

In 1845, on the accession of Khudáyár Khán to the throne of Khokand, the relations with Káshghar were violated by marauding bands of Andijáuí and Kirghiz; and the Khojas, taking advantage of the anarchy on all sides, and the internal strife distracting parties in Khokand, banded together and collecting a small force invaded Káshghar in the autumn of 1263 H. (1846 A.D.), and laid siege to the city and the Chinese *Mángshín*, four miles to the south. The city held out for thirteen days under its Governor, Kásim Beg, who, on its surrender to the enemy through the treachery of the citizens, then fled out by the Tuman River gate and effected his escape to the Chinese fort. P.

This invasion is known as the revolt of the *Haft Khojagán*, or "Seven Khojas," as it was conducted by that number of the members of the Afák family. The eldest of these was Eshan Khán Khoja, commonly called Katta Tora, "Great Lord;" and amongst the others were Buzurg Khán, Walí Khán, Kichik Khán, and Tawakkul Khán, all of whom subsequently figured in the conquest of the country by Yakúb Beg Atálik Ghází.

Katta Tora now assumed the government in Káshghar, and appointed the others to the surrounding towns and settlements. Here these worthies pillaged the houses of the government officials appointed by the Chinese, and, seizing their wives and daughters to stock their harems, at once abandoned themselves to a course of unbridled licentiousness and debauchery; their troops the while besieging the Chinese garrison shut up in the *Mangshín*.

Their reign of oppression, however, did not last long, for in seventy-five days after the fall of the city, about November, the *Jáng Júng* of Ila, the *Jáng Júng* of Orúmchí and Changtáy, the *Dowáng* of Karásháhr, and the *Dowáng* of the Kalmák, each having collected his troops of Mánchú, Túrgút, Sibó and Solon, amounting to 12,000 men, including 3,000 *Champan*, or "criminal exiles" marked with a scar on the left cheek, arrived at Marálbáshi to quell the revolt. On this Katta Tora set out from the capital to secure Yárkand, but was intercepted and brought to action by the Chinese at Kok Rabát. After a fight of two hours his army was routed, and he fled back to Káshghar; but here the citizens having had enough of his rule, and disgusted at the Khoja licentiousness and the oppression of the Andijan soldiers, closed the gates against him; and he and his *confrères* escaped back to Khokand with only a few followers, carrying with them the curses and jeers of those they left behind.

The Chinese again took possession of the city without opposition, and restoring order dismissed the Ambán and Kho Dárín who held the *Mángshín*; and Zuhúrud-dín, the Musalmán governor of the district on the part of the Chinese, was similarly reduced for having allowed the city to fall into the hands of such a worthless crew; and their places were filled by new nominees. The *Jáng Júng* of Ila then executed a number of principal men who had joined in the Khoja revolt, and slew many of the people in revenge for the massacre of the Chinese traders and settlers in the city, and finally, after reinforcing the several garrisons, returned to his own government.

On the re-establishment of the Chinese rule, the former trade and political relations with Khokand were at once renewed; and Khudáyár Khán appointed as his representative at Káshghar an active partizan, Núr Muhammad Khán, who had already given proof of his devotion to the Khoja cause by delivering the city over to them in the recent revolt. And he now protected the Andijání residents, and fostered the Khoja influence. During his tenure of office the Andijan element acquired a considerable numerical accession by new immigrants from Khokand, who were encouraged to buy land, marry, and settle in the country. With this increase to the strength of their foreign supporters, the Musalmán population of the towns daily became more arrogant in their demands, and more independent in their bearing under the rule of their conquerors, till in another decade their restiveness under the Chinese yoke culminated in the last of the Khoja revolts under Walí Khán in 1857. M.V.