

## ROUTE IV.

## YARKAND TO KASHGHAR (CAPTAIN TROTTER), NOVEMBER 1873.

1. Kok Robát or "Blue Hostelry" (height 3,830 feet), 22 miles.—Pass through cultivated tracts and at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles cross the Opo or Arpi canal (from the Yárkand river) by a good bridge. A little distance beyond is the village of Kárákoram, after which the road passes through grassy swamps, followed by a desert waste. Occasional small villages are passed before reaching Kok Robát, a scattered village of about 200 houses.
2. Kizil (height 3,910 feet), 26 miles.—Pass over sandy desert, without habitations or cultivation, to Ák Robát or "White Hostelry," where are two small wells whose surface water is 98 feet below the ground level; another  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles over flat waste to Kizil, a large village of about 500 houses. The dry bed of the Kizil stream is passed, coming from the Kizil Tagh on the west. The country is irrigated by small canals taken higher up from the Kizil River which in summer contains a fair supply of water.
3. Yangi Hissar or "New Fort" (height 4,320 feet),  $28\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Over a flat plain irrigated by small water-courses from the Kinkol River, the scattered villages of Chemalung, Kudok, Kosh-gombaz, Tuplok and Kalpín are passed. Low sand hills on right before reaching the Yangi Hissar River, which has its chief source in springs a few miles south-west of the town of the same name, which lies two half miles beyond it. Yangi Hissar is a large town with strong fort, and contains about 4,000 houses. The Yangi Hissar River\* is crossed by a two-spanned timber bridge, about 60 feet long. A low ridge of hills separates it from the town. The fort is about 600 yards to the north of the town.
4. Yapchan (height 4,210 feet),  $23\frac{1}{2}$  miles.—Pass at four miles the Zaikásh stream fed from springs on the west, further on cross two branches of the Sailik canal from Kusánk. After passing the villages of Khánka Sorgoluk, and Tuglok cross by a wooden bridge a large canal from the Kusán River, and then cross the main stream of the Kusán itself by a wooden bridge. The road follows the lower bridge of the stream for about a mile, and is much cut up by branch canals. Soil generally sandy.
5. Yangi-shahr or new city of Kashghar ( $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles).—Road passes through cultivated country and crosses several streams and canals, the largest of which are the Tazgún or Khanarik or Yamunyar and the Karasú (chiefly fed from springs). Pass the villages of Tazgún, Turmalak, and Kasr Robát. The old city of Kashghar lies about five miles from the Yangi-shahr in a north-west direction.

## ROUTE V.

## KASHGHAR TO MARALBASHI (AUTHORITY, CAPTAIN BIDDULPH) JANUARY 1874.

1. Sang, 19 miles. Through cultivation; at six miles village of Barin;  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles Arowah, junction of road from city of Káshghar; nine miles village of Yandumba, from where goes cart road to Kizil Boia to east; cross rivers Yamunyar and Chokanak flowing into Kizil, both bridges swift streams. Sang large village.
2. Faizabad (height 4,000 feet), 16 miles.—Large village, through cultivation; at two miles cross small river; no bridge.
3. Yangi-awat, 11 miles.—Small village, cultivation almost ceases from Faizabad; at seven miles small village of Shagiat.
4. Kashmir, 28 miles.—Through bush jangal and plain; at 20 miles cross river Kizil; bridge used in summer; ice bears carts, &c. in winter. Kashmir a small post-house, no village.
5. Togha Sulukh, 13 miles.—Through tree jangal and white grass; a small post-house.

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\* Which I have known called by no less than nine different names.—H. T.