

within a few years a new schism took place, of which the history is very obscure.

The people of Eastern Turkestan and the other regions in that direction which had been subject to Kaidu, probably preferred to be under a separate rule from that of Transoxiana; for we are told by Abulghazi¹ that the people of Kashgar and Yarkand, the inhabitants of the Alatagh and the Uigurs, "finding none of the posterity of Chagatai (qu. Okkodai?) among them to fill the vacant throne," called to be their Khan Imil Khwaja the son of Dua Khan.² This prince was succeeded in 1347 by his son Tughlak Timur. Thus was established a new *Eastern* branch of the Chagatai dynasty.

The kingdom so formed was that which is known to the Persian historians of Timur and his successors as *Mogolistan* (not to be confounded with the true Mongolia to the eastward), or the Ul ús of Jatah (or in French spelling *Djéteh*, the Gète country of Petis de la Croix). Their winter capital was perhaps originally at Kashgar or Yarkand, and afterwards at Aksu, and their summer quarters north of the Thian Shan.³ In the history of Timur who took the royal residence in 1389 it is called *AYMUL GUJA*.⁴ This is perhaps the *Imil*, on the banks of the river so called flowing into Lake Ala-Kul, which was the original capital of the Khitan refugees who founded the empire of Kara-kitai (*supra*, p. 178), and which John de Plano Carpini on his journey to the court of Kuyuk Khan names as *Omyl*. It is perhaps represented at the present day, as D'Avezac suggests, by the Chinese frontier town of Chuguchak or Tarbogotai.⁵ It is difficult however to understand such a disposition of the frontier between the two branches of the Chagatai empire as should have permitted the capital of that one which ruled over Kashgar and Uiguria to be in the site just indicated, whilst that of the other branch ruling over Mawaralnahr was situated at Almalik. If the site assigned to Aymul be correct, probably it was not the head quarters of the eastern branch

¹ Cited in the *Universal History* (Fr. Trans.) tom. xvii, 619 *seqq.* *Dequignes*, i, 289.

² As the history is given by Abul Ghazi, this Imil Khwaja is *identical* with that son of Dua who succeeded to the throne of Chagatai under the name of Isanbuga Khan in 1309; and the story as told would seem to imply that he gave up reigning in Transoxiana to reign in Eastern Turkestan. If this be true, the establishment of this schism must have occurred some time before 1321, as Gabak or Kapak, the successor of Isanbuga on the throne of Chagatai, died in that year, the date of his accession not being recorded. According to Khondemir, however, Isanbuga reigned over Chagatai till his death, and Imil Khwaja would seem to be a brother (see *Defrémery*, pp. 270 and 280).

³ See *Russians in Central Asia*, p. 69.

⁴ In *H. de Timur Bec* by Petis de la Croix, vol. ii; also in the *Univ. Hist.* as above, p. 622 *seqq.*

⁵ *D'Avezac*, *Not. sur les anciens Voyages en Tartarie*, etc., in *Rec. de Voyages*, iv, 516. The capital of Kara Khitai when at the height of its power was *Bala Sagun*. I cannot ascertain the proper position of this; but it was, I believe, different from Imil, and lay between Bishbalik and Kara Korum.