

- 13 *Chilán, 6 tash.* A low jungle, but no water on the surface; but it may readily be obtained by digging. This is the easterly of the two roads.
- This road is closed after the winter season when the thaw sets in and occasionally when the springs swell and bring an extra amount of water.
14. To *Chol Kuduk, 4 tash.* Through desert without water. At Chol Kuduk water obtained from a well, but the water is brackish. There is a large serai here with a musjid. Here is a low range of hills on the north-west, close to which the road runs, and behind which is the bed of the Kashghar Daria.
15. To *Sai Arik Langar, 4 tash.* Through a desert, with sand and small stones. At Sarek Lángár there are two serais, and a post for the examination of passports; some 30 or 40 houses with cultivation, &c.; water by a canal from the Kashghar Daria.
16. To *Kumush or Kumbásh, 3 tash.* The Kāshghar Daria is crossed at one mile from Sai Arik Lángár. After the crossing there is a group of hamlets known as Aykol, beyond this eastwards at about one and half tash is a considerable sheet of water; in the district, which takes its name of Aykol from this, are some 2,000 houses. Cultivation may be said to extend from Sai Arik Lángár as far as Aksú; there is a bazaar held at Kum. In Aykol are two serais and a considerable bazaar (Thursday); the country is cut up by canals from the Kashghar river. The *Kum district* stretches towards Ush Turfán and eastwards; it is said to contain 8,000 houses. Kum Bazaar, which is the head-quarters of this district, is off the road some 2½ miles. At the stage of Kumbásh there is merely a Lángár.
17. To *Aksú, 4 tash.* After leaving Kumbásh, about two tash, the Ush Turfán river is crossed; it runs in three principal channels, one of which is crossed by a ferry during the cold season; the Kashghar Daria was crossed in four separate channels at some distance from each other, and all bridged. After leaving the Ush Turfán river the road rises to a plateau along the skirts of which it passes. It drops suddenly upon Aksú. A small stream from the north passes to the west of Aksú at about one mile distance and falls into the Aksú Daria about three miles south of the town.

Total distance 73½ tash or 75½ tash from Yárkand to Aksú.

At Terek Lángár, the first march from Yárkand, the natives are Dulans, a tribe presumably of Kálmák origin, having a distinct dialect of Turki and many customs different from those in force elsewhere; they extend as far as *Chilán*, the 13th march; they remain distinct from the natives of the Aksú and Yárkand districts.

Kokshál is the name usually given, not only to the Ush Turfán river, but to all the streams in the Aksú district, on account of the rice grown in the fields which they fertilize.

Kokshál (rice producing).

Kok really means blue, all green things springing from the ground are called Kok.

*From Aksú to Ush Turfán—*

1. To Sayik, 4 tash, through cultivation at the base of the hills and in the valley.
2. *Achtágh, 6 tash.*
3. *Ush Turfán, 4 tash.* Two serais in Ush Turfán, the last two places are in the Ush Turfán district, which is a separate command; it contains 8,000 houses, and is a highly productive district; flocks and cattle abound.

The water of Aksú is from springs, there is only one tank in the Yangi-shahr.

There is a very large sale of horses in Aksú; the Dadkhwah taxes the sale of horses, taking 12 puls on each transaction. On market day 600 loads of Indian-corn and wheat, 1 tanga per charak; 300 loads of rice, 2 tangas the charak.

There are 200 dyers in Aksú.