

presently ousted by Dava = camel, the son of Búrác, who held Khutan (where he was buried) as an ally of Kaidú, by whom he was now, in 671 H. = 1272 A.D., set on the throne of Chaghtáy (Y.C.) V.B.

Dava Khan after this put an end to all other Aoktáy rivals, and added Turkistán north of the Jaxartes to the Chaghtáy dominions. On the return of Tymúr Cáán, the son and successor of Cubláy (under whose glorious reign the indolence and barbarity of the Moghol character was greatly improved and softened by their contact with the industry and polish of the Chinese), from his raid down to Lahore Dava joined Kaidú against him. The hostile armies met and fought 701 H. = 1301 A.D. in the country between Karákoram and the Tárím river of Lob (in the vicinity probably of Karáshahr the modern site of the ancient Jálísh). Kaidú was defeated, and, dying on his way home, was succeeded by his son Chaba or Shabar. He and Dava now united in submission to Tymúr Cáán, but they soon after quarrelled. Tymúr Cáán attacked Chaba, 703 H. = 1303 A.D., between Samarcand and Khujand, whilst Dava seized all the Chaba territory and reunited the Chaghtáy empire as before its division by Kaidú (Y.C.).

This did not last long, however, for Dava died in 706 H. = 1306 A.D., and the people of Eastern Turkistán, who had been under Kaidú rule, such as the Uighúr of Káshghar, Yarkand, and Allahtágh (Alatagh), preferred a separate rule to that of the Musulmáns of Máwaránahar, and, finding no Chaghtáy descendant amongst them, invited Aymil Khoja, the son of Dava Khán, to be their ruler. He was succeeded in 1347 A.D. by Toghlúc Tymúr, who thus once more re-established the eastern branch of the Chaghtáy *Khani*, known as the kingdom of Mogholistán or the Jattah *ulús*, whose capital was at Káshghar first, then at Yárkand, and later at Aksú, with the summer quarters at Atbashi on the Upper Nárín to the north of the Allahtágh. Y.C.

Meanwhile in Máwaránahar another son of Dava, named Konjuk, had ascended the throne. He died very shortly, and then Talikada, a descendant of Moaltakin, a Chaghtáy, who was killed at Bámyán, succeeded. He accepted Islám, and was the second convert amongst Moghol rulers. He was soon killed by his nobles, who then set Kabak, another son of Dava, on the throne. Chaba warred with him, and was defeated. Kabak now resigned the Government to an elder brother, Eshan Boghá, who was chief of the Chaghtáy *ulús* from 709 H. = 1309 A.D. to 716 H. = 1316 A.D. He conquered Khurásán up to the Murgháb river in 1315 A.D. In retaliation for this Oljátú, the Moghol King of Persia, under the name of Khudá Banda, sent an army with a convert brother of Eshán Boghá, named Yasavar (and a refugee with him) to ravage Máwaránahar. They massacred, pillaged, and captivated the population up to Samarcand in the depth of winter. Eshán Boghá now disappeared, and Kabak, resuming the Government, punished his rebel brother, and died 721 H. = 1321 A.D. V.B.

After this followed many years of rivalry and anarchy under successive Chiefs, till the time of Kábil Sháh in 1363 A.D. During this period, since the invasion of Changíz, the Moghol character succumbed to the superior physique and innervation of their subjects of the Caucasian stock, and their manners and religion declined before the advancing force of a revived Islám.

After the death of Kabak, the Khání of the Chaghtáy empire in 1321 A.D. fell to the hands of Elchí Gadáy, who was succeeded by Tarmashírín Khán. He became a convert to Islám, and, adopting the name 'Aláuddín, abandoned Almáligh, the later capital of the Moghols—the first and original capital was Beshbáligh—and removed his Court to Máwaránahar. He was dethroned 1334-35 A.D. by his brother Búzún Khán. He persecuted the Musálmans, who at this time everywhere displayed a remarkable activity and zeal in propagating their polity and creed; but was very soon deposed by Chansi, or Jinkshi Khan, also of the Chaghtay line, to whom Pope Benedict XII. in 1338 A.D. addressed a letter of thanks for the protection he afforded to Christians. Y.C.

He in turn was shortly ousted from the Government by Yesuntimur, and he again, in 1338-39 A.D., by 'Alí Sultán, that "certain villain of a falconer, a Saracen