul Rahim Khan	5-Abdul Karim Khan	xxxxx

Abdul Naeem Khan son of Abdul Aziz Khan has one son:-

Maulana Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim Khan

Abdul Muneem Khan son of Abdul Aziz Khan has three sons:-

1-Sajid Muneem	2-Muhammad Bilal	3-Muhammad Maaz
----------------	------------------	-----------------

Abdul Haleem Khan son of Abdul Aziz Khan has four sons:-

1-Muhammad Mubbasher	2-Muhammad Yahya
3-Muhammad Qasim	4-Muhammad Tayyab

Abdul Rahim Khan son of Abdul Aziz Khan has one son:-

Muhammad Hujam

Abdul Karim Khan son of Abdul Aziz Khan has one son:-

Muhammad Sharim

Abdul Moeed Khan son of Abdul Majeed Khan has four sons:-

1-Mufthi Asif Mehmood	2-Zia Mehmood
3-Shafqat Mehmood	4-Abdullah Mehmood

Mufthi Asif Mehmood son of Abdul Moeed Khan has three sons:-

1-Muhammad Anas	2-Muhammad Huzefa	3-Salim Mehmood
-----------------	-------------------	-----------------

Zia Mehmood son of Abdul Moeed Khan has two sons:-

1-Hammad Mehmood	2-Ammar Mehmood
------------------	-----------------

Shafqat Mehmood son of Abdul Moeed Khan has three sons:-

1-Talha Mehmood	2-Saad Mehmood	3-Okasha Mehmood
-----------------	----------------	------------------

Abdullah Mehmood son of Abdul Moeed Khan has one son:-

Samer Mehmood

Abdul Sattar Khan son of Abdul Majeed Khan has three sons:-

1-Muhammad Zeerak	2-Muhammad Qasim	3-Muhammad Ismail
-------------------	------------------	-------------------

Abdul Wahab Khan son of Abdul Majeed Khan has three sons:-

1-Muhammad Aqib	2-Muhammad Ummer	3-Muhammad Ahmad
-----------------	------------------	------------------

Abdul Malik Khan son of Abdul Majeed Khan has one son:-

Abdul Khaliq Khan

Abdul Saboor Khan son of Abdul Majeed Khan has four sons:-

1-Abdul Samad	2-Muhammad Umair
3-Muhammad Amaan	4-Muhammad Ehsan

Feroz Khan, son of Ghulam Muhammad Khan, a retired honorary captain from Armed Forces was permanently settled in Karak city and was very popular and influential in this area.

He had four sons:-

1-Taj Khan	2-Habib-Ur-Rehman
3-Abdul Qayum	4-Taj Muhammad Khan

Taj Khan Son of Feroz Khan has two sons:-

1-Shaukat	2-Sikandar
-----------	------------

Habib-Ur-Rehman son of Feroz Khan has two sons:-

1-Kamran	2-Faisal
----------	----------

Abdul Qayum son of Feroz Khan has one son:-

Asfandyar

Taj Muhammad Khan son of Feroz Khan..... (Died heirless)

Akhtar Munir Khan son of Ghulam Muhammad Khan had three sons:-

1-Abdul Rauf Khan	2-Abdul Razaq Khan	3-Abdul Hameed Khan
-------------------	--------------------	---------------------

Abdul Rauf Khan son of Akhtar Munir Khan has five sons:-

1-Nasir Jamal	2-Shahid Jamal	3-Nawaiid
4-Imran	5-Nabeel	xxxxx

Abdul Razaq Khan son of Akhtar Munir Khan has two sons:-

1-Afaaq	2-Ishtiaq
---------	-----------

Abdul Hameed Khan son of Akhtar Munir Khan has one:

Asad

-----X-----

Akorkhel Khattak Village Darmalak Sector

(Mainstream)

(Descendants of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) who settled here)

Fateh Khan was the 3rd son of Biland Khan. He was very popular due to his health and sound physique. He died in A.D.1845 in Kabir Kali Sabir Abad. He had one son:-

Amir Muhammad Khan

Amir Muhammad Khan son of Fateh Khan had four sons: -

1- Wali Muhammad Khan	3- Muhammad Ali Khan.... (Died Heirless)
2- Dost Muhammad Khan	4- Muhammad Ashraf khan.

Wali Muhammad Khan son of Amir Muhammad Khan has two sons:-

1-Akram khan	2-Amir Sher Ali Khan
--------------	----------------------

Akram khan Son of Wali Muhammad Khan has four sons:-

1-Nasrullah Jan	2-Baseer Khan
3-Baz Muhammad Khan	4-Noor Muhammad Khan

Nasrullah Jan (Speen Khan) son of Akram khan has five Sons:-

1-Naeemullah Jan	2-Mateeullah Jan...(Died heirless)	3-Ikramullah Jan
4-Sameeullah Jan	5-Asadullah Jan	xx

Naeemullah Jan son of 1-Nasrullah Jan (Speen Khan) has one son:-

Sanaullah Jan

Ikramullah Jan son of 1-Nasrullah Jan (Speen Khan) has one son:-

Obaid Ullah Jan

Sameeullah Jan son of 1-Nasrullah Jan (Speen Khan) has three sons:-

1-Muhammad Samee	2-Ahmad Samee	3-Khalid Samee
------------------	---------------	----------------

Baseer Khan, son of Akram Khan has two sons:-

1-Arshad Baseer	2-Shahid Baseer
-----------------	-----------------

Arshad Baseer son of Baseer Khan has four sons:-

1-Abdullah Khan	2-Umar Khan	3-Usman Khan	4-Ali Khan
-----------------	-------------	--------------	------------

Shahid Baseer son of Baseer Khan has three sons:-

1-Muhammad Ozefa Shahid
2-Muhammad Hurera Shahid
3-Muhammad Ozema Shahid

Baz Muhammad Khan son of Akram Khan has one son:-

Adnan Khan

Adnan Khan, son of Baz Muhammad Khan has one son:-

Adam Khan

Noor Muhammad Khan son of Akram Khan has four sons:-

1-Fida Muhammad Khan	2-Nisar Muhammad Khan
3-Shakir Muhammad Khan	4-Wali Muhammad Khan

Fida Muhammad khan son of Noor Muhammad Khan has two sons:-

1-Zawar Khan	2-Uzair Khan
--------------	--------------

Amir Sher Ali Khan son of Wali Muhammad Khan has three sons:-

1-Nausherwan Khan	2-Muzzafar Khan	3-Shaukat Hayat
-------------------	-----------------	-----------------

Nausherwan Khan, son of Amir Sher Ali Khan has two sons:-

1-Kamran Khan.....(Died heirless)	2-Umar Khan
-----------------------------------	-------------

Muzzafar Khan, son of Amir Sher Ali Khan has two sons:-

1-Zaffer Khan	2-Bilal Khan
---------------	--------------

Zaffer Khan, son of Muzzafar Khan has one son:-

Zawar Khan

Dost Muhammad Khan son of Amir Muhammad Khan had two sons:-

1-Ghaus Muhammad Khan	2-Shad Muhammad Khan
-----------------------	----------------------

Ghaus Muhammad Khan son of Dost Muhammad Khan had four sons:-

1-Fazle Rab	2-Bakhtyar Khan
3-Yahya Khan....(Died heirless)	4-Amir Muhammad Khan....(Died heirless)

Fazle Rab son of Ghaus Muhammad Khan has six sons:-

1-Abid Khan	2-Hamid Khan	3-Shahzeb Khan
4-Amjad Khan	5-Majid Khan	6-Arman Khan

Shad Muhammad khan son of Dost Muhammad Khan has four sons:-

1-Hidayatullah Khan	2-Himayatullah Khan
3-Irshad Muhammad Khan	4-Sultan Mehmoor

Hidayatullah Khan, son of Shad Muhammad Khan has one son:-

Aizaz Khan

Himayatullah Khan, son of Shad Muhammad Khan has five sons:-

1-Shafi Ullah Khan	2-Ihsan Ullah Khan	3-Sajid Ullah Khan
4-Hamza Khan	5-Shah Nawaz Khan	xxxx

Irshad Muhammad khan son of Shad Muhammad khan has three sons:-

1-Wiqar Muhammad Khan
2-Shahbaz Muhammad Khan
3-Sarfaraz Muhammad Khan

Sultan Mehmood son of Shad Muhammad Kan has one son:-

Abdul Samad Khan

Muhammad Ashraf Khan, son of Amir Muhammad Khan had one son:-

Lal Muhammad Khan

Lal Muhammad Khan son of **4- Muhammad Ashraf Khan** had six sons:-

1-Shams-ur-Rehman	4-Hayat-ur-Rehman...(Died heirless)
2-Zia-ur-Rehman	5-Arsalan Khan
3-Amal-ur-Rehman...(Died heirless)	6-Imran Khan

Shams-ur-Rehman son of Lal Muhammad Khan has four sons:-

1-Shaud Khan	2-Tamheed Khan	3-Hasnain Khan	4-Hassaan Khan
--------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

-----X-----

Akorkhel Khattak Village Teri Sector – 2

(Mainstream)

(Descendants of **Saad Ullah Khan** (Khan Shaheed) who settled in Village Teri)

Muzafar Khan was the 3rd son of Mansur Khan He had one son: -

1-Samandar Khan..... (Died heirless).

Sharif Khan. Was the 4th son of Mansur Khan had five sons: -

1- Jafar Khan.....(Died Heirless)	4- Ajab Khan
2- Najaf Khan	5- Ghulam Rasool Khan (Died heirless)
3- Nader Ali Khan(Lado Khan)	xxxxx

Najaf Khan son of Sharif Khan had one son: -

1- Murtaza Khan.....(Died heirless)

3-Nader Ali Khan (Lado Khan) Son of Sharif Khan had three sons: -

1- Husain Kh.....(Died heirless)	2- Sher Muhammad khan	3 -Said Mir Khan
----------------------------------	-----------------------	------------------

(2 & 3 left Teri and were living for some time in Kohat)

Ajab Khan, son of Sharif Khan had one son: -

1- Nawab Khan

Sher Ali Khan was the 6th son of Mansur Khan, he died heirless.

Akorkhel Khattak Village Shahbaz Khan Ghundi Sector

(Mainstream)

(Descendants of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) who settled here)

Nasir Khan.He was the 3rd son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan.He was the most powerfull ruler of the Teri state. He ruled Teri for ten (10) years from A.D.1801 to 1811. He had three sons: -

- 1- Arsala Khan
- 2-Khushal Khan Salis.....(Died heirless)
- 3- Shah Wali Khan.....(Died heirless)

Arsala Khan was the elder son of Nasir Khan. He fist succeeded his father late Nasir Khan and ruled Teri for (5) years from A.D.1812 to1817.he had one son: -

Shahbaz Khan

Shahbaz Khan, son of Arsala Khan had five sons: -

1- Ghulam Nasir Khan	4- Sarwar Khan
2- Madat Khan.....(Died heirless)	5 -Khushal Khan.(Died heirless)
3- Shah Sawar Khan.....(Died heirless)	xxxxx

Ghulam Nasir Khan son of Shahbaz Khan died in A.D.1862. He had five sons:-

1- Sultan Muhammad Khan	3- Fateh Muhammad Khan....(Died heirless)
2- Murad Ali Khan	4- Saiful-malok Khan.....(Died heirless)
5- Sultan Jan.	xxxx

Sultan Muhammad Khan son of Ghulam Nasir Khan had Four sons: -

1-Mustaqim Khan	3-Bayazid Khan.....(Died Heirless)
2-Qamber Ali Khan	4-Syed Ali Khan

Mustaqim Khan, son of Sultan Muhammad Khan had two sons: -

1-Nadar Khan	2-Haider Khan.....(Died Heirless)
--------------	-----------------------------------

Nadar Khan, son of Mustaqim Khan has three sons: -

1-Wahab Khan	2-Nasir Khan	3-Sattar Khan
--------------	--------------	---------------

Qamber Ali Khan son of Sultan Muhammad Khan had one son: -

Taj Muhammad Khan

Taj Muhammad Khan son of Qamber Ali Khan had five sons: -

1-Haj Muhammad Khan	4-Muhammad Hafeez Khan
2-Shafi Ullah Khan	5-Habib Ullah Khan
3-Gul Muhammad Khan	xxxxx

Haj Muhammad Khan son of Taj Muhammad Khan has four sons: -

1-Sana Ullah Khan	3-Shakir Ullah Khan
2-Noor Ullah Khan	4-Abdul Hadi

Shafi Ullah Khan son of Taj Muhammad Khan has four sons:-

1-Muhib Ullah Khan	3-Ameen Ullah Khan
2-Atif Ullah Khan	4-Safi Ullah Khan

Gul Muhammad Khan son of Taj Muhammad Khan has two sons: -

1-Muhammad Aqib Khan	2-Muhammad Aamir Khan
----------------------	-----------------------

Syed Ali Khan son of Sultan Muhammad Khan has five sons: -

1-Lal Sherin Khan----(Died Heirless)	4-Muhammad Rasool Khan
2-Lal Nawab Khan	5-Muhammad Sadiq Khan
3-Muhammad Raziq Khan	xxxxx

Lal Nawab Khan Son of Syed Ali Khan has four sons: -

1-Muhammad Imran	3-Muhammad Jebraan
2-Muhammad Kinaan	4-Muhammad Kamran

Muhammad Raziq Khan, son of Syed Ali Khan has four sons:-

1-Muhammad Arif	3-Faiz Muhammad
2-Eid Muhammad	4-Umar Razaq

Muhammad Arif son of Muhammad Raziq Khan has four sons: -

1-Muhammad Saqib	3-Muhammad wasif
2-Muhammad Atif	4-Muhammad Hamad

Eid Muhammad son of Muhammad Raziq Khan has two sons: -

1-Muhammad Asif	2-Muhammad Furqan
-----------------	-------------------

Muhammad Rasool Khan, son of Syed Ali Khan has three sons: -

1-Qudrat Ullah Khan	2-Muhammad Junaid	3-Abdus Saboor Khan
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------

Muhammad Sadiq Khan, son of Syed Ali Khan has five sons: -

1-Muhammad Sajid	3-Muhammad Waseem	5-Muhammad Faizan
2-Muhammad Majid	4-Muhammad Jahangir	xxxx

Murad Ali Khan was the 2nd son of Ghulam Nasir Khan, he had four sons: -

1- Muhammad Shah Khan.....(Died heirless)
2-Muhammad Hassan Khan.... (Died heirless)
3-Muhammad Roshan....(Died heirless)
4-Musharaf Khan

Musharaf khan son of Murad Ali Khan, he has five sons: -

1-Muhammad Afsar Khan	4- Sikandar Azam.
2- Muhammad Yaseen Khan	5-Muhammad Younas Khan
3- **Ghulam Nasir Khan	xxxxx

Muhammad Afsar Khan, son of Musharaf Khan, he has six sons: -

1-Abdus Samad	3-Abdul Qader	5-Abdul Wahab
2-Abdus Salam	4-Abdul Waheed	6-Abdul Jabbar

Abdus Samad son of Muhammad Afsar Khan, he has one son:-

Husam Khan

Abdus Salam son of Muhammad Afsar Khan, he has two sons: -

1-Ahmad	2-Muhibullah
---------	--------------

Muhammad Yaseen Khan, son of Musharaf Khan, he has two sons: -

1-Muhammad Abdullah	2-Muhammad Abdur Rehman
---------------------	-------------------------

Muhammad Abdullah son of Muhammad Yaseen Khan has one son:-

Muhammad Mansur Mehdi

Ghulam Nasir Khan son of Musharaf Khan, he has five sons:-

1-Muhammad Nouman	4-Muhammad Javaid
2-Muhammad Abdul Latif	5-Muhammad Suleman
3-Muhammad Sharif	xxxxx

Sikandar Azam son of Musharaf Khan has one son:-

Fakhar Azam

Muhammad Younas Khan, son of Musharaf Khan, he has four sons: -

1-Muhammad Haroon Younas	3-Muhammad Hamid Younas
2-Muhammad Waqar Younas	4-Muhammad Barar Younas

Sultan Jan was the 5th son of Ghulam Nasir Khan, he had one son:-

Naimatullah Khan

Sarwar Khan was the the 4th son of Shahbaz Khan, he had three sons: -

1-Yaqub Khan
2-Abdul Wadood Khan
3-Abdul Rehman.....(Died Heirless)

Yaqub Khan, son of Sarwar Khan had three sons: -

1-Ajab Khan	2-Ghulam Haider Khan	3-Akbar Khan....(Died Heirless)
-------------	----------------------	---------------------------------

Ajab Khan, son of Yaqub Khan had five sons: -

1-Amir Abdul Rehman
2-Muhammad Raees.....(Died heirless)
3-Rehmatullah Khan.....(Died heirless)
4-Abdul Ghafar Khan.....(Died Heirless)
5-Dil Nawaz Khan.....(DiedHeirless)

Amir Abdul Rehman son of Ajab Khan has one son:-

Saifullah Khan

Ghulam Haider Khan son of Yaqub Khan had one son:-

1-Madad Khan

Madad Khan, son of Ghulam Haider Khan has three sons:-

1-Aamir Rizwan	2-Shakir Rizwan	3-Farrukh Hassan
----------------	-----------------	------------------

Aamir Rizwan son of Madad Khan has one son:-

Fahad Rizwan

Shakir Rizwan son of Madad Khan has one son:-

Maaz Khan

Abdul Wadood Khan son of Sarwar Khan has two sons:-

1-Muhammad Laiq Khan	2-Shahbaz Khan
----------------------	----------------

Muhammad Laiq Khan son of Abdul Wadood Khan has two sons:-

1-Muhammad Hayat Khan	2-Gul Muhammad Khan
-----------------------	---------------------

Muhammad Hayat Khan Son of Muhammad Laiq Khan has two sons:-

1-Muhammad Zakir	2- Muhammad Saifdar
------------------	---------------------

Gul Muhammad Khan son of Muhammad Laiq Khan has three sons:-

1-Amaan	2-Iftikhar	3-Ansal
---------	------------	---------

Shahbaz Khan Son of Abdul Wadood Khan had three sons:-

1-Khwaja Muhammad Khan	2-Inayatullah Khan	3-Abdul Mabud Khan
------------------------	--------------------	--------------------

Khawaja Muhammad Khan son of Shahbaz Khan has four sons:-

1-Dilawar Khan	3-Bakhtyar Khan
2-Munawar Khan	4-Muhammad Ilyas Khan

Inayatullah Khan son of Shahbaz Khan has five sons:-

1-Naveed Khan	4-Sanaullah Khan
2-Irfanullah Khan	5-Ihsanullah Khan
3-Hassan Khan	xxxxx

Abdul Mabud Khan son of Shahbaz Khan has three sons:-

1-Mubasher Khan	2-Mudaser Khan	3-Muzzamel Khan
-----------------	----------------	-----------------

-----X-----

Akorkhel Khattak Village Teri Sector – 3

(Mainstream)

(Descendants of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) who settled in Village Teri)

Khushal Khan Salis was the 2nd son of Nasir Khan. With the help of Feroz khan, Chief of Akora, he took the charge of Teri state and ruled for seven (7) years from A.D.1817 to 1824. He was killed by Abbas khan, son of Feroz Khan Chief of Akora. Abbas Khan was the real brother of Khushal Khan's wife Farkhunda. Although Khushal Khan Salis had no off spring and died heirless, but certain peoples have tried their best to interpolate the history by including and planting the name of Khawaja Muhammad Khan with Khushal Khan Salis as his real son, which is incorrect. Detailed discussion on this issue has been made in a separate chapter of this article. Plenty of proof and arguments have been provided in support of this reality that Khawaja Muhammad Khan was neither Akorkhel nor the son of Khushal Khan Salis and instead he was an orphan child adopted by Lady Farkhunda. Khushal Khan Salis died Heirless, leaving issueless two wives.

Shah Wali khan was the 3rd son of Nasir Khan.....He died heirless.

NawabKhan was the 4th son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan. He had three sons: -

1- Saadat Khan	2-Samand Khan	3- Afzal Khan.
----------------	---------------	----------------

Saadat Khan Son of Nawab Khan_had two sons: -

1- Mirbaz Khan	2-Pasand Khan
----------------	---------------

Mirbaz Khan, son of Saadat Khan had two sons: -

1- Ali Jang Khan.....died Heirless	2-Mir Wais Khan....died Heirless
------------------------------------	----------------------------------

Pasand Khan, son of Saadat Khan Died heirless

Samand Khan, son of Nawab Khan had two sons: -

1- Jafar Khan	2- Sher Muhammad Khan
---------------	-----------------------

Jafar Khan, son of Samand Khan had one son: -

Sardar Jang Khan

Sardar Jang Khan son of Jafar Khan had one son: -

Abdul Shalil Khan..... He was mentally disabled and died heirless

Sher Muhammad khan, son of Samand Khan (Died heirless)

Afzal Khan, son of Nawab Khan had two sons:-

1-*Azim Khan.....*(Died heirless)	2-*Mansur Khan.....*(Died heirless)
-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Qader Khan was the 5th son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan. He rebelled against his elder brother Nasir Khan. They fought against each other at village Darmalak, where Qadar Khan was killed. He had one son:-

Mahmud Shah KhanDied heirless

Zanoon Khan was the 6th son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan, he died heirless.

Yahya Khan was the 7th son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan. He had two sons: -

1- Baz Khan	2- Sergand Khan.
-------------	------------------

Baz Khan, son of Yahya Khan had one son: -

Hayat Ullah Khan

Hayat Ullah Khan, son of Baz Khan. He had four sons: -

1-Sher Muhammad Khan	3-Ayub Khan
2- Yaqut Khan	4-Sarbuland Khan.

Note: - (They are settled in Chamba Gul – District Hangu)

Sergand Khan, son of Yahya Khan had four sons: -

1- Sikander Khan	3-Abdul Qadar Khan
2- Khair ullah khan	4-Noor Ullah khan

Note: - (They are settled in Seni Gumbat District Kohat)

Zordast Khan was the 8th son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan. He had two sons:-

1-Naqshband Khan.....(Died Heirless)	2-Karim Khan
--------------------------------------	--------------

Karim Khan, son of Zordast Khan had two sons: -

1-Gul Nawaz	2-Rakham Khan
-------------	---------------

Note: - (Both were settled in Mitha Khel District Karak)

Hassan Khan, was the 9th son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan, he had three Sons: -

1- Rasool Khan	2- Jaunder Khan	3-Jahangir Khan
----------------	-----------------	-----------------

Rasool Khan, son of Hassan Khan ruled Teri state for fourteen (14) years from A.D.1831 to 1844. He was the most popular and powerful chief of the state.

He had six sons:-

1- Samandar Khan	3- Mir Khan	5- Sarbuland Khan
2- Sher dil Khan	4- Azad Khan	6-Fateh Jang Khan

Samandar Khan was the elder son of Rasool Khan. Due to the brutal behavior of Khawaja Muhammad Khan, Nawab of Teri, he migrated to Afghanistan. He died there heirless. His grave is in Bakker Khel Khost.

Sher Dil Khan, son of Rasool Khan had one son: -

Saad Ullah Khan

Saad Ullah Khan, son of Sher Dil Khan had one son: -

Sarwar Khan

Sarwar Khan, son of Saad Ullah Khan had also one son:-

Rehmat Ullah Khan.....Died heirless

Mir Khan, son of Rasool Khan had one son: -

Mir Afzal Khan

Mir Afzal Khan, son of Mir Khan had one son: -

Banaras Khan.....Died heirless

Azad Khan, son of Rasool Khan had one son: -

Behram Khan.

Behram Khan, son of Azad Khan had four sons: -

1-Saif Ullah khan..... Died heirless	3-Khushdil Khan..... Died heirless
2- Sardar Khan.....Died heirless	4-Zammurad Khan

Zammurad Khan, Son of Behram Khan has one son: -

1- Safir Khan..... Author of the book , born on March 20,1940

Safir Khan, son of Zammurad Khan has two sons:-

1- Bahar Alam khan.	2- Sultan Alam Khan
---------------------	---------------------

Sultan Alam Khan, son of Safir Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Musaab Khan

Note: - Muhammad Musaab Khan, born on 29th August 2015,
Saturday at 1.55 P.M at C.M.H.Kohat.

Sarbuland Khan Son of Rasool Khan.....Died heirless

Fateh Jang Khan was the son of Rasool Khan from Lady Farkhunda, the widow of Khushal Khan (Salis). After his death, she was married to Rasool Khan. Fateh Jang Khan was famous for his beauty. He was a young man with good looking features and sound physique. Governor of Peshawar Sultan Muhammad Khan Barkzai had given his daughter to him as wife. After the death of Khan Rasool Khan, he was unanimously elected as chief of the Teri state, but was deposed off by Khawaja Muhammad Khan the adopted son of lady Farkhunda. Fateh Jang khan was killed in the prime of his life with poison by Khawaja Muhammad Khan. He had one daughter.

Jaundar Khan was the 2nd son of Hassan Khan.....Died heirless

Jahangir Khan was the 3rd son of Hassan Khan. He had three sons: -

1- Mawaz Khan	2- Sher Muhammad Khan	3- Dadin Khan
---------------	-----------------------	---------------

(Due to the brutal behavior of Khawaja Muhammad Khan, all these three brothers along with a group of other Akorkhel left Teri and went to Kurram.)

Mawaz Khan, son of Jahangir Khan was an officer in Afghan Army and martyred in the battle of Khost. He died heirless

Sher Muhammad Khan, son of Jahangir Khan, was the strongest rival of Khawaja Muhammad Khan Nawab of Teri. He set up a claim to the chiefship of Teri. During Afghan war in A.D.1880, Kohat –Thal road on the Kurram line was under construction for which more than two thousands labourers were supplied from Barak area, and about two hundred soldiers for the security under the command of Nawabzada Muhammad Zafar Khan, son of Khawaja Muhammad Khan were sent from Teri.

In March, 1880, Barak employees left their jobs under protest and went home. The movement rapidly developed into an insurrection against the authority of Nawab of Teri Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan. It became difficult to execute criminal or civil processes in the Teri State. Prisoners were released forcibly. Law and orders of the state were sat at defiance. Nawab and his family were confined to his house and all Government was at a standstill. The British Army reached in time for the help of Nawab and controlled the situation by arresting and killing the rebels. It is believed that Sher Muhammad Khan nephew of Khan Rasool Khan had incited the Baraks for civil disobedience and to create disturbances. He left his home immediately and went to Kurram. He was martyred on the way, while he was going to Kabul from Kurram. He had three sons: -

1- Sarfaraz Khan	2- Abdullah Khan	3-Saad Ullah Khan....Died heirless
------------------	------------------	------------------------------------

Sarfaraz Khan, son of Sher Muhammad Khan had two sons:-

1- Sultan Muhammad Khan	2- Muhammad dad Khan....Died heirless
-------------------------	---------------------------------------

Sultan Muhammad Khan son of Sarfaraz Khan had four sons: -

1- Abid Muhammad Khan
2- Maqbul Muhammad Khan....Died heirless
3-Gul Muhammad Khan.....Died heirless
4-Said Muhammad khan.....Died heirless

Note: -

1 & 2 from one mother

3 & 4 from another mother

Abid Muhammad Khan son of Sultan Muhammad Khan had two sons: -

1-Sajid Muhammad Khan (Shaheen Abid)....Died heirless	2- Adnan Khan.
---	----------------

Adnan Khan son of Abid Muhammad Khan has four sons: -

1-Arsalan Khan	3-Salman khan
2- Shah Rukh Khan.	4- Luqman Khan

Arsalan Khan, son of Adnan Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Rohan.

Abdullah Khan, son of Sher Muhammad Khan had one son: -

Fazlur-Reman.....Died heirless

Dadin Khan, son of Jahangir Khan had three sons: -

1- Asif Khan
2-Hassan Ali Khan.....Died heirless
3- Muhammad Ali Khan...Died heirless

Asif Khan, son of Dadin Khan had two sons:-

1- Shah Wali Khan.	2-Amir Muhammad Khan.
--------------------	-----------------------

Shah Wali Khan, son of Asif Khan_had two sons: -

1-Ghaus Muhammad Khan...Died Heirless.	2-Faiz Ullah Khan...Died heirless.
--	------------------------------------

Amir Muhammad Khan, son of Asif Khan had one son: -

Dad Muhammad Khan.....Died heirless

Mirbaz Khan was the 10th son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan. He was an officer in Afghan Army and was martyred in the battle of Balakh. He Died Heirless.

Sadar Khan was the 11th son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan. He had four Sons: -

1- Jalander Khan	3-Allah Dad Khan.....Died heirless
2- Fazal Khan	4- Akram Khan.....Died Heirless

Jalander Khan, son of Sadar Khan had two sons:-

1- Ghulam Khan.....Died heirless
2- Habib Khan.....Died heirless

Fazal Khan, son of Sadar Khan had three sons: -

1- Abdul Latif Khan
2- Najaf Khan
3 -Muhammad Azam Khan.....Died heirless

Abdul Latif Khan son of Fazal Khan had three sons: -

1-Allah Dad Khan.....Died heirless
2- Muhammad Jan Khan
3 - Abdul Haleem Khan.

Muhammad Jan Khan, son of Abdul Latif Khan had two sons: -

- | |
|---|
| 1-Sultan Muhammad khan (Subedar Khan).....Died heirless |
| 2- Faqir Muhammad Khan. |

Faqir Muhammad Khan, son of Muhammad Jan Khan has four sons: -

1- Abdul Khabir Khan	3- Muhammad Anis Khan.
2- Abdul Karim Khan	4. Muhammad Yaseen Khan.

Abdul Khabir Khan, son of Faqir Muhammad Khan has five sons: -

1- Rizwan Ahmad	3- Waqar Ahmad	5- Nouman Ahmad.
2- Junaid Ahmad.	4- Ansar Ahmad	xxxx

Rizwan Ahmad son of Abdul Khabir Khan has two sons: -

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1- Sultan Ahmad. | 2- Adyan Ahmad. |
|------------------|-----------------|

Junaid Ahmad, son of Abdul Khabir Khan has two sons: -

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1-Muhammad Hassaan | 2- Muhammad Safwan |
|--------------------|--------------------|

Waqar Ahmad son of Abdul Khabir Khan has one son: -

- | |
|--------------------|
| 1-Ammar Ahmad Musa |
|--------------------|

Abdul Karim Khan, son of Faqir Muhammad Khan has three sons: -

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1-Fida Muhammad Khan | 2- Sheda Muhammad Khan | 3- Sheheryar Khan |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|

Muhammad Anis Khan, son of Faqir Muhammad Khan has two sons: -

1- Muhammad Owais.	2- Muhammad Ehsan.
--------------------	--------------------

Muhammad Yasin Khan, son of Faqir Muhammad Khan had one son: -

Suhaib Ahmad.....Died heirless

Abdul Haleem Khan, son of Abdul Latif Khan had seven sons:-

1- Allah Dad Khan.....Died heirless	5 -Abdul wahab Khan
2- Abdur-Rauf Khan.....Died heirless	6- Shabbir Ahmad Khan
3- Abdul Jalil Khan.....Died heirless	7- Abdul Samad Khan
4- Abdul Ghafar Khan	xxxxx

Note: - 1, 2 & 3 from one mother. 4th from the second mother,
5th from third mother. 6th and 7th from the last mother.

Abdul Ghafar Khan, son of Abdul Haleem Khan has three sons:-

1- Muhammad Nisar Khan
2- Muhammad Akbar khan (Roshan Khan)
3-Muhammad Zahoor Khan.

Muhammad Nisar Khan, son of Abdul Ghafar Khan has three sons: -

1- Muhammad Aftab Khan
2- Muhammad Shoaib Khan
3-Muhammad Ayub Khan

Muhammad Aftab Khan, son of Muhammad Nisar Khan has two sons: -

1-Basim Abdullah	2- Malayam Abdullah
------------------	---------------------

Muhammad Shoaib Khan, son of Muhammad Nisar Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Yousaf Khan

Muhammad Akbar Khan (Roshan Khan), son of Abdul Ghafar Khan has one son:-

Muhammad Mehtab Khan

Muhammad Mehtab khan, son of Muhammad Akbar khan (Roshan khan) He has four sons: -

1-Muhammad Ehtesham	3-Muhammad Muhtashim
2-Muhammad Usairam.	4- Muhammad Arhaam

Mohammad Zahoor Khan son of Abdul Ghafar Khan has five sons: -

1-Muhammad Nafees	4- Muhammad Bilal
2- Muhammad Younas	5-Muhammad Qasim
3- Muhammad Ibrahim	xxxxx

Abdul wahab Khan, son of Abdul Haleem Khan has one son: -

Zahid Khan.

Shabbir Ahmad Khan, son of Abdul Haleem Khan has four sons: -

1- Mubasher Shabbir	3- Zubair Shabbir
2-Yasir Shabbir	4- Mudasir Shabbir

Mubasher Shabbir, son of Shabbir Ahmad Khan has one son: -

Mehad Mubasher

Abdul Samad Khan, son of Abdul Haleem Khan has six sons; -

1- Kashif Samad	3- Aamir Samad	5- Imran Samad
2- Arif Samad	4- Zahir Samad	6-Asim Samad (Choti)

Kashif Samad, son of Abdul Samad Khan has two sons: -

1-Muhammad Ismail.	2- Muhammad Hamaad
--------------------	--------------------

Arif Samad, son of Abdul Samad Khan has one son:

Saad Arif

Aamir Samad, son of Abdul Samad Khan has two sons: -

1- Faraz Aamir	2- Shiraz Aamir.
----------------	------------------

Imran Samad, son of Abdul Samad Khan has one son: -

Hazrat Umar.

Najaf Khan, son of Fazal Khan had two sons: -

1- Asif Khan	2- Ashraf khan
--------------	----------------

Asif Khan, son of Najaf Khan had five sons: -

1- Abdus-Subhan Khan (Khani Khan)	4- Abdul Qudoos Khan
2- Habib-ur-Rehman	5- Abdul Wadood Khan
3-Aziz-ur-Rehman	xxxxx

Note: - 1 & 2 from one mother.

3, 4, & 5 are from another mother.

Abdus-Subhan Khan (Khani Khan), son of Asif Khan has one son.

Altaf Khan.

Altaf khan, son of Abdus-Subhan Khan (Khani Khan) has five sons: -

1- Shafi-ur-Rehman	3- Mati-ur- Rehman	5- Hamid-ur- Rehman.
2- Athar Husain	4- Asim-ur- Rehman.	xxxx

Shafi-ur-Rehman, son of Altaf Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Ehtisam.

Ather Hussain, son of Altaf Khan has two sons: -

1- Muhammad Uzair.	2- Muhammad Umair
--------------------	-------------------

Habib-ur-Rehman, son of Asif Khan has two sons: -

1- Muhammad Mushtaq....Died heirless	2- Zia-ur-Rehman
--------------------------------------	------------------

Zia-ur-Rehman, son of Habib-ur-Rehman has two sons: -

1- Ahmad Zia.	2- Arham Zia
---------------	--------------

Aziz-ur-Rehman, son of Asif Khan has three sons: -

1- Qais-ur-Rehman	2- Hafiz-ur-Rehman	3- Alam zaib.
-------------------	--------------------	---------------

Qais-ur-Rehman, son of Aziz-ur-Rehman has three sons: -

1- Saeed-ur-Rehman
2- Shams-Ur- Rehman
3-Tariq Aziz....Died heirless

Hafiz-ur-Rehman, son of Aziz-ur-Rehman has three sons: -

1- Mujahid Aziz	2- Tahir Aziz	3- Osama Aziz.
-----------------	---------------	----------------

Abdul Qudoos Khan, son of Asif Khan has two sons: -

1- Muhammad Bashir	2- Muhammad Iqbal
--------------------	-------------------

Muhammad Bashir, son of Abdul Qudoos Khan has three sons: -

1- Haider Abbas	2- Muhammad Asad	3- Muhammad Saqlain
-----------------	------------------	---------------------

Muhammad Iqbal, son of Abdul Qudoos Khan has two sons: -

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1- Muhammad Zulqarnain | 2- Muhammad Zulharnain. |
|------------------------|-------------------------|

Abdul Wadood Khan, son of Asif Khan has four sons: -

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1- Umer Farooq | 3- Muhammad Naeem |
| 2- Muhammad Kamran | 4-Muhammad Salman |

Umer Farooq, son of Abdul Wadood Khan has two sons: -

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1- Muhammad Shariq | 2- Muhammad Hasnain |
|--------------------|---------------------|

Muhammad Kamran, son of Abdul Wadood Khan has two sons: -

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1- Muhammad Shayan | 2- Muhammad Ayan. |
|--------------------|-------------------|

Muhammad Naeem, son of Abdul Wadood Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Maaz.

Ashraf Khan, son of Najaf Khan has one son: -

- | |
|------------------------|
| 1- Muhammad Alam Khan. |
|------------------------|

Muhammad Alam Khan, son of Ashraf Khan has four sons: -

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1- Mehmood Alam Khan | 3 - Muhammad Azam Khan. |
| 2-Khurshid Alam Khan | 4- Tanweer Alam Khan |

Note: -1, from one mother. 2, 3, 4, are from another mother.

Mehmood Alam Khan, son of Muhammad Alam Khan has two sons:-

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 - Mukhtar Alam Khan. | 2 - Osaib Alam Khan |
|------------------------|---------------------|

Mukhtar Alam Khan, son of Mehmood Alam Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Anas

Khurshid Alam Khan, son of Muhammad Alam Khan has two sons: -

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1- Abdul Mohemin. | 2- Abdul Moez. |
|-------------------|----------------|

Muhammad Azam Khan, son of Muhammad Alam Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Sarim.

-----X-----

Akorkhel Khattak Village Chakhtu Sector

(Mainstream)

(Descendants of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) who settled here)

Sarwar Khan was the 12th son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan. He had five sons.

1- Faiz Talab Khan.....Died Heirless	4- Shah Murad Khan.....Died heirless
2- Shah dad Khan	5- Abdul Karim Khan
3-Fateh Ullah Khan.....Died heirless	xxxx

Note: - (1 & 2 from one Mother)..... (3, 4, & 5 from another Mother)

Shah dad Khan, son of Sarwar Khan had three sons: -

1- Shah Wali Khan.	2- Sher Ali Khan	3- Sher Muhammad Khan
--------------------	------------------	-----------------------

Shah Wali Khan, son of Shah Dad Khan had two sons: -

1- Khawas Khan	2- Muhammad Salim Khan.
----------------	-------------------------

Khawas Khan, son of Shah Wali Khan had three sons: -

1- Muhammad Amin Khan	3- Abdul Aziz Khan.....Died heirless
2- Muhammad Akram Khan	xxxx

Muhammad Amin Khan, son of Khawas Khan had one son: -

Asmatullah Khan.

Asmatullah Khan, son of Muhammad Amin Khan had one son: -

Niamatullah Khan.

Niamatullah Khan, son of Asmatullah Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Abdullah Khan

Muhammad Akram khan, son of Khawas Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Ibrahim Khan

Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, son of Muhammad Akram khan has one son: -

Imdad Ali Khan

Muhammad Salim Khan, son of Shah Wali Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Amir Khan

Muhammad Amir Khan, son of Muhammad Salim Khan, was a man of principles and had prominent personality with kind nature and leading qualities. He was very influential and played a vital role in the social activities of this area. He has seven sons:-

1- Mumtaz Ali Khan.	5- Muhabat Ali Khan
2 -Taj Ali Khan	6- Muhammad Basir Khan
3- Liaquat Ali Khan	7- Azmat Ali Khan
4- Muhammad Naseer Khan	xxxxx

Note: - 1 & 2 from one mother and 3 to 7 are from another mother.

Mumtaz Ali Khan, son of Muhammad Amir Khan is a man of educated taste with keen interest in history and art. He has five sons:-

1- Shaukat Iqbal	2- Tariq Iqbal	3- Zahoor Iqbal
4- Arif Khushal	5- Asif Khushal	xxxxx

Shaukat Iqbal, son of Mumtaz Ali Khan has two sons: -

1- Umer Khushal	2- Hamza
-----------------	----------

Tariq Iqbal, son of Mumtaz Ali Khan has two sons: -

1- Afaq Ahmad	2- Hamad Ahmad
---------------	----------------

Zahoor Iqbal, son of Mumtaz Ali Khan has one son: -

Khushnud Ahmad.

Arif Khushal, son of Mumtaz Ali Khan has one son: -

Hasnain Arif

Taj Ali Khan, son of Muhammad Amir Khan has seven sons: -

1- Khalid Iqbal.	2- Zahid Iqbal.	3- Jamshed Iqbal.
4- Shahid Iqbal.	5- Taimur Iqbal.	6- Tauqeer Iqbal.
7- Muhammad Bilal.	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx

Note: -1 & 2 from one mother and 3 to 7 are from another mother.

Khalid Iqbal, son of Taj Ali Khan has two sons: -

1- Hasam Khalid	2- Hasanat Khalid.
-----------------	--------------------

Jamshed Iqbal, son of Taj Ali Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Zain.

Shahid Iqbal, son of Taj Ali Khan has two sons: -

1- Shazain Shahid	2- Shayan Shahid
-------------------	------------------

Taimur Iqbal, Son of Taj Ali Khan has one son:-

Hazifa

Liaquat Ali Khan, son of Muhammad Amir Khan has four sons: -

1- Rashed Jamal	3- Muhammad Zeeshan
-----------------	---------------------

2- Muhammad Mudasir	4- Muhammad Kashan.
---------------------	---------------------

Muhammad Naseer Khan, son of Muhammad Amir Khan has three sons: -

1- Danish Naseer	2- Daniyal Naseer.....Died Heirless	3- Eizaz Naseer.
------------------	-------------------------------------	------------------

Muhabat Ali Khan, son of Muhammad Amir Khan has three sons: -

1- Sadaqat Ali Khan	2-Shah Zeb Ali Khan	3- Ehsan Ali Khan.
---------------------	---------------------	--------------------

Muhammad Baseer Khan, son of Muhammad Amir Khan Has one son: -

Muhammad Arshyam

Azmat Ali Khan, son of Muhammad Amir Khan has two sons: -

1- Muhammad Saqib	2- Muhammad Asim
-------------------	------------------

Sher Ali Khan was the 2nd son of Shah Dad Khan. He was an educated person with considerable knowledge of history. This fact is evident from his compilation work of genealogy of Akorkhel, for which he has done a lot of research work with enthusiasm and possible efforts. But one thing we do not know as to what compelled a dignified person like Sher Ali Khan to interpolate the history by including and planting the name of Sir Khawaja Muhammad khan with heirless (La-Wald) Khushal Khan Salis as his son in the genealogy of Akorkhel. Knowing the fact that Khushal Khan Salis had no offspring and was heirless. In this context, it is said that Khanzada Sher Ali khan was ordered by Khawaja Muhammad khan to plant his name with any person as a son in the pedigree of Khanzadgan. Such Informations were required by the British Government for completion of his profile. All the old records were collected for revision, alteration and adjustment. But Sher Ali khan flatly refused to do so. On denial he was fastened with horses in the horse Barn (stable) for the whole night. In the morning after accepting the assignment, he was politely treated, promised and assured that on completion of this task, a beautiful house will be constructed for him and a daughter of Khawaja Muhammad khan will also be given in marriage to him. He completed the assignment successfully, but till his death the promise of a house and marriage was not honoured by the Nawab of Teri. Dishearten Khanzada Sher Ali Khan permanently shifted to village Chakhtu and died there heirless. This fact has also been mentioned by Mumtaz Ali Khan of Chakhtu in his memorandum.

Sher Muhammad Khan was the 3rd son of Shah Dad Khan. He had five sons: -

1- Muhammad Saeed Khan	4- Abdul Rehman Khan
2-Abdul Hameed.....Died heirless	5- Abdul Manan Khan
3-Bahadar Sher Khan	xxxxx

Note: - 1 & 2 are from one mother. 3rd & 4th are from second mother.
5th was from third mother.

Muhammad Saeed Khan, son of Sher Muhammad Khan had three sons: -

1- Muhammad Afzal khan	2- Abdul Hameed Khan	3- Namwar Khan.
------------------------	----------------------	-----------------

Muhammad Afzal khan, son of Muhammad Saeed Khan has five sons: -

1- Ghulam Sadiq Khan	3 -Dilawer Khan	5- Aurangzeb Khan.
2- Sher Afzal Khan	4- Jehanzeb Khan.	xxxx

Ghulam Sadiq Khan, son of Muhammad Afzal Khan has one son: -

Salman Khan

Sher Afzal Khan, son of Muhammad Afzal Khan has one son: -

Khushal Khan

Dilawer Khan, son of Muhammad Afzal Khan has two sons: -

1- Farukh Adnan.	2- Farukh Arsalan.
------------------	--------------------

Jehanzeb Khan, son of Muhammad Afzal Khan has one son: -

Armaghan

Aurangzeb Khan, son of Muhammad Afzal Khan has two sons: -

1-Zulqarnain	2-Zunnoorain
--------------	--------------

Abdul Hameed Khan, son of Muhammad Saeed Khan has four sons: -

1-Abdul Majeed Khan	3- Akhtar Munir Khan
2- Hazrat Munir Khan	4- Muhammad Yasin Khan

Abdul Majeed Khan, son of Abdul Hameed Khan has four sons: -

1- Ibrar Khan	2- Israr Khan.	3- Nisar Khan	4- Abdul wahab.
---------------	----------------	---------------	-----------------

Hazrat Munir Khan, son of Abdul Hameed Khan has eight sons: -

1- Siraj Munir	2- Sajed Munir	3- Amjad Munir.	4- Qasim Khan
5- Tahir Khan	6- Tufail Khan	7- Safder khan	8- Ather Suhail

Siraj Munir Khan, son of Hazrat Munir Khan has Two sons:-

1-Muzamil Siraj	2-Zohaib Siraj
-----------------	----------------

Akhtar Munir Khan, son of Abdul Hameed Khan has six sons: -

1- Gulzar Khan.	3- Faizullah	5- Matiullah.
2- Ubaid Ullah.	4- Ehsan ullah	6- Attaullah.

Muhammad Yasin Khan, son of Abdul Hameed Khan has two sons: -

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1- Noor Ahmad Khan | 2- Arshad Khan. |
|--------------------|-----------------|

Namwer Khan, son of Muhammad Saeed Khan has six sons: -

1- Javed Iqbal	3- Muhammad Iqbal	5- Ishfaq Ahmad.
2- Zafar Iqbal	4- Shehzad Jamil	6- Nadeem Ahmad.

Javed Iqbal, son of Namwer Khan has three sons: -

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1- Sheheryar Javed | 2- Asfandyar Javed | 3-Abdullah Javed |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|

Note: -1 & 2 from one mother (late) Humera Farzeen, The daughter of Khanzada Safir Khan. 3rd one is from another wife.

Zafar Iqbal Son of Namwar Khan has one son: -

Ammad

Muhammad Iqbal, son of Namwar Khan has one son: -

Hassan Iqbal

Shehzad Jamil Son of Namwar Khan has two sons: -

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1- Salar Shehzad Khattak | Baran Shehzad Khattak |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|

Ishfaq Ahmad, son of Namwar Khan has two sons: -

1- Ibran Aleem	2- Aden
----------------	---------

Note: -1 from one mother and 2nd from another mother.

Nadeem Ahmad, son of Namwar Khan has two sons: -

1-Ayan	2-Taha
--------	--------

Bahadar Sher Khan, son of Sher Muhammad Khan was a retired honorary captain from Armed Forces. He has the honour of being the First secretary of the soldier board Kohat. He was harsh tempered but well disciplined. He was generous and famous for hospitality. He had one son: -

Muhammad Raziq khan.....Died heirless

Abdul Rehman, son of Sher Muhammad Khan had three sons: -

1- Muhammad Rafiq Khan
2- Muhammad Farooq Khan.
3- Muhammad Shafiq Khan

Muhammad Rafiq Khan, son of Abdul Rehman.....Died heirless.

Muhammad Farooq Khan, son of Abdul Rehman has two sons: -

1- Muhammad Qaimoos Khan	2- Muhammad Taimoos Khan
--------------------------	--------------------------

Muhammad Qaimoos Khan, son of Muhammad Farooq Khan has three sons:-

1- Hassan Bilal	2- Hassan Jalal.	3- Hassan Hilal.
-----------------	------------------	------------------

Muhammad Taimoos Khan, son of Muhammad Farooq Khan has one son: -

Mubashir

Muhammad Shafiq Khan, son of Abdul Rehman has four sons.

1- Khalil-ur-Rehman	3- Gul Rehman
2- Saif-ur-Rehman	4- Hanif-ur-Rehman.

Abdul Manan, son of Sher Muhammad Khan had four sons: -

1- Abdul Mursaleen.....Died heirless
2- Muhammad Ali Khan.....Died heirless
3- Sher Ali Khan.....Died heirless
4- Muhammad Hasham Khan.

Muhammad Hasham Khan, son of Abdul Manan had three sons:-

1-Mehboob Ali Khan
2-Muhammad Aslam Khan
3-Saboor Khan

Abdul Karim Khan, son of Sarwar Khan had three sons: -

- | |
|--|
| 1- Akbar Khan |
| 2- Said Muhammad Khan.....Died heirless. |
| 3- Sadar Khan.....Died heirless. |

Akbar Khan, son of Abdul Karim Khan had two sons: -

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1- Yar Muhammad Khan. | 2- Abbas Khan.....Died heirless. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|

Yar Muhammad Khan, son of Akbar Khan has three sons: -

- | |
|--|
| 1- Abdul Hanan |
| 2- Said Muhammad Khan |
| 3- Dost Muhammad Khan.....Died heirless. |

-----X-----

Akorkhel Khattak - Village Lachi Sector

(Mainstream)

(Descendants of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) who settled here)

Khalid Khan was the 13th son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan. He had four sons:-

1- Khan Gul Khan	3- Abdullah Khan
2- Mir Khan	4- Abdul Ahmad Khan (Samand Khan)

Khan Gul Khan, son of Khalid Khan had three sons: -

1-Sher Muhammad Khan
2-Noor Muhammad Khan.....Died Heirless.
3-Muhammad Ali Khan..... Died heirless.

Sher Muhammad Khan, son of Khan Gul Khan had one son:-

Saad Ullah Khan.

Saad ullah Khan, son of Sher Muhammad Khan had one son: -

Faqir Khan.

Faqir Khan, son of Saad ullah Khan has three sons: -

1- Shaukat Khan.	2- Asif Faqir.	3- Arif Khan.
------------------	----------------	---------------

Shaukat Khan, son of Faqir Khan has two sons:-

1-Aqib Khan	2- Zarq Khan.
-------------	---------------

Arif Khan Son of Faqir Khan has two sons: -

1- Abdullah Khan	2- Yawar Khan
------------------	---------------

Mir Khan, son of Khalid Khan had two sons: -

1- Sultan Muhammad Khan	2- Feroz Khan.
-------------------------	----------------

Sultan Muhammad Khan, son of Mir Khan has no male issue.

Feroz Khan, son of Mir Khan has one son: -

Ashraf Khan.

Ashraf Khan, son of Feroz Khan has two sons: -

1- Yousaf Khan	2- Moeed Khan.
----------------	----------------

Yousaf Khan, son of Ashraf Khan has three sons: -

1-Taufiq Khan	2-Tausif Khan	3- Haneef Khan.
---------------	---------------	-----------------

Toufiq Khan, son of Yousaf Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Zulqarnain Khan

Moeed Khan, son of Ashraf Khan has three sons: -

1-Shahzada Khan	2- Waleed Khan	3-Shawal Khan.
-----------------	----------------	----------------

Abdullah Khan, son of C13-Khalid Khan had two sons: -

1-Abdul Sattar Khan.	2- Jafar Khan.
----------------------	----------------

Jafar Khan, son of 3- Abdullah Khan had one son: -

Mehar Ali Khan

Abdul Ahmad khan (Samand Khan), son of Khalid Khan had two sons: -

1- Zakria Khan.	2- Ali Jang Khan.
-----------------	-------------------

Zakria Khan, son of Abdul Ahmad khan (Samand Khan), had three sons: -

1- Jan Muhammad Khan	2- Muhammad Aslam Khan	3- Sarwar Khan.
----------------------	------------------------	-----------------

Note: -1 & 2 from one mother and 3rd from another mother.

Jan Muhammad Khan the elder son of Zakria Khan had eight sons: -

1- Usman Khan	5- Muhammad Shafiq Khan
2- Ghaus Muhammad Khan	6- Ghaus Ghulam Gilani
3- Ghulam Samdani Khan	7- Ghulam Yazdani
4- Muhammad Shoab Khan	8- Ubaid Ullah Khan

Note: - (1 & 2 are from one mother,3 to 8 are from another mother.)

Usman Khan, son of Jan Muhammad Khan has two sons: -

1- Jamil Ahmad khan	2- Muhammad Saeed
---------------------	-------------------

Jamil Ahmad Khan, son of Usman Khan has three sons: -

1-Dur-e-Kamil	2-Adil Jan	3- Bilal
---------------	------------	----------

Dur – e – Kamil, son of Jamil Ahmed Khan has two sons: -

1- Essa	2- Musa
---------	---------

Adil Jan, son of Jamil Ahmed Khan has two sons: -

1- Usman Khan	2- Ahmed Jan
---------------	--------------

Bilal, son of Jamil Ahmed Khan has one son: -

Abdullah.

Ghaus Muhammad Khan, son of Jan Muhammad Khan has one son: -

Nadeem.

Ghulam Samdani Khan Son of Jan Muhammad Khan has three sons: -

1- Zee Shan	2- Arsalan	3- Ali Shah.
-------------	------------	--------------

Muhammad Shoaib Khan, son of Jan Muhammad Khan has two sons: -

1- Zohaib Khan	2- Salman Khan
----------------	----------------

Zohaib Khan, son of Muhammad Shoaib Khan has one son:

Ebaad Khan.

Muhammad Shafiq Khan, son of Jan Muhammad Khan has two sons: -

1- Muhammad Umer. 2-Muhammad Khawar.

Ghaus Ghulam Gilani, son of Jan Muhammad Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Tauqeer.

Muhammad Tauqeer, son of Ghaus Ghulam Gilani has one son:-

Ghani Khan.

Ghulam Yazdani, son of Jan Muhammad Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Usman.

Ubaid Ullah Khan, son of Jan Muhammad Khan has three sons:-

1- Muhammad Waqas.
2- Muhammad Owais.
3- Muhammad Shahbaz Khan.

Muhammad Owais, son of Ubaid Ullah Khan had one son: -

Fahad Khan

Muhammad Aslam Khan, the 2nd son of Zakria Khan had one son:-

Anwar Jan Khan

Anwar Jan Khan, son of Muhammad Aslam Khan has three sons: -

1- Muhammad Iqbal Gohar 2- Jehanzeb Khan 3- Shakeel Anwar Khan.

Muhammad Iqbal Gohar, son of Anwar Jan Khan has one son: -

Abdullah Khan

Sarwar Khan, the 3rd Son of Zakria Khan..... xxx

-----X-----

Akorkhel Khattak Village Shakardara Sector

(Mainstream)

(Descendants of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) who settled here)

Said Khan was the 14th son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan. He rebelled against his elder brother Nasir Khan for the seat of Teri state, but lost the battle and was imprisoned in Qilla Shah Baz Garh. Later he was released by Barak Khattak. He went to Shakerdara and died there. He had four sons:

- | |
|------------------------------------|
| 1- Gohar Khan |
| 2-Waji Khan |
| 3-Jalal Khan |
| 4-Lashkeri Khan.....Died heirless. |

Gohar Khan, son of Said Khan had three sons: -

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|--|
| 1- Baz Khan | 2- Mir Aslam Khan | 3-Mir Muhammad Khan.....Died heirless. |
|-------------|-------------------|--|

Baz Khan, son of Gohar Khan had one son: -

- | |
|--------------------|
| Ali Muhammad Khan. |
|--------------------|

Ali Muhammad Khan, son of Baz Khan had one son:-

- | |
|-------------|
| Khawas Khan |
|-------------|

Khawas Khan, son of Ali Muhammad Khan had one son: -

- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| 1- Lashkari Khan.....Died heirless. |
|-------------------------------------|

Mir Aslam Khan, son of Gohar Khan had one son: -

1-Shah Wali Khan.....Died heirless.

Waji Khan, son of Said Khan had one son: -

Alam Khan

Alam Khan, son of Waji Khan had one son:-

Noor Muhammad Khan.

Noor Muhammad Khan, son of Alam Khan had one son: -

1-Abdul Qudoos Khan.....Died heirless.

Jalal Khan, son of Said Khan had three sons: -

1-Usman Khan.....Died heirless.

2- *Abdullah Khan.....Died heirless.

3- Shah Nawaz Khan

Shah Nawaz Khan, son of Jalal Khan had one son: -

1- Abbas Khan..... Settled in village Karbogha.

Akorkhel Khattak - Village Teri Sector – 4

(Mainstream)

(Descendants of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) who settled in Village Teri)

Sahib Khan the 15th son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan had one son:

1- Ismail Khan.....Died heirless.

Abbas Khan the 16th son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan had three sons: -

1- Atta Muhammad Khan.....Died heirless.

2- Ashraf Khan.....Died heirless.

3- Hassan Khan.....Died heirless.

Shah Nawaz Khan the 17th son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan died heirless.

Murtaza Khan the 18th & last son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan died heirless.

-----X-----

Akorkhel Khattak-Serai Akora sector-2

(Mainstream)

(Descendants of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) who settled in Akora Khattak)

Afzal Khan the 5th son of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) had two sons:-

1- Mir Aslam Khan.	2- Najabat Khan.
--------------------	------------------

Mir Aslam khan son of Afzal Khan had five sons: -

1- Shahbaz Khan	3-Ahmad Khan	5-Samandar Khan
2- Jafar Khan	4-Inayatullah Khan	xxxx

Note: - (They are settled in Akora Khattak District Nowshera)

Akorkhel Khattak - Seni Gumbat Sector

(Mainstream)

(Descendants of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) who settled here)

Sharafat Khan, 6th son of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) had three sons:-

1- Muhammad Amir Khan	2- Hasham Khan	3- Mubbera Khan.
-----------------------	----------------	------------------

Muhammad Amir Khan the eldest son of Sharafat Khan had Six Sons:-

1-Nadir Ali Khan.....Died heirless.	2- Qasim Khan.....Died heirless.
3- Saadat mand Khan.	4- Muhammad Saeed.....Died heirless.
5- Mehmood Khan.	6- Muhammadi Khan.

Saadatmand Khan, son of Muhammad Amir Khan had one son: -

Sultan Khan

Sultan Khan, son of Saadat mand Khan, died heirless.

Mehmood Khan, son of Muhammad Amir Khan he had three sons: -

1- Saad Ullah Khan	2- Abdul Qadar Khan	3-Muhammad Sadiq Khan
--------------------	---------------------	-----------------------

Note: - 1 & 2 both died heirless.

Muhammad Sadiq Khan was the 3rd son of Mehmood Khan. He was a prominent figure of Seni Gumbat and was awarded with an allowance of Rs 360/- per annum in connection with the Malgin Salt Mines by the British Government.

Muhammad Sadiq khan had four sons: -

1- Muhammad Rafique Khan	2- Muhammad Naseer Khan.....Died heirless.
3- Muhammad Baseer Khan	4- Pir Muhammad Khan.

Muhammad Rafique Khan the elder son of Muhammad Sadiq Khan was Deputy Superintendent in Police. He was awarded with the title of "Khan Bahadar" by the Government. He was killed at "Tulanj" on the issue of agriculture land. He had one son: -

Muhammad Atique Khan.

Muhammad Atique Khan, son of Muhammad Rafique Khan had two sons:-

1-Ahmad Rafique Khan	2-Muhammad Salim Khan.
----------------------	------------------------

Ahmad Rafique Khan, son of Muhammad Atique Khan has two sons:-

1-Hamid Rafique.	2- Abid Rafique.
------------------	------------------

Muhammad Salim Khan, son of Muhammad Atique Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Zahid Khan

Muhammad Zahid Khan, son of Muhammad Salim Khan has two sons: -

1-Muhammad Raza Atique	2- Muhammad Farukh Atique.
------------------------	----------------------------

Muhammad Baseer Khan, son of Muhammad Sadiq Khan has one son:-

Khawaja Muhammad Khan

Khawaja Muhammad Khan, son of Muhammad Baseer Khan has two sons: -

1- Muhammad Faisal Baseer	2- Muhammad Yasir Baseer.
---------------------------	---------------------------

Pir Muhammad Khan, son of Muhammad Sadiq Khan has four sons: -

1- Taj Muhammad Khan	3- Mehmod Hayat
2- Hilal Muhammad Khan	4- Shaukat Hayat.

Muhammadi Khan, son of Muhammad Amir Khan had one son:-

Ghaus Muhammad Khan.

Ghaus Muhammad Khan, son of Muhammadi Khan had Three Sons.

1- Muhammad Shafique Khan.
2-Muhammad Afif Khan.
3- Dost Muhammad Khan.

Muhammad Shafique Khan, son of Ghaus Muhammad Khan had two sons: -

1- Muhammad Hasham Khan	2-Muhammad Farid Khan.
-------------------------	------------------------

Muhammad Hasham khan, son of Muhammad Shafique Khan has one Son:-

Muhammad Anis Khan.

Muhammad Anis Khan, son of **Muhammad Hasham khan** has two sons: -

1-Sheher Yar Khan	2- Asfand Yar Khan.
-------------------	---------------------

Muhammad Farid Khan, son of Muhammad Shafique Khan has two sons:

1- Sadiq Ali Khan (Nafees Khan)	2- Shafqat Ali Khan.
----------------------------------	----------------------

Sadiq Ali khan (Nafis Khan) son of Muhammad Farid Khan has one son: -

Mehar Yar Ali Khan

Shafqat Ali Khan son of Muhammad Farid Khan has one son: -

Ehsan.

Muhammad Afif Khan, son of Ghaus Muhammad Khan has three sons: -

1- Muhammad Hanif Khan.
2- Azher Khan Afif.....Died heirless
3- Khisro Khan Afif.

1- Muhammad Hanif Khan, son of Muhammad Afif Khan has two sons: -

1-Muhammad Aamir Khan	2-Muhammad Asim Khan
-----------------------	----------------------

Muhammad Asim Khan, son of Muhammad Afif Khan has two sons: -

1-Muhammad Ayan.	2- Muhammad Reyan.
------------------	--------------------

Khisro Khan Afif, son of Muhammad Afif Khan has two sons: -

1-Tahir Afif.	2-Sahir Afif
---------------	--------------

Sahir Afif, son of Khisro Khan Afif has two sons: -

1- Azhar	2- Mustafa
----------	------------

Dost Muhammad Khan, son of **Ghaus Muhammad Khan** has two sons: -

1-Qaisar Khan	2-Muhammad Nadeem Khan.
---------------	-------------------------

Qaisar Khan, son of Dost Muhammad Khan has one son: -

Babrak Qaisar Khan

Muhammad Nadeem Khan, son of Dost Muhammad Khan has one son:

1- Ghaus Muhammad Khan

The above mentioned descendants of Sharafat Khan Son of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) are basically Khanzadgan but they are generally known as “Naibaan”.

Akorkhel Khattak - Village Teri Sector - 5

(Mainstream)

(Descendants of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) who settled in Village Teri)

Hasham Khan the 2nd elder son of Sharafat Khan had two sons: -

1- Ghulam Muhammad Khan	2- Muhayuddin Khan.
-------------------------	---------------------

Ghulam Muhammad Khan, son of Hasham Khan had four sons: -

1- Ghulam Ali Khan.	2- Ghulam Haider Khan.....Died heirless.
---------------------	--

3-Qasim Khan.	4-Wali Muhammad Khan.
---------------	-----------------------

1-Ghulam Ali Khan son of **1-Ghulam Muhammad khan** he had two sons: -

1-Atta Muhammad Khan	2-Noor Muhammad Khan.....Died heirless.
----------------------	---

Atta Muhammad Khan, son of Ghulam Ali Khan had four sons: -

1- Ghulam Haider Khan.....Died heirless.	3-Abdul Aleem Khan
--	--------------------

2-Ghulam Raziq Khan.....Died heirless.	4-Abdul Qayum Khan
--	--------------------

(1, from one mother, 2 &3, from second mother, 4th from another mother)

Abdul Aleem Khan, son of Atta Muhammad Khan had three sons: -

1-Abdullah Jan.....Died heirless.	2- Muhammad Abdullah (Badre Alam)
-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

xxxxxx	3- Muhammad Ubaid ullah (Mehe Alam)
--------	--------------------------------------

Note: - 1, from one mother. 2nd & 3rd are from another mother.

Muhammad Abdullah, son of Abdul Aleem Khan has one son:-

Aleem Abdullah

Muhammad Ubaid Ullah, son of Abdul Aleem Khan has five sons:-

1- Attaullah	3- Saifullah	5-Ahmad Ubaid Ullah.
2- Ziaullah	4- Muhammad Yahya.	xxxx

Attaullah, son of Muhammad Ubaid Ullah has two sons: -

1- Ubaid-ur-Rehman	2- Abd-ur-Rehman
--------------------	------------------

Ziaullah Son of Muhammad Ubaid Ullah has one son: -

Atta-ur-Rehman.

Abdul Qayum Khan, son of Atta Muhammad Khan had three sons: -

1-Muhammad Hasham Khan	2- Nadar Khan
3- Rustam Khan.....Died heirless	xxxxxxxx

Muhammad Hasham Khan, son of Abdul Qayum Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Aslam Khan.

Nadar Khan, son of Abdul Qayum Khan has four sons: -

1- Umer Zaman.	2 -Faiz Muhammad
2-Muhammad Riaz Khan	4-Muhammad Ayaz Khan.

Qasim Khan, son of Ghulam Muhammad Khan had Three sons: -

- | |
|---|
| 1- Muhammad Afzal Khan |
| 2- Muhammad Aslam Khan.....Died heirless. |
| 3-Ghulam Yousaf Khan.....Died heirless. |

Muhammad Afzal Khan, son of Qasim Khan had one son: -

Saad Ullah Khan.

Saad ullah Khan, son of Muhammad Afzal Khan has four sons: -

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1- Pir Muhammad Khan | 3- Akbar Khan |
| 2- Muhammad Arif | 4- Muzafar Khan. |

Muhammad Arif, son of Saad Ullah Khan has four sons: -

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1- Masud Khan | 2-Amjad Khan | 3- Muhammad Asif. | 4- Asim Khan. |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|

Akbar Khan, son of Saad Ullah Khan has two sons: -

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1- Nafees-ur-Rehman. | 2-Hafeez-ur-Rehman. |
|----------------------|---------------------|

Muzafar Khan, son of Saad Ullah Khan has two sons: -

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1- Fateh Muhammad | 2- Fateh Ali. |
|-------------------|---------------|

Wali Muhammad Khan, son of Ghulam Muhammad Khan had two sons: -

- | |
|---|
| 1- Abdul Shakoor Khan.....Died heirless. |
| 2- Muhammad Usman khan.....Died heirless. |

Muhayuddin Khan, son of Hasham Khan. He had three sons: -

- | |
|--|
| 1 - Ghulam Qader Khan |
| 2- Ghulam Husain Khan.....Died heirless. |
| 3- Ghulam Nabi Khan |

Ghulam Qader Khan, son of Muhayuddin Khan had two sons: -

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| 1- Habibullah Khan |
| Ghulam Hassan Khan.....Died heirless. |

Habibullah Khan, son of Ghulam Qader Khan had two sons: -

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1- Muhib ullah Khan | 2- Inayatullah Khan.....Died heirless. |
|---------------------|--|

Muhibullah Khan (Naib Khan), son of Habibullah Khan has four sons:

- | |
|--|
| 1- Muhammad Rafiq Khan (Ghazi Khan). |
| 2-Muhammad Anwar Khan.....Died heirless. |
| 3- Muhammad Khalid Khan |
| 4- Muhammad Yousaf Khan |

Note: - 1, from one mother.2, 3 & 4, from another mother.

Muhammad Rafiq Khan son of Muhibullah Khan (Naib Khan) has two sons: -

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1-Tariq Pervaiz (Naz Khan) | 2-Shahid Khan. |
|-----------------------------|----------------|

Tariq Pervaiz son of Muhammad Rafiq Khan has three sons: -

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1-Saqib Rafiq. | 2- Muhammad Hamad | 3- Fahad Naz |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|

Saqib Rafiq, son of Tariq Pervaiz (Naz Khan) has two sons: -

1-Abdul Muneim Khan.	2- Muhammad Aaiz.	3-Ahmad Mubir.
----------------------	-------------------	----------------

Khalid Khan, son of Muhibullah Khan (Naib Khan) has two sons: -

1- Asif Khalid	2- Murad Ali Khan.
----------------	--------------------

Asif Khalid, son of Khalid Khan has one son: -

1- Muhammad Rahimeen.

Murad Ali Khan, son of Khalid Khan has two sons: -

1-Anas Khan	2- Arham Khan.
-------------	----------------

Muhammad Yousaf Khan, son of Muhibullah Khan Naib Khan has three sons: -

1- Sufyan Yousaf	2- Nouman Yousaf.	3- Salman Yousaf.
------------------	-------------------	-------------------

3-Ghulam Nabi Khan son of **2-Muhayuddin Khan**. He had three sons: -

1- Ghulam younas Khan.....Died Heirless.
2- Ghulam Shoaib Khan.....Died Heirless.
3- Ghulam Ilyas Khan.

Ghulam Ilyas Khan, son of Ghulam Nabi Khan had one son: -

1- Ghulam Younas Khan.....Died Heirless.
--

Mubarra Khan, son of Sharafat khan had one son: -

Afzal Khan.

Afzal Khan, son of Mubarra Khan had two sons: -

1- Sher baz Khan.....Died Heirless.

2- Mir Alam Khan.....Died Heirless.

The above mentioned descendants of Sharafat Khan son of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) are basically Khanzadgan but generally known as "Naibaan"

-----X-----

Akorkhel Khattak - Village Teri Sector -6

(Mainstream)

(Descendants of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) who settled in Village Teri)

Rehmatullah Khan the 7th son of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) had one son: -

Abdullah Khan

Abdullah Khan, son of Rehmatullah Khan had one son: -

Amirullah Khan

Amirullah Khan, son of Abdullah Khan had one son:-

Rehmatullah

Ran Must Khan the 8th son of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) died heirless.

-----x-----

Akorkhel Khattak - Village Teri Sector -7

(Mainstream)

(Descendants of Muhammad Emmad Khan who settled in Village Teri)

Muhammad Emmad Khan, the 6th son of Afzal Khan and brother of Saad Ullah Khan (Khan Shaheed) had one son: -

Ghazi Khan

Ghazi Khan, son of Muhammad Emmad Khan had four sons: -

1-Bahadar Khan	3-Turi Khan....Died heirless.
2- Dalil Khan	4- Ziauddin Khan

Bahadar Khan, son of Ghazi Khan had three sons: -

1- Zardad Khan.....Died heirless.
2-Abeet Khan.....Died heirless.
3-Faiz Ullah Khan.

Faiz Ullah Khan, son of Bahadar Khan.

Faiz Ullah Khan along with his family shifted from Teri to Sabir Abad and settled there. He had four Sons:-

1-Saad Ullah Khan.	3-Abid Khan.
2-Turabaz Khan.	4-Gulab Khan.

Saad Ullah khan, son of Faiz ullah khan shifted from Sabir abad along with his family and settled in Topi Kali (Thal-District Karak). His family details will be seen under Main Stream of Topi Kali Sector.

All other sons of Faiz ullah khan, namely Turabaz Khan, Abid Khan and Gulab Khan are residing in Sabir Abad.Their details will be seen under main stream of Sabir Abad sector-1.

Dalil Khan, son of Ghazi Khan had one son: -

Ghazan Khan

Ghazan Khan, son of Dalil Khan had one son: -

Hassan Khan.....Died heirless.

Ziauddin Khan, son of Ghazi Khan had three sons: -

1-Khan Bahadar Khan	2- Amin Khan.	3- Habib Khan
---------------------	---------------	---------------

Khan Bahadar khan, son of Ziauddin Khan had one son: -

Nasrullah Khan.

Nasrullah khan, son Khan Bahadar Khan had one son: -

Muhammad Naeem Khan.....Died heirless.

Amin Khan, son of Ziauddin Khan had two sons: -

1-Dost Muhammad Khan.....Died heirless.	2- Sherbaz Khan.
---	------------------

Sherbaz khan, son of Amin Khan had two sons: -

1-Bahadar Sher Khan.....Died Heirless.

2-Sher Ghani Khan.....Died Heirless.

Habib Khan, son of Ziauddin Khan had two sons:-

1-Ghazi Khan.....Died Heirless.

2- Yar Muhammad Khan

Yar Muhammad Khan, son of Habib Khan had two sons: -

1-Pir Muhammad Khan.....Died Heirless.

2-Ghazi Khan.....Died Heirless.

-----X-----

Akorkhel Khattak – Village Topi Kali (Thal) Sector.

(MainStream)

(Descendants of Muhammad Emmad Khan who settled in Village Topi Kali)

In continuation of Village Teri Sector-7

Saad Ullah khan, son of Faiz ullah khan, who shifted from Sabir abad had three sons:-

- | |
|------------------------|
| 1-Muhammad Ameer Khan. |
| 2- Sikandar Khan. |
| 3- Noor Muhammad Khan. |

Muhammad Ameer Khan, son of Saad Ullah khan had four sons:-

- | |
|--|
| 1-Ghazi Khan. |
| 2-Muhammad Aashur Khan. |
| 3-Mir Shahbaz Khan. |
| 4-Muhammad Ali Khan.....Died Heirless. |

Ghazi Khan, son of Muhammad Ameer Khan has Three Sons:-

- | |
|-------------------------|
| 1-Muhammad Nawaz Khan. |
| 2-Muhammad Akram Khan. |
| 3-Muhammad Shafiq Khan. |

Note: - 1 & 2 from one mother and 3, from another mother.

Muhammad Nawaz Khan, son of Ghazi Khan has one son:-

- | |
|-------------|
| Kamal Khan. |
|-------------|

Kamal Khan, son of Muhammad Nawaz Khan has four Sons:-

1-Muhammad Elyas Khan.	2-Muhammad Ishaq Khan.
3-Muhammad Hafeez Khan.	4-Muhammad Jaffar Khan.

Muhammad Elyas Khan, son of Kamal Khan has two sons:-

1-Mawai Khan.	2-Muhammad Shazain.
---------------	---------------------

Muhammad Ishaq Khan, son of Kamal Khan has one son:-

Muneeb khan.

Muhammad Akram Khan, son of Ghazi Khan has five sons:-

1-Muhammad Suleman Khan.	2-Muzaffar Ali Khan.
3-Muhammad Tariq Khan.	4-Abdul Raziq Khan.
5-Mesbah Ullah Khan.	xxxxxxxx

Muhammad Suleman Khan, son of Muhammad Akram Khan has three sons:-

1-Dr, Muhammad Adnan.	2-Muhammad Adil.	3-Muhammad Aamir.
-----------------------	------------------	-------------------

Dr, Muhammad Adnan, son of Muhammad Suleman Khan has one son:-

Hamza.

Muhammad Adil, son of Muhammad Suleman Khan has one son:-

--

Muzaffar Ali Khan, son of **Muhammad Akram Khan** has four Sons:-

1-Muhammad Nouman.	3-Muhammad Afnan.
2-Muhammad Ehtesham.	4-Muhammad Aaqib.

Muhammad Tariq Khan, son of Muhammad Akram Khan has one son:-

Danyal.

Abdul Raziq Khan, son of Muhammad Akram Khan has one Son:-

Muhammad Ismail Khan.

Mesbah Ullah Khan, son of Muhammad Akram Khan has five sons:-

1-Muhammad Saad.	2-Zain ul Abideen.	3-Muhammad Talha.
4-Muhammad Yousuf.	5-Muhammad Sudais.	xxxxxx

Muhammad Shafiq Khan, son of Ghazi Khan has seven sons:-

1-Muhammad Ebrar.....Died Heirless.	5-Muhammad Kashif.
2-Muhammad Veqar.	6-Muhammad Suhail.
3-Muhammad Yasir.	7-Muhammad Jawad.
4-Muhammad Shakir.	xxxxxx

Muhammad Veqar, son of Muhammad Shafiq Khan has two sons:-

1-Muhammad Shazan.	2-Muhammad Sharof.
--------------------	--------------------

Muhammad Shakir, son of Muhammad Shafiq Khan has one son:-

Shahwaiz.

Muhammad Kashif, son of Muhammad Shafiq Khan has one son:-

--

Muhammad Aashur Khan, son of Muhammad Ameer Khan has three Sons:-

- | |
|-----------------------------|
| 1-Muhammad Arjumand Khan. |
| 2-Muhammad Danishmand khan. |
| 3-Muhammad Talemand Khan. |

Muhammad Arjumand Khan, son of Muhammad Aashur Khan has six sons:-

1-Muhammad Altaf khan.	4-Muhammad Naeem Khan.
2-Muhammad Afif Khan.	5-Muhammad Mateen Khan.
3-Muhammad Faheem khan.	6-Muhammad Fateen Khan.

Muhammad Altaf khan, son of Muhammad Arjumand Khan has one son:-

Muhammad Talal Khan.

Muhammad Afif Khan, son of Muhammad Arjumand Khan has two sons:-

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1-Muhammad Hassam Khan. | 2-Muhammad salar Khan. |
|-------------------------|------------------------|

Muhammad Faheem khan, son of Muhammad Arjumand Khan has three sons:-

- | |
|--------------------------|
| 1-Muhammad Safeer Khan. |
| 2-Muhammad Sareer Khan. |
| 3-Muhammad Shaheer Khan. |

Muhammad Naeem Khan, son of Muhammad Arjumand Khan has three sons:-

- | |
|--------------------------|
| 1-Muhammad Saram Khan. |
| 2-Muhammad Shahram Khan. |
| 3-Muhammad Behram Khan. |

Muhammad Mateen Khan, son of Muhammad Arjumand Khan has three sons:-

- | |
|------------------------|
| 1-Muhammad Maaz Khan. |
| 2-Muhammad Maeez Khan. |
| 3-Muhammad Musa Khan. |

Muhammad Fateen Khan, son of Muhammad Arjumand Khan has two sons:-

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1-Muhammad Hassan Khan. | 2-Muhammad Hussain Khan. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|

Muhammad Danishmand khan, son of Muhammad Aashur Khan has two sons:-

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1-Muhammad Martaz Khan. | 2-Muhammad Munem Khan. |
|-------------------------|------------------------|

Muhammad Martaz Khan, son of Muhammad Danishmand khan has two sons:-

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1-Muhammad Azlan Khan. | 2-Muhammad Hamdan Khan. |
|------------------------|-------------------------|

Muhammad Talemand Khan, son of Muhammad Aashur Khan has seven sons:-

1-Muhammad Mushtaq.	4-Muhammad Safdar.	7-Muhammad Jayad.
2-Muhammad Fida.	5-Muhammad Hanif.	xxxxxx
3-Muhammad Saqib.	6-Muhammad Sayaad.	xxxxxxxx

Muhammad Mushtaq, son of Muhammad Talemand Khan, is out of country and residing in foreign.no informations of his family is available.

Muhammad Fida, son of Muhammad Talemand Khan has three sons:-

1-Muhammad Shoraim.	2-Muhammad sodaim.	3-Muhammad
---------------------	--------------------	------------

Muhammad Safdar, son of Muhammad Talemand Khan has one son:-

Muhammad Sadam

Muhammad Hanif, son of Muhammad Talemand Khan has one son:-

--

Mir Shahbaz Khan, son of Muhammad Ameer Khan had two sons:-

1-Muhammad Rafiq Khan.	2-Muhammad Latif khan.
------------------------	------------------------

Muhammad Rafiq Khan, son of Mir Shahbaz Khan has one son:-

Karamat Ullah.

Muhammad Latif khan, son of Mir Shahbaz Khan has two sons:-

1-Muhammad Rauf Khan.	2-Muhammad Farman.
-----------------------	--------------------

Muhammad Rauf Khan, son of Muhammad Latif khan has three sons:-

1-Zakir ullah.	2-Reyan.	3-Faizan.
----------------	----------	-----------

Sikandar Khan, son of Saad Ullah khan had three sons:-

1-Habib Ullah khan.	2-Sultan Jan.	3-Mir Salam Khan.
---------------------	---------------	-------------------

Habib Ullah khan, son of Sikandar Khan had two sons:-

1-Taj Ali Khan.	2-Noor Shah Ali Khan.
-----------------	-----------------------

Taj Ali Khan, son of Habib Ullah khan has two sons:-

1-Mehmood Hassan.	2-Ahmad Hussain.
-------------------	------------------

Mehmood Hassan, son of Taj Ali Khan has three sons:-

1-Muhammad Sufyan.	2-Muhammad Aliyan.	3-Muhammad Maayan.
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------

Ahmad Hussain Son of Taj Ali Khan has two sons:-

1-Muneeb.	2-Azlan.
-----------	----------

Noor Shah Ali Khan, son of Habib Ullah khan has six sons:-

1-Noor Wali khan.	3-Muhammad Saeed.	5-Muhammad Ali.
2-Sultan Ullah Khan.	4-Muhammad Javaid.	6-Muhammad Tahir.

Noor Wali khan (Mistri) son of Noor Shah Ali Khan has two sons:-

1-Kalim Ullah.	2-Rafi Ullah.
----------------	---------------

Kalim Ullah, son of Noor Wali khan (Mistri) has four sons:-

1-Salim Ullah Khan.	3-Sami Ullah Khan.
2-Sana Ullah Khan.	4-Safran Ullah Khan.

Sultan Ullah Khan, son of Noor Shah Ali Khan has five sons:-

1-Ejaz Ullah.	3-Shahid Ullah.	5-Asmat Ullah.
2-Rehman Ullah.	4-Zahid Ullah.	xxxxxxxx

Ejaz Ullah Son of Sultan Ullah Khan has two sons:-

1-Muhammad Sheraz.	2-Muhammad Samran.
--------------------	--------------------

Rehman Ullah, son of Sultan Ullah Khan has three sons:-

1-Muhammad Hussain.	2-Muhammad Shazain.	3-Muhammad Shazaib.
---------------------	---------------------	---------------------

Shahid Ullah son of Sultan Ullah Khan has one son:-

Hamza

Zahid Ullah, son of Sultan Ullah Khan has one son:-

Muhammad Sufyan

Muhammad Saeed, son of Noor Shah Ali Khan has six sons:-

1-Anwar saeed.	3-Sabir Saeed.	5-Sarwar Saeed.
2-Sikandar Saeed.	4-Safdar Saeed.	6-Saleh Saeed.

Sikandar Saeed, son of Muhammad Saeed has one son:-

Safwan

Muhammad Javaid, son of Noor Shah Ali Khan has four sons:-

1-Muhammad Navaid.	3-Muhammad Junaid.
2-Afraseyab.	4-Muhammad Majid.

Afraseyab, son of Muhammad Javaid has one son:-

Mazeen

Muhammad Ali, son of Noor Shah Ali Khan has four sons:-

1-Muhammad Arsalan.	3-Muhammad Yousuf.
2-Muhammad Umair.	4-Muhammad Hamza.

Muhammad Tahir (Mistri), son of Noor Shah Ali Khan has three sons:-

1-Muhammad Shahab.	2-Muhammad Iqrar.	3-Muhammad Zunain.
--------------------	-------------------	--------------------

Sultan Jan, son of Sikandar Khan has three Sons:-

1-Alam Jan.	2-Muslim Jan.	3-Nasrullah Jan.
-------------	---------------	------------------

Alam Jan, son of Sultan Jan has three sons:-

1-Asghar Alam.	2-Guhar Alam.	3-Viqar Alam.
----------------	---------------	---------------

Asghar Alam, son of Alam Jan has two sons:-

1-Mehtab Alam	2-Ehtesham Alam
---------------	-----------------

Guhar Alam, son of Alam Jan has three sons:-

1-Tayyab Alam.	2-Muatasimbillah.	3-Muhammad Sudais.
----------------	-------------------	--------------------

Viqar Alam Son of Alam Jan has three sons:-

1-Abdul muqadam.	2-Muhammad.	
------------------	-------------	--

Muslim Jan, son of Sultan Jan has four sons:-

1-Muhammad Abid.	3-Muhammad Sajad.
2-Muhammad Khalid.	4-Muhammad Awais.

Muhammad Khalid, son of Muslim Jan has four sons:-

1-Muhammad Saad.	3-Muhammad Ali.
2-Muhammad Anas.	4-Muhammad Maaz.

Muhammad Sajad, son of Muslim Jan has two sons:-

1-Muhammad Khazam	2-Huaima
-------------------	----------

Nasrullah Jan, son of Sultan Jan has six sons:-

1-Ihsan Ullah.	3-Inam Ullah.	5-Mehboob Ullah.
2-Mati Ullah.	4-Safi Ullah.	6-Sana Ullah.

Mati Ullah Son of Nasrullah Jan has one son:-

Muhammad Ismail

Inam Ullah, son of Nasrullah Jan has one son:-

Muhammad Ehtesham

Mir Salam Khan, son of Sikandar Khan has seven sons:-

1-Khair Ullah Khan.	4-Noor Aslam Khan.	7-Hayat Ullah.
2-Prof, Dr, Munir Khan.	5-Faridullah Khan.	xxxxxxxxxx
3-Muhammad Aslam.	6-Shams ullah.	xxxxxxxxxx

Khair Ullah Khan, son of Mir Salam Khan has six sons:-

1-Muhammad Ashfaq.	3-Aftab Alam.	5-Zia Ullah.
2-Muhammad Asif.	4-Muhammad Aatif.	6-Muhammad Anis.

Muhammad Asif, son of Khair Ullah Khan has two sons:-

1-Muhammad Azlan.	2-Muhammad Hamdan.
-------------------	--------------------

Prof, Dr, Munir Khan, son of Mir Salam Khan, a well known educationist and retired dean of Agriculture University Peshawar has Two sons:-

1-Muhammad Arsalan Munir.	2-Muhammad Saleh Munir.
---------------------------	-------------------------

Muhammad Aslam, son of Mir Salam Khan had four sons:-

1-Muhammad Nasir Aslam.	3-Aamir Aslam.
2-Mubbasher Aslam.	4-Hasher Aslam.

Note: - 1 & 2 from one mother and 3 & 4 from the second mother.

Muhammad Nasir Aslam, son of Muhammad Aslam has two sons:-

1-Muhammad Aamir Nasir.	2-Muhammad Emad Nasir.
-------------------------	------------------------

Noor Aslam Khan, son of Mir Salam Khan has five Sons:-

1-Mazhar Islam.	3-Muhammad Rehan.	5-Muhammad Umair.
2-Zaheer Islam.	4-Muhammad Rafea.	xxxxxxxxxx

Faridullah Khan, son of Mir Salam Khan, Director General Ministry of Science & Technology Govt of Pakistan, (PCSIR) Peshawar, has two sons:-

1-Faizan Farid.	2-Ferhan Farid.
-----------------	-----------------

Faizan Farid, son of Faridullah Khan has one son:-

Muhammad Safwan Khan.

Shams ullah, son of Mir Salam Khan has three sons:-

1-Muhammad Taimoor.	2-Roh Ullah.	3-Abdul Muqtadar.
---------------------	--------------	-------------------

Hayat Ullah, son of Mir Salam Khan has four sons:-

1-Muhammad Sheyan.	3-Muhammad Fateh.
2-Muhammad Emmad.	4-Muhammad Shafea.

Noor Muhammad Khan, son of Saad Ullah khan had four sons:-

1-Sarfaraz Khan.	3-Hakimsaz Khan.
2-Dilnawaz Khan.....Died heirless.	4-Khushal Khan.

Sarfaraz Khan, son of Noor Muhammad khan has five sons:-

1-Mir Ali Khan.	3-Najmud-din.	5-Sardar Ali Khan.
2-Sadiq Khan.	4-Muhammad Akbar.	xxxxxxxxxxxx

Mir Ali Khan, son of Sarfaraz Khan has seven sons:-

1-Abdul Shakoor.	4-Muhammad Yousuf.	7-Muhammad Usman.
2-Abdul Ghafoor.	5-Muhammad Anas.	xxxxxxxxxxxx
3-Abdul Momeen.	6-Muhammad yaqoob.	xxxxxxxxxxxx

Abdul Shakoor, son of Mir Ali Khan has three sons:-

1-Abubakar.	2-Abuzar.	3-Abdul Qudoos.
-------------	-----------	-----------------

Abdul Ghafoor, son of Mir Ali Khan has Four Sons:-

1-Rehmat Ullah.	2-Najeeb Ullah.	3-Mujeeb Ullah.	4-Shafi Ullah.
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------

Abdul Momeen, son of Mir Ali Khan has one son:

Abdul Huda.

Sadiq Khan Son of Sarfaraz Khan has five sons:-

1-Abdur-Rehman.	3-Muhammad Aziz.	5-Abdus-Salam.
2-Abdul Wadood.	4-Abdul Hafeez.	xxxxxxxxxx

Abdur-Rehman, son of Sadiq Khan has one son:-

Wakhaj.

Abdul Wadood, son of Sadiq Khan has two sons:-

1-Muneeb.	2-Tanweer.
-----------	------------

Muhammad Aziz, son of Sadiq Khan has one son:-

Zulfiqar.

Najmud-din, son of Sarfaraz Khan has five sons:-

1-Shasud-din.	4-Muhammad Jamalud-din.
2-Huzaifa Ud-din.	5-Muhammad Moenud-din.
3-Muhammad Jalalud-din.	xxxxxxxxxxxx

Shasud-din, son of 3-Najmud-din has one son:-

Muhammad

Huzaifa Ud-din, son of Najmud-din has one son:-

Aziz.

Muhammad Akbar, son of Sarfaraz Khan has six sons:-

1-Muhammad Haroon.	3-Muhammad Shoeb.	5-Muhammad younus.
2-Muhammad zakria.	4-Muhammad Essa.	6-Muhammad Mussa.

Hakimsaz Khan, son of Noor Muhammad Khan has five sons:-

1-Noor Sahib Khan.	3-Amir Nawab Khan.	5-Muhammad Ibrahim.
2-Mir sahib Khan.	4-Abdullah	xxxxxxxxxxxx

Noor Sahib Khan, son of Hakimsaz Khan has eight sons:-

1-Muhammad Zubair.	4-Muhammad Hamza.	7-Muhammad Fawad.
2-Muhammad Osama.	5-Muhammad Faiz.	8-Muhammad jawad.
3-Muhammad Talha.	6-Muhammad Hammad.	xxxxxxxxxxxx

Mir sahib Khan, son of Hakimsaz Khan has six sons:-

1-Muhammad Suhaib.	3-Amir Moawia.	5-Muhammad Faizan.
2-Muhammad Yahya.	4-Muhammad Musaib.	6-Muhammad Mufeel.

Amir Nawab Khan, son of Hakimsaz Khan has two sons:-

1-Muhammad Atta Ullah.	2-Muhammad Obaid Ullah.
------------------------	-------------------------

Abdullah, son of Hakimsaz Khan has two sons:-

1-Muhammad Saloom.	2-Muhammad Salem.
--------------------	-------------------

Muhammad Ibrahim Son of Hakimsaz Khan has one son:-

Muhammad Mujtaba.

Khushal Khan, son of Noor Muhammad Khan has one son:-

Gul Majeed Khan.

Gul Majeed Khan, son of Khushal Khan has four sons:-

1-Muhammad Bilal.	3-Abdul Basit.
2-Muhammad Umar.	4-Muhammad Luqman.

Muhammad Bilal, son of Gul Majeed Khan has one son:-

Muhammad Suhail.

Muhammad Umar, son of Gul Majeed Khan has two sons:-

1-Abdul Wahab.	2-Abdul Hanan.
----------------	----------------

Ashraf Khan, son of Abdullah Khan of Turabaz Khan's family shifted from Sabir Abad and settled in Topi Kali (Thal).He was a well known medical Doctor and performed duties in the civil Hospital Takht-e-Nasrathi for a considerable period. He had two Sons:-

1-Mumtaz Ali Khan.	2-Sher Ali Khan.
--------------------	------------------

Mumtaz Ali Khan, son of Ashraf Khan has four sons:-

1-Mansur Ali Khan.	3-Shaukat Ali Khan.
2-Azmat Ali Khan.	4-Zahoor Ali Khan.

Mansur Ali Khan, son of Mumtaz Ali Khan, a well known Forest Range officer remained in Teri for about four years.He has two sons:-

1-Maqsood Ahmad Khan.	2-Fawad Ahmad Khan.
-----------------------	---------------------

Azmat Ali Khan, son of Mumtaz Ali Khan has four sons:-

1-Aizaz Ahmad khan.	3-Zohaib Ahmad Khan.
2-Nabeel Ahmad Khan.	4-Awais Ahmad Khan.

Shaukat Ali Khan, son of Mumtaz Ali Khan has two sons:-

1-Muhammad Faizan.	2-Muhammad Feman.
--------------------	-------------------

Zahoor Ali Khan, son of Mumtaz Ali Khan has two sons:-

1-Muhammad Reyan.	2-Muhammad Rohail.
-------------------	--------------------

Sher Ali Khan, son of Ashraf Khan has four sons:-

1-Wajid Ullah Khan.	3-Musadiq Ullah Khan.
2-Sajid Ullah Khan.	4-Jawad Ullah Khan.

-----X-----

Akorkhel Khattak – Village Sabir Abad Sector-1

(MainStream)

(Descendants of Muhammad Emmad Khan who settled in Sabir Abad)

In continuation of Village Teri Sector-7

Faiz Ullah khan, son of Bahadar khan shifted from Teri to sabir abad for permanent settlement (see Teri sector-7). He had four sons:-

1-Saad Ullah khan.	3-Abid Khan.
2-Turabaz Khan.	4-Gulab Khan.

Saad Ullah Khan, son of Faiz Ullah khan, shifted and settled in Topi Kali (Thal). His family details are given in the village Topi Kali sector.

Turabaz Khan, son of Faiz ullah khan had three sons:-

1-Abdullah Khan.	2-Niamat ullah khan.	3-Hameed Ullah khan.
------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Abdullah Khan, son of Turabaz Khan had three sons:-

1-Serbuland Khan.	2-Fazalur-Rehman.	3-Ashraf Khan.
-------------------	-------------------	----------------

Serbuland Khan, son of Abdullah Khan has two sons:-

1-Sultan Mehmood Khan.	2-Nasrullah Khan.
------------------------	-------------------

Sultan Mehmood Khan, son of Serbuland Khan has one son:-

Shezad Mehmood

Shezad Mehmood, son of Sultan Mehmood Khan has one son:-

Abdul Basit.

Nasrullah Khan, son of Serbuland Khan has six sons:-

1-Asad Ullah Khan.	4-Rehmat Ullah Khan.
2-Farhat Ullah Khan.	5-Yasir Ullah khan.
3-Barkat Ullah Khan.	6-Tehseen Ullah Khan.

Asad Ullah Khan, son of Nasrullah Khan has one son:-

Afan Ullah.

Fazalur-Rehman, son of Abdullah Khan has four sons:-

1-Aziz -Ur-Rehman.	3-Habib-Ur-Rehman.....Died Heirless.
2-Abdur-Rehman.	4-Sadiq-Ur-Rehman.

Aziz -Ur-Rehman, son of Fazalur-Rehman has three Sons:-

1-Mubarik-ur-Rehman.	2-Abdullah Rehman.	3-Fazal Subhan.
----------------------	--------------------	-----------------

Mubarik-Ur-Rehman, son of Aziz -Ur-Rehman has two sons:-

1-Marjan.	2-Habib-Ur-Rehman.
-----------	--------------------

Abdur-Rehman, son of Fazalur-Rehman has one son:-

Basharat.

Sadiq-Ur-Rehman, son of Fazalur-Rehman has two sons:-

1-Haris-Ur-Rehman.	2-Abubakar-Ur-Rehman.
--------------------	-----------------------

Ashraf Khan, son of Abdullah Khan has been shifted to Topi Kali (Thal). Detail of his family is available in Topi Kali sector.

Niamat ullah khan Son of Turabaz Khan had four sons:-

1-Taj Raeet Khan.....Died Heirless.	3-Abdur-Rasheed Khan.
2-Sami Ullah Khan.	4-Atta Ullah Khan.....Died Heirless.

Sami Ullah Khan, son of Niamat ullah khan has two sons:-

1-Kashif Ullah Khan.	2-Tauseef Ullah Khan.
----------------------	-----------------------

Kashif Ullah Khan Son of Sami Ullah Khan has one son:-

Zunoorain

Tauseef Ullah Khan Son of **2-Sami Ullah Khan** has two sons:-

1-Muhammad.	2-Ahmad.
-------------	----------

3-Abdur-Rasheed Khan, son of Niamat ullah khan has no male issue. He has adopted a child.

Hameed Ullah khan Son of Turabaz Khan has four sons:-

1-Hafeez Ullah Khan.	3-Muhammad Ayaz Khan.
2-Faiz Ullah Khan.	4-Zafar Ullah Khan.

Hafeez Ullah Khan, son of Hameed Ullah khan has three sons:-

1-Saif Ullah Khan.	2-Waheed Ullah Khan.	3-Mushtaq Ahmad Khan.
--------------------	----------------------	-----------------------

Waheed Ullah Khan, son of Hafeez Ullah Khan has three sons:-

1-Aliyan Khan.	2-Sheyen Khan.	3-Hamdan Khan.
----------------	----------------	----------------

Mushtaq Ahmad Khan, son of Hafeez Ullah Khan has one son:-

Muhammad Azlan Khan

Faiz Ullah Khan, son of Hameed Ullah khan has one son:-

Fahad Nouman Khan

Fahad Nouman Khan, son of Faiz Ullah Khan has one son:-

Abdul Hadi.

Muhammad Ayaz Khan, son of Hameed Ullah khan has one son:-

Muhammad Ijaz Khan

Zafar Ullah Khan, son of Hameed Ullah khan has five sons:-

1-Haroon Ullah khan.	3-Saqib Ullah Khan.	5-salman Hassan Khan.
2-Waqas Ahmad Khan.	4-Danish Junaid.	xxxxxxxxxxxx

Haroon Ullah khan, son of Zafar Ullah Khan has three sons:-

1-Zainul-Abideen.	2-Muhammad Adnan.	3-Muhammad Awzair.
-------------------	-------------------	--------------------

Waqas Ahmad Khan, son of Zafar Ullah Khan has one son:-

Muhammad Saad

Abid Khan, son of Faiz ullah khan had four sons:-

1-Asmat Ullah Khan.	3-Bahadar Khan.
2-Muhammad Salim khan.	4-Haq Nawaz Khan.

Asmat Ullah Khan Son of **3-Abid Khan** had two sons:-

1-Aziz Khan.	2-Badshah khan.
--------------	-----------------

Aziz Khan, son of Asmat Ullah Khan has one son:-

Rizwan.

Muhammad Salim khan, son of Abid Khan has one son:-

Sarwar Khan.

Sarwar Khan, son of Muhammad Salim khan has one son:-

Adnan Sarwar Khan.

Dr, Adnan Sarwar Khan is the Chairman of the International Relation Department University of Peshawar.

Bahadar Khan, son of Abid Khan has two sons:-

1-Rafi Ullah Khan.	2-Shafi Ullah Khan.
--------------------	---------------------

Rafi Ullah Khan, son of Bahadar Khan has three sons:-

1-Omar Rafi.	2-Muhaimen Rafi.	3-Ayan Rafi.
--------------	------------------	--------------

Haq Nawaz Khan, son of Abid Khan has one son:-

Muhammad Riaz Khan.

Muhammad Riaz Khan, son of Haq Nawaz Khan has tow sons:-

1-Muhammad Aabad.	2-Muhammad Aamar.
-------------------	-------------------

Gulab Khan, son of Faiz ullah khan had one son:-

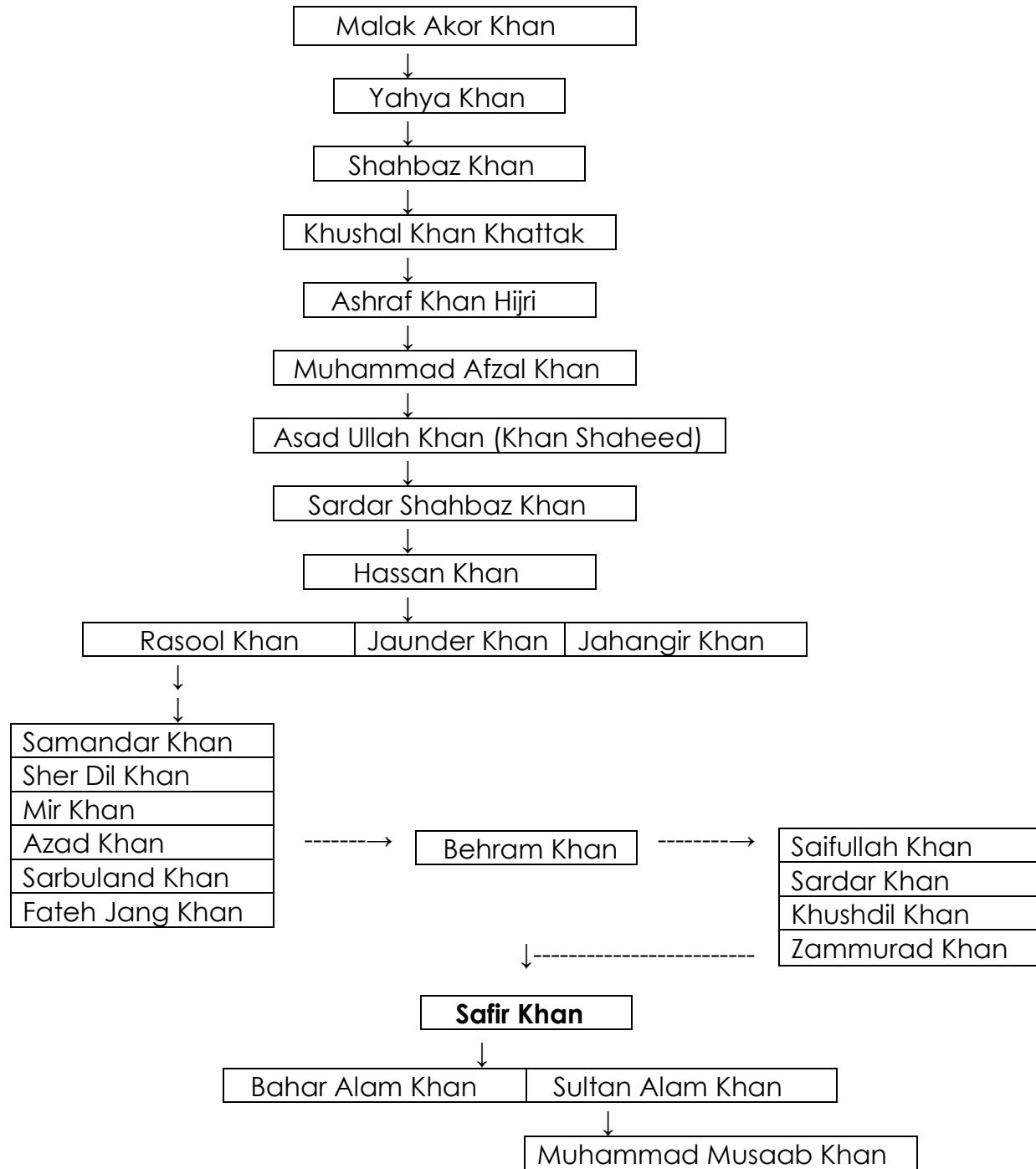
Muhammad Khan.

Muhammad Khan, son of Gulab Khan had two sons:-

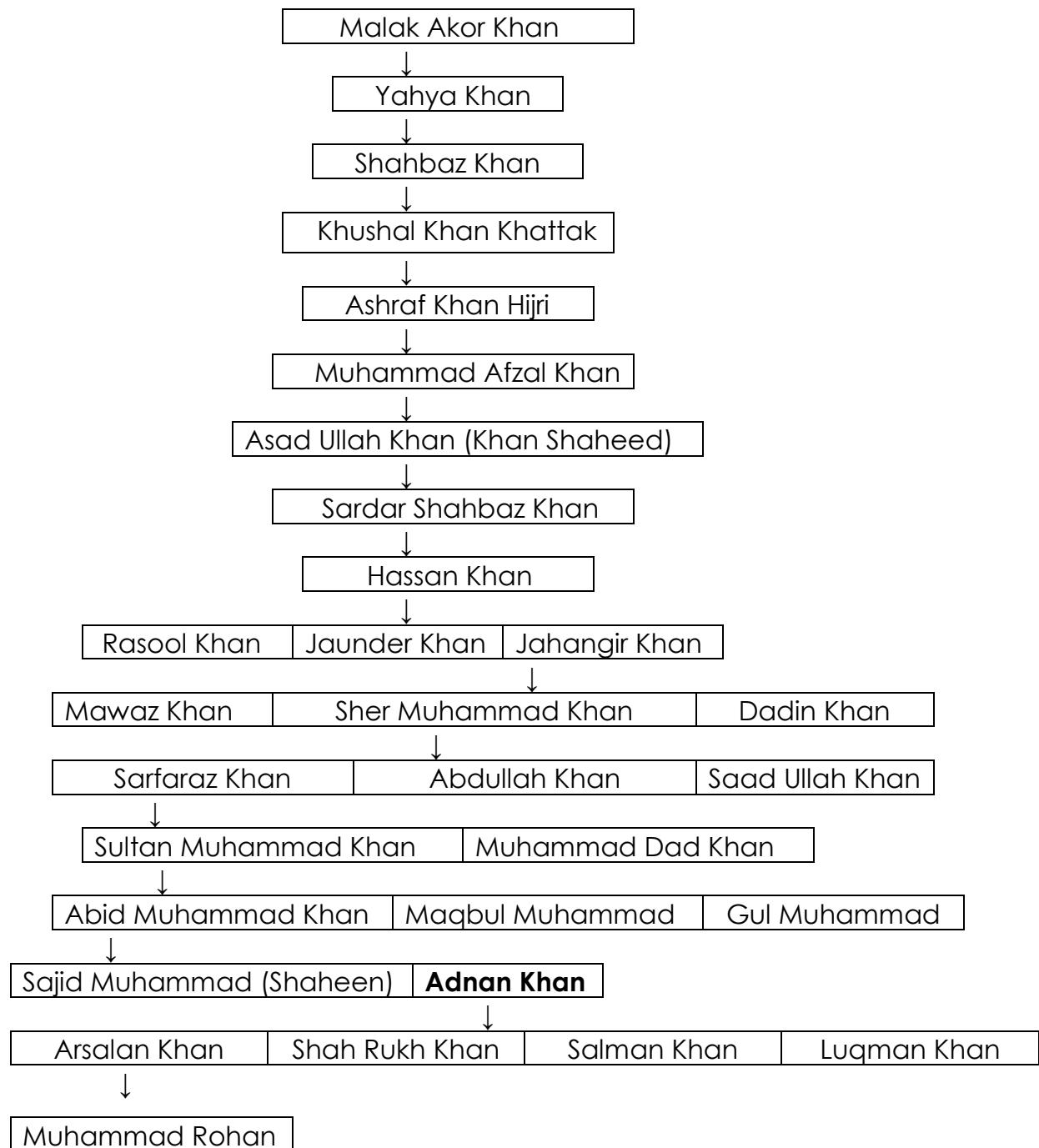
1-Rab Nawaz khan.....Died heirless.	2-Ameen Khan
-------------------------------------	--------------

Ameen Khan, son of Gulab Khan has no male issue.

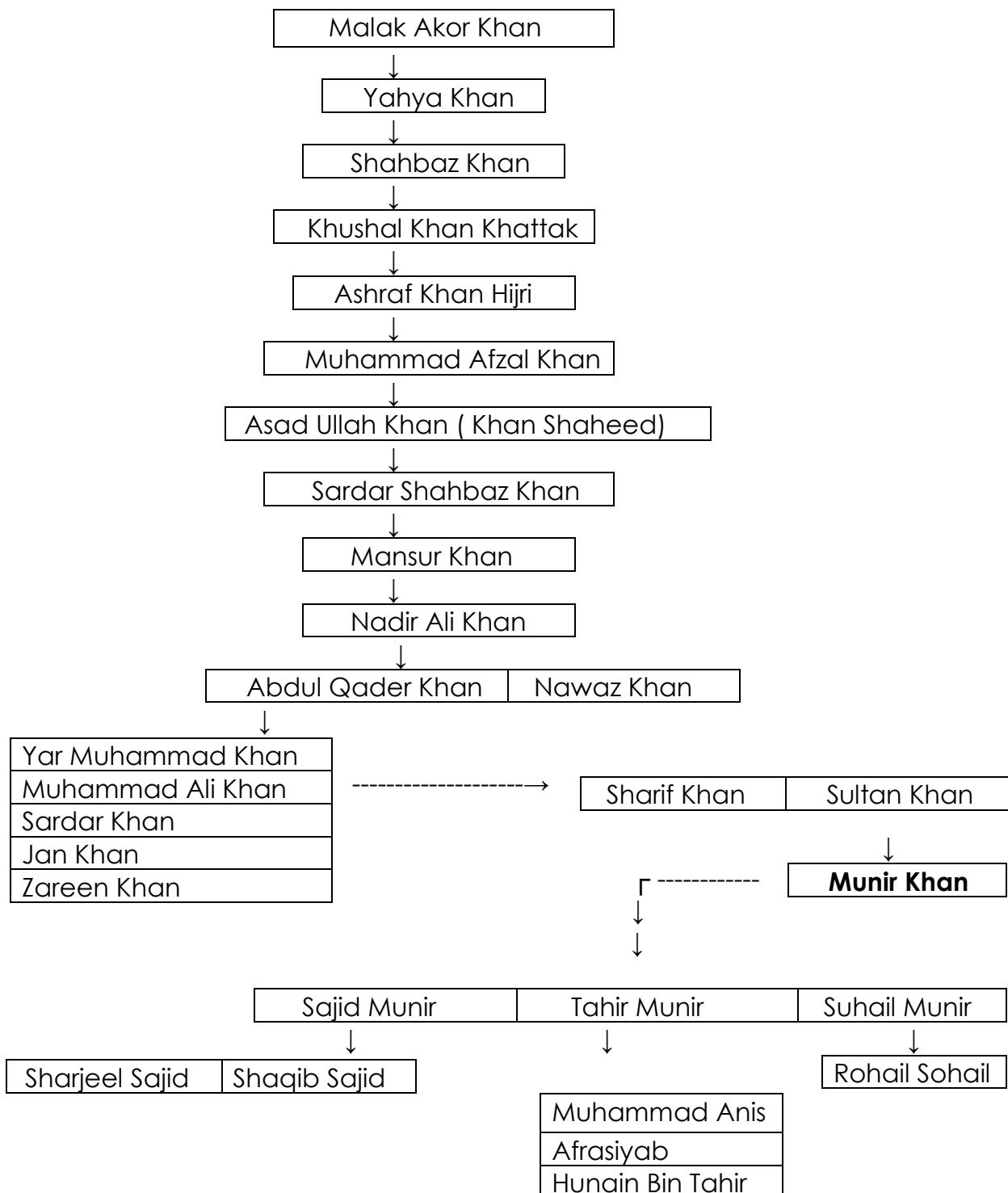
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Safir Khan (Author) Akorkhel Khattak- Teri



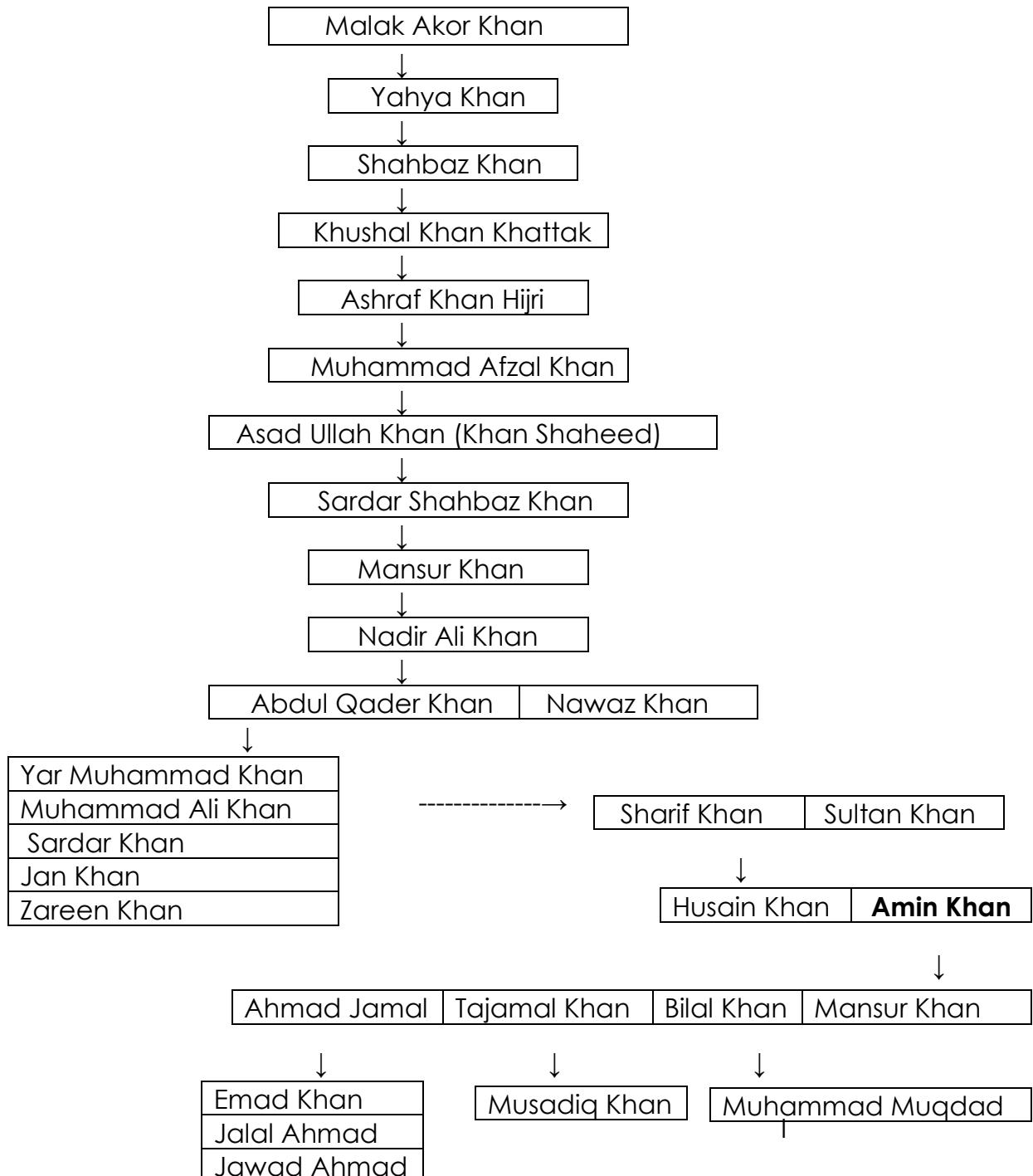
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Adnan Khan Akorkhel Khattak- Teri



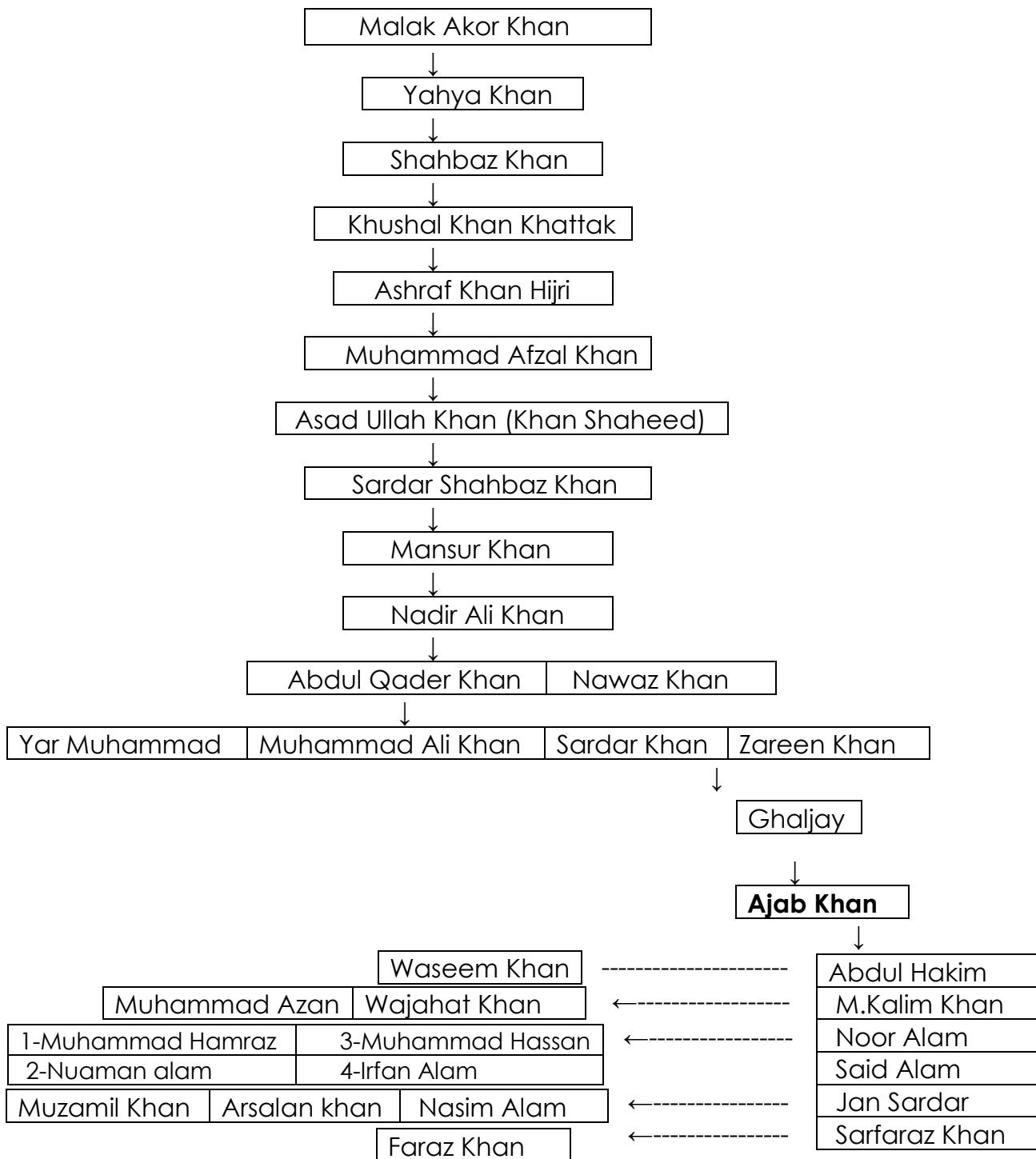
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Munir Khan Akorkhel Khattak- Teri



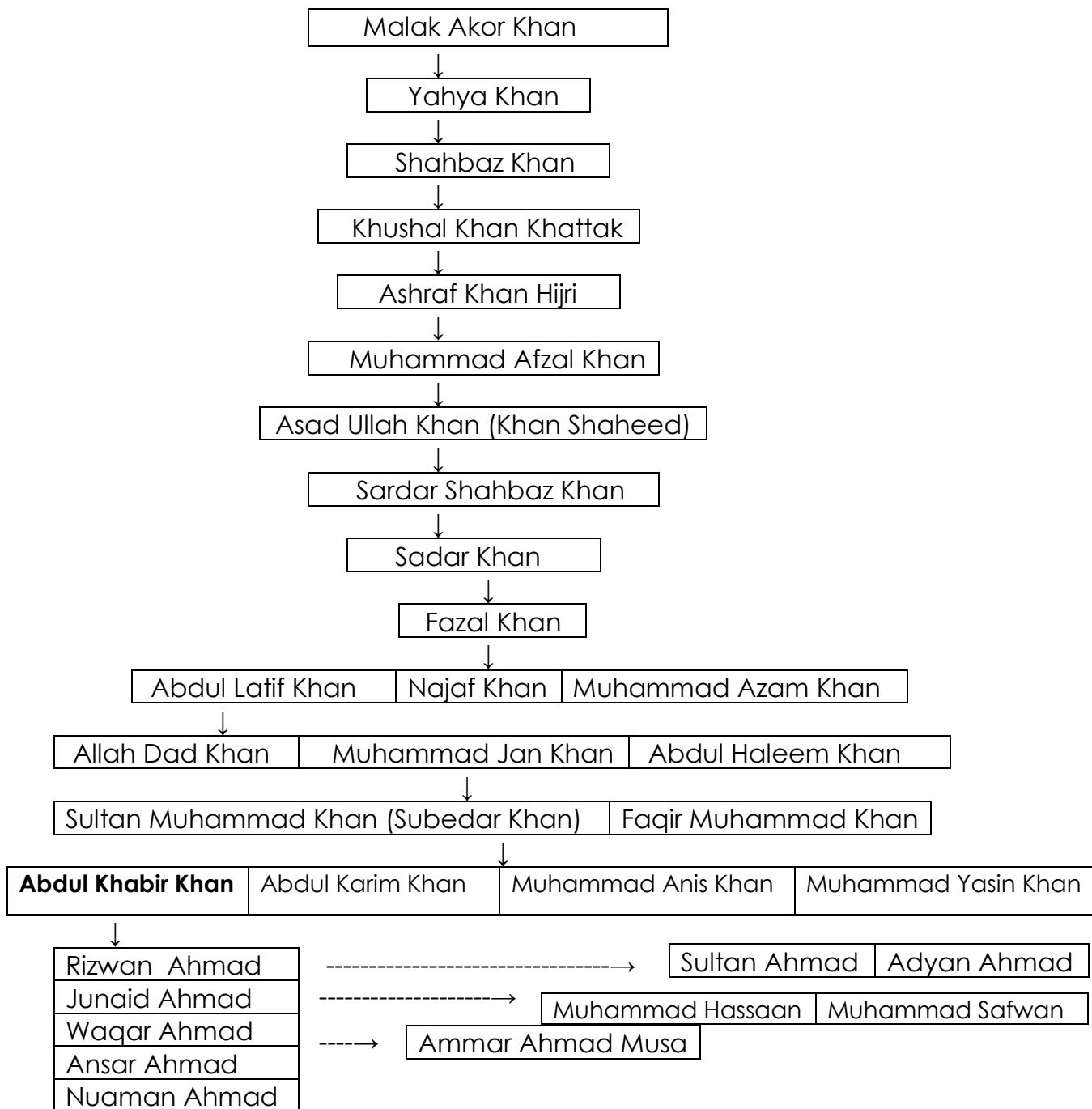
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Amin Khan Akorkhel Khattak- Lachi



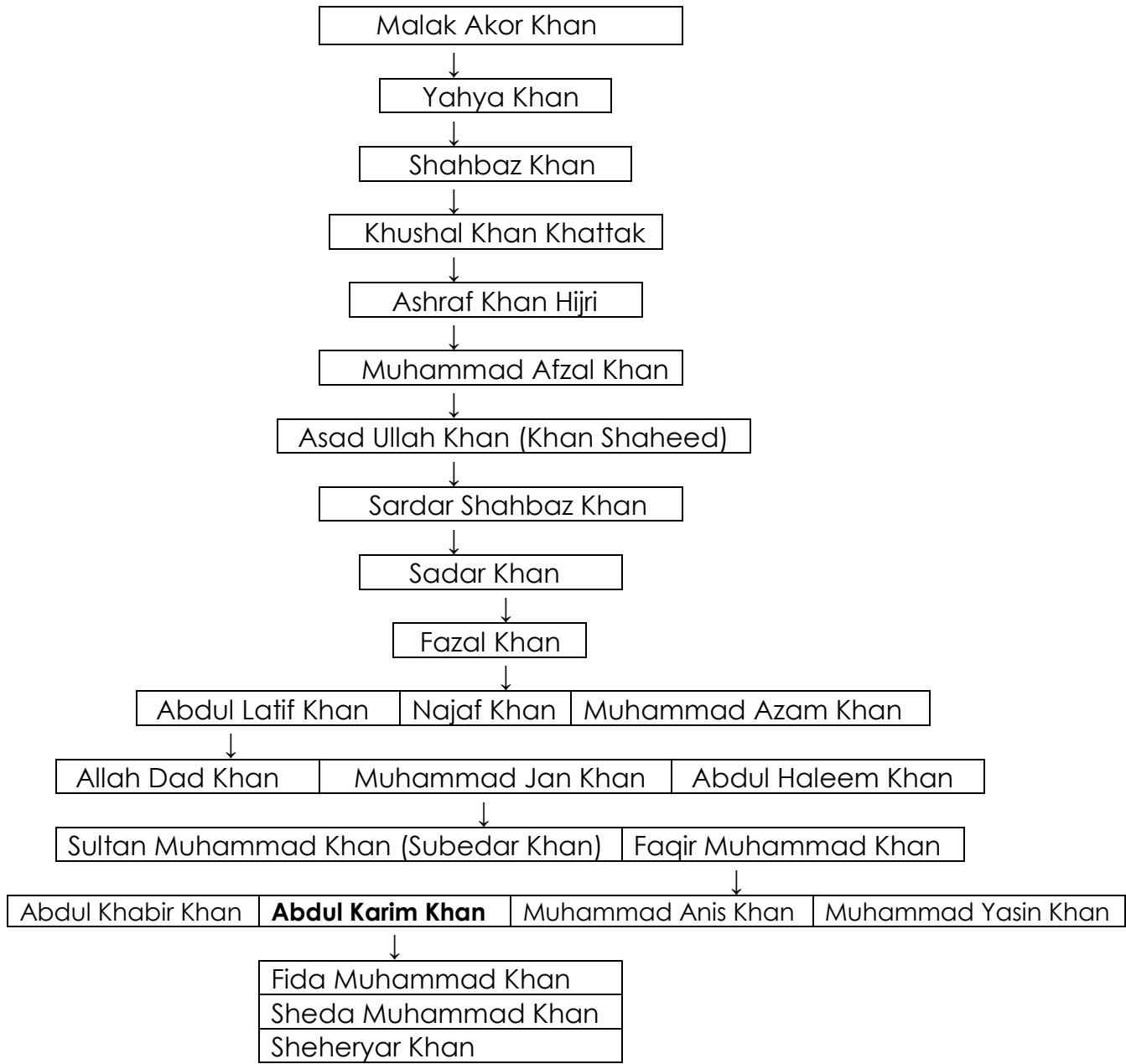
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Ajab Khan Akorkhel Khattak- Teri



Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Abdul Khabir Khan Akorkhel Khattak- Teri

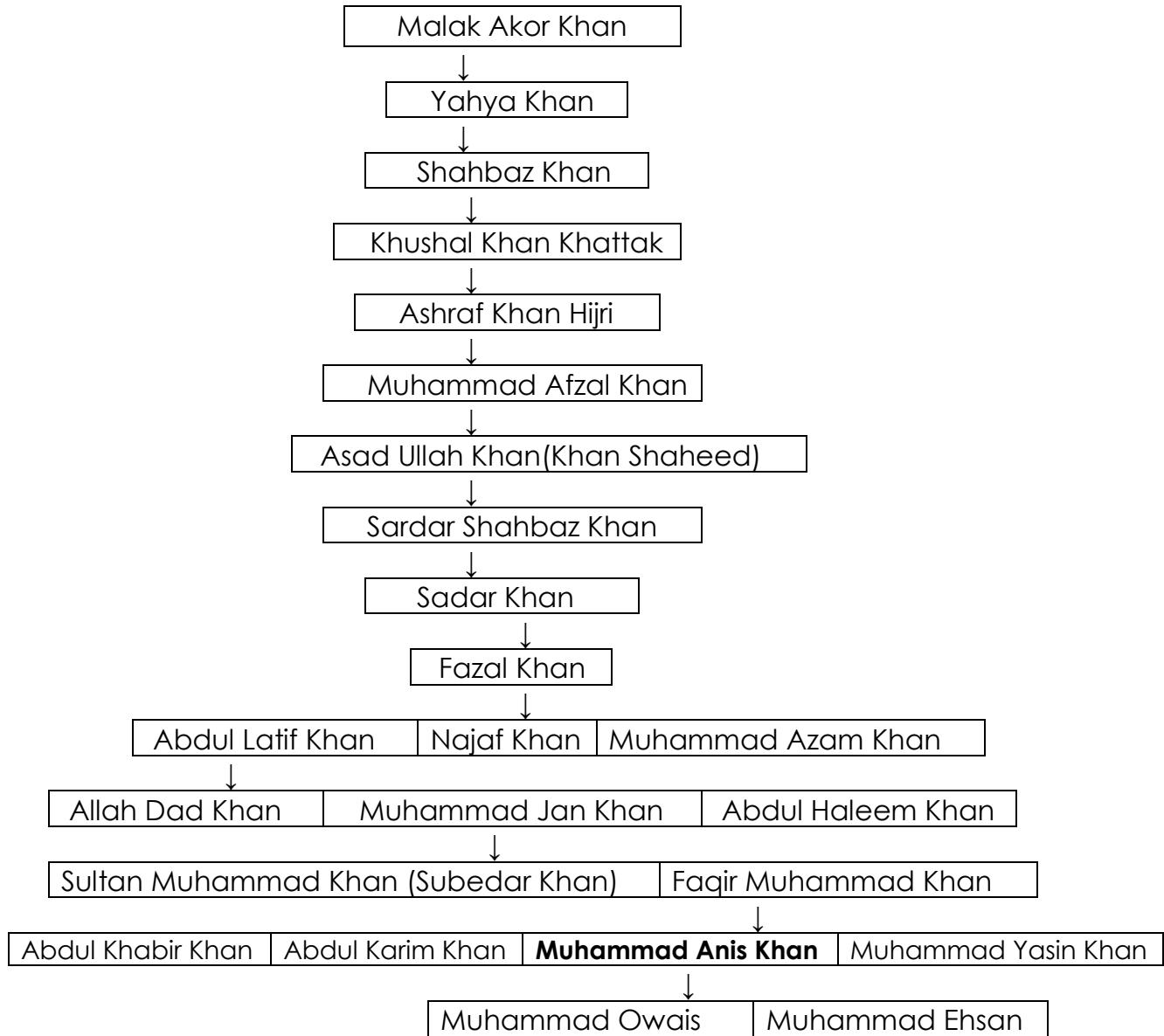


Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Abdul Karim Khan Akorkhel Khattak- Teri



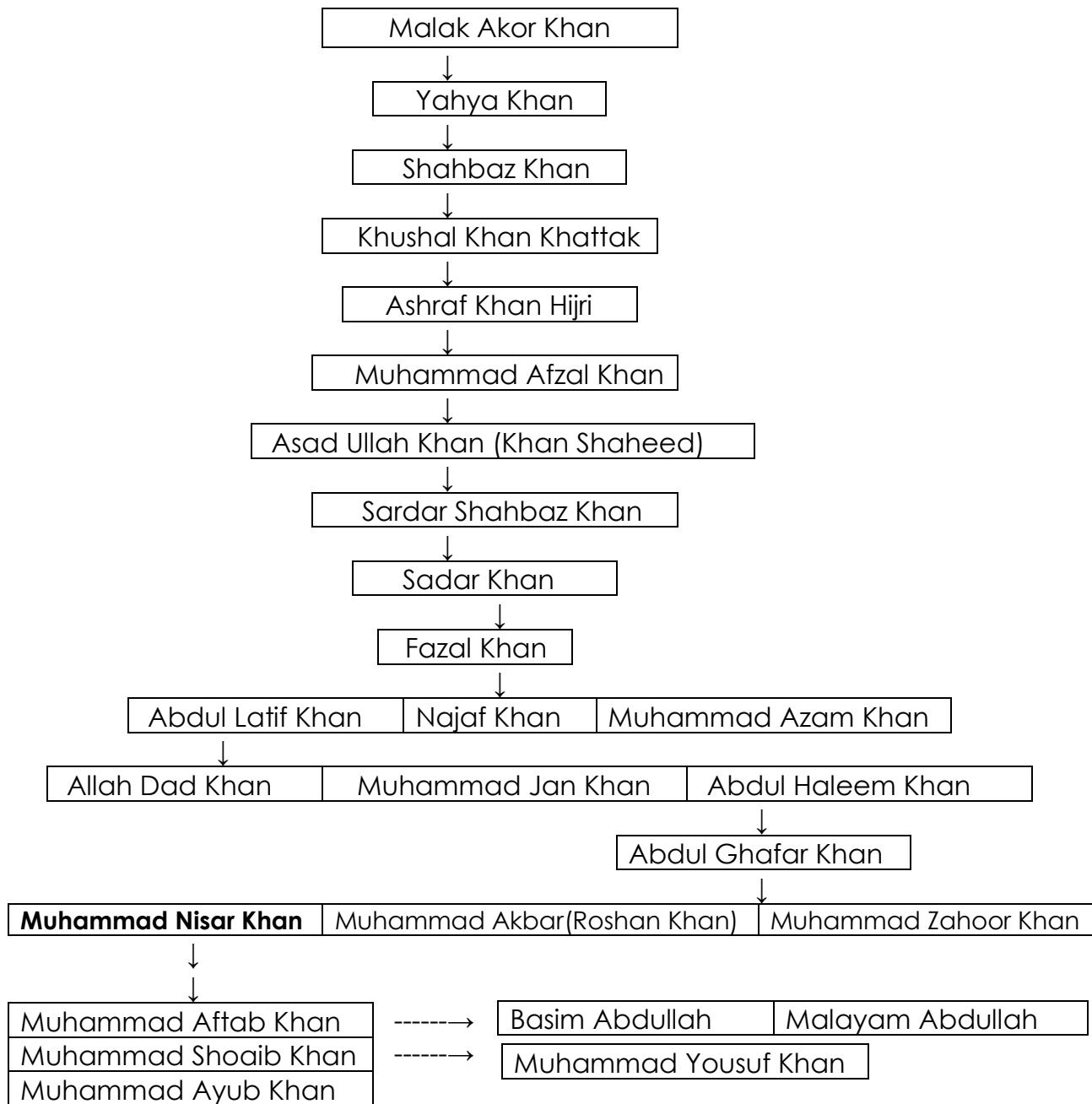
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Muhammad Anis Khan

Akorkhel Khattak Teri



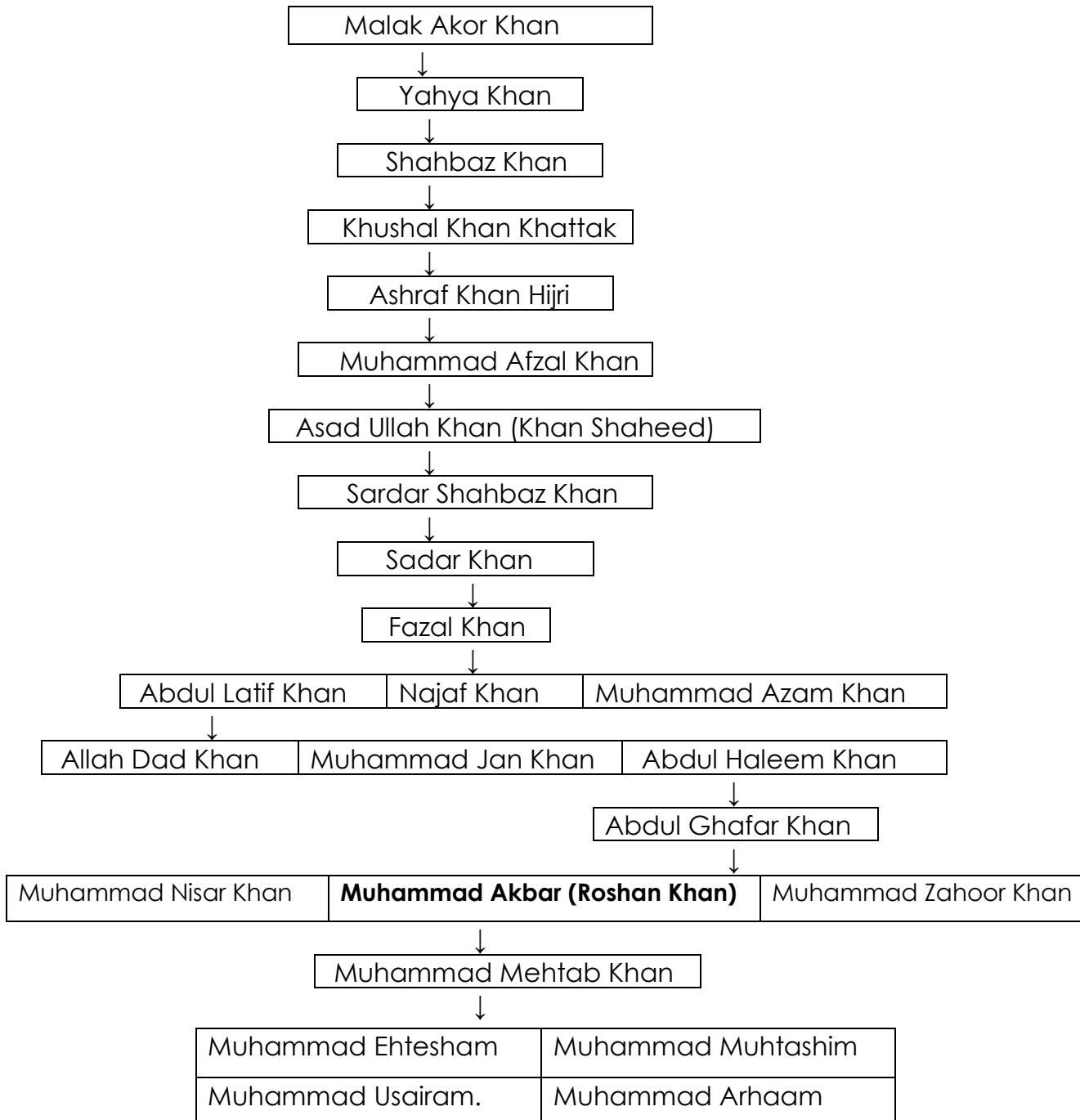
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Muhammad Nisar Khan

Akorkhel Khattak Teri



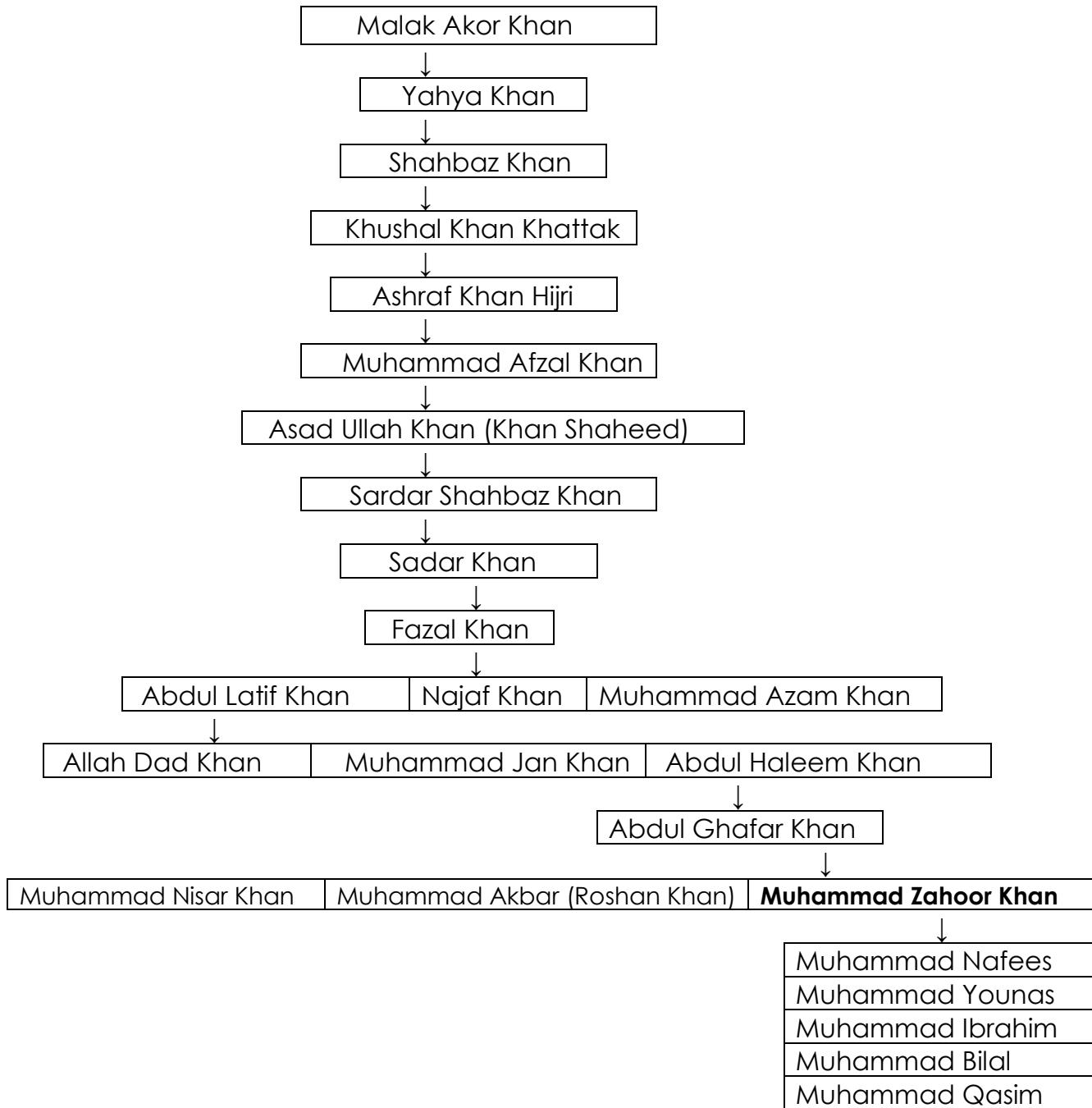
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Muhammad Akbar Khan (Roshan Khan)

Akorkhel Khattak-Teri



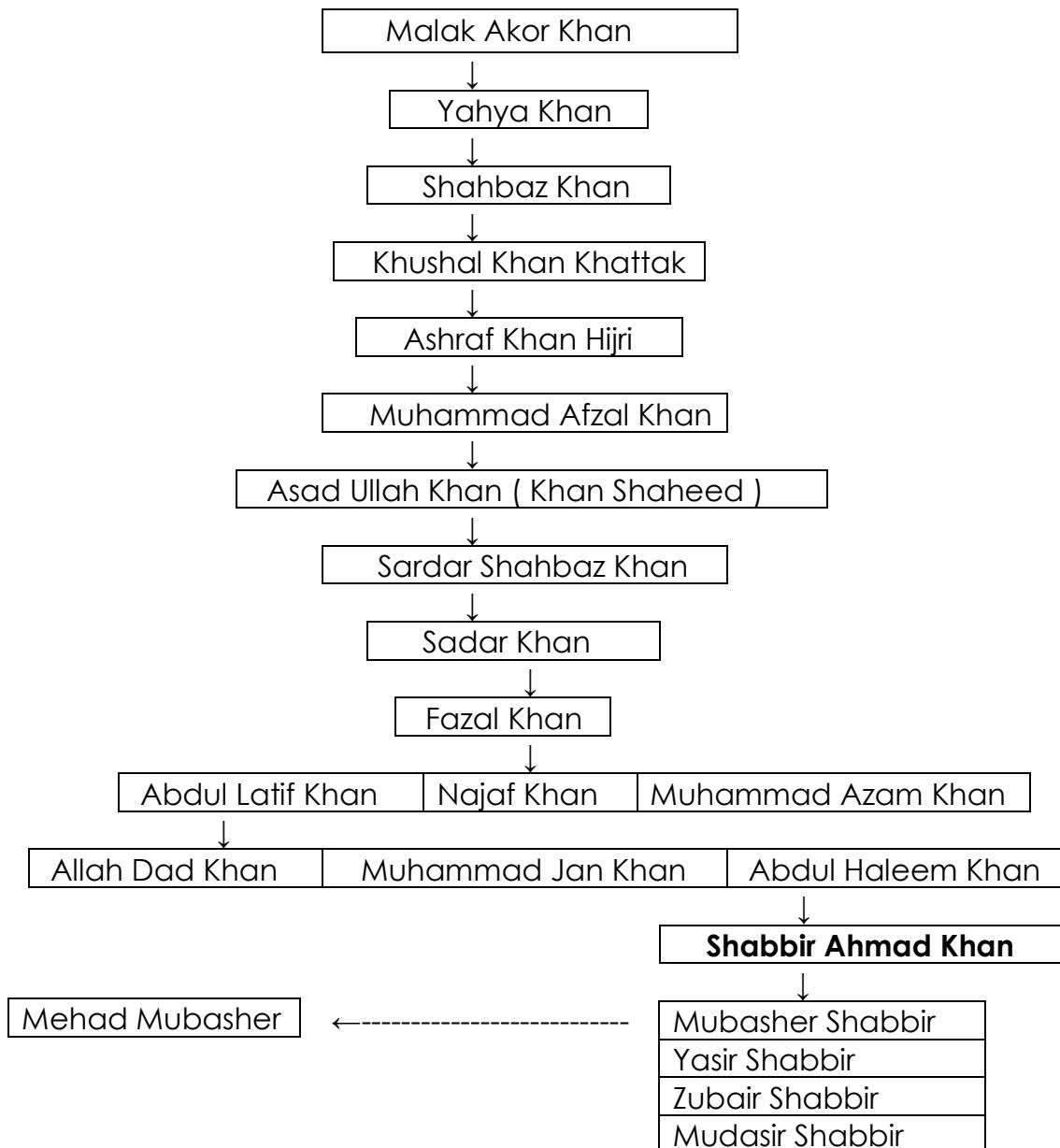
Genealogical Tree Khanzada Muhammad Zahoor Khan

Akorkhel Khattak-Teri

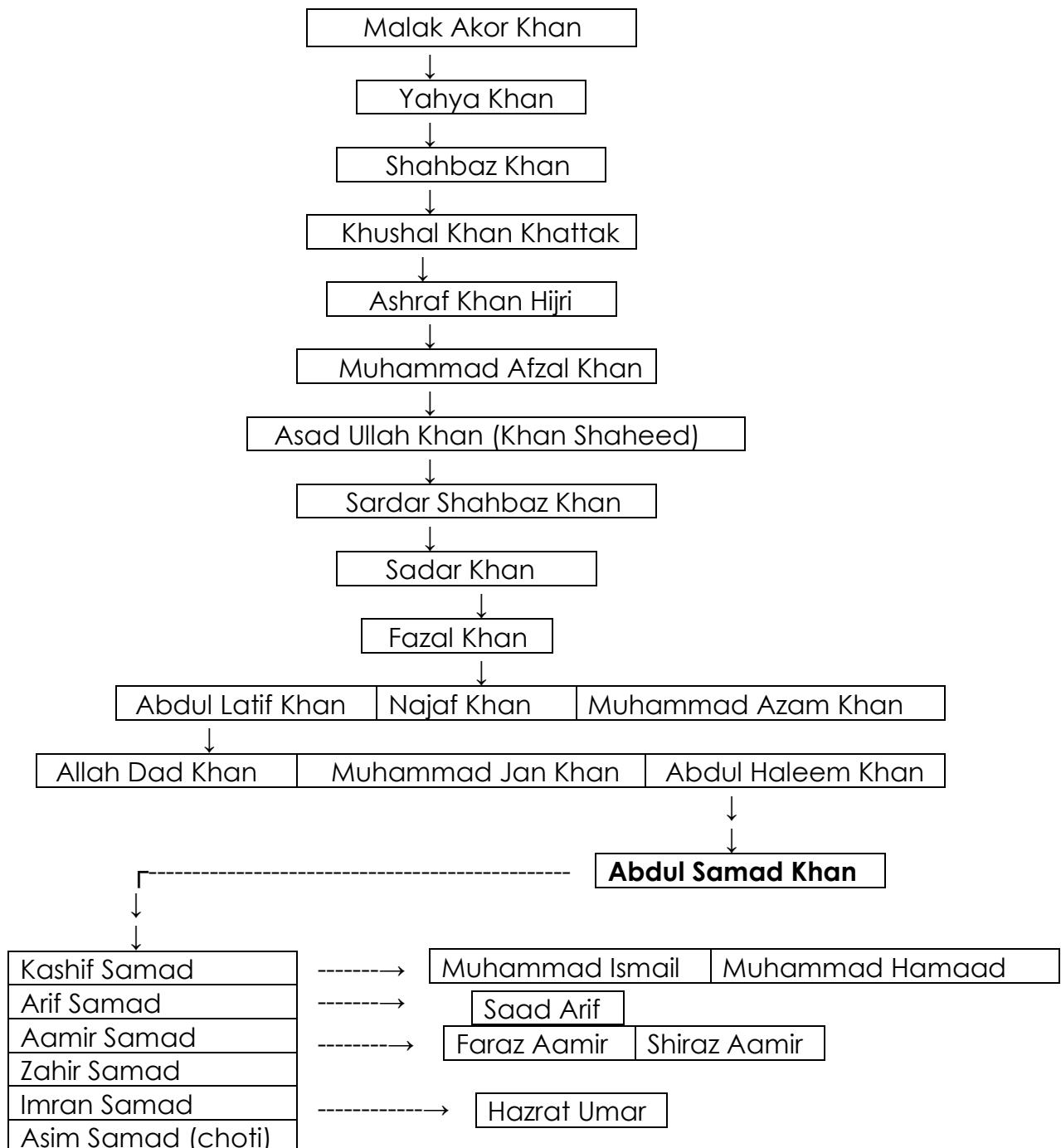


Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Shabbir Ahmad Khan

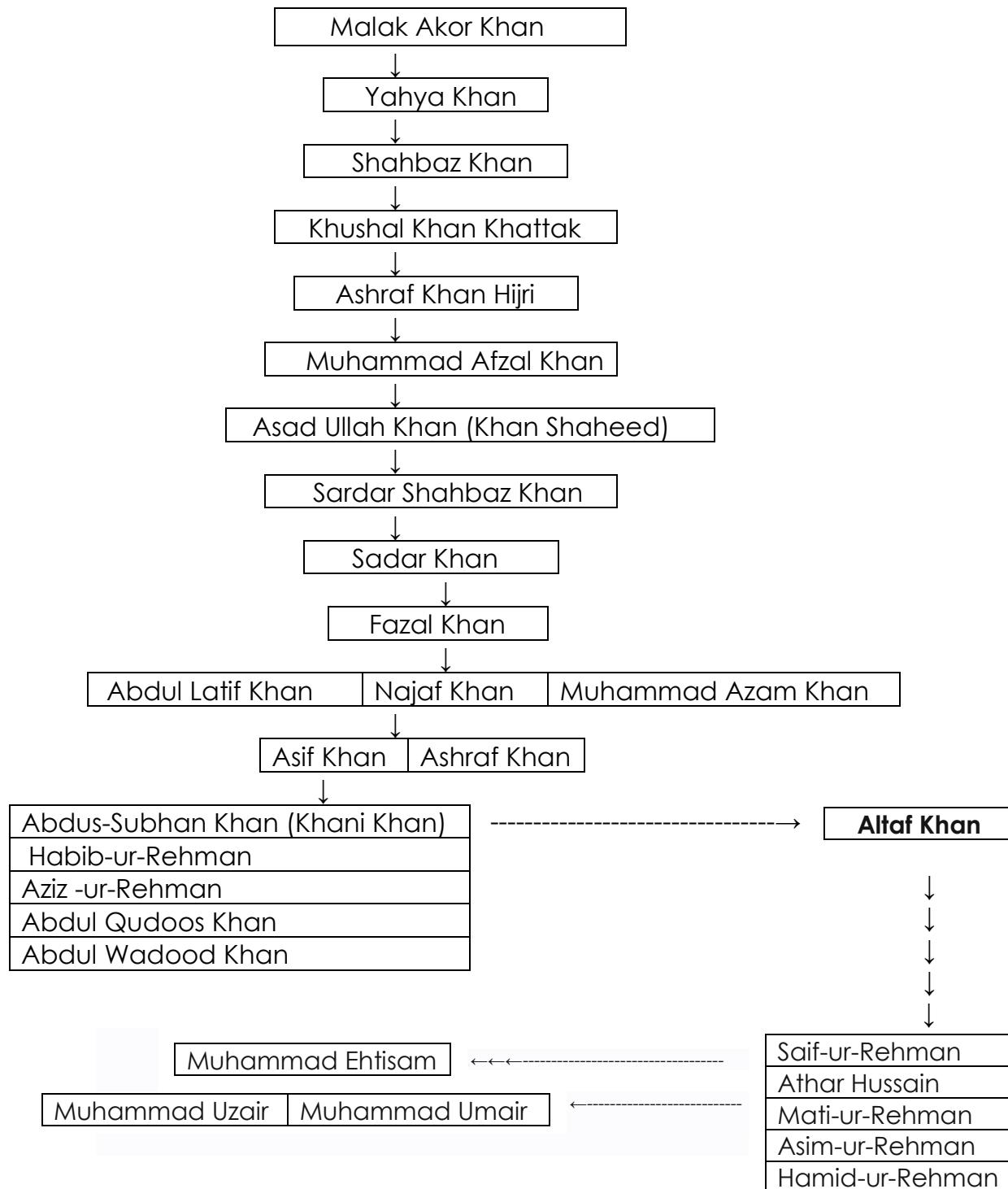
Akorkhel Khattak- Teri



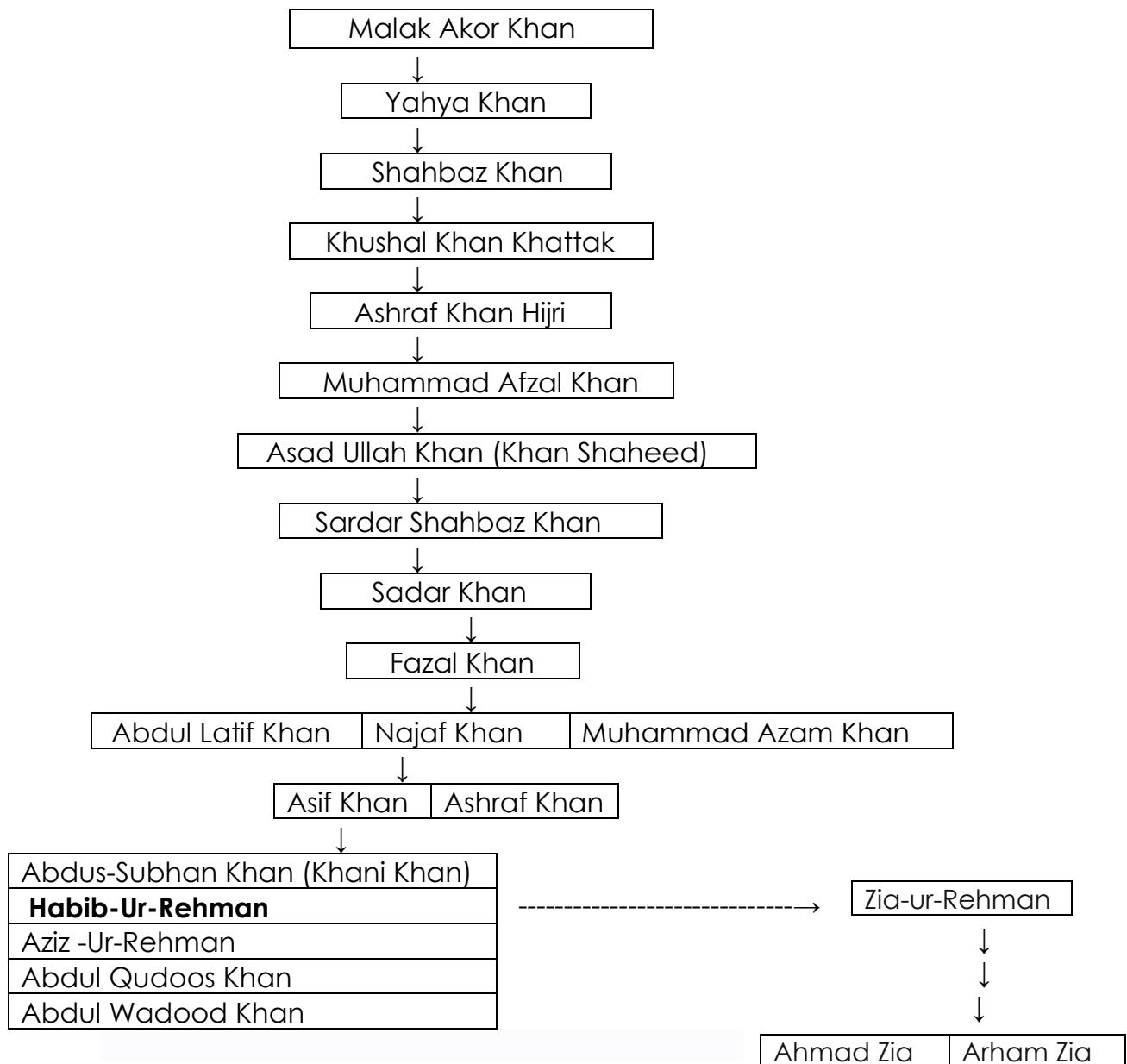
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Abdul Samad Khan Akorkhel Khattak- Teri



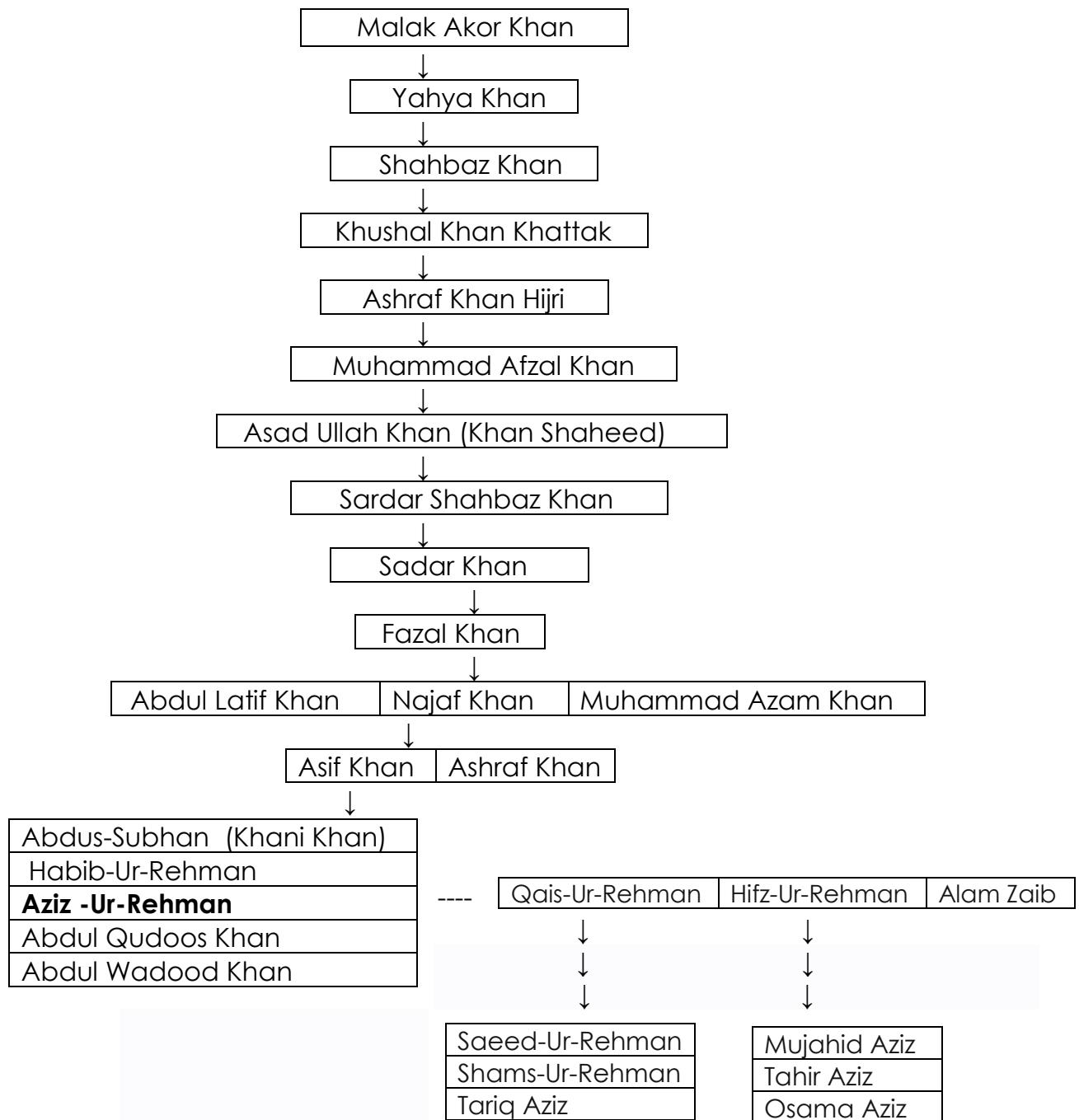
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Altaf Khan Akorkhel Khattak- Teri



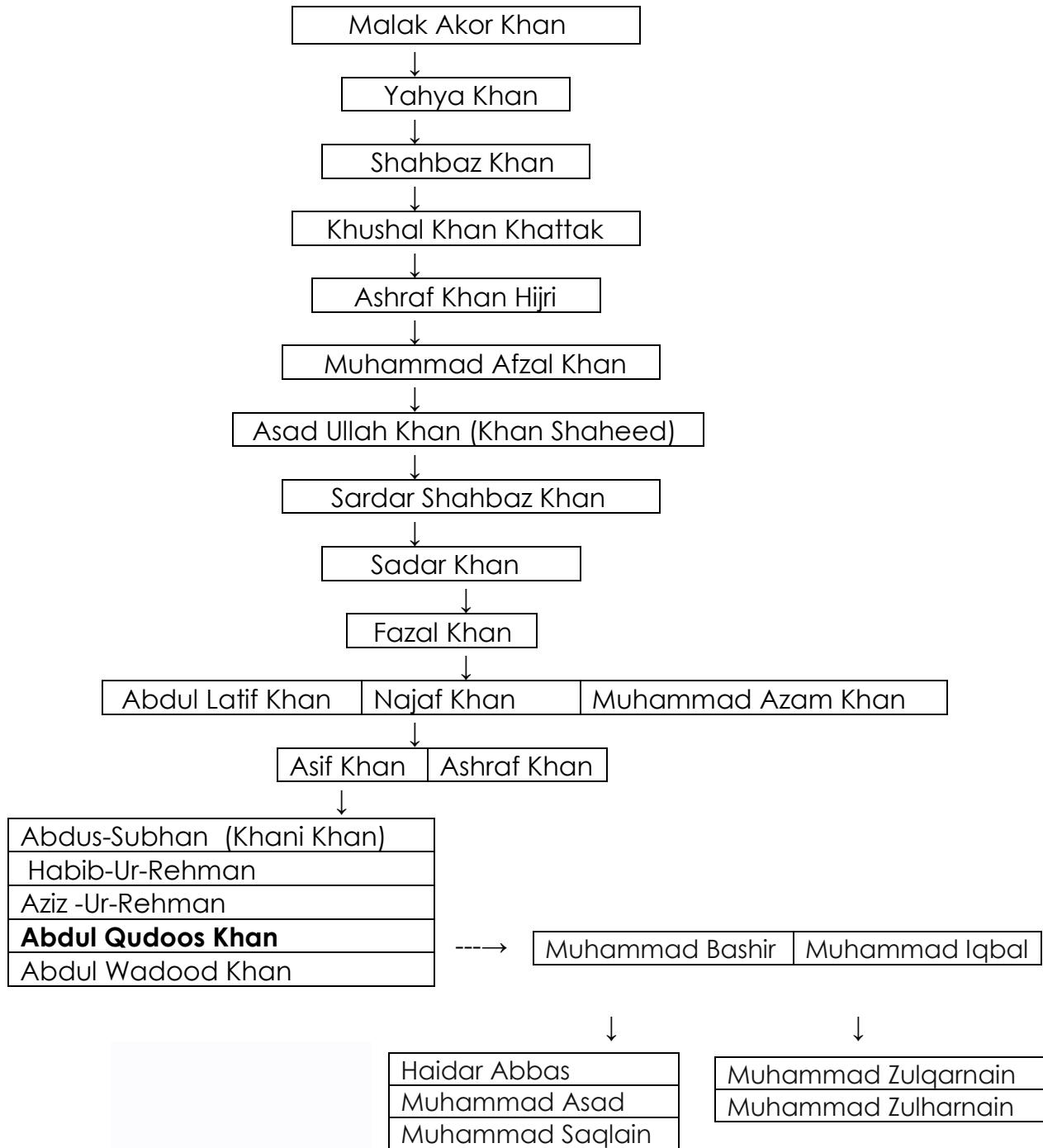
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Habib-Ur-Rehman Akorkhel Khattak- Teri



Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Aziz-Ur-Rehman Akorkhel Khattak- Teri

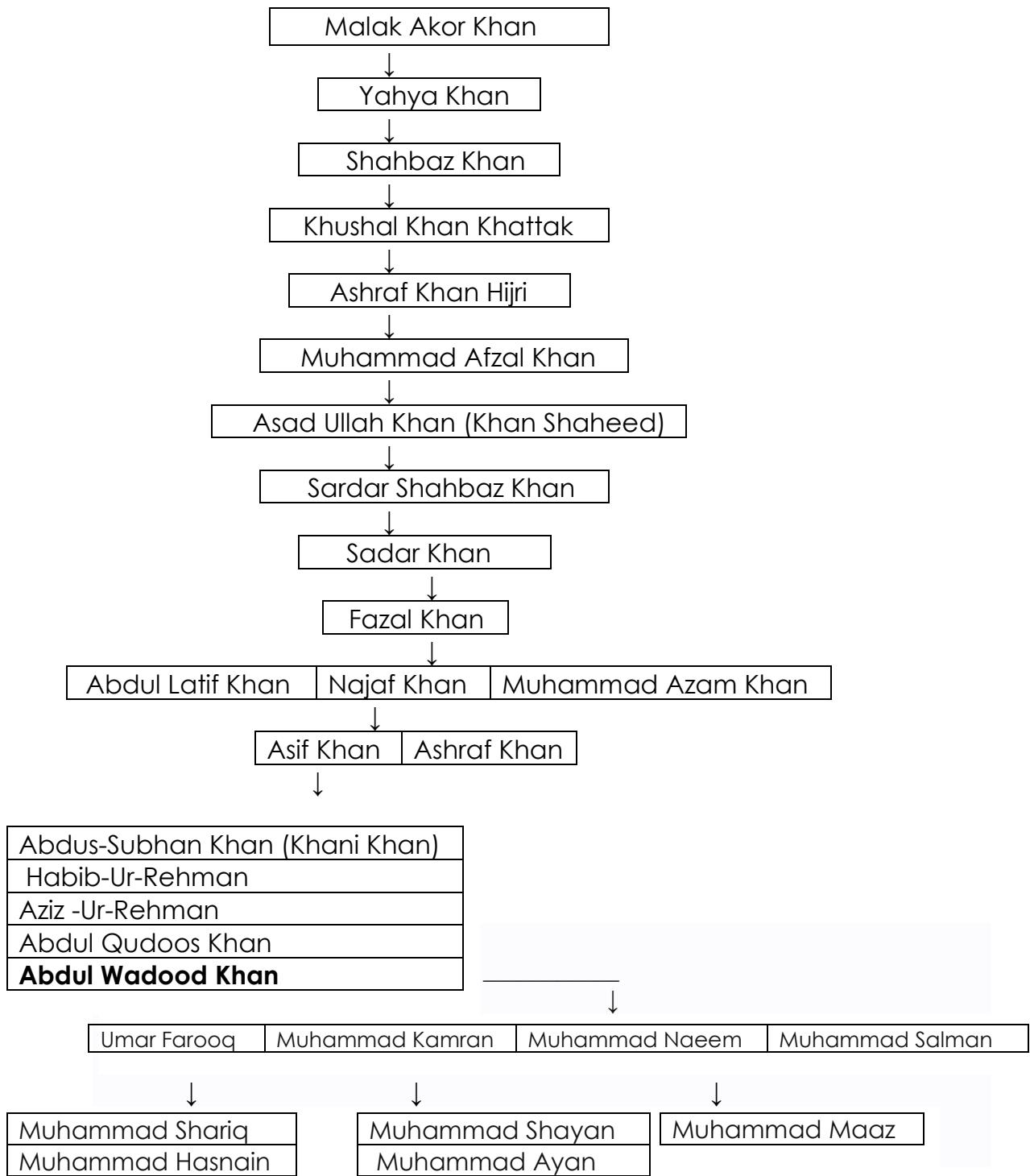


Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Abdul Qudoos Khan Akorkhel Khattak- Teri



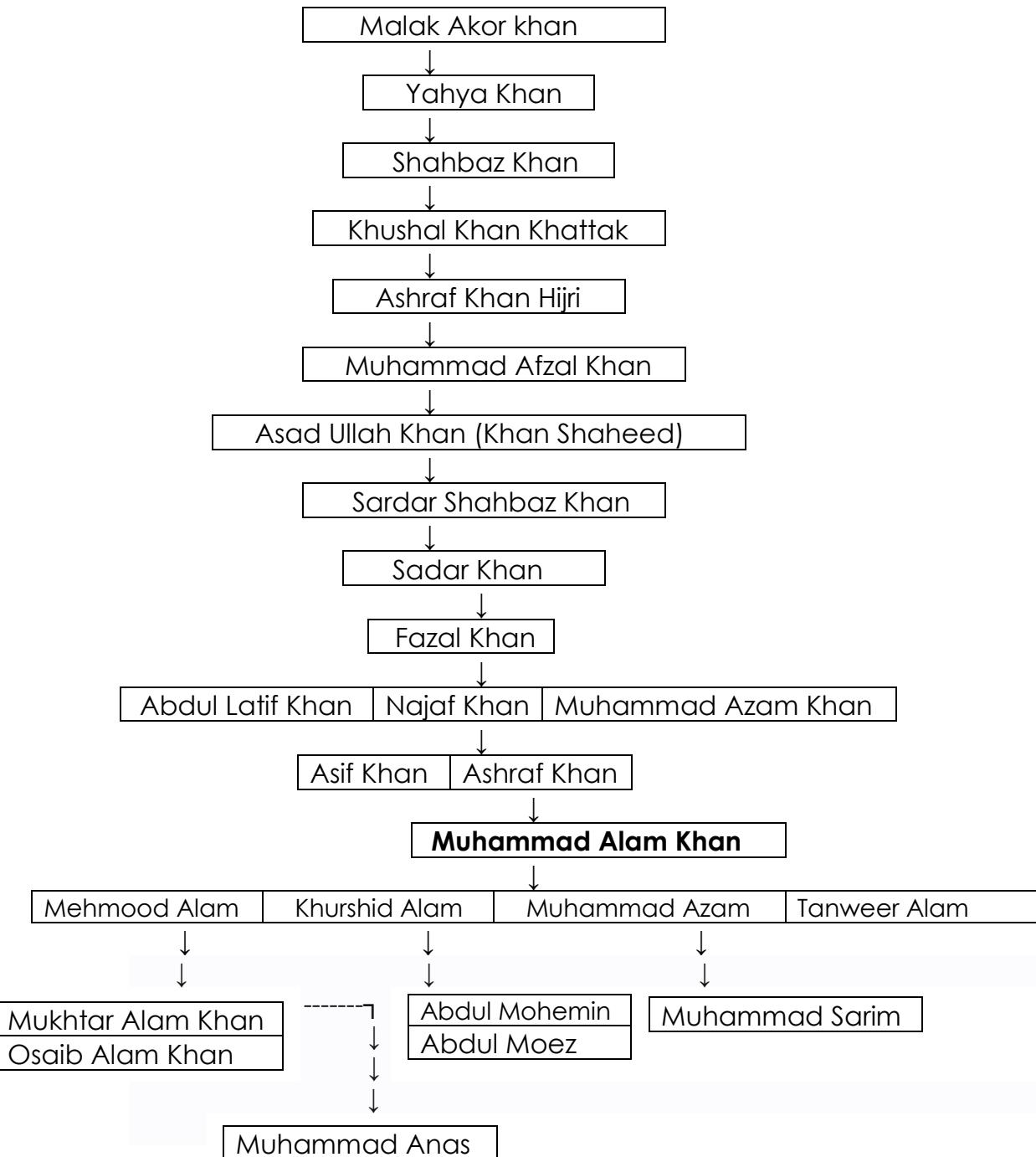
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Abdul Wadood Khan

Akorkhel Khattak- Teri



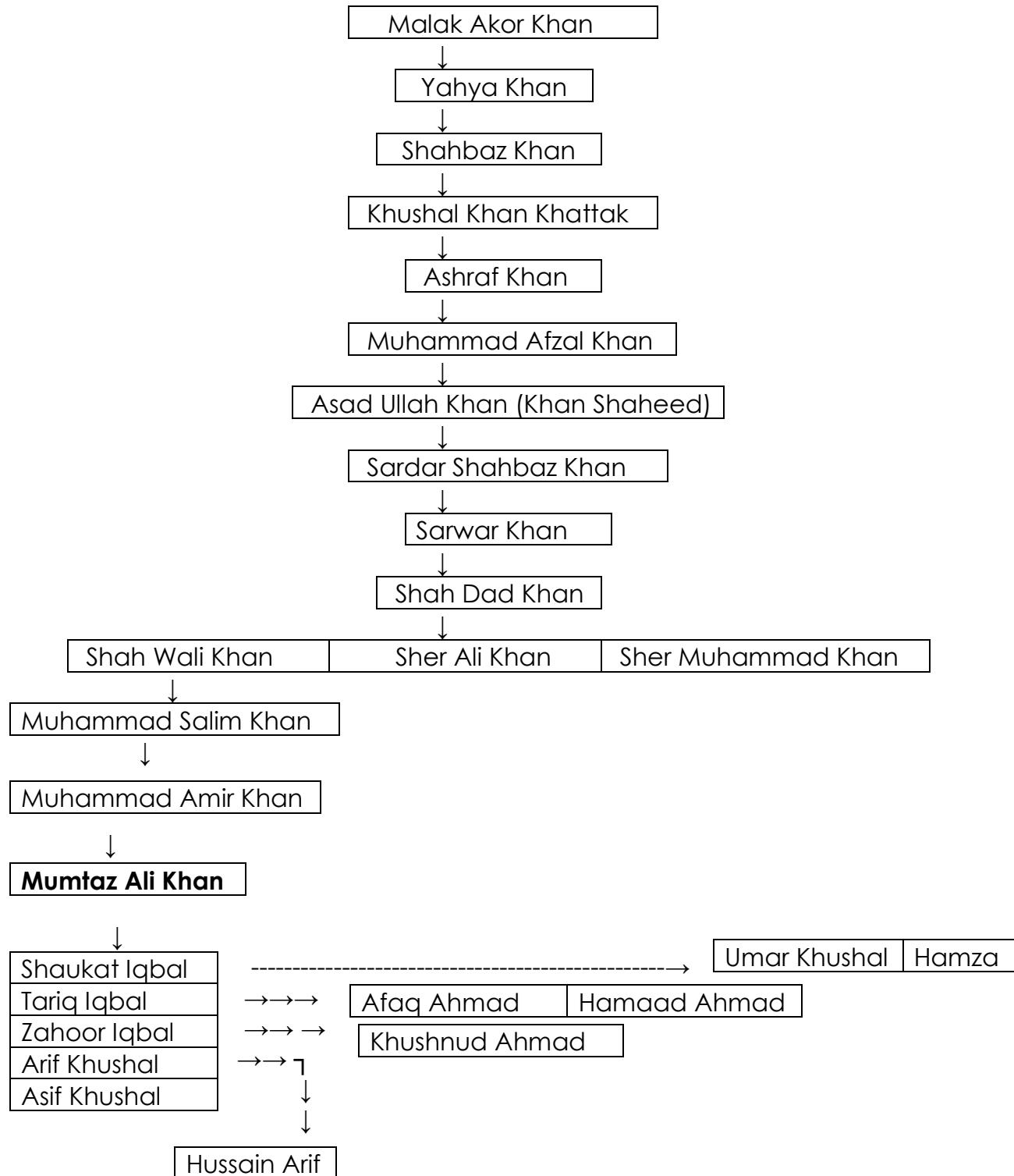
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Muhammad Alam Khan

Akorkhel Khattak- Teri



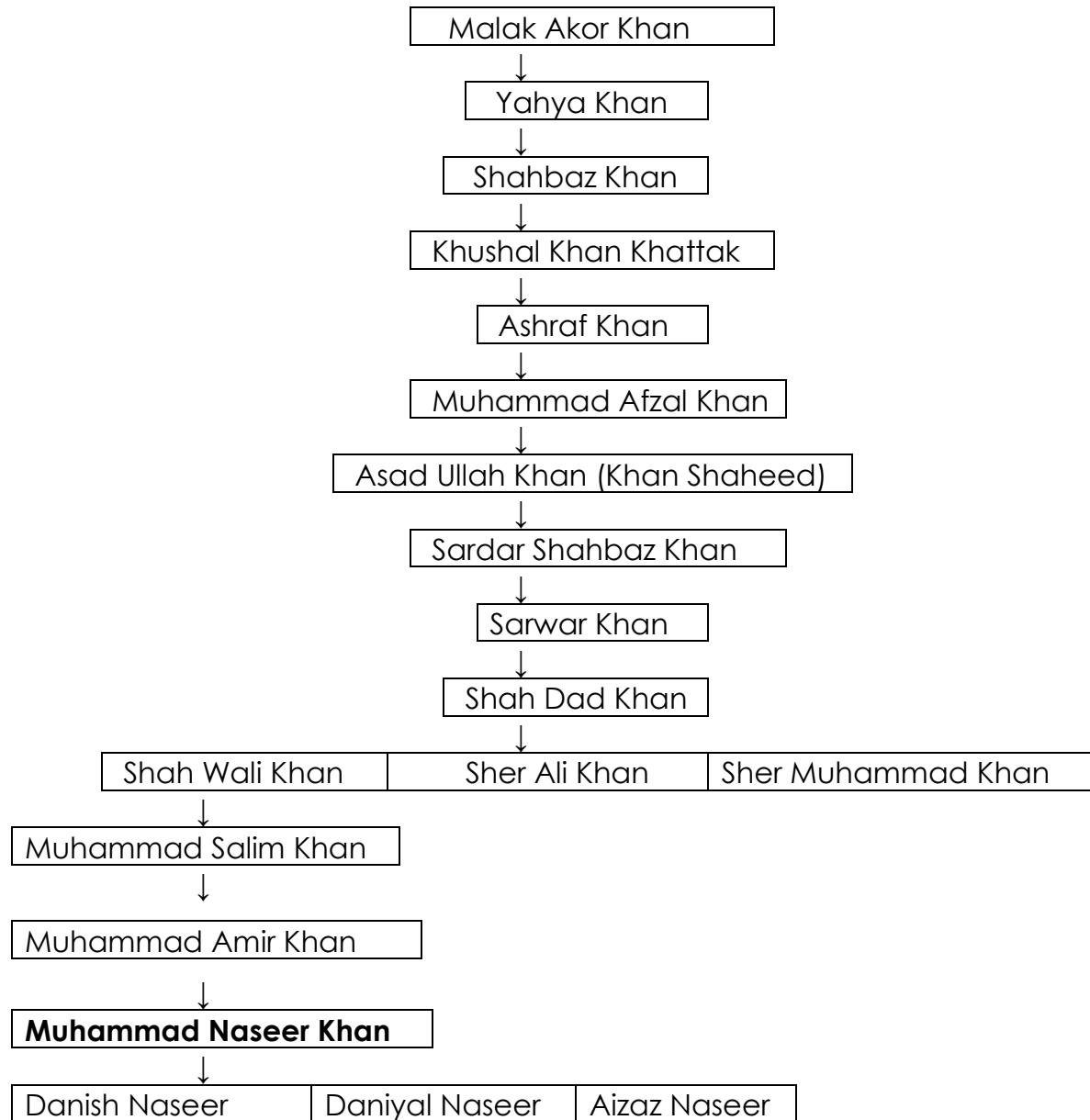
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Mumtaz Ali Khan

Akorkhel Khattak Village Chakhtu.



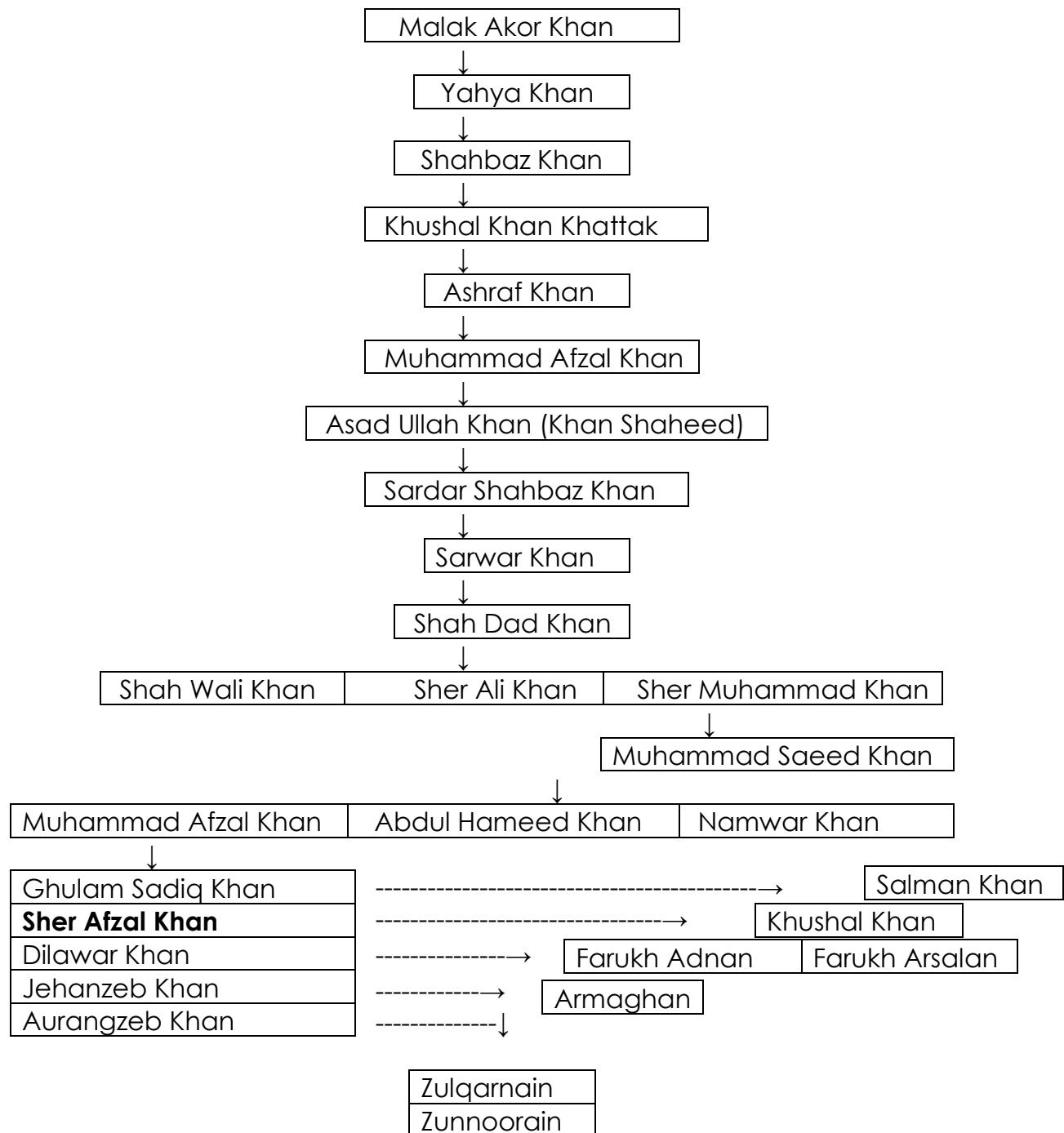
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Muhammad Naseer Khan

Akorkhel Khattak Village Chakhtu



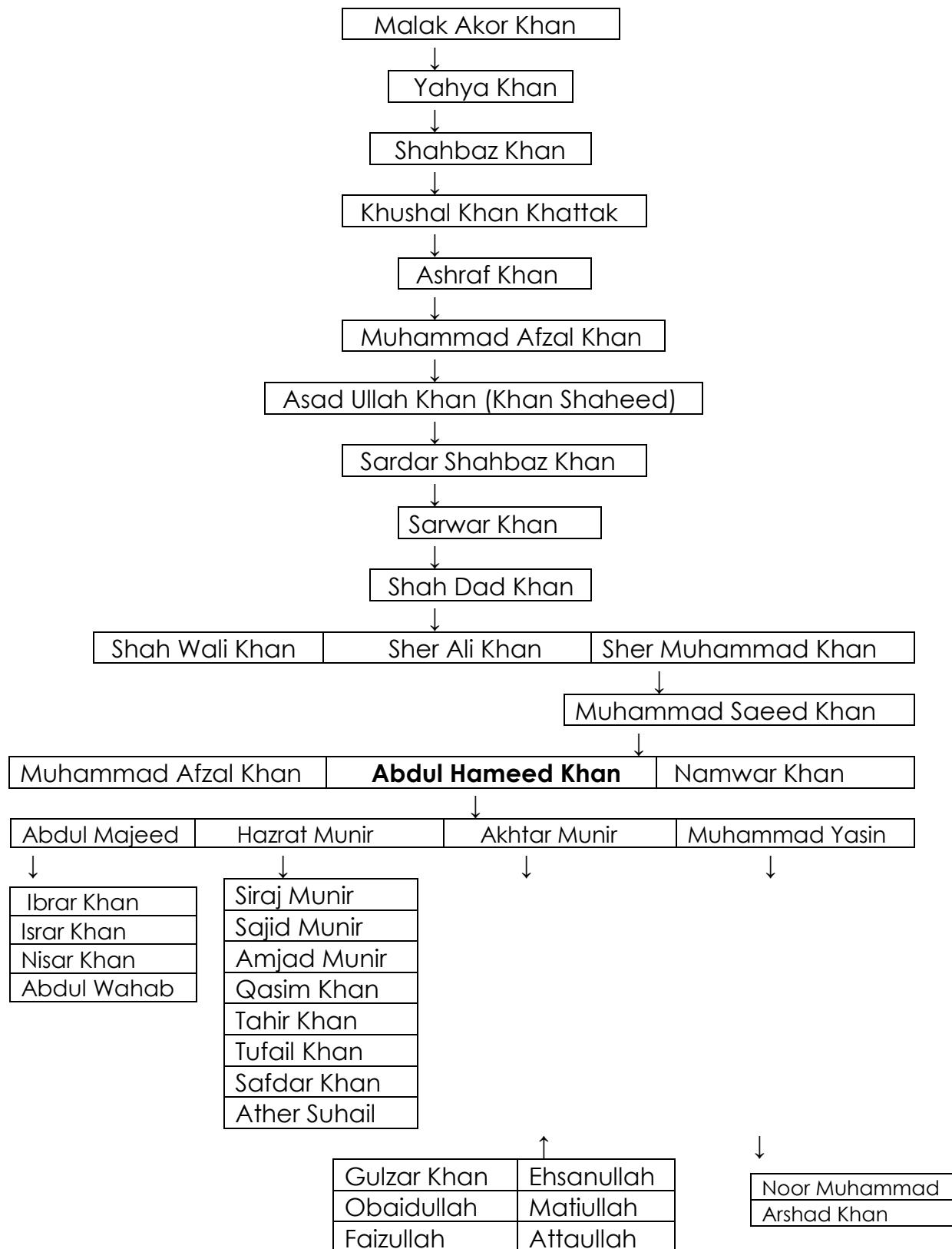
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Sher Afzal Khan

Akorkhel Khattak Village Chakhtu

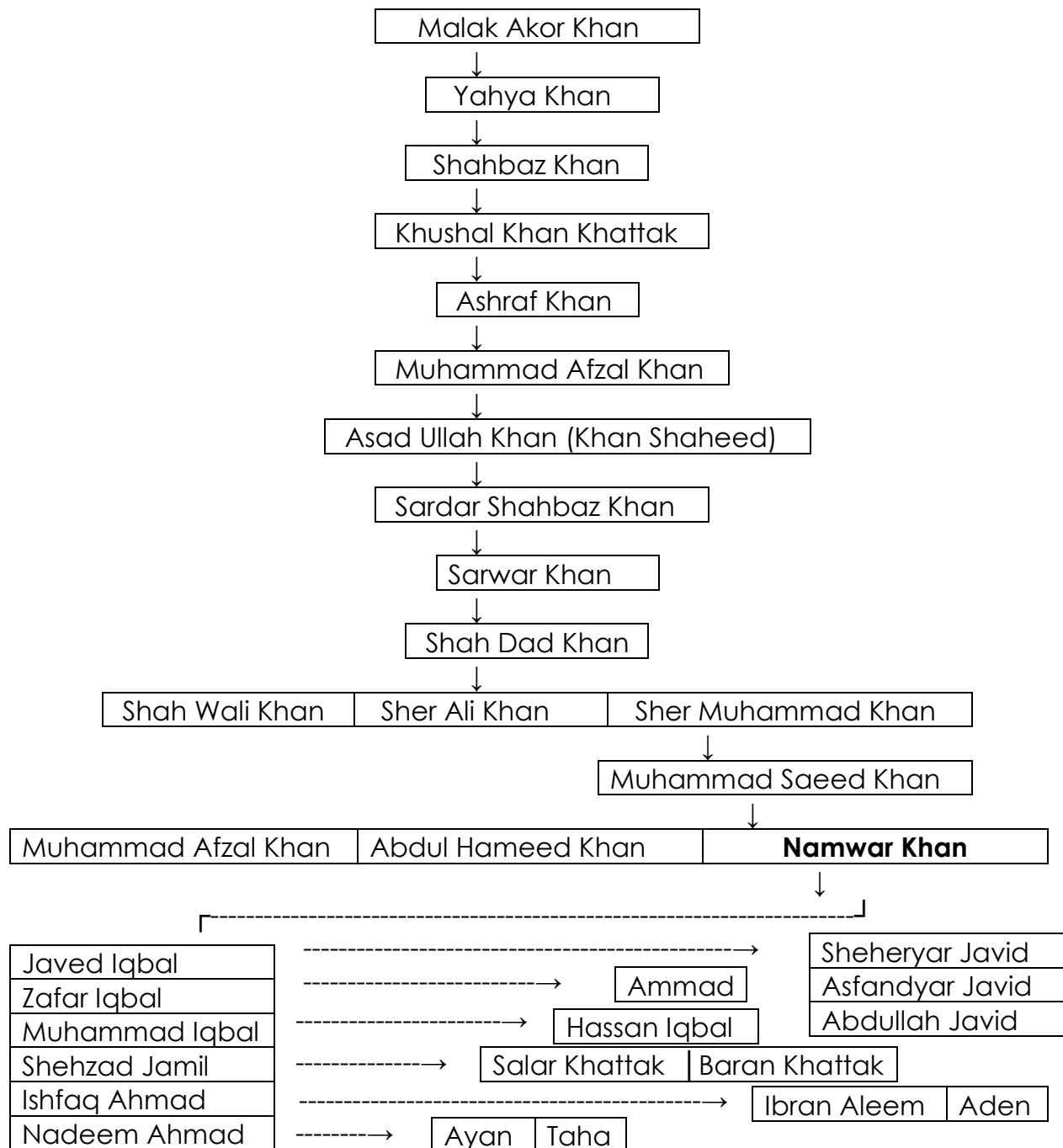


Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Abdul Hameed Khan

Akorkhel Khattak- Chakhtu

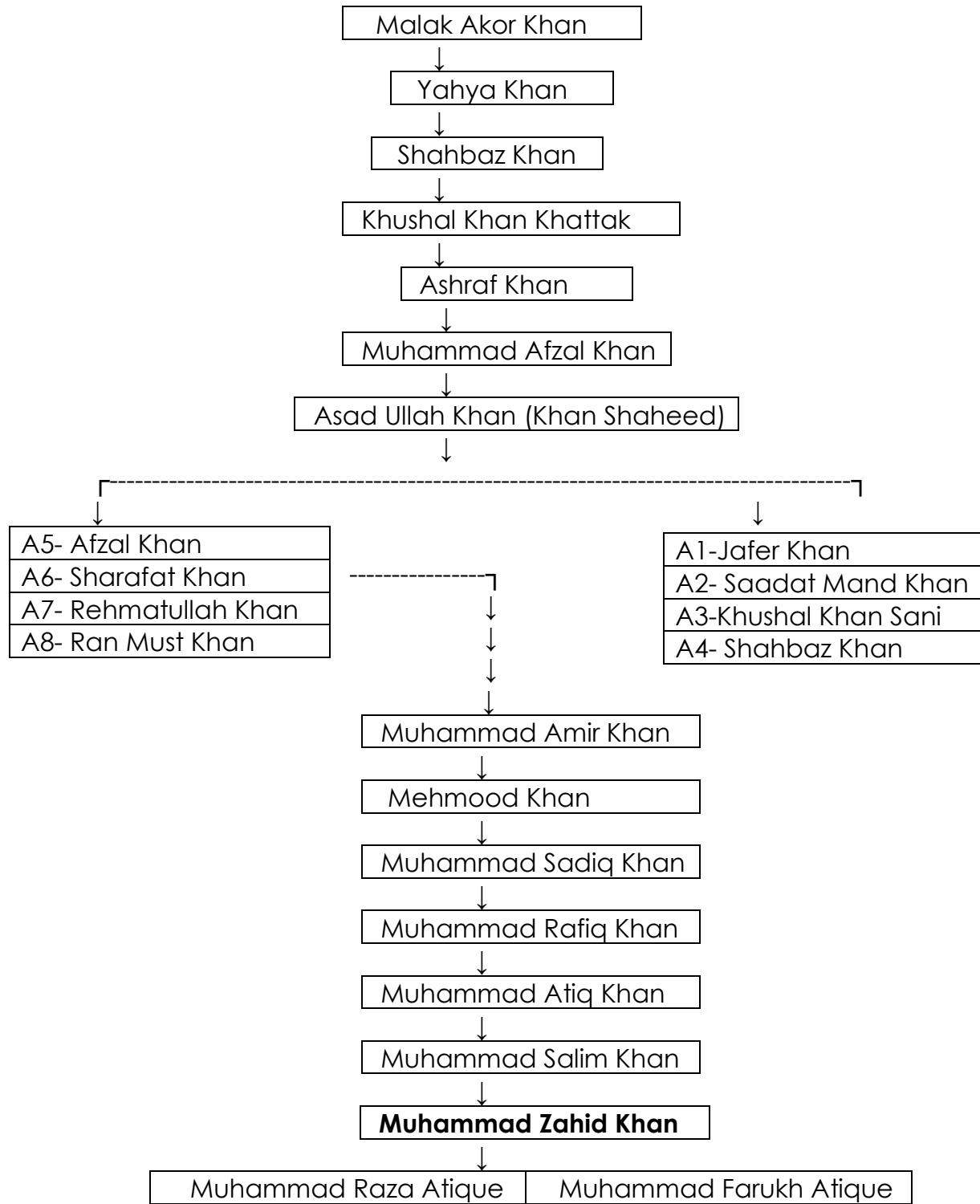


Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Namwar Khan Akorkhel Khattak- Chakhtu



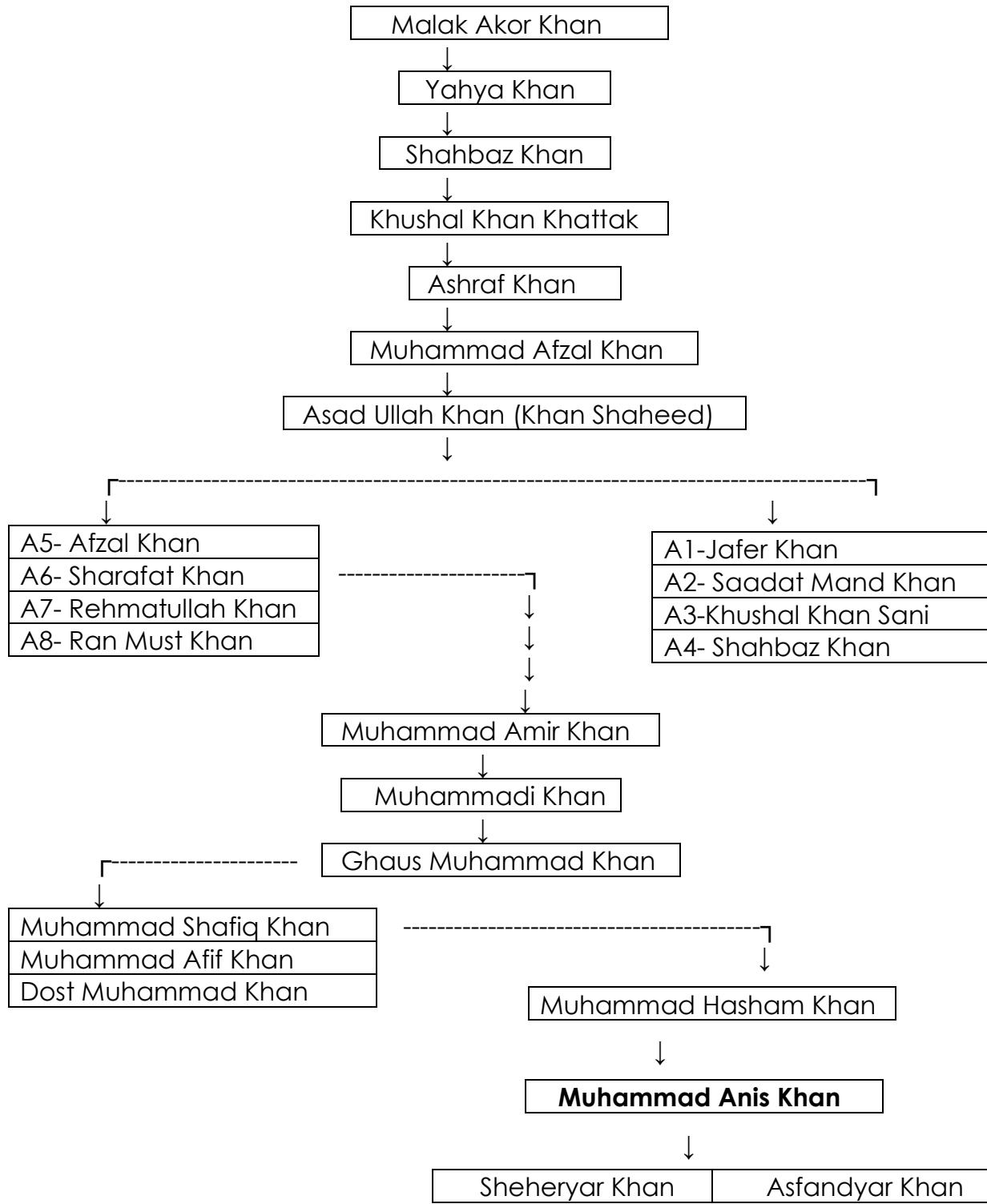
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Muhammad Zahid Khan

Akorkhel Khattak - Seni Gumbat



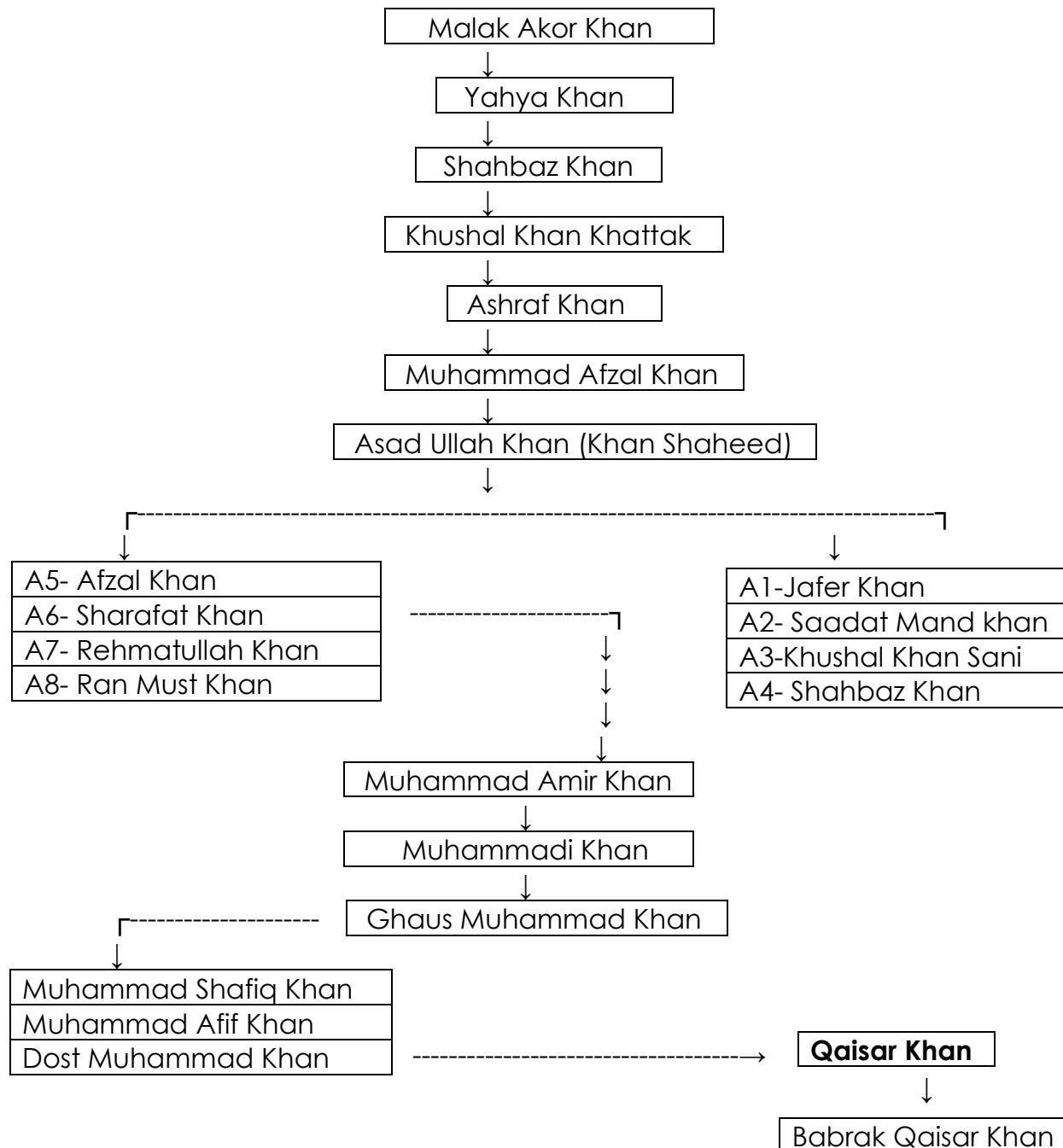
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Muhammad Anis Khan

Akorkhel Khattak - Seni Gumbat



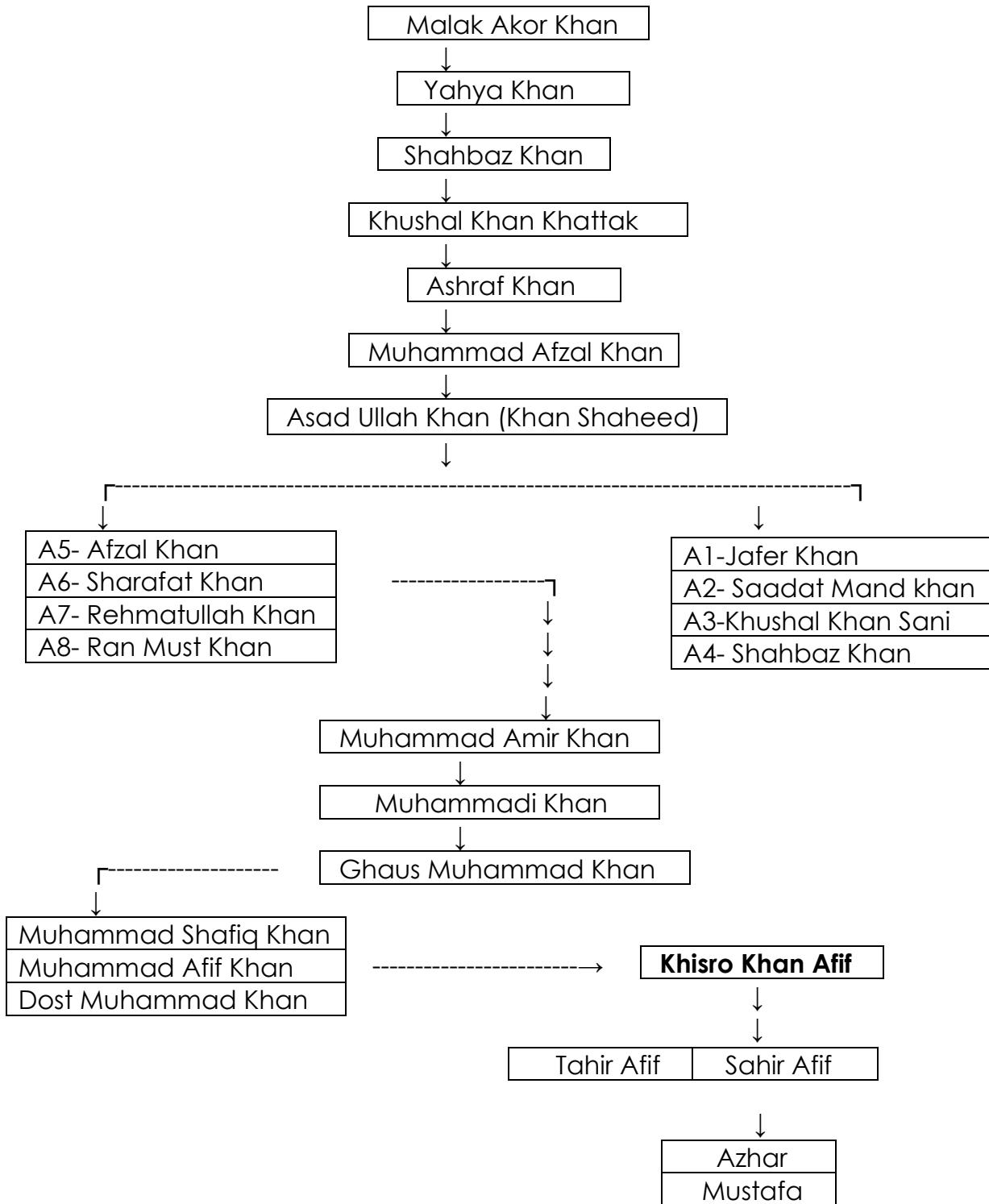
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Qaisar Khan

Akorkhel Khattak - Seni Gumbat

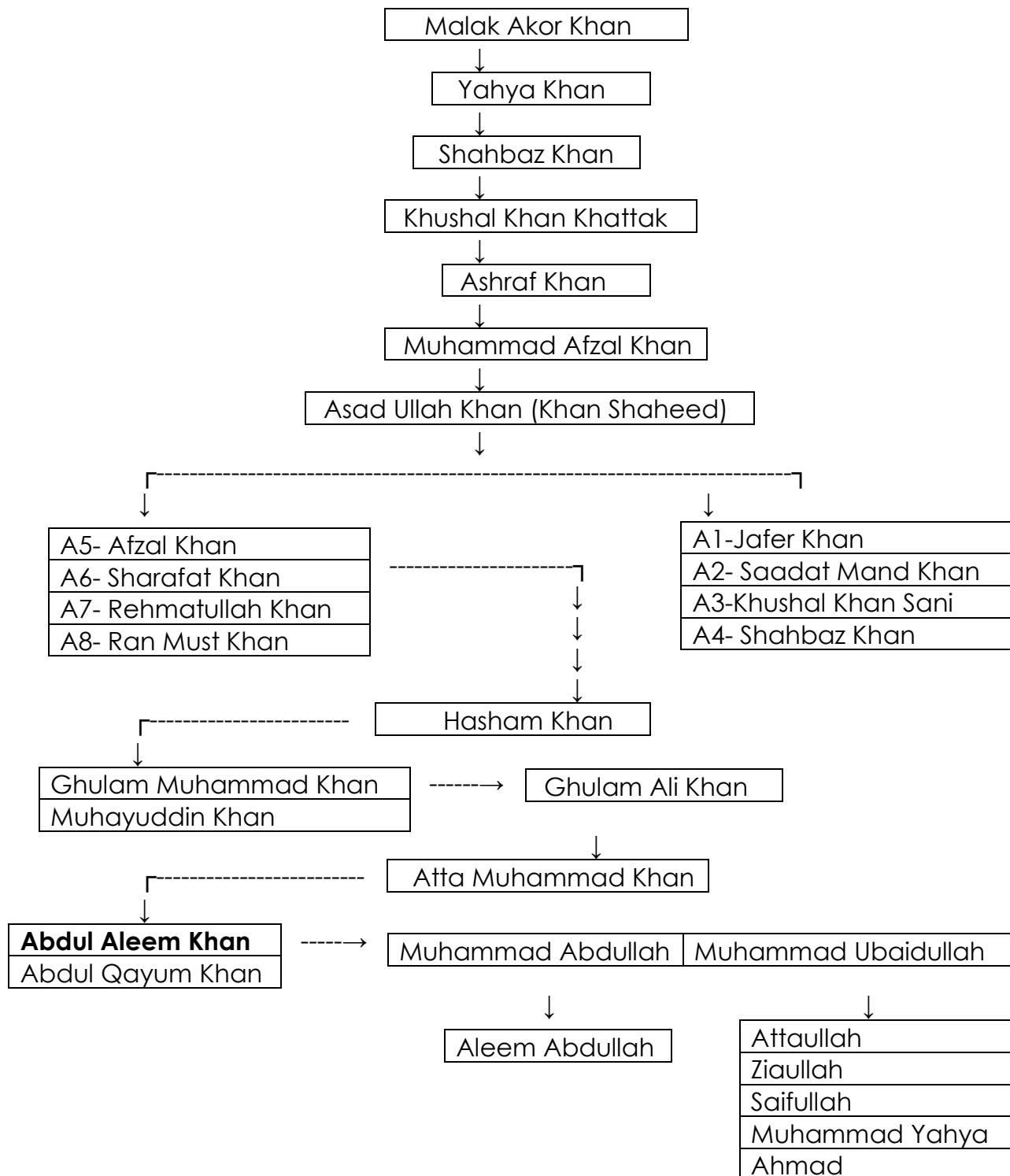


Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Khisro Khan Afif

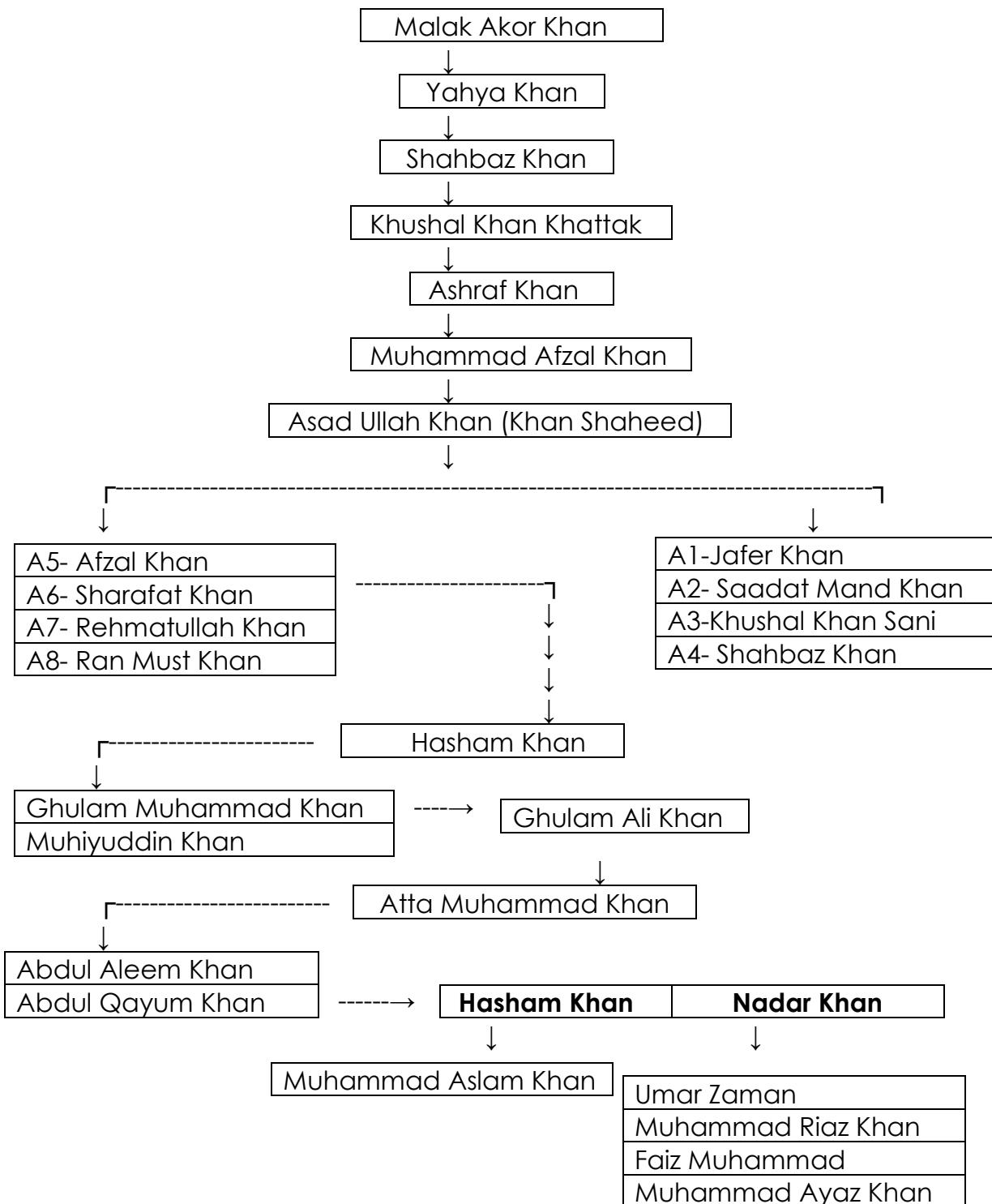
Akorkhel Khattak - Seni Gumbat



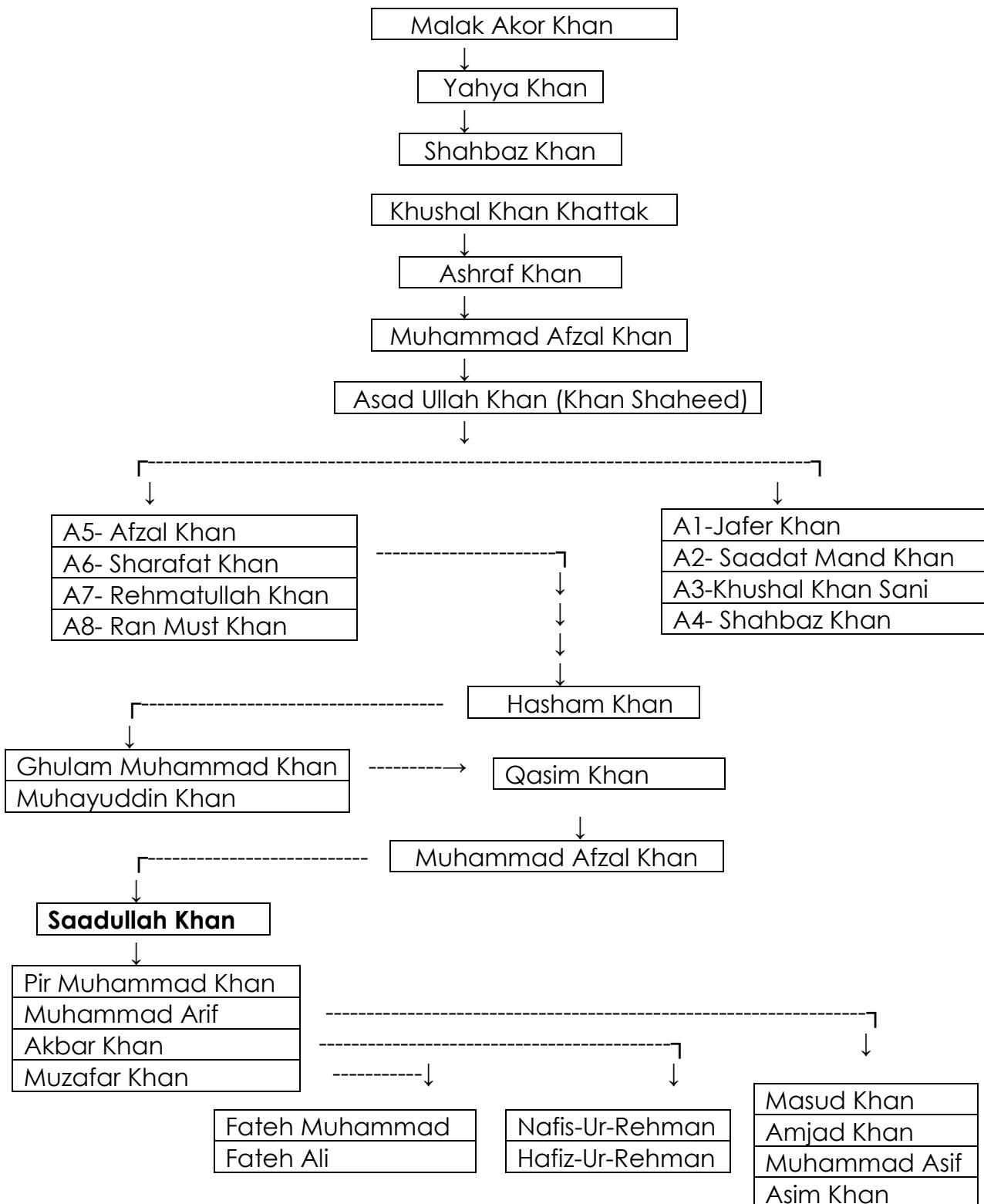
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Abdul Aleem Khan Akorkhel Khattak- Teri



Genealogical Tree of Hasham Khan / Nadar Khan Akorkhel Khattak- Teri

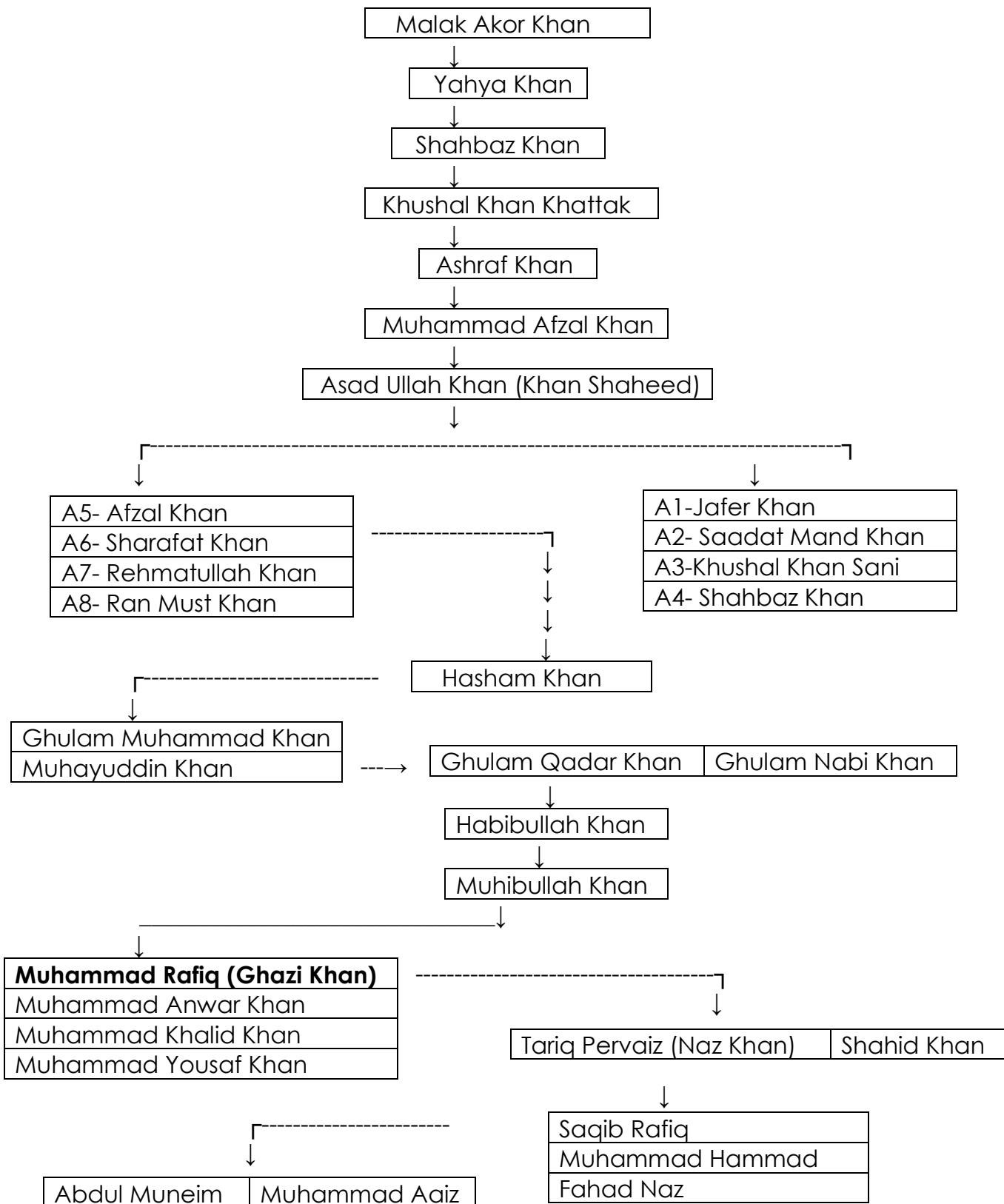


Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Saad Ullah Khan Akorkhel Khattak- Teri

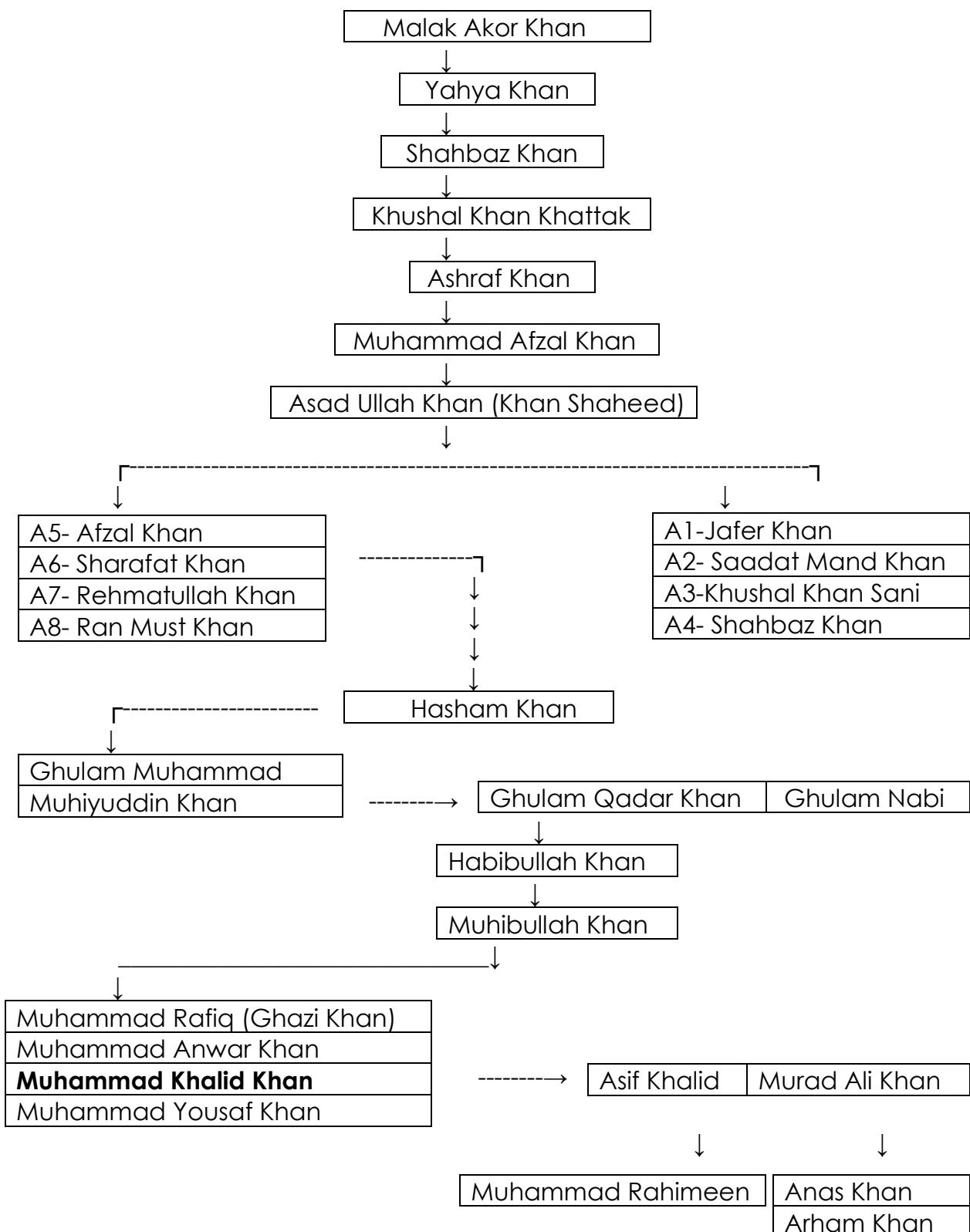


Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Muhammad Rafiq Khan (Ghazi Khan)

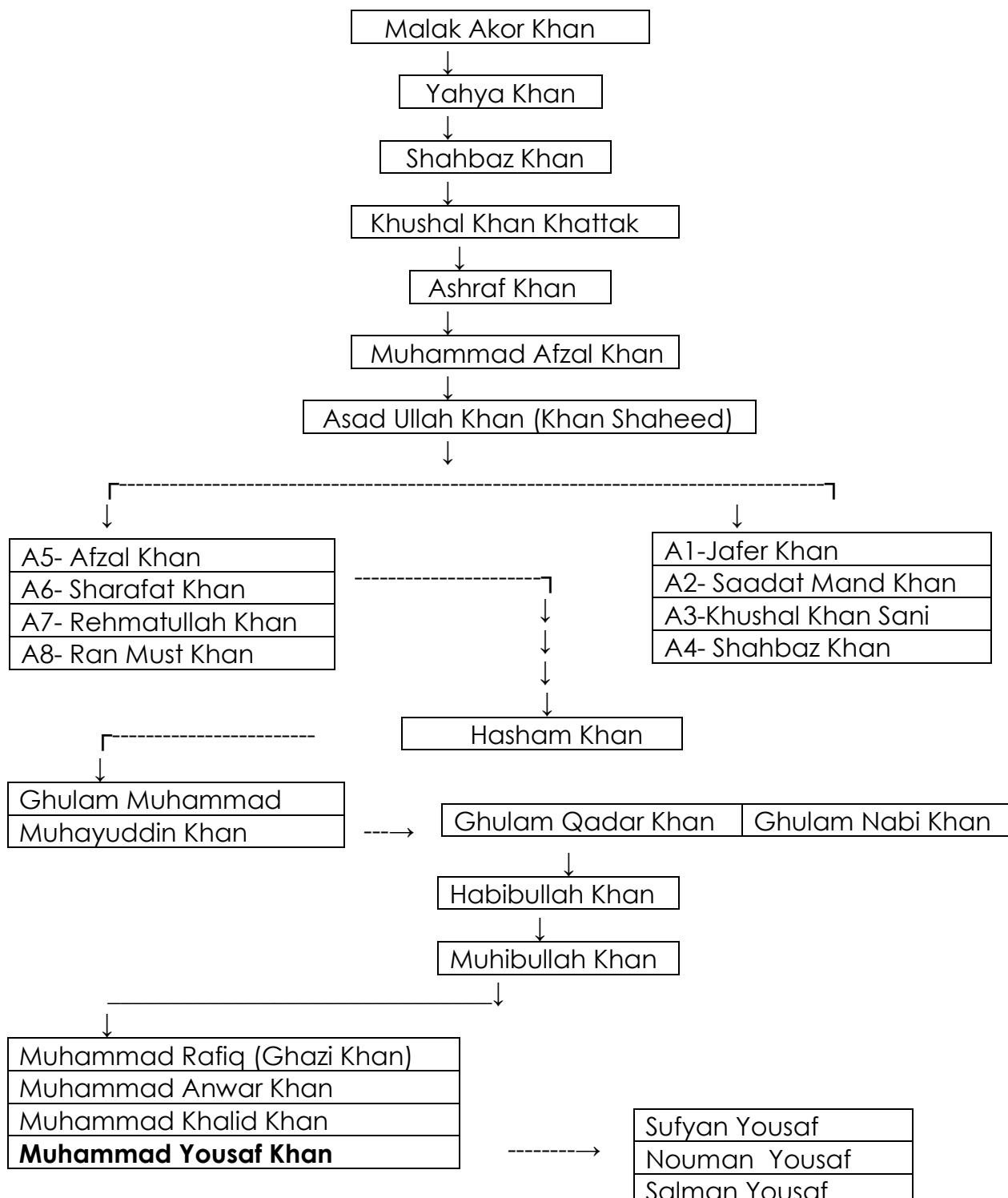
Akorkhel Khattak- Teri



Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Khalid Khan Akorkhel Khattak- Teri

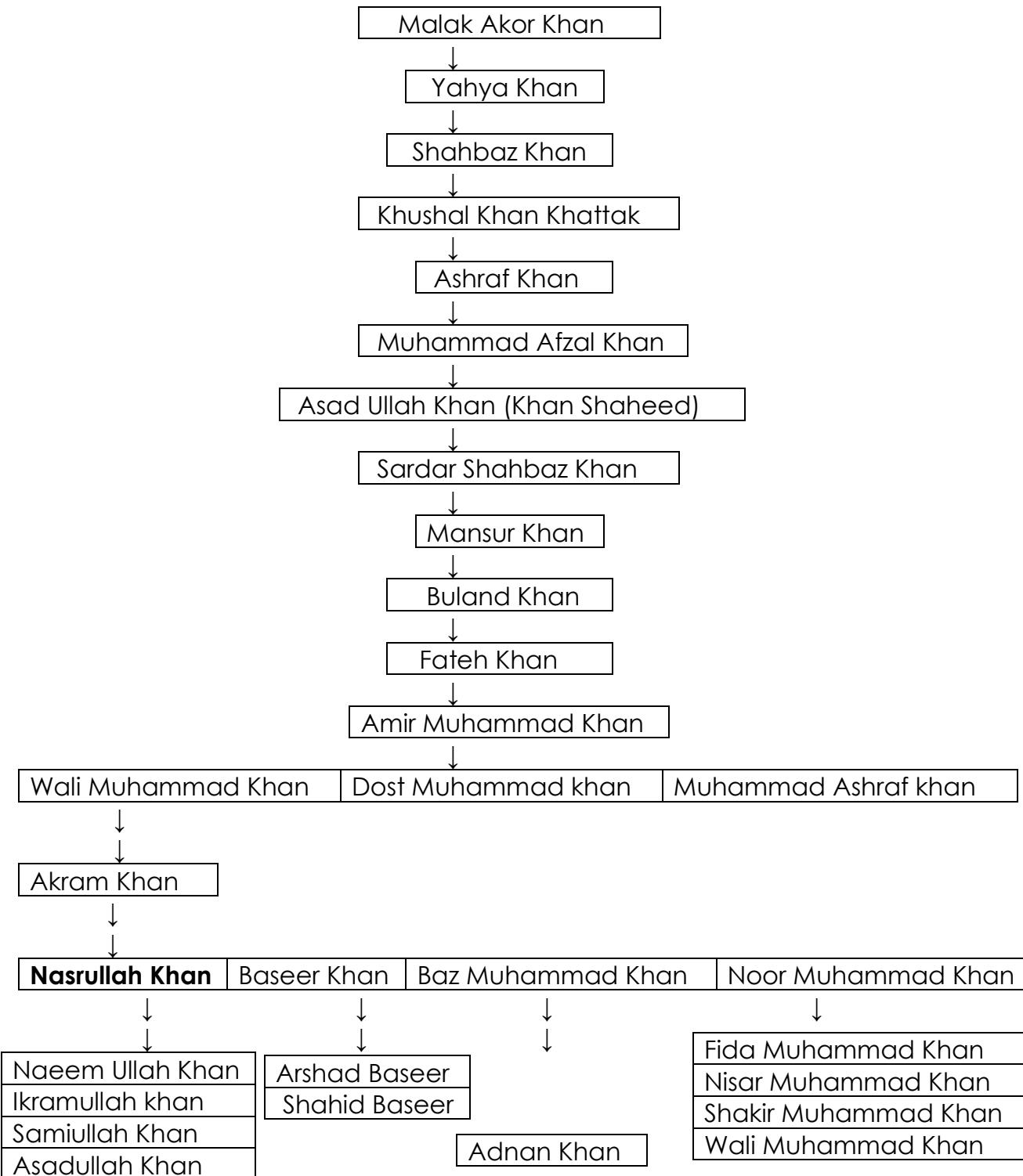


Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Yousaf Khan Akorkhel Khattak- Teri



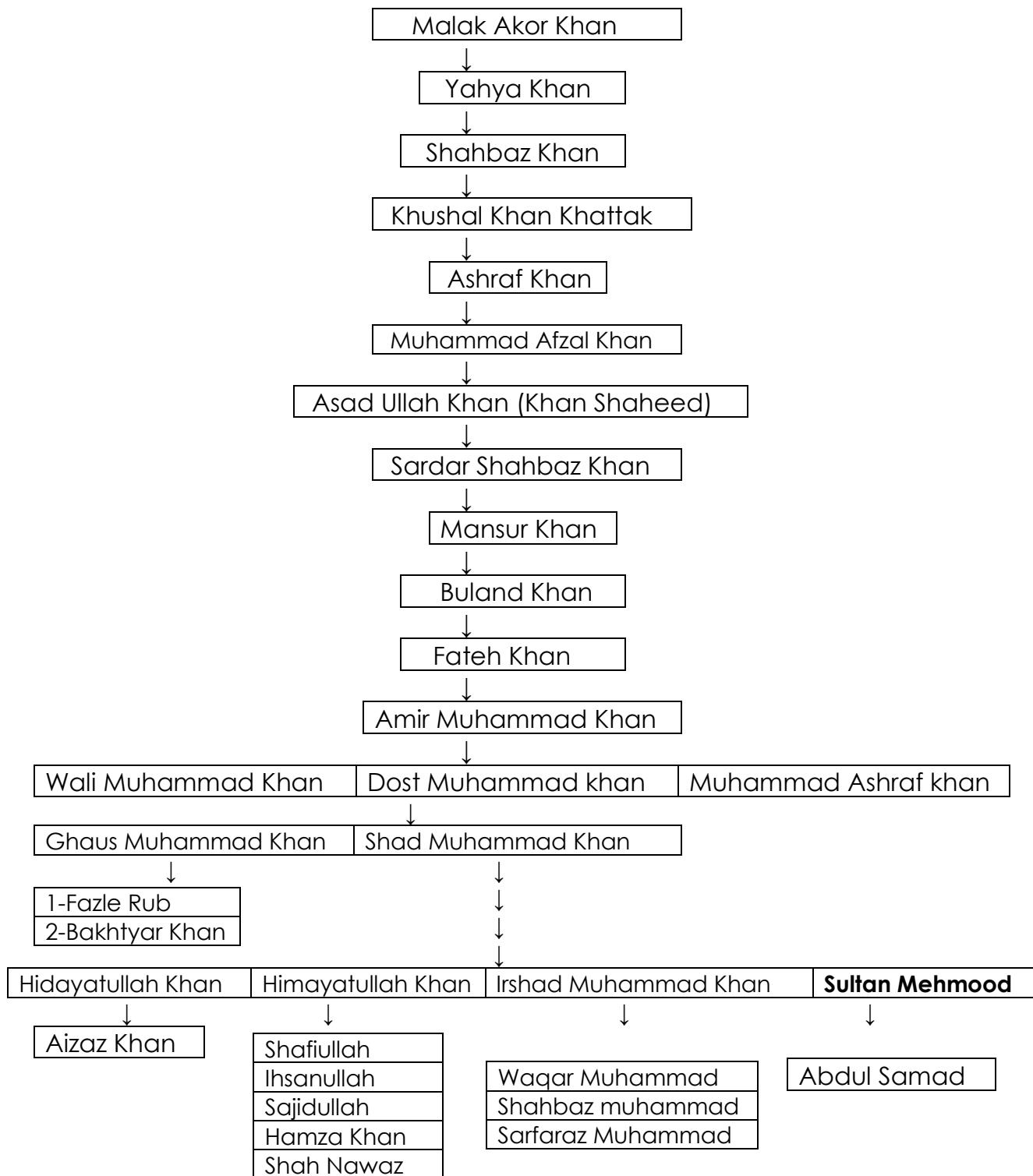
Genealogical tree of Nasrullah Khan (Spin Khan)

Akorkhel Khattak- Darmalak



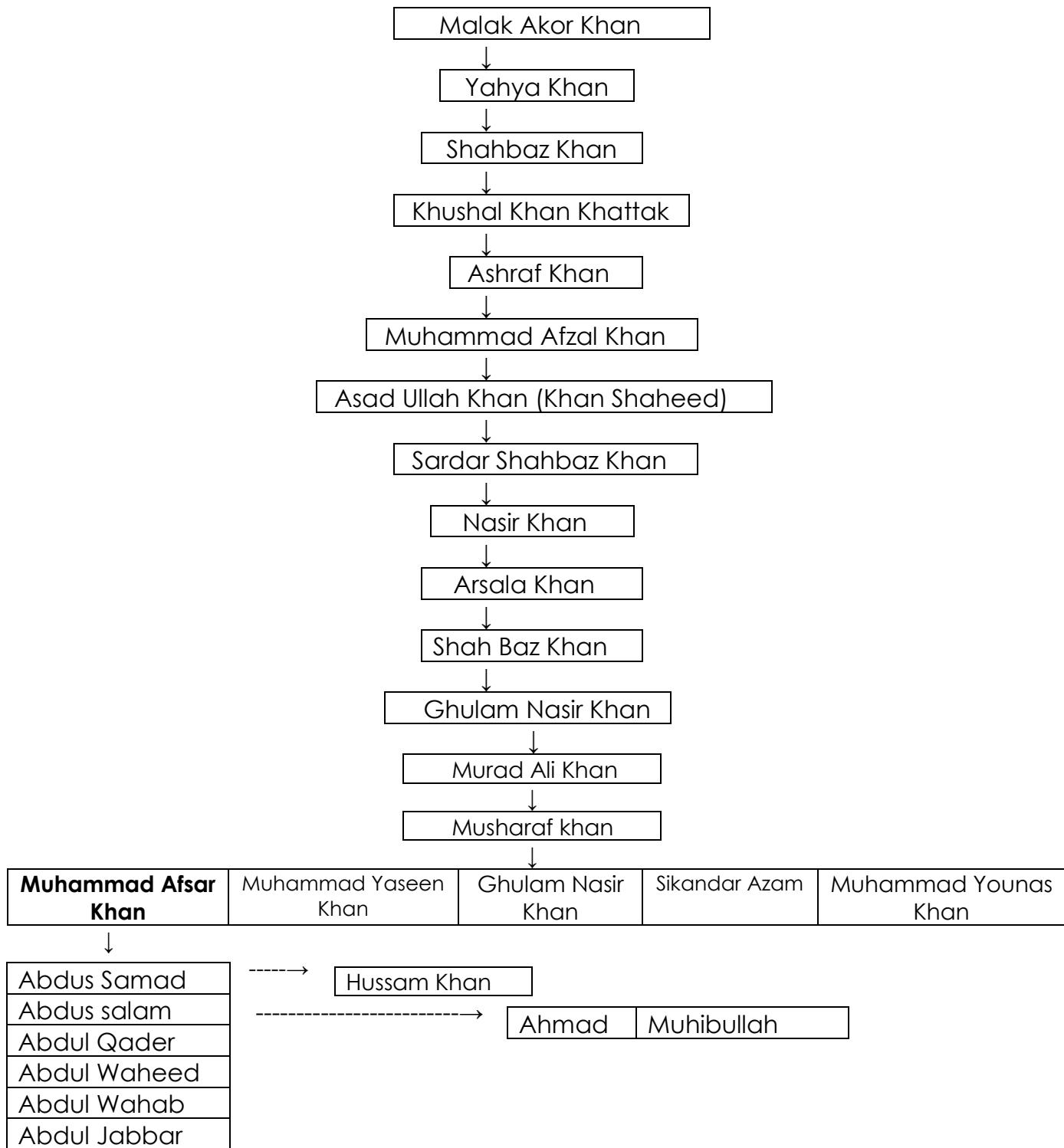
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Sultan Mehmoor

Akorkhel Khattak -Darmalak



Genealogical Tree of Muhammad Afsar Khan Akorkhel Khattak

Village Shahbaz Khan Ghundi



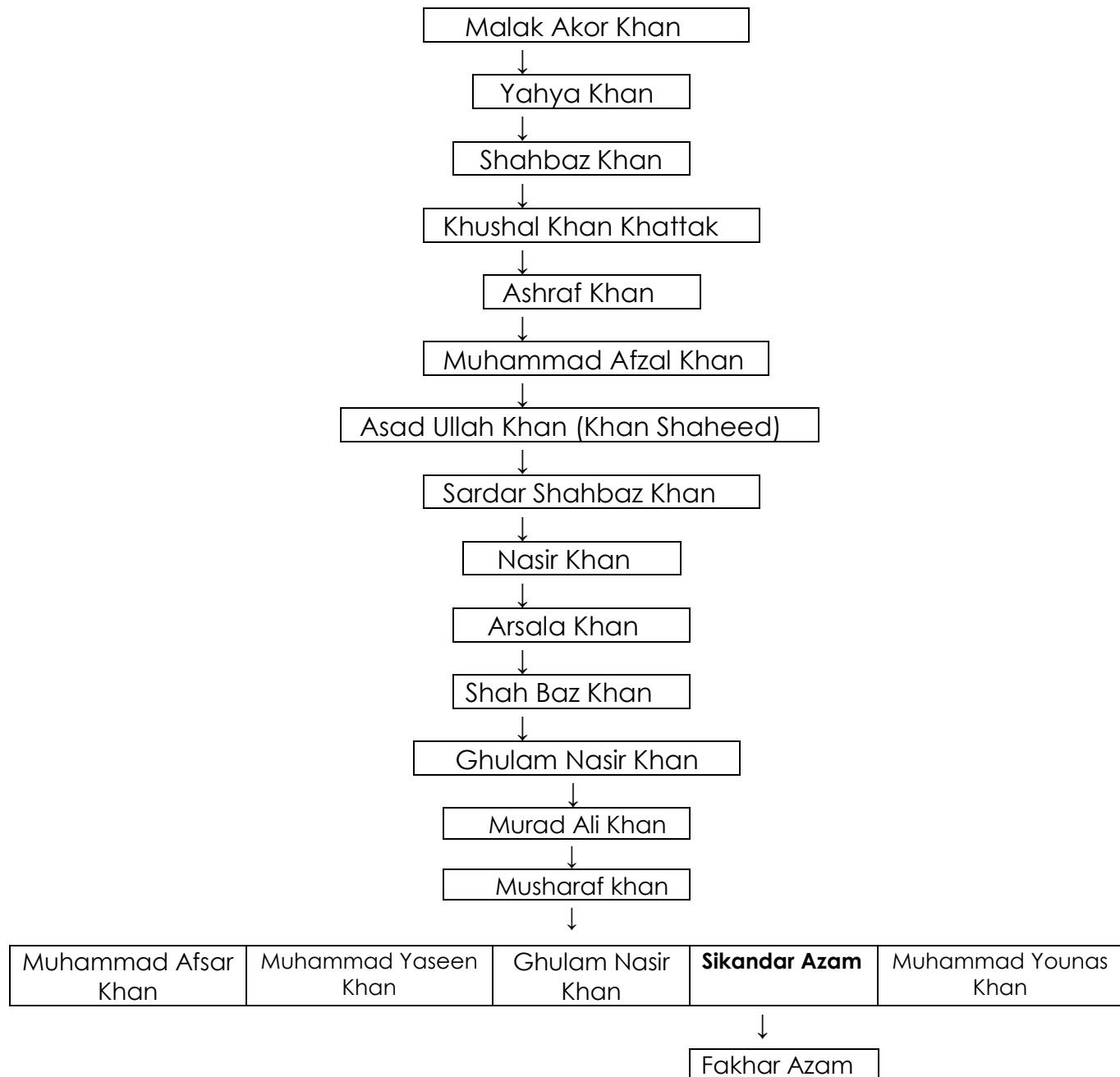
Genealogical Tree of Muhammad Yaseen Khan Akorkhel Khattak

Village Shahbaz Khan Ghundi



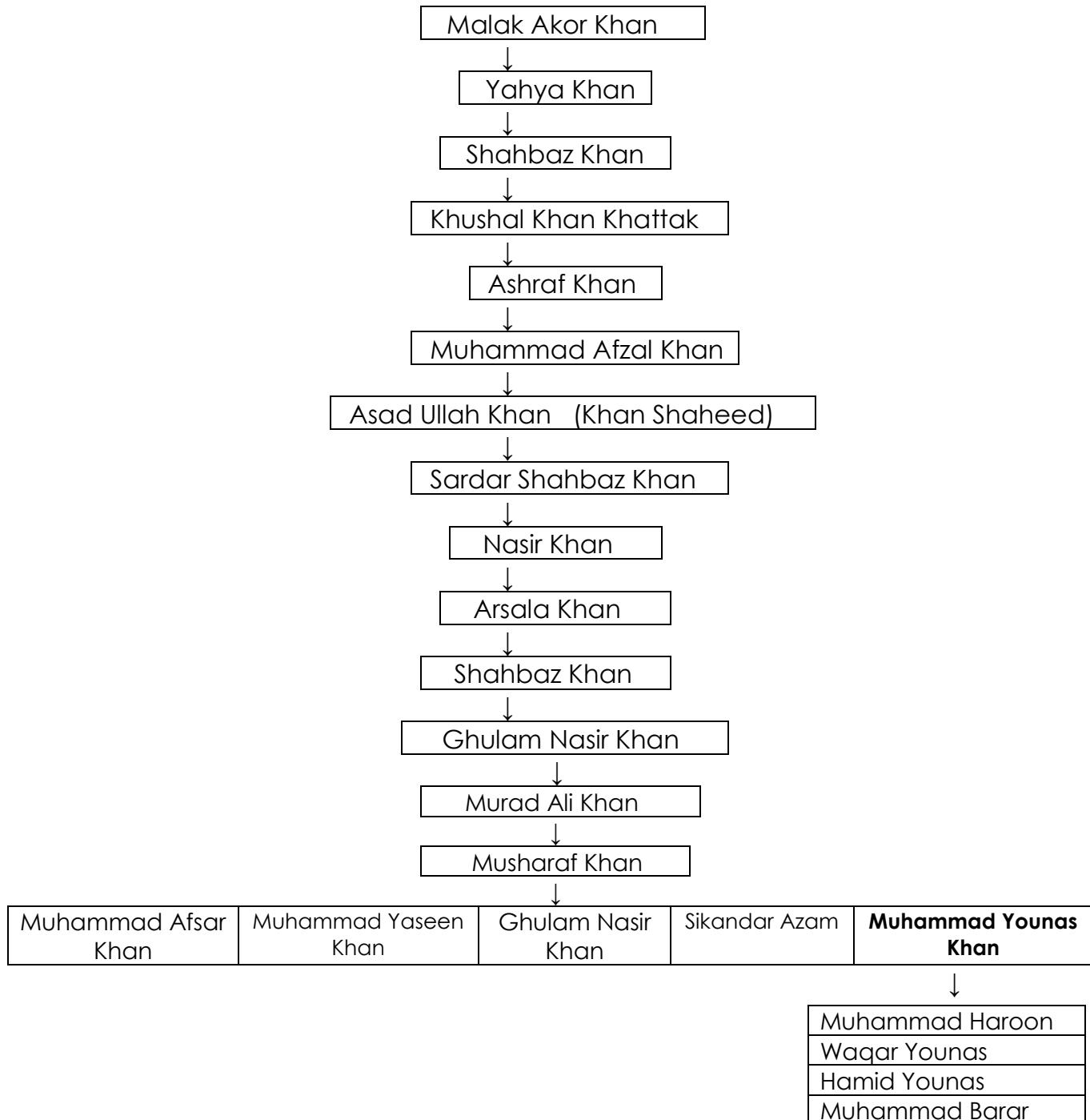
Genealogical Tree of Sikandar Azam

Akorkhel Khattak Village Shahbaz Khan Ghundi

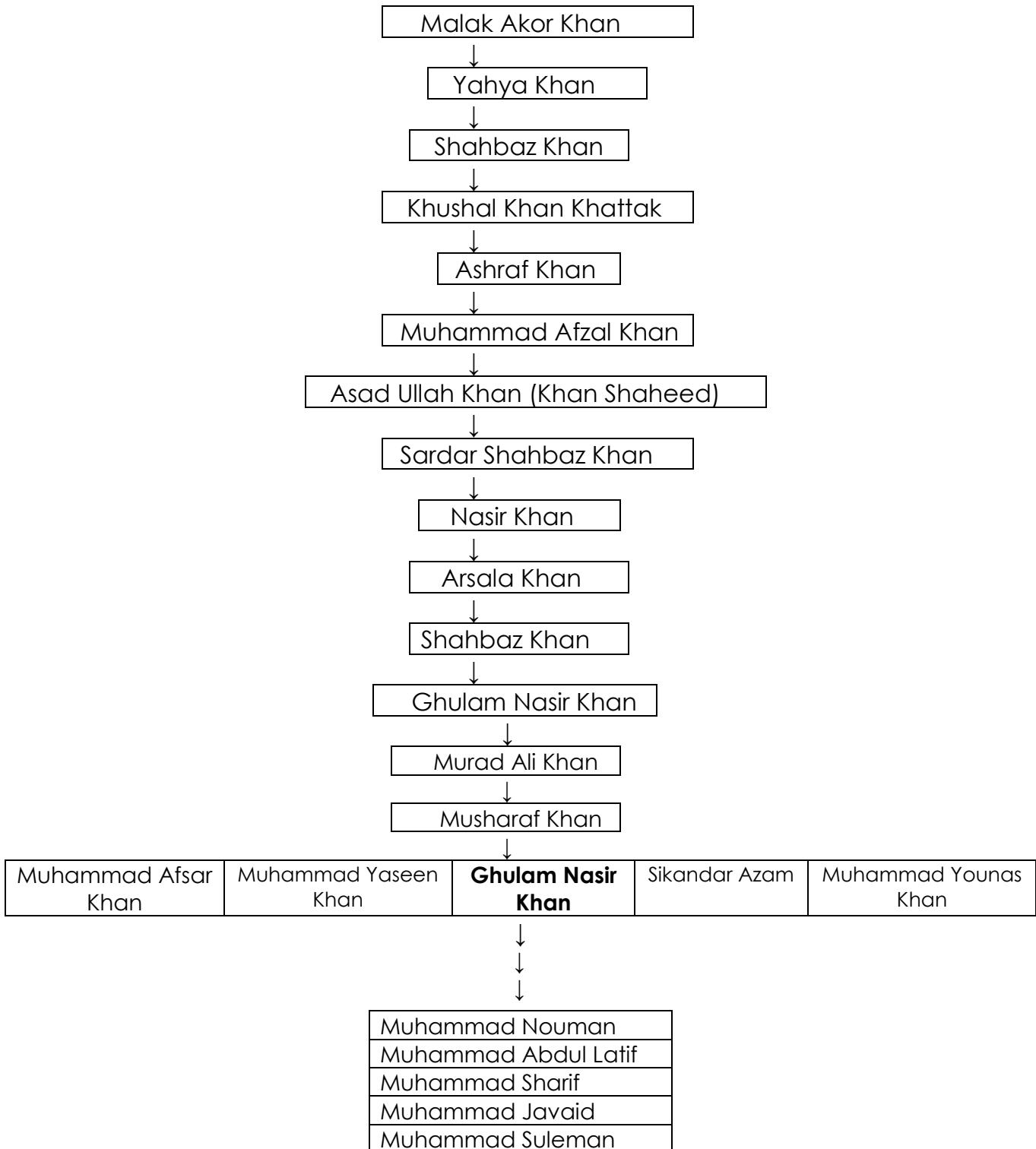


Genealogical Tree of Muhammad Younas Khan

Akorkhel Khattak Village Shahbaz Khan Ghundi

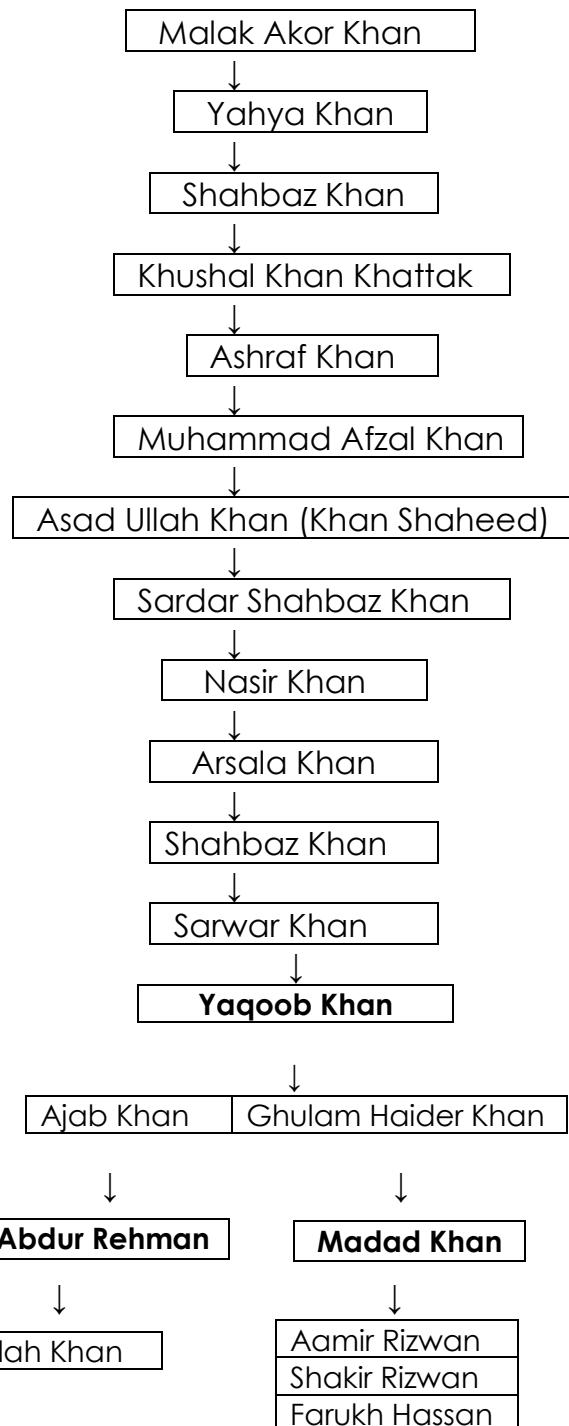


Genealogical Tree of Ghulam Nasir Khan
Akorkhel Khattak Village Shahbaz Khan Ghundi



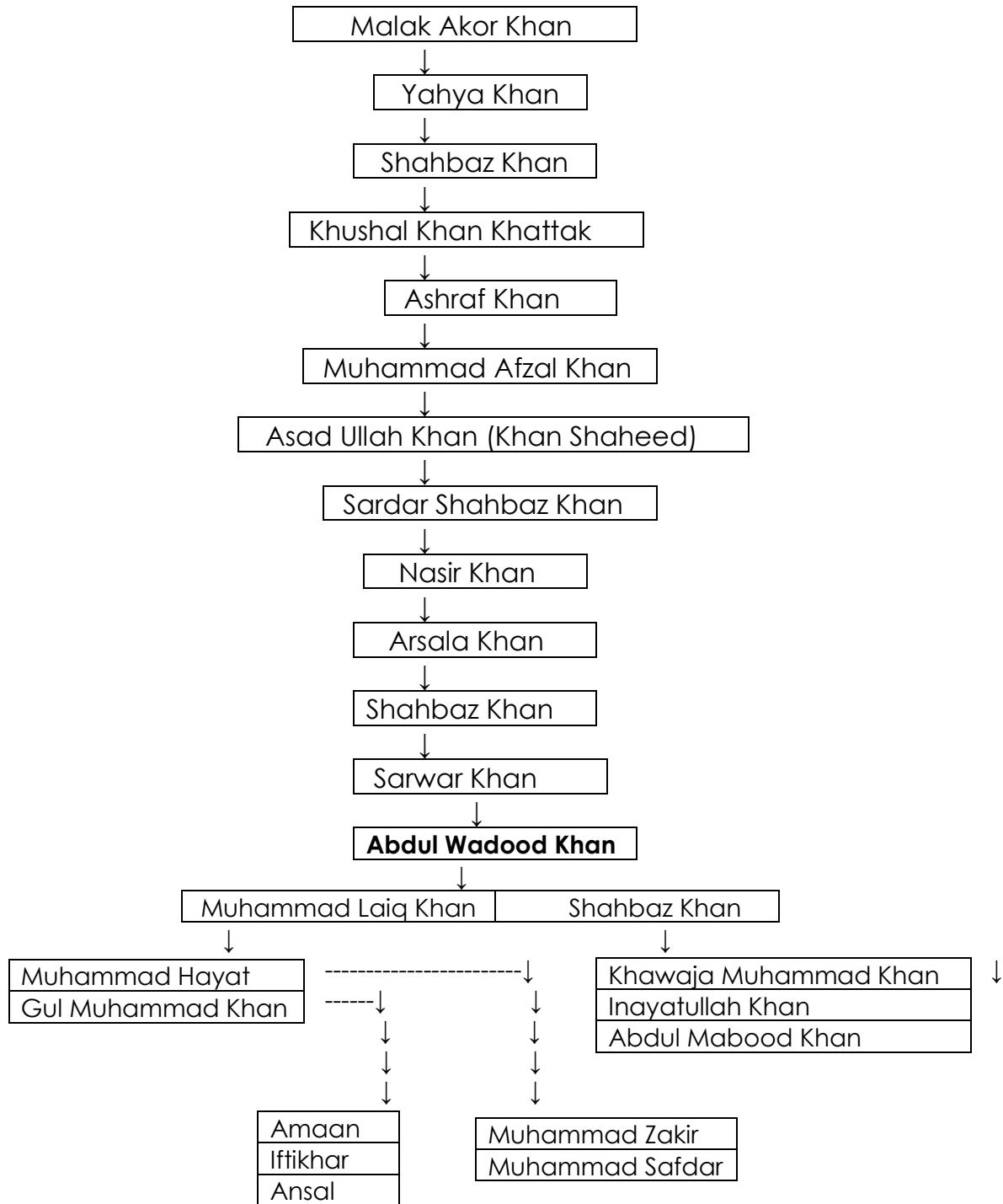
Genealogical Tree of Yaqoob Khan Akorkhel Khattak

Village Shahbaz Khan Ghundi



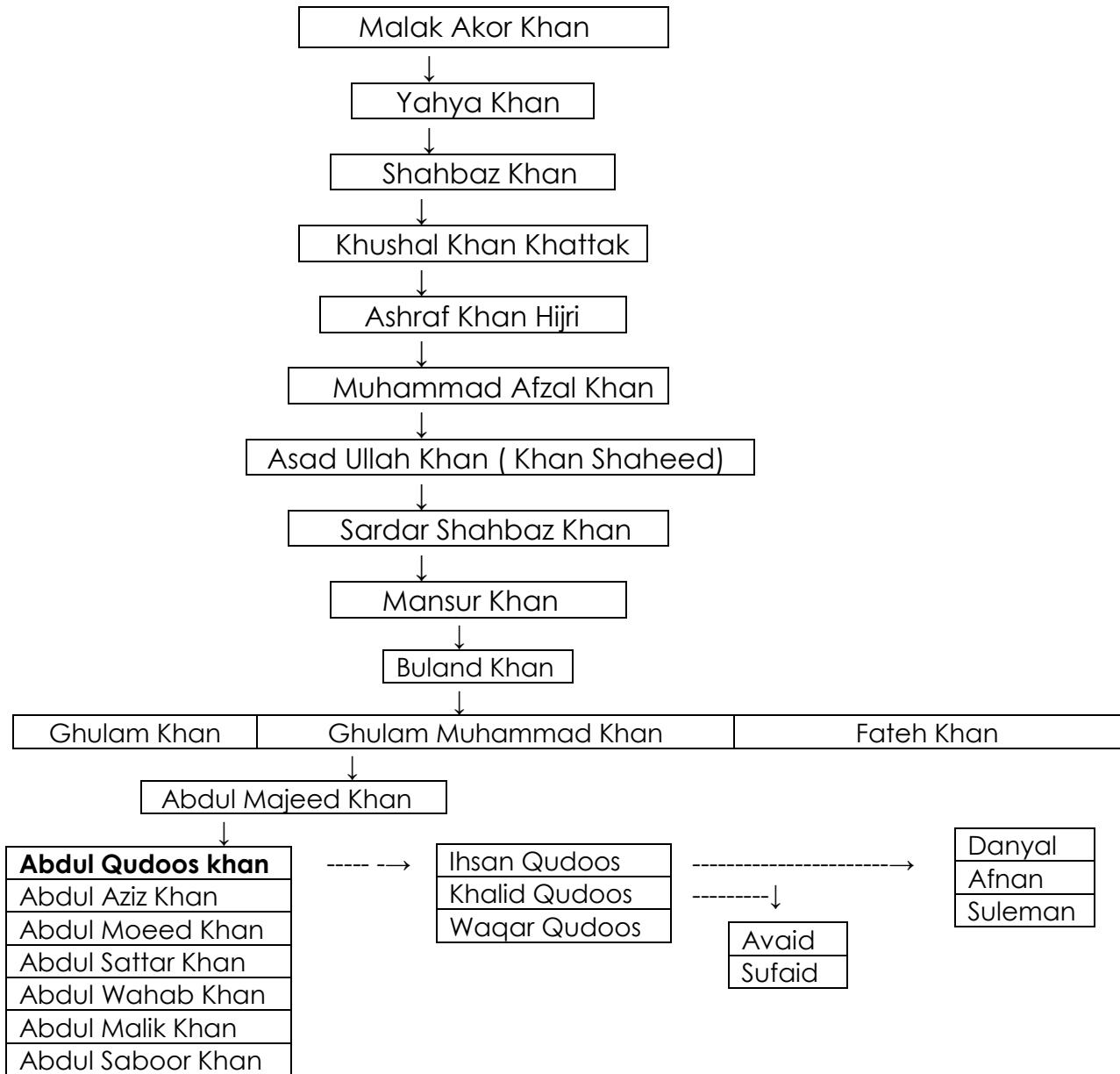
Genealogical Tree of Abdul Wadood Khan Akorkhel Khattak

Village Shahbaz Khan Ghundi



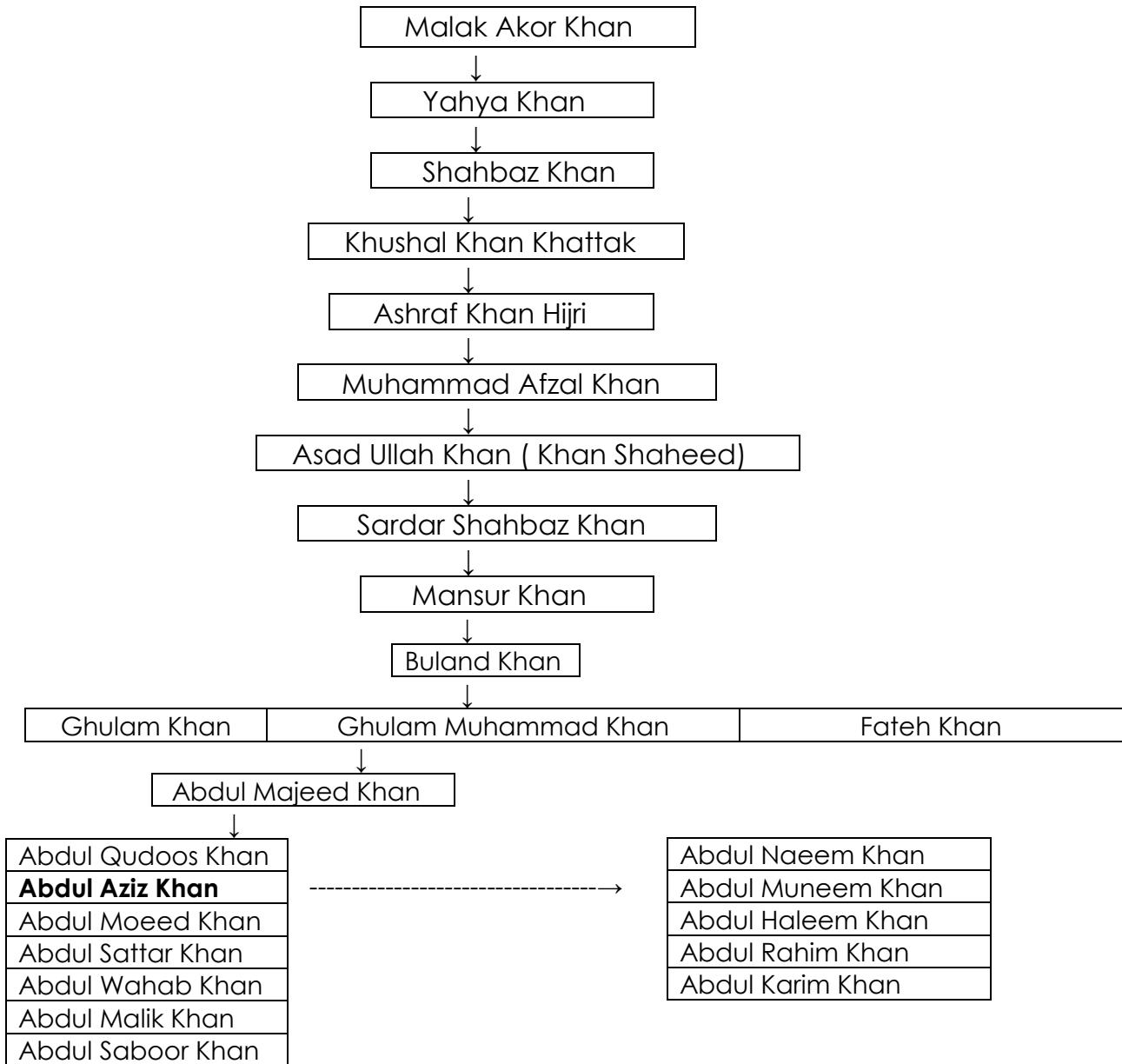
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Abdul Qudoos Khan

Akorkhel Khattak Village Kabir Kali – Sabir Abad



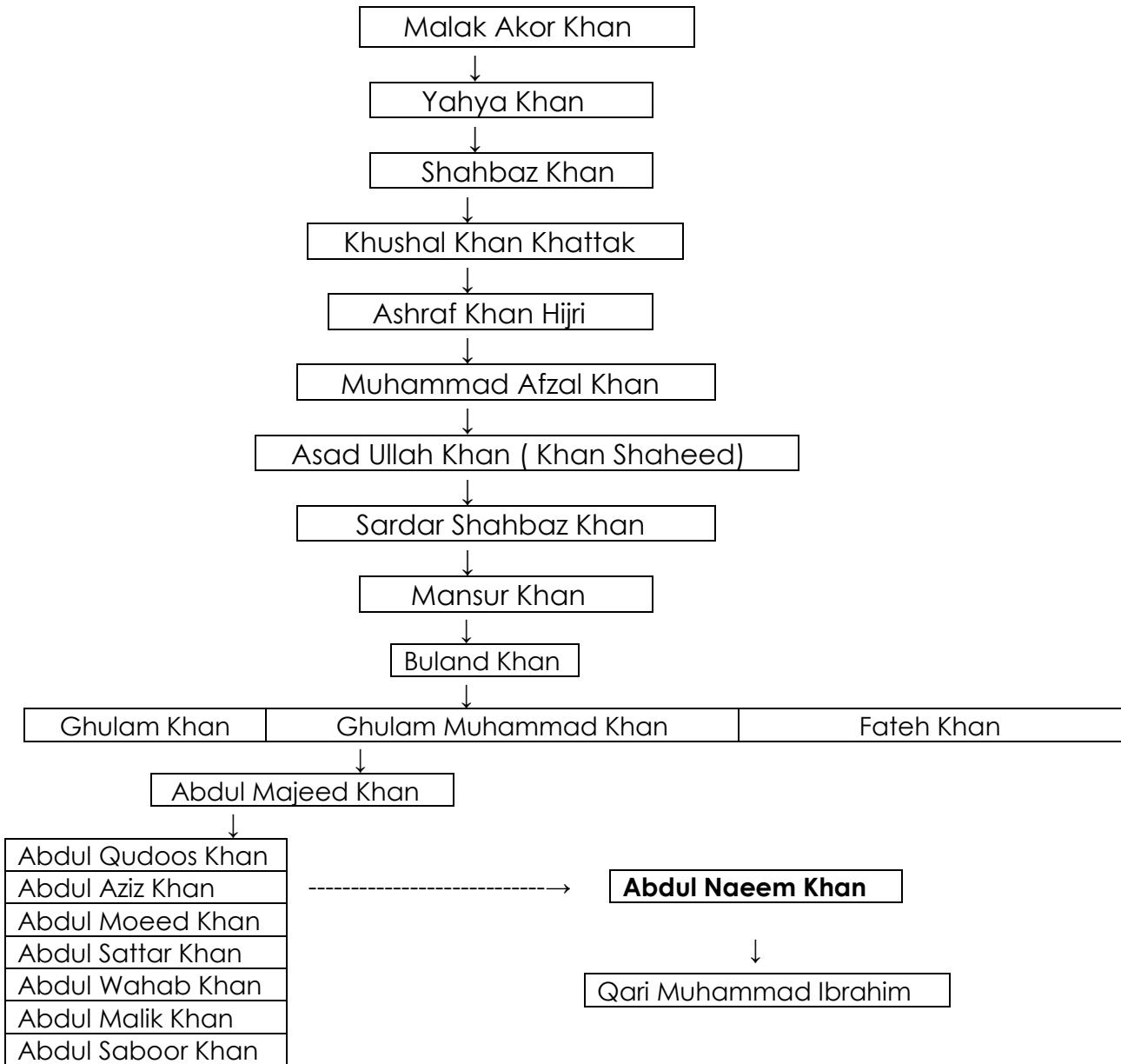
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Abdul Aziz Khan

Akorkhel Khattak Village Kabir Kali – Sabir Abad



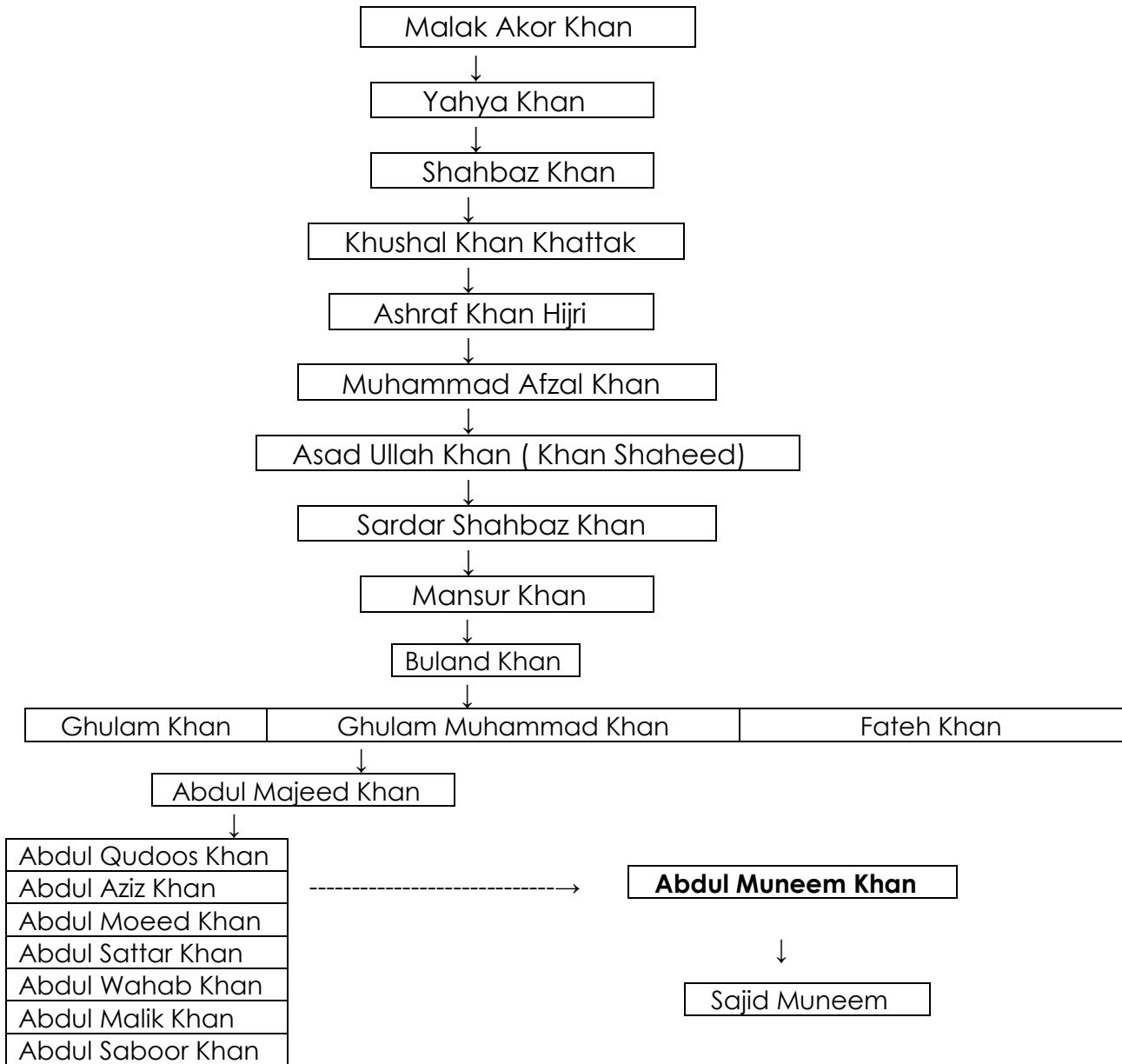
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Abdul Naeem Khan

Akorkhel Khattak Village Kabir Kali – Sabir Abad



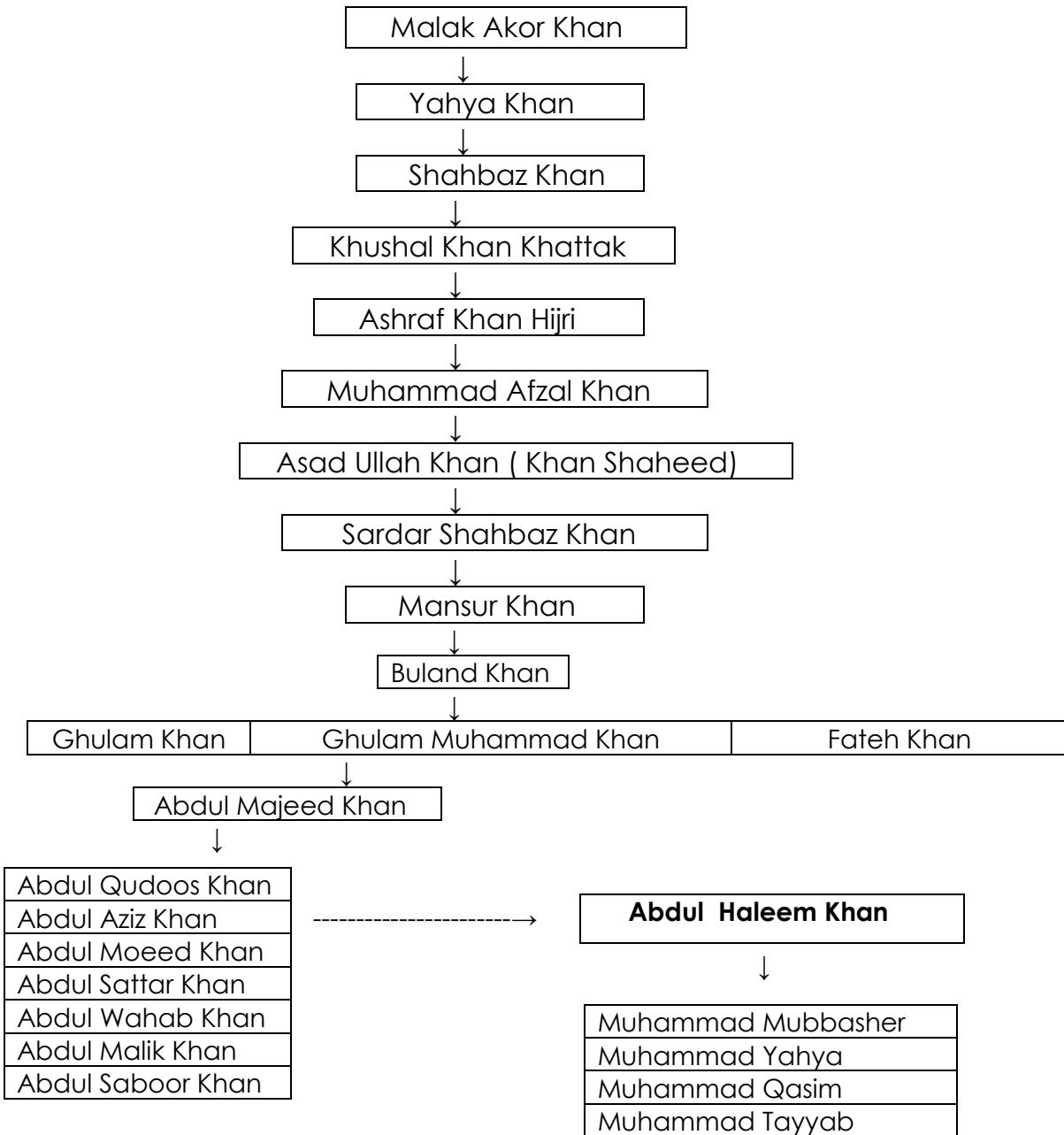
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Abdul Muneem Khan

Akorkhel Khattak Village Kabir Kali – Sabir Abad



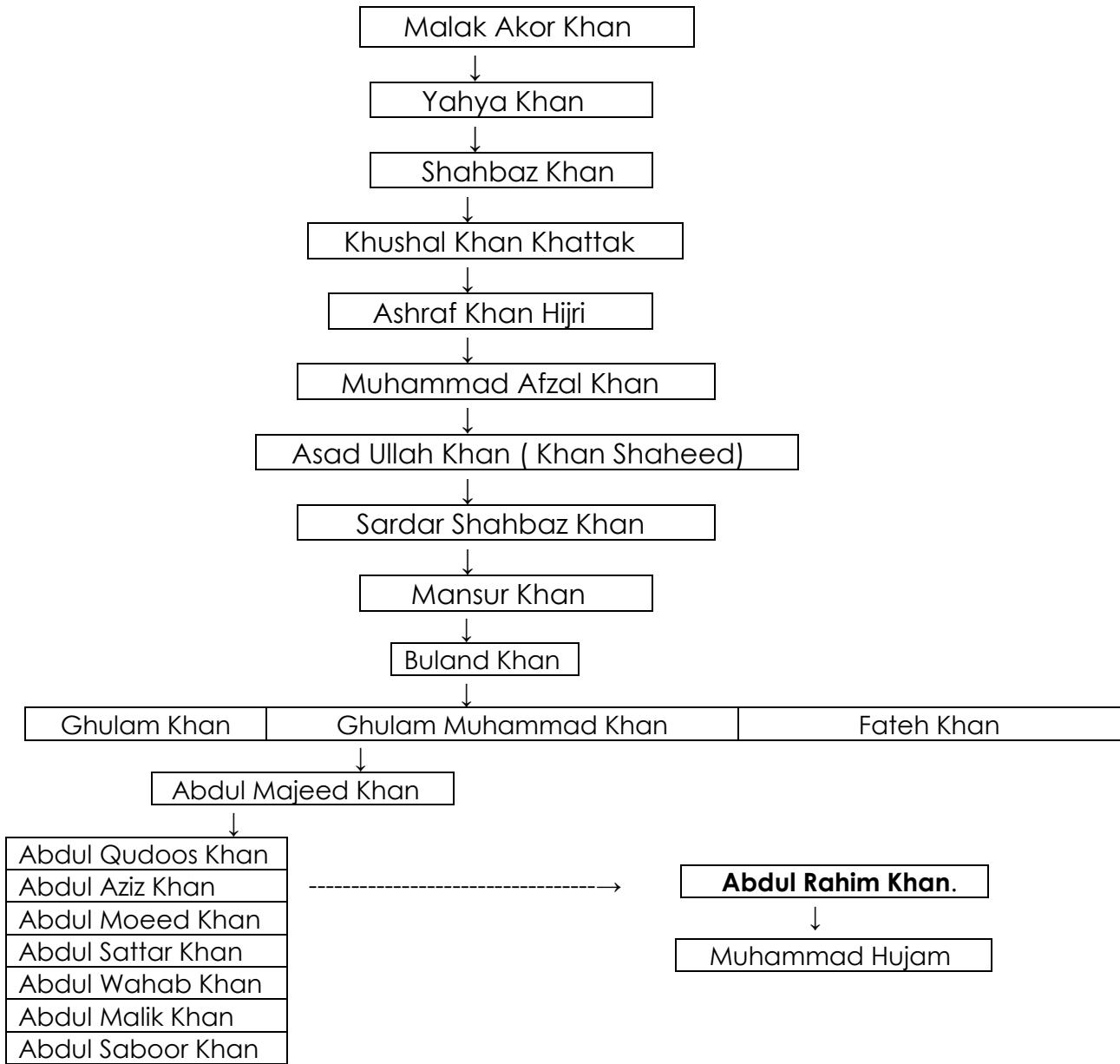
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Abdul Haleem Khan

Akorkhel Khattak Village Kabir Kali – Sabir Abad

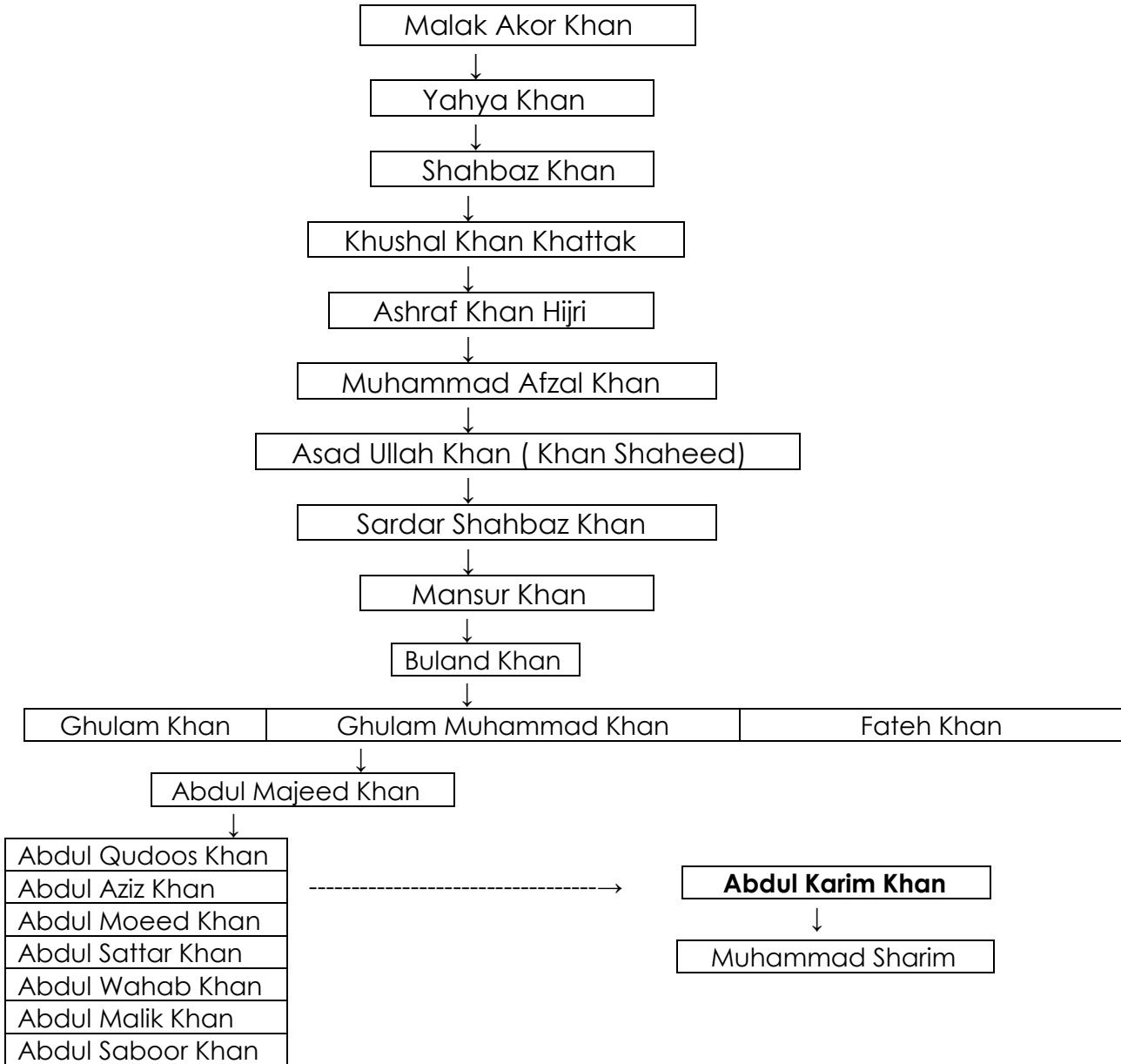


Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Abdul Rahim Khan

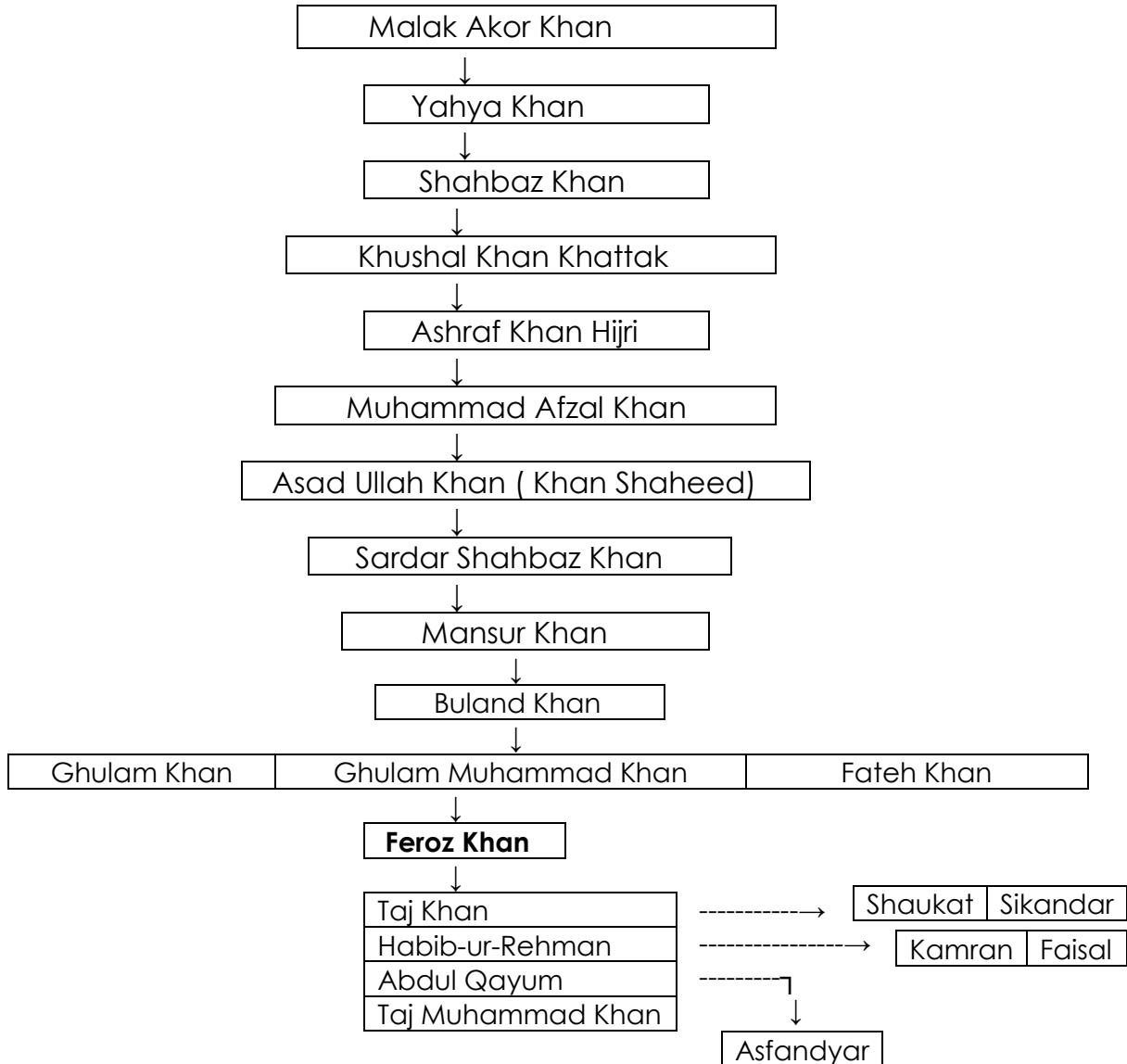
Akorkhel Khattak Village Kabir Kali – Sabir Abad



Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Abdul Karim Khan
Akorkhel Khattak Village Kabir Kali – Sabir Abad

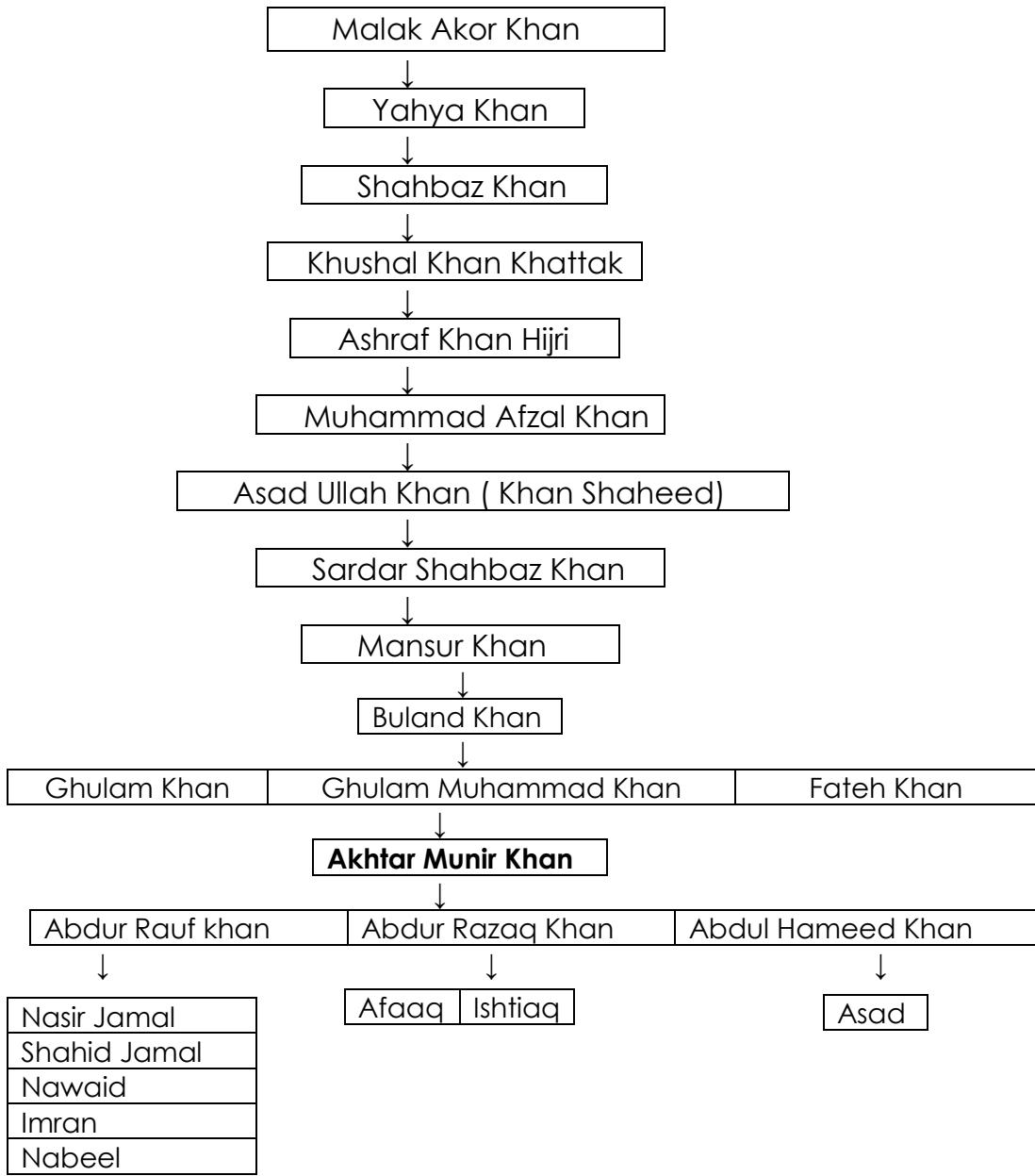


Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Feroz Khan
Akorkhel Khattak Village Kabir Kali – Sabir Abad



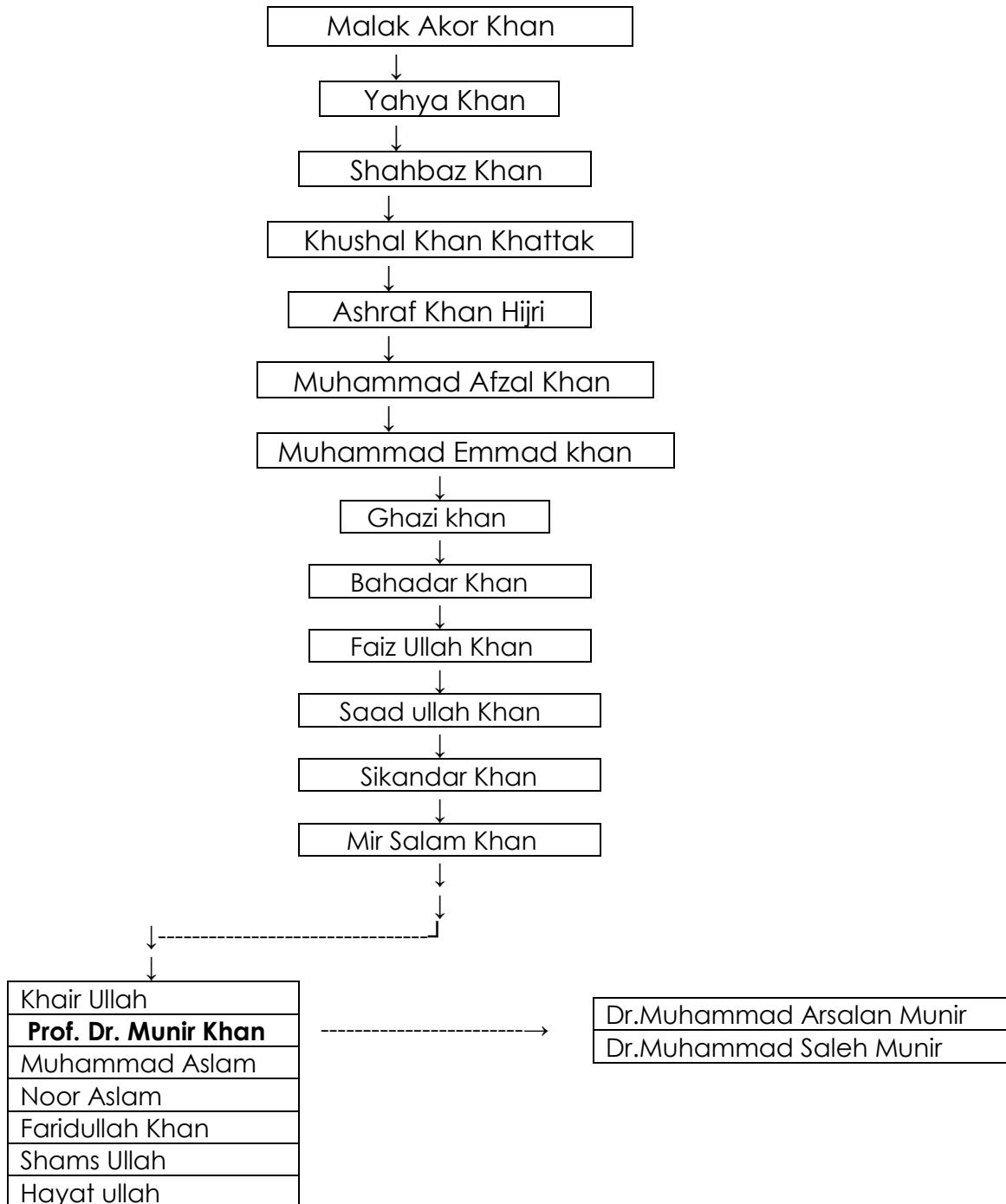
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Akhtar Munir Khan

Akorkhel Khattak Village Kabir Kali – Sabir



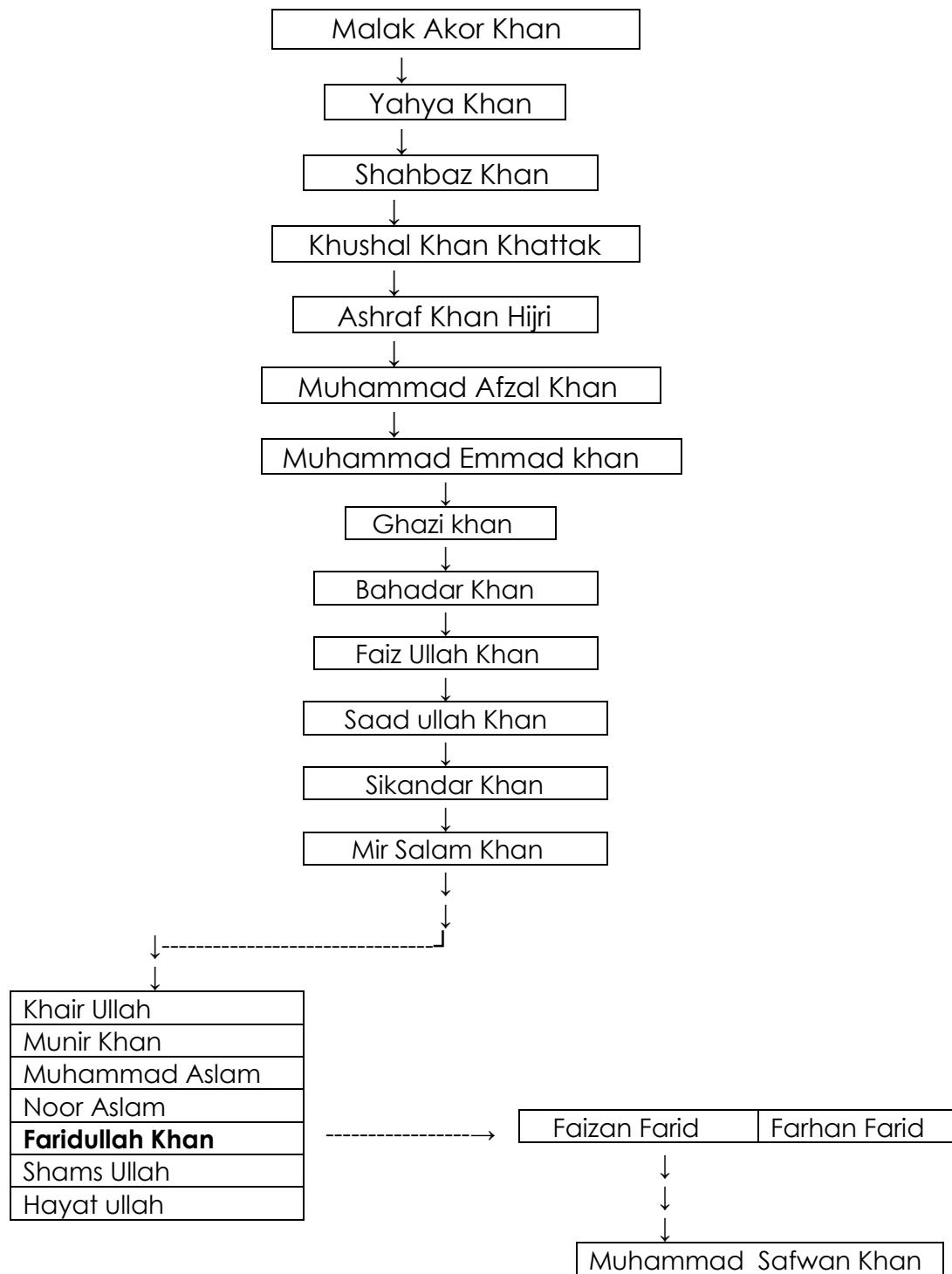
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Prof. Dr.Munir Khan

Akorkhel Khattak Village Topi kali (Thal)



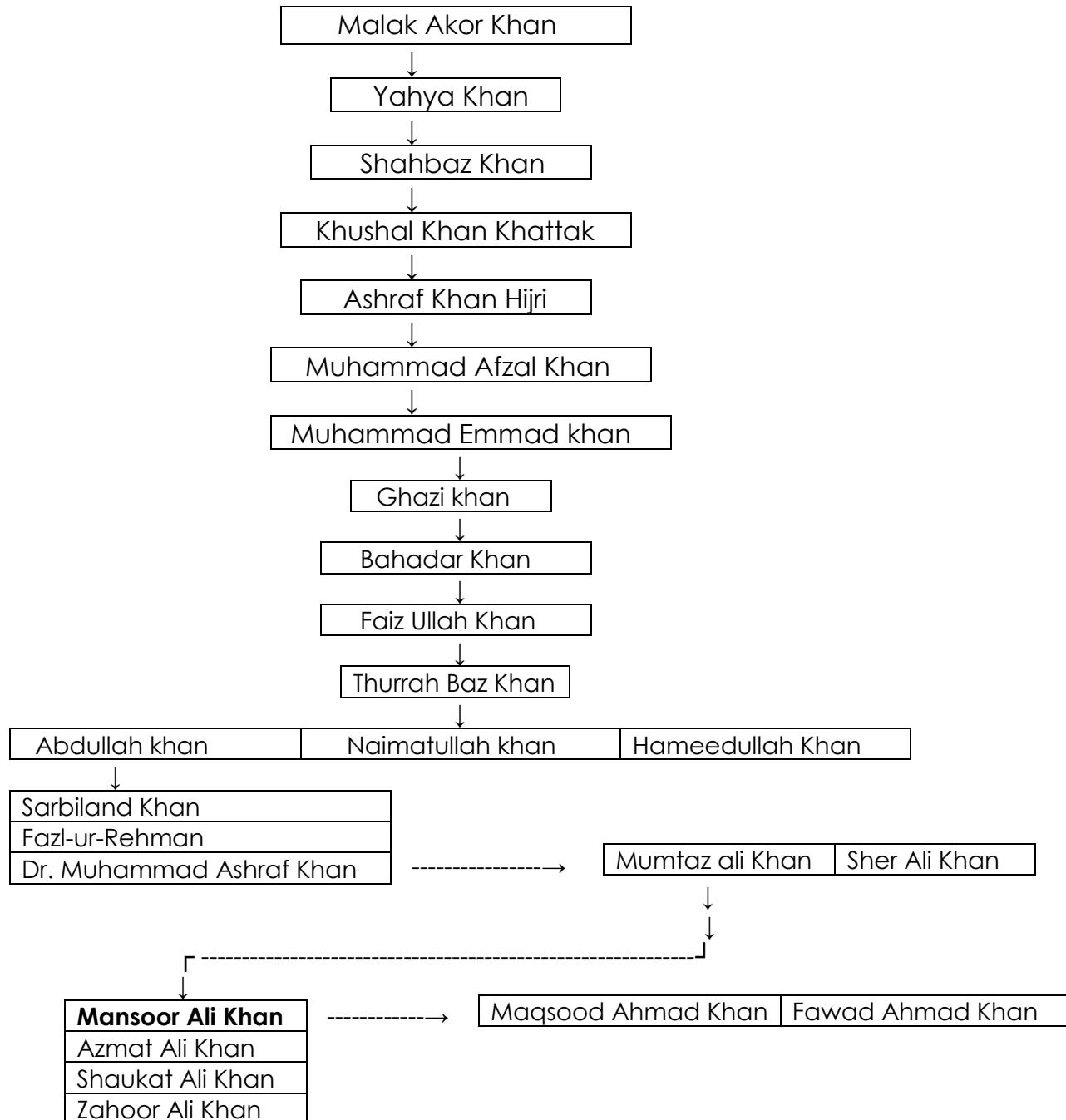
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Faridullah Khan

Akorkhel Khattak Village Topi kali (Thal)



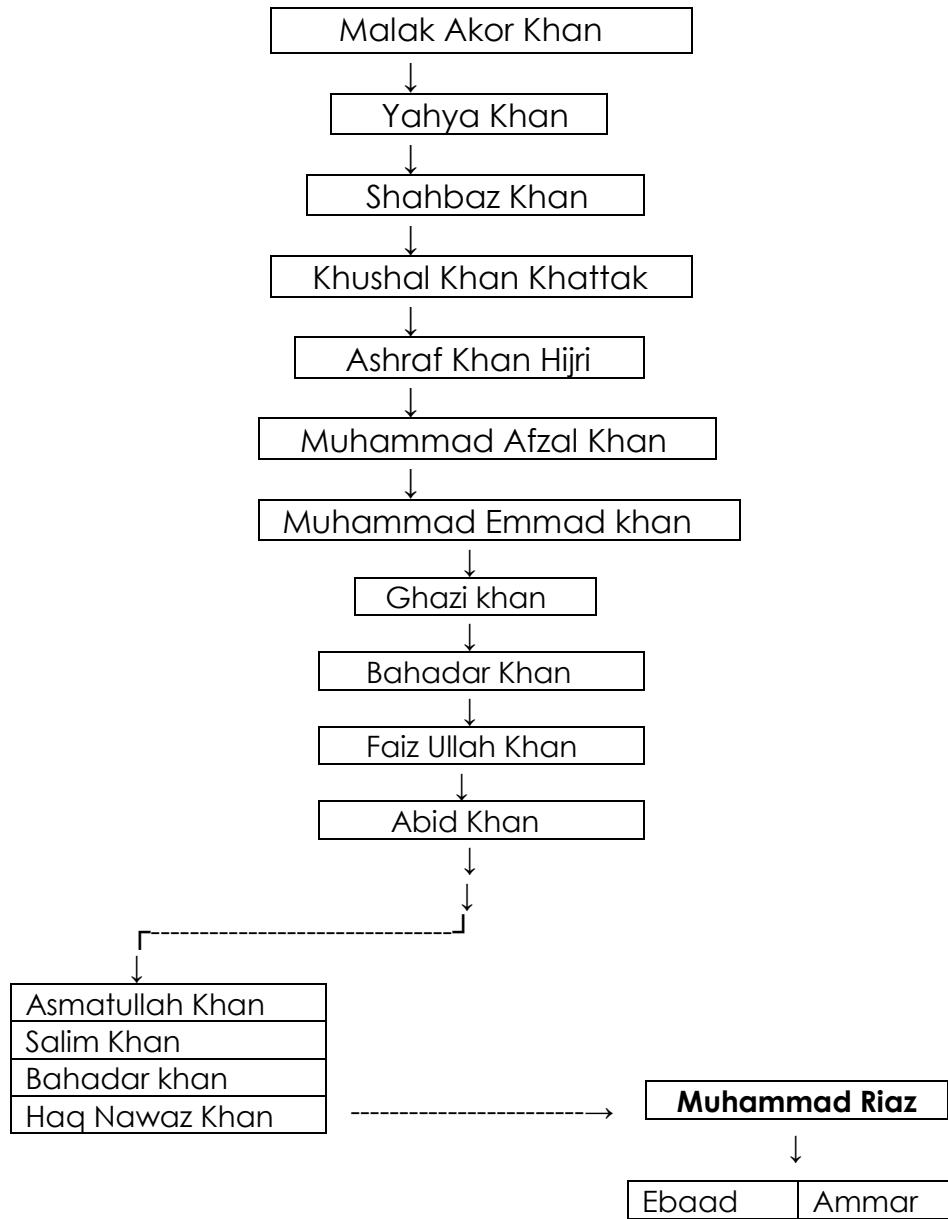
Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Mansoor Ali Khan

Akorkhel Khattak Village Topi Kali (Thall)



Genealogical Tree of Khanzada Muhammad Riaz

Akorkhel Khattak Village Sabir Abad-1



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

A Bitter Truth

It is but natural that usually well-reputed families of a famous tribe are disturbed by external as well as internal factors to such an extent that in most cases they even lose their existence. Reasons behind this drastic end are various depending upon the graveness of situations. In certain cases the internal forces within the family because of their personal differences between each other are so deeply rooted that they totally ignore their own identity and family traditions, thus providing sufficient opportunities to the external elements for interference and achieving their desired objectives. Similar situations have severely damaged the goodwill of Khan Khushal Khan Khattak's family known as "Akorkhel" branch of TERI state. The impact of the foregoing facts duly experienced by this branch in the past influenced the present situations so badly that hatred has become common in the nature of the new generation. Moreover lack of education, nonexistence of self accord and harmony, absence of mutual understanding and above all ignorance of self identity and history of TERI, have also influenced their behaviour. Consequently their social and economic life is worsening day by day.

On the other hand, the nobles of Teri though facing the same awkward situations of their social and economic life are still striving hard to maintain their undue supremacy, by degrading and defaming Akorkhel the pure-bred of Khan Khushal Khan Khattak. This power show and sense of superiority of these nobles did not come all of a sudden. It has been enforced and implemented when their apical ancestor Khawaja Muhammad Khan appeared in the history of TERI. He poisoned Khan Rasool Khan the most popular last ruler and Raees of Akorkhel dynasty in A.D.1844.

Khawaja Muhammad Khan an orphan was adopted by Lady Farkhunda wife of Khan Rasool Khan. Irrespective of his adoption, he was well groomed and furnished with full opportunities to avail royal status in the house of Khan Rasool Khan. But for the greed for power, he poisoned his own obliging master (Khan Rasool Khan) and grabbed power.

Oppressive nature of Khawaja Muhammad Khan targeted severely Akorkhel in the very initial stage of his coming into power. Since then, it has been realized generally that a semi type of cold war is waged in the vicinity of TERI. These nobles exhibit their sympathy and kindness in a very polite manner towards Akorkhel, saying that we are one and there is no distinction between us, we all are from the same family, Akorkhel. But on the other hand, they observe a policy of impartiality and show no concern to defend any mishap if it happens to Akorkhel, which adversely affects the image of Akorkhel. Consequently the name of Akorkhel is gradually wading away from the history of TERI.

For example, the locality in village TERI where the nobles have been residing since the inception of their regime was known as Muhalla Akorkhel. The name of this Muhalla has been changed to Kot Muhalla without any reason. Similarly the name of Masjed Akorkhel, an ancient Masjid of this Muhalla has been changed to Masjed Bazgul Khel.

It is really astonishing to note that the historical name of a Masjid and entire muhalla has been changed by certain unknown elements, but no heed has been paid to this matter by the influential among this family. It will be injustice to blame them alone for these changes. The entire Akorkhel family and its elders should equally be held responsible for their negligence and lack of interest in this regard. Few other instances which have a great impact on the whole scenario of differences and hatred in these families must also be considered. For example, formation and declaration of a separate entity of Nawabzadgan as a title of superiority over rest of the Akorkhel, who are basically known as Khanzadgan the pure descendants of Khan Khushal Khan Khattak.

Khanzadgan paid full respect to the knighthood and title of "Sir" and "Nawab" conferred upon the apical ancestor of Nawabzadgan Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan by the British Government. They have neither disobeyed him nor meddled in his state's affairs nor ever demanded any post in the management. They always remained cooperative and loyal to his leadership. But in return they were disgraced and treated inhumanely by the Nawab.

Recently, another story is in circulation in the village about Khanzadgan. It is said that the origin of Khanzadgan is unknown. They were ordinary people of different races residing in the nearby villages. They were called upon for the services of the Nawab family. Due to their hard work and loyalty to Nawab, the title of Khan was awarded to them. In this context Khanzadgan has also left no stone unturned in defaming and degrading Nawabzadgan. They are also called by Khanzadgan with various shameful names in hateful manners.

The last but not the least is an undesirable action of Khanzadgan which created a dark chapter of hostility between them in the history of Teri. On the death of Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan on 19th November, 1889 at Kohat, his corpse was brought to Teri with intention to bury in Khan Zeyarat graveyard, adjacent to the grave of Khan Rasool Khan. On this occasion Khanzadgan showed strong resistance and did not allow them to do so. Therefore the dead body of Sir Khawaja Muhammad khan was buried at a nearby village Mammi Khel. The place was then declared as an official graveyard of Nawabzadgan. Khan Zeyarat a famous graveyard comprising about 200 kanal of land is now in the hands of land grabbers.

The exchange of nasty words between the families of great name and fame as a gesture of annoyance and disrespect is a matter of concern to all. It does not suit them, as it is against their family reputation. It benefits those who never like the prosperity of these respectable families. Therefore they should avoid, if possible, this type of attitude henceforth.

Alhamdulillah, we are Muslims. We believe in one ALLAH, his Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H.) and his Book QURAN. ALLAH (Subhanaho-wa-ta'ala) in this context says in QURAN Surah Al-Hujurat: Verse No 11, the self explanatory translation is pasted hereunder:-

"O you who believe, men should not laugh at other men, for it may be they are better than them; and women should not laugh at other women, for they may perhaps be better than them. Do not slander one another, nor give one another nick-names. After believing, it is bad to give (another) a bad name. Those who do not repent behave wickedly".

Now after the above supreme order, there remains any doubt or suspicion in believing the truth? Both Khanzadgan and Nawabzadgan are earnestly requested to follow the aforesaid advice of ALLAH (Subhanaho-wa-ta'ala) and refrain from the policy of hatred and disgrace which is continued in progressive manners on both sides against each other. They should know and respect the truth and reality. In order to know the root cause of differences between both the families, one should be realistic and on the basis of truth and reality, the matter should be dealt impartially. In this connection people narrate different stories. We have consulted a few persons in this regard and have also studied various books and articles. Ultimately the following two main reasons were observed.

- 1- Forcefully occupying the vacant seat of Teri State's chieftainship by Khawaja Muhammad Khan after the death of Khan Rasool Khan in the year A.D.1844, violating the family's traditions.**
- 2- Forcefully including / mixing / planting, his own (Khawaja Muhammad Khan) name in the genealogy of Akorkhel Khattak Teri Branch.**

1).The first objection raised by the people in general and within the Akorkhel's family in respect of successor to the vacant seat of chieftainship as per custom and family tradition was to nominate and handover the position usually to the elder son of the deceased or any other son capable to rule . But generally the situations turn in other directions. Tussle starts for the position of chiefship even among the real brothers and one, who is powerful

and influentially supported in the family, gets the seat of chieftainship. On certain occasion an outsider invades and occupies the entire state. However, after the death of Khan Rasool khan in the year A.D.1844, who was poisoned by Khawaja Muhammad khan, an opportunity arose within the family at that time and an attempt was also made by Lady Farkhunda a well known widow of late Khushal Khan Salis. It should be noted that later she married Khan Rasool Khan. She had a son from Khan Rasool Khan by the name Fateh Jang Khan. He was a thorough gentleman. His mother Farkhunda placed him on his father's vacant post of chiefship with the consent of the family members and all tribes of the state. The young Fateh Jang Khan was a competent person to handle satisfactorily the affairs of the state.

The council constituted for handling the state's affairs was forcibly compelled not to follow the instructions of Fateh Jang Khan and his mother. Faiz Talab Khan, son of Sarwar Khan of village Chakhtu, played a very vital role in upsetting the peaceful governance of the chiefdom. This fact has also been pointed out by Khanzada Sher Ali Khan on page # 31 of his memorandum to the article of Pedigree. The matter was brought to the knowledge of Fateh Jang Khan's mother Lady Farkhunda, who blamed Faiz Talab Khan and Khawaja Muhammad Khan for this act of disobedience and called for a JIRGA of family's elders, wherein Faiz Talab Khan and Khawaja Muhammad Khan realized the unfavourable situation and tried their best to restore the confidence of the family, but in vain.

All the members of the royal family and the connected tribes unanimously advised Khawaja Muhammad Khan and Faiz Talab Khan to refrain from creating conflict and observe strictly the family's traditions according to which only real son of the deceased could be qualified for the post of chieftainship. Although Khawaja Muhammad Khan was an experienced and talented young man, he had spent his entire life in a royal family with Khan Rasool Khan. He was well versed with all the tactics of war and political

strategy of the state's affairs but was an adopted son of Lady Farkhunda, wife of Khan Rasool Khan and not a real one. Therefore he was declared disqualified for the post of chiefship.

Fateh Jang Khan the real son of Khan Rasool Khan was appointed as Chief. In view of the unfavourable circumstances, Faiz Talab Khan and Khawaja Muhammad Khan apparently accepted the condition of the family's traditions, but in reality they were plotting for revolt with the help of their allies in Barak where Faiz Talab Khan was very popular and influential. No timely support was possible to be reached from Serai Akora for the defense and safety of Fateh Jang Khan because the situations over there were also unstable.

On the other hand British forces succeeded in occupying Kohat and Bannu. Their next step was to connect both the cities with a metal road to be constructed across Teri, for which they had fought battles twice in the past but retreated with heavy losses. All the factors of success were now in favour of Khawaja Muhammad Khan. He met Deputy Commissioner Kohat Lieutenant Pollock and begged for help which was accepted accordingly with the recommendation of Lieutenant Taylor and full support of Colonel G. Lawrence as well.

Khawaja Muhammad Khan was now in position to remove the entire hurdles lying in his way towards success. So he did whatever he could do. He killed many family members and other opponents and created an atmosphere of fear wherein every Akorkhel and their well-wishers were compelled to leave Teri. Most of the families went back to Serai Akora and others settled in nearby villages. Elder sons, Samandar Khan and Sher Dil Khan from other wives of Khan Rasool Khan migrated to Afghanistan. Fateh Jang Khan was also poisoned in the prime of his life by Khawaja Muhammad Khan. He died leaving one daughter. His Mother Lady Farkhunda also died in a very critical condition. Khawaja Muhammad Khan crossed the limits of brutality. This is a brief story of how he came into power.

Now let's see, what special was there which had been objected by Akorkhel. In my opinion there is nothing so serious. You may say that it was only reaction of Khawaja Muhammad Khan's brutal approach. Family traditions and customs are not the divine rules which must be followed meticulously. It is a universal phenomenon that the weak are always crushed by powerful. History is full of cases like this. Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir imprisoned his father Emperor Shah Jehan in Agra Fort and was detained till death. He also killed his own real brothers but still he is famous and is remembered as a religious and pious king of India. So what is wrong with Khawaja Muhammad khan and his struggle? As per precedence he has done well. Though the results are always unfair, but it is universally accepted that "All is fair in love and war". Above all, it was his luck and he availed the chance. Therefore the first objection of Akorkhel is unjustified.

2). The second objection raised by Akorkhel in respect of forcefully mixing / including / planting Khawaja Muhammad Khan's own name in the genealogy of Akorkhel Teri branch is liable to be considered. He had willfully planted himself with heirless Khushal Khan Salis as his son, who had no offspring; therefore if sufficient solid proofs are there it should not be left un-attended.

Since the inception of Khawaja Muhammad Khan's reign, this issue is being raised from time to time but due to fear or any other reason it is kept un-resolved. Efforts have also been made by Khawaja Muhammad Khan's descendants to completely bury this issue forever, but it is still alive and roaming in our family in the shape of true tale.

Traditionally in our culture, the grand "Ma" or other elders usually tell their kids factual events and occurrences of the past in the shape of tales and stories. I still remember a few of them, which are very popular and are orally transmitted from generation to generation in our family. I think it is the correct time to share one of these true tales with you. I hope it will reveal the entire situation and will help understanding the exact position.

In a concise form the tale is that one day Khanzada Rasool khan went for hunting (Shikar) of pheasants along with his friends to Shakerdara. He met with a group of ladies on the way towards his camp. He stopped them and asked about their destination. He was told that they were going to attend a wedding ceremony. During discussion he saw among them a young beautiful Lady. Pointing at that charming lady, he asked another old woman standing beside her as to whom was she? In reply the old woman told him that she was a married woman and had a child. He became very sad and up-set for a moment, but immediately he recouped his senses and jumped down from his horse. All the ladies stunned with the fear of un-expected mishap. He slowly moved towards the beautiful lady and asked her in a whisper, "Would you like to marry me". She was silent and constantly looking towards her son who was in her arms. He understood her quandary and said, "Don't worry. I will accept you along with your son". By saying this he ascended his horse and proffered his hand towards this lady and asked for her hand. She remained reluctant as she was not ready to accept this sudden proposal. He leaned, holding her arm and pulled up her on to the horse. In this tussle the child in her arms fell down to the ground upon which she cried. My son!

Khan Rasool khan ordered his companions to pick up the child and follow him. They went directly to Seni Gumbat instead of Teri and stayed there in one of his relative's house. In order to control the situation, Khan Rasool Khan reached Teri immediately leaving the lady and her son in the custody of his relative at Seni Gumbat. He placed his men at Banda Daud Shah near Teri with instructions not to allow a single person to pass on information or lodge a complaint of this kidnap with Khushal Khan Salis, the then chief and ruler of Teri state. Khushal Khan Salis was a man of principles and justice. He was a thorough gentleman and kind hearted ruler but very strict in his orders. Due to his fear or respect, Khan Rasool Khan took every possible effort to conceal this happening from him for the time. On the other hand the poor husband of that lady (whose name and where-about are still unknown) tried his best to recover his wife and son from the custody of Khan Rasool Khan but all in vain.

In this connection two different statements were there to believe. Some said that he was threatened to be killed and a huge amount of money was given to him with instructions to forget everything.

But generally it is said that the poor husband of this lady was killed by the men of Khan Rasool Khan. Later, in the stable situation, Khan Rasool Khan brought the child from Seni Gumbat and presented him to Khushal Khan Salis and his wife Lady Farkhunda with a fake story that while coming back to Teri, he found this child in the way near Shakerdara. It was too late and there was no one in the darkness to handover the child to his family, therefore he was brought here with intention that he would be returned to his parents if traced out, otherwise he might be adopted by you, as you (Khushal Khan Salis) had no offspring. Though Khushal Khan Salis did not agree to this proposal, but his wife Lady Farkhunda, who was showing keen interest in the child, picked up the child, hugged him and said "what a cute child, what his name is? Khawaja Muhammad Khan, replied Khan Rasool Khan. Very sweet, she said. Lady Farkhunda was the daughter of Feroz Khan, Chief of Serai Akora and sister of Abbas Khan and Khawas Khan. Khushal Khan Salis was an aged man, whereas his wife Lady Farkhunda was a young lady. Their marital life was not so pleasant. The entrance of Khawaja Muhammad Khan, in their lives made the situation more critical and added more fuel to the fire.

One day Khushal Khan Salis beat her severely and cut her braid for un-known reasons. She sent a message to her brother Abbas Khan who was chief of Serai Akora at that time, informing him about the cruelty of her husband. In order to take revenge, Abbas Khan invited Khushal Khan Salis for a pleasure trip to Serai Akora. He went there and after staying for a few days, a function / feast was arranged by Abbas Khan in the honour of his guest Khushal Khan Salis in a big tent on the bank of landi Khawara (Kabul River) a few miles away from Serai Akora. There, when the function was on its peak, Abbas Khan suggested to his guest Khushal Khan Salis, to go out of the tent to show him something special. They went out and continued walking towards a specific direction where few men were already waiting for their arrival.

When they reached there, Abbas Khan and his men attacked Khushal Khan Salis and killed him.

When this sad news of his murder reached Teri, Khushal Khan Salis's mother (Wife of late Nasir Khan) became very furious and ordered the widow of his son, Lady Farkhunda, to leave the house immediately. She fled to Chaunthra taking with her Khawaja Muhammad Khan, then a young orphan child, whom she had adopted. She stayed there for two years and on return to Teri, Khan Rasool Khan kept her in his own house, but this act was objected within and outside the house. He married her and from her; he had a son named Fateh Jang Khan. The story is long but we will end it here.

It is hoped, the readers might have understood clearly the position as to who was Khawaja Muhammad Khan. The story also reveals that he was neither son of Khushal Khan Salis nor an Akorkhel. It is expected that he may be a saghery Khattak of Shakerdara from where he and her mother were abducted. Shakerdara is the abode of saghery Khattak.

We should not accept the details of the above story as authentic and final, unless and until there is certain authentic documentary evidence in its support. For this purpose we shall seek the help of history.

Our ancestor Afzal Khan Son of Ashraf Khan Hijri was a literate and well known historian. Like his grandfather Khushal Khan Khattak, he has also written a few books of poems and prose. His remarkable work of compilation known as Tareekh-e-Murasa is a very famous book of history of Pashtoons as well as genealogy of his own clan Akorkhel / Ashraf Khel Khattak. The original Tareekh-e-Murasa available in Serai Akora during the regime of Asad Ullah Khan was maintained regularly and faithfully. Later when his son Sardar Shahbaz Khan came into power, he handed over Serai Akora to his nephew Asif Khan s/o Sardar Sarfaraz Khan (Saadat mand Khan), retaining TERI State for himself. Sardar Shahbaz Khan was very nice and generous man. He was also a brave leader and a good administrator. The title of Sardar was given to both brothers Saadat mand Khan and Shahbaz Khan by Ahmad Shah Abdali, King of Afghanistan, on account of their bravery, shown in the battle

against Raja Bahu Merhatta at Hassan Abdal. He built a fort (Qilla) on a hill top, a few miles far from Banda Daud Shah towards east, which is known as Qilla Shahbaz Garh and is in ruin now. Tareekh-e-Murasa is updated by Afzal Khan up to A.D.1723-24, whereas he died in A.D.1740. In order to preserve the original Tareekh-e-Murasa, instructions were issued by Sardar Shahbaz Khan to prepare few copies of the original book. He distributed the copies among the family in TERI as well as in Serai Akora for onward maintenance of the pedigree of Akorkhel. But this assumption of continuity of Tareekh-e-Murasa is mostly objected. It is said that a separate Shajra of Akorkhel was maintained onward in Teri. We also believe that there must be a certain record of the genealogy of Akorkhel in the shape of a book or article of the period from 1724 to 1879 (155 years). Therefore we do not understand, as to why Khanzada Sher Ali Khan was compelled to write and compile a separate fresh pedigree despite the fact that the original Tareekh-e-Murasa as well as updated record of the intervening period of 155 years was already available in Teri at that time. The only reason behind this was to adjust the name of Khawaja Muhammad Khan somewhere in the pedigree in such a manner that he can be considered a pure-bred of Akorkhel. Khanzada Sher Ali Khan amended the actual updated record of 155 years by planting dishonestly the name of Khawaja Muhammad khan with issueless (La-Wald) Khushal Khan Salis.

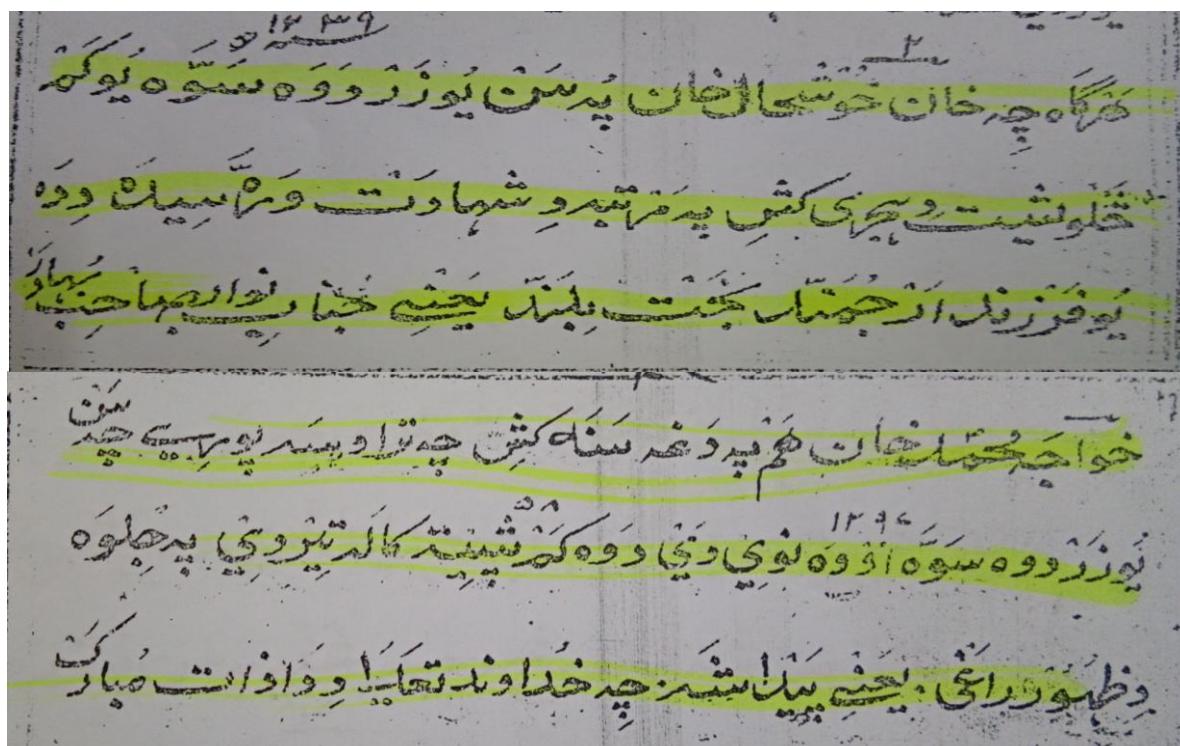
Khanzada Sher Ali Khan was a learned person having vast knowledge of history. His remarkable work is the script of the Pedigree of Akorkhel Teri branch compiled in March, 1879 and certified by Mr. Tucker, the then Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, under his seal and signature in June 1882.

Besides this, he had written another book of history of Akorkhel named Khandan- e- Khattak which is not traceable and has completely disappeared. Usually birth records are updated in pedigrees regularly or after a reasonable interval and not after decades. But Khawaja Muhammad Khan was of fifty eight (58) years of age at that time, when Khanzada Sher Ali Khan adjusted his name in the fresh pedigree of Akorkhel. He has done this job

under pressure, as stated by him in the preamble of his compiled work; therefore in places of his choice where he wanted to conceal the reality, words and phrases are tactfully intermingled, so that one could easily rely upon his intent. Similarly on certain occasions he has brought affairs in a state of confusion. Anyhow, willfully or unintentionally he has left uncovered foot prints of reality to be followed by the coming generation in order to know the facts. On this base we shall go onward towards our goal.

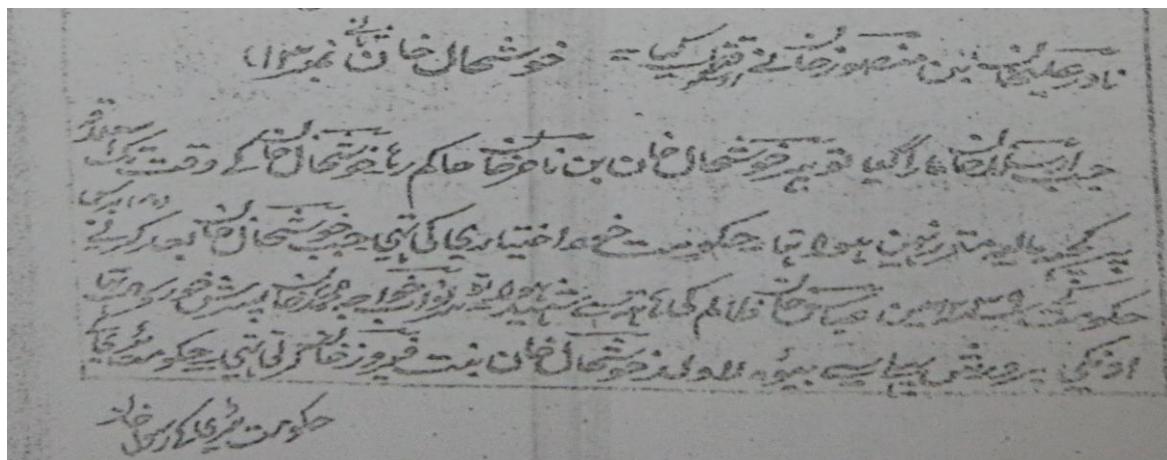
In early stage everyone knew well that Khawaja Muhammad Khan was an adopted son of Lady Farkhunda wife of Khan Rasool Khan, and no one had bothered to know the names of his real parents till the time he came into power. His real parent's names were required later when the British government conferred upon him the title of knighthood, Nawab, and awarding him other benefits, asked him to complete his profile. So his name was planted with La-Wald (Childless) Khushal Khan Salis in the new pedigree duly compiled by Khanzada Sher Ali Khan. Let's see and analyze in detail the contents of the new pedigree compiled by Khanzada Sher Ali Khan.

On page # 16 of pedigree (Pashto version), He writes:-



Translation: - "In 1239 Hijri when Khan Khushal Khan was martyred, his son Khawaja Muhammad Khan also born in the same year". In another article, he has used the same words with a little bit addition. He says, "In the year 1239 Hijri whe Khan Khushal Khan was martyred, his son Khawaja Muhammad Khan born after six months in the same year".

Suppose we accept his birth as Posthumous, ignoring the period and months etc, then a question arises as to which wife of Khushal Khan Salis has given birth to Khawaja Muhammad Khan.? At the time of his death, Khushal Khan Salis had two wives. One Lady Farkhunda, the other was the daughter of Hasham Khan (Naib).Both the wives had no offspring and were childless. However Charles Francis Massy in his book "Chiefs and Families of Note" has mentioned on page # 496 in Pedigree Tree the date of birth of Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan as A.D.1822 (1237.Hijri), which means that it was not Posthumous, but was about two years, when Khushal Khan Salis was martyred. On page # 22 of the Pedigree (Urdu version) Kanzada Sher Ali Khan writes again:-



Translation: - When Arsala khan was put to death, Khushal Khan Salis son of Nasir Khan became the ruler. No tax was leviable on this area at that time. The Government was independent. After eight (8) years of Khushal Khan's rule, he was killed by Abbas Khan in the year 1239 Hijri. Sir Nawab Khawaja Muhammad Khan was a young child at that time. He was already looked after by the widow of La-Wald (Childless) Khushal Khan, Daughter of Feroz Khan.

There is vast difference and ambiguity in the statements of Khanzada Sher Ali khan regarding the birth of Khawaja Muhammad Khan. In first statement (Pashto version) he declares him as Posthumous (born after the death of his father) where as in (Urdu version) he has clarified and confirmed that Khawaja Muhammad Khan was a young child when Khan Khushal Khan Salis was martyred. He further confirms that he was already (pehley sey) looked after by the widow of Khushal Khan, daughter of Feroz Khan. This means that he was not posthumous. Finally he says, La-Wald Khushal Khan. (It confirms that Khushal Khan Salis was childless and had no offspring).

In fact Khanzada Sher Ali Khan has not only supported the factual story already narrated in the previous pages, but he also confirmed its reality. In other words, his statement is in conformity with that story in a sense that on kidnapping a Lady along with her son; Khan Rasool Khan handed over the child to Lady Farkhunda. The child was already (pehley sey) with her when Khan Khushal Khan Salis was martyred.

Principally we should remove all the doubts and misunderstanding from our mind on this issue, because it is not a simple one. Therefore our efforts and trust should not be confined to above stated facts and instead we should go onward and continue our research.

Gazetteer of the Kohat District-1883-84, written and compiled by Mr. Tucker, the then deputy commissioner of Kohat was also studied, wherein nothing of our interest was found except in chapter 3, C under the head, "Castes, Tribes, and leading families" and sub head "families of Nawab Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan Khattak,(K. C. S. I), his self identity is stated as: -

"This Chief Claims descent from Malik Ako, the Akora Chief. He was born in 1824, is the posthumous son of the chief Khushal Khan. He was adopted by Lady Farkhunda, wife of the chief Rasool Khan, who on the death of the latter in 1844 placed him on the vacant gaddi. Since then Khawaja Muhammad Khan has been chief of the Teri Khattak".

This report is more or less the same as mentioned in the new pedigree duly compiled by Khanzada Sher Ali khan. From the same pedigree particulars of identity of Khawaja Muhammad Khan are provided to the British Government to complete his profile. The author of the book and other British authorities have not confirmed his identity in the manner they have mentioned the identities of chiefs of the other states. The word "Claim" used by them does not constitute his definite descent from Malik Akor Khan. It has made it doubtful. When a thing becomes suspicious, it loses its originality. Therefore like us, the British were also not sure about the self identity / genealogy of Khawaja Muhammad khan.

Mr. Tucker In his another article, "Report on the Settlement of the Kohat District in the Punjab" Appendix-III, Page # (VII) Clause 5 admits that information of the chiefs subsequent to Malik Ako, he had made use of a memorandum by Lieutenant Pollock. He had also been greatly assisted by Khanzada Sher Ali Khan, who has had an access to the original manuscripts on which Lieutenant Pollock's report is mainly based.

He further states that Khawaja Muhammad Khan was adopted by Lady Farkhunda, daughter of Feroz Khan Chief of Akora. She was given as wife to Khushal Khan Salis in exchange of his Half-sister as wife for himself. Similarly, on the basis of the British record, Mr.Gopal Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, in his book "Tareekh-e-Peshawar" has reiterated that Khawaja Muhammad Khan was an adopted son of lady Farkhunda. The same story has also been narrated in "Hayat-e-Afghani" and "Tawareekh-e-Khursheed-e-Jehan".

We accept that lady Farkhunda was Khushal Khan Salis's wife and as per information of Mr. Tucker, Gopal Das and other writers, Khawaja Muhammad Khan was her adopted son. Now the question is that, who Khawaja Muhammad Khan's real parents were?

Adopt means to take someone from other and treat him as own child. (Mutabana, Ley palik, Gaud Lena) If Khawaja Muhammad khan was son of the other wife of Khushal khan Salis, which is not, the word "Stepchild" or "Stepson" means a child that a husband has from another wife "Sothela Bach") would have been used instead of Adopted.

It means that Khawaja Muhammad Khan was not the son of Khushal Khan's other wife. Secondly, the word "La-Wald" (Childless) used by Khanzada Sher Ali Khan indicates that Khushal Khan Salis had no offspring. This confusion has also been removed by Mr. Tucker in his report, on the basis of Lieutenant Pollock's memorandum. In this respect a footnote is given by him in appendix III, saying that:-

"Lieutenant Pollock did not believe the story of his (Khawaja Muhammad Khan) being the son of Khushal Khan Salis."

Great people always say classic things. Nawabzada Subh Sadiq Khan (Bad Shah Khan), a prominent figure of Teri, an outstanding Pashto poet and a writer of the Pukhtonkhwa, in an interview with Saadat Ali Sahar a famous Pashto poet and well known educationist of Lachi, said something very unusual and incredible about his self identity and pedigree. I was really surprised to note that usually a man of respect, dignity and fame is always questioned by others about his early days in school, qualification, and life's achievements etc, but Sahar sahib asked him a very typical question and that too about his self identity and bloodline.

I do not know as to whether Sahar sahib was confirming the reality already known to him or he asked him by chance. If not, then possibly Nawabzada Subh Sadiq Khan would have introduced himself on the basis of Truth and Reality. Anyhow the answer given by him is very deep and perfect. "Rond (blind) pa akhpal kor sha pohezi, na pradey stergawar".

This means that "I know the factual position, what I am and who I am. Nobody else can know about me". He further elaborates that, "che za akhpala ham da zan mutaaliq serf domra wayalesham ao hagha wayna ham da auredo la lawoza (tar hada) che".

That, "I Subh Sadiq Khan am the son of Abdul Hakim Khan Son of Abdul Ghafoor Khan Son of Khawaja Muhammad Khan Son of Khushal Khan Salis and so on"! Nawabzada Subh Sadiq Khan was an outspoken and a thorough gentle man. He was a reality lover. This fact is apparently found in his poems and prose. Is it possible to believe that a man of high calibre like Badshah Khan would blindly rely upon hearsay? Certainly not!

Beside this I can hardly believe that he would have got no article of his pedigree or any other written materials as evidence of his bloodline. Of course he must have. But when he proclaims, that, "I can say this much, about my pedigree or self identity and that too in terms and limit of hearing i.e. whatever I have heard about" (Auredo tar hada), then it means that he may have plenty of articles and written materials about his pedigree or genealogy but in his opinion these were distrustful and suspicious. Therefore to let the truth green forever, as is evident from his great name "SADIQ", he said, "I do not know but I have heard that, I am Subh Sadiq Khan Khattak Son of Abdul hakim Khan....."And so on.

Everyone says that Khawaja Muhammad Khan was adopted by Lady Farkhunda, but no clarification has been given so far, as to whom real son he was? We have tried our best to find and collect information or any relevant material, in support as evidence that Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan was the son of Khushal Khan Salis. But sorry to say that despite our sincere efforts the result is Nil.

To conclude the whole discussion as made above on the genealogy of Sir Khawaja Muhammad khan Nawab of Teri, a definite result has been determined purely on the basis of reality, justice and impartiality. Keeping in view the merits and documentary evidences, the discussion indicates that Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan was an orphan child adopted by Lady Farkhunda. He was neither Akorkhel nor son of Khushal Khan Salis.

Akorkhel is a respectable clan and strong supporters of their ancestor Khan Khushal Khan Khattak. It becomes their duty to protect the Bloodline of their

ancestors from all types of contamination. Therefore on the basis of the above arguments, the second objection raised by Akorkhel is correct.

It was very difficult to remove the impurities in the pedigree of Akorkhel Teri Branch dully compiled in 1879 by Khanzada Sher Ali Khan. A period of nearly 138 years has since elapsed, but no record is available to show that someone has worked on the doubtful aspect of this pedigree, because the original manuscripts were in the custody of Nawab Khawaja Muhammad Khan and his family to which only Khanzada Sher Ali Khan has had the access as per Mr. Tucker's report, but now the compiled work of Khanzada Sher Ali Khan is available and original manuscripts are completely vanished. Khanzada Sher Ali Khan has performed a very vital role on his part. In circumstances where reality had to be concealed, he skillfully inter-mingled the words in a manner which satisfied the autocratic wishes, leaving clear signs of approach for the coming generation to find out the truth. We appreciate his endeavors and salute to his honour. Separate pedigree of Nawabzadgan and their apical ancestor Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan Nawab of Teri is

Re-compiled as a new clan.

Whosoever pretends to belong to the Akorkhel family of Khattak must produce authentic evidence in this respect.

-----Xxx-----



Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan Nawab of Teri

Genealogy of Nawabzadgan of Teri State.

(Mainstream)

On the basis of accurate findings, the Genealogy of Nawabzadgan starting from their apical ancestor Khawaja Muhammad Khan, Nawab of Teri is recompiled separately as a new clan. The issue whether Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan was Akorkhel or not? Who were his real parents? who was Lady Farkhanda? Was she his real mother? Was Khushal Khan Salis his real father? These and some other questions have thoroughly been discussed in this book under the head "A bitter Truth", therefore to reiterate the same is not justifiable.

Anyhow to refresh the memory of readers, it is repeated that Khawaja Muhammad Khan was an orphan child, Adopted by Lady Farkhunda wife of Khan Rasool Khan, the most popular last Ruler and Raees of the Akorkhel Dynasty in Teri State. He was given noble status in the royal family of Khan Rasool Khan. But for greed for power, he poisoned his own obliging Master Khan Rasool Khan in A.D.1844 and came into power.

We expect that most of his descendants, while going through the contents of this article, will show their resentment on the exposure of this reality that Khawaja Muhammad Khan was neither an Akorkhel nor son of the La-Wald (childless) Khushal Khan Salis.

It is assured that all statements in this connection are on the basis of reality and plenty of documentary proof. We have nothing to conceal. Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan is most dear to us. We have always extended full cooperation and paid full respect on account of his being an orphan child adopted by our ancestor Khan Rasool Khan's wife Lady Farkhunda.

He was grown up in our home. Though he was not an educated or a qualified person, but was well groomed in administration, political strategy and defense rules framed by Khan Rasool Khan, the last ruler of Teri. We are proud of his dignity. Socially we cannot separate him from us, but at the same time it is not possible for us to change the natural phenomenon, because all genes are not alike or similar. They bear different natures. For example, if a branch of a peach is budded in an apple tree, this branch will bear the fruit of Peach instead of an apple. Therefore, the descendants of Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan should understand and accept the reality. On the other hand, if seriously considered, Khawaja Muhammad Khan has laid down foundation stone of a new clan for his descendants. Now it is their duty to organize it with a proper name, like Khawaja Khel, Nawab Khel or any other good name as deemed suitable for them. Practically the word Nawabzada is used proudly by them as title of a separate entity, but it does not denote a separate clan.

Khawaja Muhammad Khan was born in the year 1239 Hijri (A.D.1824) and died in 1307 Hijri (A.D.1889). He was the First Nawab of Teri state. At the time of annexation, he was the chief of Tehsil Teri only. As per Kohat District Gazetteer 1883-84, he had very little influence and power over a considerable portion of the state. Chaunthra, including Bahadar Khel and Lawaghar, was nearly independent of his authority, and the villages of the upper portion of the Darra towards Dallan were almost free.

It is said that he had a very romantic personality. Prior to his legal marriage, he had few offspring from the concubines who died in the early stage of their childhood. Khan Rasool Khan made necessary arrangements for his legal

marriage. Therefore he gave his own daughter in marriage to him. In the absence of proper record, it is difficult to identify his legal and illegal sons. However the following names are enlisted from the available record and other sources.

Khawaja Muhammad Khan had thirteen sons: -

1- Muzaffar Khan	8- Namwar Khan
2- Muhammad Zafar Khan	9- Zakria Khan----- Died heirless.
3- Muhammad Akbar Khan	10- Yahya Khan----- Died heirless.
4- Abdul Ghafoor Khan	11-Dost Muhammad khan-Died Heirless.
5- Taj Muhammad Khan	12- Dilawar Khan-----Died Heirless.
6- Muhammad Azim Khan(Spin Khan)	13-Said Ali Khan
7- Abdul Rahim Khan	xxxx

No 1 from one mother.No 2 to 6 from another mother who was the Sister of Ghulam Muhammad Khan of Shakardara. No 7 from other mother. No 8 from another mother. No. 9 & 10 both were from other mother. No11 & 12 both were from another mother. No13 Said Ali Khan claims and is generally known as son of Khawaja Muhammad Khan. He was posthumous. His mother's name was Shah Pari. She was Um-e-Wald.

Muzaffar Khan , son of Khawaja Muhammad Khan was born in the year 1257, Hijri (A.D.1839) and died at the age of forty four (44), in 1301, Hijri.(A.D.1884) He had four sons: -

1- Abdul Jabbar khan.	2- Muhammad Amir Khan,
3-Abdul Ghafar Khan,	4- Shad Muhammad Khan.

No.1, 2 & 3, from one mother who was the daughter of Khan Rasool Khan, and number 4, from another mother.

Abdul Jabbar Khan, son of Muzaffar Khan was born in 1273, Hijri (A.D.1855) and died in 1318 Hijri (A.D.1900). He had six sons: -

1- Abdul Sattar Khan.	4- Abdul Wasay Khan.
2- Abdul Malik Khan.	5- Abdul Khaliq Khan.
3- Abdul Rafay Khan(Jan Khan)	6- Abdul Raziq Khan.

No.1, from one mother, 2 & 3 from another mother,

No.4, from another mother, 5 & 6 are from another mother.

Abdul Sattar Khan, son of Abdul Jabbar khan has one Son: -

Taimoos Khan.

Taimoos Khan, son of Abdul Sattar Khan has two sons: -

1- Nasir Akhtar.	2- Jamal Arif (Shaukat Khan)
------------------	------------------------------

Nasir Akhtar, son of Taimoos Khan has three sons: -

1- Muhammad Hussain	2- Ali Raza	3- Zoulkaif
---------------------	-------------	-------------

Jamal Arif (Shaukat Khan), son of Taimoos Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Aleem

Abdul Malik Khan, son of Abdul Jabbar Khan had two sons: -

1- Alam Zeb Khan	2-Jehanzeb Khan.....Died heirless.
------------------	------------------------------------

Alam Zeb Khan, son of Abdul Malik Khan has two sons: -

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1- Hassan Zeb Khan | 2- Khushal Zeb Khan |
|--------------------|---------------------|

Khushal Zeb Khan, son of Alam Zeb Khan has one son: -

- | |
|--------------|
| Muhammad Zeb |
|--------------|

Abdul Rafay Khan (Jan Khan), son of Abdul Jabbar khan had three sons: -

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1- Muhammad Tariq Khan | 2-Muhammad Basit Khan | 2-Muhammad Irshad Khan |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|

Muhammad Basit Khan, son of Abdul Rafay Khan (Jan Khan) has two sons: -

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1-Muhammad Ejlal | 2-Muhammad Hilal. |
|------------------|-------------------|

Muhammad Irshad Khan, son of Abdul Rafay Khan.(Jan Khan) has two sons:-

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1-Muhammad Jalal | 2-Muhammad Nawal. |
|------------------|-------------------|

Abdul Wasay Khan, son of Abdul Jabbar khan has four sons: -

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1- Qaiser Khan | 2- Aurangzeb Khan | 3- Muhammad Fahim | 4- Saif-ur-Rehman. |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|

Qaiser Khan, son of Abdul Wasay Khan has three sons: -

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1- Atiq-ur-Rehman | 2- Ashiq Hussain | 3- Aizaz –Ur- Rehman |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|

Aurangzeb Khan, son of Abdul Wasay Khan has three sons: -

1- Shahzeb Khan	2-Changaiz Khan	3- Deedar Khan
-----------------	-----------------	----------------

Muhammad Fahim, son of Abdul Wasay Khan has one son: -

Umar Khayyam.

Abdul Khaliq Khan, son of Abdul Jabbar Khan has one son: -

Abdur- Rehman Khan

Abdur- Rehman Khan, son of Abdul Khaliq Khan has three sons: -

1-Muhammad Jazeb Rehman	2-Muhammad Ebaad	Muhammad Ata'at.
-------------------------	------------------	------------------

Abdul Raziq Khan, son of Abdul Jabbar khan has four sons: -

1-Abdul Samad Khan	3-Abdur-Rab Khan
2- Abdul Wajid Khan	4 Abdul Qadeem Khan.

Abdul Samad Khan, son of Abdul Raziq Khan has three sons: -

1-Muhammad Waqar.	2- Muhammad Waqas	3-Muhammad Asad.
-------------------	-------------------	------------------

Abdul Wajid khan, son of Abdul Raziq Khan has four sons: -

1- Abdul Majid	3-Muhammad Kazim
2-Abdul Munaf	4-Muhammad Muazam

Abdur-Rab Khan Son of Abdul Raziq Khan has two sons: -

1- Muhammad Sufyan	2- Muhammad Sayyaf.
--------------------	---------------------

Abdul Qadeem Khan, son of Abdul Raziq Khan has three sons: -

1-Muhammad Arsalan.	2-Muhammad Faizan	3-Muhammad Aznan
---------------------	-------------------	------------------

Muhammad Amir Khan, son of Muzaffar Khan was born in the year 1276, Hijri (A.D.1858). He had one son: -

Muhammad Naseer Khan.....Died Heirless.

Abdul Ghafar Khan, son of Muzaffar Khan was born in the year 1279, Hijri (A.D.1861). He had one son: -

Muhammad Amin Jan Khan.

Muhammad Amin Jan Khan, son of Abdul Ghafar Khan had been blamed with the charge of conversion from Islam to Qadyani faith; therefore he left Teri and settled in Bannu. He had three sons: -

1- Muhammad Wasil Khan.....Died Heirless.
2- Muhammad Wisal Khan.
3-Aziz Ahmad (Abdul Aziz Khan).

(1 & 2 from one mother, 3rd from another mother)

Muhammad Wisal Khan, son of Muhammad Amin Jan Khan has three sons:-

1-Mutahir Khisal (Khushal Khan)	2- Safiullah (Adnan)	3- Kashif Bilal.
---------------------------------	----------------------	------------------

Mutahir Khisal (Khushal Khan), son of Muhammad Wisal Khan has one son: -

Danyal Muhammad.

Safiullah (Adnan), son of Muhammad Wisal Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Mustafa.

Aziz Ahmad (Abdul Aziz Khan), son of Muhammad Amin Jan Khan.

He was disinherited in young age by his father Muhammad Amin Jan Khan due to his disobedience and certain other reasons. He is permanently settled along with his family in Chamkani, Peshawar.

Shad Muhammad Khan, son of Muzaffar Khan was born in the year 1275, Hijri (A.D.1857). He had four sons: -

1- Abdul Wahid Khan.	3 - Amin Ullah Jan.
2- Habib-ur-Rehman Khan.	4- Abdul Hameed Khan.

No.1, from one mother, 2 & 3 from another Mother. 4th from another mother.

Abdul Wahid Khan, son of Shad Muhammad Khan had five sons: -

1-Abdul Kabir Khan (Balay Khan)	4- Abdul Mabud Khan(Bodan Khan)
2- Sultan Shah Jehan (Mashinan)	5- Ameer Sultan
3 - Shah Zaman Khan	xxxxxxxx

Abdul Kabir Khan Son of Abdul Wahid Khan had three sons: -

1- Nasir Khan.	2- Shakir Khan.	3- Aamir Khan.
----------------	-----------------	----------------

Sultan Shah Jehan, son of Abdul Wahid Khan had three sons: -

1- Shah Nawaz Khan	2- Shehzad Khan	3- Muhammad Khurram.
--------------------	-----------------	----------------------

Shah Zaman Khan, son of Abdul Wahid Khan has three sons: -

1-Barkat Ali Khan	2- Badar Zaman	3. Faisal Akhtar.
-------------------	----------------	-------------------

Barkat Ali Khan, son of Shah Zaman Khan has two sons: -

1- Osama	2-Arham.
----------	----------

Badar Zaman, Son of Shah Zaman Khan has two sons: -

1-Bilal.	2- Musa.
----------	----------

Faisal Akhtar, son of Shah Zaman Khan has two sons: -

1- Ayan.	2- Eesa.
----------	----------

Abdul Mabud Khan, son of Abdul Wahid Khan has four sons: -

1- Alamgir Khan.	2- Nouman Khan.	3- Irfan Khan.	. 4- Asif Khan.
------------------	-----------------	----------------	-----------------

Ameer Sultan, son of Abdul Wahid Khan has one son: -

Sajjad Ameer.

Habib-Ur-Rehman Khan, son of Shad Muhammad Khan had two sons: -

1- Shah Alam Jan.	2- Fazal Ahmad Khan.
-------------------	----------------------

No1, from one Mother and Number 2, from another mother

Shah Alam Jan, son of Habib-Ur-Rehman Khan has two sons: -

1- Abid Alam	2- Abdul Qader.
--------------	-----------------

Abid Alam. Son of Shah Alam Jan has one son: -

Khizar Abbas.

Fazal Ahmad Khan son of Habib-ur-Rehman Khan has one son:-

Sardar Alam Khan.

Amin Ullah Jan, son of Shad Muhammad Khan has two sons:-

1- Sher Alam Khan.	2- Saad Alam Khan.
--------------------	--------------------

Sher Alam Khan, son of Amin Ullah Jan has two sons: -

1-Shad Muhammad Khan.	2- Mehad Muhammad Khan.
-----------------------	-------------------------

Abdul Hameed Khan, son of Shad Muhammad Khan had five sons: -

1- Muhammad Sadiq Khan.	4- Abdul Bais Khan.
2- Khalil-Ur-Rehman.....Died Heirless.	5-Qutb-Ud-Din Khan.
3-Abdul Waris Khan.	xxxx

No 1 and 2, from one mother. No 3, 4, 5, from another mother.

Muhammad Sadiq Khan, son of Abdul Hameed Khan has Four sons: -

1- Muhammad Taimur Khan	3- Mujeeb-Ur-Rehman
2-Najm-Ud-Din.	4- Jamshed Khan

Muhammad Taimur Khan, son of Muhammad Sadiq Khan has one son: -

Mazhar Taimur

Mazhar Taimur, son of Muhammad Taimur Khan has one son: -

Muhammad Ghayur Khan

Mujeeb-ur-Rehman, son of Muhammad Sadiq Khan has two sons: -

1- Asim Mujeeb 2- Umair Mujeeb

Jamshed Khan, son of Muhammad Sadiq Khan has three sons: -

1- Junaid Khan 2- Fawad Khan 3- Jawad Khan

Abdul Waris Khan, son of Abdul Hameed Khan has two sons: -

1- Javed Khan.....Died Heirless.	2- Muhammad Ali Johar.
----------------------------------	------------------------

Abdul Bais Khan, son of Abdul Hameed Khan has two sons: -

1- Mudasir Khan.	2- Muhammad Arif
------------------	------------------

Mudasir Khan, son of Abdul Bais Khan has one son: -

Mubasher Khan

Muhammad Arif, son of Abdul Bais Khan has two sons: -

1- Hamza Arif	2- Mahan Arif
---------------	---------------

Qutb-Ud-Din, son of Abdul Hameed Khan has one son: -

Waqar-Ud-Din.

Muhammad Zafar Khan son of Khawaja Muhammad Khan was born in 1259, Hijri (A.D. 1841) and died in 1313, Hijri (A.D. 1895). He left home in his young age and attached with Khanzada Biland Khan at village Shamshuki. He married his daughter. A house and a garden were purchased for him by Biland khan in village Darmalak, where he lived forever. He was known as Darmalako Khan. He left village Darmalak and came back to Teri to help and perform duties on behalf of his father during his illness. After the death of his father Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan, Nawab of Teri, in Hijri, 1307, A.D. 1889, he became permanent Nawab and ruled the state of Teri for about six (6) years. He was a kind and sober man. He died heirless.

Muhammad Akber Khan, son of Khawaja Muhammad Khan was born in 1261, Hijri (A.D.1843) and died at the age of seventeen years in 1278, Hijri. (A.D.1860). He also died heirless.

Abdul Ghafoor Khan, son of Khawaja Muhammad Khan was born in 1267, Hijri (A.D.1849). After the death of his elder brother Muhammad Zafar Khan, He took over the charge as Nawab of the Teri State in A.D.1896. He ruled Teri state for about nineteen (19) years. He is said to be very generous. He lost his vision in the middle of his age. He died in 1333; Hijri A.D.1915. He had Seven Sons on the record: -

- | |
|--|
| 1- Abdul Hakim Khan. (Dilkash Khan). |
| 2- Abdur-Rehman Khan (Mashal Gul). |
| 3- Baz Muhammad Khan (Ameer Jan). |
| 4-Abdul Qudoos (Lal Shireen Khan).....Died heirless. |
| 5-Sultan Badshah.....Died heirless. |
| 6-Abdul Jalil Khan.....Died heirless. |
| 7-Usman Khan.....Died heirless. |

No.1, from one mother, No. 2 to 5, from another mother named Basinda, daughter of Mamadi Merakh. She was Um-e-Wald. No.6, from another mother, she was also Um-e-Wald. No, 7, Usman Khan Claims and is generally known as the son of Nawab Abdul Ghafoor Khan from a wife who was Um-e-Wald. He died in Kohat.

Abdul Hakim Khan, son of Abdul Ghafoor Khan, was born in 1293, Hijri (A.D.1875). He had three sons: -

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| 1- Abdul Majeed Khan (Shahzada Khan). |
| 2- Abdul Moeed Khan (Swaro Khan). |
| 3-Subh Sadiq Khan (Badshah Khan). |

Abdul Majeed Khan, son of Abdul Hakim Khan had one son: -

Nawab Zada.....Died heirless.

Abdul Moeed Khan, son of Abdul Hakim Khan had one son: -

Sultan Jan Khan.

Sultan Jan Khan, son of Abdul Moeed Khan has two sons: -

1- Umer Farid Khan.	2- Ejaz Ali Khan.
---------------------	-------------------

Umer Farid Khan, son of Sultan Jan Khan has two sons: -

1- Haris Umer	2- Uzair Umer.
---------------	----------------

Subh Sadiq Khan (Badshah Khan), son of Abdul Hakim Khan was an educated, well civilized and a man of literary taste. He was a great and well known poet of this area. He had two sons: -

1- Saad Ullah Khan	2- Rooh Ullah Khan (Ameer Khan)
--------------------	---------------------------------

Saad Ullah Khan, son of Subh Sadiq Khan (Badshah Khan) has one son: -

Hamraz Nawab Khan.(Baba Jan)

Hamraz Nawab Khan, son of Saad Ullah Khan has three sons: -

1-Atif Hussain.	2- Shujaat Hussain	3- Muhammad Hasnain.
-----------------	--------------------	----------------------

Shujaat Hussain, son of Hamraz Nawab Khan has one son: -

Abbas Hussain.

Rooh Ullah Khan, son of Subh Sadiq Khan (Badshah Khan) has Five sons: -

1- Hidayatullah khan.	4- Shaukat Ali khan.
2- Abdul Wali Khan.	5- Liaquat Ali Khan.
3-Muhammad Ali Khan.	xxxx

Hidayatullah Khan, son of Rooh Ullah Khan has two sons: -

1- Riaz Ullah Khan	2- Tajdar Adil.
--------------------	-----------------

Abdul Wali Khan, son of Rooh ullah Khan has three sons: -

1- Farhad Ali	2- Shah Miran	3- Khadim Hussain.
---------------	---------------	--------------------

Muhammad Ali Khan, son of Rooh Ullah Khan has three sons: -

1-Asif-ur-Rehman	2- Ameer Hamza	3- Usman Ali.
------------------	----------------	---------------

Shaukat Ali Khan, son of Rooh Ullah Khan has five sons: -

1-Jibran Ali.	3- Sadiq Ali.	5- Faraz Ali.
2-Sajjad Ali.	4-Muhammad Mustafa.	xxxxx

Liaquat Ali Khan, son of Rooh ullah Khan has two sons: -

1-Baqir Ali.	2- Sher Ali.
--------------	--------------

Abdur-Rehman Khan, son of Abdul Ghafoor Khan. After the death of his father, he took over the charge and ruled the Teri State for three years from A.D. 1916 to 1919. He had one son: -

Arsala Khan

Arsala Khan, son of Abdur-Rehman Khan has three Sons: -

1- Aziz-Ur-Rehman (Nawab Shireen)	3- Atta-Ur-Rehman. (Sultan Shireen)
2- Saeed-Ur-Rehman (Sardar Shireen)	xxxx

Aziz-Ur-Rehman, son of Arsala Khan has one son:-

Fayyaz Aziz.

Saeed-Ur-Rehman, son of Arsala Khan has three Sons: -

1-Inayat-Ur-Rehman	2- Ubaid-Ur-Rehman	3- Lutf-Ur-Rehman
--------------------	--------------------	-------------------

Inayat-Ur-Rehman, son of Saeed-Ur-Rehman has three sons: -

1- Abdul Muqadam	2-Abdul Moez	3-Abdul Muqtader.
------------------	--------------	-------------------

Ubaid-Ur-Rehman, son of Saeed-Ur-Rehman has one son: -

Muhammad Jabber.

Atta-Ur-Rehman, son of Arsala Khan has two Sons: -

1- Faiq Hussain.	2- Faisal Hussain.
------------------	--------------------

Faisal Hussain, son of Atta-ur-Rehman has one son: -

1- Abdur-Rehman.

Baz Muhammad Khan, son of Abdul Ghafoor Khan. He took over the charge as ruler in A.D. 1922 and ruled the Teri state, till the abolition of Jagirdari system in 1956. He died in 1979. He had five sons: -

- | |
|--|
| 1- Ashraf Zada Khan (Atabuk Muhammad Khan) |
| 2-Abdul Saboor Khan (Ster Khan). |
| 3- Zafar Ali Khan (Ghaut Khan) |
| 4- Akbar Ali Khan (Rana Khan). |
| 5-Anwar Hussain (Durrani Khan) |

No 1, from one mother. No 2 to 5, from another mother.

Ashraf Zada Khan (Atabak Muhammad Khan), son of Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan was well educated and was Lieutenant in the Royal British Army. He was martyred while at war with Japanese in the 2nd World War at Burma Sector. He died heirless.

Abdul Saboor Khan, son of Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan, was honorary Colonel in Pakistan National Guard, (PNG) Pakistan Army. He died heirless.

Zafar Ali Khan, son of Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan has Four Sons: -

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1- Muhammad Farooq Khan (Bakht Sultan). | 3- Mazher Ali Khan. |
| 2- Iftikhar Ali Khan (Akhtar Khan). | 4- Asad Ali Khan. |

No 1, from one mother and Number 2, 3 & 4 are from another mother.

Muhammad Farooq Khan (Bakht Sultan), son of Zafar Ali Khan is an educated person, having political and social taste. He has done a lot of developmental work in order to uplift the image of Teri. He has one son: -

Tahir Ali Khan

Iftikhar Ali Khan (Akhtar Khan), son of Zafar Ali Khan has two sons: -

1-Arsalan Ali Khan	2- Armaghan Ali Khan.
--------------------	-----------------------

Mazhar Ali Khan, son of Zafar Ali Khan has five sons: -

1- Muzaffar Ali Khan	4- Muhammad Zafar Khan.
2- Azhar Ali Khan	5- Muhammad Muntasir Khan.
3- Mustansir Ali Khan	xxxxx

Asad Ali Khan, son of Zafar Ali Khan has two sons: -

1- Muhammad Ghazanfer Ali Khan	2-Muhammad Azlan Ali Khan.
--------------------------------	----------------------------

Akbar Ali Khan, son of Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan has two sons: -

1-Sajjad Hussain	2- Ibrar Hussain.
------------------	-------------------

Sajjad Hussain, son of Akbar Ali Khan has two sons: -

1- Muhammad Bazil.	2- Muhammad Affi.
--------------------	-------------------

Ibrar Husain, son of Akbar Ali Khan has three sons: -

1- Muddir Hussain	2- Mohsin Ibrar	3- Muhammad Ammar.
-------------------	-----------------	--------------------

Anwar Hussain, son of Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan has no offspring. Thus he adopted a child as a son. The name of his adopted son is Haider Hussain.

Taj Muhammad Khan, son of Khawaja Muhammad Khan was born in 1269, Hijri (A.D.1851) and died in 1318, Hijri, (A.D.1900). He had three sons: -

1-Muhammad Ayub Khan
2-Muhammad Ibrahim Khan.....Died heirless.
3-Muhammad Nisar Khan.....Died Heirless.

Muhammad Ayub Khan, son of Taj Muhammad Khan had two sons: -

1-Muhammad Khisro Khan	2- Muhammad Alam Khan (Khani Jan Khan)
------------------------	--

Muhammad Khisro Khan, son of Muhammad Ayub Khan has two sons: -

1- Muhammad Faridoon Khan (Deran Khan)	2- Muhammad Afaaq Khan
--	------------------------

Muhammad Faridoon Khan, son of Muhammad Khisro Khan has one son:

1- Muhammad Jawad.....Died heirless.

Muhammad Afaaq Khan, son of Muhammad Khisro Khan has two sons: -

1- Abdul Salam	2- Abdul Mutual.
----------------	------------------

Muhammad Alam Khan, Son of Muhammad Ayub Khan had two sons: -

- | |
|---|
| 1- Muhammad Humayun (Khan Bahadur).....Died heirless. |
| 2- Haroon-ur-Rashid (Mushk-e-Alam).....Died heirless. |

Muhammad Azeem Khan, son of Khawaja Muhammad Khan, was known as Speen Khan. He was born in 1273, Hijri, (A.D.1855). He had Two sons:-

- | |
|---|
| 1- Muhammad Salim Khan.....Died Heirless. |
| 2- Muhammad Fahim Khan.....Died Heirless. |

Abdul Rahim Khan, son of Khawaja Muhammad Khan was born in 1268 Hijri, (A.D. 1860). He had two sons: -

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1- Pir Muhammad Khan.....Died eirless. | 2- Muhammad Umar Khan. |
|--|------------------------|

Muhammad Umar Khan, son of Abdul Rahim Khan had one son: -

Muhammad Ishaq Khan.

Muhammad Ishaq Khan, son of Muhammad Umar Khan had six sons: -

1-Muhammad Safdar Khan (Bahadar Khan).	4- Muhammad Aafiat Khan.
2- Muhammad Farid Khan.	5- Sultan Yousaf.
3- Mehboob Sabir Khan.	6-Salim Iqbal.

No 1, from one Mother. No 2 to 6 are from another mother.

Muhammad Safdar Khan, son of Muhammad Ishaq Khan has four sons: -

1-Muhammad Latif Khan.	3-Muhammad Fazal.....Died Heirless.
2-Muhammad Nadeem Khan.	4-Muhammad Farooq Khan.

Muhammad Farid Khan, son of Muhammad Ishaq Khan has Four Sons: -

1-Muhammad Shahid Khan.	3-Muhammad Anwar Sajjad.
2-Muhammad Asif Khan.	4-Muhammad Tajdar Khan.

No, 1, 2, and 3 are from one mother. No 4, from another mother.

Muhammad Shahid Khan, son of Muhammad Farid Khan has one son: -

Muatasim billah

Mehboob Sabir Khan, son of Muhammad Ishaq Khan has four sons: -

1- Shafi-Ur-Rehman	3- Zia-Ur-Rehman.
2- Masud-Ur-Rehman	4- Waqar-Ui-Mulk.

Muhammad Aafiat Khan, son of Muhammad Ishaq Khan has two sons: -

1- Wajahat Husain	2- Nawab Adil Khan.
-------------------	---------------------

Wajahat Husain, son of Muhammad Aafiat Khan has one son: -

Hamza Wajahat

Sultan Yousaf, son of Muhammad Ishaq Khan has two sons: -

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1-Sikandar | 2- Usman |
|------------|----------|

Salim Iqbal, son of Muhammad Ishaq Khan has three sons: -

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1-Zeeshan Salim | 2- Rubaid Salim | 3-Rameer Salim |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|

Namwar Khan, son Khawaja Muhammad Khan was born in 1279 Hijri, (A.D.1861) and died in 1318 Hijri, (A.D.1900). He had two sons: -

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1-Dilawar Khan.....Died heirless. | 2- Muhammad Twahir Khan (Musali Khan). |
|-----------------------------------|--|

Muhammad Twahir Khan (Musali Khan), son of Namwar Khan has two sons:-

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1- Shah Jehan Khan. | 2- Nowsherwan Khan. (Ali Khan) |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|

Shah Jehan Khan, son of Muhammad Twahir Khan has two sons: -

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1- Umar Daraz Khan (Payo Jan) | 2- Hukum Shireen Khan |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|

Umar Daraz Khan, son of Shah Jehan Khan has two sons.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1- Muhammad Tahir Khan | 2-Muhammad Ayaz Khan. |
|------------------------|-----------------------|

Hukum Shireen Khan, son of Shah Jehan Khan has three sons: -

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1- Asar Shireen. | 2- Manzar Shireen | 3- Umar Shireen. |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|

Nowsherwan Khan (Ali Khan), son of Muhammad Twahir Kha has three sons: -

1- Ali Haidar Khan	2- Muqarrab Khan	3- Sher Ali Khan (Asghar)
--------------------	------------------	---------------------------

2-Muqarrab Khan, son of Nowsherwan Khan has two sons: -

1-Muhammad Abdullah	2-Muhammad Ahmad
---------------------	------------------

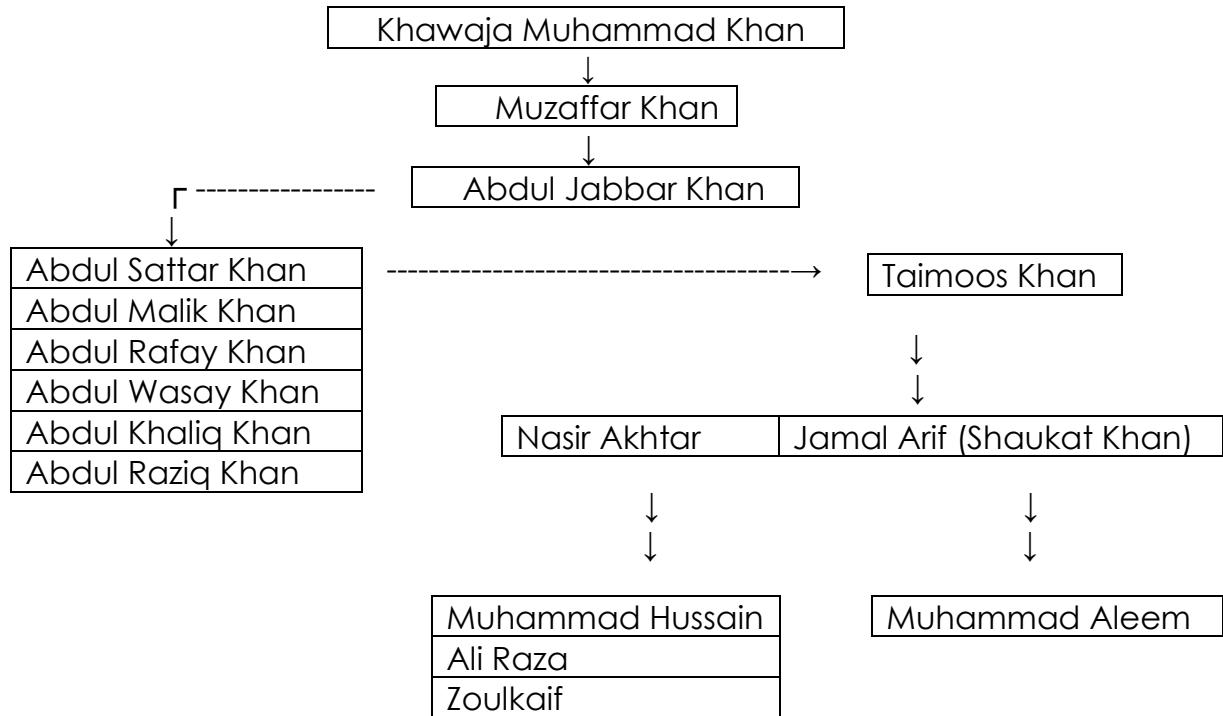
Said Ali Khan, son of Khawaja Muhammad Khan had two sons:-

1- Muhammad Ameer Khan.....Died heirless.	2-Muhammad Aafiat Khan.
---	-------------------------

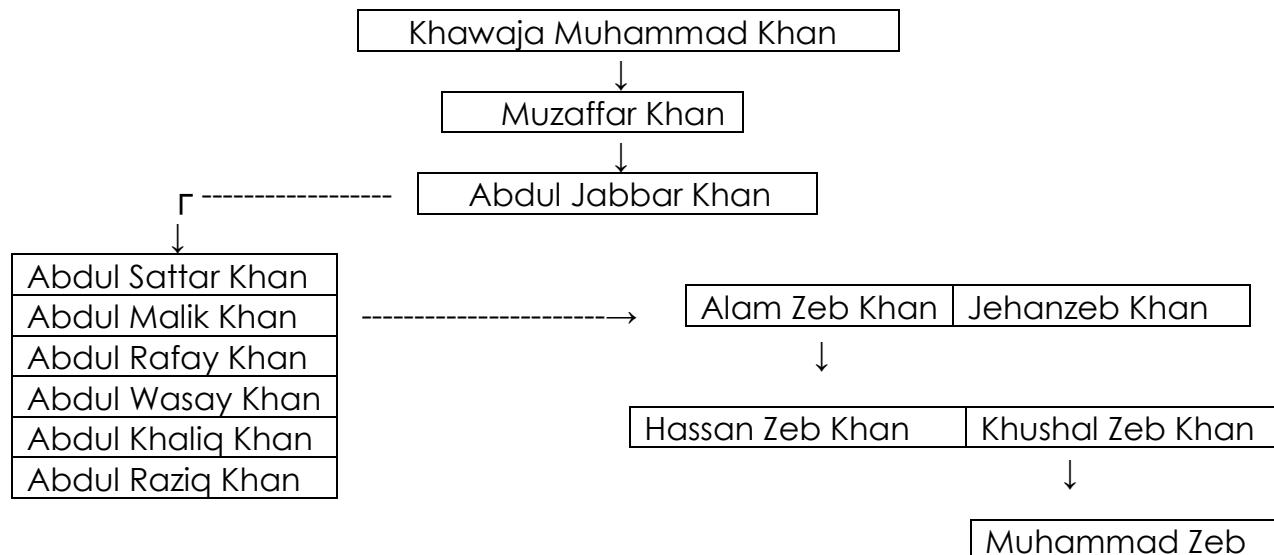
Muhammad Aafiat Khan, son of Said Ali Khan has one son: -

Mumtaz Khan

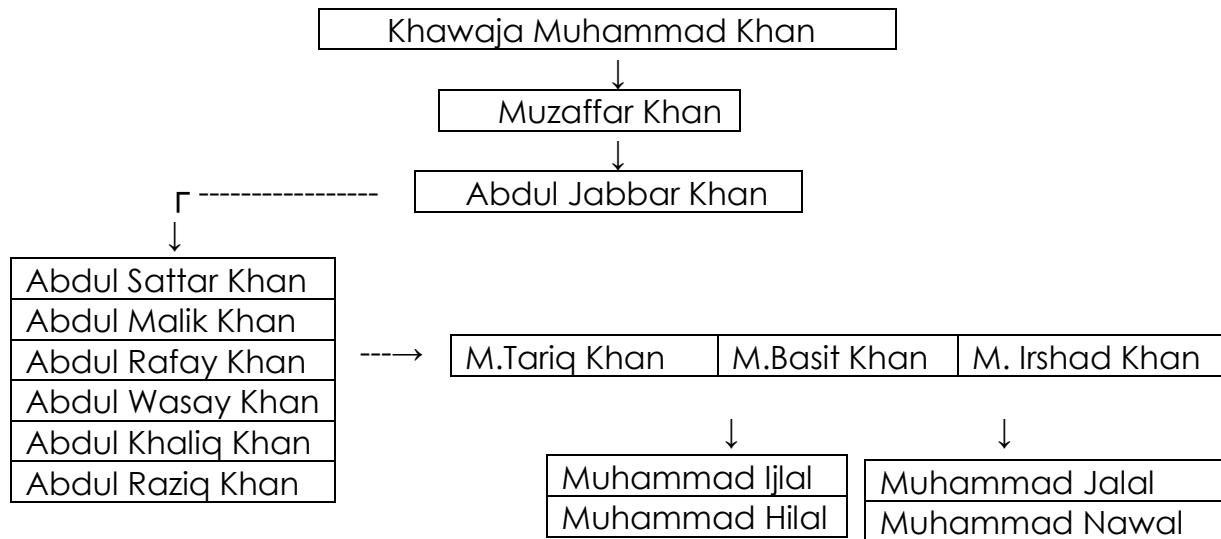
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Abdul Sattar Khan- Teri



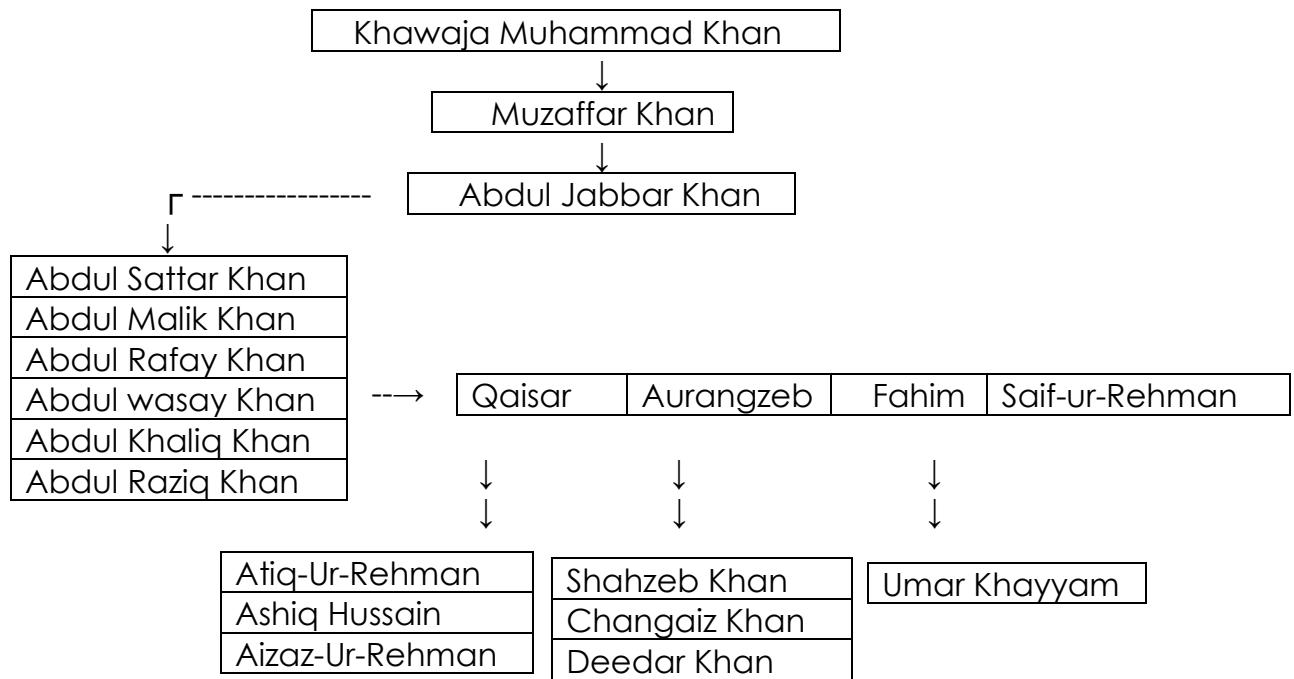
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Abdul Malik Khan- Teri

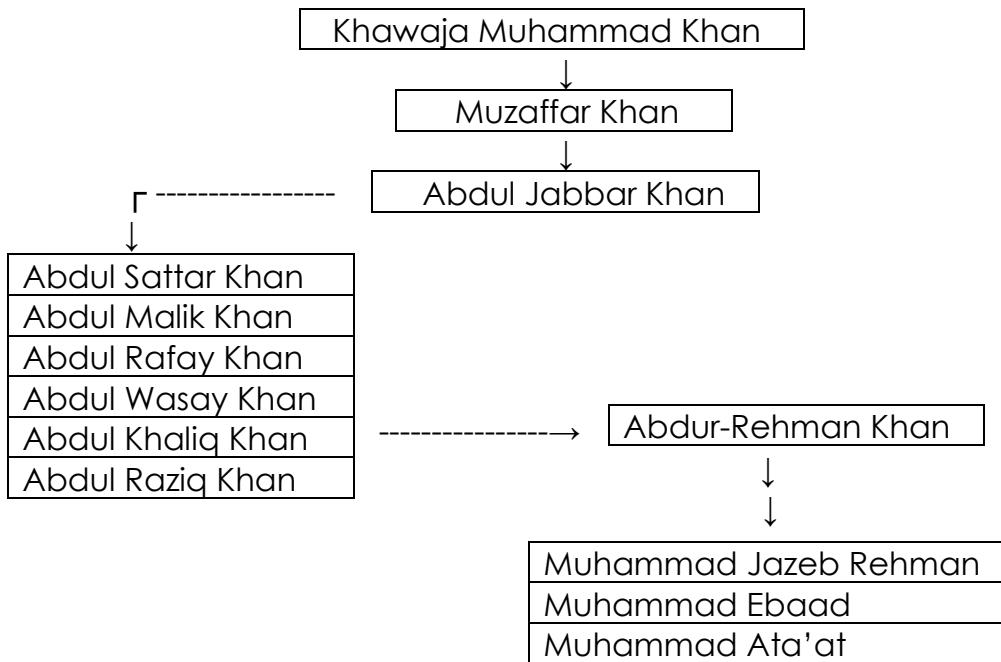


Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Abdul Rafay Khan (Jan Khan)- Teri

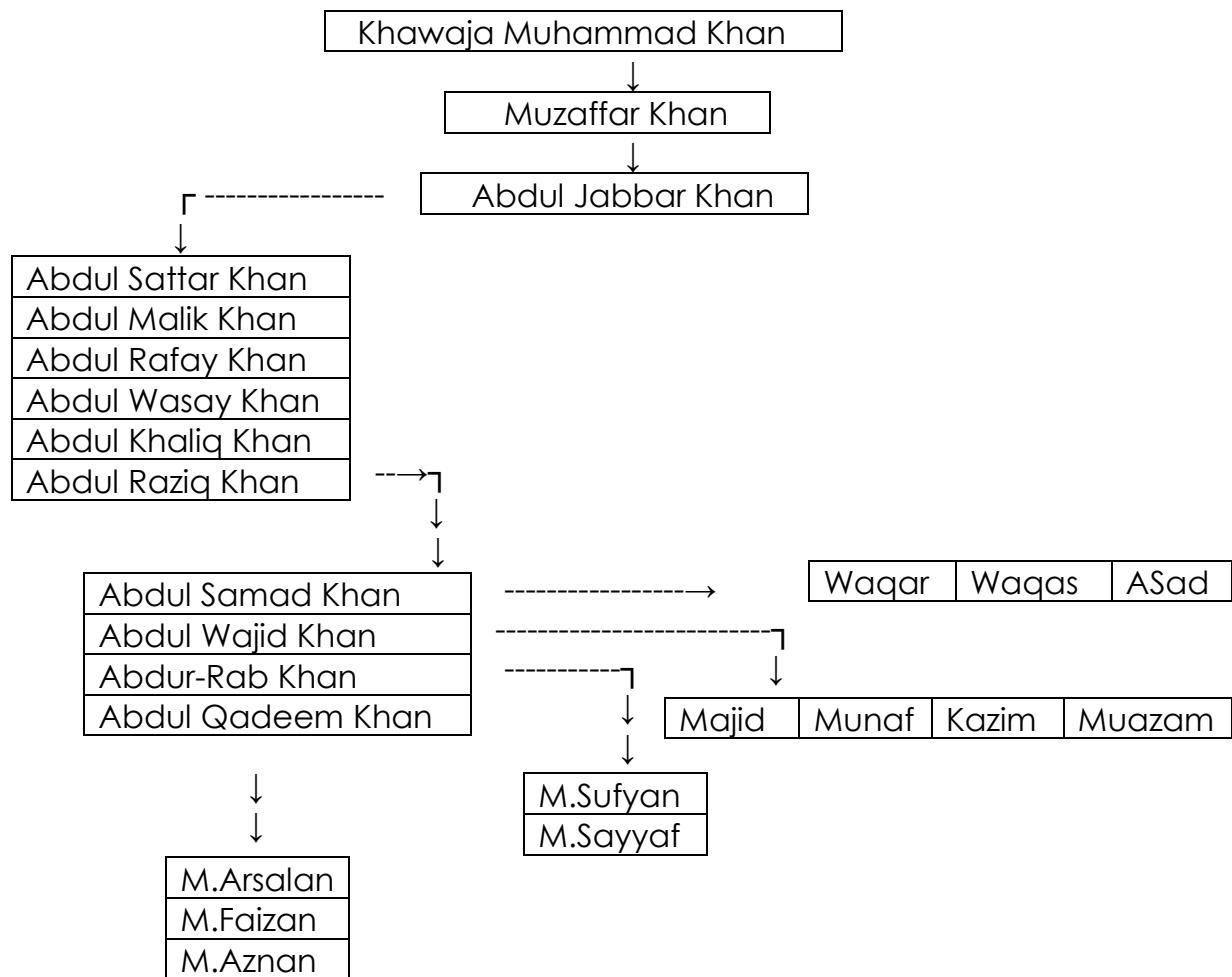


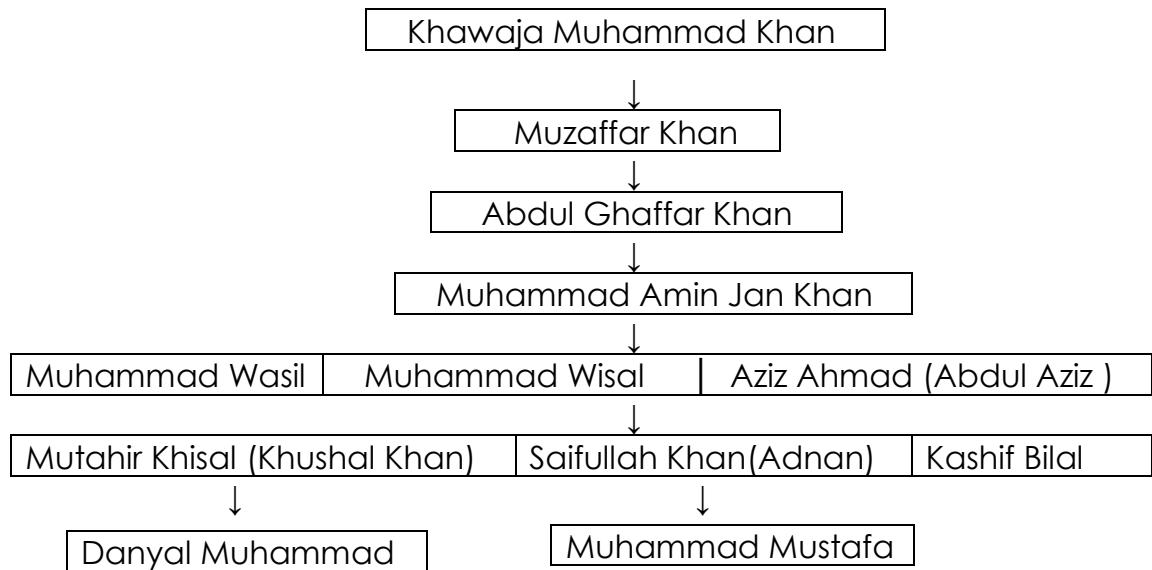
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Abdul Wasay Khan - Teri



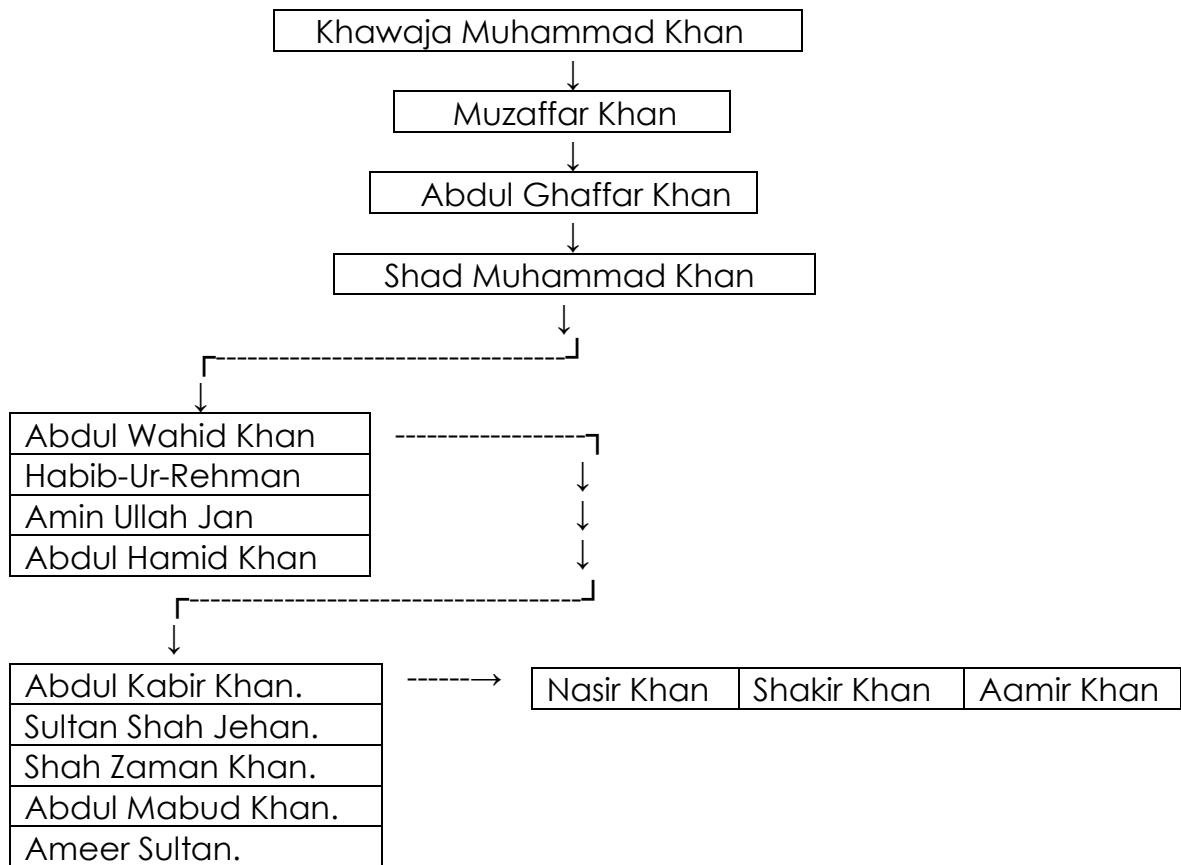
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Abdul Khaliq Khan - Teri

Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Abdul Raziq Khan - Teri

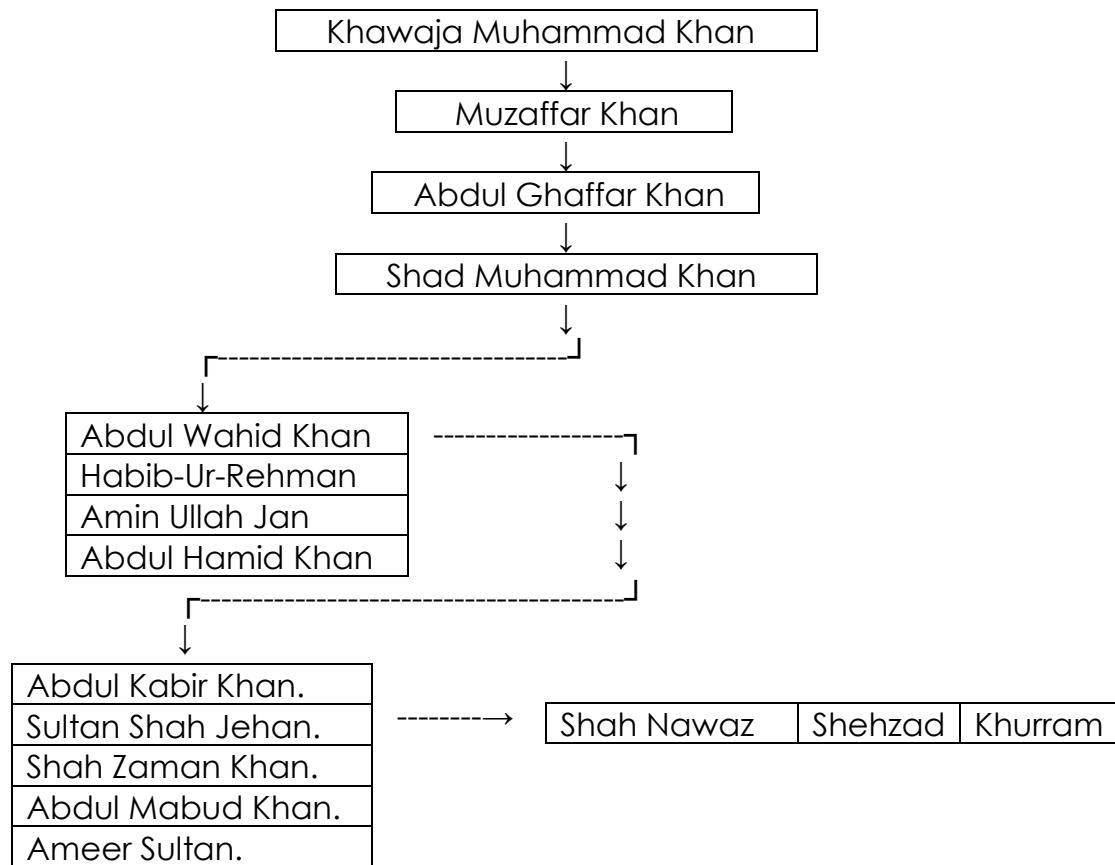


Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Amin Jan Khan – Bannu City

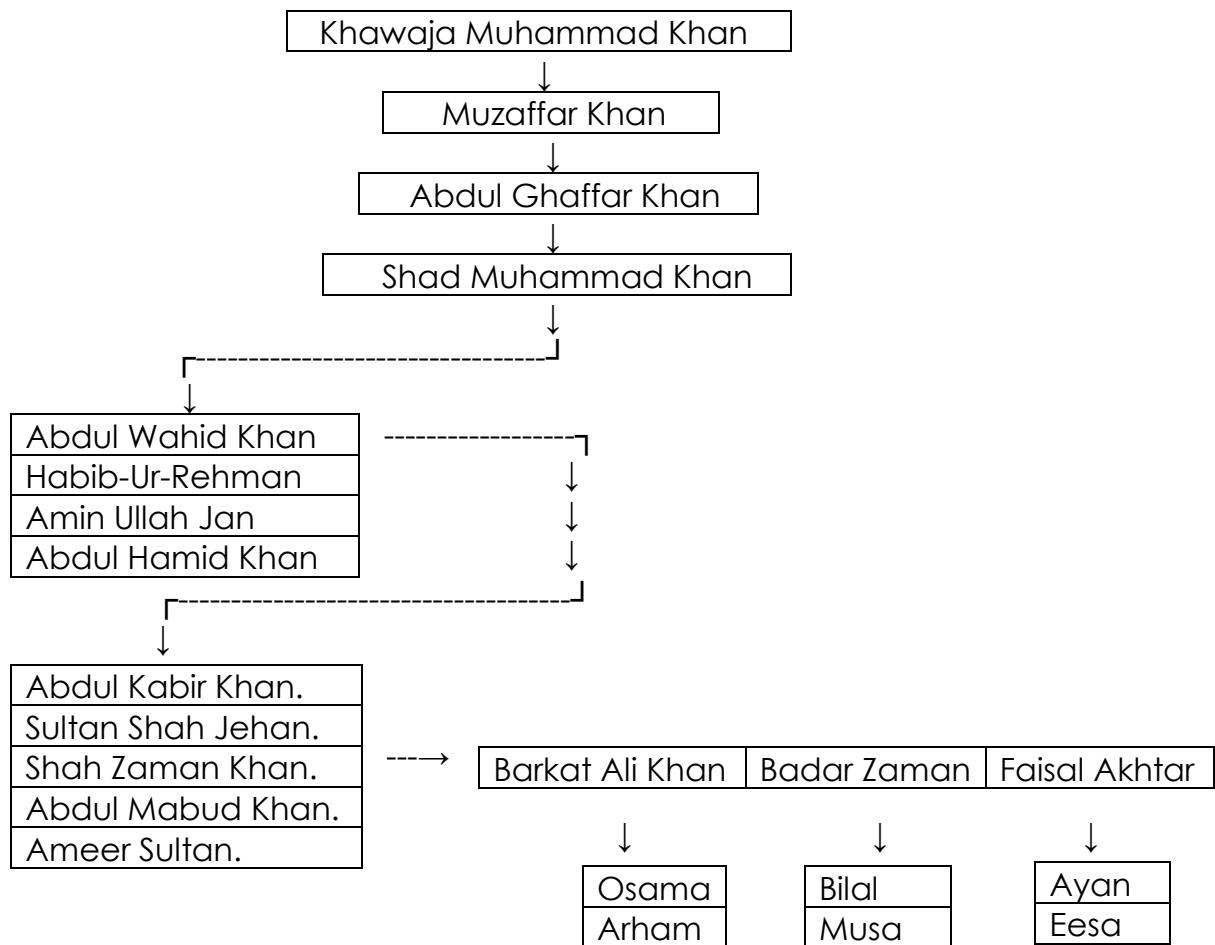
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Abdul Kabir Khan – Karachi



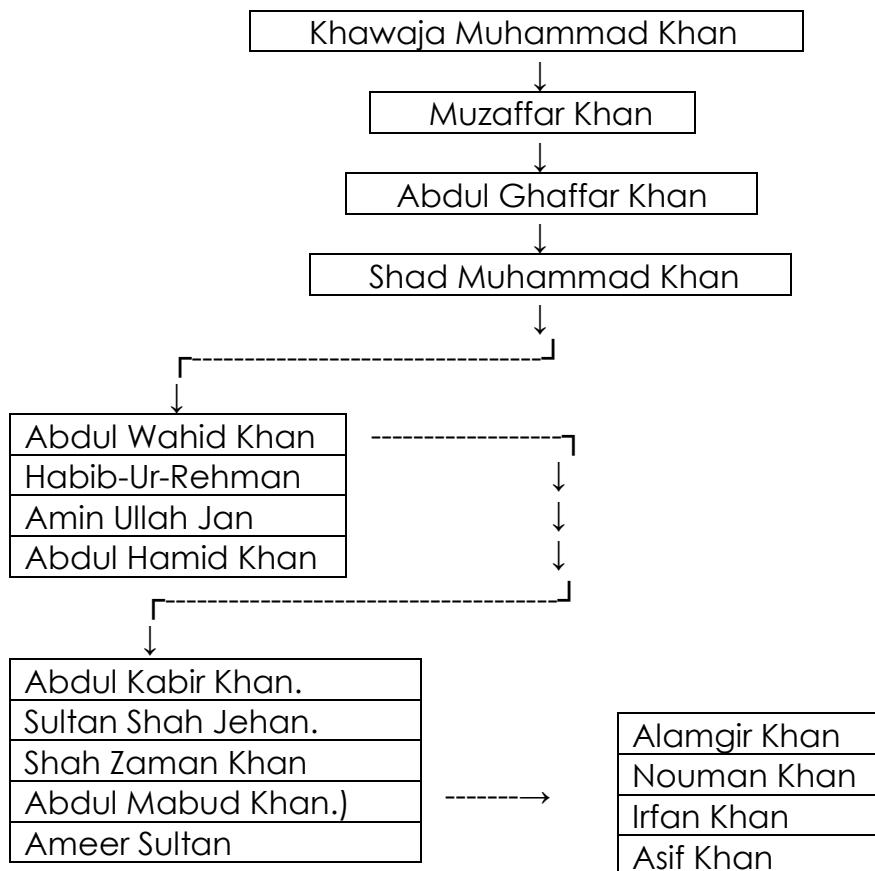
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Sultan Shah Jahan (Mashinan Khan)
Karachi



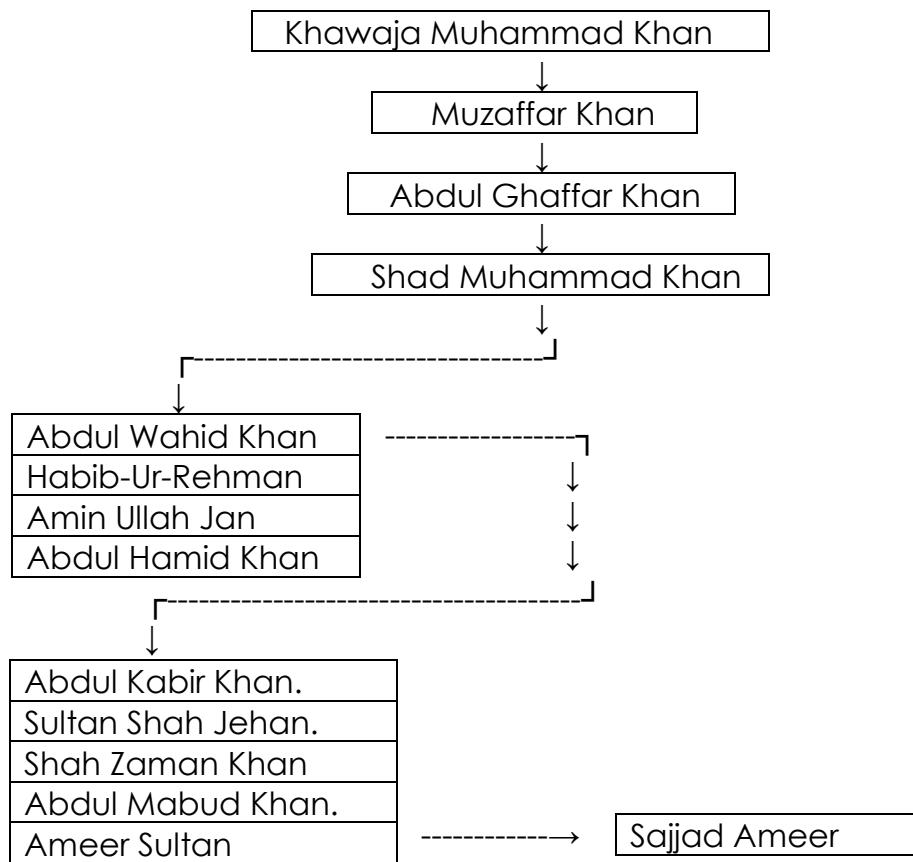
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Shah Zaman Khan - Teri



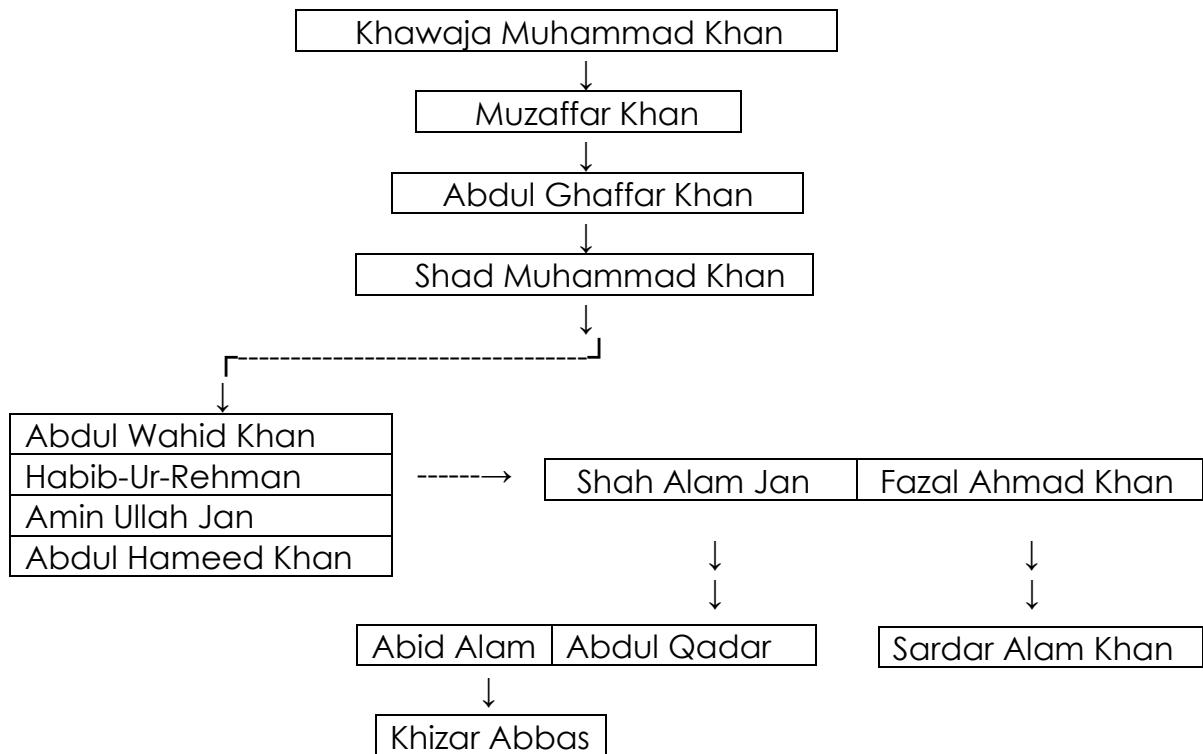
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Abdul Mabud Khan (Bodan Khan) Karachi



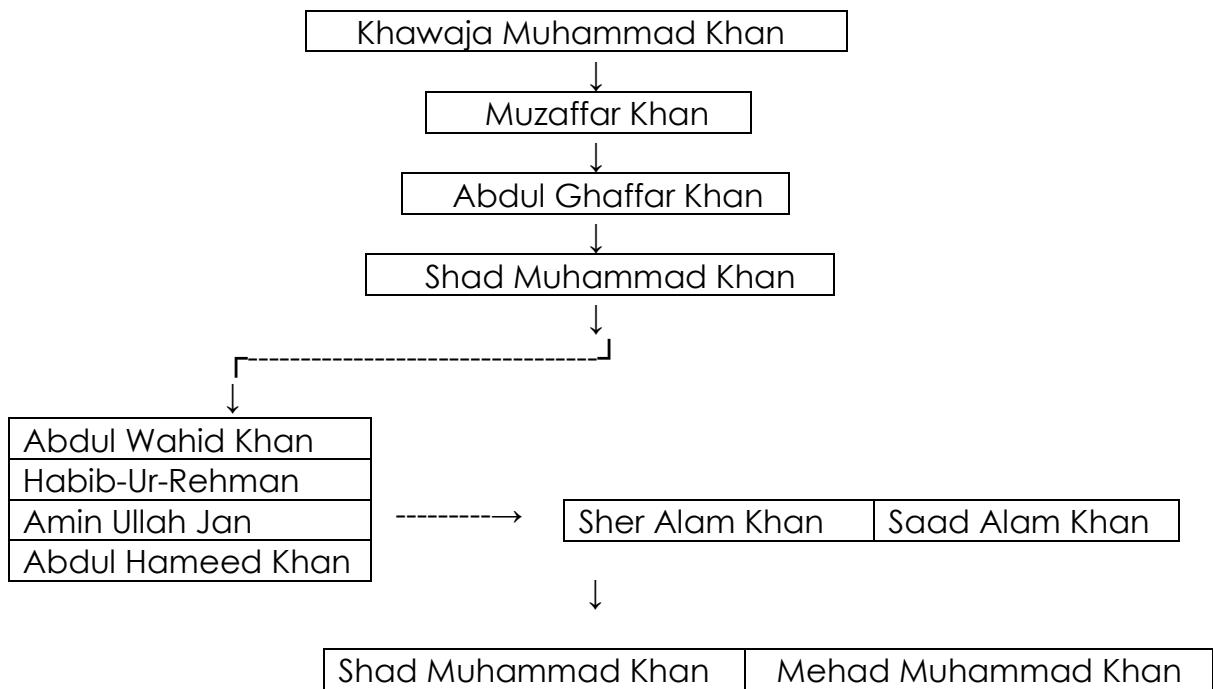
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Ameer Sultan - Teri



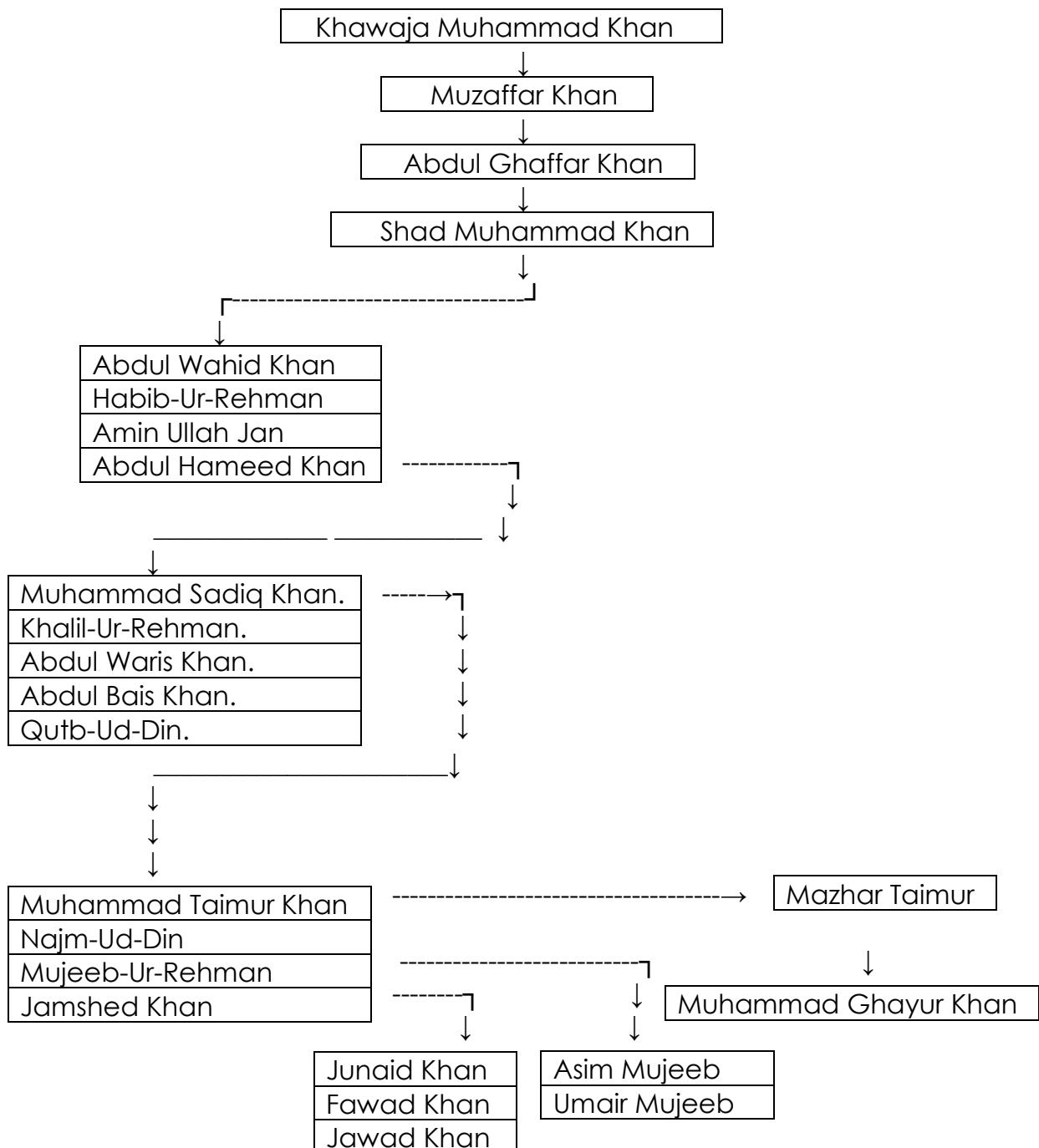
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Shah Alam Jan - Teri



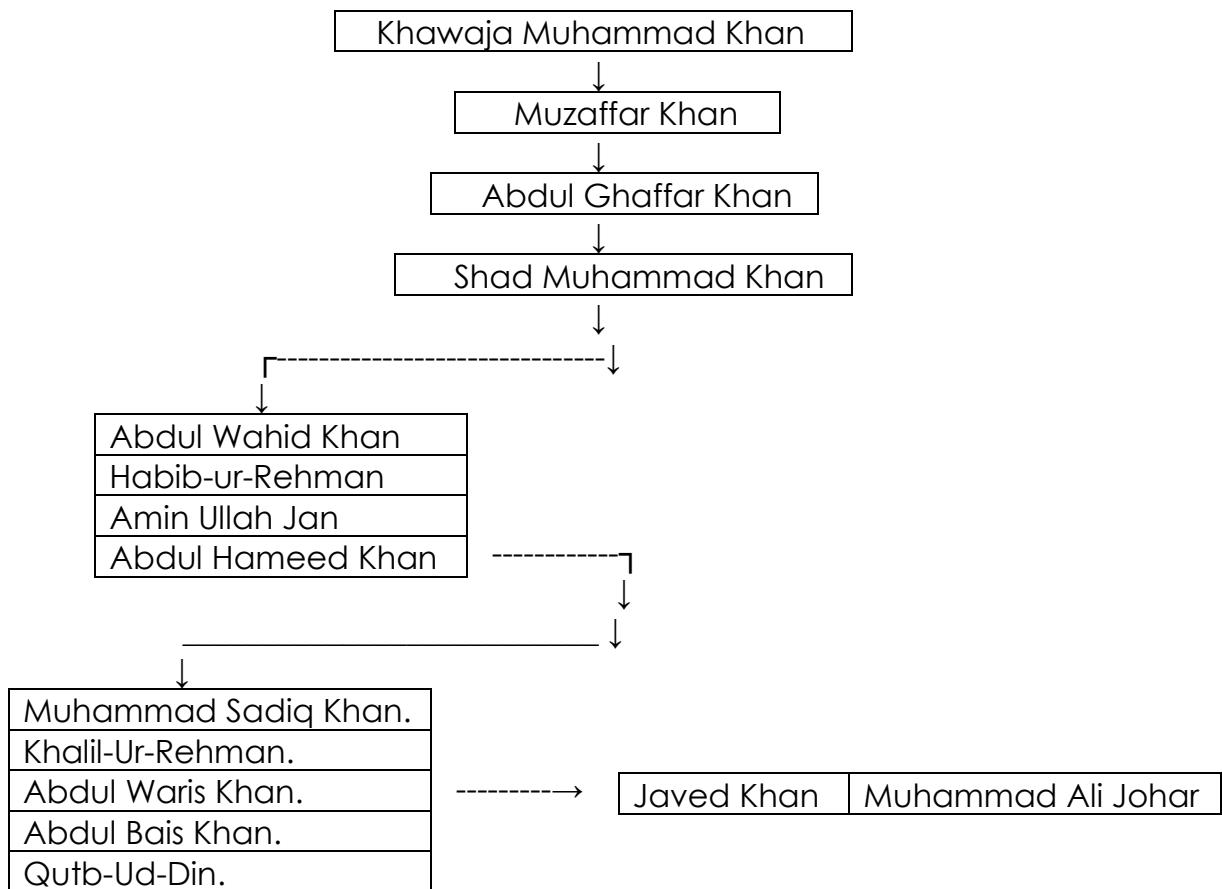
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Amin Ullah Jan - Teri



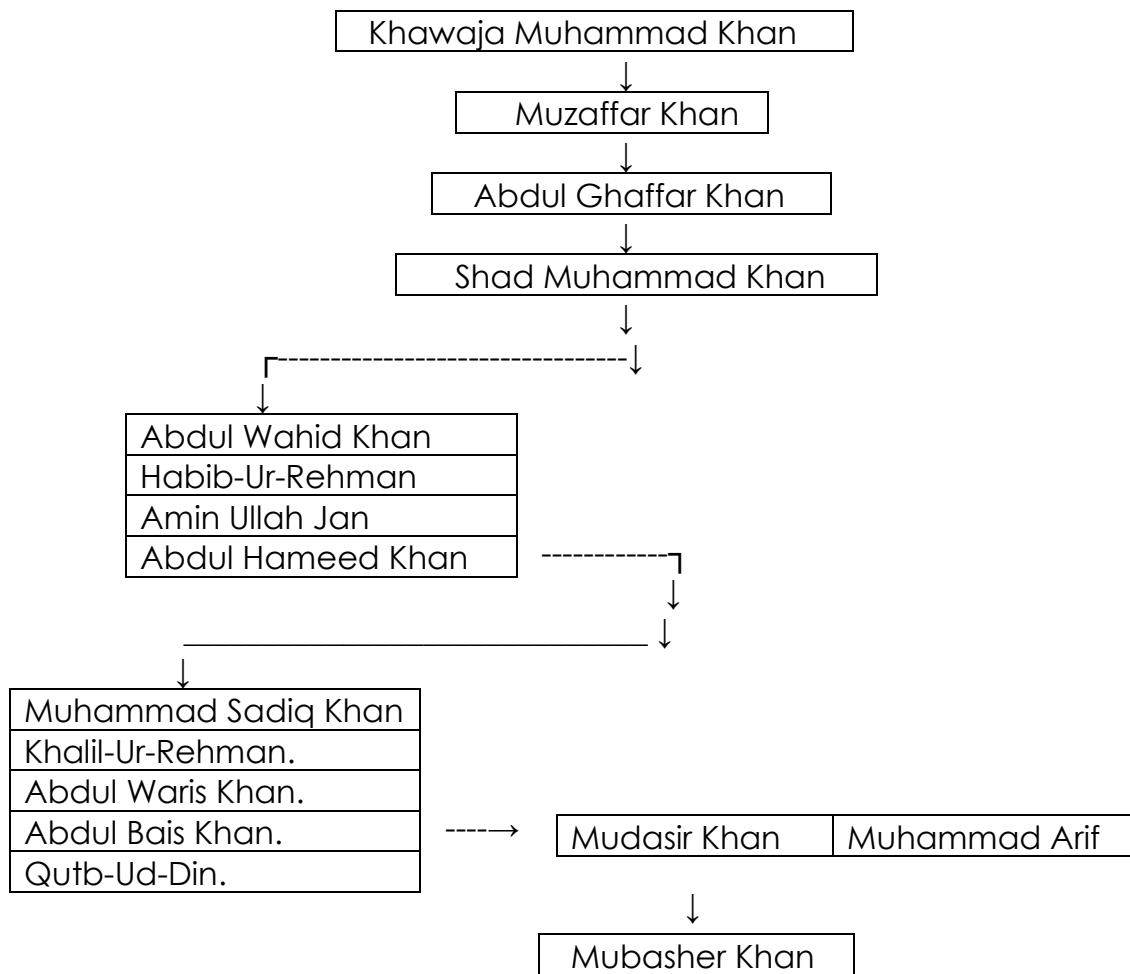
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Muhammad Sadiq Khan - Teri



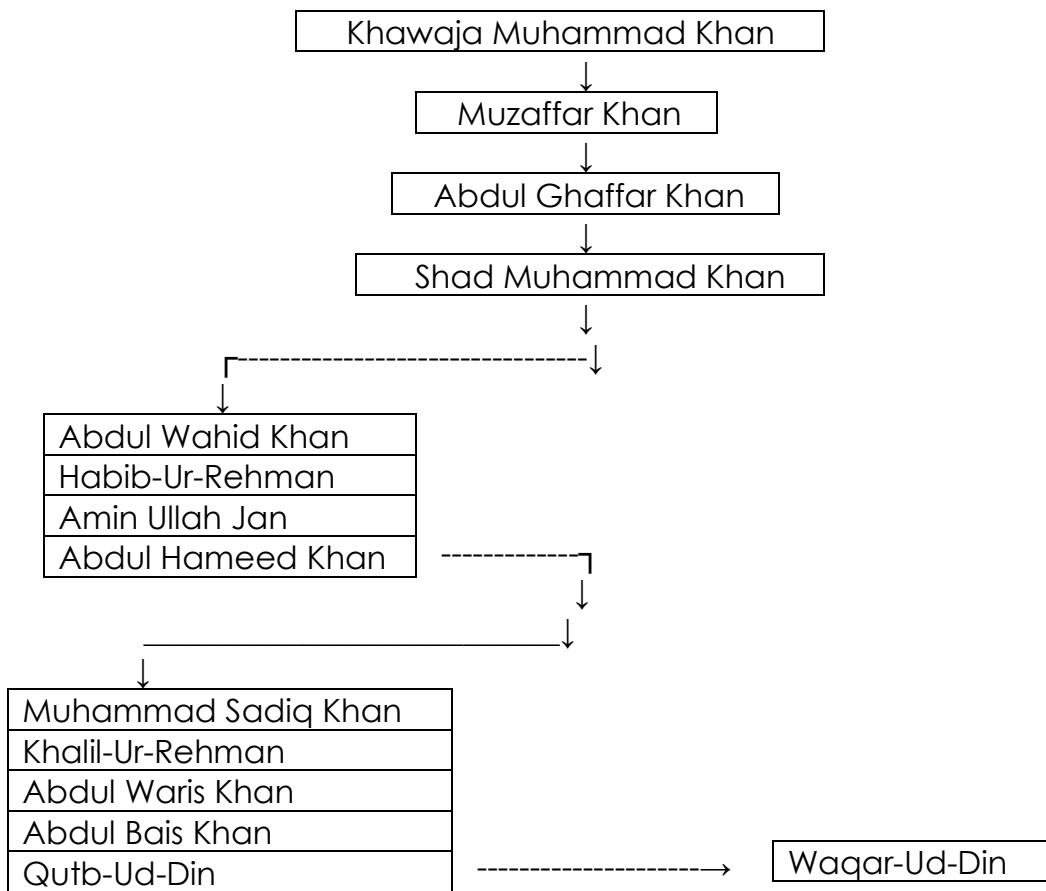
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Abdul Waris Khan - Teri

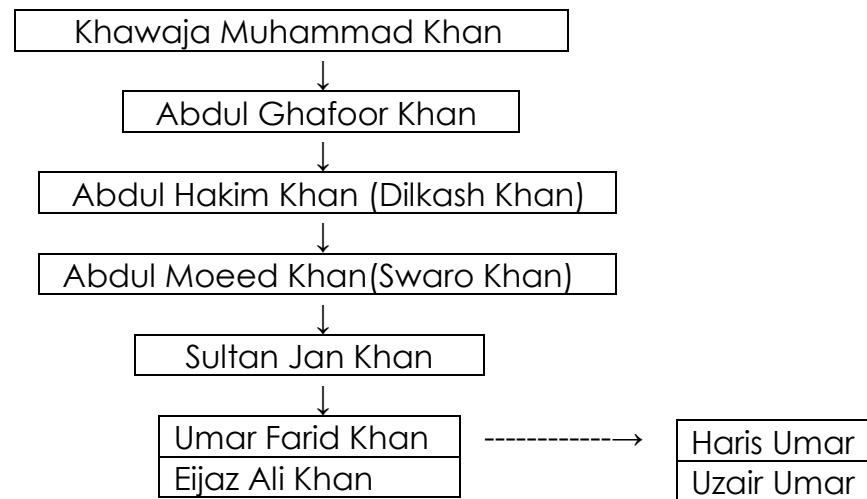


Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Abdul Bais Khan - Teri

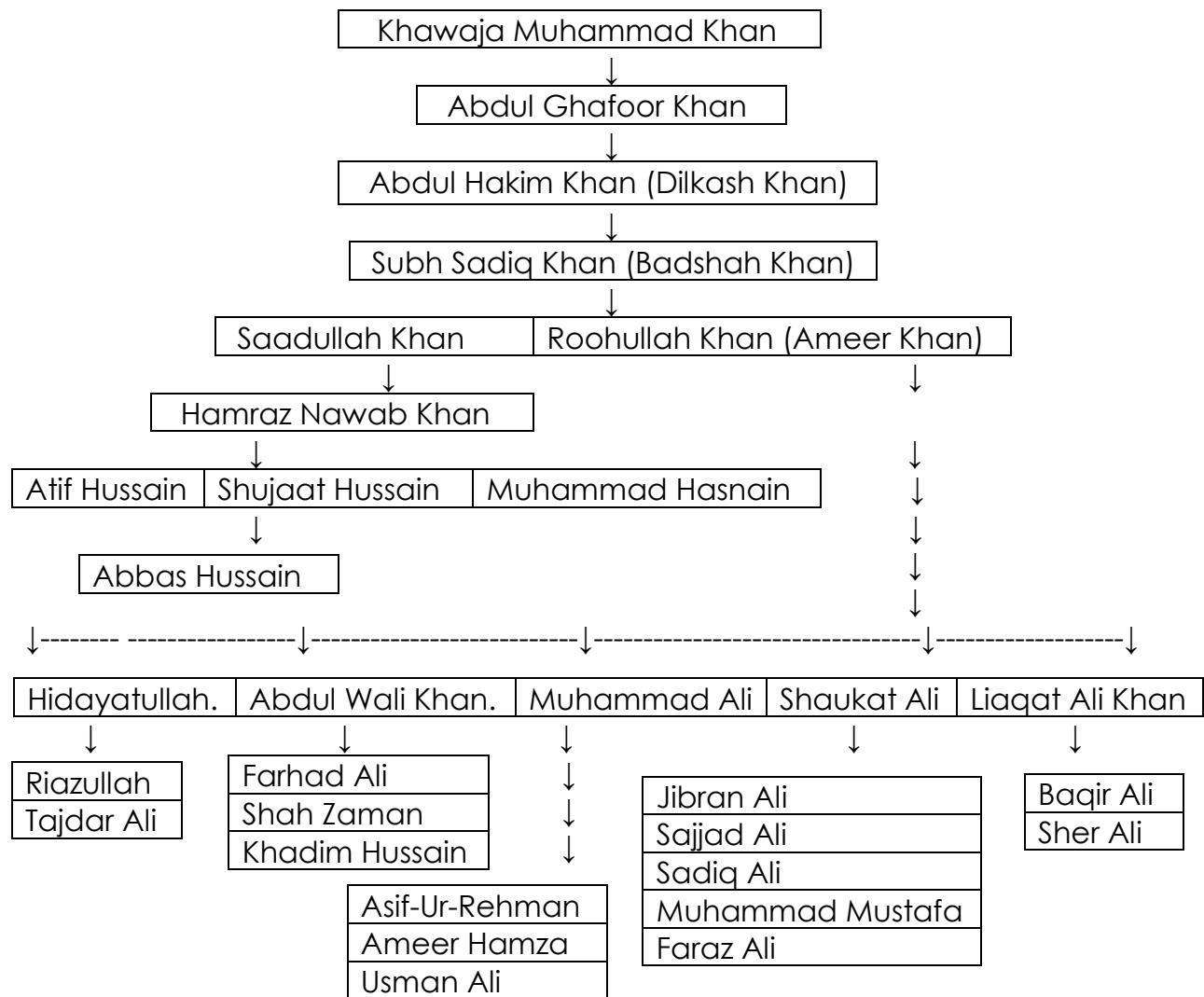


Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Qutb-Ud-Din (Kot Khan) - Teri

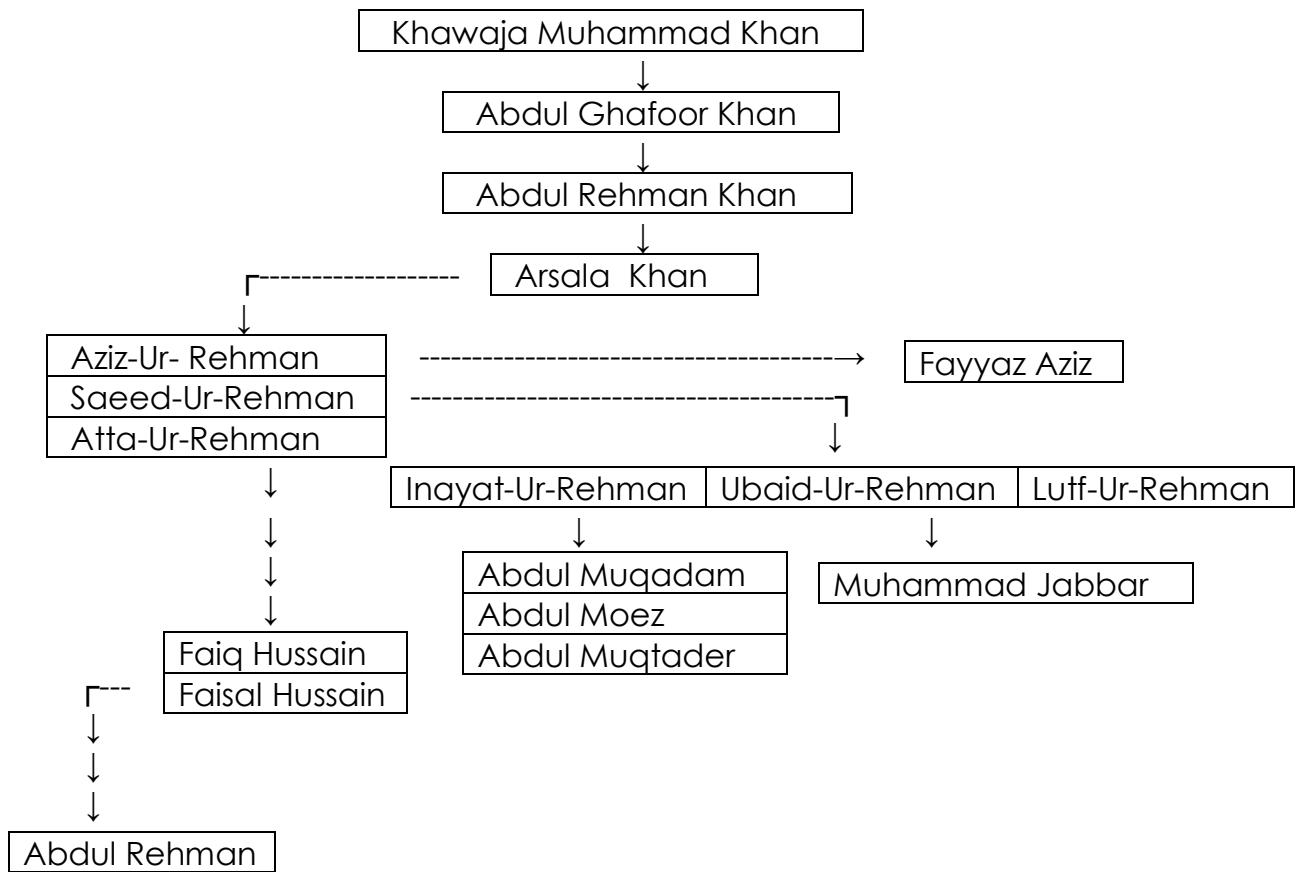


Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Sultan Jan Khan – Teri

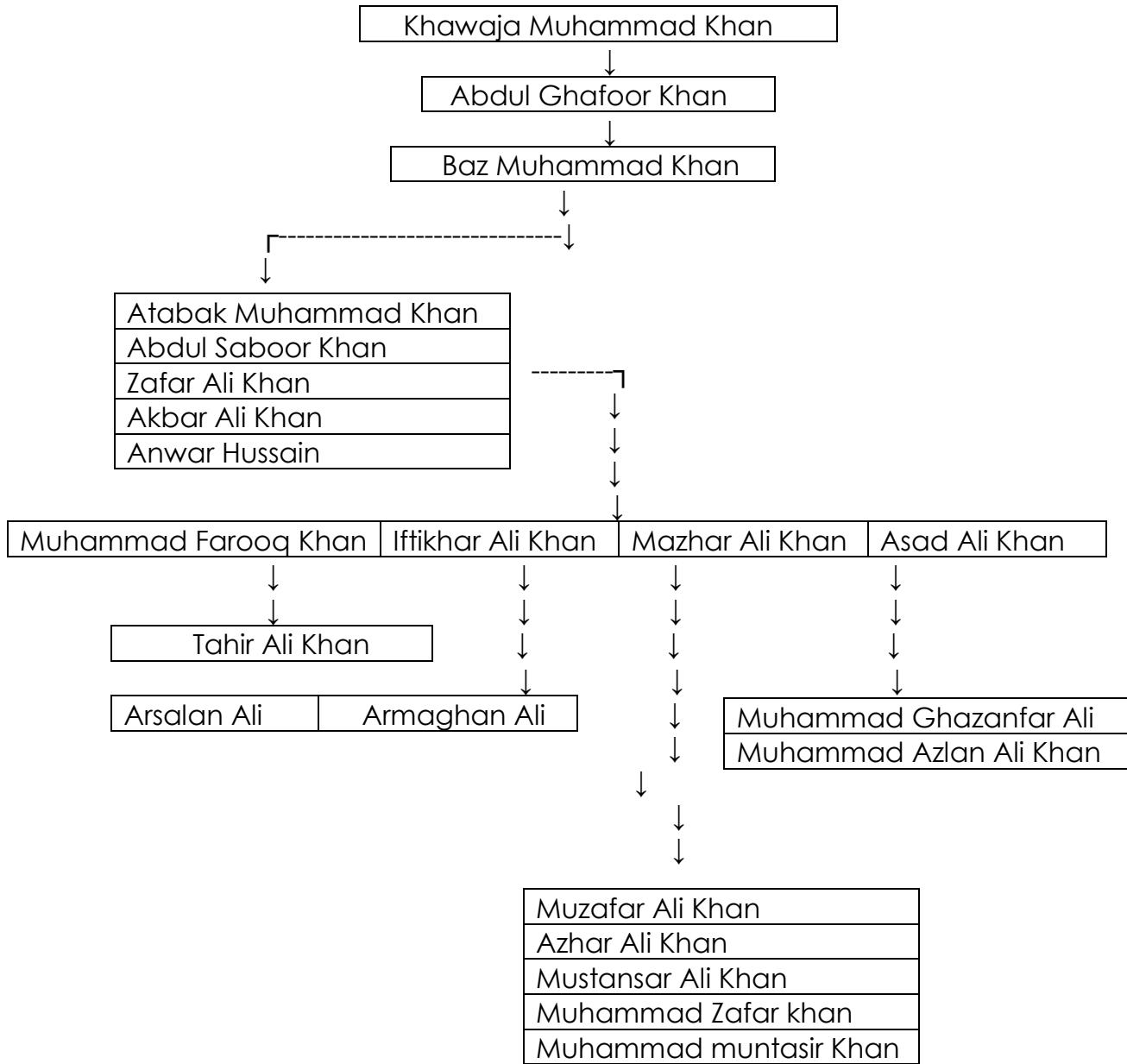
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Subh Sadiq Khan (Badshah Khan) – Teri



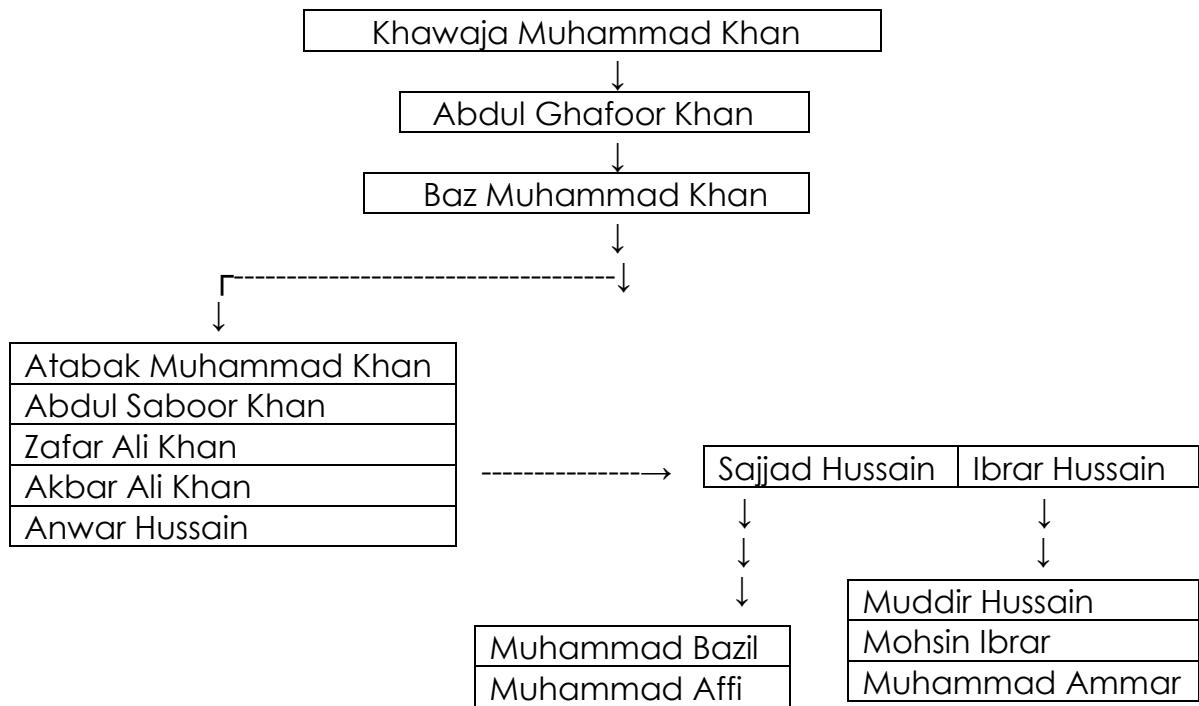
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Arsala Khan – Teri

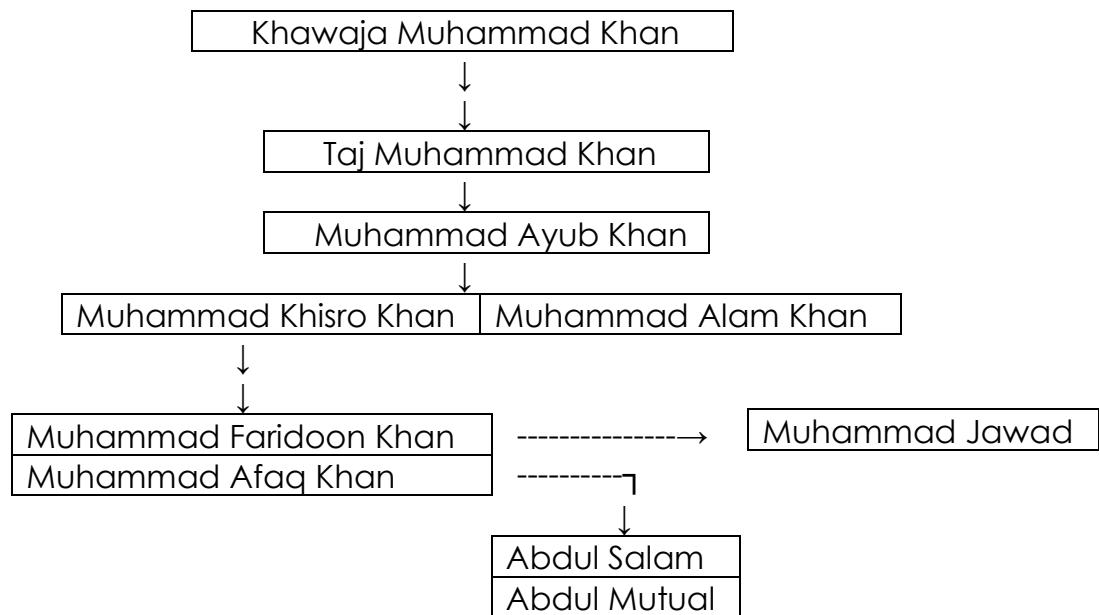


Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Zafar Ali Khan – Teri

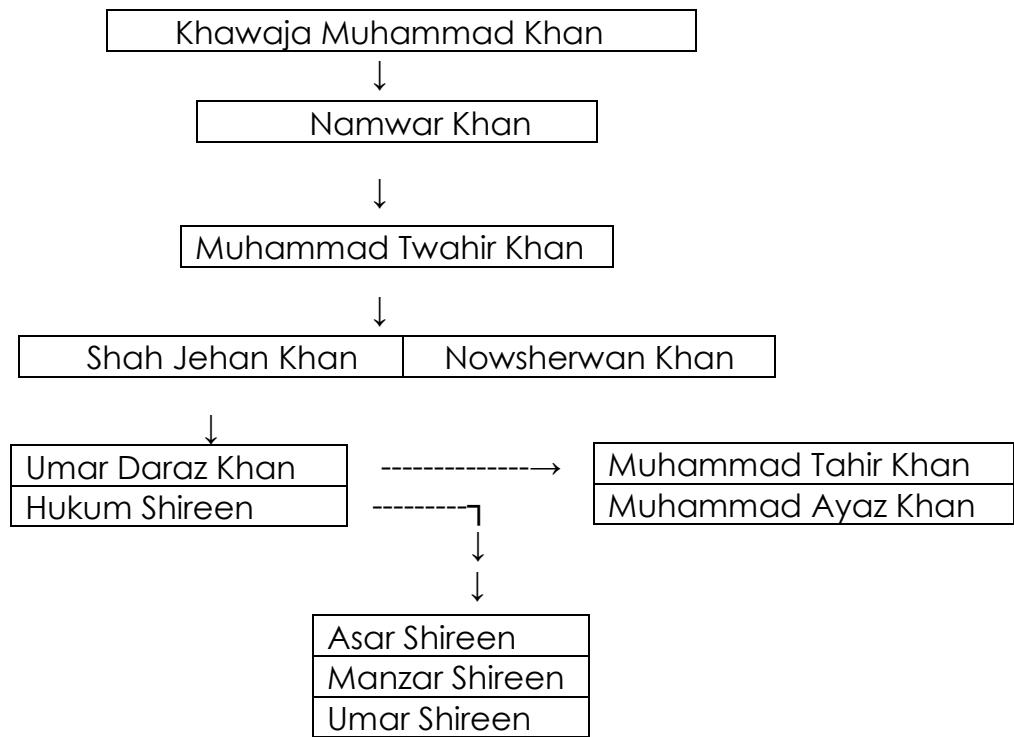


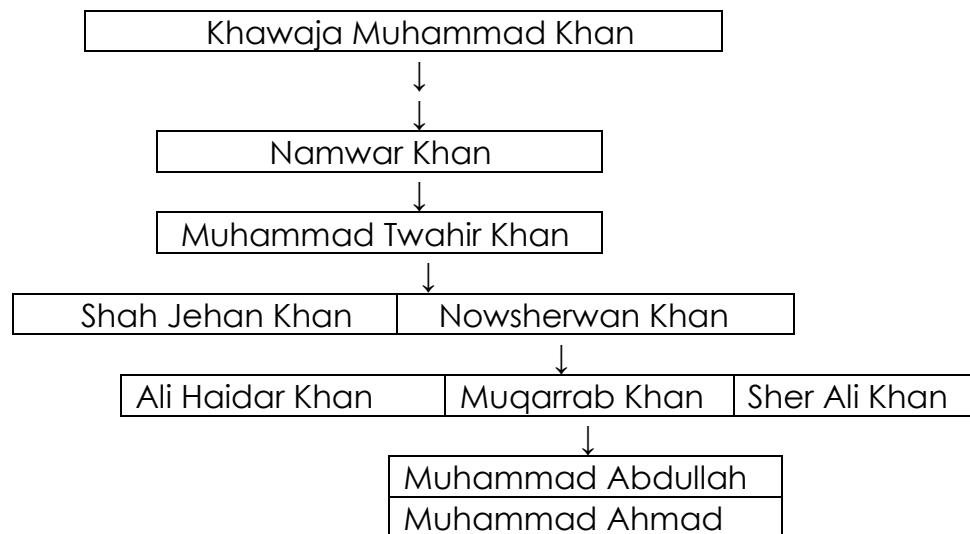
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Akbar Ali Khan (Rana Khan) – Teri

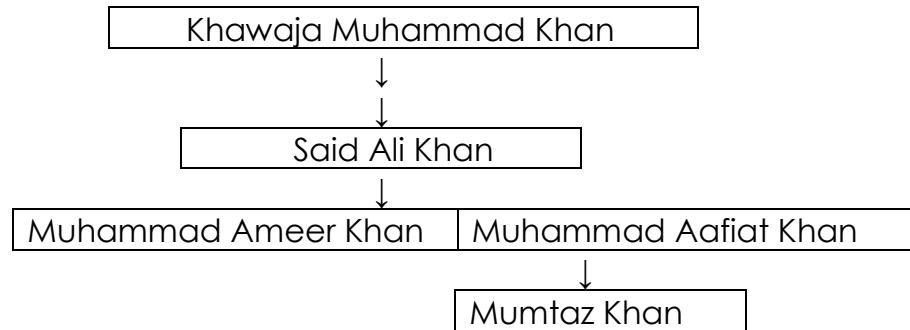


Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Khisro Khan – Teri

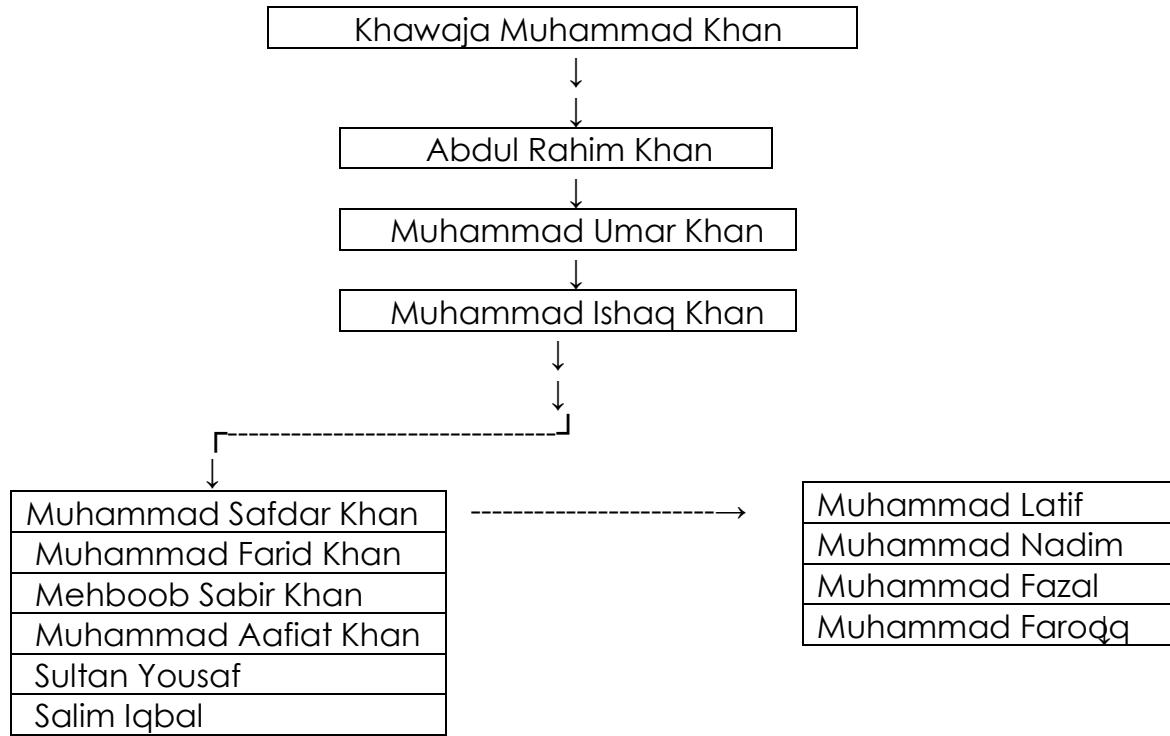
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Shah Jehan Khan – Teri



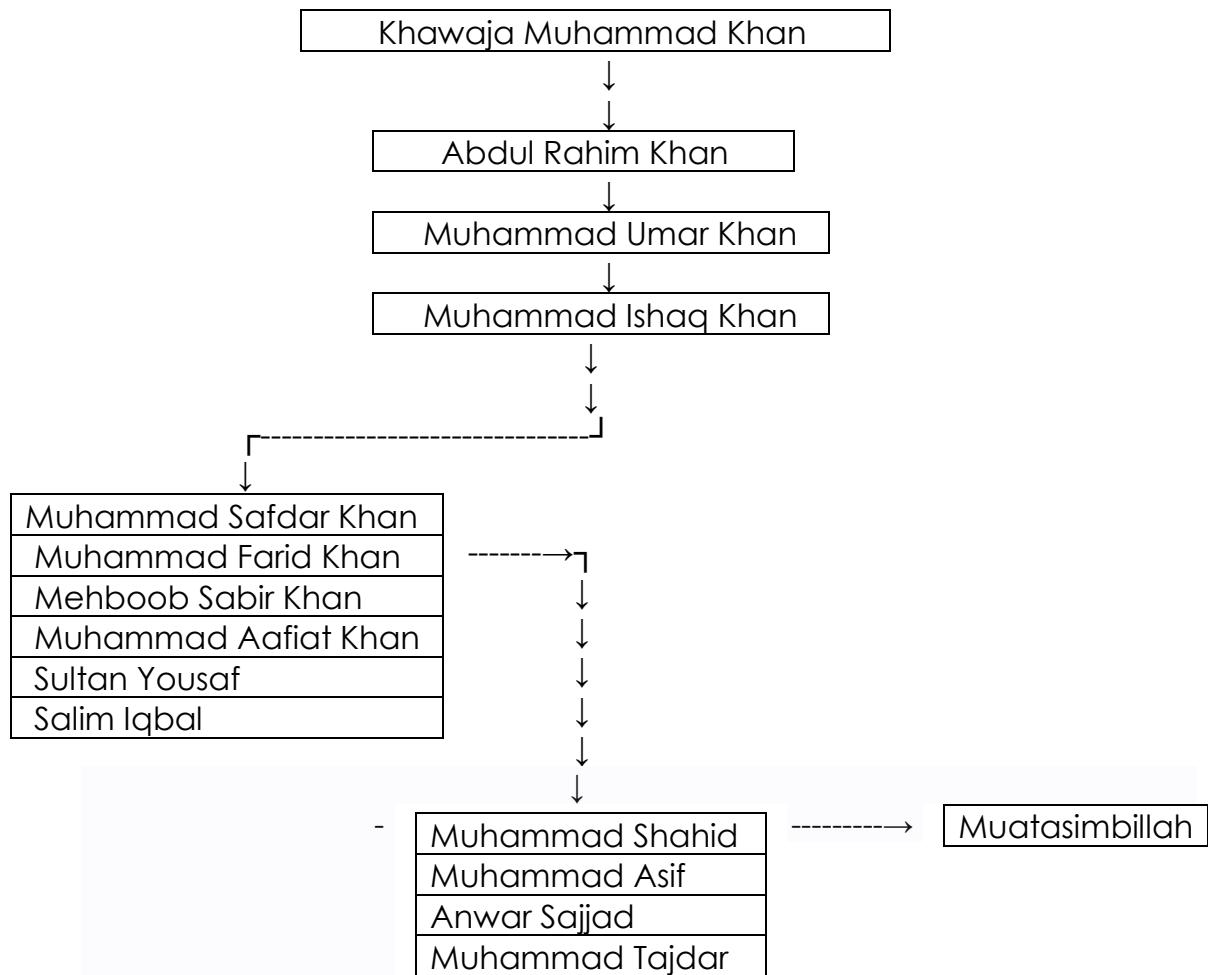
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Nowsherwan Khan (Ali Khan) – Teri

Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Mumtaz Khan – Kohat

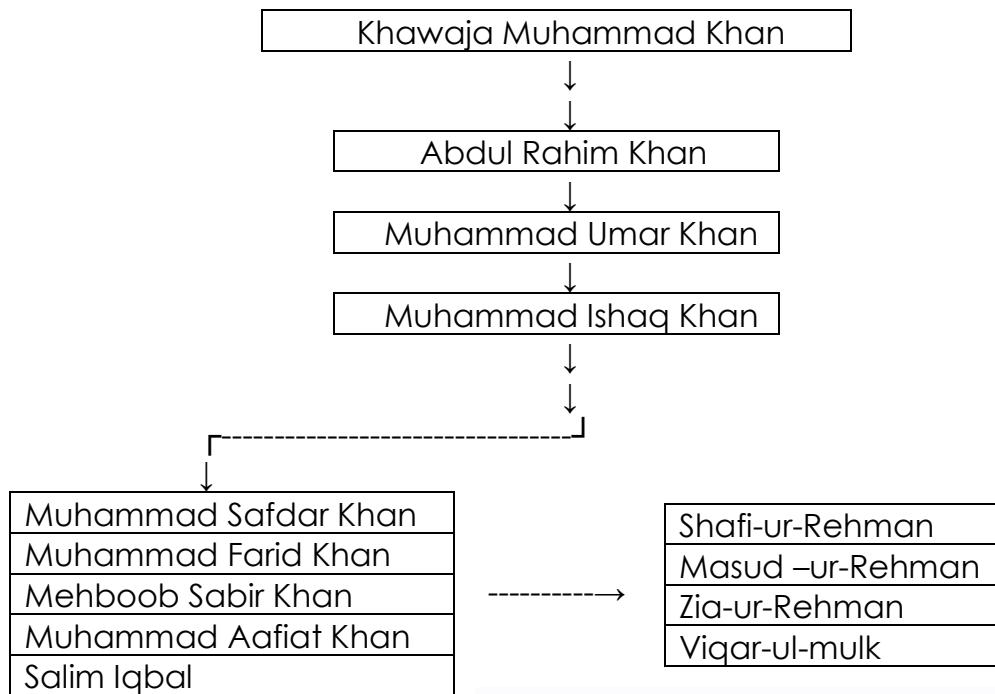
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Muhammad Safdar Khan – Teri
(Bahadar Khan)



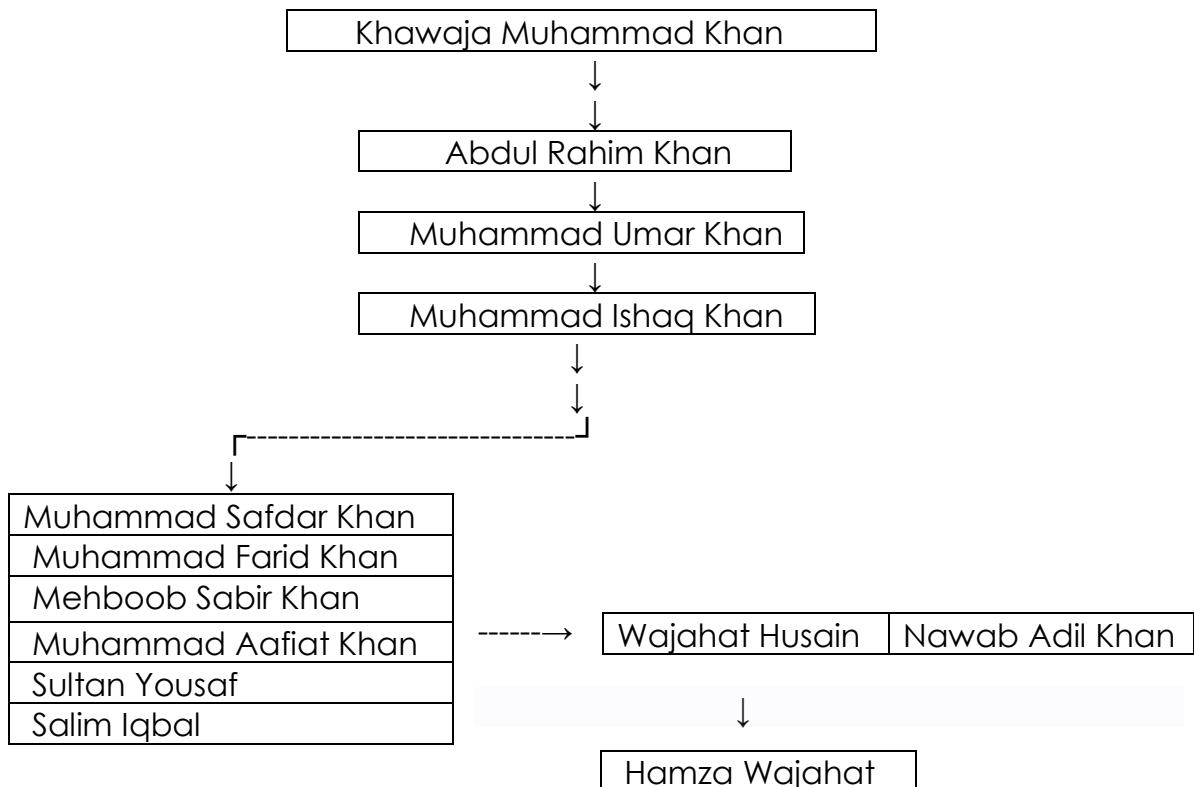
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Muhammad Farid Khan – Teri

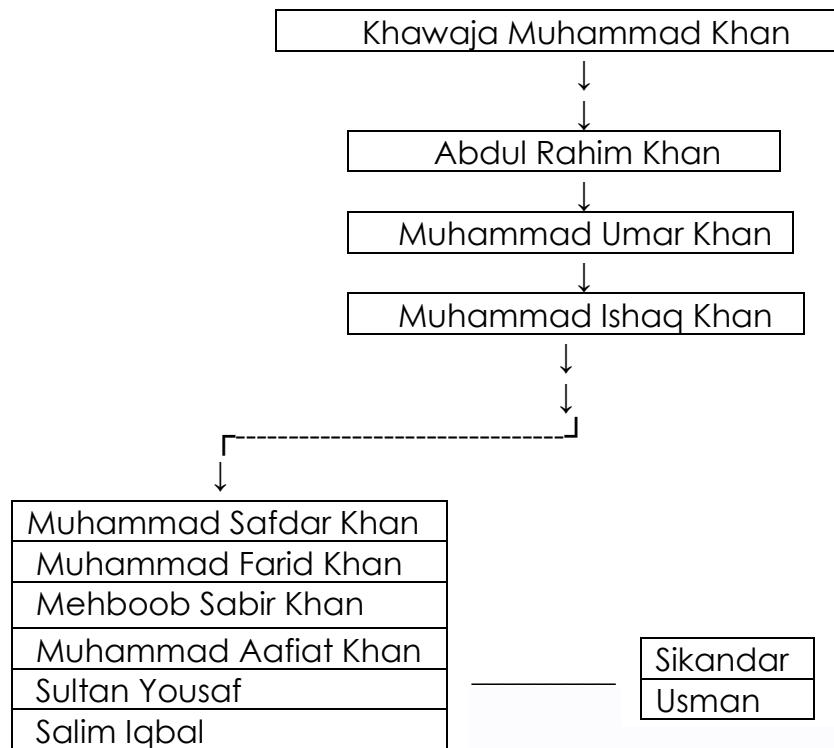


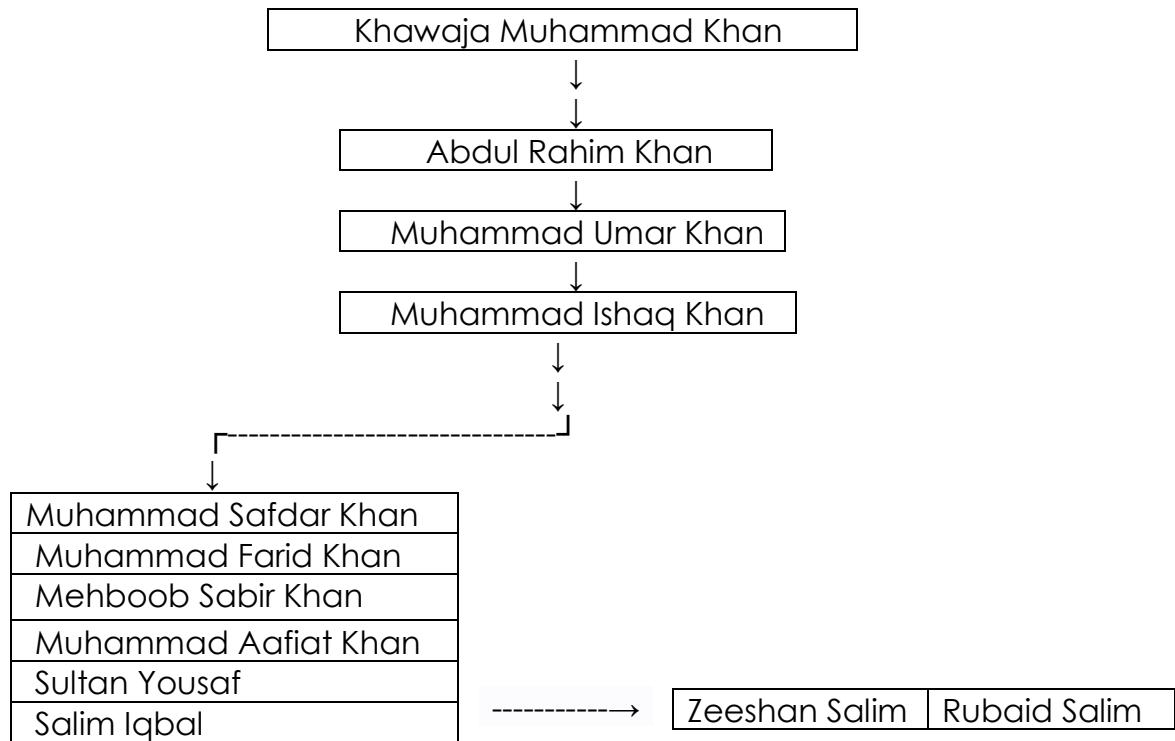
Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Mehboob Sabir Khan – Teri



Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Muhammad Aafiat Khan – Teri



Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Sultan Yousaf – Teri

Genealogical Tree of Nawabzada Salim Iqbal – Teri

References

Urdu

- 1- **Majma-ul-Ansab** (By Khanzada Sher Ali Khan).
- 2- **Tareekh-e-Peshawar** (By Gopal Das Asstt Commissioner Peshawar).
- 3- **Tareekh-e-Khattak** (By Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan Advocate).
- 4- **Hayat-e- Afghani** (By Hayat Muhammad Khan).
- 5- **Khushal Khan Khattak** (By Dost Muhammad kamil).
- 6- **Personal Notes** (By Mumtaz Ali Khan of Chakhtu).
- 7- **Memorandum** (By Khanzada Sher Ali Khan).

English

- 8- **Gazetteer of the Kohat District -1883-84** (By H. Sr. G. Tucker).
- 9- **Appendix--III. Of Report on the Settlement of Kohat** (By H. Sr. G. Tucker).
- 10-**History of Afghanistan in 25 Volumes** (By Hamid Wahed Alikuzai)
- 11-**Chiefs and families of Notes** (By Charles Francis Massy)
- 12-**Memorandum** (By Lieutenant Pollock Deputy Commissioner Kohat)
- 13-**History of the Afghan** (By Bernard Dorn)

Pashto

- 14- **Tareekh-e-Murasa** (By Muhammad Afzal Khan)
- 15- **Da Pakhtano Shajaray** (By Meem,Jeem“Sayal” Momand)
- 16- **An Interview with Nawab Zada Subh Sadiq Khan** (By Saadat Ali Sahar)

Persian

- 17-**Tawareekh-e- Khursheed-e-Jehan** (Sher Muhammad Khan Gandapur)

-----X-----

List of the Ruler Khans of Khattak Khanate (Akora State 1581-1748)

S.N	Name	Duration	Years	During the Reign Of
1	Malik Akor Khan	1581 - 1600	19	King Akbar
2	Yahya Khan	1600 - 1620	20	King Jehangir
3	Shahbaz Khan	1620 - 1641	21	King Shah Jehan
4	Khushal khan Khattak	1641 - 1658	17	ShahJehan/Aurangzeb
5	Muhammad Ashraf Khan	1659 - 1682	23	King Aurangzeb
6	Muhammad Afzal Khan	1682 - 1741	59	Aurangzeb/Bahadur shah
7	Asadullah Khan*	1741 - 1748	07	NadarShah/Ahmad Shah

*Asadullah khan remained in Teri after its settlement from 1733-1741 and took the charge as head of the Akora state from 1741-1748.

List of the Ruler Khans of Khattak Khanate (Teri State 1733 -1845)

8	Asadullah Khan	1733 - 1741	8	Nadar Shah/Ahmad Shah
9	Khushal Khan Sani	1741 - 1759	18	Ahmad Shah
10	Sardar Shahbaz Khan	1759 - 1799	40	AhmadShah/Taimoor
11	Mansur Khan	1799 - 1800	01	Taimoor Shah
12	Nasir Khan	1801 - 1811	10	Mehmood Shah
13	Arsala Khan	1812 - 1817	05	Mehmood Shah
14	Khushal Khan Salis	1818 - 1824	06	Independent
15	Nadir Ali Khan	1824 - 1827	03	-do-
16	Buland Khan	1828 -1829	01	-do-
17	Rasool Khan	1830 - 1845	15	Mehmood Shah

List of Nawabs of Teri State, During British Occupation (1846 -1956)

S.N	Name	Duration	Years	During the Reign Of
1	Khawaja Muhammad Khan	1846 -1889	43	British Rule
2	Muhammad Zaffar Khan	1890 -1895	05	-do-
3	Abdul Ghafoor Khan	1896 -1915	19	-do-
4	Abdul Rehman Khan	1916 -1919	03	-do-
5	Baz Muhammad Khan	1920 -1956	36	British - Pakistan

