

T.R. eloquence of Khoja Muhammad Yúsuf just arrived from Táshkand, however, dissuaded him from the purpose. Instead thereof he made him confess and repent his sins, and promise to expiate them by serving God and the Prophet by the prosecution of a yearly *ghazát* against the pagans and infidels on his borders.

In the spring of 931 H. = 1524 A.D., Sáid again went to the support of Rashíd at Isígh Kul, where he had his camp to control the Kirghiz. Whilst there he received intelligence of the death of Súyúnjuk and disorder amongst the Uzbek. Consequently he at once invaded Andiján, seized Uzkan, the strongest fort in the country, and razed it to the ground, captured Ush and the capital, and annexing them to Káshghar, returned to Mogholistán. Here he established Rashíd in the government against Tábir Khan and Abúl Kásim, the Uzbek leaders whose cause had failed in Máwaránahar, and returned to his own capital. On the rise of the Manghít, however, in succession to them, and their invasion of Mogholistán, Rashíd, unable to hold his own against them, returned to Káshghar.

In the winter following this, Sáid sent Rashíd and Mirzá Hydar (the author of *Tárikhi Rashídi*) on a *ghazát* against the *káfir* of Bolor. This country is bounded east by Káshghar and Yárkand; north by Badakhshán; west by Kábul; and south by Kashmír. It is altogether a mountain fastness, and has not a level *farsakh* of ground in a circuit of four months' journey. Its people have no religion, and their women do all the labour, field and domestic. The men do nothing but fight each other all day and every day, and only cease when their women interpose with food. They then enter their houses, and on the conclusion of the meal return to fight; and so it goes on from sunrise to sunset; and at night they always barricade their doors and keep watch.

These people have few oxen, but lots of goats and sheep from whose wool they make all their clothing. There is little pasture in the country; and every glen has its own peculiar language which is unintelligible to the neighbours. Honey and fruits are in plenty. The pomegranates are especially good, and have sweet white grains like those of no other country. Rashíd returned from this expedition, in which he does not appear to have effected much against the *káfir*, by way of Sárígh Chopán in the summer of 934 H. = 1527 A.D.

On the death of Mirzá Khán, his infant son, Sulemán, succeeded to the throne of Badakhshán. Bábur had him brought to Kabul, and sent his own son, Humáyún, to hold the country. He governed it from 926 to 935 H. = 1519 to 1528 A.D., when he was summoned to India. The Badakhshí now feared the Uzbek, and sought protection of Sáid. He left Rashíd in the government of Káshghar, and set out for Badakhshán in 936 H. = 1529 A.D. On arrival at Zafar, however, he found the fort already occupied by Hindál, the brother of Humáyún. It being mid-winter, and retreat impossible, Sáid negotiated a stay of three months with Hindál on the grounds that he had come to protect the place against Uzbek invasion, and with no thought of wresting it from Kábul. After a very hard time of it in deep snows, with a scarcity of provisions, Sáid was glad to turn back to his capital with the first approach of spring. Bábur on this recalled Hindál, and re-established Sulemán at Zafar.

Following this in the winter of 937 H. = 1530 A.D., Sáid resumed Aksú from Mansúr, and appointed Rashíd to its government with Mirzá Hydar as his minister. Six months later he recalled the latter, and in *Zí Híjj*, the spring of 938 H. = 1532 A.D., set out with him and an army of five thousand men on a *ghazát* against Tibet.

The rivers of Tibet on the north-east all flow to the Kok Nor Kol in the sandy desert. It is three months' journey in circuit; and from the lake flows the great Kará Morán river of Khitá.

The Dolpá tribe of Tibet trade between Khitá and Hind, and carry their merchandize exclusively on sheep. They spend one winter in Khitá and the other in Hind. Three hundred families of them live in under-ground burrows at Altúnchi,