Y.C. of the blood royal," by whose orders the Christian Missionaries and the Bishop of the See were martyred at Almáligh (in 1339-40 A.D.), where presently he was ousted by the Amír Kazghan, or Kazan, who reigned till 1346 A.D., and was the last effective Khán of the main Chaghtay branch.

After his death in that year, the successive rulers of the Chaghtáy úlús were mere puppets in the hands of the Amírs, or Provincial Military Governors, who set up and knocked down much at their pleasure, till the time of Tymúr. And even he at the height of his power maintained a titular successor to the Chaghtáy throne. The last of these, Sultán Muhammad Khan, died on active service in Tymúr's Anatolia

campaign in 1403 A.D.

T.R.

The first of these rulers of the Chaghtáy úlús, or Moghol Khans, as they are called, was Toghlúc Tymúr, who was set on the throne in succession to the Amír Kazghan by the Amír Bolájí of Aksú. His history, as given in the Táríkhi Rashídi, a history of the Moghol Khans, written by Mirza Hyder in Kashmír, 952H=1544A.D.,

may be thus summarized.

Toghlúc Tymúr Khán was the son of Eshán Boghá, the son of Dava, the son of Búrác, the son of Kará Bísú, the son of Mangú, the son of Chaghtáy, the son of Changíz. Eshán Boghá had many wives. Of these Sátelmish Kháton was the chief, but she was barren. He went on an expedition into Máwaránahar, and left her in charge of his other wives. According to the ancient custom of the country the chief wife, in the absence of her husband, had supreme control of his other wives, and power to dispose of them as she pleased. Sátelmish now found one of Eshán Boghá's wives, Minílik Kháton by name, was pregnant, and, becoming jealous, gave her away in marriage to a noble named Sharáel Dukhtov.

jealous, gave her away in marriage to a noble, named Sharáol Dukhtoy.

On his return home Eshán Boghá was grieved to learn this, and soon after died, leaving no successor to the Government. The Moghol tribes consequently soon became divided by anarchy and dissension till Amir Boláji, Doghlát, produced the rightful heir. He sent one Tásh Tymúr="Iron stone," with a flock of sheep for his sustenance, to wander amongst the Moghol tribes, discover the camp of Sharáol Dukhtoy, and find out if Minilik had borne a son. And if so, to steal and bring him away. Tash Tymúr, after long wandering, arrived at the camp of Sharáol, when only one blue goat of his flock of three hundred remained. He found that Minílik had two sons: the one by Eshan Boghá called Toghlúc Tymúr; and the other by Sharáol, called Anjú Malik.

He stole away Toghlúc, and joining a caravan, brought him by way of the Múzárt, or "Glacier Pass," to his master at Aksú. In crossing the glacier his youthful charge fell into a crevasse, and was extricated from his perilous position in the bottom of the chasm by means of a ladder of ropes, through the aid of the merchants of the caravan, headed by their leader Begjik. For his success in this enterprise, and the circumstance of the one remaining goat when he found Toghlúc,

the adventurous Tásh Tymúr got the soubriquet of Kok Ajku = Blue goat.

Amír Bolájí was originally of an Aksú family. When Chaghtáy divided his kingdom into military commands, he gave the Mangaláy Súbah="the Front division" to Aortobá, the grandfather of Bolájí. Its boundaries on the east are Kohistán and Tábogor; on the west Sám and Jáh Cásman, which is the end of the Farghána country; on the north Isíghkol; and on the south Cháchan and Sárígh Uighúr.

Amír Bolají succeeded to this command, and its chief cities, in his time, were Khutan, Yárkand, Kásán, Uzkand, Andiján, Atbáshí, Kosán, and Aksú. This last

was the capital of Bolájí.

Toghlúc Tymúr was sixteen years old when he arrived at Aksú, and two years later, about 1332 A.D., Bolájí set him up as Khán; and he was so acknowledged by all Mogholistán and most of the Chaghtáy country. He became a convert to Islám, and the author I am quoting gives the following account in connection with the event:—

When Changíz took Bukhárá he slew most of the Musalmán clergy there, with their High Priest Khoja Háfizuddín; but he spared Mauláná Shujáúddín Mahmúd