

It is said to have covered several square miles of surface, and to have comprised separate suits of apartments for his several brothers and their families, besides hunting parks, flower gardens, fish ponds, &c., and all sorts of resorts for pleasure and amusement, with gorgeous pavilions and halls for music, dispersed over the grounds. In all these the workmanship was of the most elaborate and costly kind, and the handiwork of the most skilful artificers and masters from China and the countries of the west. On the return of the victorious armies from the latter direction, he held a *Cúrultáy* here, and in the midst of its magnificent ceremonies, and varied displays, its pleasures and festivities, the Great Lord of all the Tártár nations, the most puissant sovereign of the age, the Great Aoktáy Cáán, the successor of Changíz, died suddenly in 639 H. = 1241 A.D. as King of Irán and Turán on the west, and Mogholia and Khitá on the east. R.S.

Chaghtáy succeeded, and ruled the country from Irán to Karákoram. He was a bigotted Buddhist and a confirmed drunkard, nevertheless the country during his rule flourished and prospered. He held his Court at Almáligh, between which and Bukhárá he established a post of express couriers for speedy intelligence. He died in the same year after Aoktáy, and left many sons, of whom Bísú, Borí, Bydar, and Basan Bocá were present at the Curultáy, when Kúyúk, son of Aoktáy, succeeded to the Khání. V.B.

Chaghtáy had nominated his grandson Kará Hulákú, a minor, to succeed him, and his mother, Abúskún, acted as regent, and put to death many State officers in the way of her ambition. On this Kúyúk deposed her, and disposing of other rivals, in 645 H. = 1247 A.D., appointed Bísú as successor to Chaghtáy.

This, however, led to anarchy at the capital, Almáligh, and disorder soon spread all over the country, and led ultimately to the dismemberment of the Chaghtáy empire, on the ruins of which, after the lapse of a hundred years of anarchy, usurpations, depositions, and murders amongst the Moghol Princes contending for power, was constructed the new kingdom of Mogholistán, or Jattah Ulús, by a Chaghtáy descendant. This kingdom of Mogholistán comprised the countries of Zúnghár and Káshghar on the north and south respectively of the Allah Tágh or Tianshán range of mountains. Y.C.

Kúyúk, after three years' reign, was succeeded by Mangú Khan, the eldest son of Túlí. He reinstated Kará Hulákú and Abúskún, and, deposing Bísú for rebellion against his authority, ordered Kará Hulákú to kill him; but both died before the mandate could be carried out. On this Mangú appointed Organa, the widow of Kará Hulákú, to the government of the Chaghtáy empire. She ruled in peace for ten years at Almáligh, and there, in 1254 A.D. (Y.C.) received Hulákú Khan, the second son of Túlí, and the Lord of the Western Tártár, when he was on his march from Karákoram against the *muláhid* or "assassins" in Persia, where, after the conquest of Baghdád, he died at Maragha in Azarbiján, not long after his brother, Mangú, who died in 658 H. = 1259 A.D. at the siege of Tangtásh from the effects of excessive drinking during his campaign against China. On his death war broke out between his son and successor Cubláý Cáán, whose capital was at Khán-báligh, and Arik Búghá in the west. V.B.

Organa was now deposed by Algú, who fixed his seat at Almáligh as the protégé of Arik Búghá. But he soon revolted and joined Cubláý, who, whilst Arik Búghá was engaged against him in the west, advanced and seized Karákoram. Arik Búghá now took Almáligh and drove out Algú, who fled first to Káshghar, and then to Khutan, and finally to Samarcand. Meanwhile Almáligh was devastated, famine followed, and thousands perished. Arik Búghá was now deserted by his Chiefs, and proposed peace provided he held the Chaghtáy country. Algú agreed to this, married Organa, and appointing Masáúd Beg, the Chaghtáy Governor of Máwaránahar, to act as Wazir, thus restored peace.

Algú now repelled the invasion of Turkistán by Kaidú, the grandson of Aoktay, who, aided by Bátú, contested the succession to the paramount *Khání* against Cubláý, and died soon after his wife in 662 H. = 1263 A.D. Cubláý then appointed