

880 H.=1475 A.D., he gave his youngest daughter, Cutlúgh Nigár Kháním, in marriage to Umar Shekh (another son of Abú Sáid), his friend and ally, the Governor of Andiján. She became the mother of the celebrated Bábur Bádsháh, the Emperor of India, and founder of the Mughol dynasty there. T.R.

Yúnus and 'Umar Shekh, being friendly neighbours, often exchanged visits in their respective dominions. On one of these occasions 'Umar sought the aid of Yúnus to oust Ahmad from Samarcand; but he refused on account of his marriage relations with both. Ahmad, however, being informed of the plot prepared to attack his brother, who at once called in the aid of Yúnus, and settling him at Akhsi, thus averted the menaced hostility.

'Umar now wished Yúnus to retire, but, as he refused, they fought, and Yúnus capturing his son-in-law, made peace, and restored him to his government. He then returned to Mogholistán. On this Ahmad renewed his preparations to attack 'Umar Shekh, and he again summoned Yúnus, and settled him at Marghilán. At this juncture Khoja Nasíruddín Ubedullah, a divine whose sanctity drew crowds to prostrate themselves in the dust before him, intervened and made peace between the three belligerents—Ahmad, Umar and Yúnus, in the last of whom the arbiter, to his surprise, instead of the uncouth, wild Moghol he expected to see, found a reverential devotee, an elegant Chief, and polished scholar, the compeer of the learned Ulugh Beg. He treated him with marked favour and patronage, pronounced him a good Musalmán, and, declaring his Moghol to be within the fold of the Faithful, prohibited as unlawful the custom of enslaving them as *Kafir*=infidels.

In Káshghar, meanwhile, another Prince was rising into power. The widow of Sániz, whom Dost Muhammad had taken to wife when he attacked Yárkand, became, after his death, the wife of Hydar, the brother of her first husband. She had borne Sániz two sons, Abábakar and Umar; and to his brother she bore two other sons, Muhammad Husen, Gúrikán (the father of the author here quoted), and Syad Muhammad Mirzá. This matron, Jamák Aghá, favoured her first born, Abábakar, who was a gigantic athlete, a brave soldier, and cunning hunter. These qualities made him very popular amongst the nobles, and his mother, deceiving Hydar as to the character of his ambition, secretly drew away the nobles from his court to the side of her son, and encouraged him to recover his birthright, and take the lead in the government. Abábakar having soon collected some three thousand followers, fled to Yárkand, and, seizing the city, set up as independent ruler in succession to Sániz Mirzá.

His brother Umar joined him there, and they shortly set out together to annex Khutan. On the way there, however, they quarrelled, and Abábakar, depriving his insubordinate and ambitious brother of sight, sent him back to Hydar at Káshghar. From this, on its fall, he went to Samarcand, but returned again after some years, and died there in 921 H. = 1514 A.D.

Khutan at this time was in the possession of two brothers, Khán Nazr and Cul Nazr, the hereditary descendants of Khizr Sháh, a brother of Amír Khudádád, who had given the place to him in the distribution of his government amongst his family. These two brothers, in the anarchy following on the death of Syad Ali, became independent, and made repeated attempts to subdue both Yárkand and Káshghar. Consequently Hydar did not now oppose Abábakar in his attempt to reduce them. His first expedition failed, but in the second, which shortly followed it, whilst swearing to terms on the Kuran, a scuffle ensued regarding the possession of the book, and in the melée both brothers were seized and killed. In the midst of the confusion Abábakar took possession of the city, and proclaimed himself King. He was for some time following this engaged in a succession of expeditions to subjugate the hill districts to the south and west of Khutan; and, having finally secured his conquests in those quarters, he next turned his arms against Hydar at Káshghar.

At this time Abdul Cudús (who had killed Shekh Jamál Khar, and liberated Yúnus, for which service he had been rewarded with the rank of Amír and title of