MAP OF PORTIONS OF CHINESE TURKISTAN AND KANSU

TO ILLUSTRATE THE EXPLORATIONS OF

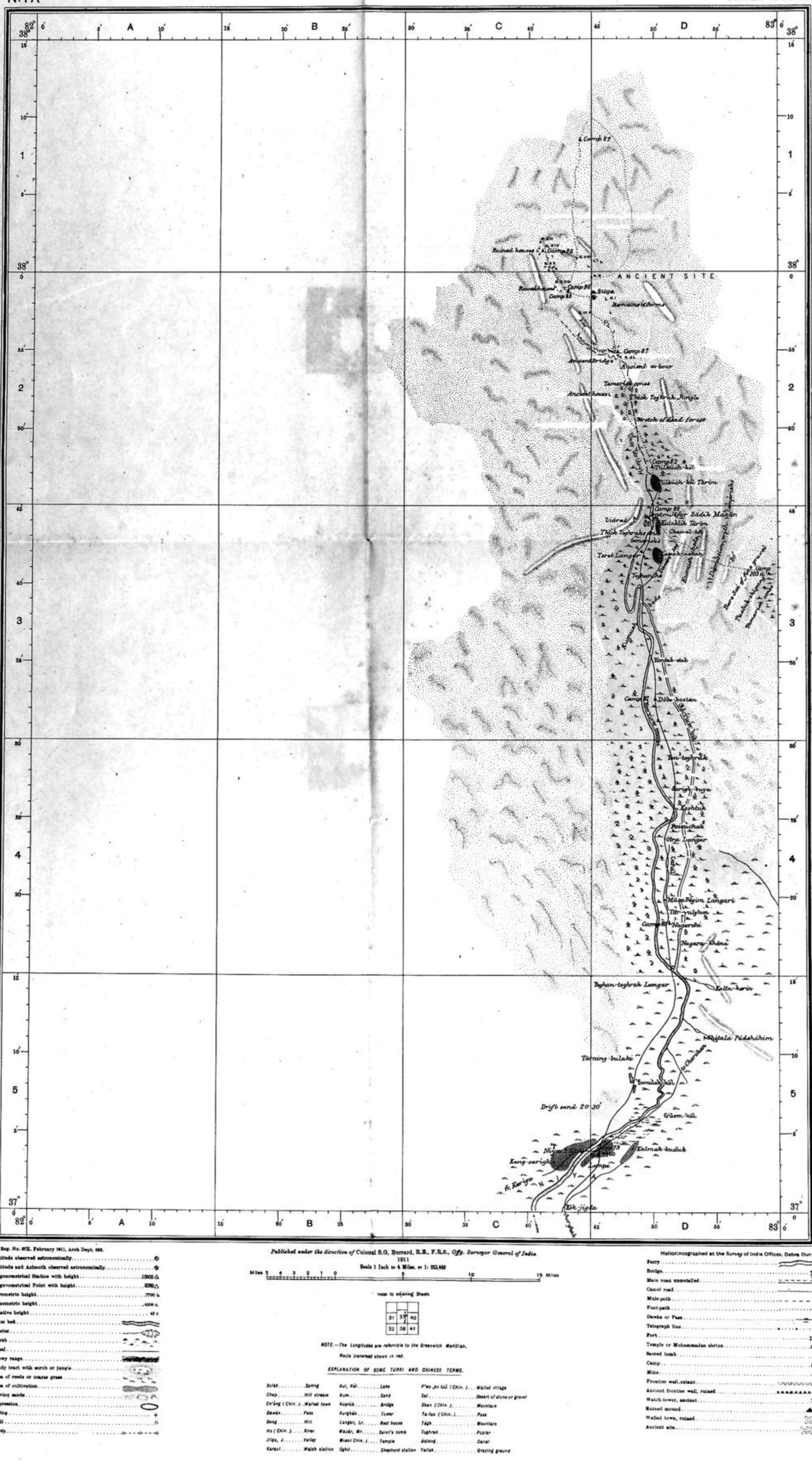
DR. M. A. STEIN, C. I. E., AND HIS ASSISTANTS,

SURVEYORS R. B. LAL SINGH AND R. S. RAM SINGH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

1906-08

NIYA

SHEET NO. 37



Reg. No. 67E. February 1911. Arch Dept. 566.

Latitude observed astronomically ⊕

Latitude and Azimuth observed astronomically ⊕

Trigonometrical Station with height 12900 △

Trigonometrical Point with height 8390 △

Barometric height 7790 b.

Clinometric height 4508 c.

Relative height 45 r.

River bed

Glacier

Marsh

Canal

Snowy range

Sandy tract with scrub or jungle

Area of reeds or coarse grass

Area of cultivation

Moving sands

Depression

Spring

Well

Kárés

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Scale 1 Inch to 4 Miles, or 1: 253,440

Miles 5 4 3 2 1 0 5 10 15 Miles

Index to adjoining Sheets

31	37	40
32	38	41

NOTE.—The Longitudes are referrible to the Greenwich Meridian.

Route traversed shown in red.

EXPLANATION OF SOME TURKI AND CHINESE TERMS.

Bulak	Spring	Kul, Köl	Lake	Pao-pu-tzŭ (Chin.)	Walled village
Chap	Hill stream	Kum	Sand	Sal	Desert of stone or gravel
Ch'êng (Chin.)	Walled town	Kuprük	Bridge	Shan (Chin.)	Mountain
Dawán	Pass	Kurghán	Tower	Ta-fan (Chin.)	Pass
Dong	Hill	Langar, Lr.	Rest house	Tágh	Mountain
Ho (Chin.)	River	Mazár, Mr.	Saint's tomb	Toghrak	Poplar
Jilga, J.	Valley	Miao (Chin.)	Temple	Ustang	Canal
Karaul	Watch station	Oghul	Shepherd station	Yailak	Grazing ground

Photozincographed at the Survey of India Offices, Dehra Dun.

Ferry

Bridge

Main roads unmetalled

Camel road

Mule-path

Foot-path

Dawán or Pass

Telegraph line

Fort

Temple or Muhammadan shrine

Sacred tomb

Camp

Mine

Frontier wall, extant

Ancient frontier wall, ruined

Watch-tower, ancient

Ruined mound

Walled town, ruined

Ancient site