

After a brief repose there, he again, at the end of 604 H.=1207-8 A.D., took the field, and went against Koshluk and Toctá Begi in Awrish, and on the way received the submission of the Awrát, who acted as guides to the hiding place of the fugitive Chiefs. Toctá Begi was killed in the fight at Arwish, but Koshluk again escaped by flight, and found refuge with Gorkhán, Chief of the Kará Khitáy, and ruler of Turkistán, who received him well, and gave him his daughter to wife. After this victory Changíz received the submission of Arslán Khán, the El or "Chief" of the Cárlúc tribe, and of Aydy Cút, the Chief of the Uighúr, whom he treated with great favour, and to whom he gave one of his daughters in marriage. Following this he sent envoys to demand the submission of Altán Khán, the King of Khitá. The King refused, and Changíz marched against him, defeated his army with terrible slaughter, sacked and destroyed many cities, and pursued the King—in those days the Kings of Khitá were always called Altán Khan, just as they were afterwards called Ayming Khán—to Khánbáligh or Chunkad, the Cambalay of Marco Polo.

R.S.

On the approach of the invader, Atlán Khán sued for peace, and sent his daughter to him as wife. Changíz accepted her and turned back, but Altán Khán, leaving his son with a strong army in Khánbáligh, removed his Court to Taming, which he made his capital. This city had been built by his father on a very wide river, and was protected by three lines of fortified walls one inside the other, and was adorned by handsome palaces, and gardens in which were produced the fruits of both hot and cold climates.

At this time, however, the Kará Khitáy, who had revolted and seized some Khitá territory, submitted to Changíz and sought his aid, and he consequently sent an army with them against Khánbáligh. The King's son fled to Taming, and the city, reduced by famine and siege, was taken and plundered of an immense treasure. Altán Khán poisoned himself, and Changíz, after a campaign of two years, conquered most of Khitá, and leaving strong garrisons in Tughúr and its frontiers returned to his Yúrt or "country seat" at Shamán Gara—"The Shaman's home."

The Náymán country now revolted, and Changíz sent an army, provided with carts, to subdue and settle it. It marched to the Kara Morán river in Mogholistán, and there came up with the enemy under Codo, the brother of Toctá Begi. He was slain and his son taken prisoner. The youth was a noted archer, and displayed his skill before Júji, who having seen him put one arrow on the other at a mark, interceded with his father to spare the life of so skilful a bowman. Changíz, however, refused, and with the lad's death the ruling family of Makrit became extinct, 613 H.=1216 A.D. At this time the Comát tribe on the Khitá frontier having revolted were also subjugated.

Whilst this force was operating against the Makrit on the Cúmkichik—"Little Sands" on the east of Mogholistan, another force was hunting to the death Koshluk, and settling the country of Káshghar and Khutan up to the Syhon on its west, as has been before related. And this brings us back to the course of our narrative of events.

P.

About this period then, with the submission of Aydy Cút of Balásághún and Arslan Khan of Almáligh on the north, and with the death of Koshluk and the annexation of Káshghar and Khutan on the south of the Tianshán, the territory of Changíz extended from the east borders of the desert of Gobi to the west slopes of Tianshan mountains, where it marched with the frontiers of Máwaránahar, ruled by Khwáhrizm Sháh, and included the whole of Mogholistán proper.

The anarchy prevailing in this region just prior to the Moghol invasion had led Sultan Muhammad Kutubuddin Khwáhrizm Sháh to meditate the conquest of Khitá, but the fame of the conquering Changíz caused him to restrain his ambition, and instead thereof he sent a friendly mission to the conqueror of the east to spy out the land.

T.N.

On the return of this embassy, one of its members, Syad Baháuddín, related to the author of the *Tabcáti Násiri*, the work from which I am quoting, at Tolak of Ghor in the year of the Mughol invasion of Khorasan, 617 H.=1220 A.D., that as the mission approached the capital of Tamgháj (Changíz was at the time prose-