

before the death of Afák who, on being informed that all was ready for him to open and bless the institution, foretold his speedy arrival there for his last resting place. T.H.

On the death of Afák, the succession to the government was immediately contested by his sons. Yahya, who had for some years conducted the government over seventeen cities of Mogholistán, was killed within seven months, at the end of Safar 1106 H., through the intrigues of Kháním Pádsháh, the widow of Afák. She was a daughter of Rashíd, and a grand-daughter of Sultán Sáid, and now used her influence with the nobles and chiefs in favour of her own son, Mahdi, at that time aged sixteen years. This excited the jealousy of the *darvesh*, and being instigated by other members of the family, they soon after attacked her palace, and killing her, set it on fire.

In the midst of this confusion Acbásh, a brother of Yahya, came from Turfán and seizing Yárkand, drove the youthful sons of Afák, namely, Khoja Husen (called Baghra Khan by his father) aged nine years, and Calich Burhánuddín, aged five years, and other members of the family to Hindustán. Sixteen years later Husen returned from his exile, and became the Governor of Yárkand and Káshghar.

Acbásh on gaining possession of the city quarrelled with his Kirghiz and Kapchák allies, and, after some desultory warfare, was seized and executed at Yángí Hissár by Arzú Muhammad, the Kirghiz leader; who then fought to oust his rival comrade Camát Bi, the Kapchák Chief; and in the end they destroyed each other.

Afák, in his first attempt to seize the government of the country, was unsuccessful, and was driven from Káshghar by its Ruler, Ismáíl Khan, to take refuge in Kashmír. From this he repaired to the Daláy Lamma who sent him with a recommendation for aid to the Ghaldan=Khán, or Chief of the Olot Kalmák, or Eleuth of Zúnghár. M.V.

The Ghaldan, however, took the opportunity to seize the country for himself, and in 1678 A.D. appointed Afák his Governor at Yárkand as the capital, with a large staff of Kalmák officials supported by garrisons in the different towns. At the same time he carried off Ismáíl and his family into exile at Ghúlja, his own capital.

Afák distributed the several offices of government and provincial charges amongst his Aktághlúc partizans, in subordination to the Zúnghári Chiefs who, however, themselves took no part in the internal administration of the government. They were content merely to hold the country and realize the monthly tribute of four hundred thousand *tanga*=eighty thousand rupees.

Anarchy and hostility, however, continued for several years between the two factions, till the Karátághlúc being defeated finally emigrated to Kashmír. Afák now to allay suspicion resigned the government to his brother, Ismáíl Muhammad, the Governor of Úsh Turfán, and set him to attack the Zúnghári. He fell upon the Kalmák, and, plundering their camps, seized an immense number of captives and great booty in cattle. He then feared the vengeance of the Ghaldan, and fled to the mountains, where he was killed by his own guides. On this Afák resumed the government.

On the assassination of Yahya after the death of Afák, his brother from Turfán seized Yárkand as already mentioned. To maintain himself there against his opponents, Acbásh called to his aid from Khujand one Khoja Dányál of the Karátághlúc faction. On this the people of Káshghar brought in Khoja Ahmad, Aktághlúc, and set him up as ruler, and war then followed between the rivals.

The Aktághlúc, with their Kirghiz partizans, besieged Yárkand to seize Dányál, but were repulsed by the Kirghiz under their leader Háshim Khan in the interest of the Karátághlúc. His success, however, was short lived, for the Khoja intrigues presently drove him to retire to his steppes. Dányál now gained over the Kalmák, who joined him at Yárkand to avenge the invasion from Káshghar against which they marched together. The city surrendered after a few skirmishes, and the Kalmák chief, appointing as governor a citizen chosen by the people, took both Ahmad and Dányál prisoners to Ila or Ghúlja, and thus restored quiet to the country.