| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Camp 172, Su-lo-ho terminal basin (at spring, S. of ruin T. VI. b; C. 4) ... ... ... ... | 40° 8′ 16″ |
| 1913-15. | Camp 46, Chong-köl (at springs, S. of lake, W. of ruin T. XI; D. 4) | 40° 19′ 59″ |
| | Camp 51, S.W. of Yantak-kuduk (at well, same as C. 150; A. 4) | 40° 18′ 25″ |
| | Su-lo-ho basin, 9 miles S.W. of Camp 102 (east of sand-ridge; B. 4) | 40° 13′ 14″ |
| | Toghrak-bulak, Camp 103 (above left bank of river bed; C. 4) ... | 40° 19′ 26″ |

## NOTES ON SHEET No. 36 (KHANAMBAL OR ANAMBAR)

The outermost ranges of the Āltin-tāgh and their glacis towards the Su-lo-ho terminal basin, shown in this sheet, were surveyed mainly from the *tāgh-yol* or 'hill route' connecting Tun-huang with the Lop region and already mentioned above (Sheet No. 33). This was followed by Rai Rām Singh in 1907 and again by R. B. Lāl Singh in 1913. The belt of high sand-ridges fringing the southern edge of the glacis was reached by reconnaissances from the termination of the ancient Chinese *Limes* in 1907. The traverses along the 'hill route' have been adjusted on the positions adopted for Mīrān and Nan-hu (Sheet No. 39). The observations of 1913 at Khanambal (C. 2) and Su-mu-t'ou (D.1) have proved the latitudes shown for these places in Sheet No. 75 of the *Serindia* map as correct within about a minute.

References regarding the historical topography of the 'hill route' have been given in the Notes on Sheet No. 33. The range along which it leads is exceedingly barren also in this section; but some modest grazing is found at Khanambal, a winter camping ground of Mongols, and at Khalastai, while a little patch of cultivation exists at Su-mu-t'ou, occupied by a couple of Chinese families.

*Astronomically observed latitudes.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1913-15. | Khanambal, Camp 39 (north bank of river-bed; C. 2) ... | 39° 15′ 36″ |
| | Su-mu-t'ou, Camp 42 (N. end of cultivation; D. 1) ... ... | 39° 49′ 32″ |

## NOTES ON SHEET No. 37 (KARLIK-TĀGH)

This sheet shows the surveys made along the Karlik-tāgh, the eastern extremity of the T'ien-shan range, and those carried towards it from the south-west across the northernmost Pei-shan desert. With the exception of the caravan road from An-hsi to Hāmi and some routes in 1907 on the southern slopes of the snowy portion of the Karlik-tāgh, all belong to the third expedition.

The positions accepted for Barkul, Hāmi, An-hsi and Su-chou in adjoining sheets have served for the adjustment of the several traverses, besides the latitude observations noted below. For two points on the Hāmi–An-hsi caravan road latitude and chronometrically obtained longitude values of other travellers are available for control. Dr. Vaillant's position of Yen-tun (A. 4), 42° 21′,6 lat., 94° 4′,9 long., agrees closely in latitude with that shown in the map, while his longitude is about 2 minutes less than on the map. At K'u-shui (B. 4) Mr. Clementi's observed latitude is the same, but his longitude value, 94° 26′ 25″, is exceeded by fully 8 minutes on the map; this difference conforms to that already noted as regards Hāmi (see *sub* Sheet No. 34).

It is satisfactory to note that M. Muhammad Yakūb's traverse from Ming-shui (No. 40. A. 1) to Tāsh-bulak (A. 3) shows between his Camps CLXI and CLXIV very close agreement with the careful route survey carried by Professor K. Futterer over the same ground.[23]

The approximate snow-line shown on the 12,000 ft. contour is necessarily conjectural, the range having been surveyed

[23] See Dr. Hassenstein's map (1 : 500,000) in Futterer, *Geographische Skizze der Wüste Gobi*, Petermann's Mittheilungen, Ergänzungsheft No. 139 (1902). Prof. F.'s *Utun-oszü* corresponds to *Wu-t'ung-wo-tzu* (C. 4), while his *Utun-da-tschuan*, where his route diverged to the south, lies probably in the same depression as Mu-t'ou-ching (D. 4), but some little distance to the south.

I may note that the Chinese local names which Muhammad Yakūb heard from his guide along this route could not be checked from any record in Chinese characters.