

T.R. thousand people followed his example. Toghlúc Tymúr was at this time twenty years of age, and he died ten years later in 764H.=1362 A.D.

V.B. In the anarchy following on the death of Amír Kazghan, the Jaláyr north of Samarcand, and the Suldoz in Kish and Nakhshab became independent, and others set up for themselves in different parts of the country.

T.R. Toghlúc Tymúr on becoming King of the Chaghtáy *úlús* found this anarchy reigning in Máwaránahar, and in Rabí Thání 761H.=1359-60 A.D., thirty years after the death of Tarmashírín Khán, invaded the country, and restored a short lived order. At Khujand he received the submission of Amír Báyzíd Jaláyr, and at Kárshí drove Amír Hájí Birlás, to retreat across the Oxus into Khurásán. Tymúr, who now first appears on the scene of Asiatic politics, in the history of which his career fills so eventful a page, appealed to him not to desert the country without a struggle, and himself, collecting a force at Kish, advanced to Khazár to oppose the enemy who were coming on plundering the country under the guidance of Hájí Muhammad Sháh Yasaví.

But Toghlúc meantime had reached the capital, and Tymúr, unable to check the invaders, turned and repairing to him there, tendered submission. Toghlúc was favorably impressed by the rising conqueror, and reinstating him in the Government of Kish and its dependencies, retired from the country. On his departure the Amírs Hájí Birlás, Khizr Yasavi, and Tymúr united in revolt against the Moghol. Consequently Toghlúc again invaded Máwaránahar with a numerous army in *Jamádi Awwal* of the following year. The Amírs Báyzíd and Bayán Suldoz submitted, and accompanied the Moghol army to Samarcand, but Hájí Birlás and his brother, Aydko, opposing, were driven into Khurásán. They escaped to Sabzwár, and were there slain by the people of Karásha, in the Juwen *bulúk* or "district." In after years, when Tymúr conquered Khurásán, he avenged their death by a massacre of the people, and grant of the country in fief to the heirs of his murdered kinsmen. In this second campaign, Toghlúc, on the recommendation of the Amír Hamíd, Kurulkút, one of the wisest and most influential of the Jattah nobles, re-confirmed Tymúr in the Government of Kish, and, in the same winter, took the field against Amír Husen, who held out at Kundúz. Toghlúc crossed the Wakhsh river, and passed through the narrow and difficult pass of Darband Ahanín—"iron barrier," beyond which he was joined by Kaikhusro of Khatlán, who had deserted from Amír Husen, then in full flight down the Oxus. Toghlúc crossed the river to Kundúz, and passed the spring and summer in subjugating the country up to Hindú Kush. He returned to Samarcand in the autumn; executed Bayán Suldoz, and many other troublesome Chiefs, and having established his son, Ilyás Khoja, as governor of Máwaránahar, with Begjik, a Jattah noble, as minister, and Tymur as councillor, returned to Mogholistán.

V.B. On the departure of the Moghol army, Tymúr disagreed with Begjik, and, effecting his escape with his wife, Olja Turkán, joined Husen in the Khivá desert. From this date commenced that extraordinary career of this second world conqueror of modern times—the "scourge of God" over the whole Asiatic continent, the China region excepted. Here we are only concerned to notice that portion of his devastating career connected with the history of this country.

Tymúr was born in the Shahrsubz suburb of Kish on Tuesday, 5th *Sha'ban* 736H.=1333 A.D., and was the son of Turgháy, the Chief of the Birlás tribe, and Governor of Kish on behalf of the Amír Kazghan. His father sent him for service to the Court, and Kazghan being favorably impressed by the bearing of the youth, gave him in marriage the celebrated Olja Turkán Kháton (the daughter of his son, Salah Khán), the devoted partner of his early adventures and misfortunes; and appointing him *Ming-báshi*—"commander of a thousand," took him along with his army on the campaign against Husen Kurd of Khurásán.

Both Amír Kazghan and Turgháy died soon after this expedition, and Husen, succeeding his father in the Government, appointed Tymúr to the charge of Kish in