

He made Yárkand the capital of his kingdom, and greatly improved the city. He built its fortifications which enclosed two hundred *man* of land (that is land capable of being sown by that quantity of corn, which at fifteen pounds the *man* equals three thousand pounds), and had six gates, each protected by two bastions, and connecting walls one hundred yards in advance, a novel arrangement, by which the approach was defended by archers on each side. Inside the city he laid out twelve parks, with handsome mansions, and a hundred houses in each. He brought canals into the city, and planted twelve thousand gardens in its suburbs. All these now fell into the hands of Sáid, and were ravaged and plundered by his soldiery.

After settling Yárkand, Sáid returned to Káshghar, and there, in the winter of 921 H.=1514-15 A.D., received a visit from Mansúr who had come from his government of Jálsh and Turfán. In the first month of the following year Sáid went by Uch Turfán, where his brother, Ayman Khoja, was Governor, to Aksú which since its devastation by Abábakar on the death of Ahmad had remained in ruins, and at Báý met Mansúr for the return of his visit. He now acknowledged him as his elder brother and independent ruler of Jálsh and Turfán, and giving Aksú to him returned to Yárkand for the winter.

In the following spring Sáid moved to Káshghar, and there collected his forces to invade Andíján and expel Súyúnjúk. He was joined by Ayman and Bábájac with their small contingents, and on arrival at Chádir Kul mustered his troops. His brothers warned him that the army was unequal to the task undertaken, and proposed that they should change the plan of the expedition, and limit it to a raid in the hills. Consequently they spent a few weeks in the chase of wild horse and sheep, and the plunder of nomad camps, and then returned to the capital.

After this Sáid set out on an expedition against the Sárigh Uighúr twelve days' journey from Khutan, but on arrival at the latter place he was so prostrated from the effects of a hard bout of debauchery that he was obliged to forego the meritorious duty of converting them. He sent a force, however, to explore their country, and it returned after an absence of two months without having found any traces of the pagan enemy; whilst himself in the interim was borne back to the capital in a stupid state of drunkenness.

He was roused from this ignoble course by the plain admonition of the Uzbek master of Máwaránahar, and his warning against the unchecked hostilities of the border tribes; and Sáid, alarmed lest the vengeance of Sháhíbeg should fall upon himself, at once set out on an expedition to Isígh Kul to check the inroads of his Kirghiz there upon the lands of Turkistán, Syrám, and Andíján. He dispersed their camps, and capturing their Chief, Muhammad Báý, carried him off prisoner to Yárkand in 923 H.=1516 A.D., and thus restored quiet on the border.

During the reign of Sháhíbeg Khan, Badakhshán was divided between Khusro Sháh on the west and Abábakar on the east. Sáid on taking Káshghar had given his share of the country up to Sárigh Chopan in fief to Mír Beg, one of his nobles; but Mirzá Khán, the Governor of Zafar fort, expelled him. Consequently Sáid marched against him, and settling the difficulty peaceably returned to Yárkand. From this in the summer following he went to Aksú, which had recently (923 H.) been recovered from Mansúr by Ayman Khoja, who restored and resettled the place for himself. He now removed Ayman to Káshghar, whence he went to Bábur in India where he died in 938 H.=1531 A.D., and installed Mansúr in the Government; and he reigned there in peace for two years till 928 H.=1521 A.D.

In this year (926 H.) Mirzá Khan died, and his infant son, Sulemán, was put on his throne in Badakhshán. Sáid meant to have gone against him, but a revolt of the Kirghiz pagans in Mogholistán prevented him. He sent his son, Rashíd, with the liberated Muhammad Báý to quell them, and himself followed to their support in the following year. He wintered at Kuchcár, and being there seized with a fit of piety and remorse for his many sins returned to Káshghar, and wished to abdicate in favour of his brother Aymán. His priestly adviser, Tájuddín, aided by the persuasive