

T.R.

Mansúr during this period waged a succession of *ghazát* or religious wars against the Kalmák and Khitáy. In one of these, the Khoja Tajúddín of Kúsán or Kúchá was killed. He was a descendant of the Mauláná Arshaduddín, who converted Toghlúc Tymúr; and was the pupil of Mauláná Ali Ghazzán of Tús=Mashhad. Tajúddín studied for some time under Khoja Nasírúddin Ubedulla, and was for fifty years in the service of Ahmad and Mansúr. He traded and farmed largely, and, acquiring much wealth and influence, took a prominent part in the government of the country.

After his campaigns on the Khitá border, Mansúr warred with the Kazzák and Uzbek at Aris in Mogholistán, where his best General, Súfi Mirzá Begjik, was killed. After this he retired to Jalish and Turfán, and seldom again took the field. On the death of Sáid he made an attempt to recover Aksú, but was driven back, and died in 950 H. = 1542 A.D., aged sixty years, having reigned forty-three. He left two sons, Sháh Khán and Muhammad Sultan, and a daughter, whom Sáid took for his son Rashíd. During his later years Mansúr resigned his government to his eldest son, and retired to private life for devotion to religious exercises. He is described as a pious Musalmán, and a good governor, simple in ceremony, and attentive to the wants of his people. Yet as illustrative of the sentiments of morality in his time, it is related of him that he kept as private chaplain a *Cari* or "chaunter of the Kurán." He was a man with a perfect intonation, clear voice, and unfailing memory, but he was slovenly in dress, filthy in habits, and beastly in practices—qualities that gained him the opprobrious nickname of *Mangasik*. The courtiers were scandalized by his shameless depravities, and urged his dismissal on the grounds of his having been taken in an unnatural crime with a cow, but the pious King rejected their petition with the rebuke that he kept the man to teach him to read the Kurán, not to rape cattle.

Mansúr's brother Sáid, who took Káshghar from Abábakar, has the following history:—When fourteen years old, he and his brother, Bábájác, accompanied their father to the aid of his brother Mahmúd when he was attacked at Táshkand by Sháhibeg. In the fight at Akhsi, this Sáid was wounded in the hip by an arrow, and fell into the hands of Shekh Báyzid, the governor of the place, who imprisoned him. In the year following, Sháhibeg invaded Farghána, killed Báyzid and his brother, Ahmad Tanbal, and all their family, and annexed the country. He liberated Sáid and took him to Samarcand, and thence with his army in the campaign against Khusro Sháh, who had seized Hissár, Kundúz, and Badakhshán. On their return to Samarcand, and the departure of Sháhibeg on his expedition against Khiva, Sáid escaped to Uzkand, and thence joined his uncle, Mahmúd, at Yatakand in Mogholistán. In the factions then dividing the tribes there, Sáid joined his brother, Khalíl, who ruled the Kirghiz. During four years they warred against their elder brother, Mansúr, and their uncle, Mahmúd, till, finally, the latter withdrew and returned to Táshkand where he was killed, as related.

On the departure of Mahmúd, Mansúr again took the field against Sáid and Khalíl, and marching from Jalish and Turfán, met and fought them at Járún Jalák. Each army put forward a champion for single combat. Sáid's man, one Shekh Ali, was unhorsed in the first encounter by Cutlugh, the champion of Mansúr. On this the Kirghiz rushed forward to rescue their fallen champion, and the Moghol, too, advancing to support their hero, both sides joined in battle. Khalíl and Sáid, unable to make head or stand against their superior numbers, both fled the field, and Mansúr, securing the Kirghiz, carried them away bodily and settled them at Jalish.

The fugitives went to join Mahmúd, but, on arrival at Akhsí, learned of his execution, and were themselves made prisoners. Khalíl was killed, and Sáid was taken before Jánibeg, the uncle of Sháhibeg, who, having recently fallen from his horse and injured his head and reason, gave him his liberty. He at once set out to join Bábur at Kabul by way of Badakhshán, where he rested awhile with Mirzá Khán in the Zafar fort. At this time the strong highlands on the east of Badakh-