

been before mentioned as having invaded Bukhára, where he died in the reign of the Amír Sáid Abul Kásim. This Iylik Mázi, whose early seat was at Uzland in the province of Farghana, was the first Tártár Prince who brought the Uighúr people together as a nation. And his empire extended from the shores of the Caspian on the west to the Desert of Gobi and the frontiers of China on the east.

Towards the close of his reign, Sátuk made an expedition to the borders of Khitá, and established Islám over all the country up to Turfán. Here he became ill, and was conveyed back to Káshghar, where he lay sick a whole year and then died. In his last hours he summoned his friends around him, made his will; committed his family and government to the charge of Abúl Fattáh, the son of Abú Nasr, gave directions for his burial, and exhorted his sons to follow in his own steps, and adhere to the faith of the Prophet, and serve God truly. Then from a tray set before him he took a rose and smelled it, next he took an apple and ate it, and finally he took a goblet of sharbat and drank it. After this he stood up and repeated the creed, next he revolved in a circle three times, and sang a Persian couplet to the effect that, "a drop taken from the ocean makes it none the less. A soul on quitting its body rends but its covering veil." He then sat down and resigned his life with the close of day, 430 H.=1037 A.D. He was buried at Mashhad in Alton Artosh or Lower Artosh, and the funeral was attended by two *Walí*—"Saint," seventy thousand *Alim*—"learned men" or "clergymen," twenty-two thousand *Ghází*—"Crescentader," and fifteen thousand *Awwám-un-nás*—"Common people."

Such, omitting absurdities and miraculous incidents, is the history of the Prince who introduced Islám at Káshghar, as given in the book mentioned at the outset of the quotation. It further states that his successor, Abúl Fattáh, died three years later, and gives the following particulars regarding the family of Sátuk:—

Hazrat Sultan Sátuk Bughra Khan Gházi left four sons and three daughters. The former were Hasan Bughra Khan, Husen Bughra Khan, Yúsuf Kádír Khán, and . The latter were Nasab Turkán Khánim, Hadya Turkán Khánim, and Álá Núr Khánim. The last was a lady noted for her beauty, piety, and chastity. Her history briefly is this, and resembles that of Hazrat Miryam=Lady Mary. Álá Núr Khánim, on reaching the age of maturity, was one night engaged in the worship of God, when the Angel Gabriel came to her and poured a drop of light into her mouth. It produced a feeling of comfort, and for a while she became insensible. After this, one night, she went out at the gate, and, seeing the figure of a tiger, fainted. Some months and days after this again, at the time of the "Friday prayers," on the 10th *Muharram* H., she gave birth to a son with ruddy complexion, gazelle eyes, and sweet voice. The King was wrathful, and the people wondered, saying, "What manner of event is this?" He ordered an investigation of the mystery, and the divines and priests, the judges and lawyers, the grandees and nobles, all assembled and examined Álá Núr Khánim. Her explanation was considered satisfactory, and she was pronounced innocent, and the boy, in reference to the apparition she had seen, was named Syad Ali Arslán Khán. He was brought up by his mother, and at the age of seven years betrothed to Toc Bùbù, a daughter of Bughra Khán. She bore him three sons, *viz.*, Muhammad Arslán, Yúsuf Arslán, and Kizil Arslán, and several daughters, one of whom married Syad Jaláluddin, the son of Syad Baháuddin Shámi, and the others different Muhammadan divines of note. Hadya Turkán Khánim married Syad Jaláluddin, the son of Syad Alauddin, and bore him three sons and several daughters, from whom proceeded a number of Káshghar, Táshkand, and Samarcand relationships.

Sultan Hasan Bughra Khán, with the title of Hazrat Padshah Ghazi, succeeded his father at Káshghar. In his reign the idolators from Khutan, called also Chínshahr, invaded Káshghar with an army of thirty thousand men, under the leaders Bocta Rashid, Nucta Rashid, and Jagálú Khalkhálú of Máchín. They devastated several of its settlements, and for several months besieged the suburbs of the capital, and caused a famine in the country. At length Hasan, with his brother,

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