

Baluchs, the Sodhas and Jarejas. His rule was one of great vigour and his kingdom extended from Katch to Nasarpur. It was also during his time that the Sumra tribe came into prominence. After the death of Khasif the Sumra dynasty gradually waned in power until 1351 when the last Sumra ruler Urru Mehl was killed by the Sammas who placed Jam Umar on the throne in 1451.

(c) Samma Dynasty

The Sammas were probably Hindus, who had their capital city Samma Nagar on the site of modern Sehwan, but the princes of this dynasty lived mostly at Thatta or Samui on the Makli hills. Jam Umar reigned only 3 years and his domain did not extend to the whole of Sind as Bukkar and a large part of the country round it was held by the Hakims, Malik Feroze and Ali Shahpur. On the death of Jam Umar, Junuh who succeeded him took Bukkar while the Hakims retreated to Uch. In the reign of his successor Jam Tamachi (son of Jam Umar) not only was Bukkar taken by the army of the Tughlaq Sultan of Delhi, but the Jam and his family were also captured. Jam Tamachi was succeeded by his son Jam Babuniya, during whose rule Feroze Tughlaq invaded Sind and compelled its rulers to tender submission. A long line of Princes of the Samma dynasty continued to rule, but nothing remarkable is known about them, except that the Arghun dynasty which succeeded the Samma first came into power during the reign of Jam Nizamud Din (son of Jam Nindo). The Sammas were Rajputs of Yadav stock and were probably the same who were known as the Samus. Their descendants are known as Samejas and Jarejas.

(d) Arghun Dynasty

The Arghun dynasty which succeeded the Sammas derives its name from Argun Khan Tarkhan, grand-son of Halaku Khan grand-son of Changez Khan, and started its rule in 1521 A.D. There were only two rulers of this dynasty, namely, Shujah or Shah Beg and his son Mirza Shah Hussain after whom the family became extinct. Shah Beg Arghun son of Mir Zunun Arghun defeated the Samma army in 1521 A.D. and sacked

the city of Thatta capital of Jam Feroze the last of the Samma rulers. An arrangement was however, made between Shah Beg and the Jam by which the territory extending from Sukkur to Thatta was to remain under the rule of the Jam, while Shah Beg retained that part which was to the north of Lakki. But this arrangement soon terminated and Shah Beg Argun established his power over the whole of Sind and also captured the fort of Bukkar which was rebuilt by him. Shah Beg Arghun was not only a brave fighter, but was also a learned scholar. He was succeeded by his son Mirza Shah Hussain whose first step was to subdue Jam Feroze who though outwardly submissive was really preparing to resist Shah Hussain. Jam Feroze was decisively defeated and he fled to Gujrat where he died. Shah Hussain then marched on to Multan and Uch and Dilawar. It was during the reign of Shah Hussain that Emperor Humayun, defeated by Sher Shah Soori in 1540 A.D. attempted to take the fort of Bukkar but failed. The emperor then left for Jodhpur, but returned to Sind by way of Umerkot in 1542 making another unsuccessful attempt to conquer Sind and, thereafter, withdrew to Kandhar. Shah Hussain died in 1554 after 34 years rule, and being childless his kingdom was divided into two parts the southern zone with its headquarters at Thatta and northern at Bukkar under the Tarkhan dynasty (about 1591-92) which, however, did not last long. The defeat of Mirza Khan (1591-92) the ruler of Thatta by Akbar's forces put an end to the Tarkhan dynasty and Sind henceforth became a part of the Multan province of the Mughal empire, but Jani Beg was confirmed as nominal ruler of the country around Thatta.

(e) Daudpotras

From the death of Akbar in 1605 to the invasion of Nadir Shah (1759) there is little or no mention of Sind by contemporary historians. It was, however, during this interval that Shikarpur was founded by the Daudpotras. They were by profession both weavers and warriors and led a wild and wandering existence. The Daudpotras defeated the Muehars and founded the town of Shikarpur.