

however, both in the highlands of Belochistán and Khurásán, have no permanent dwellings, and in no respect differ from the *pámir*, like which, too, they are in summer the scenes of busy life and activity, crowded by the camps and cattle of nomad tribes, who there is reason to believe are not so separate in race as they are in territorial distribution. The *tuman* of the Bráhoe in Belochistán, the *aul* of the Ilyát in Persia, and the *ayil* of the Kirghiz in Káshghar, and even the *Kizdi* of the nomad Afghán, all bear a common family resemblance; and through the very words designating their camps, whilst suggesting a common origin, offer a most inviting field for historical and philological investigation. The plateaux shared in summer by the Káshghar Kirghiz of Karátágh and the Khokand Kirghiz of Osh and Andiján are called Aláy in the northern half and Kizil Art in the southern, and are bordered on the west by an interrupted chain of mountains similar to those on the east. It has no general name, but each more prominent ridge is called separately, just as each separate *pámir* has its distinguishing appellation known only to the Kirghiz, and not very definitely or generally even to them, for half a dozen different men will give each a different name to one and the same peak. "What's the use of writing down so many names?" said an impatient Kirghiz whom I had worried with interrogatories a whole forenoon, till he was sore from shifting his seat from heel to heel, and escaped from further torture on the plea that his horse was left starving in the cold. "We call one country Aláy and another Kizil Art, and we call every spread of pasture *pámir*, just as we call a stony plain *sáy*, and a slope at the foot of the hills *sirt*." "No. The *chol* is different; there is none in our country; it is only on this plain of Káshghar; any place is *chol* where the ground is arid, and bare, and slightly raised above the general level." "There are numberless camp grounds on Aláy and Kizil Art too. We call each *ayil* = camp by the name of the *Bí* = Chief." "Every place too has its name, but I don't know them. Its four years since I was on Aláy, and people give their camp grounds different names. We call a place such and such a *tágh* = hill, or *tásh* = rock, or *kol* = pool, or *cúl* = glen, or *sú* = stream, or *árt* = valley pass, or *tár* = straight or gorge, or *dawán* = hill pass, or *corghán* = fort, or *caráwul* = picket, and so on, and everybody knows the place; it does for three or four *tásh* all round or up and down." "No, the Osh Kirghiz are not subjects of Atálik Ghází. They come over Tirik Dawán every year with the Kapchák of Mádí and roam down to Chádír-tash, and Neza-tásh, and Aktásh, but they don't pay *Zakát* except to the Khan of Khokand. My father is a subject of Atálik; his camps are in Kirmán Kúl and Egizak on the Koksú at foot of Tirik Dawán; he keeps a picket on the pass; I am a *jigit* = trooper, and have served Atálik four years. I get no pay, only food and clothing for self and horse. These arms all belong to Badaulat, and I received them from my *Pansad*. I belong to the Náymán tribe. There are 1,000 houses in the hills from Sárigh Kúl to Chádír Kol, all Náymán. There are others besides as Bárga, Monác, &c. We only pay *Zakát* to Atálik, and our Chiefs are charged with the protection of the frontier against marauders from the Khokand side. There are only eight of us here in service with Badaulat. He can't keep more because we run away, or get ill and die here. We are constantly employed going backwards and forwards with orders to the frontier outposts."

The population of all this Kirghiz division is very variously estimated. By some the number is stated at 30,000 houses, but this figure, it would seem, includes all the camps on both sides the Alátágh. Of those who are recognized subjects of the Káshghar State, I don't think the number can exceed 3,000 houses, *viz.*, 800 in Kákshál and Artosh, 1,600 in the Aktágh and Karátágh valleys, and 600 on the upper waters of the Yárkand and Karákásh rivers. Counting seven for each *ac-oe* or "white house"—the name of their portable frame work and felt covered tents—this will give 21,000 souls as the Kirghiz population of the Káshghar State.

The Kirghiz occupy the whole of Mogholistan proper or Zúnghár which extends from Yúlduz on the east to Táshkand on the west. Like the Kalmák they have no cities or towns but migrate from the lower to the higher valleys and plateaux according to the seasons. On the north their neighbours are the Kazzák or Cossack of Isígh Kol and Koba and Ila, on the west the Kapchák or Kipchák, on the south the Uzbek of Khokand and Turk of Káshghar, and on the east the Kalmák of Yuldúz.