

T.R. Whilst here messengers arrived from Rashíd summoning Iskandar to Yárkand, and informing Hydar of the execution of his uncle and all his family, and prohibiting his return to the country. They consequently marched at once to Maryol, and arrived at its capital, Calá Shiya, in twenty-five days, and taking possession of the fort, halted for stragglers to rejoin. The season was mid-winter, and the loss in men and cattle from the intense cold was severe. In the early spring Iskandar with seven hundred men set out on a foraging expedition to replenish the exhausted supplies of the army. He plundered all the country of Rang Shigar, and after an absence of two months returned to Maryol.

By this time the messengers sent by Hydar with presents and congratulations to Rashíd, and an appeal to revise his decision of banishment for the sake of their early friendship and service together, now came back with peremptory orders for the return of Iskandar with the troops, but a strict prohibition against the return of Hydar, or even his stay in Tibet. On this the army dispersed and took their way back to Yárkand as best they could in small parties straggling all over the country.

Iskandar and Hydar were soon left with only fifty adherents. And with these they set out in the ensuing winter to make their way to Badakhshan by the route of Tághdumbásh, Janác, and Saníc, and Pámir. The party was reduced to twenty-seven men by sickness and death by the time they reached the Karákoram, which they crossed in *Sumbul*=September—October. Here Iskandar with four men parted from his companion and friend, and took the road to Yárkand; whilst Hydar with the remaining twenty-one, following an unknown track, wandered for three days over a desolate waste of mountains and snows, on which they shot several *cutás*=wild ox (*bos grunniens*) of huge proportions for food, and finally arrived at Ráshgám, a populous little valley at seven days' journey from Pámir. Here the people (who, it would seem, were Musalmáns) welcomed the wanderers with hospitality, fed and clad them, and forwarded them on to Badakhshán, where Hydar found shelter with the King, Sulemán Shah, who was the son of his maternal aunt. Here he was soon after joined by his family from Yárkand, and by Iskandar, who was at the same time expelled the country by Rashíd.

In the autumn they all set out together by way of Kabul to join Kamrán, the son of Bábur, at Láhore. From this Hydar proceeded to the Court of Humáyún, and was by him equipped and sent to conquer and govern Kashmír. He entered the country over the passes on the 22nd *Rajab* 948 H.=1541 A.D., and it was in its capital that he wrote the *Tárikhi Rashídi* from which these details are derived.

Sáid, entitled Sultán Sáid Khan Gházi, was considered a generous, just, and mild prince, and pious during his later years as a disciple of Khoja Kháwind Mahmúd of the Hanáfi sect. His son and successor, Rashíd, was the child of a slave girl who, when seven months pregnant with him by Sáid, was carried off prisoner by the Uzbek when they invaded Andiján. Sáid recovered her and the infant when he returned to the country by the aid of Bábur, who was his uncle's son. At this time Mirzá Hydar's sister, Habíba Sultán Kháním, arrived in Andiján from Samarcand, and Rashíd aged three years was in 915 H.=1509 A.D. made over to her to be educated.

At the age of thirteen years Rashíd accompanied his father in the expedition against Mogholistán. He was on this occasion taken prisoner at Akhsí by Jánibeg, but was recovered on his expulsion from Farghána. He was subsequently sent to govern in Mogholistán with Mirzá Hydar as his *Wazir*, but returned to Káshghar on the invasion of that region by the Kazzák and Uzbek. At eighteen years of age he was sent with Hydar on a *ghazát* against the pagans of Bolor in 934 H.=1527 A.D., and on his return thence was sent to the government of Aksú. After six months' stay with him there Mirza Hydar joined Sáid's expedition into Tibet as *Wazir* to his son Iskandar.

On accession to the throne Rashíd Sultán allied with the Shaibán Khans, and killed and banished all his father's faithful adherents. Mansúr twice attacked him to recover Aksú, but was each time repulsed with loss.