

Heart's Joy," the daughter of the fugitive Jattah Chief—for himself, and a few days later, crossing Atbáshi to Arpa Yázi plain, there celebrated his marriage with her by magnificent ceremonies, and a round of splendid festivities, amidst which he was sumptuously entertained by Mubárah Shah, the Makrit Chief of the country, who presented gifts in the customary rotation of nine of each kind. After these rejoicings Tymúr crossed the 'Ueba Yási Pass to Úzkand, where he was joined by his first wife, Olja Turkán; and thence, with a succession of festivities and entertainments, in which he escaped more than one plot against his life, returned to his capital.

Z.N.T.

In the spring of the next year, 777H. = 1375 A.D., Tymúr detailed a force of thirty thousand horse under Amir Sárbohghá with 'Adilsháh Jaláyr, Khitáy Bahádur, and Elchiboghá, to hunt down and kill Kamaruddín, who had again renewed his attacks on the frontier; and, appointing Acbohghá to the Government of Samarcand, himself set out on his third expedition against Khiva.

On his departure Sárbohghá and 'Adilsháh revolted, and, seizing the other two, besieged Samarcand. Tymúr hastened back to the relief of the capital, but the rebels, escaping into the Kapchák country, there, in the absence of Urús Khan amongst his nomads, killed his minister Uji Báyr, and passing on, joined Kamaruddín. With him they invaded Andiján, held by 'Umar Shekh as Governor for Tymúr, and drew off the Kazzák tribes from him to their own party.

In consequence of this Tymúr, having secured Samarcand, set out on his fourth campaign against the Jattah of Mogholistán. Kamaruddín retired to Atbáshi, and, sending off his people and cattle to Isigh Kol, lay in ambush with four thousand horse at Sóng Kol. He surprised Tymúr and a small escort with him, but was driven back and pursued to Sikiz Aghach. Here Tymúr heard of the death of his favourite son, Jahángir, at Samarcand, and, leaving a force under 'Umar Shekh, with Acbohghá, Khitáy Bahádur and others to carry on the war, himself hurried back to the capital, where he was met by the populace in ashes and mourning.

Kamaruddín, after a long chase, again escaped his pursuers to the Korátu Desert; and they returned having plundered the country thus far, and executed the rebellious 'Adilsháh, whom they captured wandering in a demented state in the hills near the Acsúmá tower—a red brick pillar built on the Kará Chác hill as an outlook upon the Kapchák plain.

After the funeral obsequies of his son, Tymúr, in 778H. = 1376 A.D., set out on his fifth campaign against the restless Kamaruddín. The advance was led by Muhammad Beg, the son of Amír Músá, and he came up with the enemy at Boghám Isigh Kol. The Chief was not found, but his army and camp, after a short struggle, were captured. In this expedition Tymúr learned that Toctamish, the son of Urús Khan, was coming to seek his protection. He left an *Amíri tumán*—"Commander of ten thousand" to meet and escort the refugee from Kapchák, and meanwhile pursued his return march to the capital by the route through Cohcár and Jumghál to Úzkand in Farghána. At Samarcand he received Toctamish, and, loading him with favors, adopted him as his son, and gave him Atrár and Syrám to hold as a frontier against his brother Toctá Káyá.

In this last campaign against the Jattah, Kamaruddín, who was of such vast size that a child of seven years could stand in one of his boots, was unable to keep his saddle owing to dropsy and a foul disease in the groin. His people, on the close approach of Tymúr, concealed him in a forest at Kolmá Cájor, with a supply of food and a couple of slaves to attend him; but he was never again seen or heard of. On his disappearance peace and order were once more restored to the Jattah of Mogholistán.

During the period Kamaruddín held rule over Mogholistán, Khizr Khoja, the heir of Toghlúc Tymúr, was wandering in exile amongst the mountains on the opposite borders of the country, moving from place to place as his hiding was discovered by the pursuing emissaries of the usurper. From Bolor he was successively carried out of harm's way to the mountain retreats of Badakhshán, Khutan, and Sárigh Uighúr,

T.R.