



List of Emirate of Harar Rulers

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Scholars of history, anthropology, paleontology, archeology, theology and ethnography have been studying and writing about Emirate of Harar for several hundred years. Artifacts in museums around the world speak volumes about Emirate of Harar. The list will give readers insight about Amirs who ruled East Africa from their capital city of Harar. The list will also give readers glimpse of Harla tribes (Harla Dynasty, Ifat, Makhzumaite and Walasma Sultanates, the mighty rulers of Adal Dynasty and the declining of a nation through Dawedic Dynasty. The main challenge and/or limitation of compiling the list is synchronizing recorded dates of source files with Hijri (Islamic) calendar, Julian (Ethiopian) calendar, and Gregorian (European) calendar.

The intent of compiling this list is to give backbone and a base-line to future researchers on Harari history. This list was initially published in 1990 on "Melassay, Vol-1." . It was republished with copyright authority in 1997 to safeguard Harari history and digitally preserved. It was republished for third time in 2008 when revisionist historians not only tried to distort Harari history but also attempted to steal Harari history to claim it as their own history.

Here are some of the upcoming research works that used this list as pivot: Hence, trying to source a sponsor university

- Islamic Architecture: Jogol Wall and Traditional Harari House
- History of East Africa before Colonial Era
- History of Independent countries forcefully integrated when Ethiopia is Established
- History of Islam in East Africa
- Harar: The Forth Holiest City of Islam
- The Transition of Ancient city from TUKHUN GEAY to KHANTI GEAY, and then to HARAR
- Ethnography: From Harla Tribes to Harari Ethnic group
- Harar: Madinatul Awliyaa, its Saints and Shrines

No.	Name and era	Notes
1	Amir Haboba bini Harun Bini Ishaq bini Ali bini Ezadin 967-999	Founder of Harla Dynasti Tribal conflict destabilized the last 10 years of his reign. He sent delegates to Mecca during Hajj season to invite scholars who can bring peace among the warring clans of Harla tribes in “Khanti Geay” current city of Harar. After reconciliation of tribes; power was peacefully transferred to Abadir The name of the city (now called f Harar) before Amir Haboba was “TUKHUN GEAY”. He changed the name of the city to “KHNTI GEAY” .
2	Amir Abadir 999-1013	Abadir I . (his proper name is Umar Al Rida). Abadir is a local name given to him by the local people. He is one of 44 scholars came to the city from Jijazz to make peace between Harla tribes. Changed the name of the city from “Khanti Geay” to “Harar” using Arabic leter indicating “405” the year he started ruling in “Hijri (Islamic)” calendar. Defeated Portuguese crusaders at “Jabalul Liban” (A district in Ogadan region). Peacefully transferred power to local people.
3	Amir Omerdin bini Awkhotub bini Umer Ziyad 1013-1025	Grandson of the respected Awliya (Awe Umer) whom local people named a river after him. The ruins of his great grandfather’s mosque , “Awe Ziad Magied”, is a tourist site in Harla village.
4	Amir Nasir 1025-1026	Nasir I (known as WaliyaAllah Nasir al awel)
5	Amir Nesroy 1026-1029	Faqih Nasroy (renown Qadi and judge)
6	Amir Nasir Bin Jamaludin 1029-1030	Nasir II (known as WaliyaAllah Nasir al tani)
7	Amir Muhuyadin bini Yusuf Al Akwan 1030-1057	Famous Awliyaaa
8	Amir Abadir 1057-1058	Abadir II. Two versions about his identity. 1) The first Abadir came back to power. 2) He is the son of the first Abadir (I endorse the second version sources because of time-line proof)
9	Amir Adale 1058-1058	Amir Adale was unpopular ruled for few months and killed by Abdal. A famius Harari proverb to denote this event “ Amir Adale Adabin Qabaxa Bi Abdal kaarran kudzo Magala”
10	Amir Abdal 1058-1077	Founder of Adal Dynasti. The first Amir who expanded the Emirate and concurred North (Axum), South and East.
11	Amir Maya bini Lamar 1077-1096	
12	Amirit Tidina Binti Maya 1096-1118	Female : Concurred and destroyed Axumit empire. Her nick name (Gufta Alugud, Yodit Guditi, Qmar Shash). Her authentic biography (documentary video) can be found at www.hararirevival.com
13	Amir Umer Bin Dinyah Hurr 1118-1150	Umer I Established permanent Garrison in “Yefat” (Northern Shewa) to safeguard his northern territory
14	Amir Yaruwi (Harhar) 1150-1160	Harhar

15	Amir Haqudin Bin Omar 1160-1167	Haqudin I
16	Amir Hussen 1167-1172	
17	Amir Abdulahi 1172-1184	Abdulahi I
18	Amir Umer Wali-Asma bini Haqadin 1184-1223	Umer II {founder of Walasma Dynasti} . Established permanent Garrison in “Norah” (Southern Shewa) to safeguard his territory and missionary center to spread Islam
19	Amir Baadzawi Bini WaliAsma 1223-1243	Sultan Baziwi, Sultan of Adal.
20	Amir Nesrudin bini Mohammed 1243-1268	Nesrudin I
21	Amir Mensur Bin Baadziwo 1268-1273	Mansur I
22	Amir Jemaludin 1273-1305	Jamaludin I
23	Amir Abit (Sabit) 1305-1313	Sultan Abud, Sultan of Adal
24	Amir Zuber 1313-1316	
25	Amirit Layla 1316-1321	Female: Ma'at- Layla,
26	Amir Khayrudin 1321-1332	
27	Amir Ali Ibni Sabrudin 1332-1345	Ali I
28	Amir Faza Ali 1345-1368	(Qax Ali)
29	Amir Ahmed bini Faz Ali 1368-1370	Ahmed I (his namo de guarra is “Haarbi Aread”)
30	Amir Haqudin Bin Ahmed Harb 1370-1386	Haqudin II
31	Amir Sabrudin Mohammed Walkhui 1386-1386	Sabrudin I
32	Amir Saadadin bini Ahmed 1386-1412	Saadadin I City of Harar was given a second name (Bari-Saadadin) after him
33	Amir Sabrudin Bini Saadudin 1412-1421	Sabrudin II
34	Amir Mensur Bin Sadudin 1421-1425	Mensur II
35	Amir Jemaludin Bini Saadudin 1425-1432	Jamaludin II
36	Amir Bedlay bini saadudin 1432-1450	
37	Amir Ahmed bini Badlay Bini Saadudin 1432-1445	Ahmed II
38	Amir Shihabudin Bini Ahmed bini badlay 1445-1447	
39	Amir Mohammed Bin Badlay 1447-1449	Mohammed I

40	Amir Ibrahim Bin Mohammed Awrie 1449-1451	Ibrahim I
41	Amir Shamsudin bini Mohammed 1451-1466	
42	Amir Ibrahim Fah Nesrudin 1466-1467	Ibrahim II
43	Amir Mohammed Bin Azhar Bini Ali 1467-1493	Mohammed II
44	Amir Fakhrudin 1493-1495	
45	Amir Ali Bin Fakhradin 1495-1496	Ali II
46	Amir Mohammed Bin Abubaker 1496-1497	Mohammed III
47	Amir Ibrahim Bin Ahmed 1497-1498	Ibrahim III
48	Amir Mafuze bini Mahammed Bini Adish 1498-1513	Fought with Queen Eleni of Abyssinia, Francisco Alveres of Portugal, and Crusaders who attacking Meka via Red Sea. Betrayed by Sultan Abobakri
49	Amir Garad Abong Awsani 1513-1519	Killed by Sultan Abobakri
50	Amir Mensur Bin Mohammed 1519-1520	Mensur III Killed by Sultan Abobakri
51	Amir Abobekri Bini Mohammed Bini Azhar 1520-1521	He betrayed the country, the people and killed Amirs before him and finally, he was killed by Imam Ahmed
52	Amir Imam Ahmed bini Ibrahim 1521-1544	Ahmed III . Other names used Imam Ahmed, Al Gazi, Ahmed Gagn. Ruled East Africa (Eastern Sudan, Eritria, Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti from 1529 to 1544 Defeated Libne dingile of Abysinia and Francisco Digamma (Son of Vasco Digamma)of Portugal His parents: Garad Ibrahim and Enay Shamsiya His wife: Enay Dielwanbara binti Mahfuz Siblings: Garad Abogn and Mohamed (males); Ferdosa, Munisa, and Nasra (females) Martyred at the battle field at the foot of Mount Zantara, while fighting the combined force of Portuguese and Abyssinia 1544 Buried at Harar Jammi Mosque 1547
53	Amirit Enay Dil_Wanbara Binti Mahfuz 1544-1552	Female . Daughter of Amir Mahfuz and wife of Imam Ahmed. She built Jogol Wall around Harar city to defend the city during Oromo migration. She posed a Challenge to her generals to avenge her husband's killer: "Whoever brings the head of Abyssinian king Galawdios will marry me and will be king of Harar."

54	Amir Nurr Bin Mujahid 1552-1567	Amir Nurr, nephew of Imam Ahmed (son of Ferdosa, the Imam's older sister), accepted the challenge of Enay Del Wanbara's. He defeated and beheaded the Abyssinian King Galaudios in 1557. He took Galawdeo's head to Harar as a souvenir, married Enay Del-Wanbara and became King.
55	Amir Usman Bin Badlay 1567-1569	1567 - 1569 Sultan Usman ul-Habashi, Sultan of Harrar.
56	Amir Telha Bini Wazir Abbas 1569-1571	Talha I
57	Amir Nesrudin Bin Usman 1571-1573	Nasrudin II
58	Amir Mohammed Bin Nasrudin 1573-1576	1573 - 1576 Sultan Muhammad IV ibn Nasir ibn Usman, Sultan of Harrar. Defeated and killed by Emperor Malik Sagad Mohammed IV
59	Amir Mensur Bini Mohammed 1576-1583	Mensur IV
60	Amir Mohammed bini I brahim bini Umer 1583-1590	Mohammed V
61	Amir Faisel 1590-1590	
62	Amir Saadadin 1590-1606	Saadadin II
63	Amir Sebro bini Adem 1606-1609	
64	Amir Sediq bini Yehya 1609-1616	
65	Amir Adem Bini Sidiq 1625-1633	
66	Amir Ahmed bini Wazir Abramo 1633-1634	Ahmed IV
67	Amir Ali Bin Dawed 1634-1647	Ali III (Founder of Dawedic Dynesti) . Mover his capital from Harar to "Auwsaa" (Afar region).
68	Amir Hashim Ali 1647-1662	1647 - 1662 Amir Hashim, Amir of Harrar. He d. 23rd November 1662.
69	Amir Abdulahi Ali 1662-1671	Abdulahi II 1662 - 1671 Amir 'Abdullah I ibn 'Ali, Amir of Harrar. He d. 11th February 1671
70	Amir Telha II Bini Abdulahi 1671-1700	Talha II 1671 - 1700 Amir Talha ibn 'Abdullah, Amir of Harrar. He d. 10th February 1700.
71	Amir Jami Bini Abdulahi 1700-1700	
72	Amir Abubaker Bini Abdulahi 1700-1721	Abubaker I 1700 - 1721 Amir Abu Bakar I ibn 'Abdullah, Amir of Harrar. He d. 5th November 1721.
73	Amir Kalaf bini Abubaker 1721-1732	1721 - 1732 Amir Khalaf ibn Abu Bakar, Amir of Harrar. He d. 1st June 1732.
74	Amir Hamid (Hamo) Bini Abubaker 1732-1733	1732 - 1733 Amir Hamid ibn Abu Bakar, Amir of Harrar. He d. 14th August 1733

75	Amir Yussuf Abubaker 1733-1747	1733 - 1747 Amir Yusuf ibn Abu Bakar, Amir of Harrar. He d. 22nd February 1747.
76	Amir Ahmed Bini (Jami) Abubaker 1747-1755	Ahmed V 1747 - 1755 Amir Ahmed I bini Jami ibn Abu Bakar, Amir of Harrar. He d. 30th December 1755.
77	Amir Mohammed Bini Yussuf 1755-1782	Mohammed VI 1755 - 1782 Amir Muhammad ibn Yusuf, Amir of Harrar. He d. 16th December 1782
78	Amir Abdushakur Bini Yussuf 1782-1793	1782 - 1783 Amir 'Abdu's Shakur ibn Yusuf, Amir of Harrar. He d. 31st May 1783.
79	Amir Ahmed bini Mohammed 1793-1894	Ahmed VI 1783 - 1794 Amir Ahmad II ibn Muhammad, Amir of Harrar. He d. 18th November 1794
80	Amir Abdurahman bini Ahmed 1794-1820	1794 - 1820 Amir 'Abdu'l Rahman ibn Muhammad, Amir of Harrar. He d. 15th January 1820
81	Amir Abdulkarim Abdurahman 1820-1825	Amir 'Abdu'l Karim ibn Abu Bakar, Amir of Harrar. He d. 16th June 1825, He Had no sons. He had very powerful and influential daughter called Gisti Fatuma.
82	Amirit Fatuma binti Abdulkarim 1829-1834	Female Gisti Fatuma binti Abdulkarim bini Abdurahman Her succession became issue with her husband (Abubaker Abdulmanan) . She took power by force to pass on to her 2 years old son when he grew up
83	Amir Abubeker Abdulmanan 1834-1852 (Gistis Fatuma's Husband)	Abubaker II Abubaker argued to take over power from his wife siting cultural and religious justifications and promised to pass over to his son when the son is ready
84	Amir Ahmed bini Abubaker bini Abdulmanan 1852-1856	Ahmed VII 1852 - 1856 Amir Ahmad ibn 'Abu Bakar, Amir of Harrar. Succeeded his father. He d. 22nd March 1852.
85	Amir Muhumed bini Ali bini Abdishekur 1856-1875	1856 - 1875 Amir Muhammad ibn 'Ali 'Abdu's Shakur, Amir of Harrar. Proclaimed 30th August 1856. 1866-1875 Killed by Ottoman solders
	Ottoman Empire occupation 1875-1885	Ottoman Empire occupation through satellite rulers in Egypt
86	Amir Abdulahi bini Muhumad bini Ali Bini Abdusahkur 1885-1887	Abdulahi III 1885 - 1887. Installed by the Egyptians, May 1885. Defeated and deposed by Emperor Menelik II, at the battle of Chelenqo, 6 th January 1887. He d. at Harar, 1930