

R.S. *Ghaz.* He settled in Bulghár, and warred with Turk. They are both the worst and most turbulent of the sons of Japhet.

*Kamári* were huntsmen on the borders of Bulghár, and were clad in the furs of weasels and other animals. They separated into the divisions of Bartás and Bulghár.

*Turk.* Settled at Baligh = "City" in Silingáy, which is a mountainous region, with small rivers, and many springs. Here houses were first built, of reeds and logs. Turk had four sons, *viz.*, Codak, Chagal, Parskhar, and Aylác. Codak discovered the use of salt by his bread falling on saline ground out a hunting.

Other sons of Japhet from whom nations sprung are Manshij, Sadsan, and Yarij. They were all at first nomads, and to this day they all prize most highly the *yada-tásh*.

Turk became the first Khán of Turkistán. He was the cotemporary of Kyámurth, the first sovereign of Persia. At eighty years of age he resigned his kingdom in the east to his eldest son, Amalgha Khán, who in his old age resigned it to Bátú Khán. He was a really great Prince, and was succeeded by his son, Kúyúk, who, also, was a wise, just, and powerful sovereign. On his death he was succeeded by his son, Alinja Khan. In his reign the Turk became a powerful nation, and relapsed from their ancient form of religion. He had twin sons, Tátár and Mughol, and in his old age he divided his empire between them, and they lived in harmony after his death. Tátár from father to son gave a succession of eight Kings, the last of whom was Báydú Khan. The kingdom then became dismembered by internal dissensions.

Mughol similarly gave a succession of nine Kings, the last of whom was Ayl or El Khán. From him is continued the line of the Turk. Mughol had four sons, *viz.*, Kará, Azar, Kaz, and Uz. Kará Khán succeeded to the throne, and is the ancestor of the Moghol tribes. His home was at Karákoram = "Black Shale," between two mountains called Artak and Kartak. He had a son named Aghor, who first married the daughter of his uncle Kaz; but not agreeing with her he next married the daughter of his uncle Uz; and not agreeing with her either, finally married the daughter of his uncle Azar. She accepted the new religion he preached to her, and they loved each other and lived happily together. His first wives became jealous, and plotted to poison him, but the vigilance of his favourite guarded him. The discontented wives then complained to Kará Khan of being neglected and despised by his son, because they had refused to desert their faith for his new religion, which he wished them to adopt.

On this Kará Khan, fearful of the spread of the new doctrine amongst his people, marched to attack his apostate son on his hunting grounds. He was forewarned by his faithful wife of the design against him, and was consequently on his guard, and in the fight that followed, Kará Khan was killed. Aghor Khan now (about 650 B.C.) ascended the throne, and converted the people to the new faith. He reigned seventy-three years. Some of his tribes rebelled and sought aid from Chín, whose King sent an army to their assistance. Aghor marched against it, defeated it, and subdued all the Tártár and Moghol tribes in that country.

After this he invaded Bukhára, and subjugated all Turkistán, and then held a grand national assembly or *Curultay* of all his princes, and nobles, and chiefs, called together from every part of his empire. They came over journeys of one or two years, with their families and flocks, with their *Khargáh* or "circular framework huts" and waggons, and formed a vast camp such as had never been seen, and made high festival. On this occasion, in counsel with his nobles, Aghor Khan framed a code of laws for the government of his empire, at the wisdom of which the mind is wonder-struck, and which raised him to the same exalted position amongst the Turk nations that was held by Jamshed amongst those of Persia. He gave distinctive appellations to the several tribes of Turk, such as Uighur = "joining," because this tribe sided with him against the hostility of his father, Cánculi = "waggon," because of their wealth in, and use of those vehicles; Calich = "sword," because of their distinction in its use, &c., &c. Aghor Khan, after seventeen years' war subdued