

T.R. and finally to the Kalmák settlements about Katak and Lob. And thus he spent the twelve years from the death of his father to that of his persecutor.

On the disappearance of Kamaruddín, his nephew, Khudádád, the Amír of Káshghar, assumed the Government of the Jattah tribes; and, after restoring order amongst them, recalled Khizr from his retreat at Lob, and, in 1383 A.D. (Y.C.), set him on the throne at Káshghar as Khán of Mogholistán. Khizr now allied with Tymúr, and sent him as a gift the beautiful Tokal Kháním, one of the widows of the late enemy of both.

He enforced a strict observance of the Muhammadan *Shariat* amongst the Jattah nomads, who were still mostly Budhists; and next to Káshghar he made Turfán the second capital of the Moghol Khácán—the title he revived on ascending the throne. Tymúr died in his reign, and then Khizr, becoming more independent, restored the old Moghol form of government, which, during the disordered rule of his predecessor, had fallen to neglect. He now granted to his benefactor and friend, the Amir Khudádád, the rank and privileges that had been originally accorded by Changíz to his ancestor, Aortúbo, with the additions made thereto by Toghlúc Tymúr on behalf of Bolájí, and by himself, now, in favour of his faithful adherent.

The privileges originally granted by Changíz were the following:—First, *Túmán-togh* = "Banner of ten thousand men." Second, *Nacára* = "Kettledrum." Third, *Cushún-togh* = "Camp-banner," of which two were allowed. Fourth, *Cúr* = "Armour," which none but the Khán had the power to remove from the person. Fifth, *Jirga* = "Hunting circle," with power to punish according to rule those who infringed its regulations. Sixth, *Amiri-úllús* = "Commander of his tribe." Seventh, *Sar-dúwán* = "Top seat in Court," at a bow length on either side of the Khán. To these Toghlúc Tymúr added two others, namely: Eighth, *Amiri Cushún* = "Command of a camp of one thousand men," with power to promote and reduce without reference to the Khán. Ninth, *Tarkhán* = "Pardon of crime to the ninth conviction," for Amír Bolájí and his direct heirs; on conviction of the tenth crime to be bled to death from both arms. Khizr Khoja now added another for Amír Khudádád, namely, tenth, *Yasáwul* = "Provost," at feasts and entertainments. One *Yasáwul* of the Khán to be mounted on his right hand, and one *Yasáwul* of the Amír to stand on his right hand at Court. After drinking the cups to be sealed with their respective signets by the *Yasáwul*. He gave the title of *Gúrikán* also to Khudádád and made it hereditary.

These privileges and ranks descended from Amír Khudádád to his son Muhammad Sháh, and from him to his nephew Syad Ali, and then to his son Muhammad Hydar, and his son Muhammad Husen, and his son Mirzá Hydar (the author of *Tárikhí Rashídí*), and to his son Syad Muhammad, in whom they became extinct 940H. = 1533 A.D.

Previous to the assumption of this royal prerogative, however, Khizr had to experience the weight of Tymúr's vengeance, when, in 791H. = 1389-90 A.D., owing to the obstinate hostility of the Jattah, he undertook his final campaign for the subjugation of Mogholistán, after his return from the conquest of Afghánistán.

He took its capital, Almáligh, and ravaged the whole country up to Kaidú, where he fixed his head-quarters. Here, in the charming and productive valley of Yuldúz, he enjoyed the delights of its climate, and the pleasures of its attractive scenery of clear streams, fresh meadows, and umbrageous forests, amidst a succession of feasts and hunting excursions; whilst his vast army in four grand divisions swept the whole country north and south of the Tianshán range, and finally rejoined him there with the world of their plunder and captives.

Of the two southern divisions, one ravaged the country from Andiján and Káshghár along the southern skirts of Allah-tágh or Alatágh to Kará Khoja beyond Turfán; whilst the other did likewise from Sárigh Kúl and Kokyár, along the north base of the Khutan and Sárigh Uighúr country, across by Katak and Lob to the appointed rendezvous. At Yuldúz Tymúr divided the spoil amongst his troops, transported whole tribes of the population to Samarcand, restored Khizr to the