

Persia, where he remained in exile for eighteen years. When Mirza Abusaid of the house of Timur (1451-1468) had established himself at Samarkand, Isanbuga Khan invaded Ferghána. Abusaid in retaliation sent for the exiled Yunus, conferred on him the Khanate of Mogolistan, and dispatched him with an army into that country, where he succeeded in establishing himself.<sup>1</sup> During his reign a numerous army of Kalmaks entered his territory. Yunus, in attempting to resist them, was completely defeated, with the loss of most of his amirs, and fled with the remains of his army to the Jaxartes. Here he seems to have established the relics of his authority at Tashkand, and at the same place his son and successor Mahmud, called by the Mongols Janikah, was crowned. It would appear that Yunus left behind another son, Ahmed, in Mogolistan, where he maintained himself for a time. Eventually both these brothers fell into the hands of Mahomed Khan Shaibani, otherwise called Shaibek, the founder of the Uzbek power in Transoxiana, and Mahomed was in the end put to death by that chief. I can trace no information regarding later Chagatai Khans; indeed I presume that the Kalmaks about this time took possession of the country north of the Thian Shan, and that the line of Khans survived no longer as such. A son of Ahmed however succeeded in founding a dynasty in Kashgar, which maintained itself on the throne there for more than a century and a half.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Defrémery*, pp. 284-5. According to a quotation of *Quatremère's* from Haidar Razi, Yunus Khan did not mount the throne till A. H. 873=1468, the last year of Abu Said (*Journ. des Savans* for 1839, p. 24).

<sup>2</sup> See Introduction to the Journey of Goës, *infra*. Deguignes says he had not been able to obtain any distinct information as to the rise of the power of the Kalmaks; nor can I find it in any later book within reach.