

P. incurable affliction. His impetuous bravery and ferocity in battle soon gained him the reputation of a successful soldier, and he rose to the rank of *Amírilashkar*, "Commander of an Army" or General, before he was obliged to retire from active service to the unemployed rank of *Pansaddi*, "Commander of 500." He is said to have killed with his own hands full 10,000 of the enemy—men, women and children—during the six years of war, and was struck blind, even his admirers admit, by the direct act of God to prevent his destroying more of His innocent creatures.

In the introductory pages of this little book, which is entitled chronographically as well as significantly, *Tárikhi Sighár*, "Little History," 1290 H. (1873-74 A.D.), is a brief notice of the rise and progress of the present ruling family of Khokand. From this, with other published data and personal enquiries on the spot (Káshghar), I am enabled to compile the following account:

T.S.

In 1104 H. (1692 A.D.) there resided in the suburbs of Khokand two Kapchák brothers, originally of Changíz descent, named Culún Bí and Chamách Bí. They were disciples of Mauláná Lutfulla of Chust, which is seven *farsakh* off across the River Syhon; and they used daily to cross the river together to supply the venerated divine with curds and cream. The divine always favoured the elder brother, Culún Bí; but one day as they went to him with their daily offering they were attacked by a party of Manghít robbers who relieved Culún of his load. In the struggle Chamách escaped to Chust with his portion of the curds and cream.

Lutfulla on learning the cause of the other's absence, for being empty-handed after escape from his despoilers he returned home, told the younger brother that it was his fortune to gain his blessing; and forthwith stretching his hands to heaven the Saint prayed, "Oh God! grant that the children of Chamách Bí become kings, "and those of Culún Bí, ministers. And grant, Oh God! that the children of Manghít, "exceeding forty, be born blind."

Chamách Bí died in Khokand, and left a son named Rahím Bí who became king. On his death his son Erdáná (Edenia or Adania) succeeded to the throne. He conquered Karátakin and Darwáz and Pámir to Wakhán, and in 1758 A.D. acknowledged the protectorate of the Chinese empire bordering on his eastern frontier. He left two sons, Muhammad Amín and Sháhrúkh, of whom the first and eldest succeeded to the throne. He soon died, and left two sons, Nárbotá Beg and Hájí Beg. Nárbotá Beg succeeded, and he, too, acknowledged the protectorate of China, and sent his brother Hájí Beg out of the way on a pilgrimage to Mecca. On his return thence he married a Khokand lady, who bore him a son named Beg Oghaly. Afterwards he took a second wife, the daughter of a chief of the Cochcár Júmghál Kirghiz, and she bore him a son named Sher Ali. Nárbotá Beg left two sons, Alím Beg and Umar Beg, of whom the former succeeded to the Khání.

Culún Bí left a son, Ernazar Mirzá, who was *Begibásh*, or "Commander-in-Chief," in the time of Rahím Bí, and was noted for his bravery and exploits. He died a natural death, and left a son named Abdurrahmán Mirzá. He succeeded as *Begibásh*, and soon acquired a reputation eclipsing that of his father. He captured Gharmsárán and Namangán from the Khoja rulers, and wrested Marghinán from the Uzbek possessors. He conquered the districts of Isfár and Chárkoh held by Zumurrud Sháh, and drove the Mírs from Orátappa. He also captured Khujand, and built the frontier forts of Sháhrúkhyá and Kíláochí. All these enterprises he carried out as the *Begibásh* of Erdáná Bí, in whose reign the whole province was consolidated under one rule. After this he raised a large army in Khujand, and passing Jizzák laid siege to Samarcand for twenty-eight days, when he retired on the payment of a yearly tribute of one *púd* of gold by the Bukhára King, Sháh Murád Bí, and carried away with him the Karácalpák families found there.

Whilst he was engaged on this expedition, Awlay Khán, the Governor of Táshkand, raided Gharmsárán and Namangán, and was returning with his plunder, when Abdurrahmán giving chase overtook him at Toetappa, and recovered the booty and captives. He sent these to Nárbotá at Khokand, and himself returned by