

to *Charlung* which often is used by Chinese officials. Then follows again a wide desolate space or *sai* to *Yaka-arik*, a large village irrigated by an *arik* from the river. From this place there is no direct road to the mountains. *Yaka-arik* is the common name of a group of villages, amongst others *Langar* and *Tokmakla*. The large irrigation canal continues to *Kok-rabat*.

To the last-mentioned village we had, the next day, a ride of 19.8 km. to the north and N.W. The ground falls 71 m. or to 1,293 m.; a rate of 1:279. The entire distance takes us through villages, of which *Choglik* and *Sai-langar* are the largest. Before reaching *Kok-rabat* we enter the great caravan-road from *Yarkand* to *Kashgar*. Here we were on well-known tracks, and I will only mention the names of the places we passed during the last four days from *Kok-rabat* to *Kashgar*, September 30th: the ruins of *Abdullah-Khan-rabat*, *Ak-rabat*, with a well 36.3 m. deep and a constant temperature of 15.5°; *Ötekchi*, an abandoned rest house; *Kisil*, a village — its only road to *Sarikol* runs by *Igis-yar*, the same I have described above. At *Kisil* and several other places on this road I was told that the prevailing wind in summer came from the N. W. and often was very strong, whereas nearly no wind blew in winter. A ruined place below *Kisil* is called *Teter-mesjid*.

October 1st we passed through the villages *Kuduk*, *Kosh-gombaz*, *Toplok* and *Kelpin*; and camped in the village of *Karavash*, belonging to *Yangi-hisar*. Just south of the village is a large river-bed with a dam forcing the water to flow by a canal at the left bank. The river then runs to the villages *Khoja-arik*, *Mangshin*, *Sagan* and *Momoluk*, from which a road goes to *Ordan-Padshah* and *Hasret-Begim*. The water of the river-bed was said to come from the valley *Kampan*, inhabited by Kipchak Kirgizes, and to pass by *Lai-bulak* and *Kaghui*. The water of *Yangi-hisar* itself comes from *Khan-terek*.

October 2nd we continued by *Seïdlar* and *Sogoluk* to *Yapchan*, and the last day by *Tasgun* and *Yangi-shahr* to *Kashgar*. Our road from *Kok-rabat* to *Kashgar* was 142 km. in length. In Yakub Bek's time the distance between *Yarkand* and *Kashgar* was reckoned as 27 *tash*, now it is 54 Chinese *potai*.

The whole journey from *Kashgar* through *Eastern Pamir* and back to *Kashgar* was 1,241.5 km. in length.

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