

means "idol temple." The city was now completely sacked and ruined, and its population massacred and enslaved. At Atrár, which was garrisoned by fifty thousand of Khwáhrizm Sháh's troops—he himself fled from the capital by Nishábor to Absukún, where he died 22nd *Zi Hijj* 617 H.=1220 A.D., (Vambery)—not a soul was left alive, the whole population being led out in batches of fifty and butchered on the plain outside the walls.

T.N.

On his return march from the Indus, Changíz sent his son Aoktáy in mid-winter to Ghazni and Ghor, there to wipe out in the blood of the people the disaster his troops had suffered at the hands of Jaláluddín in the fight at Parwán.

He did this so effectually during a campaign of two years, that not a trace of the aboriginal Aryan stock, the *Gabar* or fire-worshiper of Irán, is now to be found in the country. The only inhabitants of that mountain tract—the real Kóhi Káf of Orientals, the Paropamisus of the Greeks, the Indian Caucasus of Europeans—at the present day, are the descendants of the army of occupation left there by him. And though still pure Moghol in race type, and many of their customs, they know nought of their antecedents. They have entirely lost their language before that of their subsequent Persian rulers, and are now only known amongst their Afghan neighbours as the poor, mean, despicable, and heretic *Hazára* (evidently the designation of their original military divisional settlements), whom as being *Shia* it is lawful to oppress, enslave, and sell. The remarkable persistence of the race type of these Moghols during six hundred years is easily explained by the isolation of their position in an inaccessible and easily defended mountain country, whose natural outlets and affinities are more with the cognate races of the Oxus valley than with the foreign Aryan tribes of the Kabul highlands and the basin of Kandahar. But to return to our subject.

P.

Whilst Aoktáy was marching to Kabul on this errand, Changíz went into winter quarters in Gabari or the Gabar country (the country of the fire-worshipers, now known as Pakli and Swat) to wait the return of his envoys to the Emperor of Hindustán, Sultán Sáid, at Delhi, to ask his permission for a passage to Chín through Farájál and Kámrúd. During these three months he sent out parties in all directions to forage the country and reduce the forts held by the Irác troops amongst the mountains, whilst he spent his time in consulting the fates by burning the *Shána* or "Sheep scapula," a custom still common amongst the *Hazára* or Moghol of the Ghazni highlands. The omens by these were unpropitious, and his envoys, at the same time, returning with an unfavourable reply, Changíz at once set out across the snowy mountains, whilst it was yet winter, and, with great difficulty and loss of life made his way by Kabul and Káshghar to Turkistán.

T. N.

His route was probably across the Swát country into the Kúnar valley, where Chagán Saráe, or "white hostelry," from its name attests Moghol occupation, and thence up the Chítrál valley, called also Káshkár through the easy Barogil Pass, which is practicable for half of the year, on to the plain of Káshghár. Such at least was the route taken by part of his army, if not by Changíz himself, who, according to the author of the *Tabcáti Nasiri* (a personal actor at Tolak in the defence against his invasion of Ghor), rejoined his camp with the heavy baggage, left at Naman Pushta in Tokharistan, and took it on with him to Samarcand, where he spent the spring and summer.

P.

Here in 621 H.=1224 A.D. he held a *Curultáy*, and divided his conquests amongst his sons. To Aoktáy he gave the Eastern Tártár country, comprising China and Mongolia; its capital was Khanbaligh=Pekin. To Batu, the son and successor of Júji, he gave the Northern Tártár country, including Dasht Kapchak; its capital was Saray on the Volga. To Chaghtáy he gave the middle Tártár kingdom, which comprised Mogholistan, that is Zunghár on the north, and Káshghar on the south, Máwaránahar, Khwahrizm, and Afghanistan: its capital was Almaligh. And to Tuli he gave Khurásán and Iran; its capital was Tabriz.

V.B.
& Y.C.

Having thus disposed of his empire Changíz returned to his seat at Karákoram, or Shamán Gara, and in *Zi Hijj* 621 H.=1225 A.D., after an absence of seven years,

R.S.