

# INNERMOST ASIA

A photograph of a desert landscape, likely in Inner Asia. In the foreground, there is a large, multi-tiered pagoda or stupa structure made of brick or stone, with a smaller stupa on top. The pagoda is situated on a raised platform. In the background, there are large, rugged mountains with a reddish-brown hue, suggesting a desert environment. The sky is a pale, clear blue. The overall scene is arid and desolate.

SIR AUREL STEIN



INNERMOST  
ASIA

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# INNERMOST ASIA

DETAILED REPORT OF EXPLORATIONS IN  
CENTRAL ASIA, KAN-SU, AND EASTERN ĪRĀN





PORTION OF SILK PAINTING, AST. iii. 4. 010. a, SHOWING LADY AND PAGE,  
FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX. sec. ii. vi).



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DETAILED REPORT OF EXPLORATIONS IN  
CENTRAL ASIA, KAN-SU AND EASTERN ĪRĀN

CARRIED OUT AND DESCRIBED UNDER THE  
ORDERS OF H.M. INDIAN GOVERNMENT BY

SIR AUREL STEIN, K.C.I.E.

INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY



## VOLUME IV PLATES & PLANS

WITH DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF ANTIQUES BY F. H. ANDREWS  
AND F. M. G. LORIMER; AND APPENDICES BY J. ALLAN  
E. BENVENISTE, A. H. FRANCKE, L. GILES, R. L. HOBSON  
T. A. JOYCE, S. KONOW, A. VON LE COQ, W. LENTZ  
S. LÉVI, H. MASPERO, F. E. PARGITER, R. SMITH  
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## INTRODUCTION

THE plan of the explorations recorded in these volumes was based upon the experiences and results of my travels during the years 1906-8. In the course of these I had explored ancient remains and carried out surveys through the whole length of Eastern Turkestan to the westernmost marches of China and Tibet. The fascination of archaeological problems and the geographical interest of vast areas which, in spite of their present barrenness, have a historical past, combined to draw me back to that great region of innermost Asia. Ruined sites long ago abandoned to the desert have there preserved for us relics of an ancient civilization that grew up and flourished for a thousand years under the joint influences of Buddhist India, China, and the Hellenized Near East. As my thoughts recurred, while I worked on the results of my second Central-Asian journey, to the openings for fruitful exploration which, from lack of time, I had hitherto been obliged to neglect, the call of those vast deserts was imperative.

The labour entailed by the arrangement and study of the large collection of antiques which I had brought back from those travels to the British Museum kept me busy in England until the end of 1911. The record of the results, as embodied in the volumes of *Serindia*, claimed most of my time even after I had returned to India and was engaged on archaeological work on the familiar ground of the North-West Frontier and Kashmir. That heavy task was still very far from completion when in the autumn of 1912 a variety of considerations induced me to submit to the Government of India my proposal for a long-planned third expedition in Central Asia. Among these the favourable political conditions then prevailing in the regions to be visited within the limits of China and Russian Turkestan were not the least important. In view of the changes that we have since witnessed, I have special reason to feel grateful for the shrewd advice of two kind friends, Sir HENRY MCMAHON, then Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and Sir GEORGE MACARTNEY, H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Kashgar, which helped me to decide on an early start.

Proposal for  
third  
expedition.

Lord HARDINGE, the then newly arrived Viceroy of India, had from the first shown a kind interest in my past labours, and I remember with sincere gratitude the very encouraging auspices under which I thus embarked on my new plans. For the generous support which the Government of India accorded to my proposals I was largely indebted to two kind friends, Sir HARCOURT BUTLER, who as Member of the Governor-General's Council was then the enlightened head of the Education Department and has since been in succession Governor of the United Provinces and Governor of Burma, and Sir JOHN MARSHALL, Director-General of Archaeology in India. The latter, as the Government's chief adviser in archaeological matters, has never failed to lend me his most cordial and effective aid in all the efforts entailed by the preparation of my successive Central-Asian expeditions and the working out of their results. The proposals as finally sanctioned in April, 1913, by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, included provision for the payment in three successive years of a total grant of £3,000 to cover the estimated cost of the intended explorations,<sup>1</sup> the Indian Government reserving to themselves an exclusive claim to whatever 'archaeological proceeds' in the shape of antiques, &c., my expedition might yield. It was understood that

Sanction of  
proposed  
explora-  
tions.

<sup>1</sup> This provision was supplemented in 1915 by a further grant of Rs. 12,000. This was necessitated partly by the increased cost of transporting to India the bulky collection of

antiques and partly by the rapid rise of prices. &c., which made itself felt after the outbreak of the war throughout the regions visited.

## INTRODUCTION

the Museum of Indian Ethnography, Art, and Archaeology which it was designed to instal at New Delhi would be the first to benefit by prospective 'finds'. Thus by the close of July 1913 I was free to set out from Kashmir for another long journey.

Help of  
Survey of  
India.

For the geographical investigations which were intended to play a large and important part in my travels, most effective help from the Survey of India was assured to me from the outset. Colonel Sir SIDNEY BURRARD, then Surveyor-General of India, very readily extended to this part of my programme the same unfailing aid and encouragement by which my previous topographical surveys and their publication had benefited so greatly. He kindly agreed to depute to assist me my old experienced travel companion Rai Bahādur Lāl Singh, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, and also to make available the services of a second Surveyor of the Department. Apart from a special grant to cover the expenses connected with the employment of these surveyors, the Survey of India also provided all requisite surveying equipment, including that to be used by myself and a third assistant, Miān Afrāz-gul Khān, whose valuable help will be presently noted.

Support of  
R. Geo-  
graphical  
Society.

In connexion with the wide extension of our topographical labours which was thus rendered possible, I must record also my very grateful appreciation of the moral support which the Royal Geographical Society generously gave me, in addition to granting the loan of some surveying instruments. From the constant sympathy and friendly interest with which Sir JOHN KELTIE, the Society's lamented Secretary, ever followed my efforts, I never ceased to derive true encouragement.

Interrela-  
tion of geo-  
graphical  
and histori-  
cal interest.

In devoting so large a share of my care and attention to work of direct geographical interest I was guided by two important considerations. On the one hand my explorations were taking me through portions of innermost Asia where extensive areas, both in the barren mountains and in the desert wastes of the great drainageless basins, were still in need of systematic survey or practically unmapped. On the other hand these very regions, though in some respects deserving to be counted among the least attractive portions of our globe, are, when studied on the ground with an eye to their past, singularly fitted to illustrate the close interrelation between physical features and human activity, as reflected by history and archaeological relics. In my lecture on 'Innermost Asia: its Geography as a factor in History',<sup>2</sup> I have fully discussed the reasons which make it particularly important for the historical and antiquarian student of that great region of Asia to pay the closest attention to its peculiar geographical features. I have shown in the same lecture how helpful for the investigation of much-discussed physical changes may be the study on sound critical lines of the traces which the human past, whether of historical or prehistoric periods, has left on such ground.

Record of  
topographi-  
cal work.

The important bearing here briefly indicated which the exact record of topographical facts must have upon archaeological research in this region will explain the special value that I attach to the generous help of the Survey of India, since it has made it possible to issue with the present publication the atlas of detailed maps forming Vol. IV. These 47 map sheets on the scale of 1 : 500,000 have been prepared at the Trigonometrical Survey Office, Dehra Dun. They embody the carefully compiled results of all the surveys made on my three Central-Asian expeditions. These surveys comprised throughout continuous plane-table work by my assistants and myself, and, where conditions would permit, triangulation and astronomical observations. How great were the labours in the field involved by these systematic surveys is sufficiently indicated by the fact that they extended over no less than 28 degrees of longitude and 8 degrees of latitude. The appearance within the limits of these maps of unsurveyed and in many cases wholly unexplored areas is to be attributed to the exceptional physical difficulties of penetrating the vast forbidding deserts and the lofty and almost equally desolate mountains that constitute the major portion of this ground.

<sup>2</sup> See *Geographical Journal*, 1925, lxx. May-June, pp. 377-403, 473-98.



## INTRODUCTION

The great extent of the ground and the varied nature of the materials brought back from the different journeys necessarily made the task of compiling, drawing, and reproducing these maps a very heavy one. The work, begun in 1916, had to be carried on for the most part during a period when operations connected with the war threw a great strain upon the Survey Department. My special thanks are therefore due to Colonels Sir GERALD LENOX-CUNYNGHAM, E. A. TANDY, and H. McC. COWIE, R.E., successively in charge of the Trigonometrical Survey Office, for the steadily continued efforts which secured the final completion of the maps by the summer of 1922.

Preparation  
of maps.

These maps have come to comprise a vast but well-defined region of innermost Asia which, by its present conditions and by its important role in the past as the meeting-place of the civilizations of India, China, and the West, is attracting more and more the attention both of the geographer and of the historical student. It had been my constant endeavour in the field to make our surveys as exact and detailed a record of the prevailing physical features as limitations of scale, time, training, &c., would permit, and the revision of the maps in the successive stages of drawing and reproduction has during the years which followed involved no small amount of personal labour on my part.<sup>2a</sup> I feel therefore glad that the preparation of a detailed *Memoir*, which with the sanction of Colonel C. H. D. RYDER, Surveyor-General of India, was published as Vol. XVII of the *Records of the Survey of India*,<sup>3</sup> has enabled me fully to record the history of all the surveys carried out under my direction, to discuss the chief physical features determining the character of each distinct geographical area, and to furnish detailed notes on the materials used for each individual map sheet. In that *Memoir* full explanations will also be found as regards the methods of compilation, the representation of physical details, and the record of local names. To that publication I may be allowed to refer also for my grateful appreciation of the manifold and most willing help I received in the preparation of the cartographical records of my journeys from Officers connected with the Trigonometrical (now Geodetic) Branch of the Survey, especially the late Colonel R. A. WAUCHOPE, Colonel H. H. TURNER, Dr. J. DE GRAAFF HUNTER, and Majors F. J. M. KING, K. MASON, and W. E. PERRY.

Memoir on  
Maps.

To the amount of work which Rai Bahādur Lāl Singh, a veteran of indefatigable energy, accomplished in the course of my third expedition, the *Memoir* and the maps themselves bear ample testimony.<sup>4</sup> Of the very serious hardships, not always free from risks, under which his surveys in waterless deserts and high wind-swept ranges were carried out, it will be possible for the reader of the present volumes to form some idea.

Work of  
R. B. Lāl  
Singh.

My selection of two other Indian assistants who completed my small staff also proved very fortunate. In Naik Shamsuddīn, a corporal and now a Jamadār of the Bengal (King George's Own) Sappers and Miners, the loan of whose services the kind offices of Major-General J. E. DICKIE, R.E., enabled me to secure from that distinguished Corps, I found a very capable and helpful 'handy-man' for all work requiring technical skill. The other assistant was a young military surveyor, Miān Afrāz-gul Khān, a Pathān of the saintly Kāka-khēl clan and then a Sepoy in the Khyber Rifles. Having been first employed by me in 1912, on Sir GEORGE ROOS-KEPPEL's recommendation, in connexion with excavations on the NW. Frontier, he soon proved by his energy and

Other  
Indian as-  
sistants.

<sup>2a</sup> The fact that the map drawings, proofs, &c., had in most cases to be revised by me before the corresponding portions of my report were written will help to explain the instances where slight mistakes of compilation or draughtsmen's errors escaped my attention.

<sup>3</sup> See '*Memoir on Maps of Chinese Turkistān and Kansu*. From the surveys made during Sir Aurel Stein's explorations, 1900-1, 1906-8, 1913-5, by Sir Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E. With

Appendices by Major K. Mason, M.C., R.E., and J. de Graaff Hunter, Sc.D.' Trigonometrical Survey Office, Dehra Dun. 1923. Fol. pp. xiii, 208; 29 plates; 12 charts.

<sup>4</sup> As far as possible I arranged for R. B. Lāl Singh to follow routes independent of my own; for the method by which these routes have been distinctly marked on the maps, see *Memoir*, pp. 60 sq.

## INTRODUCTION

superior intelligence a very useful practical helper in archaeological field work. His keen topographical sense and zeal allowed me in addition to make use of him with distinct advantage on survey work.<sup>5</sup> The marked ability and pluck displayed by him were recognized on our return by the award of the Macgregor Silver Medal and secured him admission to the Survey of India as Sub-Assistant Superintendent. This appointment has been fully justified by the distinguished services which Miān, now Khān Sāhib, Afrāz-gul Khān has since rendered.

Extent of  
journey.

The close links I have indicated above between the archaeological and geographical purposes of this voyage will help to account for its wide extent. When I returned in March, 1916, to Kashmīr, it had lasted close on two years and eight months, and the aggregate of the distances covered by my marches amounted to nearly 11,000 miles. The objects of my expedition were not confined to the exploration of ruined sites from which to gather fresh materials for antiquarian and philological research in Museum and study. Quite as important in my opinion were the observation and record of whatever could throw light on the past and present of the ground traversed by those ancient Central-Asian routes which for centuries had been the channels of trade and cultural intercourse, and by which the influences of religious belief and political conquest had linked China with India and the Near East. It is for this reason that the record of this journey takes the reader from the passage land of westernmost China across the whole Tārim basin to the uppermost Oxus and to Irān, from the Hindukush valleys in the south to Dzungaria and Inner Mongolia in the north-east. Exacting claims on my time since my return from this expedition have not allowed me to publish a personal narrative of it, such as might have served as a guide to the scope and bearing of the record presented in the present volumes. Hence a rapid synopsis of their contents may usefully find a place here.

Start for  
Kāshgar  
through  
Darēl and  
Tangīr.

The favourable conditions that happened to prevail at the time of my start from Kashmīr allowed me to pass through the valleys of Darēl and Tangīr, a Hindukush territory never visited before by any European and since closed again through lapse into tribal anarchy (Chap. I).<sup>6</sup> There I traced the route by which Chinese pilgrims in Buddhist times used to make their way down to the Indus. Then travelling through Yāsīn I crossed the glacier pass of the Darkōt, the scene of a memorable Chinese military exploit, and crossing the snowy ranges enclosing the head-waters of the Karambār and Hunza rivers reached Chinese territory on the Tāghdum-bāsh Pāmīr. On my way thence to Kāshgar I examined certain old remains in the great Sarīkol valley, and then surveyed a new route down the difficult gorges of the Kara-tāsh river, which had so far remained unexplored (Chap. II).

Help of Sir  
GEORGE  
MACARTNEY.

A brief stay at Kāshgar under the hospitable roof of my old friend Sir GEORGE MACARTNEY, H.M. late Consul-General, allowed me to organize my caravan and to benefit greatly by the practical help and advice which this kind friend gave me with regard to my intended explorations. Conditions of Chinese administration in the 'New Dominion' had greatly changed since the revolution, and it was mainly due to the unfailing watchfulness and energetic support exerted from afar by that ever-helpful friend that serious interference with my plans, owing to official obstruction, was avoided. I shall always remember very gratefully the great and manifold advantages which his exceptional influence and forethought secured for me throughout my travels on Chinese soil.

From Kāshgar I traced an ancient route through unsurveyed desert along the outermost

<sup>5</sup> For the excellent work done by Afrāz-gul Khān on the supplementary survey he carried through the Lop Desert in February-March, 1915, under considerable difficulties and privations, see below, ii. pp. 741 sqq.

<sup>6</sup> In the *Map to illustrate routes followed by Sir Aurel Stein through Chīlās, Darēl and Tangīr* (see Vol. iv), prepared since

Chapter I was printed, there have been embodied the results of the plane table survey, on the scale of 2 miles to the inch, carried out by R. B. Lāl Singh under my direction over some 1,200 square miles of ground which had never been mapped before or even seen by European eyes.



## INTRODUCTION

T'ien-shan to Marāl-bāshi (Chap. III. sec. i, ii). I then endeavoured to traverse from that point the great 'sand ocean' of the Taklamakān in a straight line to the Mazār-tāgh hill on the Khotan river. The attempt, however, was baffled, after trying marches, by the formidable sand ridges that we encountered, but not before I had been able to secure definite evidence of the geographically important fact that an ancient range, now completely effaced by wind-erosion, had at an earlier period joined those hills to the isolated rock islands around Marāl-bāshi. Travelling along the Yārkan river and then up the dry bed of the Khotan river, I reached the Mazār-tāgh hill, where numerous Tibetan documents were recovered near a ruined fort, and the remains of a Buddhist shrine were traced (Chap. III. sec. iii, iv).

Journey to  
Marāl-bāshi  
and Khotan.

Having regained my old base at Khotan I secured there a considerable collection of small antiquities from the ancient capital and other old sites of the oasis (Chap. IV. sec. i, ii). Rapid as was necessarily the journey of close on 700 miles to the Lop Desert, the main goal of that winter's explorations, it allowed me to revisit the areas of ancient settlements abandoned to the desert beyond Domoko and the termination of the Niya river. In the latter area I succeeded in supplementing my former discoveries by observations and finds of distinct antiquarian interest, the latter including a further collection of Kharoṣṭhī documents on wood (Chap. IV. sec. iii, iv). Having reached the last inhabited ground towards the Lop Desert by the beginning of 1914, we explored two small sites to the south of Charkhlik, and then, resuming work at Mīrān, recovered early frescoes and other remains from Buddhist shrines of the 'old eastern town' of Shan-shan (Chap. V). There I was rejoined by R. B. Lāl Singh after an absence of four months, during which among other survey work he had carried his triangulation along the main K'un-lun range over five degrees of longitude eastwards.

Explora-  
tions be-  
tween  
Khotan and  
Mīrān.

A short-lived 'revolutionary' outbreak at Charkhlik having allowed me to escape the obstruction with which I was seriously threatened, I started my long-planned explorations in the waterless desert of Lop. They led to the discovery of two ruined sites of ancient Lou-lan, abandoned since the early centuries of our era, which yielded interesting relics. The crossing of the wind-eroded desert northward revealed a succession of dry river-beds, unmistakably proving a southern extension of the delta in which the 'Dry River' that once watered the Lou-lan of Han times had emptied itself into the bed of the ancient Lop Sea (Chap. VI).<sup>7</sup>

Work  
started in  
Lop Desert.

Resumption of work at and around the walled Chinese station of Lou-lan led to the discovery of more relics of the traffic that once came here by the earliest Chinese route leading into the Tārīm basin. From grave-pits containing burial remains of the first centuries before and after Christ we recovered, besides other relics, a mass of remarkable textiles, including fine specimens of the earliest known figured Chinese silks as well as woollen tapestries showing clear evidence of Hellenistic art influence (Chap. VII. sec. i-vi). Reconnaissances pushed farther into the desert north-eastward led to the discovery of an ancient Chinese *castrum* and an outlying watch-post with a burial-ground containing remarkably well preserved bodies of the ancient indigenous population of Lou-lan (Chap. VII. sec. viii).

Relics of  
ancient  
Lou-lan.

With the help of the indications thus secured, we were able subsequently to start on the very difficult task of tracing the route which the Chinese had followed in their earliest trade and military

<sup>7</sup> In order adequately to show all the details of geographical or archaeological interest recorded in the course of our surveys across the Lop Desert, both on the second and third expeditions, there has been prepared for insertion in Vol. iv the special *Map of the Lop Desert*, on the scale of 5 miles to 1 inch.

This map, which is enlarged with additions and correc-

tions from Sheets Nos. 29, 32 of the general Map Series contained in Vol. iv, was reproduced at the Dehra Dun Survey Office after Chapters VI-VIII and XX. sec. iii had been passed through the press. It should be referred to in preference for all topographical and other details mentioned in those chapters.

## INTRODUCTION

Chinese route through Lop Sea-bed. enterprises towards Central Asia, across the forbidding salt-encrusted bed of the ancient Lop Sea, and the equally desolate waterless wastes around it. How, thanks to lucky archaeological finds and the scanty notices preserved in the Chinese Annals, I succeeded in tracing this route right through to its eastern end, near an old terminal basin of the Su-lo-ho in the desert of Tun-huang, has been recorded in Chapters VIII and IX.

Westernmost Chinese Limes. I had now arrived on ground which had retained a special fascination for me since the explorations of my second expedition on the westernmost extension of the ancient Chinese Limes. In the desert to the north-west of the Tun-huang oasis and then again east of it towards An-hsi I traced portions, previously unexplored, of that protected line of Han times, the remains of its ruined watch-towers yielding further early Chinese records on wood (Chap. X. sec. i, iii). In the course of these labours I was able to pay a fresh visit to the 'Caves of the Thousand Buddhas', south-east of the oasis. Besides other relics I secured there a not inconsiderable addition to the collection of ancient Chinese manuscripts which I had recovered in 1907 from the great cache of its walled-up chapel, in the shape of some 570 well-preserved rolls containing texts of the Buddhist Canon (Chap. X. sec. ii).

Han Limes explored to Mao-mei. For a month from the middle of April, 1914, I was occupied in tracing and exploring the remains of the ancient Chinese Limes eastwards, first along the Su-lo-ho to its bend below Yü-mên-hsien, and then through the desert to the Mao-mei oasis at the confluence of the rivers of Su-chou and Kan-chou (Chap. XI, XII). Chinese records on wood found at ruined watch-posts proved that this portion of the Limes, which we explored over a distance of more than 250 miles, was originally constructed about the close of the 2nd century B. C. as a defence against the Huns, and was garrisoned down to later Han times.

Explorations along Etsin-gol. The friendly support of the Tao-t'ai of Su-chou enabled me to push from Mao-mei down the Etsin-gol into a portion of southernmost Mongolia and to explore remains, dating mainly from the Tangut and Mongol domination, at and near the site of Khara-khoto first discovered by Colonel Kozlov. Besides obtaining abundant remains of manuscripts and block prints in the Tangut language and Tibetan, as well as other archaeological finds, we were able to make interesting geographical observations regarding the Etsin-gol valley and its delta. At all times it had served as a highway for nomadic inroads from the north, and Marco Polo's account of it was fully verified on the spot (Chap. XIII).

Pei-shan ranges crossed into Dzungaria. Marching south from Khara-khoto through unsurveyed desert hills, we gained the city of Kan-chou and thence set out for the high ranges of the Nan-shan. There a serious accident prostrated me in the middle of July; but R. B. Lāl Singh's energy made it possible to round off, as I had intended, our topographical work of 1907 in that great mountain region by a survey of the head-waters of the Kan-chou river (Chap. XIV). We regained Mao-mei at the close of August, and thence by a month's arduous travel over ground almost wholly unexplored crossed the utterly barren ranges of the Pei-shan and the eastern extremity of the T'ien-shan (Chap. XV). Our journey beyond, along the northern foot of the latter, acquainted me with portions of eastern Dzungaria which have played an important part in the history of China's Central-Asian expansion. Finally it brought us to the ancient site of Pei-t'ing and, by an old route across the T'ien-shan known so far only from T'ang accounts, down into the basin of Turfān (Chap. XVI).

Winter's work at Turfān sites. The great number of ancient remains to be found within or close to the oases of the Turfān district reflect its importance, as fully attested by its early history (Chap. XVII). Though these sites had been the scene of very fruitful excavations by several preceding expeditions, there remained scope for profitable archaeological work and also for a detailed survey of an area of great geographical interest. During our stay, which lasted through the winter, we were able to make a close

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examination of all the more important sites and to secure, besides other antiques, a considerable collection of interesting mural paintings from ruined Buddhist shrines (Chap. XVIII). Particularly ample results rewarded the exploration of a large burial-ground near Astāna, the deposits of its tombs yielding abundant relics of the early T'ang period, such as figured silks, stucco figurines, and other objects of artistic or technical interest (Chap. XIX).

From Turfān I paid a rapid visit to the provincial head-quarters at Urumchi, north of the T'ien-shan. It enabled me to see again my old Mandarin friend P'AN TA-JEN (Mr. P'an Ch'ên 潘震),<sup>7a</sup> whose kind support, which I had experienced on all my former explorations, was now helping to ward off threatened official obstruction. To the memory of this lamented friend, who died in 1926, still in office and honoured throughout Hsin-chiang for his high character, true scholarship, and rare integrity, I wish to offer here my tribute of sincere respect and gratitude.

Visit to  
Urumchi.

During these months R. B. Lāl Singh had carried out extensive survey operations in the waterless Kuruk-tāgh range to the south. Starting in the middle of February, 1915, I was able to supplement these by work in the western portion of the same desert region and by the exploration of ancient burial-grounds along the 'Dry River' that once flowed to Lou-lan. At the same time our topographical knowledge of the Lop Desert was enlarged by a survey which Afrāz-gul successfully carried out under very trying conditions (Chap. XX). Moving between the western foot of the Kuruk-tāgh and the Konche-daryā which had once fed the 'Dry River', I examined the remains marking the line by which the ancient highway from China gained the string of oases along the northern rim of the Tārīm basin (Chap. XXI). Our move westwards by the latter allowed me to trace the line followed by the ancient *Pei-lu*, the 'Northern Route' of the Chinese Annals, to Kuchā, and subsequently to explore a series of old sites now abandoned to the desert which mark the former extent of this large oasis, important both geographically and historically (Chap. XXII, XXIII). While R. B. Lāl Singh was carrying his survey along the T'ien-shan as high up as the early season would permit, I myself rapidly travelled to Kāshgar by the present caravan route, acquainting myself with ground that I had not previously visited (Chap. XXIV).

Explora-  
tions in  
Kuruk-tāgh.

Move to  
Kuchā and  
Kāshgar.

After arranging during a busy stay at Kāshgar for the safe transport to Kashmīr of my collection of antiques (which filled 182 cases), I started in the middle of July, 1915, for my journey across the Russian Pāmīrs and the valleys of the Upper Oxus. It was greatly facilitated by the friendly offices of Prince MEŠTCHERSKY, the Russian Consul-General at Kāshgar, and Colonel I. D. JAGELLO, then commanding the Pāmīr Division. Passing down the great Alai valley I followed the route of the ancient silk trade from China, as described by Marinus. Then crossing the succession of high ranges which divide the main feeders of the Oxus, I reached ground on the Alichur and Great Pāmīrs which had seen the passage of the armed forces as well as the Buddhist pilgrims of China (Chap. XXV). As I made my way through Wakhān and up and down the secluded alpine valleys of Ghārān, Rōshān, Shughnān, and Darwāz, I was able to examine ruined strongholds of early date and throughout to observe much that is ancient in the racial type of the people, their language, and ways of living (Chap. XXVI). The anthropometrical materials here collected are discussed by Mr. T. A. JOYCE in Appendix C. After regaining in Kara-tegin the route of the old silk traders towards Baktra I travelled through the hills of Bokhāra to Samarkand. Thence the Transcaspian railway allowed me to gain Persian ground. Subsequently, a rapid but instructive journey of three weeks along the Perso-Afghān border, brought me safely to Sīstān by the close of November, 1915 (Chap. XXVII).

Journey  
across  
Pāmīrs and  
Upper Oxus  
Valleys.

Past Samar-  
kand and  
Perso-  
Afghān  
border.

<sup>7a</sup> See below, ii. pp. 634 sq.; Fig. 298. For the constant help which P'an Ta-jen had rendered me ever since my first visit to Khotan in 1900, cf. *Ancient Khotan*, i. pp. 237 sq.,

507, &c.; *Ruins of Khotan*, pp. xxi, 200, 214 sqq.; *Desert Cathay*, i. p. xvi; ii. pp. 421 sqq.; *Serindia*, i. pp. x, 311; iii. pp. 1185, 1273.

## INTRODUCTION

Explora-  
tions in  
Sistān.

My winter's work in that small but geographically very interesting *pendant* of the Tārīm basin,<sup>8</sup> was successfully begun with a survey of the large ruined site on the sacred hill of Kōh-i-Khwāja. It was rewarded by the discovery of wall-paintings and other remains going back to Sasanian times (Chap. XXVIII). While most of the numerous ruined structures examined in the Persian portion of the present Helmand delta were found to date from Muhammadan times (Chap. XXIX), surveys in the desert to the south, once watered from a branch of the river, revealed remains dating from far more remote periods.<sup>9</sup> There on wind-eroded ground I discovered sites of prehistoric settlements marked by stone implements as well as by abundant painted pottery closely linked in type with corresponding relics of chalcolithic times that have come to light in localities so far apart as Transcaspiā, Mesopotamia, Balūchistān, and Western China. And across this area of prehistoric occupation, now all desert, I was able to trace a line of ruined watch-stations, which certainly dates from pre-Muhammadan times and curiously recalls the ancient Chinese Limes on the far-off Kan-su border (Chap. XXX). With a three weeks' camel ride by the caravan route connecting Sistān with the railroad at Nushki my journey came to an end about the end of February, 1916.

Prehistoric  
remains  
in desert  
south.

Collection  
deposited at  
Srinagar.

Some four months earlier my collection of antiquities had, under R. B. Lāl Singh's watchful care, safely arrived in Kashmir. The fortunate circumstance that Mr. FRED H. ANDREWS, O.B.E., then and for a number of years thereafter had charge of the Technical Institute of Kashmir at Srinagar, made it possible for me to leave the collection in the care of that artist friend. His close association with the custody and examination of my former collections, no less than his exceptional familiarity with Eastern arts and crafts in general, made him once more a most valued collaborator in the heavy and multifarious work involved in the arrangement, close study, and description of the thousands of objects now brought together. I therefore felt very grateful when sanction was secured for the temporary deposit of the new collection at Srinagar under Mr. Andrews' care for the purposes above indicated.

Mr. F. H.  
Andrews'  
work on  
antiques.

There during the years 1917-22, Mr. Andrews devoted whatever leisure he could spare from his heavy administrative and educational duties to the preparation of the Descriptive Lists of Antiques which are included in the present Report and which are mainly his work. In addition he utilized his winter vacations of those years and subsequent cold-weather periods, while on special duty under the Indian Government, for the exacting task of setting up the many fine mural paintings brought away from ruined Buddhist shrines. As these wall-paintings, all executed in tempera on mere mud plaster, were to be accommodated and exhibited at New Delhi in a temporary museum specially erected for the purpose, very careful treatment was indispensable to assure their future preservation from climatic and other risks.<sup>10</sup> This labour has now been completed. But the reproduction and interpretation of these important remains of Buddhist pictorial art in Central Asia will claim a separate publication, now in preparation. Hence, with the exception of a number

Treatment  
of mural  
paintings.

<sup>8</sup> For convenience of reference the portion of the 1 : 1,000,000 Sheet No. 30, from the Survey of India's Series, *India and Adjacent Countries*, showing the main area of the Sistān basin, has been reproduced at the Dehra Dun Survey Office and inserted as a separate map in Vol. iv of the present publication.

<sup>9</sup> In order adequately to illustrate the position of the ancient remains, &c., surveyed in the desert to the south of the present Helmand delta, the corresponding portion of Degree Sheet No. 30 F of the Survey of India (published 'for Official Use only') has been reproduced, with the needful

additions, at the Dehra Dun Survey Office and inserted as a separate map in Vol. iv.

For permission kindly granted for this reproduction I wish to express here my thanks to the Chief of the General Staff in India.

<sup>10</sup> For the very skilfully devised methods and special materials used by Mr. Andrews in treating and setting up these wall-paintings, which in some cases cover surfaces of as much as 16 feet by 10, see his full statement in the *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey*, 1921-2, pp. 98 sqq.





PIECE OF WOOLLEN TAPESTRY, L. C. iii. 010. a, FROM GRAVE PIT OF LOU-LAN SITE L. C.  
(See Chap. VII. sec. iii-vi).



## INTRODUCTION

of minor pieces which could be treated at Srinagar, the wall-paintings of my third collection have not been included in the Descriptive Lists of the present work.

This collection as a whole, in accordance with the orders of Government, will be housed at the New Delhi capital, excepting representative specimens to be presented to the British Museum.<sup>11</sup> Reference to the originals will therefore not be practicable, except in rare cases, for those students in the West who are interested in researches bearing upon Central-Asian and Far Eastern art and civilization. This consideration rendered it all the more important that all entries in the Descriptive Lists should be exact and adequately detailed.<sup>12</sup> For this purpose Mr. Andrews was provided with the assistance of Miss F. M. G. LORIMER, who, as one of the assistants engaged on the objects collected in the course of my second expedition, had acquired ample experience in dealing with Central-Asian antiquities. The efficient help rendered by her at Srinagar during the years 1919-22 proved once again of considerable value. I ought to add that while the Descriptive Lists have thus been prepared by competent hands, their contents have been throughout carefully checked and, where necessary, revised by myself, when dealing in the present Report with the observations on the sites and objects concerned.

Collection to be permanently housed at New Delhi.

After my return in 1916 from the explorations recorded in these volumes I was placed on special duty for the purpose first of completing *Serindia*, the detailed report of my second expedition, and then of carrying through the varied work entailed by the elaboration and record of the results of the third expedition. This arrangement, which the constant friendly support of Sir EDWARD MACLAGAN, then Secretary to Government in the Education Department, and Sir JOHN MARSHALL, greatly facilitated, has since enabled me to devote myself wholly to these labours. During the years 1916-18, spent partly on deputation to England and partly in Kashmir, *Serindia* claimed most of my time. The preparation of the present work, which followed, was necessarily interrupted during 1920, when the heavy task of passing the volumes of *Serindia* through the press kept me fully engaged for some eight months at Oxford. This visit to England was utilized for temporarily transferring to the British Museum the manuscript materials recovered on my third expedition and arranging for their examination and cataloguing. During 1921 I was obliged to devote most of my time to the publication of *The Thousand Buddhas*, the much-needed complement of *Serindia*, which deals with the pictorial treasures recovered from Tun-huang, and to the preparation of my above-mentioned *Memoir on Maps of Chinese Turkistan and Kansu*.

Labours on *Serindia* and present publication.

Work on the Report steadily carried on in 1922-3, together with the completion of the Descriptive Lists of Antiques, made it possible for me, with the sanction of Government, temporarily to transfer in 1924 to the British Museum that portion of the Collection from which the specimens now comprised in the plates illustrating this Report had to be selected for reproduction. For the exacting task of making these selections and assuring the proper execution of the plates while on deputation in England, I fortunately had again the benefit of Mr. F. H. ANDREWS' expert help.

Work at British Museum.

<sup>11</sup> This does not apply to the literary remains, for which deposition at the India Office Library and at the British Museum, on the lines followed in the case of those from the second expedition, is under consideration.

<sup>12</sup> The arrangement of entries in the *Descriptive Lists* closely corresponds to that followed in the case of *Serindia* and explained there, i. p. xv, note 16.

The numerical order of the 'site-marks' has been followed throughout. These were entered on the objects at the time of discovery, acquisition, or unpacking. Hence this numerical order nowhere represents an attempt at systematic

classification. 'Site-marks' given at the time of discovery show the initial letter of the site, the number of the ruin, room, &c., followed by plain Arabic figures, e.g. N. III. x. 15. When the objects had been marked by me on the spot only with the place of the 'finds', and consecutive numbers in Arabic figures have been subsequently added, whether in the course of the journey or at the time of unpacking, these numbers are preceded by a zero, e.g. L.M. II. III. 02.

The abbreviations *R.* and *L.* indicate the right and left side of objects as they are seen in reproductions, except where the right and left proper of the human body are referred to.

## INTRODUCTION

At the same time he directed and supervised the proper treatment and illustration of hundreds of specimens of ancient textiles. This arduous work was greatly assisted by the convenient accommodation and other facilities which Sir FREDERIC KENYON, Director of the British Museum, with the ready assent of its Trustees, kindly put at our disposal. For this generous help I may be allowed to express here my deep sense of gratitude.

Assistance  
received at  
British  
Museum.

If the many extremely delicate and fragile objects recovered from the desert sands and ruined sites of the most arid parts of Asia survive in future the effect of wholly different climatic conditions, it will be largely due to the special treatment it was possible to secure at the British Museum. Through the same ready co-operation it became possible during the summer of 1925 to arrange a temporary exhibition of representative specimens of antiques in the Ceramic Gallery of the British Museum. In its arrangement as well as in other tasks Mr. Andrews and myself received very useful assistance from Miss J. JOSHUA. For all the advantages thus enjoyed during our work at the British Museum my very grateful acknowledgements are due to the Keepers and Deputy Keepers of the Departments directly concerned, Dr. L. D. BARNETT, Mr. LAURENCE BINYON, Mr. O. M. DALTON, Dr. L. GILES, Mr. R. L. HOBSON, as well as to Dr. ALEXANDER SCOTT, in charge of the British Museum Laboratory.

Completion  
of Report.

During the period of my deputation to England, which extended to the autumn of 1925, I was able to complete my manuscript of Chapters I-XXIV dealing with the explorations on Chinese soil and to begin delivering it to the press. After my return to India a fortunate opportunity arose of carrying a fruitful archaeological tour into Upper Swāt and the adjacent tribal territory, once the scene of Alexander's memorable Frontier campaign and hitherto inaccessible for research.<sup>13</sup> This tour and certain urgent tasks imposed by its results prevented my finishing the remaining six chapters until towards the close of 1926.

Work on  
Chinese  
documents  
and in-  
scriptions.

It would have been impossible for me to make these volumes a comprehensive record of the antiquarian and kindred results of my expedition but for the manifold and very effective help I received from fellow-scholars and others. Among the written remains brought to light in the course of my journey, the Chinese documents and inscriptions were those most likely to yield information bearing on archaeological and historical points. In respect of these Chinese records I suffered the loss of a hoped-for collaborator of unequalled eminence by the death of my lamented friend M. ÉDOUARD CHAVANNES. On my passage through Paris in May 1916 the greatest of Western Sinologues of our times had very kindly promised his help towards the publication of the Chinese materials brought back from my third journey. But his death in the spring of 1918 frustrated the hope of seeing them soon made available for research in a companion volume to his *Documents Chinois*, to which my *Serindia* had owed so much.

Collabora-  
tion of M.  
MASPERO.

Deprived of this hope I had reason to feel very grateful to M. HENRI MASPERO, his pupil and successor in the chair of the Collège de France, who on his return from the Far East in 1921 kindly undertook the study and eventual publication of those materials. To him I am indebted for the translation of four of the sepulchral inscriptions from the cemetery of Astāna, comprised in Appendix A and provided with valuable notes throwing light also on the pre-T'ang chronology of Turfān. In addition, M. Maspero has very kindly placed at my disposal preliminary abstract translations, with notes, of most of the Chinese documents on wood and paper recovered from ruins of the ancient Han Limes of Turfān and other sites. The antiquarian information gleaned from them has so far as possible been utilized by me in Chapters X-XII, XVIII, XIX. For this help I wish to record here my sincere thanks, coupled with the hope that these interesting materials may before long be made fully accessible by M. Maspero in a proposed separate publication.

<sup>13</sup> Cf. *Serindia*, i. pp. 2 sqq. [See now my paper, 'Alexander's Campaigns on the Indian North-West Frontier', *Geographical Journal*, 1927, November-December, pp. 417-440, 515-540.]



## INTRODUCTION

M. Maspero's labours have been greatly facilitated by the transcripts which my valued friend CHIANG Ssü-YEH (Mr. Chiang Hsiao-yüan 蔣孝琬), the Chinese secretary of my second expedition, had prepared of numerous documents during my stay at Kāshgar in June, 1915. He had bestowed upon this task the same thorough critical care that had made him during my former journey the best of scholarly helpmates.<sup>14</sup> Regard for his state of health had obliged me, to my great regret, to forgo his services on my third journey; but even from afar this devoted Chinese assistant continued to prove his keen interest in my labours until his lamented death in 1922.

Help of  
Chiang Ssü-  
yeh.

My heartiest thanks are due to Dr. L. GILES, Deputy Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, British Museum, for his very valuable assistance in undertaking the difficult task of translating and interpreting the sepulchral inscriptions from Astāna, available only in photographs, as well as the records on ancient textiles (see Appendix I). The work of cataloguing the great collection of Chinese manuscripts recovered in 1907 from the Thousand Buddhas of Tunhuang, upon which he has been engaged for a number of years past, will, I hope, be extended to the abundant supplementary materials brought back from my third expedition. In addition I feel deeply indebted to Dr. L. Giles for the unfailing kindness with which he has at all times been ready to assist me from his store of Sinologue knowledge. To Mr. L. C. HOPKINS, I.S.O., my thanks are due for the decipherment of certain Chinese seals, as well as for the verification of Chinese characters and transcripts in some of the proof-sheets.

Collabora-  
tion of Dr.  
GILES.

It was a source of special satisfaction to me when the late Mr. F. E. PARGITER, I.C.S. (ret.), was kind enough to undertake in 1920 the preparation of an Inventory List of manuscript remains, mainly in Sanskrit. His former collaboration with the late Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle and his own painstaking care made him the right successor to a task which that true pioneer of Central-Asian philological researches might have claimed, had he survived. Appendix E shows the great amount of unsparing scholarly labour that Mr. Pargiter has devoted to the task, even where the fragmentary state of the materials rendered it far from attractive. Professor STEN KONOW, the distinguished Indologist of Oslo University, who has made the language of ancient Khotan the subject of special studies, honoured me by offering to examine the manuscript remains in that tongue. If the Inventory List contributed by him in Appendix F also includes text fragments in Sanskrit and Kucheana, this is due to the difficulty experienced after my departure from England in 1920 in securing an exact classification of the smaller materials in Brāhmī script.

Inventory  
Lists of  
MSS. in  
Brāhmī  
script.

As regards the Kharoṣṭhī documents recovered from the sites of Niya and Lou-lan (Chap. IV, VI, VII), it is gratifying to know that their decipherment, undertaken by Professor E. J. RAPSON with the assistance of Mr. P. S. NOBLE, will before long permit the completion of the important publication, comprising all Kharoṣṭhī records discovered on my journeys, to which Professor Rapson and in association with him M. ÉMILE SENART and Abbé BOYER have devoted so much scholarly effort for close on twenty-five years.<sup>14a</sup> These materials are the oldest surviving original documents in Indian script and language, of an administrative, legal, or private character. Their complete edition, together with a full Index, will, I hope, stimulate studies which are bound to throw interesting light on the conditions of life prevailing in the Tārīm basin during the early centuries of our era. To my old friend M. SYLVAIN LÉVI, the great French Indologist, I am indebted for the interpretation of the fragments of texts and records in Kucheana, reproduced in Appendix G, while his pupil M. E. BENVENISTE has furnished welcome notes (Appendix H) on manuscript

Collabora-  
tion on  
Kharoṣṭhī,  
Kucheana,  
and Sogdian  
records.

<sup>14</sup> Regarding Chiang Ssü-yeh's former help, cf. *Serindia*, ii. pp. 569, 593 sqq., 646, 714, &c. For a portrait taken of him at our final parting in 1915, see below, Fig. 355.

<sup>14a</sup> See *Kharoṣṭhī Inscriptions discovered by Sir Aurel*

*Stein in Chinese Turkestan. Transcribed and edited by A. M. Boyer, E. J. Rapson, and E. Senart*, Clarendon Press, Oxford. Fasciculus 1, 1920; fasc. 11, 1927, 4to.

## INTRODUCTION

remains in Sogdian, including a fairly long letter in that early form of Sogdian writing which was first discovered by me on the Tun-huang Limes. Dr. W. LENTZ has instructively treated in Appendix *P* an interesting fragment of a Manichaean parchment in later Sogdian script and language.

Examina-  
tion of  
Turkish,  
Mongol,  
Tibetan,  
and Tangut  
MSS.

Turning to literary remains in languages other than Indo-European, I must record my tribute of gratitude in the first place to the late Professor VILHELM THOMSEN, the great decipherer of the Runic Turkish inscriptions, for having honoured this publication with the exhaustive treatment of a text fragment of Manichaean origin in that script (Appendix *Q*). Professor A. VON LE COQ, the distinguished archaeologist and Turcologist, has put me under a special obligation by kindly contributing an *Inventory List* of manuscript and block-print remains in Uighur, Mongol, and Sogdian scripts (Appendix *K*). Dr. A. H. FRANCKE, a valued collaborator on the Tibetan materials brought back from my former expeditions, has translated and annotated a Tibetan inscription discovered on the Darkôt Pass (Appendix *L*). Professor F. W. THOMAS, who from the first had devoted much expert attention to the abundant Tibetan materials recovered on my second journey, has kindly furnished me with useful indications also as regards those brought back from the third. Notes of his concerning certain Tibetan MSS. are contained in Appendix *R*. It had been a source of encouragement to me when Dr. B. LAUFER, the learned Director of the Field Museum, Chicago, agreed in 1920 to take charge of the very numerous written and block-printed remains from Khara-khoto in the Tangut or Hsi-hsia tongue, as yet but very imperfectly elucidated, for the purpose of an inventory. Unfortunately other claims on his time obliged him to renounce this intention in 1925. To him, however, is due the transcript of the Tibetan characters which in one manuscript (see Pl. CXXXIV) furnish a phonetic rendering of the Hsi-hsia syllabic signs. These may yet prove helpful towards the study of the language.

Mr. AN-  
DREWS' help  
for art  
remains.

Among those who gave me valuable help with regard to relics of arts and crafts I must mention in the first place Mr. F. H. ANDREWS. The most helpful guidance afforded by the Descriptive Lists of antiquities in which his was the main share has already been indicated above and is reflected in many of my chapters. I may, however, single out for special mention the advantages I derived from his penetrating study of the ancient textiles (Chap. VII, XIX),<sup>15</sup> his expert comments on drawings and paintings excavated (Chap. XIII, XIX, XXVIII), and his thorough analysis of the interesting remains of prehistoric painted pottery from Sîstân (Chap. XXX).<sup>16</sup> From Mr. Andrews' hand is also the Descriptive List, contained in Appendix *M*, of the antiques, including a number of interesting painted panels and wood-carvings, which Mr. H. I. HARDING, late British Vice-Consul at Kâshgar, acquired at Khotan and generously presented for the Delhi collection.

Collabora-  
tion on  
other  
antiques.

To Mr. LAURENCE BINYON is due, besides much other friendly guidance, the expert description of the remnants of a remarkably fine Chinese painting from a tomb of Astâna (Chap. XIX).<sup>17</sup> Mr. R. L. HOBSON, from his exceptionally wide knowledge of ceramic art in Asia, has supplied in Appendix *D* a very helpful synopsis of the varied ceramic products represented in the collection. Mr. REGINALD A. SMITH, Deputy Keeper, British Museum, besides supplying me with descriptive notes on the individual stone implements discovered (Chap. VI, VII, XXX), has in Appendix *N* compared their type with that of corresponding discoveries in widely distant parts of Asia. The

<sup>15</sup> First discussed in 'Ancient Chinese Figured Silks excavated by Sir Aurel Stein at ruined sites of Central Asia. Drawn and described by F. H. Andrews', *Burlington Magazine*, July-September, 1920.

<sup>16</sup> For a first abstract account, see 'Painted Neolithic Pottery in Sîstân, discovered by Sir Aurel Stein. By Fred H. Andrews', *Burlington Magazine*, December, 1925.

Mr. Andrews' analysis of the Sîstân painted pottery has

been of very great help to me also in dealing with the abundant remains of a closely corresponding ceramic art, discovered on my archaeological tour of 1927 in northern Balûchistân and belonging to the chalcolithic period.

<sup>17</sup> See 'Remains of a T'ang painting discovered by Sir Aurel Stein. Described by Laurence Binyon', *Burlington Magazine*, June, 1925.



FRAGMENTS FROM DIFFERENT PANELS OF SILK PAINTING, AST. iii. 4. 010. b-j, FROM ASTANA CEMETERY.  
(See Chap. XIX, sec. II, VI).





## INTRODUCTION

Inventory List of coins in Appendix *B* has been prepared from notes which Miss F. M. G. LORIMER had compiled with much patient care. Mr. J. ALLAN, Deputy Keeper, British Museum, was good enough to check and where necessary to supplement these notes, besides making the selection of coins reproduced in Plates CXIX, CXX. To Mr. Allan I must record my thanks also for the practical help he has given by undertaking since 1920, under an arrangement sanctioned by the India Office, the care of all manuscript materials issued to collaborators or returned.

Inventory of coins.

The anthropological field of research has derived distinct benefit from the thorough analysis to which Mr. T. A. Joyce, Deputy Keeper, British Museum, in Appendix *C* has subjected the anthropometrical records collected by me in respect of some 430 individuals on the Pāmirs, in the Upper Oxus valleys, and Sistān. Owing to the fact that the measurements made on this journey were obtained largely in secluded alpine valleys, Mr. Joyce's present *Note on the Physical Anthropology of the Pāmirs and Oxus Basin* is a particularly welcome supplement to his previous contributions dealing with the racial elements to the south and east of the Pāmirs, as observed by me on my first two expeditions.

Mr. Joyce's analysis of anthropometrical records.

If I have left to the last the expression of my thanks for the very valuable contribution to the present report made by Professor W. J. SOLLAS, F.R.S., and his assistants Messrs. R. C. SPILLER and D. F. W. BADEN-POWELL, it is merely because the specimens of rock and sand of which they have furnished an exhaustive analysis in Appendix *O* belong wholly to the field of physical research. They were collected by me in the course of our travels through the Tārim basin and the desert ranges to the east of it. Though unfortunately devoid myself of geological training, I was encouraged to collect them by the interest which my regretted friend, the distinguished Hungarian geologist Professor L. de Lóczy, had shown in similar, if less extensive, materials brought back from my first two expeditions.<sup>18</sup> My visits to Professor Sollas's laboratory in the University Museum, Oxford, made me realize the heavy labour involved in the petrological examination of these specimens. To Dr. A. B. RENDLE, Keeper of Botany, British Museum, I am indebted for the determination of certain archaeologically interesting plant remains.<sup>19</sup>

Prof. SOLLAS on rock and sand specimens.

It still remains for me to record my grateful acknowledgements for the manifold help which has furthered the production of the present work. In the first place my thanks are due to the Government of India, which generously sanctioned the proposals submitted by me in 1923, with the support of the late Dr. B. SPOONER, then officiating as Director-General of Archaeology in India. They thereby rendered it possible to secure for the publication all the advantages offered by the Oxford University Press. For the constant care and attention which this great *officina* has bestowed on this work, as on former Reports of mine, I feel sincerely grateful. In respect of all detailed arrangements which were subsequently needed during my deputation to England in 1924-5 I received much kind consideration from Sir ATUL C. CHATTERJEE, High Commissioner for India, and his Office. The execution of the plates illustrating antiques was carried out by Messrs. HENRY STONE AND SON, of Banbury, with the skill and care attested by their work on the plates of *Serindia* and the *Thousand Buddhas*. It is gratifying to note that in the truthful

Printing of present Report.

<sup>18</sup> See 'Notes on sand and loess specimens, by L. de Lóczy', Appendix *G*, *Ancient Khotan*, i. pp. 588 sqq. The sand and loess specimens brought back from my second expedition have been fully examined and described by Dr. A. Vendl, working under Professor de Lóczy's instructions, in the *Annual Reports of the R. Hungarian Geological Survey*, 1913, vol. xxi. pp. 1-33, Figs. 1, 2 (in Hungarian; for a German translation, see 'Mineralogische Untersuchungen der von Dr. Aurel Stein in Zentral-Asien gesammelten Sand- und

Bodenproben', in *Mitteilungen aus dem Jahrbuche der Kon. Ungar. Geologischen Reichsanstalt*, xxi).

Professor de Lóczy, as a member of Count Széchenyi's expedition, had in 1879 had occasion to carry out important geological investigations in the region of Tun-huang and Szechou. For hints of great archaeological value which I received from him, cf. *Serindia*, ii. p. 791; below, i. p. 511.

<sup>19</sup> See below, ii. pp. xxi sqq., 736.

## INTRODUCTION

reproduction by three-colour process of selected specimens of ancient figured textiles, &c., the same high standard has been maintained.

Help with  
proofs.

Owing to my return to India it had been impossible for me to see more than one proof of the text beyond Chapter VII. Even for the reading of that single proof the time available was very scanty and the conditions of work in camp or on travel far from favourable. Hence I have much reason to feel grateful for the valuable help rendered by Dr. L. GILES, who generously undertook the reading of all the proofs, especially in order to assure correctness of Chinese names and terms. Similar useful assistance was rendered by Miss J. JOSHUA with regard to the verification of all references, whether to Descriptive Lists, Plates, &c., or to other publications. In view of the difficulties created by the above conditions it was very reassuring that, under an arrangement approved by Government, it has been possible to entrust the reading of 'revises' of the text from Chapter VIII onwards to Dr. E. NORMAN GARDINER, of Oxford. The same very competent scholar also kindly undertook to prepare the Indices. For the painstaking care he has bestowed upon this troublesome task I wish to express here my sincere gratitude.

While I have been engaged in the labours now completed, my thoughts have ever turned longingly to those far-off deserts and mountains which have seen the most cherished portion of my life's work. Limitations of time have not allowed me to present a personal narrative of this journey. But readers who know my *Sand-buried Ruins of Khotan* and my *Desert Cathay* may well feel, when consulting this record of my third expedition, that the efforts faced by me in the field, notwithstanding the attendant hardships, meant for me less strain than the prolonged desk-work involved by the elaboration of its results. Whether Fate will allow me to visit regions of innermost Asia still calling for fresh explorations, only the future can show. But I feel gratitude for having been permitted, in the alpine peace of the same high mountain camp where twenty-nine years ago I planned the first of my Central-Asian journeys, to complete the record of the third.

AUREL STEIN.

CAMP, MOHAND MARG, KASHMIR:

August 25, 1927.

## LIST OF PLATES

- PLATE
- I. Terra-cottas from Yötkan, Khotan.
  - II. Terra-cottas from Khotan Sites.
  - III. Terra-cottas from Khotan Sites.
  - IV. Stucco reliefs from Lâl-tâgh, Murtuk, and Khotan Sites.
  - V. Miscellaneous objects, chiefly in terra-cotta, from Mazâr-tâgh and Khotan Sites.
  - VI. Miscellaneous objects, mainly in wood, from Mazâr-tâgh and Murtuk.
  - VII. Drawings on paper from Mazâr-tâgh and Khara-khoto.
  - VIII. Stucco relief fragments from Khotan and Kara-khöja.
  - IX. Miscellaneous objects in stucco, wood, and terra-cotta, mainly from Khotan and Domoko Sites.
  - X. Miscellaneous objects in stone, metal, &c., mainly from Khotan and Domoko Sites.
  - XI. Miscellaneous objects in metal, stucco, wood, from various sites of Darêl, Khotan, Khara-khoto, &c.
  - XII. Stucco reliefs and terra-cottas brought from Khotan by Mr. H. I. Harding.
  - XIII. Painted panels and wood carvings from sites near Domoko.
  - XIV. Painted panels and wood carvings brought from Domoko Sites.
  - XV. Objects carved in wood from Niya, Lou-lan, and Kuchâ Sites.
  - XVI. Objects in wood from Niya, Charkhlik, and Lou-lan Sites.
  - XVII. Kharoṣṭhî documents on wood and silk from Niya and Lou-lan Sites.
  - XVIII. Kharoṣṭhî documents from Niya and Lou-lan Sites.
  - XIX. Stucco head, M. xv. 015, from Mirân shrine.
  - XX. Stucco heads from Mirân and Bâsh-Koyumal Sites.
  - XXI. Miscellaneous objects, mainly in wood and metal, from Mirân and Lou-lan Sites.
  - XXII. Stone implements found on wind-eroded ground in Lop Desert.
  - XXIII. Miscellaneous objects in metal, clay, glass, &c., from Lou-lan Sites and Lop Desert.
  - XXIV. Miscellaneous objects in metal, wood, stone, &c., from Lou-lan Sites and Lop Desert.
  - XXV. Miscellaneous objects in lacquer, pottery, &c., mainly from Niya, Lou-lan, and Limes Sites.
  - XXVI. Miscellaneous objects in wood, metal, stone, &c., mainly from Lou-lan Sites.
  - XXVII. Miscellaneous objects in wood, earthenware, leather, mainly from Niya and Lou-lan Sites.
  - XXVIII. Household objects in wood from Lou-lan and Ying-p'an Sites.
  - XXIX. Miscellaneous objects in wood, earthenware, &c., mainly from graves of Lou-lan Sites.
  - XXX. Piece of woollen tapestry, L.C. III. 010. a, from grave pit of Lou-lan Site L.C.
  - XXXI. Pieces of woollen tapestries from grave pits of Lou-lan Cemetery, L.C.
  - XXXII. Drawing showing woollen tapestry, from grave pit of Lou-lan Cemetery, L.C.
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(See Chap. VII. sec. iii-vi.)







TERRACOTTAS FROM YÖTKAN, KHOTAN.

(See Chap. IV. sec. i, ii.)

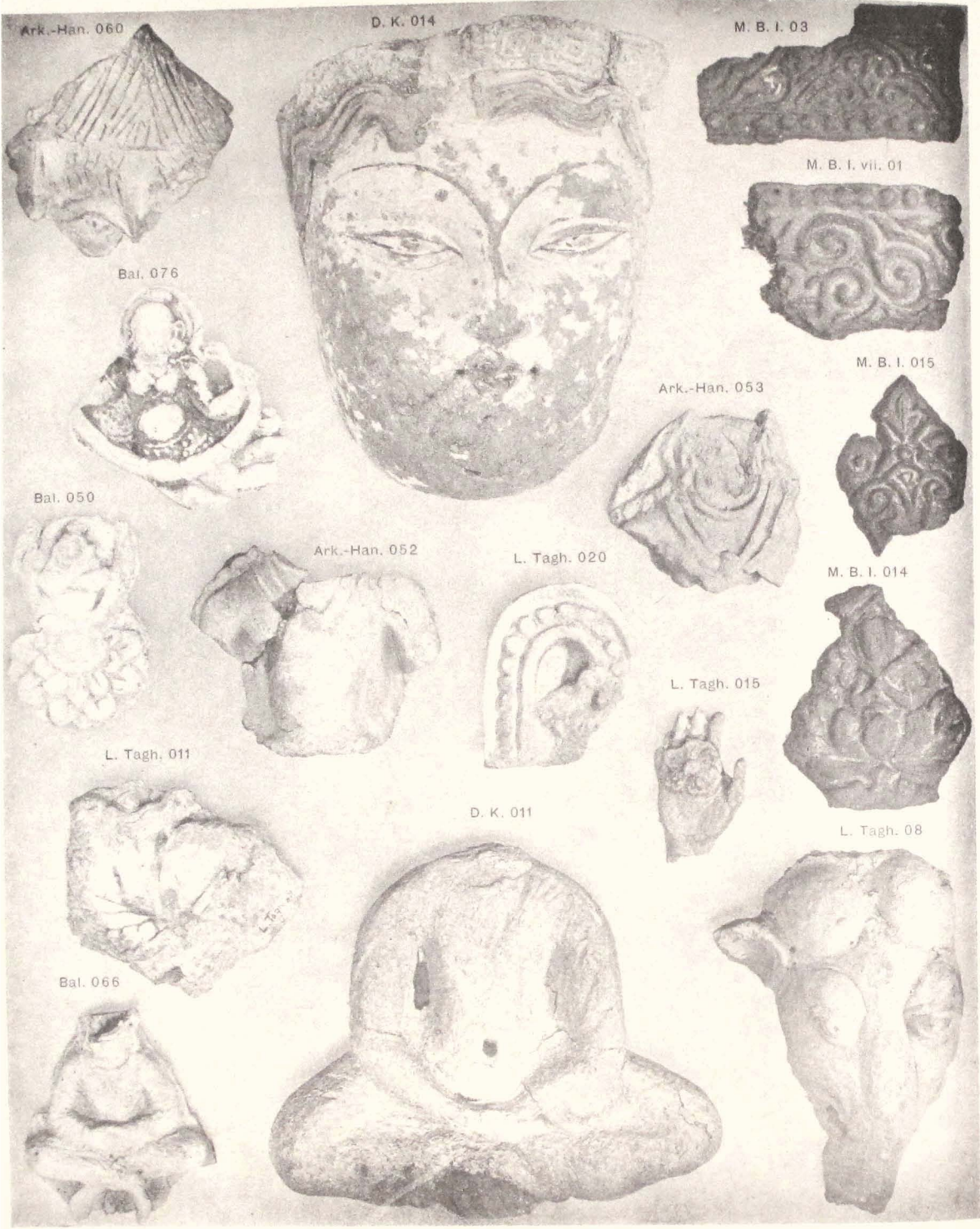




TERRACOTTAS FROM KHOTAN SITES  
 (See Chap. IV. sec. i, ii)







STUCCO RELIEFS FROM LĀL-TĀGH, MURTUK AND KHOTAN SITES.

(See Chap. III. sec. ii ; Chap. IV. sec. i-iii ; Chap. XVIII. sec. v).





MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, CHIEFLY IN TERRACOTTA, FROM MAZĀR-TĀGH AND KHOTAN SITES.

(See Chap. III. sec. iv ; Chap. IV. sec. i-iii).

Scale  $\frac{2}{3}$







M. Tagh. 0655. b

M. Tagh. 0655. a



K. K. II. 0283. a. xxvii.

DRAWINGS ON PAPER FROM MAZĀR-TĀGH AND KHARA-KHOTO.

(See Chap. III. sec. iv ; Chap. XIII. sec. iii, v).

Scale  $\frac{2}{3}$





Kh. 012

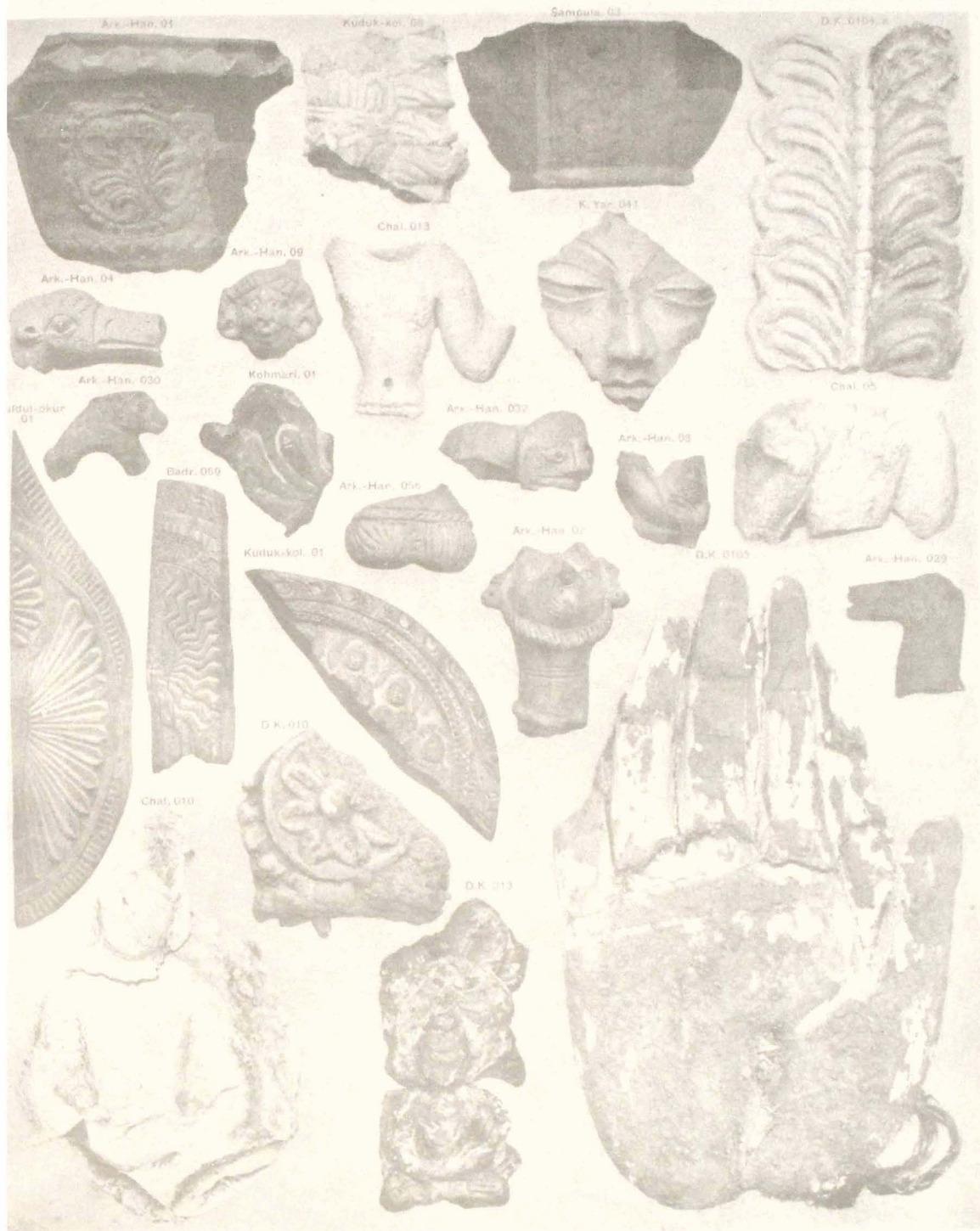
Kh. 0267

**STUCCO RELIEF FRAGMENTS FROM KHOTAN AND KARA-KHÖJA.**

(See Chap. IV, i, ii; Chap. XVIII, i, ii).

Scale 2/3





MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS IN STUCCO, WOOD AND TERRACOTTA, MAINLY FROM KHOTAN AND DOMOKO SITES.

(See Chap. III, sec. ii ; Chap. IV, sec. i-iii).

Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$



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STUCCO RELIEFS AND TERRACOTTAS BROUGHT FROM KHOTAN BY MR. H. I. HARDING.

(See Appendix M).





PAINTED PANELS AND WOOD CARVINGS FROM SITES NEAR DOMOKO

(See Chap. IV. sec. i-iii ; App. M)

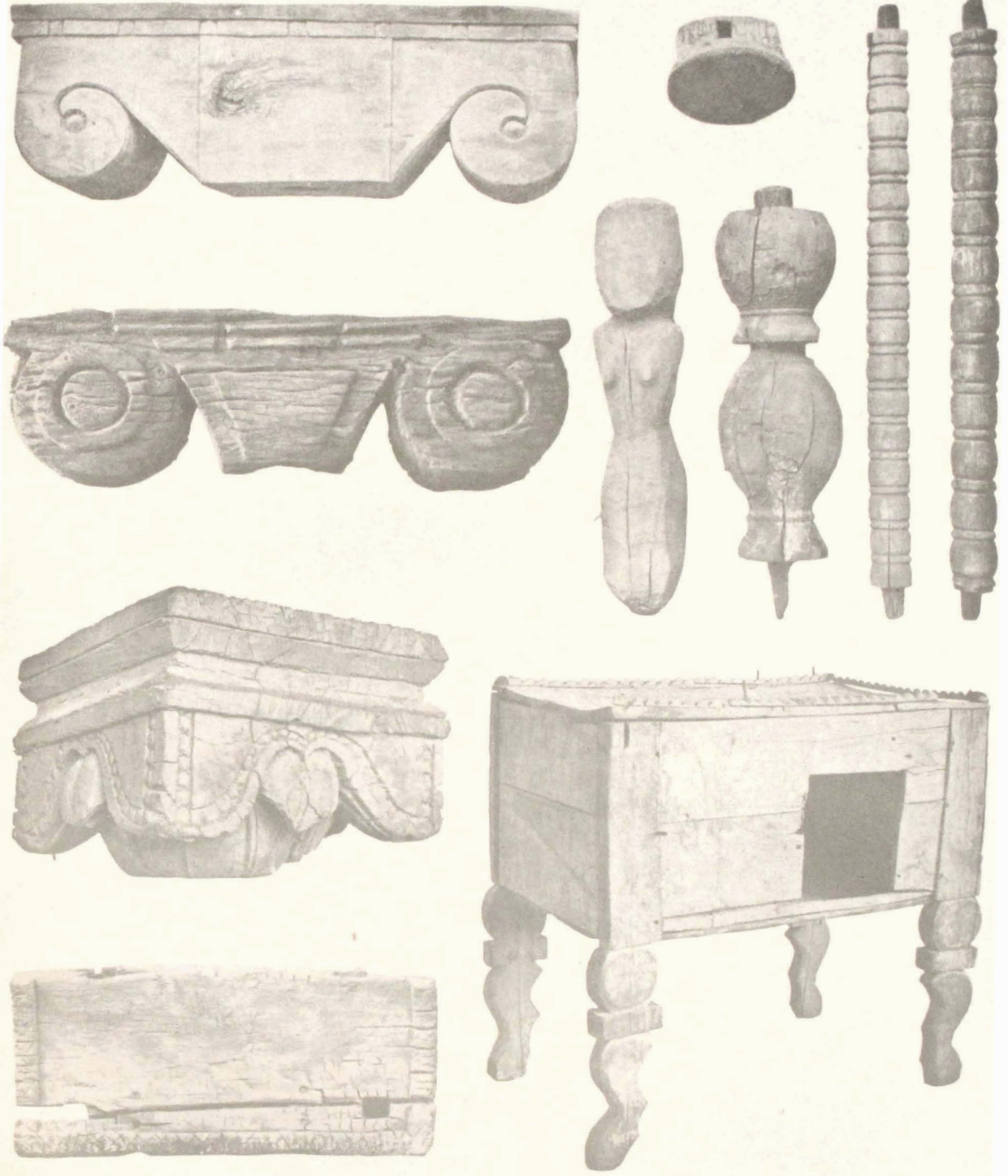




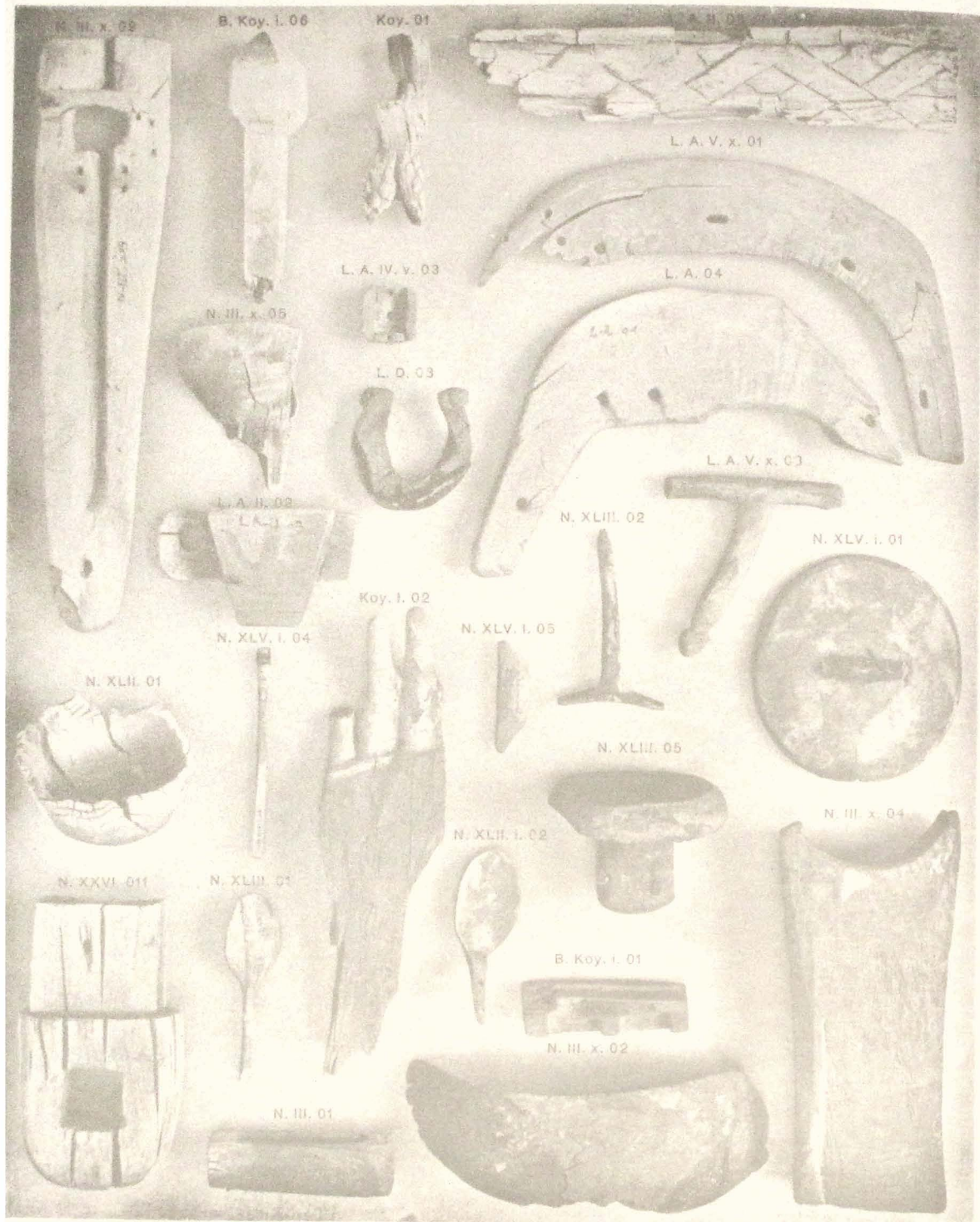
PAINTED PANELS AND WOOD CARVINGS BROUGHT FROM DOMOKO SITES.

(Chap. IV. sec. iii ; Appendix M).





OBJECTS CARVED IN WOOD FROM NIYA, LOU-LAN AND KUCHĀ SITES.  
(See Chap. IV. sec. iv, v; Chap. VI. sec. i-iv; Chap. XX. sec. iv).

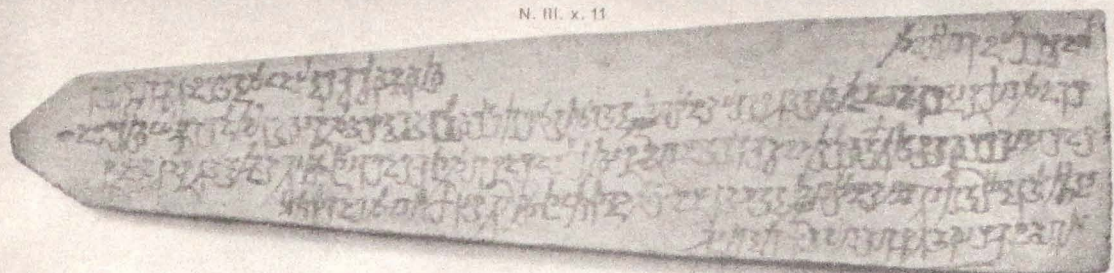


OBJECTS IN WOOD FROM NIYA, CHARKHLIK AND LOU-LAN SITES.

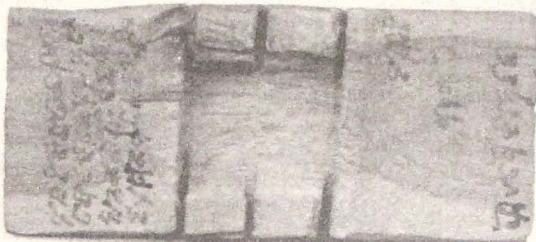
(See Chap. IV. sec. iv, v; Chap. V. sec. ii; Chap. VII. sec. i, ii).



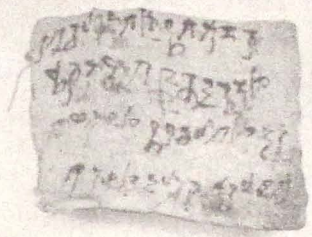
N. III. x. 11



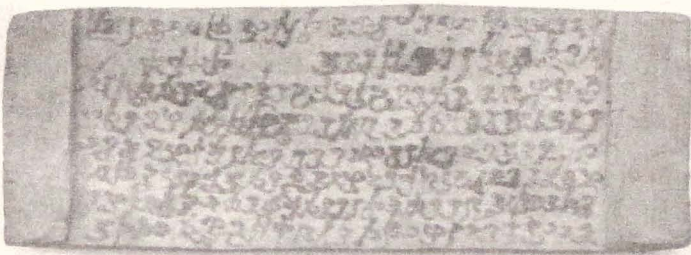
N. III. x. 14



L. A. VI. II. 059



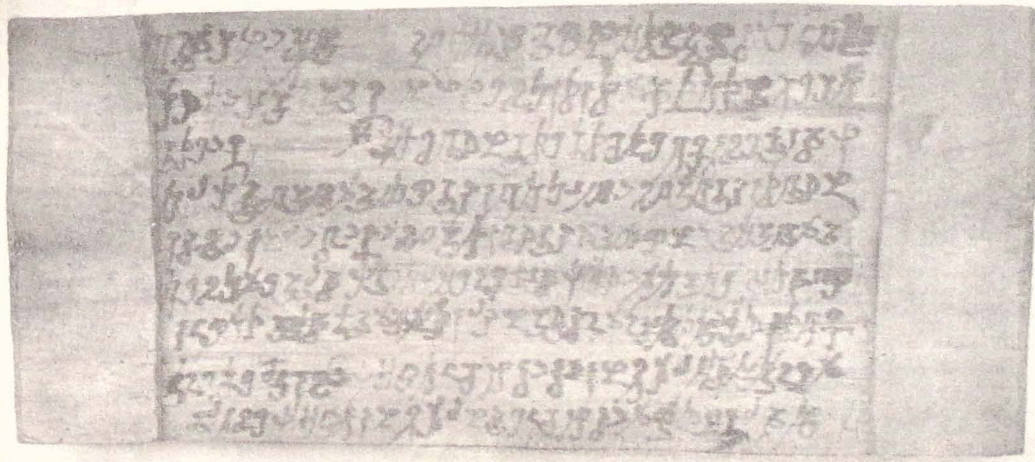
N. III. x. 10



L. A. VI. II. 058



N. III. x. 4.

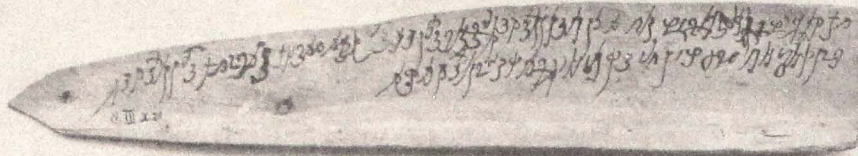


KHAROSTHĪ DOCUMENTS ON WOOD AND SILK FROM NIYA AND LOU-LAN SITES.

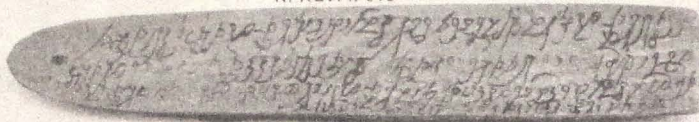
(See Chap. IV. sec. iv. v ; Chap. VII. sec. i, ii).



N. III. x. 21



N. XLV. i. 013



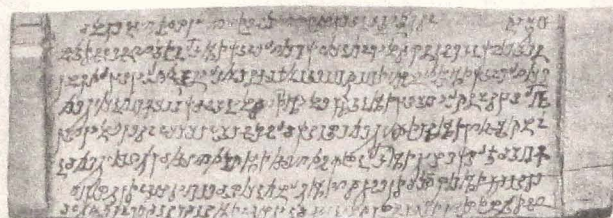
L. A. VI. ii. 057



N. III. x. 19



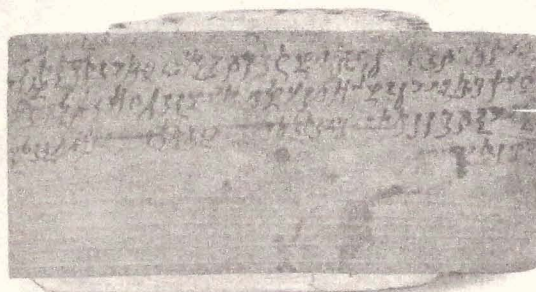
N. III. x. 5



N. XLV. 03



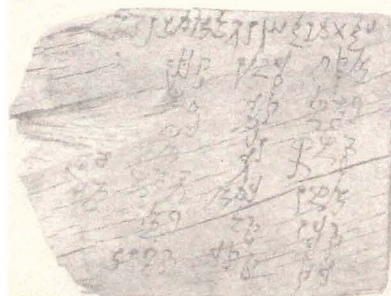
N. 027



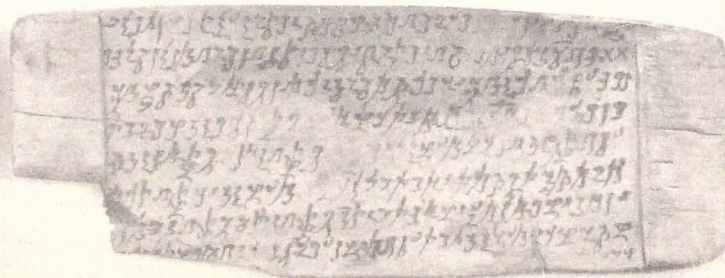
N. XLV. 03



L. A. III. i. 01



N. 027



## KHAROŠṬHĪ DOCUMENTS FROM NIYA AND LOU-LAN SITES.

(See Chap. IV. sec. iv, v ; Chap. VII. sec. i, ii).



STUCCO HEAD, M.XV. 015, FROM MĪRĀN SHRINE.

(See Chap. V. sec. iii.)





STUCCO HEADS FROM MĪRĀN AND BĀSH-KOYUMAL SITES.

(See Chap. V. ii, iii).

Scale  $\frac{3}{5}$







STONE IMPLEMENTS FOUND ON WIND-ERODED GROUND IN LOP DESERT.

(See Chap. VI. sec. iii-v ; Chap. VII. sec. ii ; Chap. VIII. sec. i).

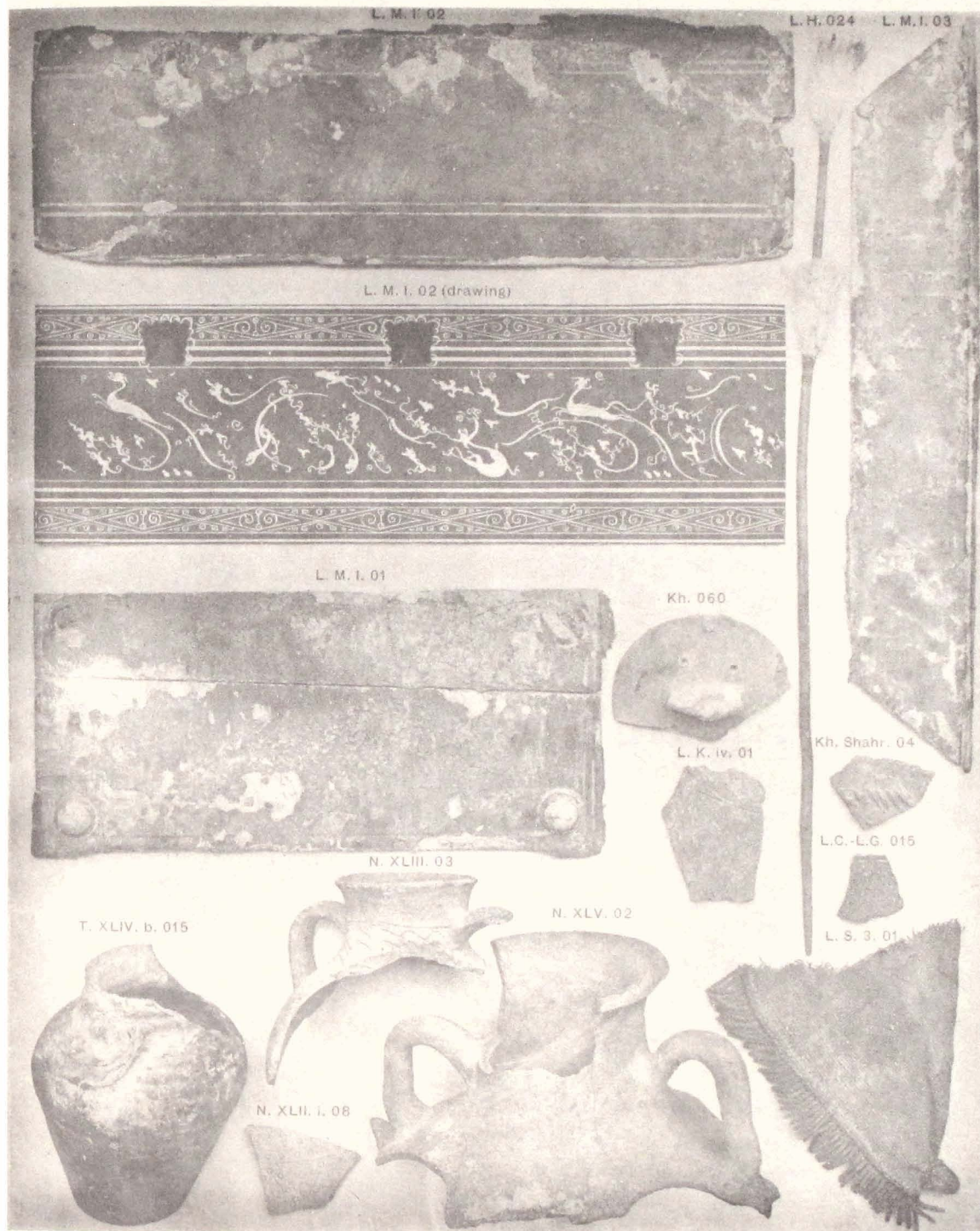












MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS IN LACQUER, POTTERY, ETC., MAINLY FROM NIYA,  
LOU-LAN AND LIMES SITES.

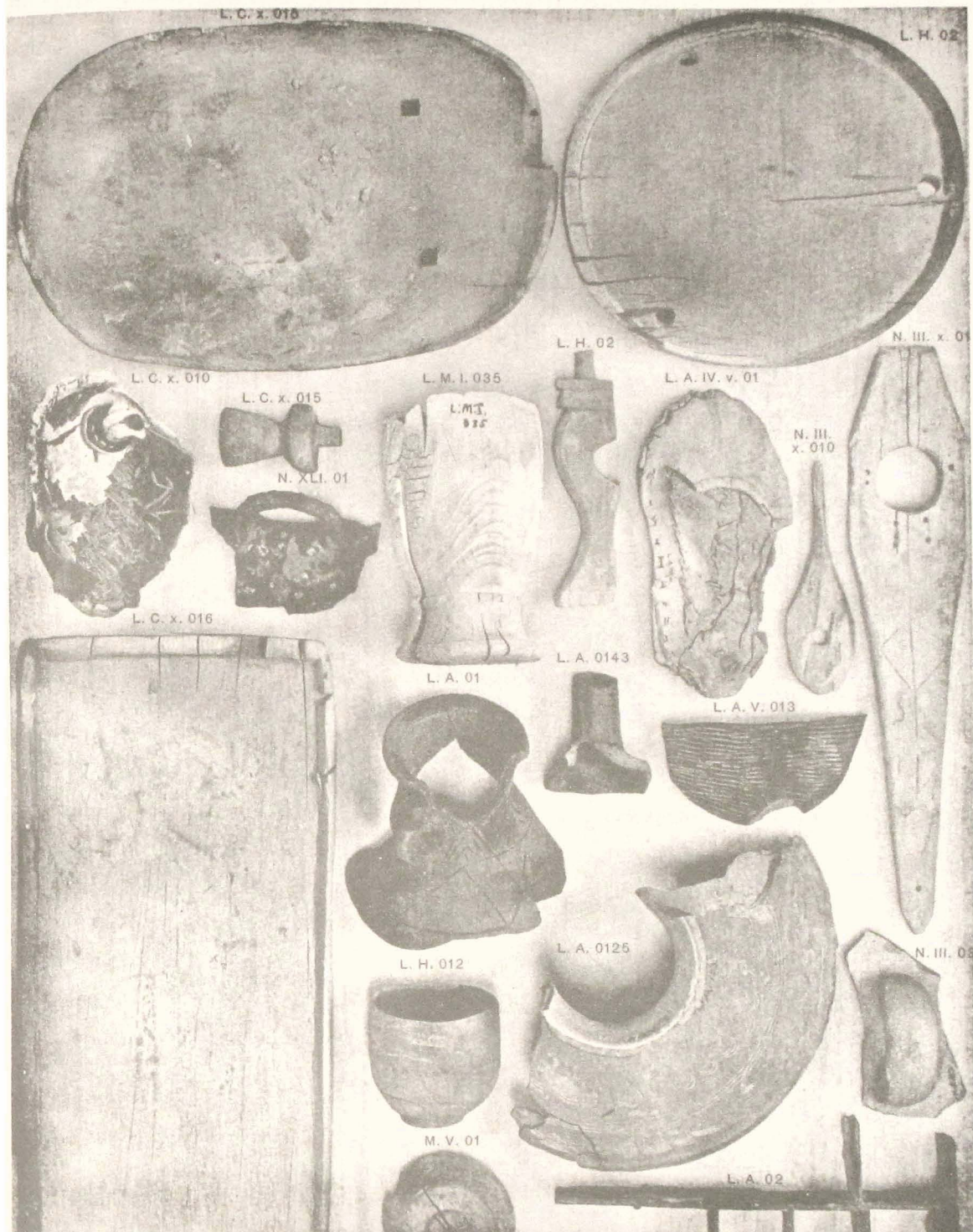
(See Chap. IV. sec. ii, iv-v; Chap. VI. sec. i-iv, viii; Chap. XII. sec. iii; Chap. XX. sec. iii).

Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$





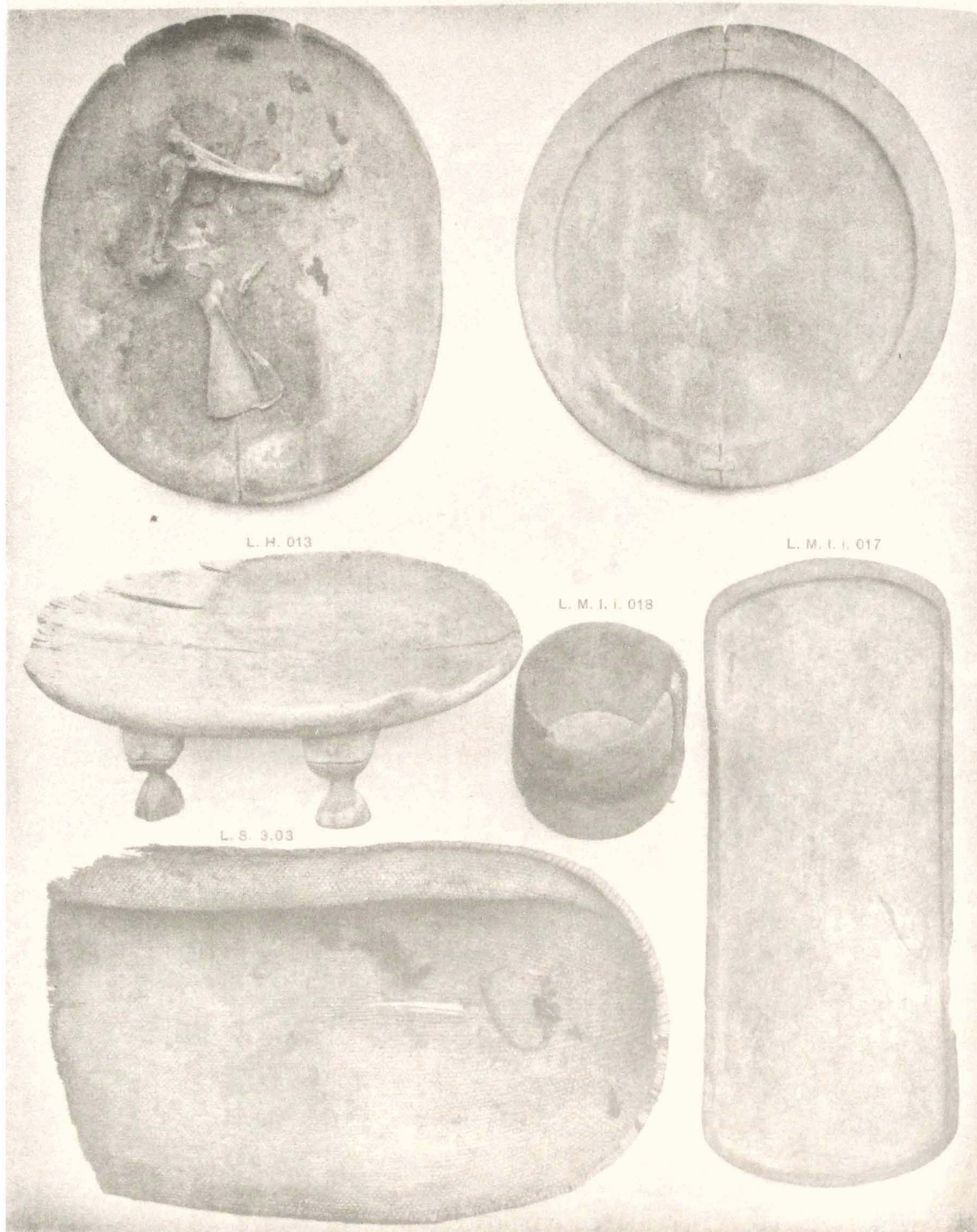




MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS IN WOOD, EARTHENWARE, LEATHER, MAINLY FROM NIYA AND LOU-LAN SITES.

(See Chap. IV. iv-v; Chap. VI. sec. iii-iv; Chap. VII. sec. i-iii, vi, viii).

Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$



HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS IN WOOD FROM LOU-LAN AND YING-P'AN SITES.

(See Chap. VI, sec. iii-iv; Chap. VII, sec. viii; Chap. XX, sec. iii; Chap. XXI, sec. i).

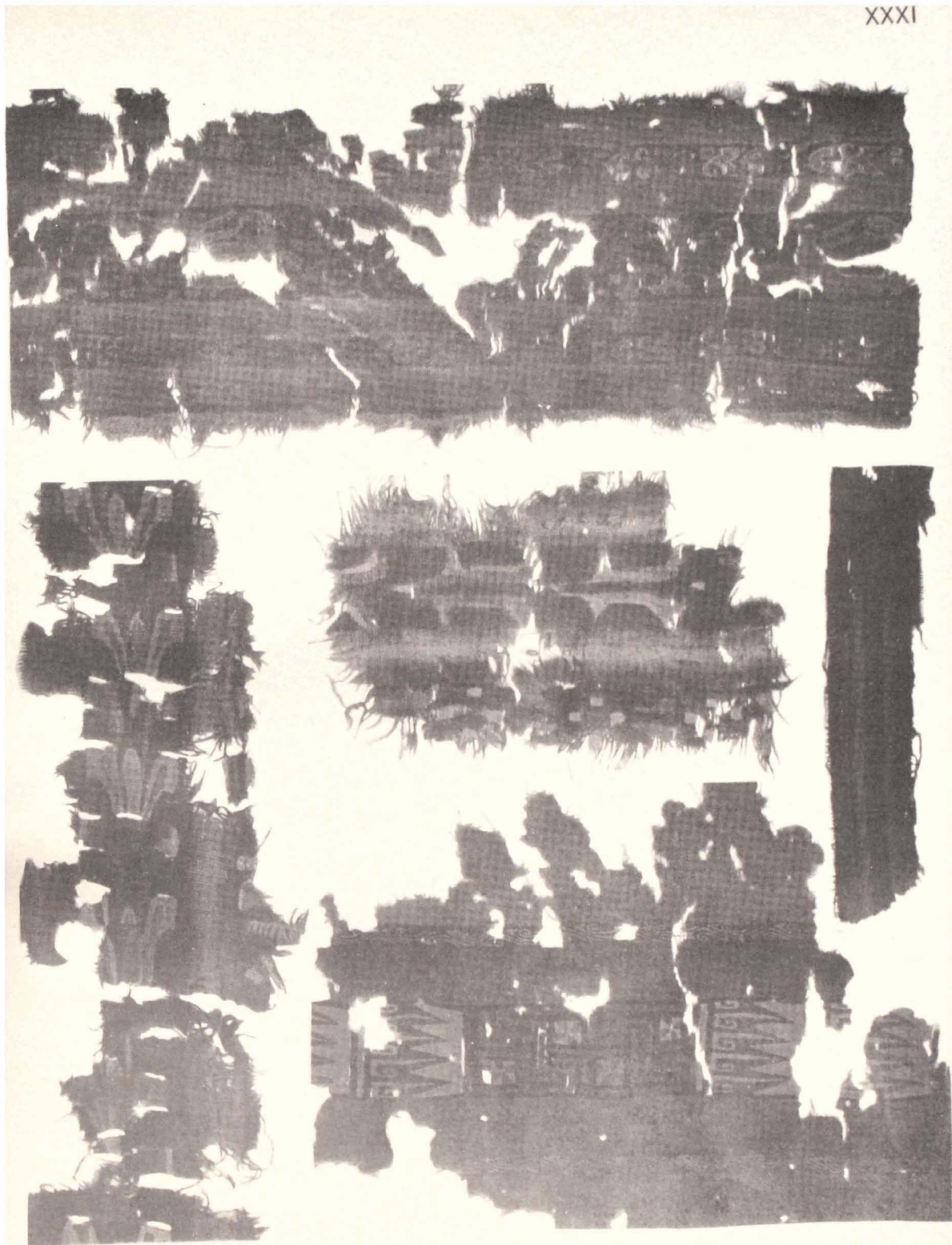






PIECE OF WOOLLEN TAPESTRY, L. C. iii. 010. a, FROM GRAVE PIT OF LOU-LAN SITE L. C.  
(See Chap. VII. sec. iii-vi).





PIECES OF WOOLLEN TAPESTRIES FROM GRAVE PITS OF LOU-LAN CEMETERY, L. C.

(See Chap. VII. sec. iii-vi.)

Scale  $\frac{5}{8}$



L.C. v. 02. a.



Horse-shaped bird from Han tomb-sculpture.

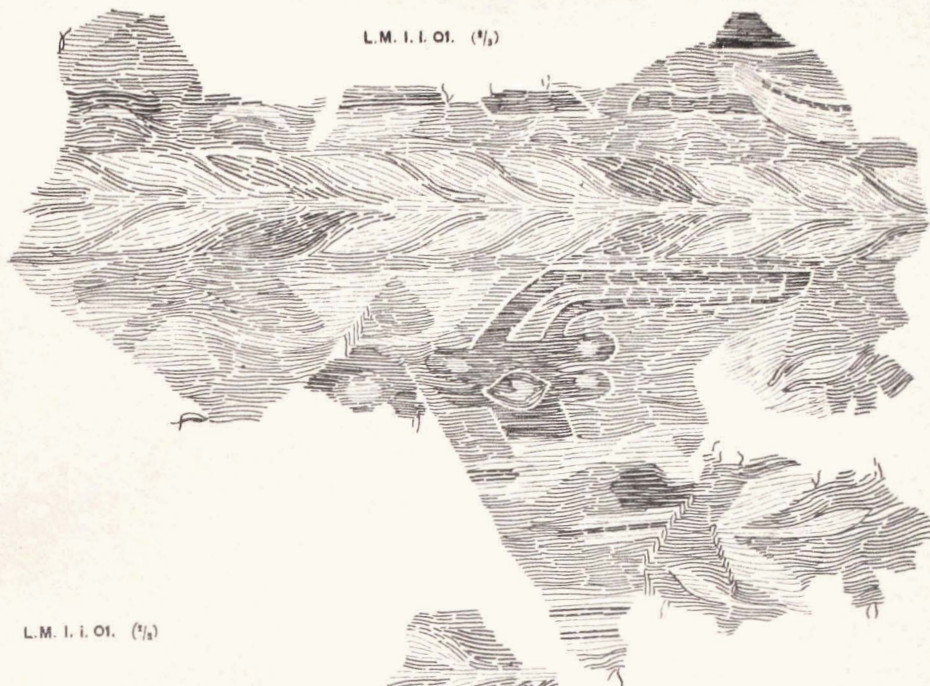
Dk. purple br.    Lt. green    Green    Lt. blue    Lt. brown    Buff    Crimson

DRAWING SHOWING WOOLLEN TAPESTRY, FROM GRAVE PIT OF LOU-LAN CEMETERY, L.C.

(See Chap. VII, sec. iii-vi.)



L.M. I. I. 01. (1/2)







-  Dark blue
-  Light blue
-  Red
-  Buff

L.M. I. i. 01. (1/2)



L.C. ii 07. b. (1/2)

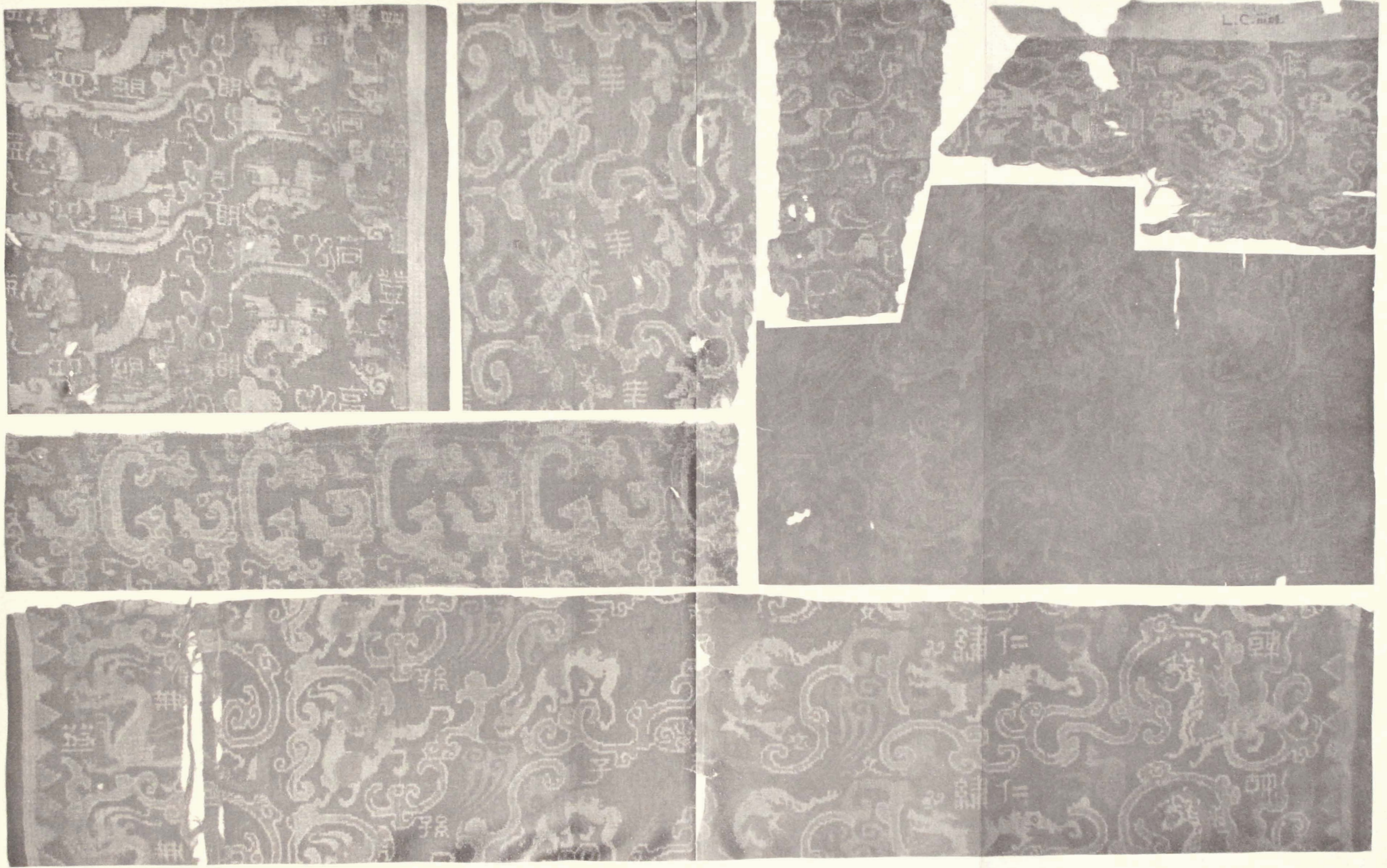


-  Green
-  Red
-  Mixed green & red
-  Buff

DRAWINGS SHOWING PATTERNS OF WOOLLEN TAPESTRY AND FIGURED SILK PIECE, FROM LOU-LAN SITES.

(See Chap. VI. sec. iii, iv; Chap. VII. sec. iv-vi.)





SPECIMENS OF FIGURED SILK FABRICS, FROM GRAVE PITS OF LOU-LAN CEMETERY L. C.  
(See Chap. VII, sec. iii-vi).







SPECIMENS OF FIGURED SILK FABRICS AND EMBROIDERY FROM GRAVE PITS OF  
LOU-LAN CEMETERY, L.C.

(See Chap. VII. sec. iii-vi).

Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$





SPECIMENS OF FIGURED SILK FABRICS AND SILK GAUZES, FROM GRAVES OF  
LOU-LAN SITE L.C. AND ASTĀNA CEMETERIES.

(See Chap. VII. sec. iii.-vi; Chap. XIX. sec. v, vi).

Scale  $\frac{3}{4}$





||||| Blue

||||| Deep golden yellow

DRAWING SHOWING PATTERN OF FIGURED SILK FABRIC, L.C x. 04,  
FROM GRAVE PIT OF LOU-LAN CEMETERY, L.C.

(See Chap. VII, sec. iii-vi.)





From a second fragment

Inches



Dk. blue  
Green  
Dk. buff  
Lt buff  
Crimson br.



Detail from bas-relief of Han tomb, Shantung (see i. p. 253).

DRAWING SHOWING PATTERN OF FIGURED SILK FABRIC, L.C. iii. O11, FROM GRAVE PIT OF LOU-LAN CEMETERY, L.C.

(See Chap. VII, sec. iii-vi.)

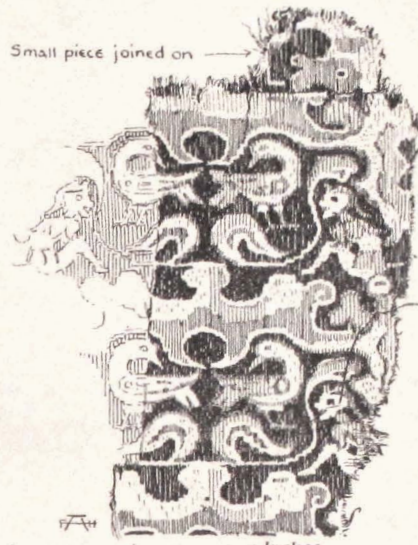


L.C. 03. (2)



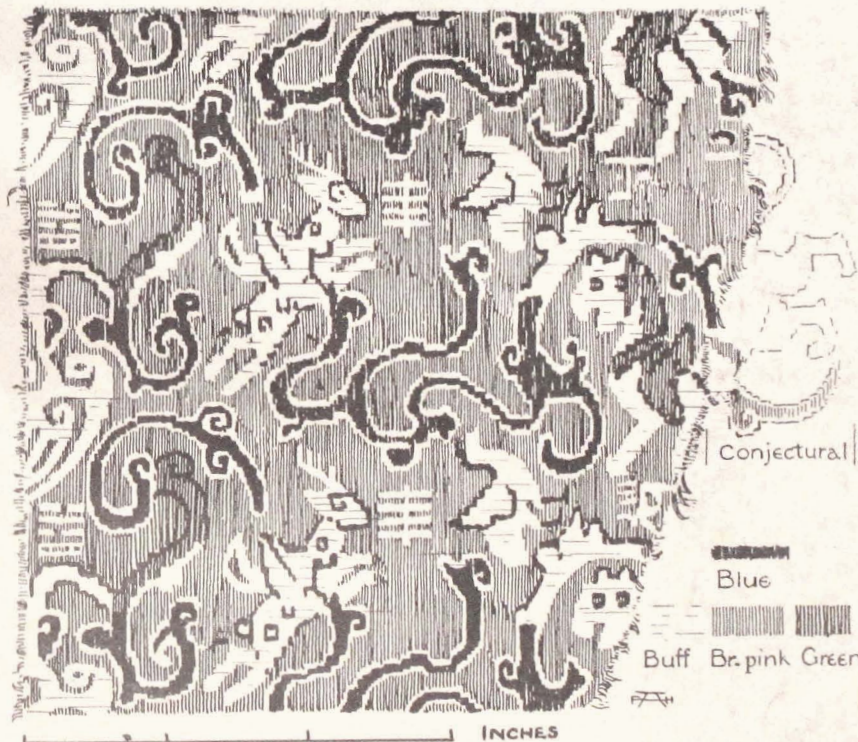
Green Lt. buff Dk. buff

L.C. 031. c. (1/2)



Dk blue Crim. br. Lt. buff Dk. buff Green

L.C. ii. 03. (2)

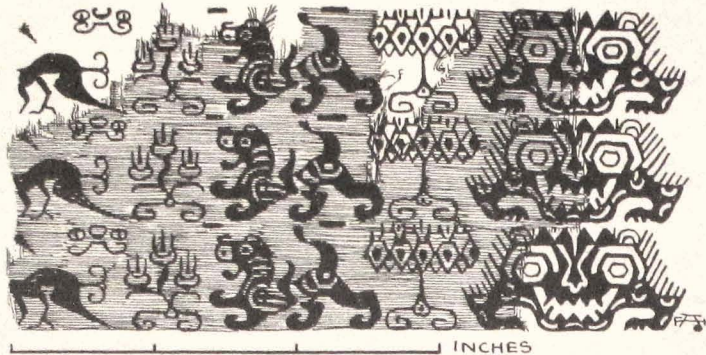


DRAWINGS SHOWING PATTERNS OF FIGURED SILK FABRICS,  
FROM GRAVE PITS OF LOU-LAN CEMETERY, L.C.

(See Chap. VII, sec. iii-vi.)



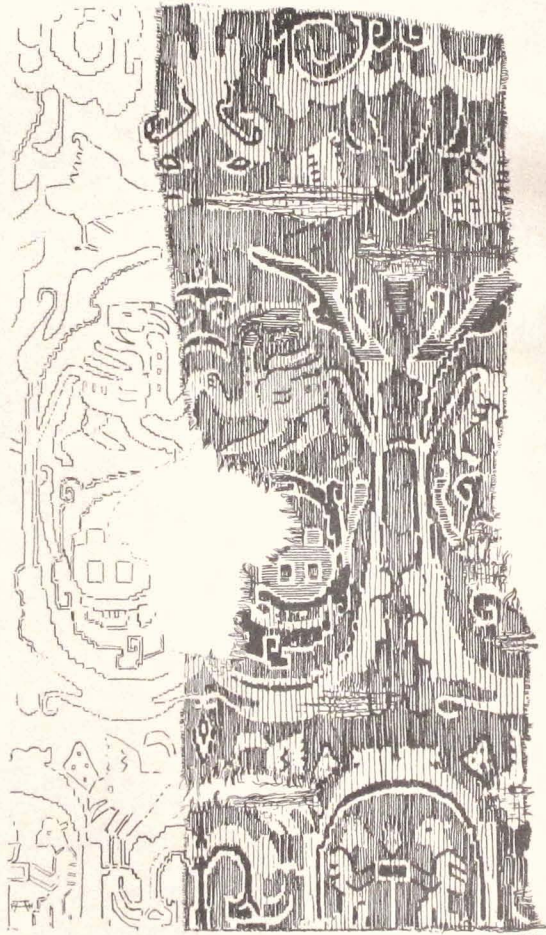
L.C. ii. 01. (1/4)



Ground, dark yellow-brown.  
Pattern, rich bronze green.

INCHES

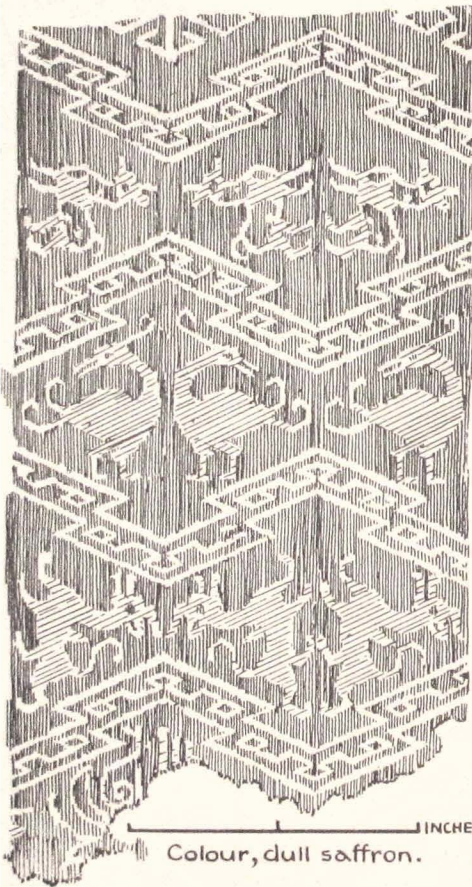
L.C. 07. b. (1/10)



Crimson br. Blue Green Lt. buff Dk. buff



L.C. vii. 09. (1/4)



Colour, dull saffron.

INCHES

DRAWINGS SHOWING PATTERNS OF FIGURED SILK FABRICS,  
FROM GRAVE PITS OF LOU-LAN CEMETERY, L.C.

(See Chap VII. sec. iii-vi.)





Crimson br.

Bright blue

Dull pink

Buff

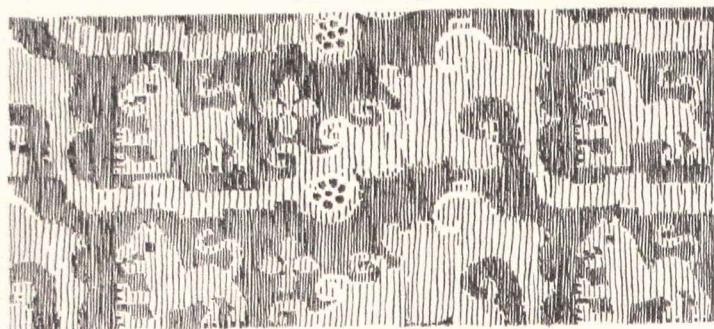
Yellow-green

DRAWING SHOWING PATTERN OF FIGURED SILK FABRIC, L.C. 02.  
FROM GRAVE PIT OF LOU-LAN CEMETERY, L.C.

(See Chap. VII, sec. iii, vi.)

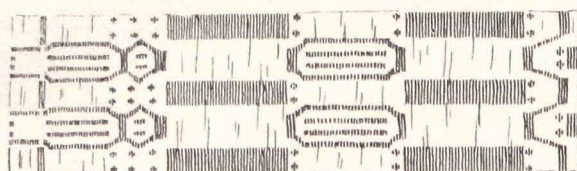


L.M. I. ii. 05. (1/3)



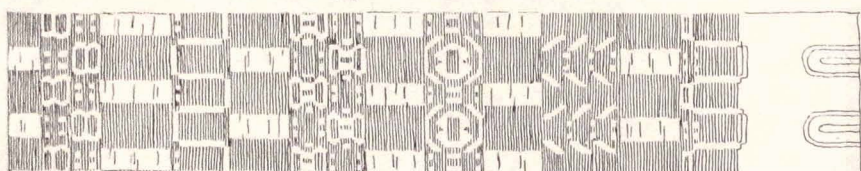
■ Crimson □ Pale buff ■ Buff

L.C. 031. b. (1/3)



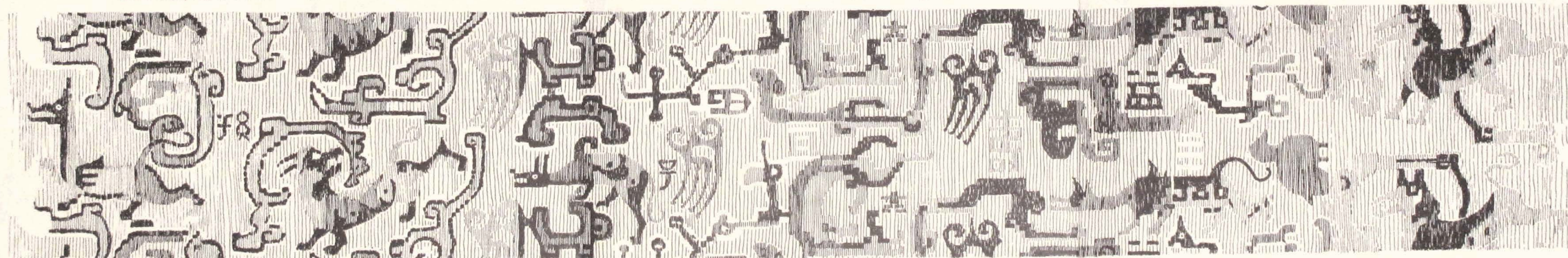
■ Blue □ Deep yellow

L.C. v. 017. (1/3)



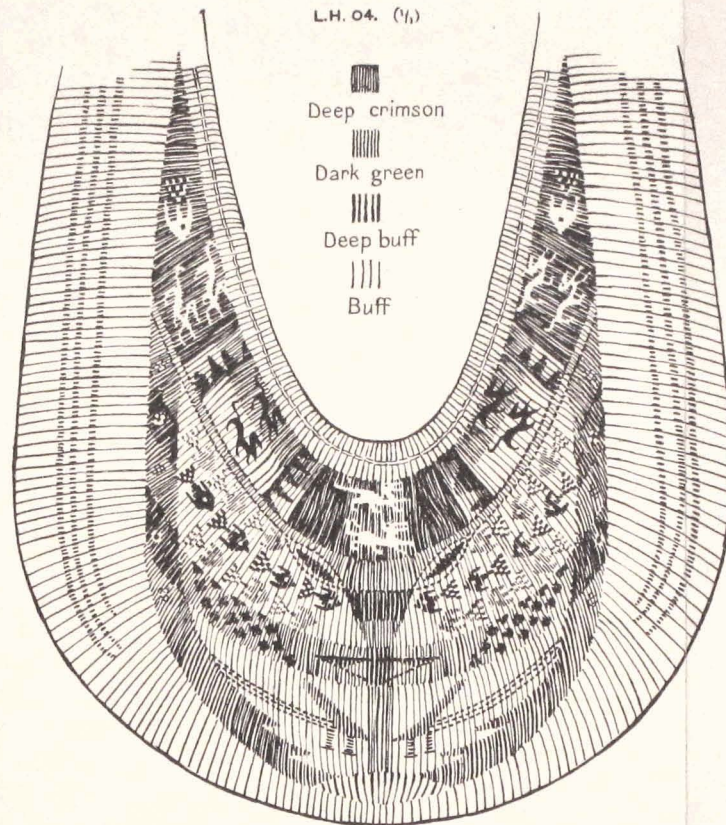
□ Deep yellow ■ Blue (faded)

L.C. i. 06, 7, 7 a; iii. 04. c. 17-18. (1/3)



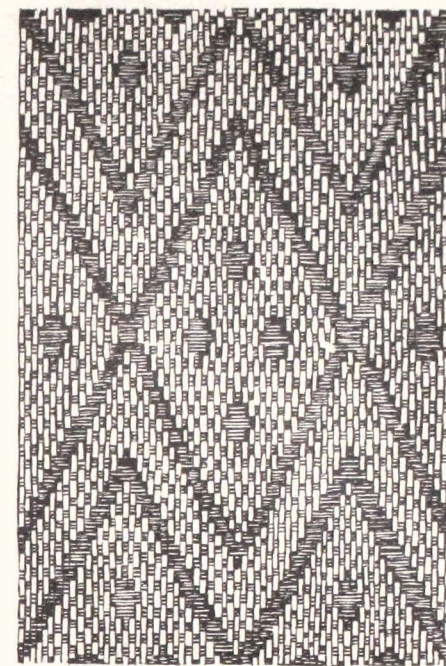
□ Pale buff ■ Buff ■ Deep buff ■ Dark green ■ Dark blue

L.H. 04. (1/3)

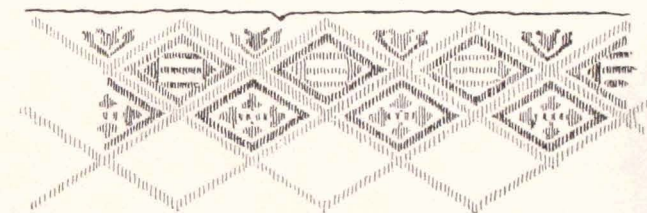


■ Deep crimson ■ Dark green ■ Deep buff ■ Buff

L.C. i. 011. (1/3)



L.C. 032. (1/3)



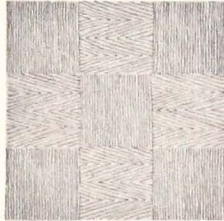
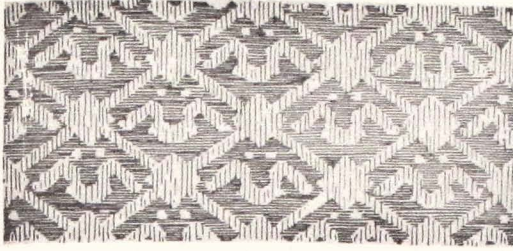
■ Blue ■ Purple ■ Brown

DRAWINGS SHOWING PATTERNS OF FIGURED SILK FABRICS AND WOOLLEN TAPESTRY SHOE, FROM L.C. CEMETERY AND OTHER LOU-LAN SITES.

(See Chap. VI. sec. iii, iv; Chap. VII. sec. iii-vi.)







DRAWINGS SHOWING PATTERNS OF FIGURED FABRICS, INCLUDING SILK DAMASKS,  
AND OF SILK EMBROIDERY, L.C. vii. 04, FROM LOU-LAN AND TURFĀN SITES.

(See Chap. VII. sec. i-vi.)

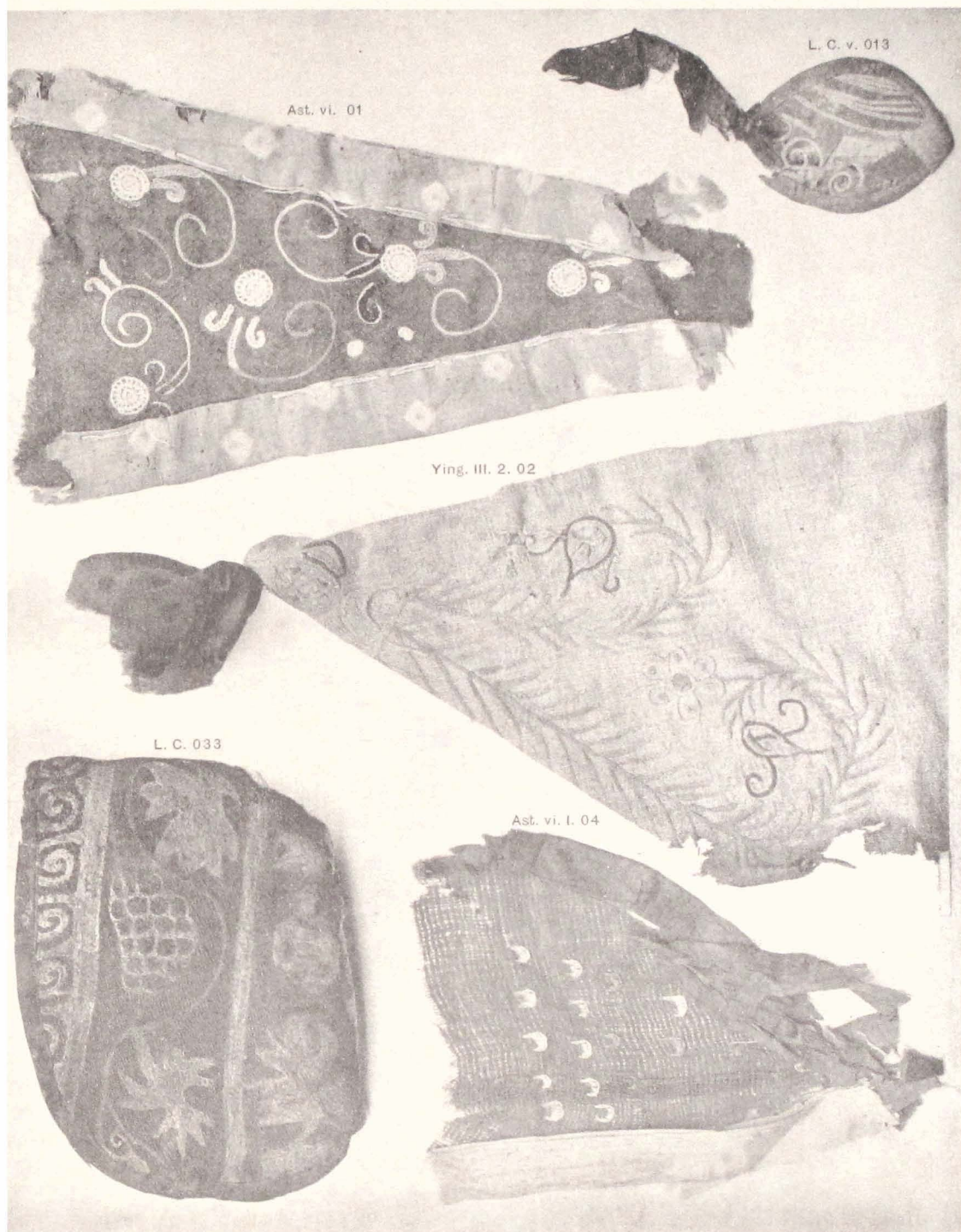


PIECES OF WOOLLEN TAPESTRIES AND PILE CARPETS FROM GRAVE PITS  
OF LOU-LAN CEMETERY, L.C.

(See Chap. VII, sec. iii-vi).

Scale  $\frac{5}{8}$





PIECES OF SILK-EMBROIDERED FABRICS FROM GRAVES OF L.C., ASTĀNA AND  
YING-P'AN CEMETERIES.

(See Chap. VII. sec. iii-vi; Chap. XIX. sec. v, vi; Chap. XXI. sec. i).

Scale  $\frac{3}{4}$







MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS IN WOOD, METAL, ETC., FROM WATCH-STATIONS OF HAN LIMES  
 (See Chap. X. sec. i; Chap. XI. sec. i-iv; Chap. XII. sec. i, iii.)





FRAGMENTS OF MISCELLANEOUS CERAMIC WARE FROM WATCH-STATIONS OF HAN LIMES.

(See Chap. X. sec. i ; Chap. XI. sec. i-iv ; Chap. XII. sec. i-iii).





STUCCO RELIEF PLAQUES FROM CH'EN-FO-TUNG, TUN-HUANG AND KHARA-KHOTO.

(See Chap. X. ii ; Chap. XIII. sec. ii, iv).

Scale 1/3





POTTERY TILES AND MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS IN CLAY AND STUCCO FROM RUINED SHRINES OF KHARA-KHOTO, CHIAO-WANG CH'ENG, ETC.

(See Chap. XI. sec. ii ; Chap. XIII. sec. ii, iv, v ; Chap. XVI. sec. ii).





FRAGMENTS OF MISCELLANEOUS CERAMIC WARE, ALSO OF METAL, FROM SITES OF ADUNA-KÖRA, KHARA-KHOTO, ETC.

(See Chap. V. sec. i; Chap. XIII. sec. i-v; Chap. XXII. sec. i).

Scale 1/4





FRAGMENTS OF GLAZED FAIENCE SHOWING ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS  
FROM RUINED SHRINE K. K. I, KHARA-KHOTO.

(See Chap. XIII. sec. ii, v).

Scale  $\frac{2}{5}$



STUCCO RELIEF FRAGMENTS FROM RUINED SHRINES, KHARA-KHOTO.

(See Chap. XIII. sec. ii, iii, v).





FRAGMENTS OF STUCCO RELIEFS AND IMAGES FROM RUINED SHRINES, K. K. I, II, KHARA-KHOTO.  
 (See Chap. XIII. sec. ii, iii, v).





FRAGMENTS OF STUCCO FIGURES AND WALL DECORATION, FROM RUINED SHRINES,  
K.K. I-IV, KHARA-KHOTO.

(See Chap. XIII. sec. ii, iii, v).

Scale  $\frac{1}{3}$





MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS IN POTTERY AND METAL, MAINLY FROM SITE E. OF KHARA-KHOTO.

(See Chap. XIII, sec. iii, v; App. M).

Scale  $2 \frac{1}{2}$

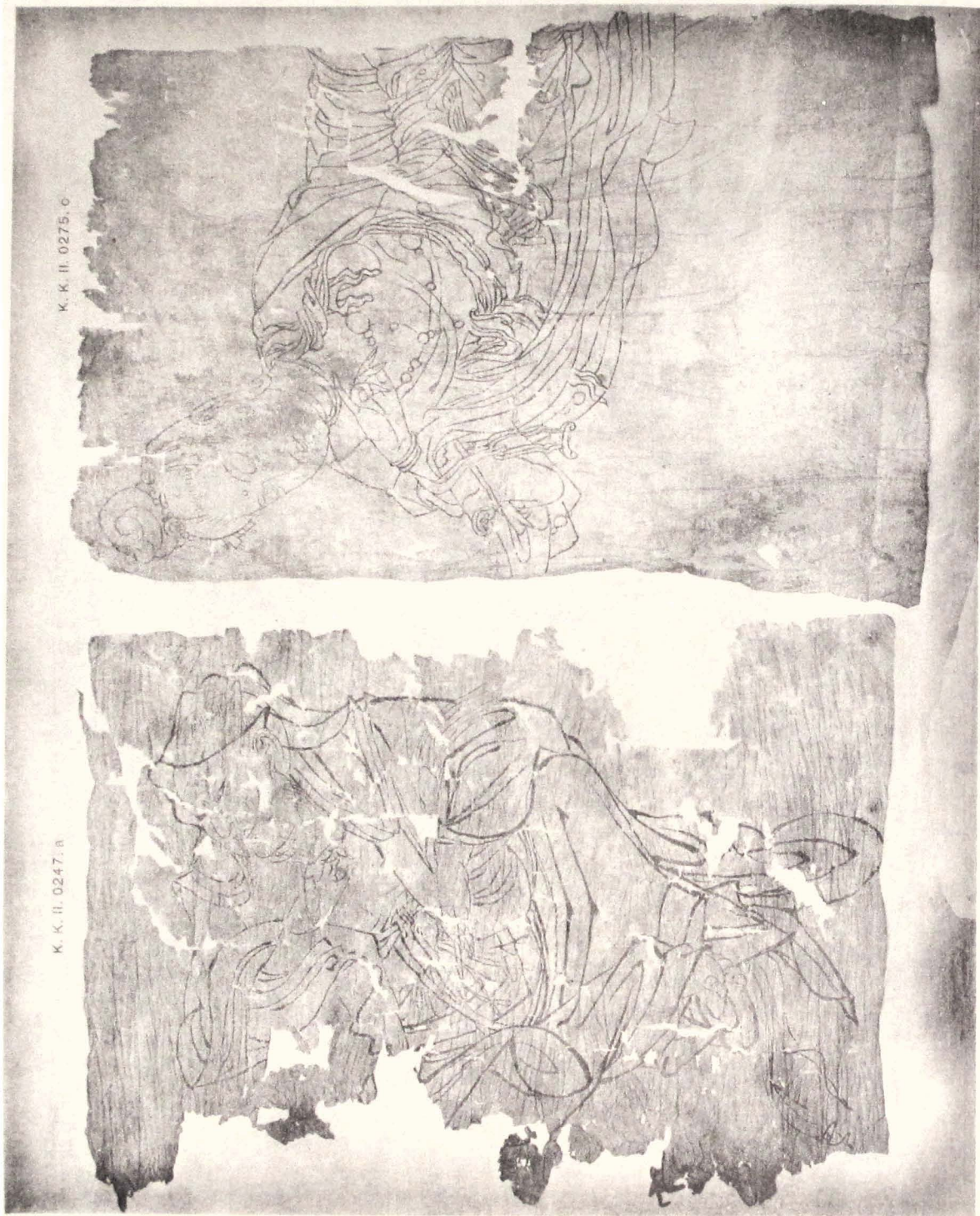




FRAGMENTS OF GLAZED POTTERY, PORCELAIN, ETC., FROM KHARA-KHOTO SITES.

(See Chap. XIII. sec. ii, iii-v).





DRAWINGS ON PAPER FROM RUIN K. K. II, KHARA-KHOTO.  
 (See Chap. XIII, sec. iii, v).

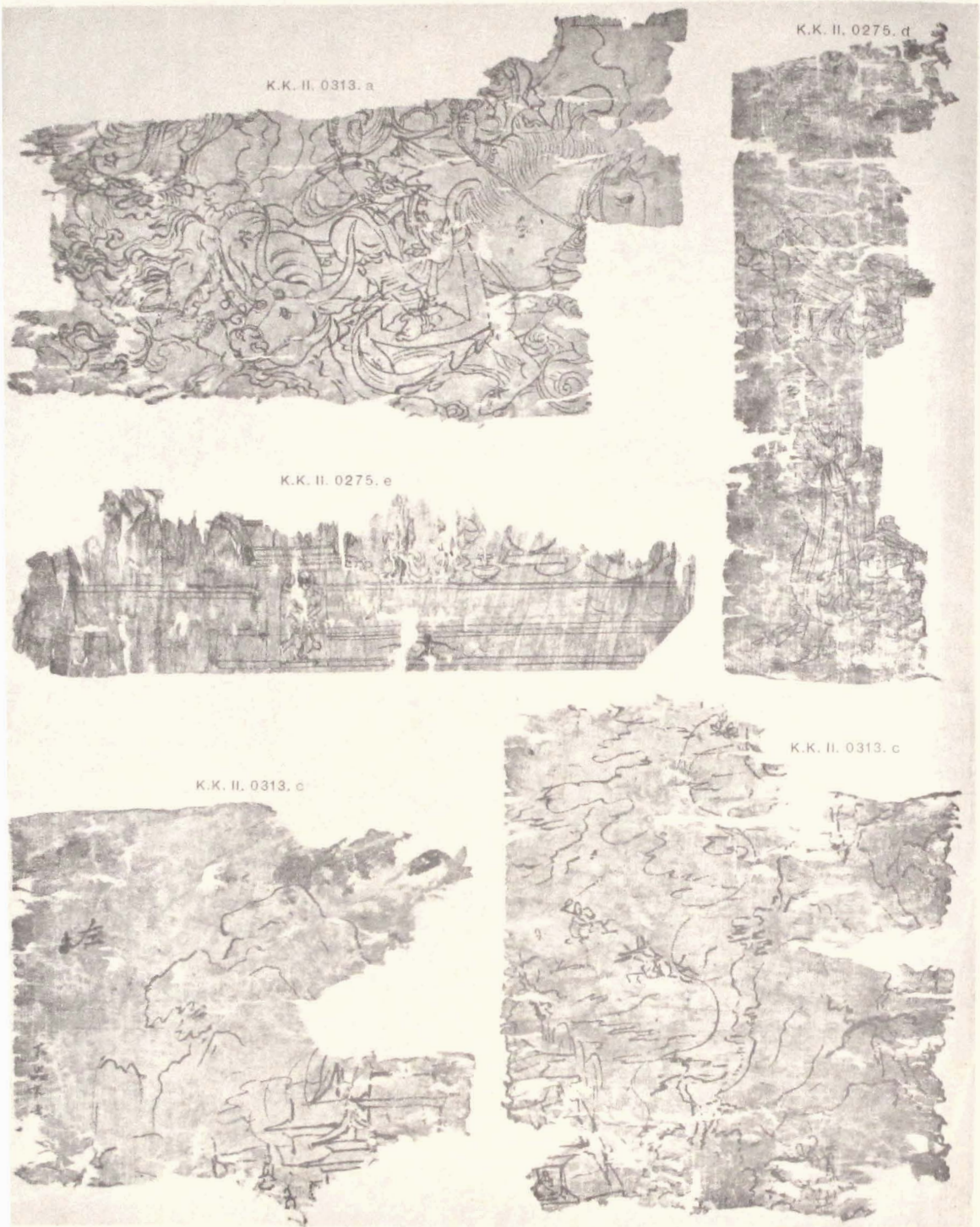




DRAWINGS ON PAPER FROM RUIN K. K. II, KHARA-KHOTO.

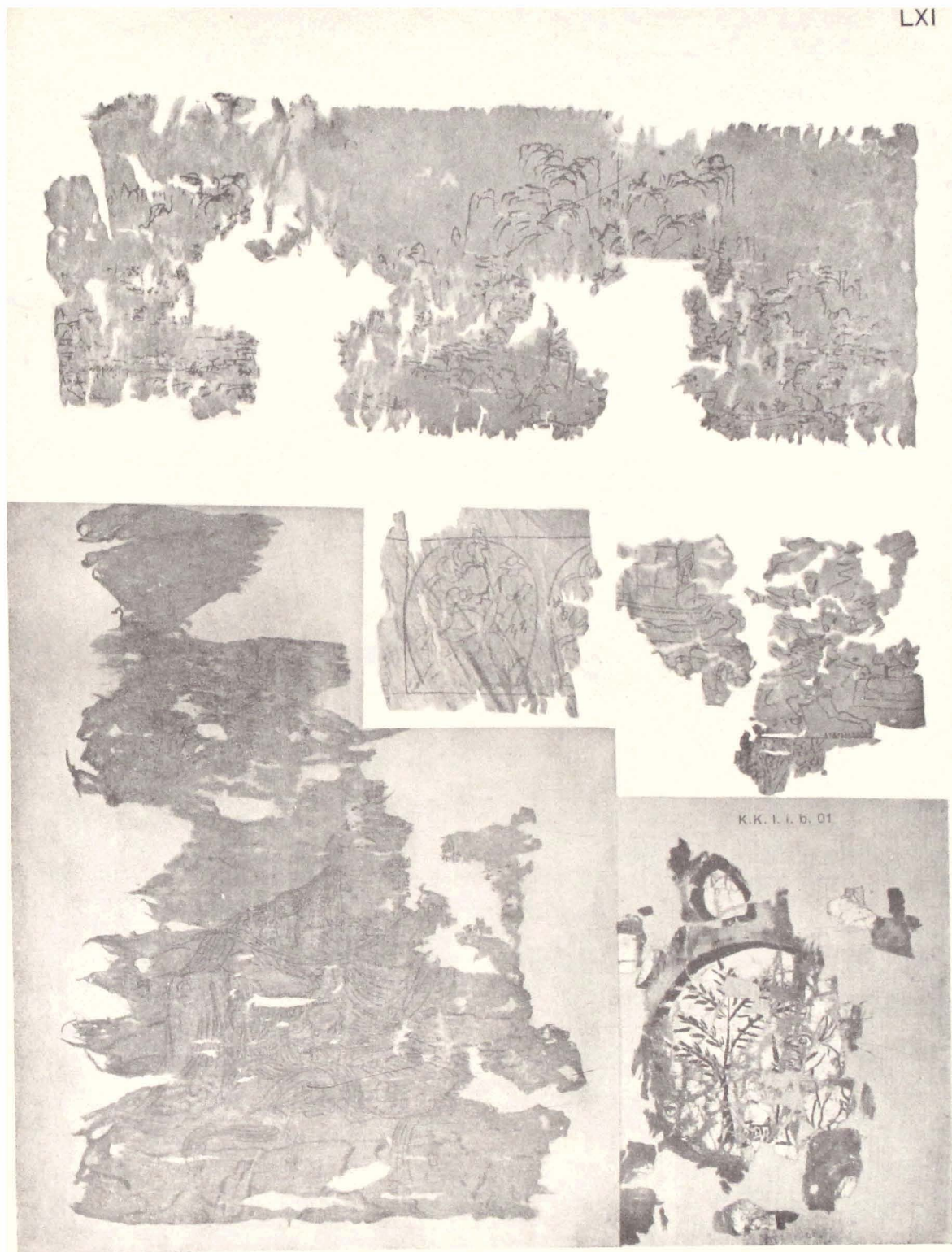
(See Chap. XIII. sec. iii, v).





DRAWINGS ON PAPER FROM RUIN K.K. II, KHARA-KHOTO.

(See Chap. XIII, sec. iii, v).



FRAGMENTS OF DRAWINGS AND PAINTED SILK FROM RUINS, K.K. I, II, KHARA-KHOTO.

(See Chap. XIII. sec. ii, iii, v).





K.K. II. 0248, a

K.K. II. 0238, a

K.K. II. 0280, b

K.K. II. 0230, b

K.K. II. 0254

K.K. II. 0253, c

K.K. II. 017, s. IV.

K.K. II. 0227, a

BLOCKPRINTS ON PAPER FROM RUIN K.K. II, KHARA-KHOTO.  
(See Chap. XIII, sec. iii, v).

Scale 1/2



BLOCK PRINTS ON PAPER FROM RUIN K.K. II, KHARA-KHOTO.

(See Chap. XIII, sec. III, v).

Scale 1/2



K.K. II. 0263, b



K.K. II. 0284, a



K.K. II. 0239, d



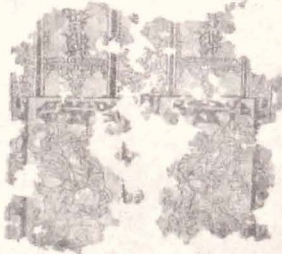
K.K. II. 0283, a, xx



K.K. II. 0286, d, vi



K.K. II. 0242, a



K.K. II. 0242, a



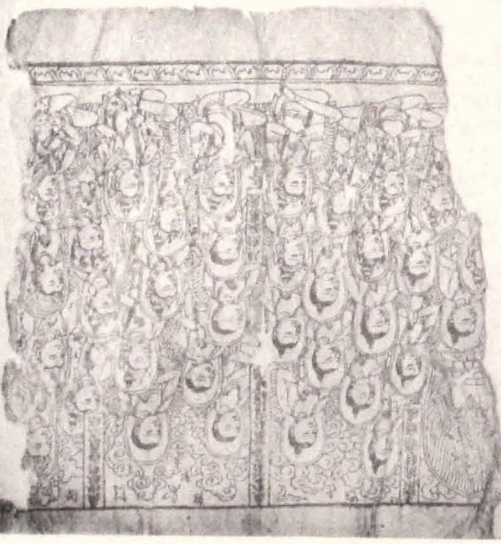
K.K. II. 0265, b



K.K. II. 0260, v



K.K. II. 0265, d  
xi, l.







BLOCK PRINTS ON PAPER FROM RUIN K. K. II, KHARA-KHOTO.

(See Chap. XIII. sec. iii, v).





BLOCK PRINTS ON PAPER FROM RUINED STÜPAS, K.K. II, III, V, KHARA-KHOTO.

(See Chap. XIII. sec. iii, v).





MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS IN WOOD, METAL, ETC., FROM KHARA-KHOTO,  
 ETSIN-GOL AND TURFĀN SITES.

(See Chap. XIII, sec. iii, v).

Scale  $\frac{2}{5}$



Ma-ti-ssu. 04



Ma-ti-ssu. 01



Ma-ti-ssu. 06



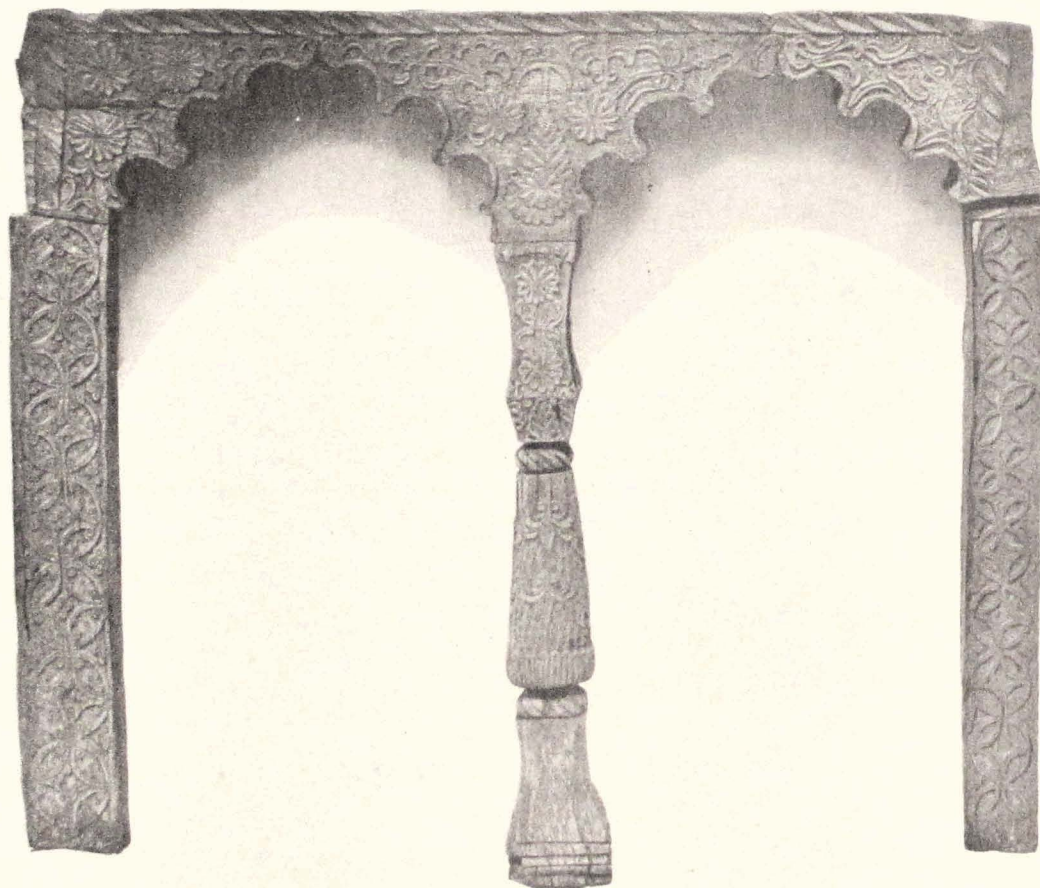
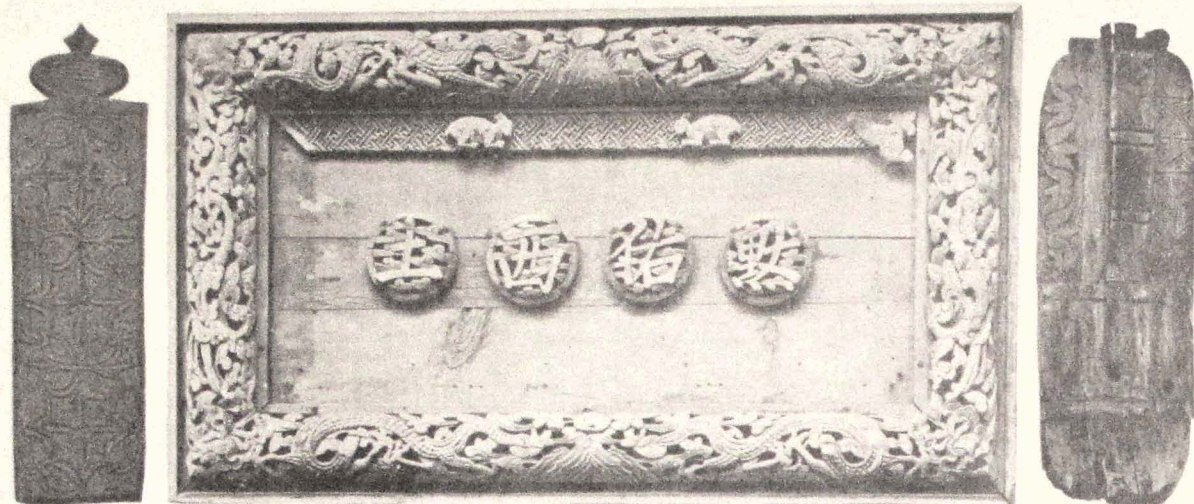
Ma-ti-ssu. 05



STUCCO RELIEF PLAQUES FROM MA-TI-SSU CAVE SHRINE.

(See Chap. XIV. sec. ii).





WOOD CARVINGS FROM DARKÖT, MA-TI-SSÜ, KALA-WĀMAR.

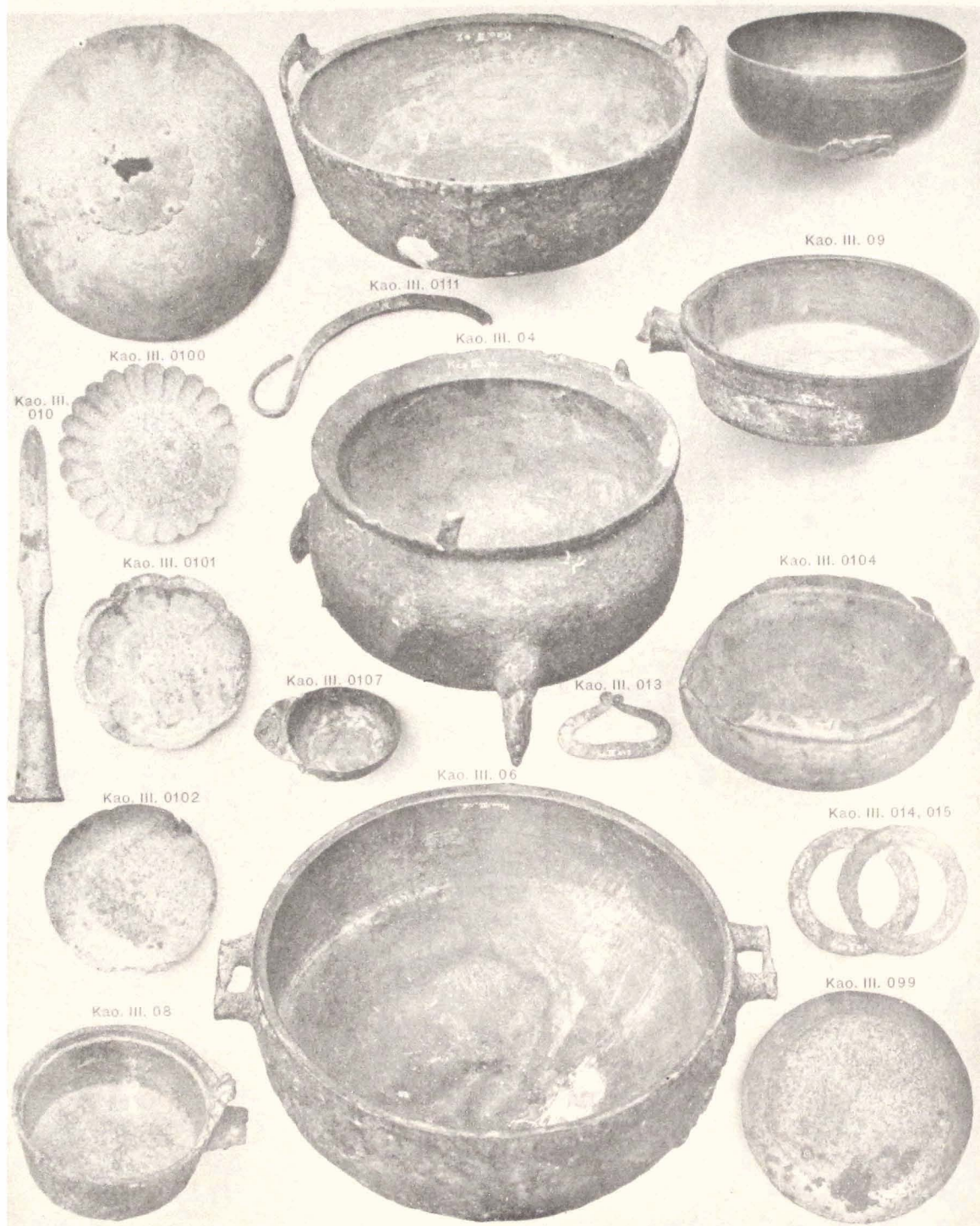
(See Chap. II. sec. ii ; Chap. XIV. sec. ii ; Chap. XXVI. sec. iv).



RELIEF FIGURES IN STUCCO, TERRACOTTA, ETC., FROM HU-P'U-TZU AND KARA-KHŌJA.

(See Chap. XVI. sec. ii; Chap. XVIII. sec. i, ii).





MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS IN METAL FROM RUIN KAO. III, KARA-KHŌJA.

(See Chap. XVIII. sec. i, ii).

Scale  $\frac{1}{3}$



MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS IN METAL, STONE, ETC., FROM KARA-KHŌJA.

(See Chap. XVIII, sec. i, ii).





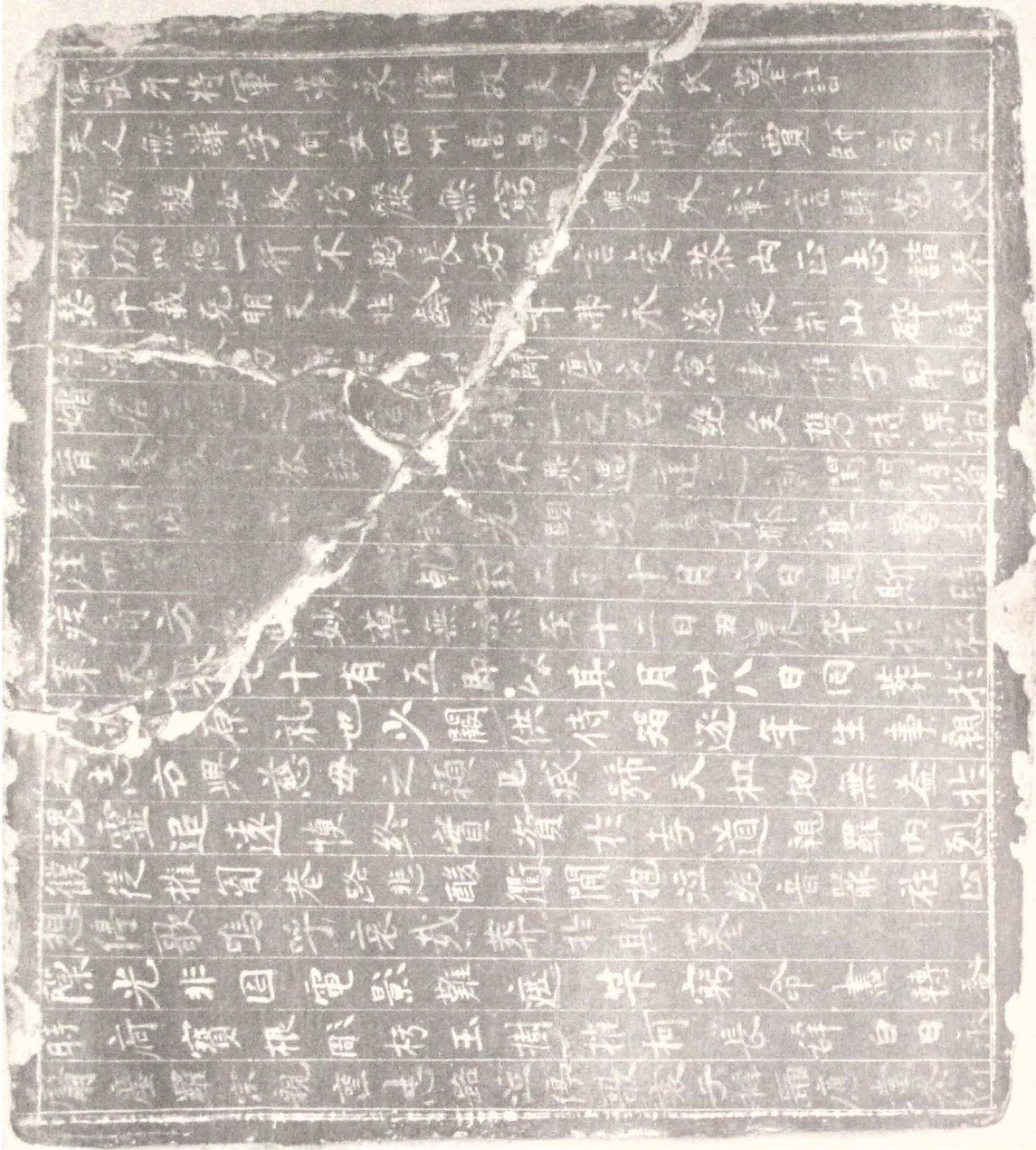
FRAGMENTS OF STUCCO RELIEF FIGURES, ETC., FROM SHRINES, TOYUK.  
 (See Chap. XVIII. sec. iii, iv).



PIECE OF COLOURED BLOCK-PRINT, KAO. 05, FROM KARA-KHŌJA.

(See Chap. XVIII. sec. i, ii.)





CHINESE SEPULCHRAL INSCRIPTION ON BURNT CLAY SLAB, AST. v. 1.07, DATED A.D. 667, FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX, sec. ii, vi; App. A).

Scale 3/8

行部...  
 不共...  
 庶幾...  
 九年...  
 九月...

Ast. ix. 103

古...  
 君...  
 軍...  
 為...  
 皇...  
 清...  
 諸...  
 水...  
 泉...  
 指...  
 哀...

Ast. 09

殿...  
 之...  
 拜...  
 祭...  
 祭...  
 祭...  
 祭...

延...  
 月...  
 議...  
 馬...  
 之...

CHINESE SEPULCHRAL INSCRIPTIONS ON BURNT CLAY SLABS FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX. sec. i, iii, iv, vi ; App. A).

Scale 1/4





PIECE OF FIGURED 'SASANIAN' SILK FABRIC, AST. i. 5.03, FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

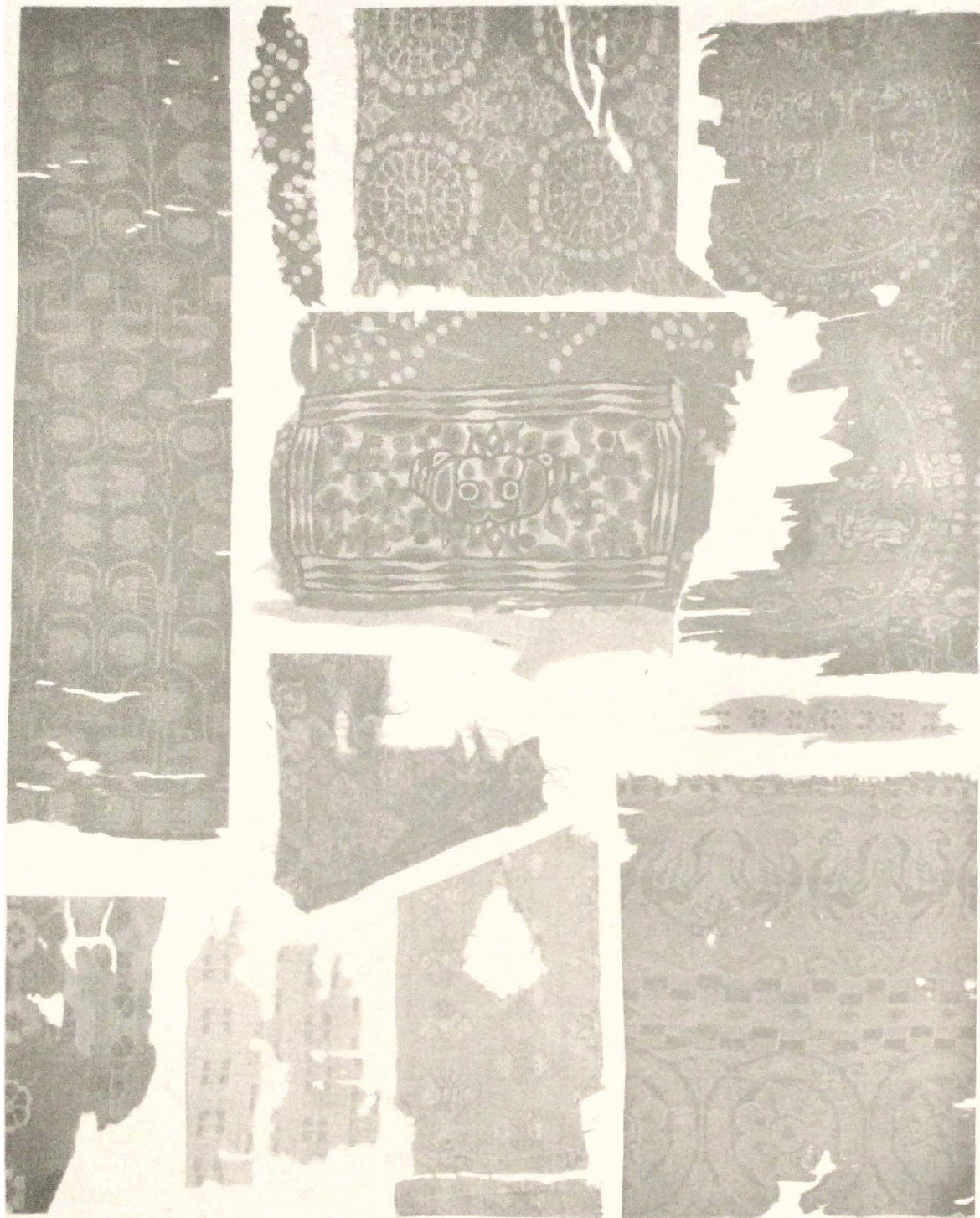
(See Chap. XIX. sec. i, v. vi).



REMAINS OF MINIATURE PAINTINGS ON PARCHMENT AND CLOTH, AND SPECIMENS OF WOOLLEN TAPESTRY AND FIGURED SILKS FROM KHOTAN, KHARA-KHOTO AND TURFĀN SITES.

(See Chap. IV. sec. i, ii; Chap. XIII. sec. ii, v; Chap. XVIII. sec. i, ii; Chap. XIX. sec. v, vi).





SPECIMENS OF FIGURED SILK FABRICS, EMBROIDERY AND 'RESIST'-DYED SILKS  
FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX. sec. i-iii, v, vi).

Scale  $\frac{3}{4}$

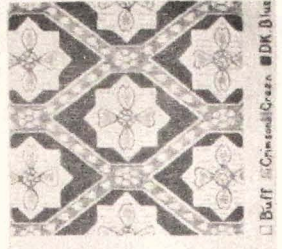
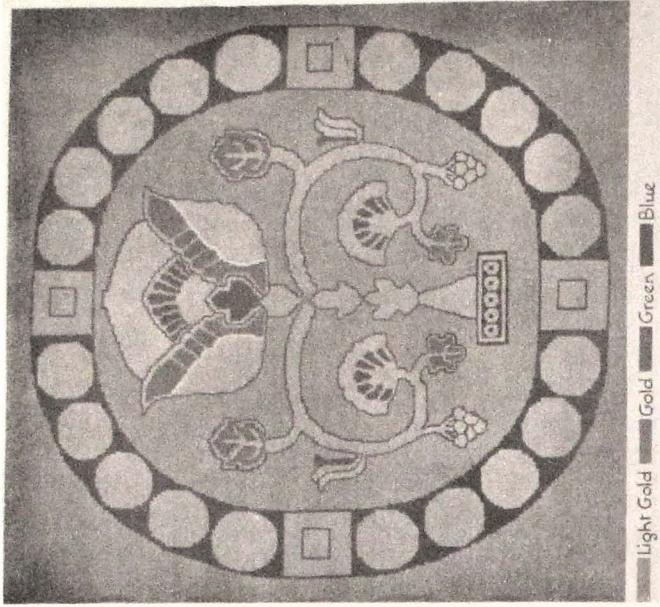
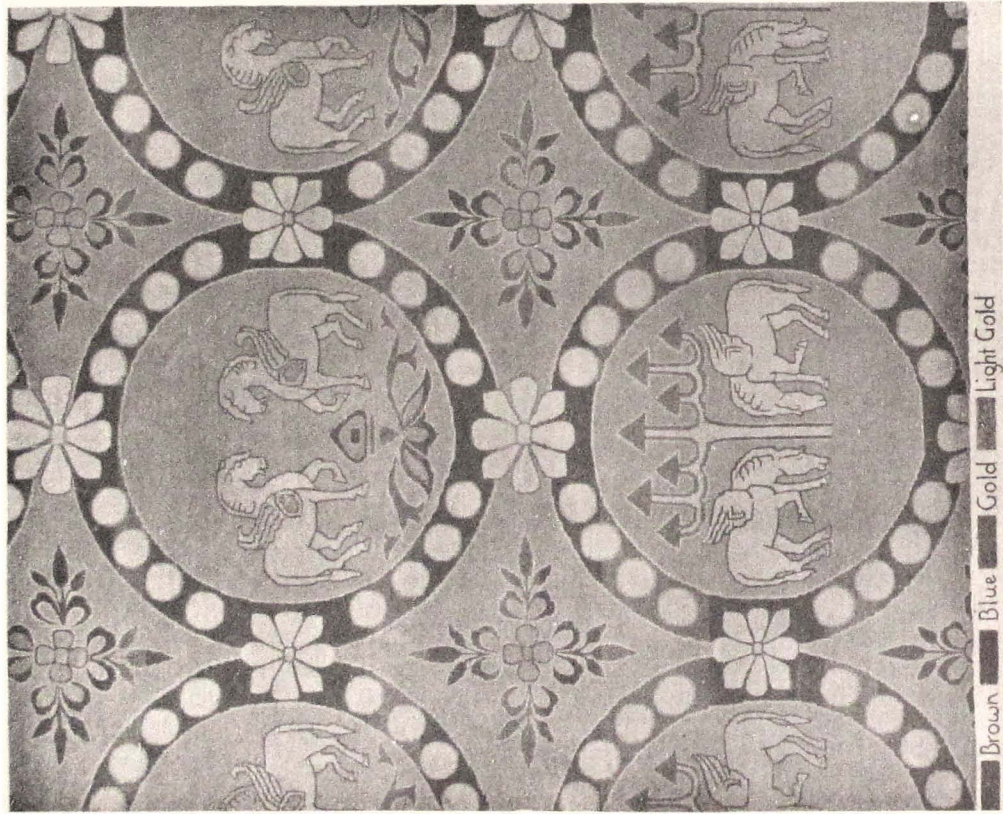




FRAGMENTS OF FIGURED SILK FABRICS FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX. sec. i, iii, v, vi).





DRAWINGS SHOWING PATTERNS OF FIGURED SILK FABRICS FROM ASTANA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX, sec. v, vi).





DRAWING SHOWING PATTERN OF FIGURED SILK FABRIC,  
Ast. v. 2. O1, FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX. sec. v, vi.)

SCALE  $\frac{1}{4}$





Light Blue    Green    Pale Yellow



Red    Green    Yellow



Black    Green    Pale Buff



Green    Yellow

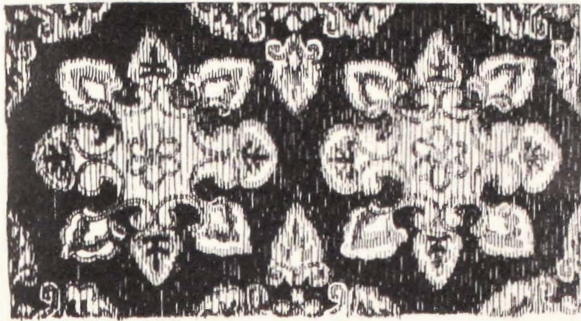
DRAWINGS SHOWING PATTERNS OF PRINTED SILK FABRICS FROM ASTANA CEMETERY AND TOYUK.

(See Chap. XVIII. sec. iv ; Chap. XIX. sec. v, vi),

Scale 3/5

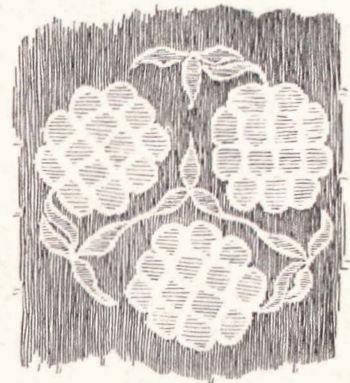


Ast. i. 1. O11. (1/2)



Blue Green Brown Orange Buff White

K.K. II. O18. (1/2)



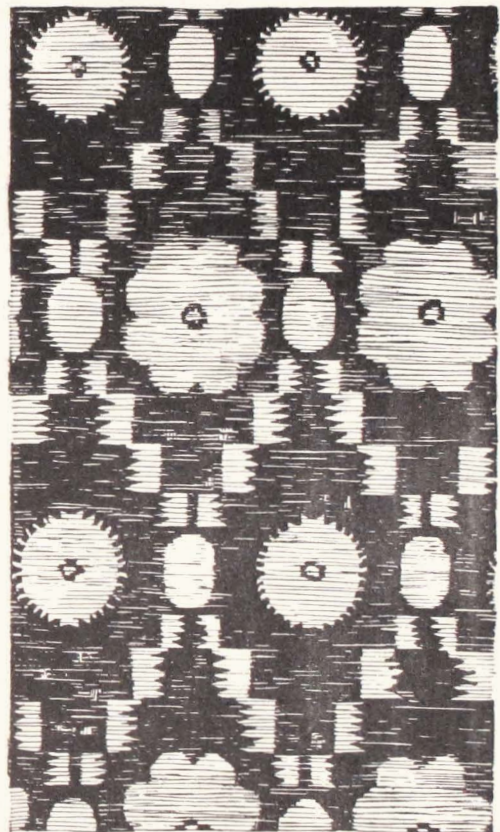
Pale buff Green Pale yellow Dull brown

Ast. x. 1. O6. (1/2)



Dark blue Light blue Green Red Brown Yellow

Ast. ix. 2. O2. (1/2)



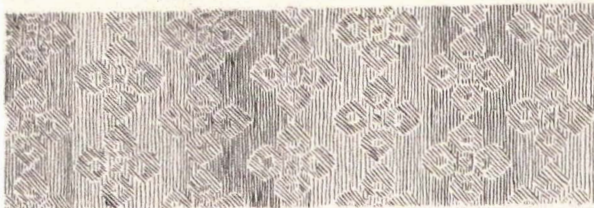
Blue Buff

DRAWINGS SHOWING PATTERNS OF FIGURED SILK FABRICS AND EMBROIDERY,  
FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY AND KHARA-KHOTO.

(See Chap. XIII. sec. v; Chap. XIX. sec. v, vi.)



Ast. i. 1. O10. (1/2)



Ast. i. 7. O3. (1/4)



Ast. i. 5. a. O1. c. (1/2)



Ast. i. 5. a. O1. a. (1/2)



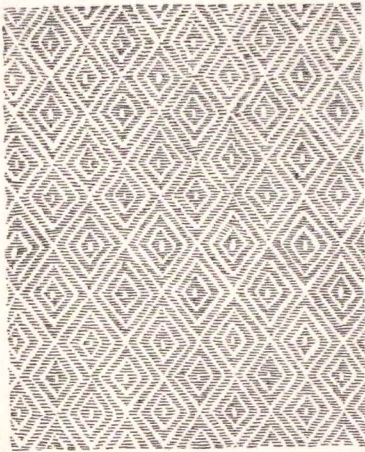
Two tones of brown.

DRAWINGS SHOWING PATTERNS OF SILK DAMASKS AND FIGURED SILK FABRIC, FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

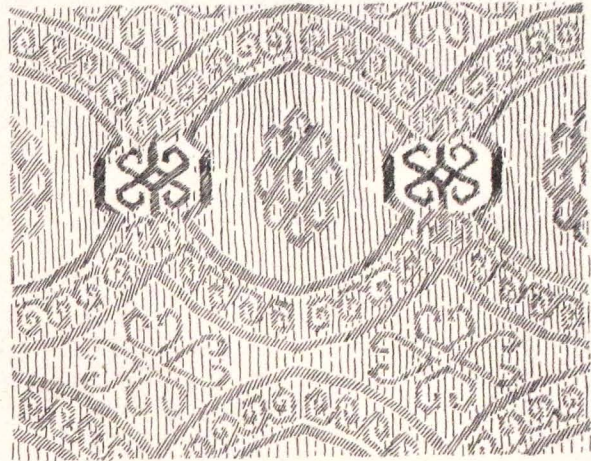
(See Chap. XIX, sec. v, vi)



Toy. III. 033.



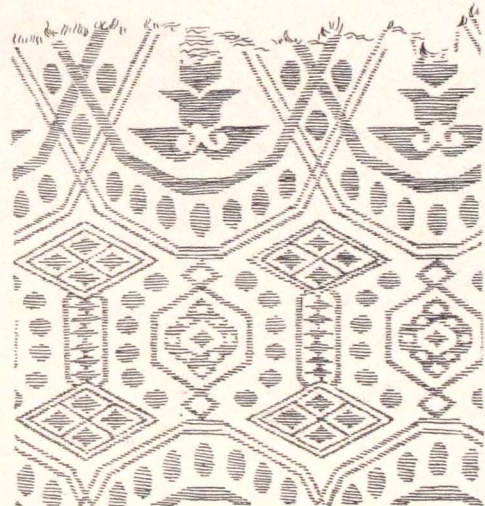
Toy. III. 033.



Ast. x. 1. 05.



Ast. viii. 1. 01.



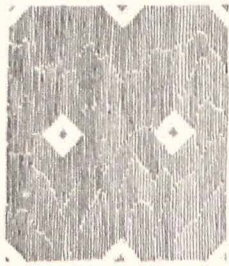
DRAWINGS SHOWING PATTERNS OF SILK DAMASKS, FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY AND TOYUK.

(See Chap. XVIII. sec. iv; Chap. XIX. sec. v, vi.)

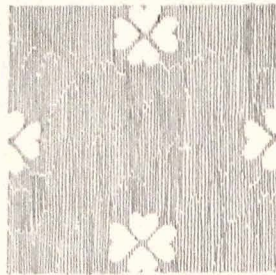
SCALE  $\frac{1}{4}$



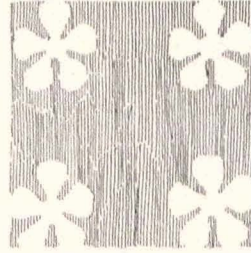
Ast. vi. 1. 02.



K. K. II. 016.



Kao. III. E. 01. a.



Kao. III. E. 01. a.



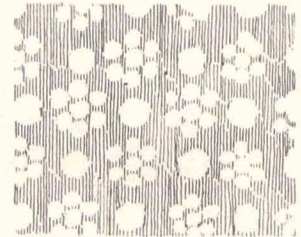
Kao. III. E. 01. b.



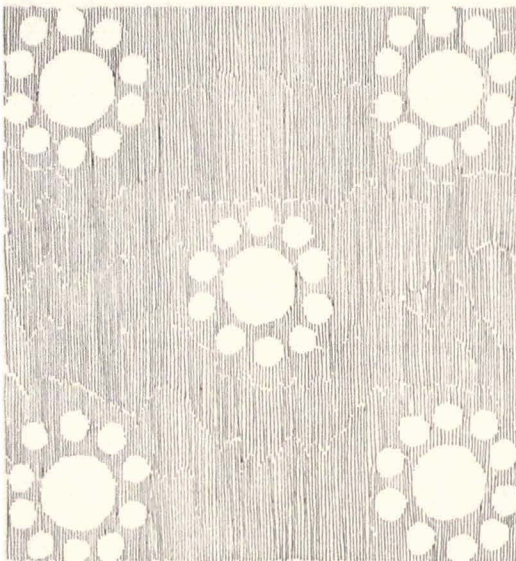
L. L. 02.



L. M. I. I. 08.



K. K. II. 034.



K. K. II. 032.



DRAWINGS SHOWING PATTERNS OF SILK FABRICS, PRINTED IN 'RESIST' OR 'KNOT-DYED',  
FROM LOU-LAN, KHARA-KHOTO, AND TURFĀN SITES.

(See Chap. VI. sec. iii, iv; Chap. XIII. sec. iii, v; Chap. XVIII. sec. i, ii;  
Chap. XIX. sec. v, vi.)

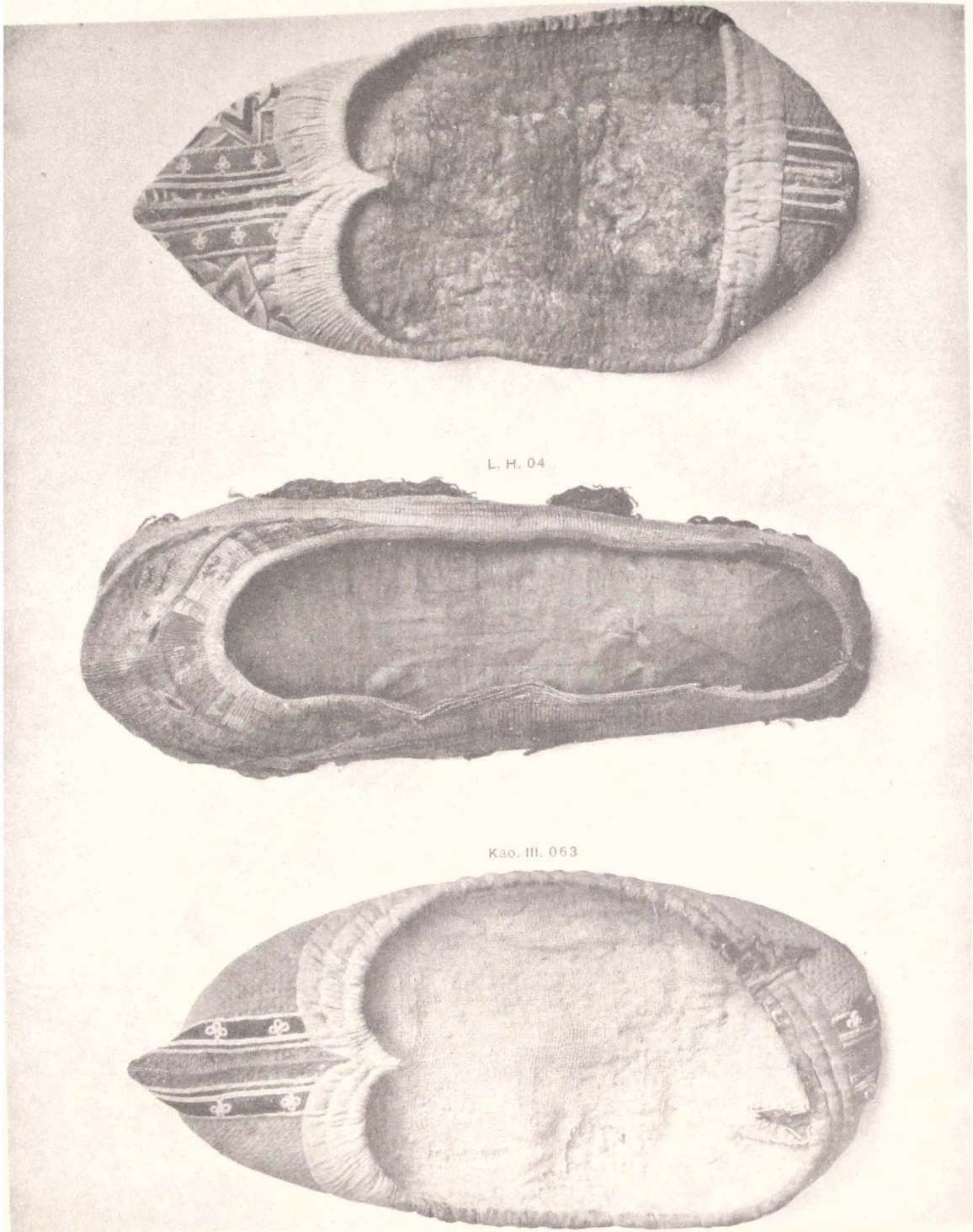


PIECES OF WOOLLEN TAPESTRIES, FIGURED SILK FABRICS, PRINTED SILK, ETC.,  
FROM LOU-LAN, KHARA-KHOTO AND TURFAN SITES.

(See Chap. VII. sec. iii-vi; Chap. XIII. sec. iii, v; Chap. XIX. sec. v, vi).

Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$





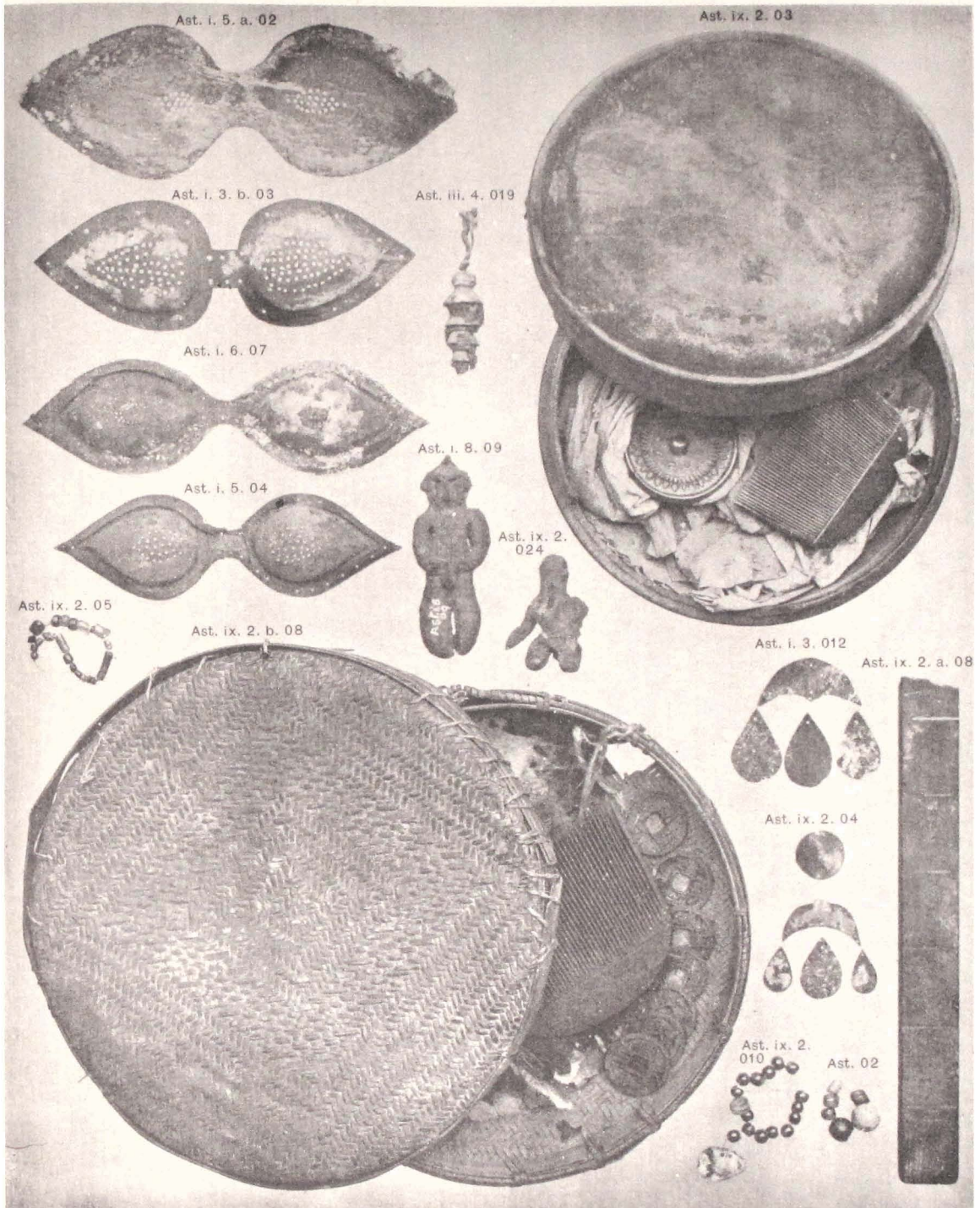
L. H. 04

Kao. III. 053

TAPESTRY AND SILK-EMBROIDERED SHOES FROM LOU-LAN CEMETERY L.H. AND KARA-KHŌJA.

(See Chap. VII. sec. viii; Chap. XVIII. sec. i, ii).

Scale  $\frac{2}{3}$

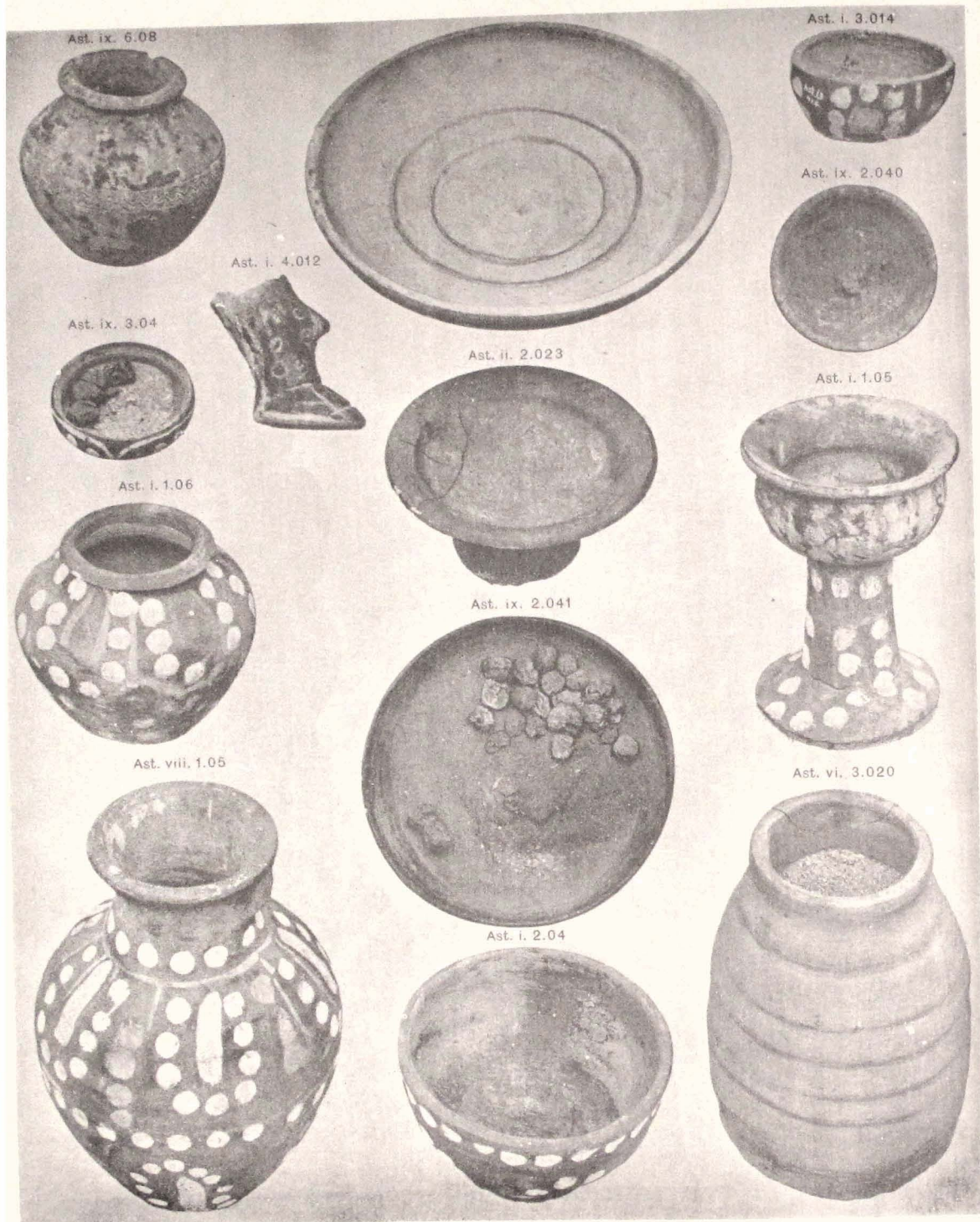


MISCELLANEOUS SEPULCHRAL DEPOSITS FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX, sec. i-iv, vi).

Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$





POTTERY WITH SEPULCHRAL OFFERINGS FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX. sec. i-iii, vi).

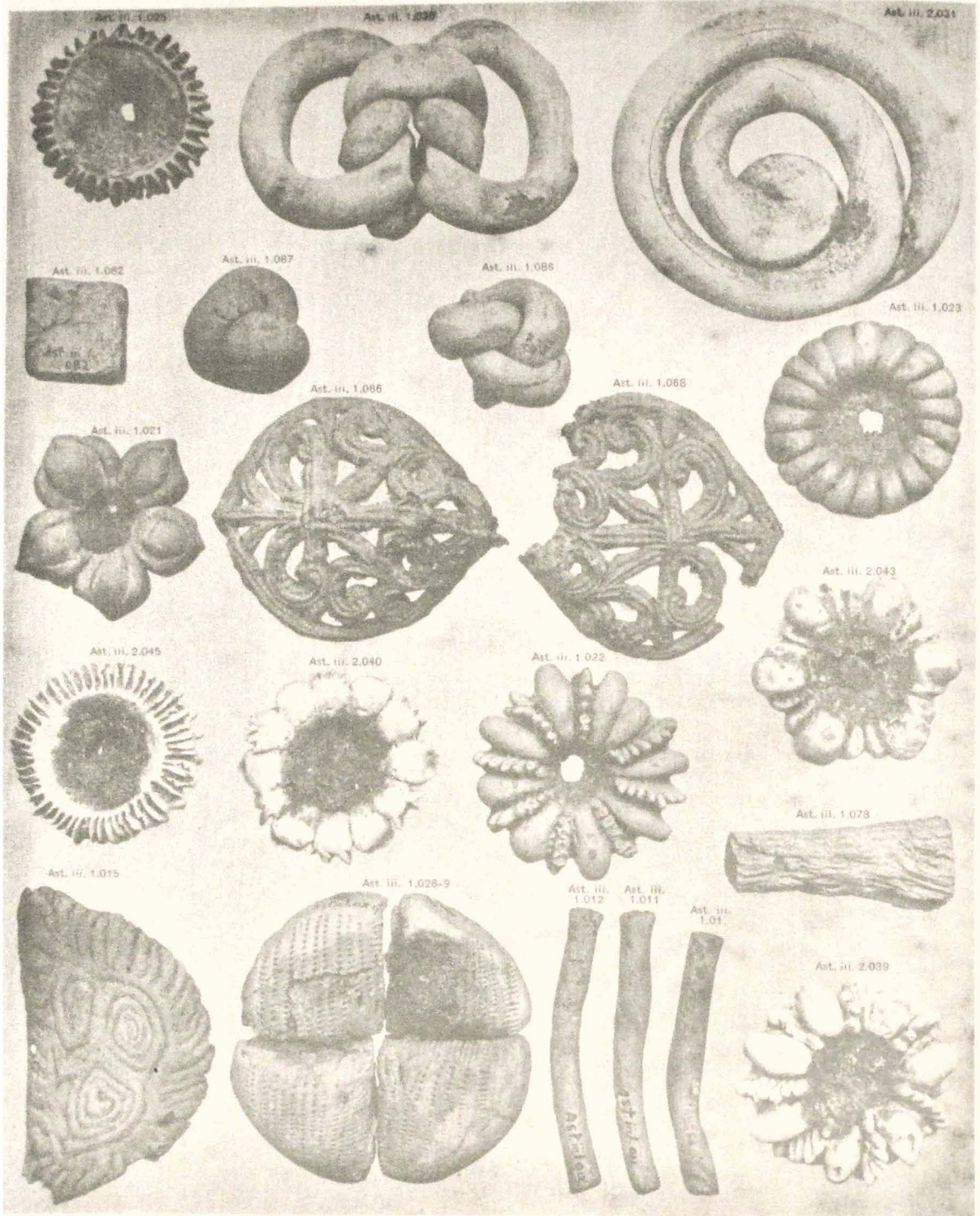


MISCELLANEOUS TOMB FURNITURE FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX. sec. i-iii, vi).

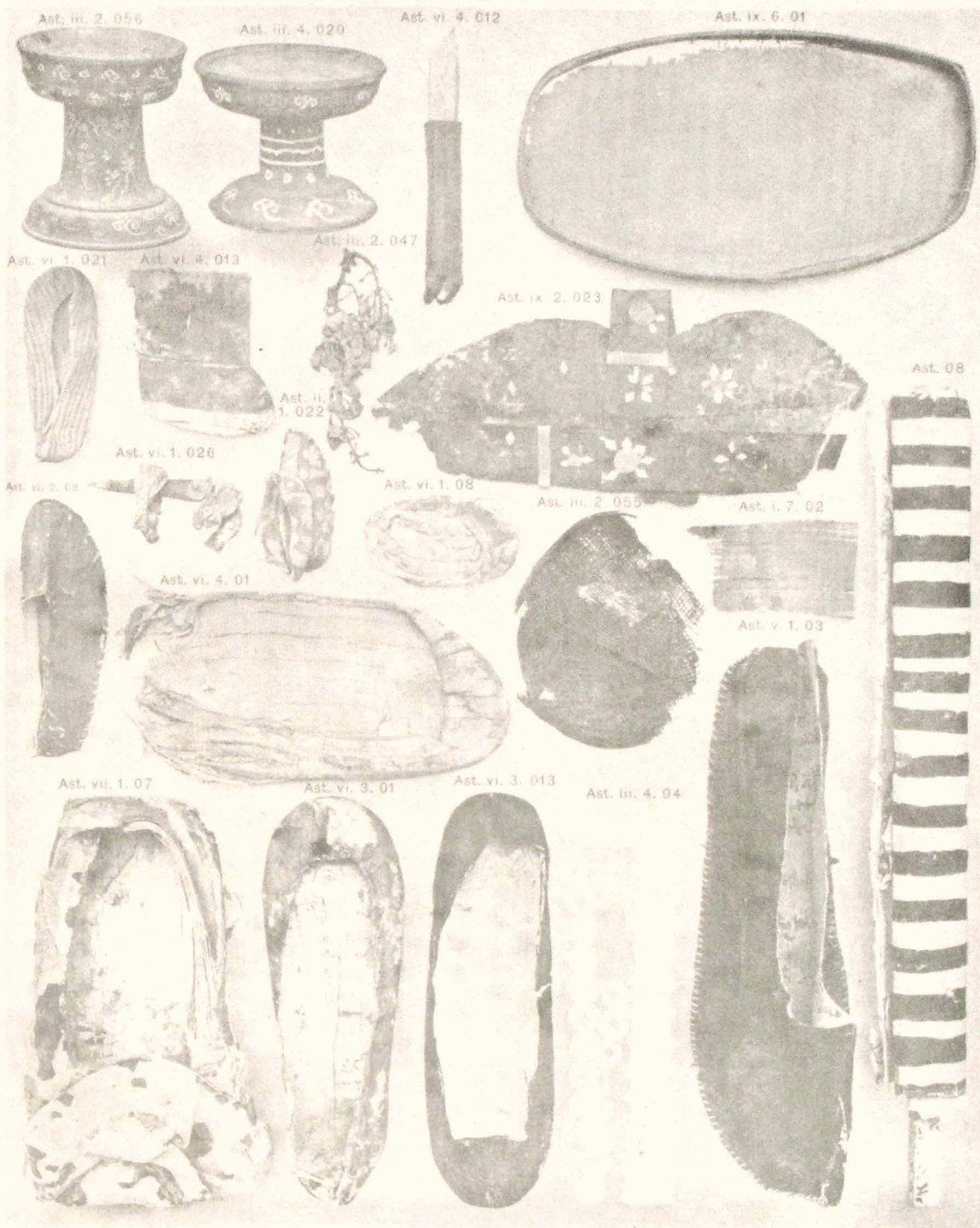
Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$





SEPULCHRAL DEPOSIT OF PASTRY FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

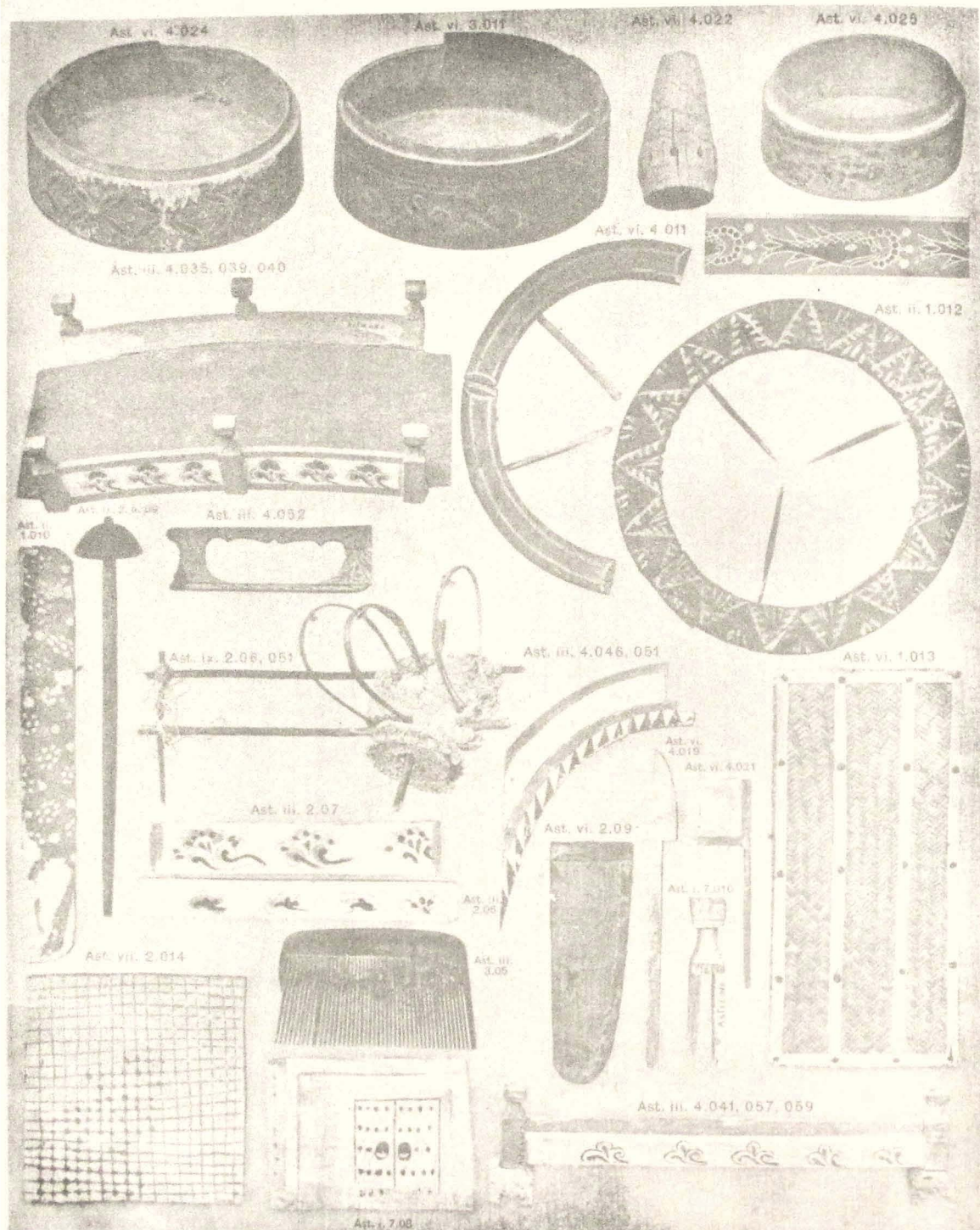
(See Chap. XIX. sec. ii, vi).



MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF SEPULCHRAL OUTFIT IN WOOD, PAPER, ETC., FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY  
 (See Chap. XIX. sec. i-iii. vi).

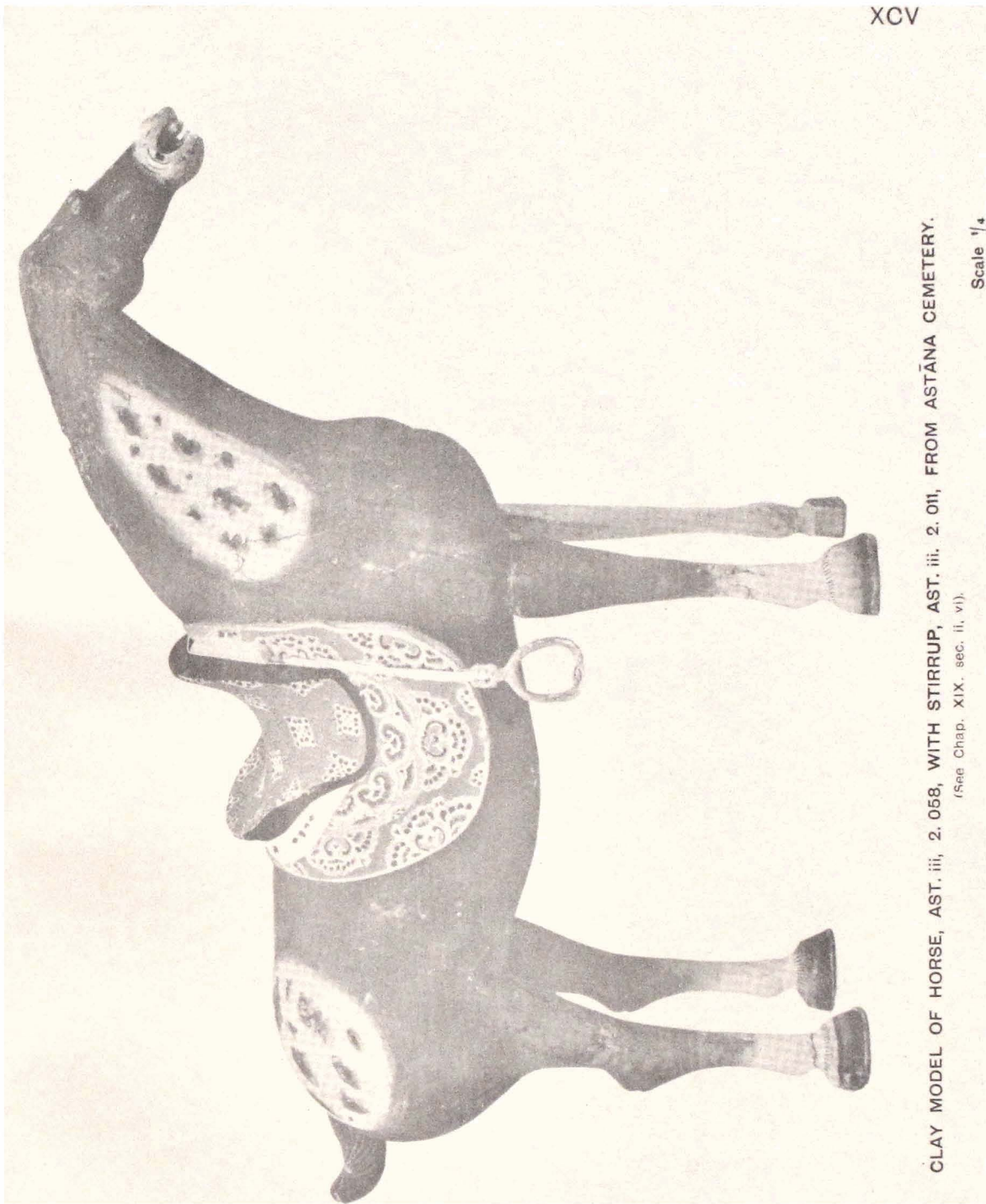
Scale 1/3





SEPULCHRAL FURNITURE, ETC., MAINLY IN WOOD, FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX. sec. i-iii, vi).



CLAY MODEL OF HORSE, AST. iii, 2. 058, WITH STIRRUP, AST. iii, 2. 011, FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.  
(See Chap. XIX, sec. II, vi).

Scale 1/4





CLAY MODEL OF MONSTER, AST. iii, 2. 059, FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.  
(See Chap. XIX. sec. ii, vi).

Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$

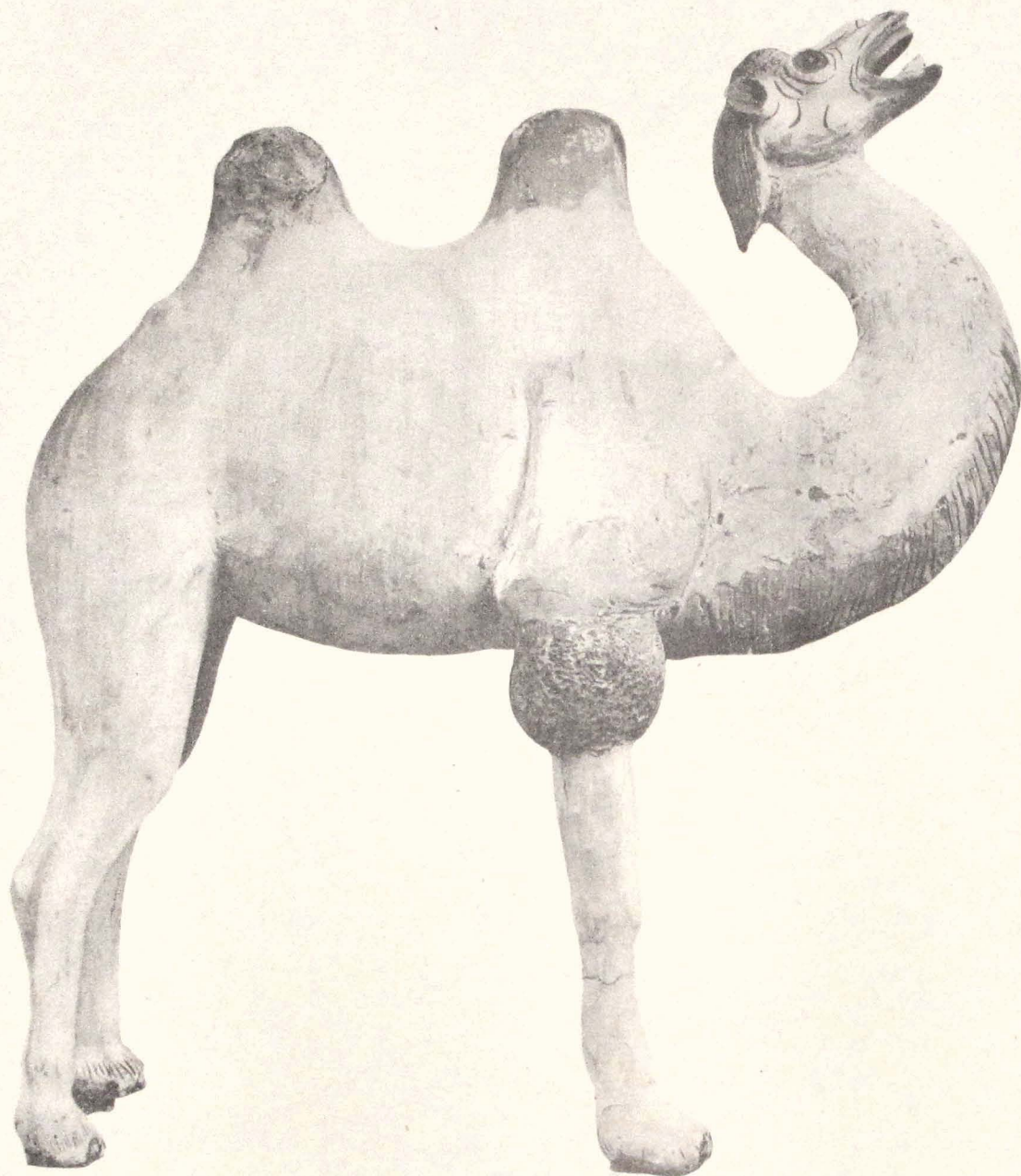


CLAY MODEL OF HORSE, AST. iii. 2. 057, FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX, sec. II, vi).

Scale 1/3





CLAY MODEL OF CAMEL, AST. iii. 4. 015, FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX. sec. ii, vi).

Scale  $\frac{1}{3}$



CLAY FIGURE OF LADY RIDER, AST. iii. 2. 022, ON HORSE, AST. iii. 2. 016, AND OF LADY ATTENDANT, AST. iii. 4. 064, FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX. sec. ii, vi).





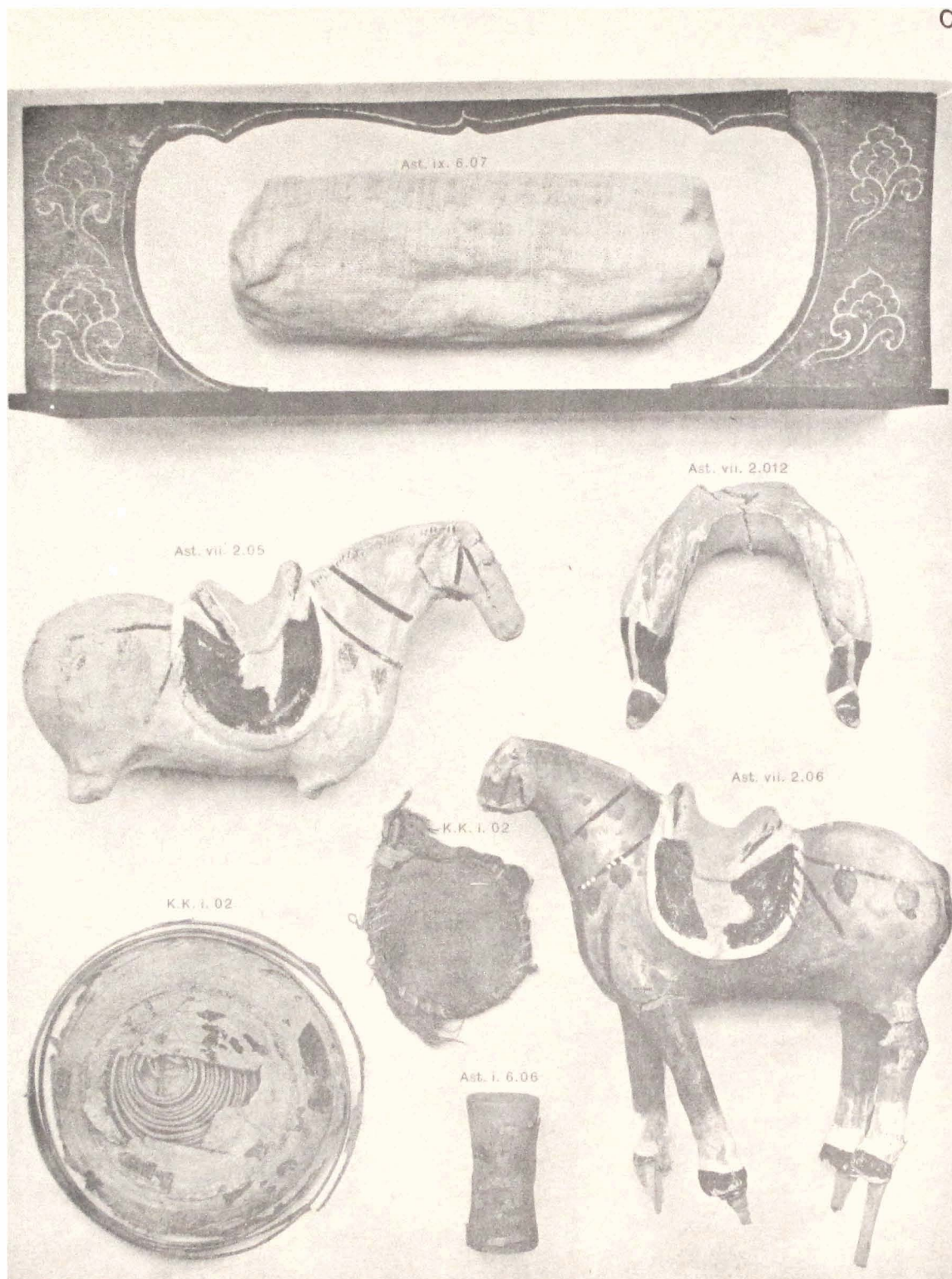


CLAY FIGURES OF RIDERS FROM ASTANA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX. sec. ii, iii, vi).

Scale 1/3





CLAY FIGURES OF HORSES, MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS IN WOOD, ETC., FROM  
ASTĀNA CEMETERY AND KHARA-KHOTO.

(See Chap. XIII. sec. ii, v ; Chap. XIX. sec. ii, iii, vi).

Scale  $\frac{3}{8}$



REMAINS OF CLAY FIGURES FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY AND MURTUK.

(See Chap. XVIII. sec. v ; Chap. XIX. sec. i, iii, vi).





CLAY FIGURES WITH MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS IN STUCCO AND CLAY FROM ASTĀNA AND TOYUK.  
 (See Chap. XVIII. sec. iii, iv ; Chap. XIX. sec. ii, iii, vi).





FIGURES IN CLAY AND WOOD, ALSO POTTERY REMAINS, FROM ASTĀNA AND TOYUK.

(See Chap. XVIII. sec. iii, iv ; Chap. XIX. sec. i-iii, vi.)





FIGURES IN WOOD AND MISCELLANEOUS SEPULCHRAL DEPOSITS FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX. sec. i-iii, vi).



PORTION OF SILK PAINTING, AST. iii. 4. 010. a, SHOWING LADY AND PAGE,  
FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX. sec. ii, vi).

Scale  $\frac{4}{5}$





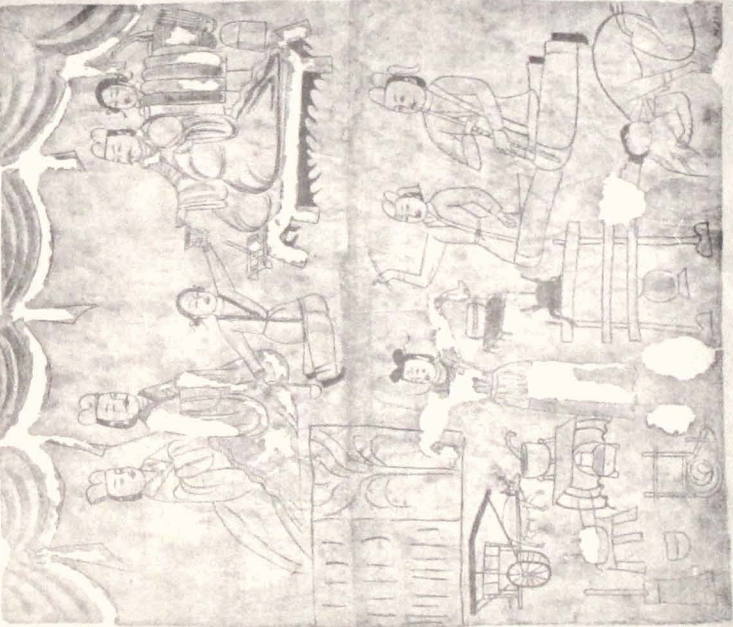
FRAGMENTS FROM DIFFERENT PANELS OF SILK PAINTING, AST. .iii. 4. 010. b-j. FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX, sec. II, vj).

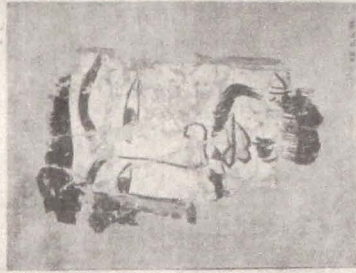
Scale 5/8



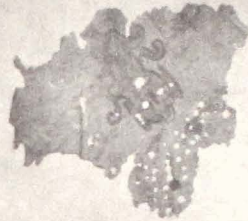
K. K. I. 1. b. 05



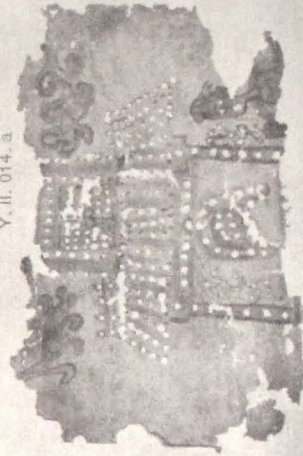
ART VI. 3. 05



Y. II. 014. b, c



Y. II. 014. a



PIECES OF PAINTINGS ON PAPER AND SILK FROM KHARA-KHOTO, ASTĀNA CEMETERY AND WATCH-STATION, Y. II.

(See Chap. XIII. sec. ii, v; Chap. XIX. sec. ii, iii, vi; Chap. XXI. sec. iii, iv).

Scale 1/4

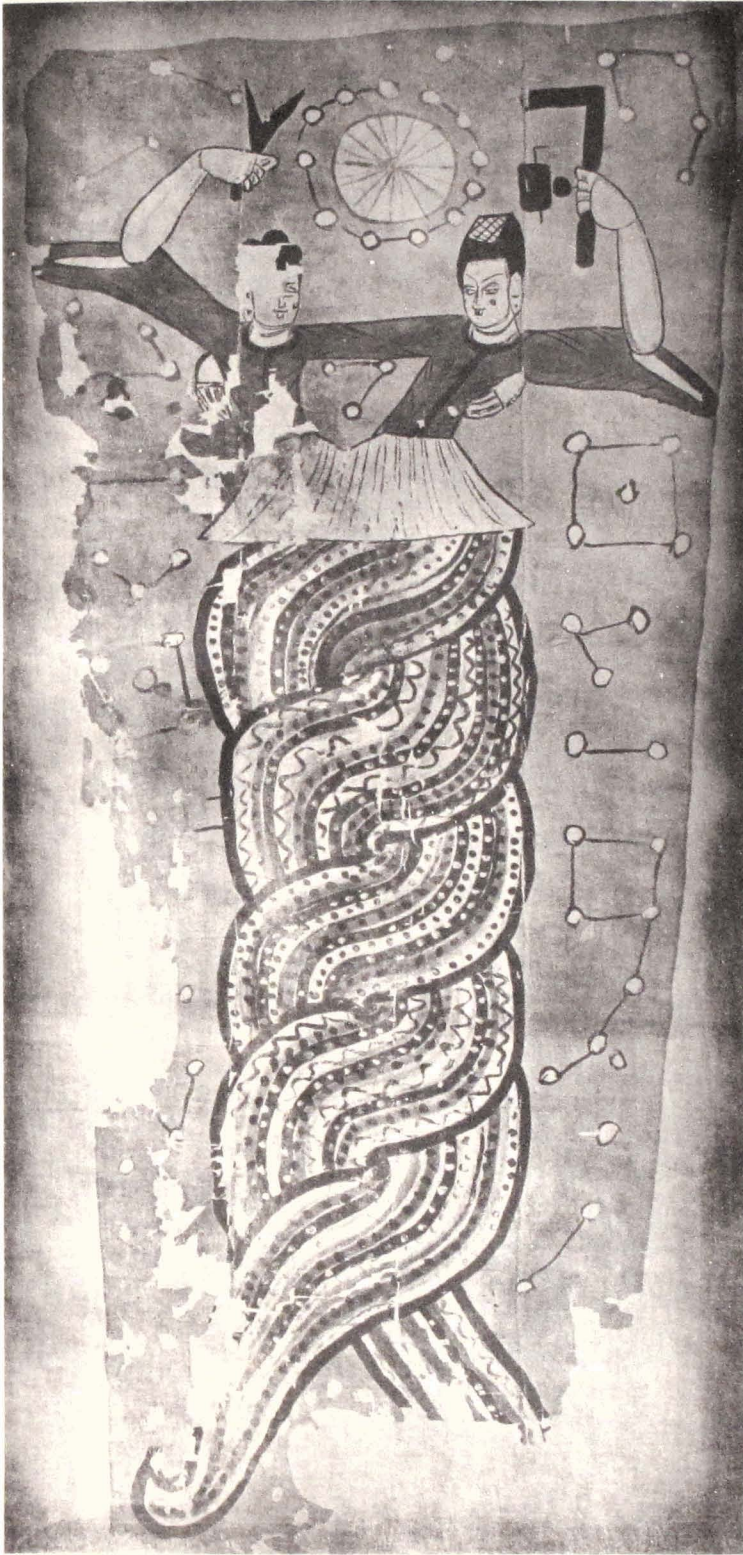




PAINTED SILK COVER OF COFFIN, AST. ix. 2. b. 012, FROM ASTANA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX. sec. iii, vi).

Scale 1/5



PAINTED SILK HANGING, AST. IX. 2. 054, SHOWING FU HSI AND NÜ WA.  
(See Chap. XIX. sec. iii, vi).

Scale 1/5

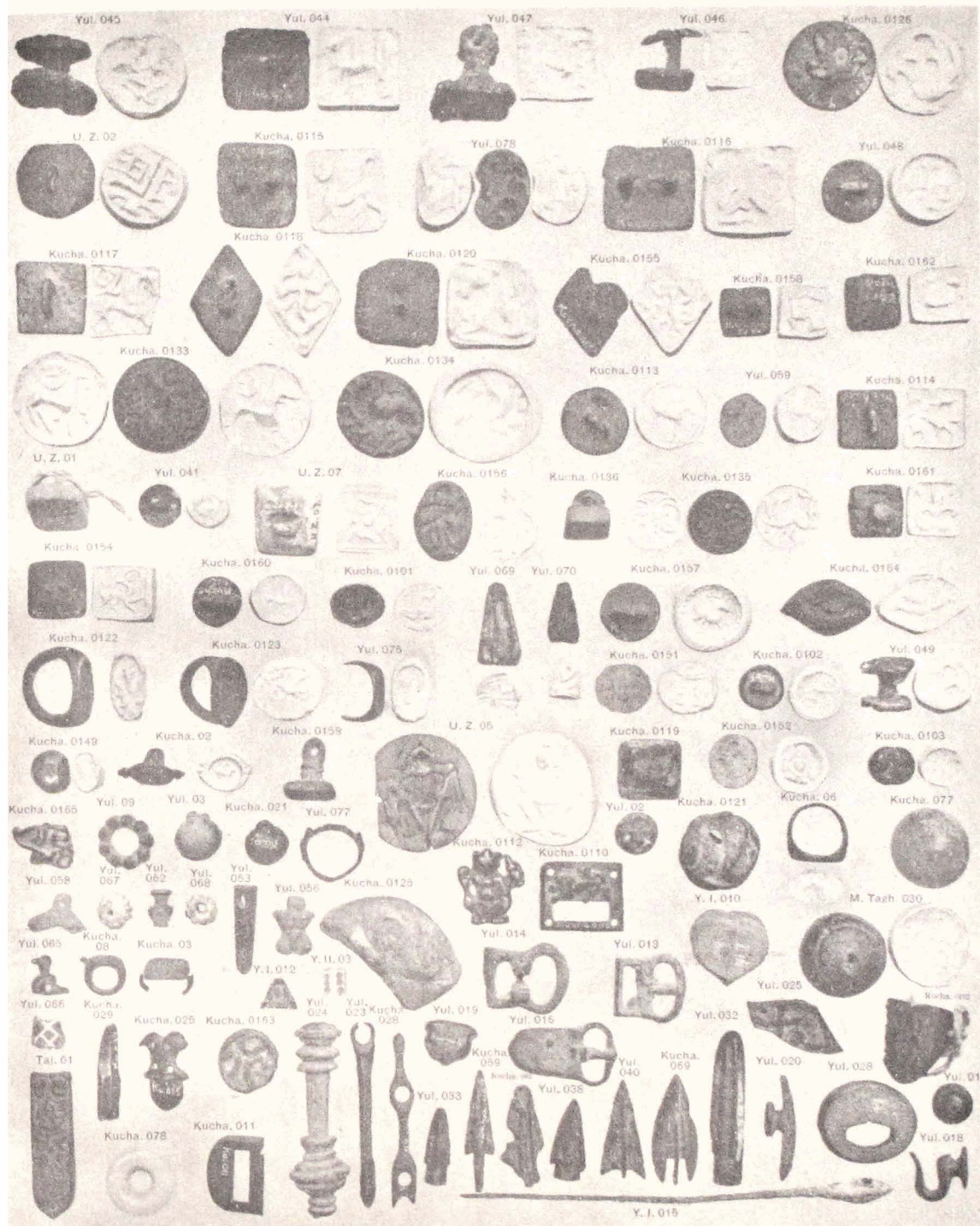




MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS IN WOOD, GLASS, POTTERY, ETC.,  
FROM YING-P'AN AND WATCH STATIONS, Y. I-III

(See Chap. XXI. sec. i. iii iv).

Scale  $\frac{9}{16}$

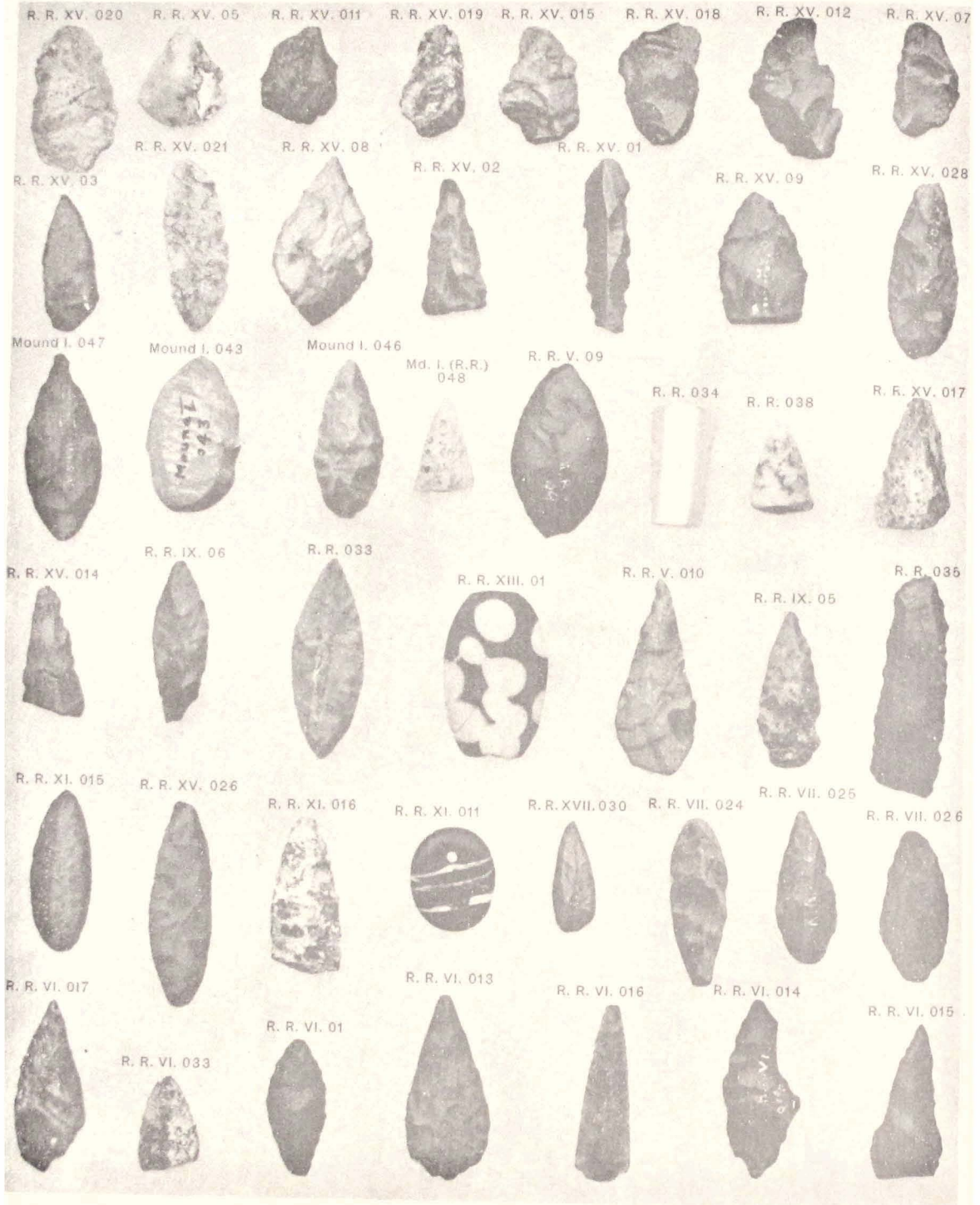


SEALS AND OTHER SMALL OBJECTS IN METAL, STONE, GLASS, ETC.,  
MAINLY FROM KUCHĀ SITES.

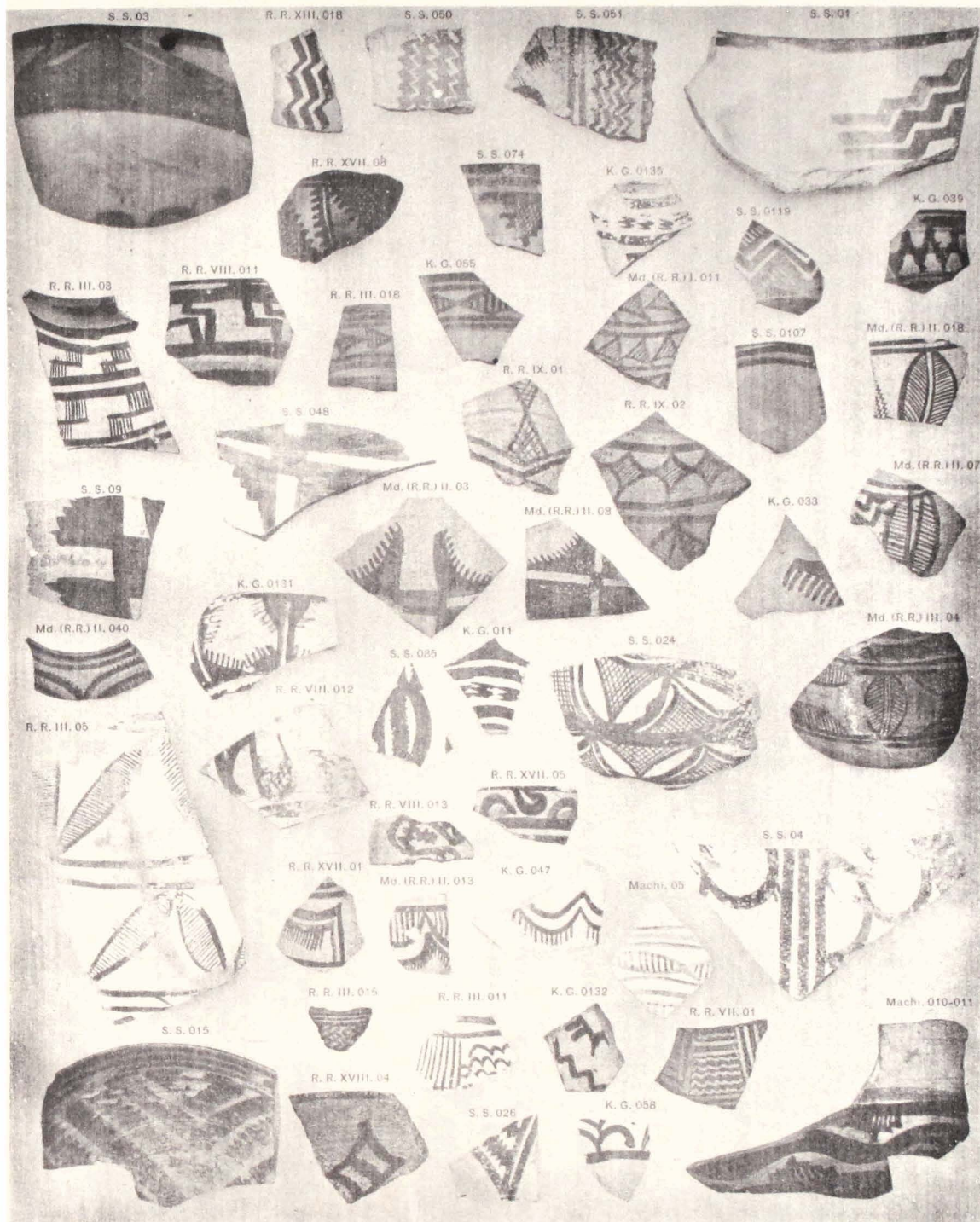
(See Chap. XXIII. sec. iii).

Scale  $\frac{5}{8}$





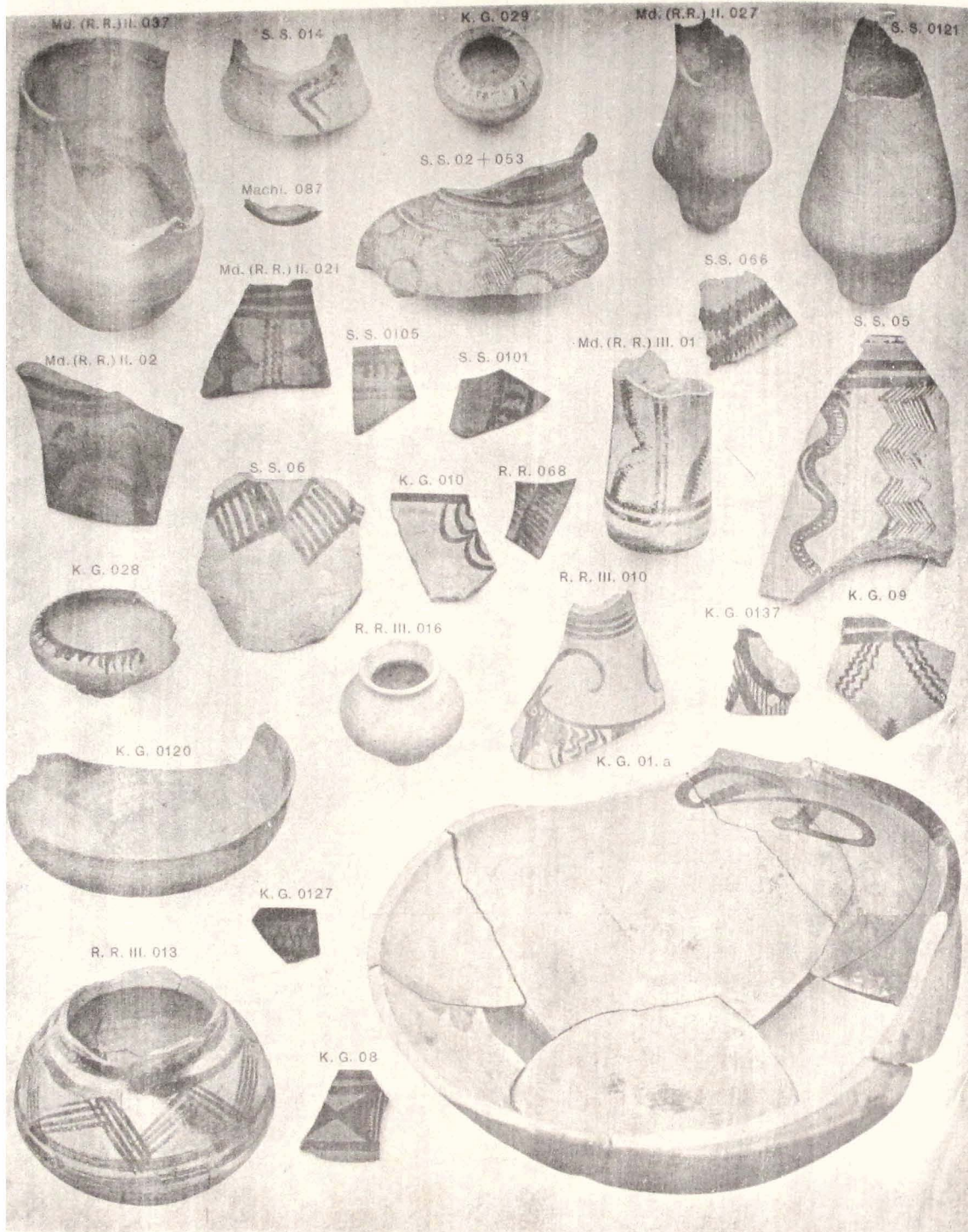
STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM DESERT DELTA OF SĪSTĀN.  
 (See Chap. XXX, sec. ii, iii).



FRAGMENTS OF PREHISTORIC POTTERY FROM DESERT DELTA OF SĪSTĀN.

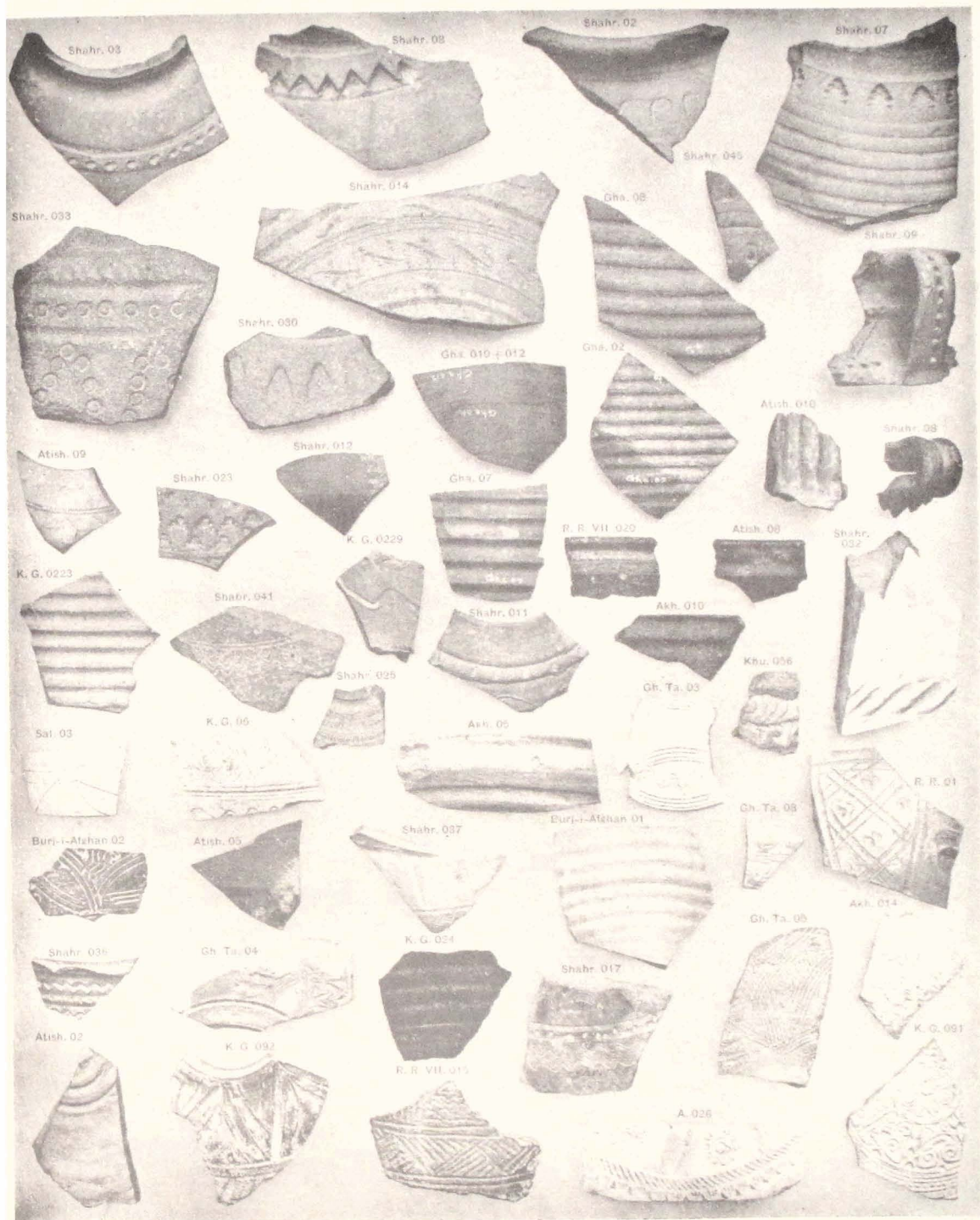
(See Chap. XXX. sec. II, iii.)





REMAINS OF PREHISTORIC POTTERY FROM DESERT DELTA OF SISTAN.

(See Chap. XXX. sec. ii-iii).



## FRAGMENTS OF UNGLAZED POTTERY FROM SĪSTĀN SITES.

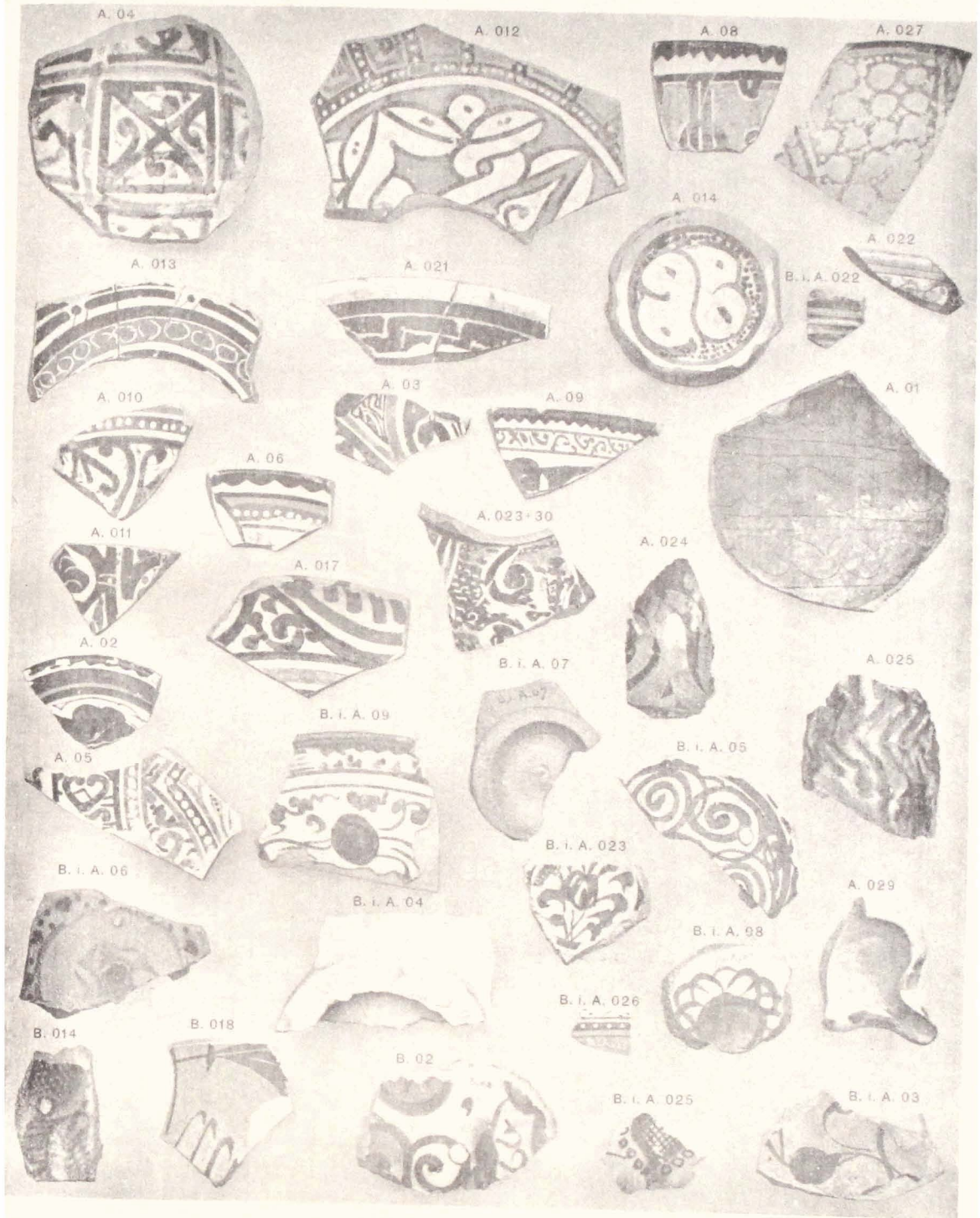
(See Chap. XXVIII. sec. ii; Chap. XXIX. sec. i, iii, iv; Chap. XXX. sec. iii).





OBJECTS IN METAL, POTTERY, GLASS MAINLY FROM SĪSTĀN SITES.

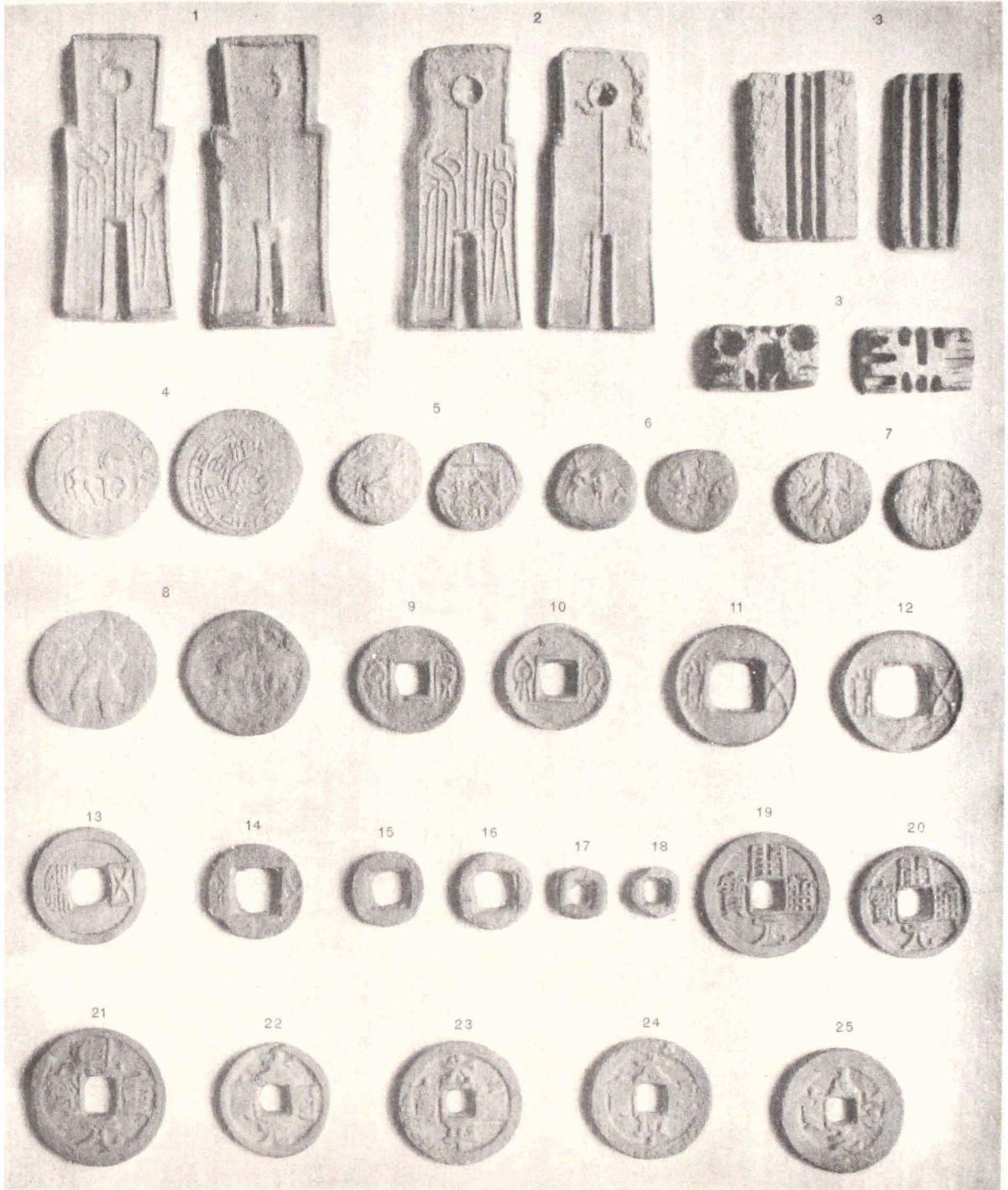
(See Chap. XXVII. sec. ii; Chap. XXIX. sec. iii, iv; Chap. XXX. sec. iii).



FRAGMENTS OF LATER GLAZED POTTERY FROM SĪSTĀN SITES.  
 (See Chap. XXIX. sec. iii, iv).





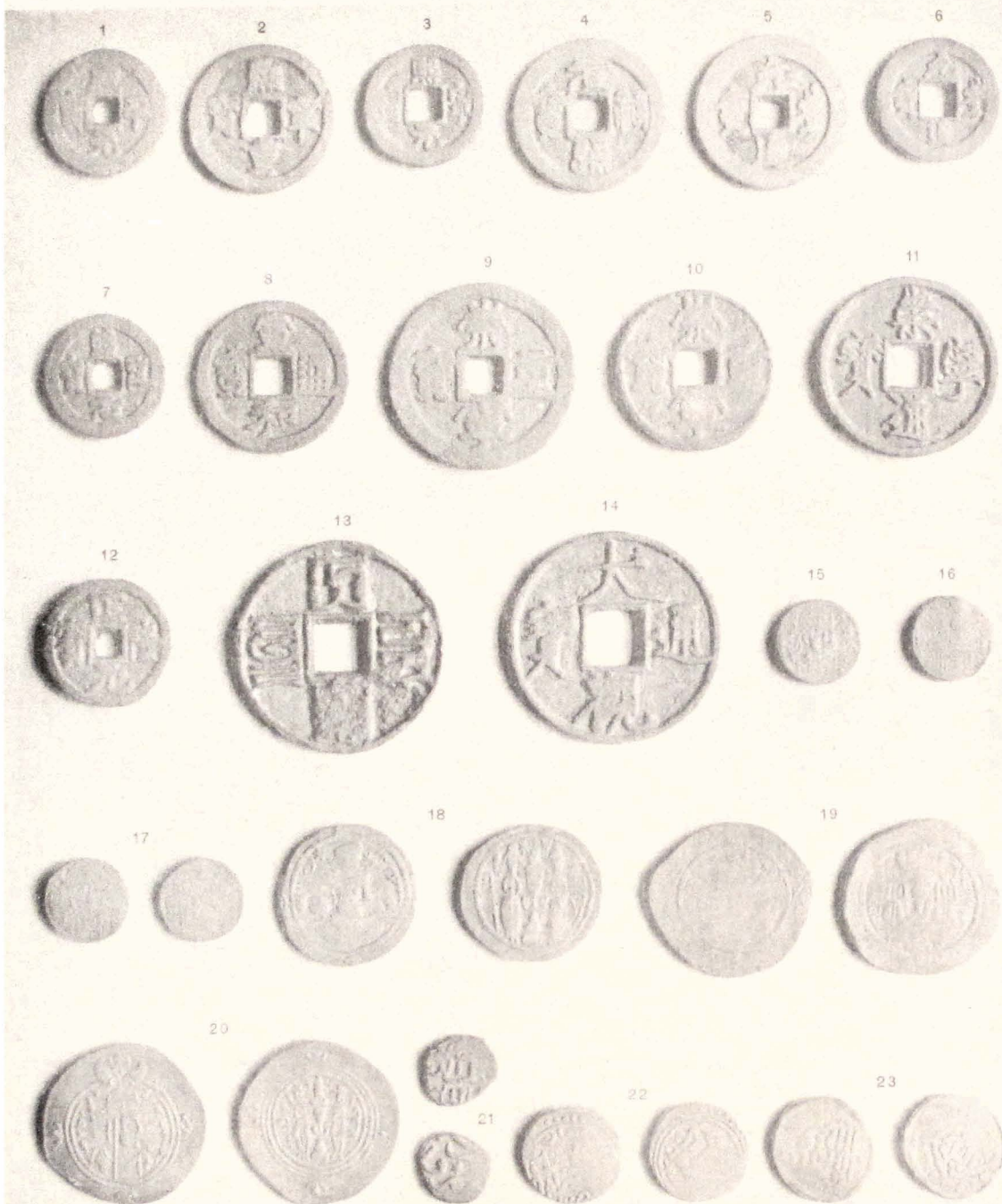


SINO-KHAROSTHĪ, INDO-SCYTHIAN, AND CHINESE COINS FROM KHOTAN, LOU-LAN, TURFĀN AND OTHER SITES.

(See Appendix B, with Table).

Scale 1/4





MEDIÆVAL CHINESE, BYZANTINE, SASANIAN AND MUHAMMADAN COINS FROM  
KHOTAN, KHARA-KHOTO, ASTĀNA, KUČĀ AND SĪSTĀN SITES.

(See Appendix B, with Table).

Fragment of a palm-leaf manuscript showing approximately 12 lines of handwritten Sanskrit text in Devanagari script. The leaf is heavily damaged and irregularly shaped.

Fragment of a palm-leaf manuscript showing approximately 6 lines of handwritten Sanskrit text in Devanagari script. The leaf is heavily damaged and irregularly shaped.

Fragment of a palm-leaf manuscript showing approximately 6 lines of handwritten Sanskrit text in Devanagari script. The leaf is heavily damaged and irregularly shaped.

Fragment of a palm-leaf manuscript showing approximately 10 lines of handwritten Sanskrit text in Devanagari script. The leaf is heavily damaged and irregularly shaped.

Several small fragments of palm-leaf manuscripts, each showing a few lines of handwritten Sanskrit text in Devanagari script.



Dom. 0123

Handwritten Sanskrit text on a fragment of paper, oriented vertically. The text is written in a cursive script and appears to be a portion of a larger document.

Dom. 0120

Fragment of a handwritten Sanskrit manuscript, showing several lines of text in a cursive script.

Dom. 0122

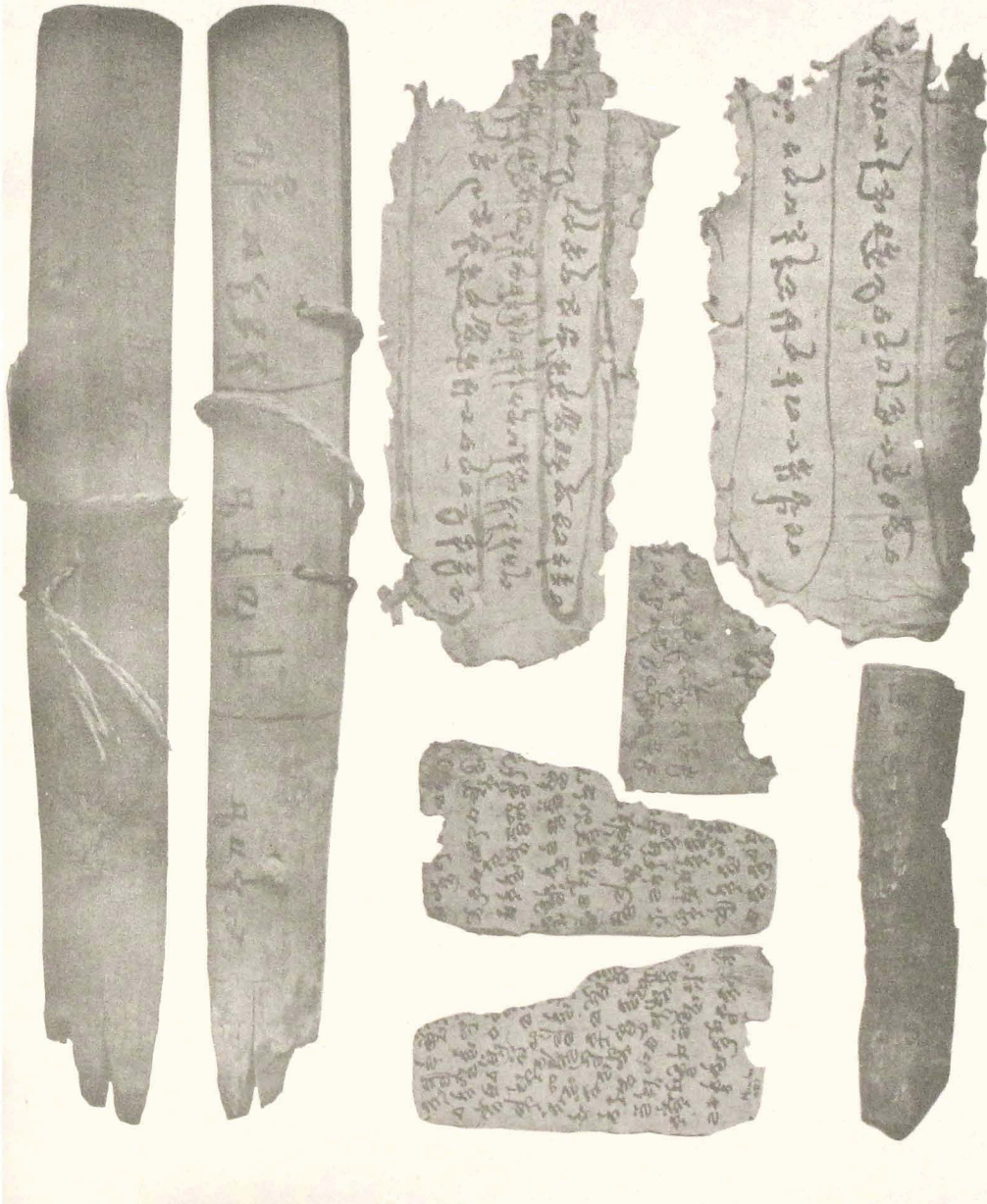
Fragment of a handwritten Sanskrit manuscript, showing several lines of text in a cursive script.

Khad. 017

Fragment of a handwritten Sanskrit manuscript, showing several lines of text in a cursive script.

Khad. 019

Fragment of a handwritten Sanskrit manuscript, showing several lines of text in a cursive script.

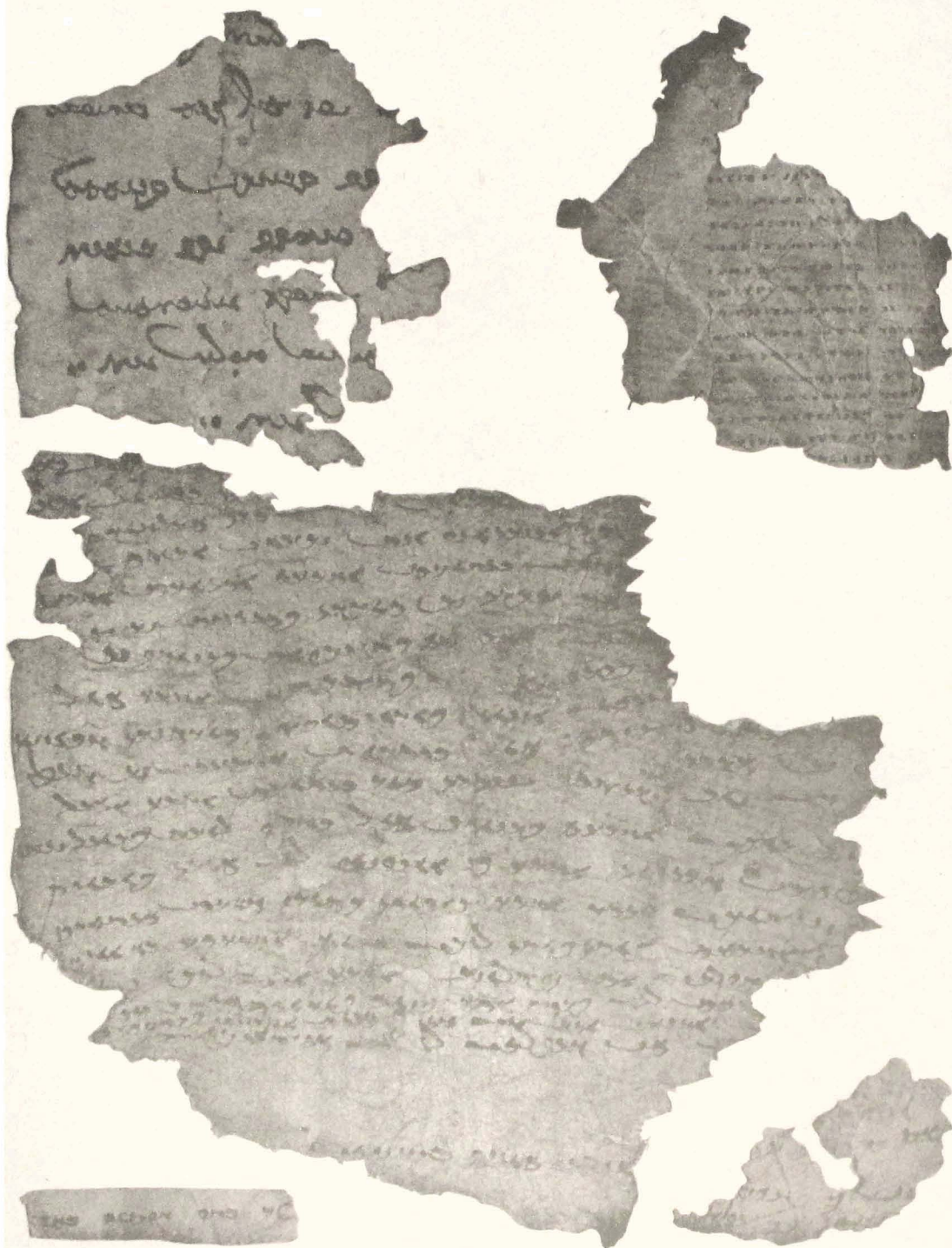


FRAGMENTS OF DOCUMENTS IN KUCHEAN AND KHOTANESE ON PAPER AND WOOD  
FROM KUCHĀ, TURFĀN AND MAZĀR-TĀGH.

(See Chap. III, sec. iv ; Chap. XXIII, sec. II ; Appendix G).

Scale 1/2





FRAGMENTS OF PAPER DOCUMENTS IN SOGDIAN AND OF PAPER MS. IN TURKISH 'RUNIC'  
SCRIPT FROM LOU-LAN SITES, KARA-KHÖJA AND MAZÄR-TÄGH.

(See Chap. VI. sec. iii; Chap. XVIII. sec. i; Appendix H, Q).

Toy. 040

K. K. II. 0293. a

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K. K. II. 0293. a

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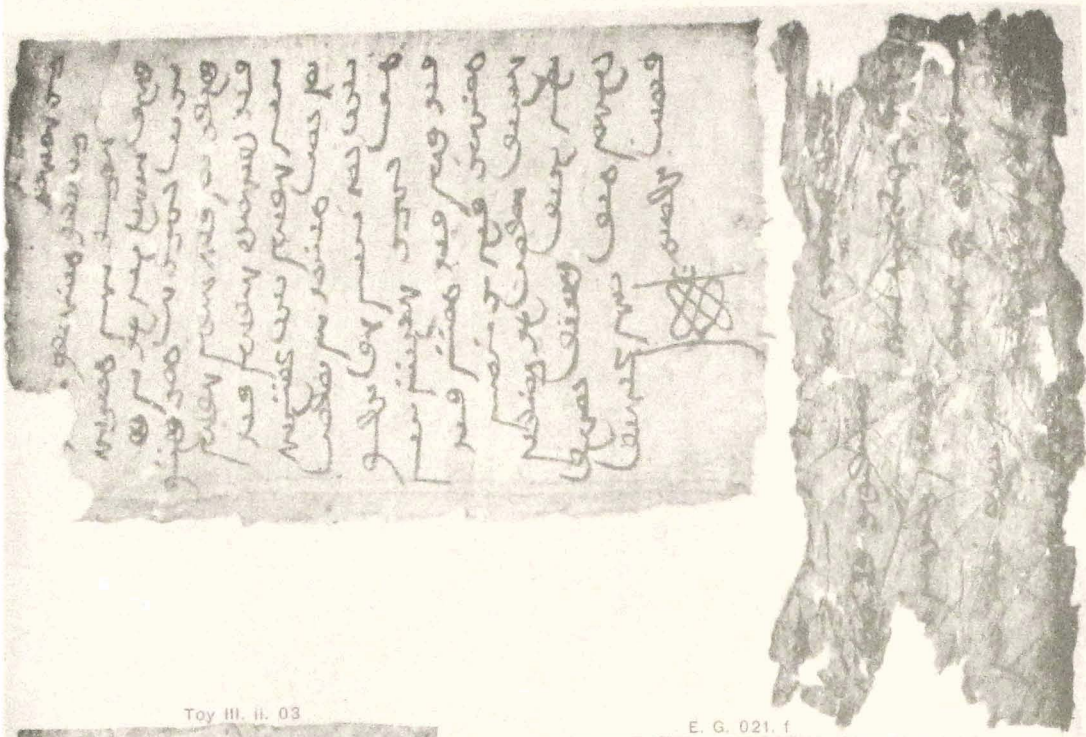
M. Tagh 0459

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BLOCK-PRINTED PAPER LEAVES IN CHINESE AND UIGHUR WITH INTERLINEAR BRĀHMĪ TEXT, AND DOCUMENT IN KHOTANESE, FROM KHARA-KHOTO, TURFĀN AND MAZĀR-TĀGH.

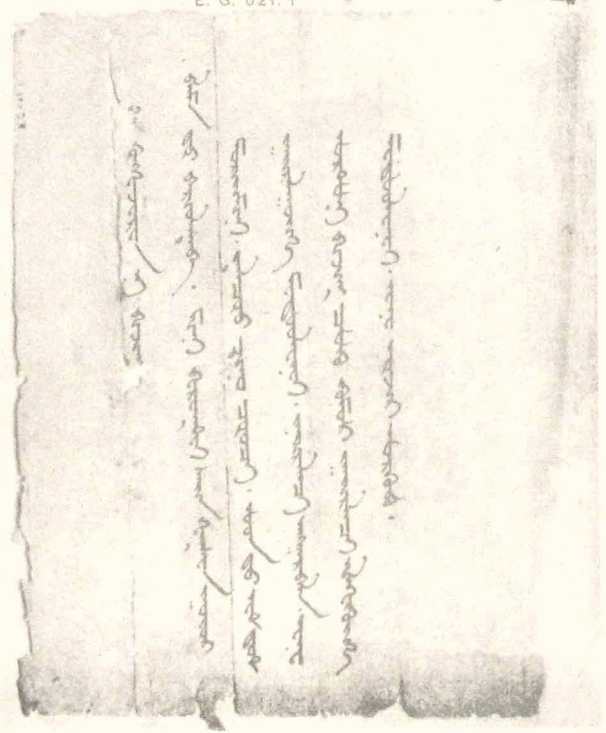
(See Chap. XIII. iii : Appendix K).





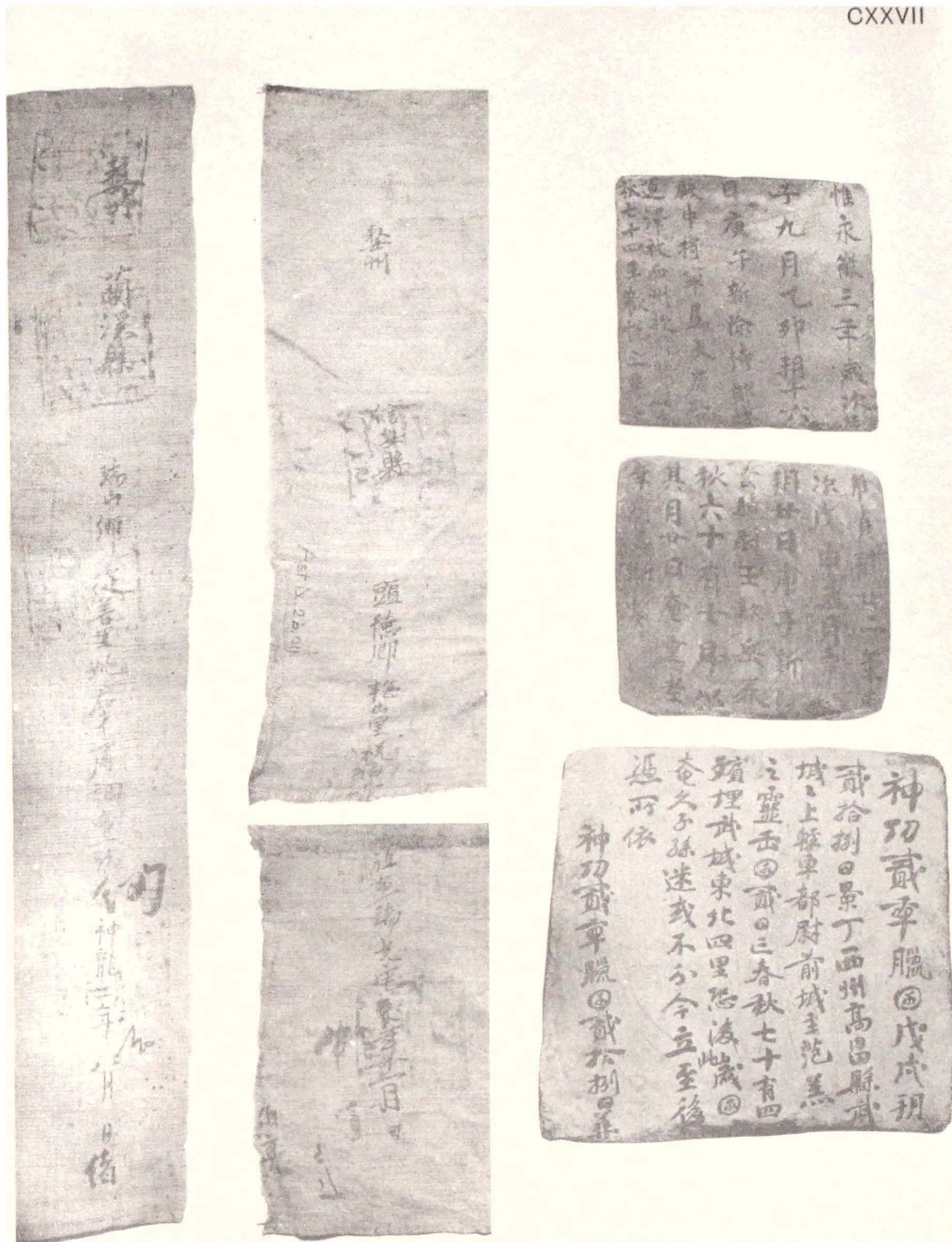
Toy III. II. 03

E. G. 021. f



PAPER DOCUMENTS IN UIGHUR AND MONGOL FROM KHARA-KHOTO, ETSIN-GOL  
AND TURFAN SITES.

(See Chap. XIII. sec. II, IV; Chap. XVIII. sec. III, V; Appendix K).



CHINESE INSCRIPTIONS ON CLOTH SHROUDS AND ON SEPULCHRAL SLABS OF BURNT CLAY FROM ASTĀNA CEMETERY.

(See Chap. XIX. sec. iii; Appendix I).



Chien. 0405

則現八正路 修戒諸費 棲戒諸德 所獲受諸  
善計明淨日 善與諸德 聚為調御 結修云有來  
覺悟長切 覺此五欲 除其惡德 為開解脫門  
善計諸法 報善如來 究竟一切法 善計諸德  
身修而勿投 德心不可壞 隨集切功德 成諸智大續  
不父克諸佛 了達一切法 處諸法而利 成諸聖徒  
隨修戒德 究竟諸行 處脫本一切 元善果五路  
大智諸法 為三化勿捨 照諸德等 圓解諸法  
大智諸法 除一切履 具之淨法 修成諸德  
大武一切智 了達諸法 除諸障主 相續果苦患  
一切果生輪 迴須生死輪 為轉法輪 除滅果苦輪  
訂規德性 淨修法性 攝眾德性 了三世體性  
大智諸法 修戒德網 修諸德網 修諸德網  
大智諸法 身智修德 處諸德性 處諸德性  
善計一切 元善諸德 諸德之德 善善大德  
善計諸德 善照諸德 一切果生 自有元善

Chien. 0293. B

則現八正路 修戒諸費 棲戒諸德 所獲受諸  
善計明淨日 善與諸德 聚為調御 結修云有來  
覺悟長切 覺此五欲 除其惡德 為開解脫門  
善計諸法 報善如來 究竟一切法 善計諸德  
身修而勿投 德心不可壞 隨集切功德 成諸智大續  
不父克諸佛 了達一切法 處諸法而利 成諸聖徒  
隨修戒德 究竟諸行 處脫本一切 元善果五路  
大智諸法 為三化勿捨 照諸德等 圓解諸法  
大智諸法 除一切履 具之淨法 修成諸德  
大武一切智 了達諸法 除諸障主 相續果苦患  
一切果生輪 迴須生死輪 為轉法輪 除滅果苦輪  
訂規德性 淨修法性 攝眾德性 了三世體性  
大智諸法 修戒德網 修諸德網 修諸德網  
大智諸法 身智修德 處諸德性 處諸德性  
善計一切 元善諸德 諸德之德 善善大德  
善計諸德 善照諸德 一切果生 自有元善

Scale 1/.

Chien. 0366

則現八正路 修戒諸費 棲戒諸德 所獲受諸  
善計明淨日 善與諸德 聚為調御 結修云有來  
覺悟長切 覺此五欲 除其惡德 為開解脫門  
善計諸法 報善如來 究竟一切法 善計諸德  
身修而勿投 德心不可壞 隨集切功德 成諸智大續  
不父克諸佛 了達一切法 處諸法而利 成諸聖徒  
隨修戒德 究竟諸行 處脫本一切 元善果五路  
大智諸法 為三化勿捨 照諸德等 圓解諸法  
大智諸法 除一切履 具之淨法 修成諸德  
大武一切智 了達諸法 除諸障主 相續果苦患  
一切果生輪 迴須生死輪 為轉法輪 除滅果苦輪  
訂規德性 淨修法性 攝眾德性 了三世體性  
大智諸法 修戒德網 修諸德網 修諸德網  
大智諸法 身智修德 處諸德性 處諸德性  
善計一切 元善諸德 諸德之德 善善大德  
善計諸德 善照諸德 一切果生 自有元善

Chien. 0347

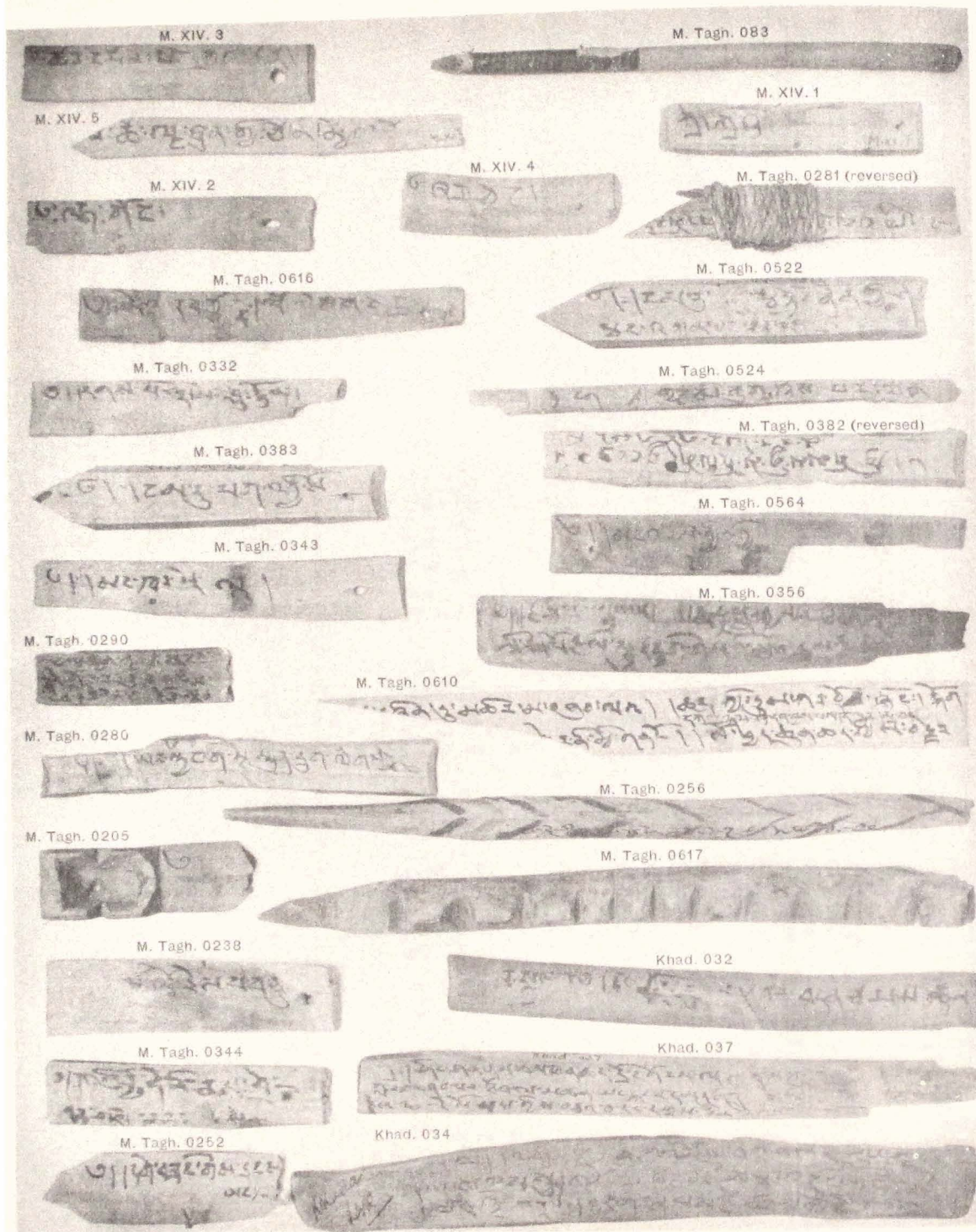
則現八正路 修戒諸費 棲戒諸德 所獲受諸  
善計明淨日 善與諸德 聚為調御 結修云有來  
覺悟長切 覺此五欲 除其惡德 為開解脫門  
善計諸法 報善如來 究竟一切法 善計諸德  
身修而勿投 德心不可壞 隨集切功德 成諸智大續  
不父克諸佛 了達一切法 處諸法而利 成諸聖徒  
隨修戒德 究竟諸行 處脫本一切 元善果五路  
大智諸法 為三化勿捨 照諸德等 圓解諸法  
大智諸法 除一切履 具之淨法 修成諸德  
大武一切智 了達諸法 除諸障主 相續果苦患  
一切果生輪 迴須生死輪 為轉法輪 除滅果苦輪  
訂規德性 淨修法性 攝眾德性 了三世體性  
大智諸法 修戒德網 修諸德網 修諸德網  
大智諸法 身智修德 處諸德性 處諸德性  
善計一切 元善諸德 諸德之德 善善大德  
善計諸德 善照諸德 一切果生 自有元善

CHINESE PAPER MS. ROLLS, SOME OF 5th-6th CENTURY A.D., FROM 'THOUSAND BUDDHAS,' TUN-HUANG.

(See Chap. X. sec. II).







TIBETAN DOCUMENTS ON WOOD FROM MAZĀR-TĀGH, KHĀDALIK, MĪRĀN.

(See Chap. III. sec. iv ; Chap. IV. sec. iii ; Chap. V. sec. iii).















Fragment of a manuscript showing Tibetan characters with interlinear transliteration. The text is arranged in horizontal lines, with the original Tibetan script on top and the transliterated characters below. The script is dense and appears to be a form of classical Tibetan or a specific dialect. The transliteration uses a system of Latin letters, likely the Wylie system, to represent the sounds of the Tibetan characters. The fragment is somewhat irregular in shape, suggesting it is a piece of a larger document.

FRAGMENT OF HSI-HSIA (TANGUT) MS. ROLL, K.K. II. 0234.k, WITH TIBETAN INTERLINEAR TRANSLITERATION, FROM KHARA-KHOTO.

(See Chap. XIII, sec. iii. Tibetan Characters transcribed by Dr. B. Laufer).

Scale 2/3









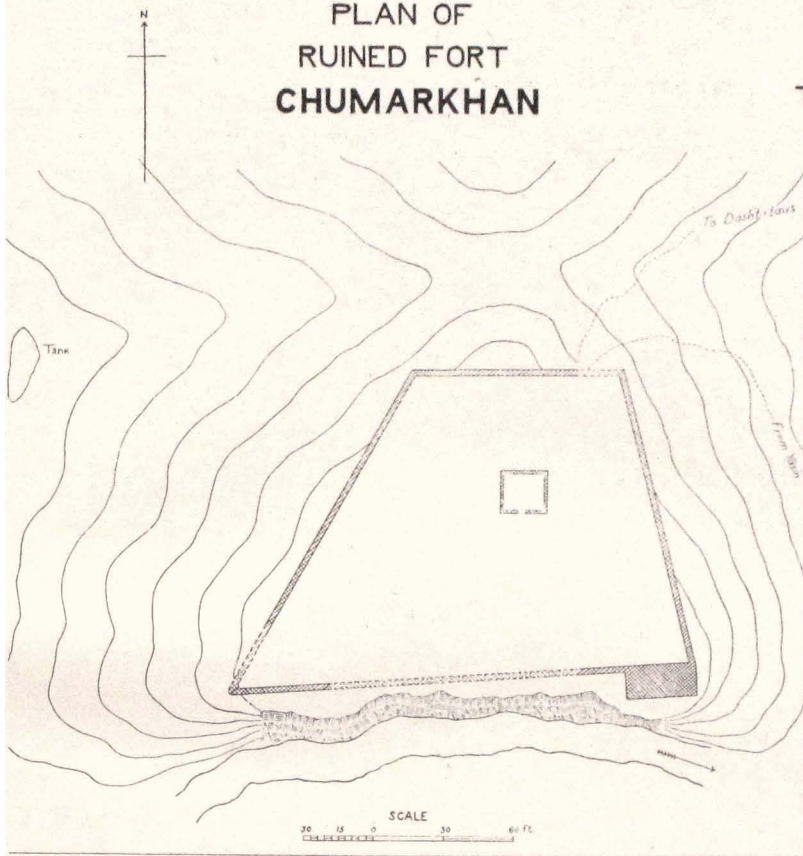




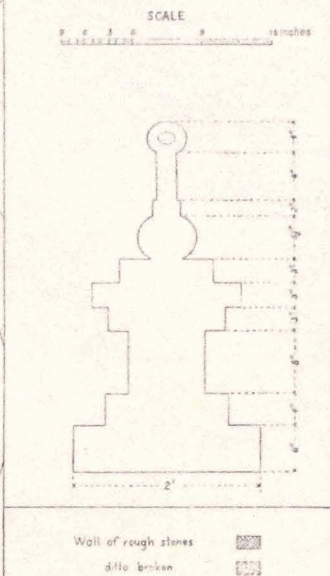




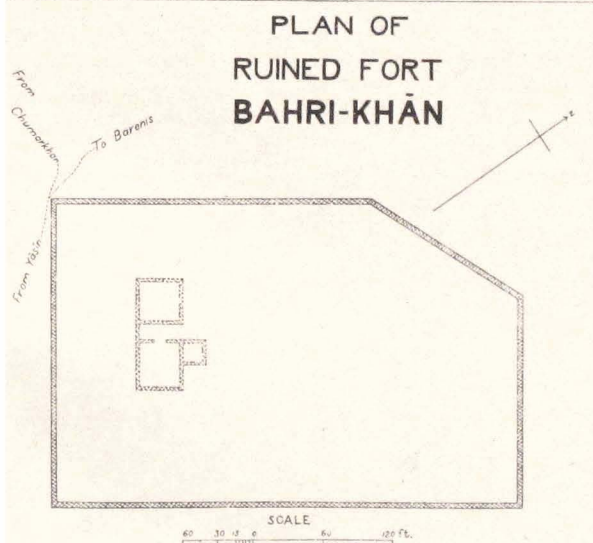
### PLAN OF RUINED FORT CHUMARKHAN



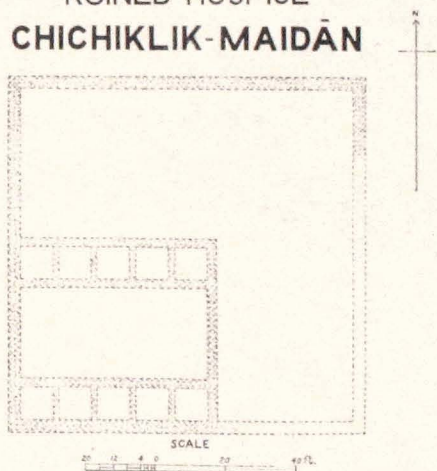
### ROCK-ENGRAVED STUPA DESIGN WITH TIBETAN INSCRIPTION ON MORAINE SOUTH OF DARKÖT PASS



### PLAN OF RUINED FORT BAHRI-KHĀN

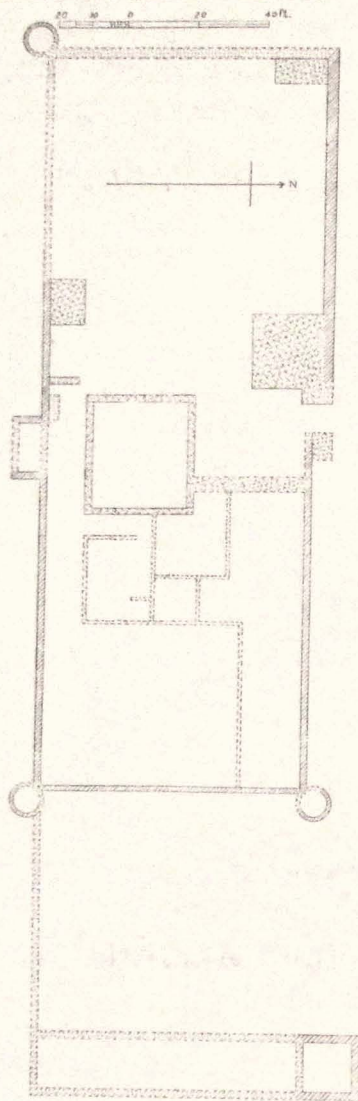


### PLAN OF RUINED HOSPICE CHICHIKLIK-MAIDĀN

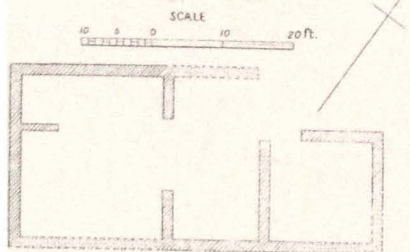




SKETCH PLAN OF RUIN III



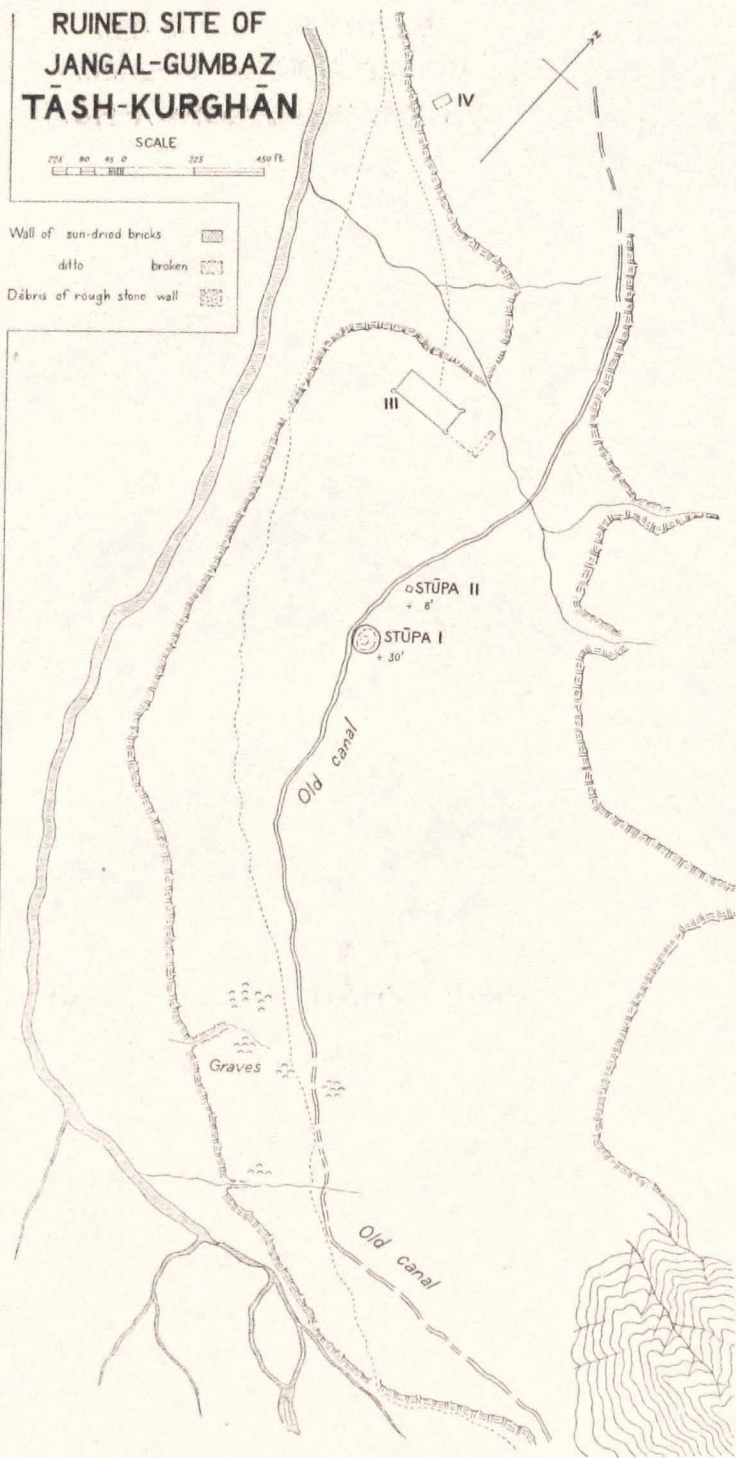
PLAN OF RUIN IV



### RUINED SITE OF JANGAL-GUMBĀZ TĀSH-KURGHĀN

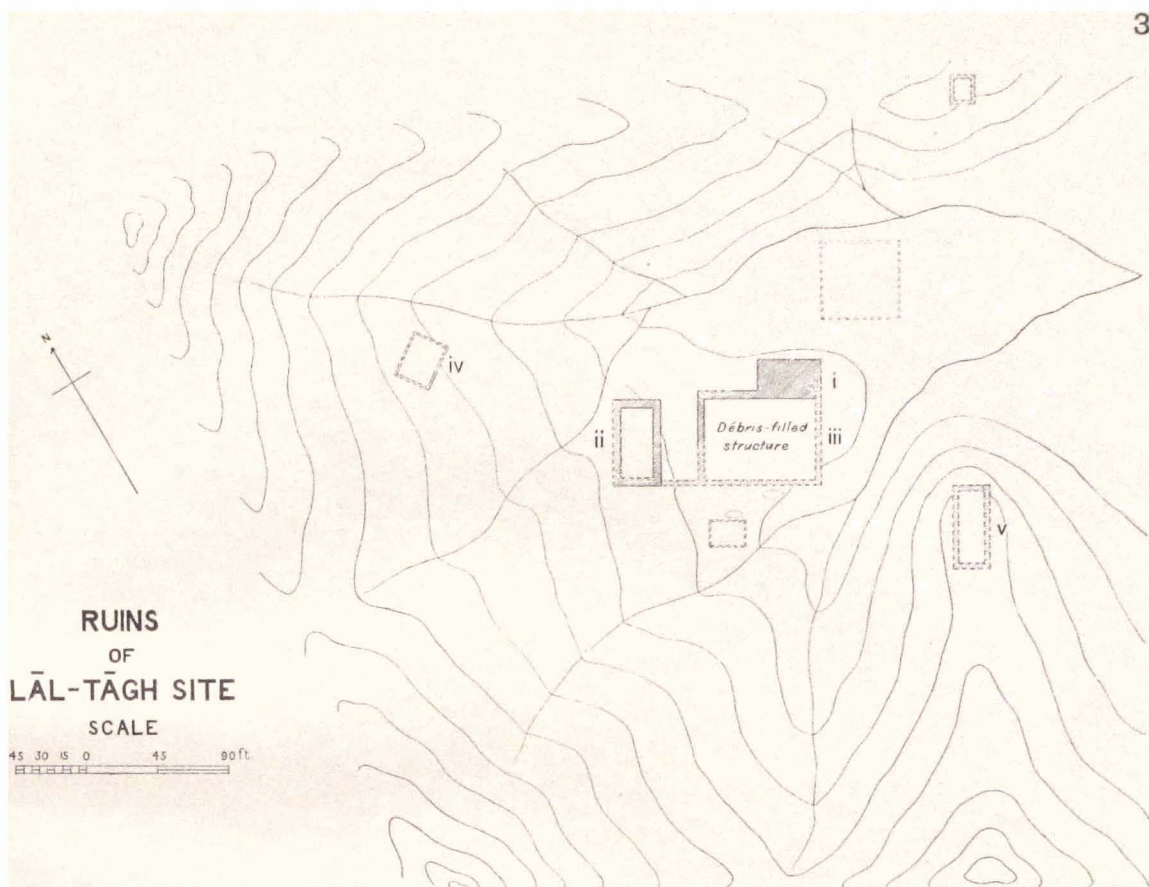
SCALE  
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280 300 320 340 360 380 400 420 440 460 480 500 FT.

Wall of sun-dried bricks  
ditto broken  
Debris of rough stone wall



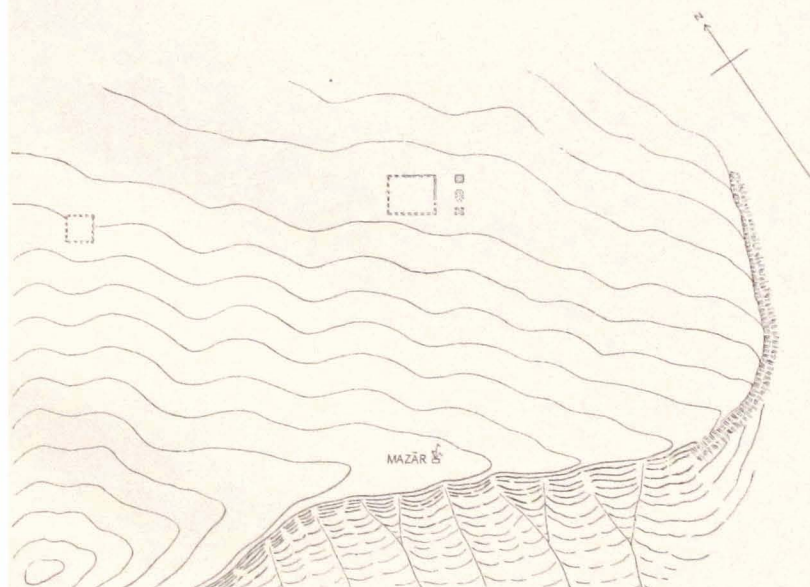
RUINS  
OF  
LĀL-TĀGH SITE  
SCALE

45 30 15 0 45 90 ft.



REMAINS OF SHRINES  
BELOW SACRED TOMBS  
ON  
MAZĀR-TĀGH  
SCALE

20 10 0 20 40 ft.

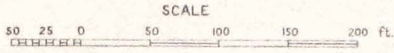


- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Wall of sun-dried bricks          |  |
| ditto broken                      |  |
| Wall foundations barely traceable |  |
| Stucco base                       |  |

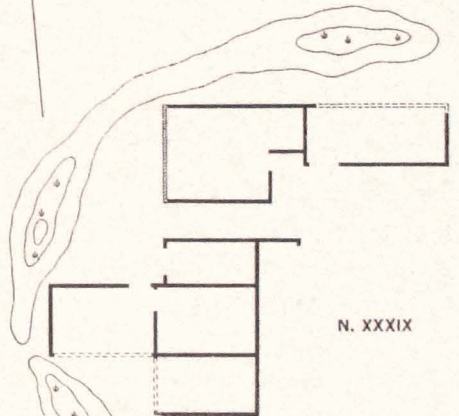
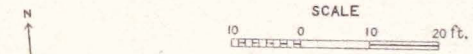
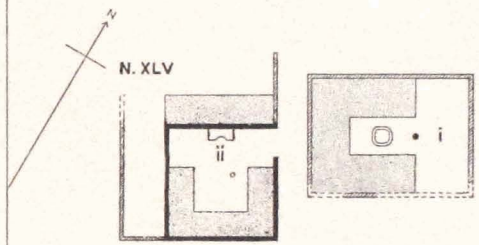
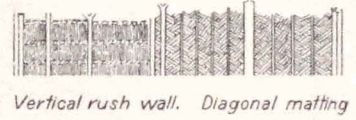
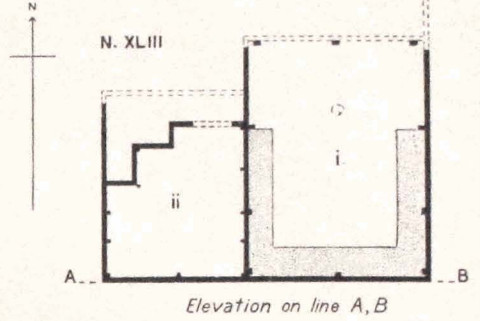
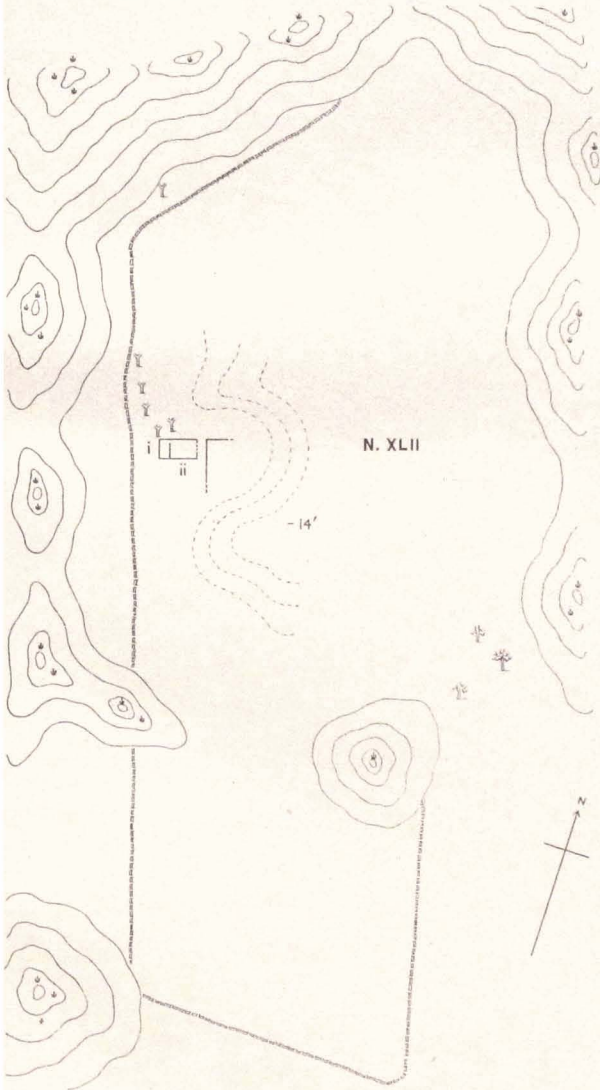









**RUINED DWELLINGS**  
**N. XXXIX, XLII, XLIII, XLV**  
**NIYA SITE**

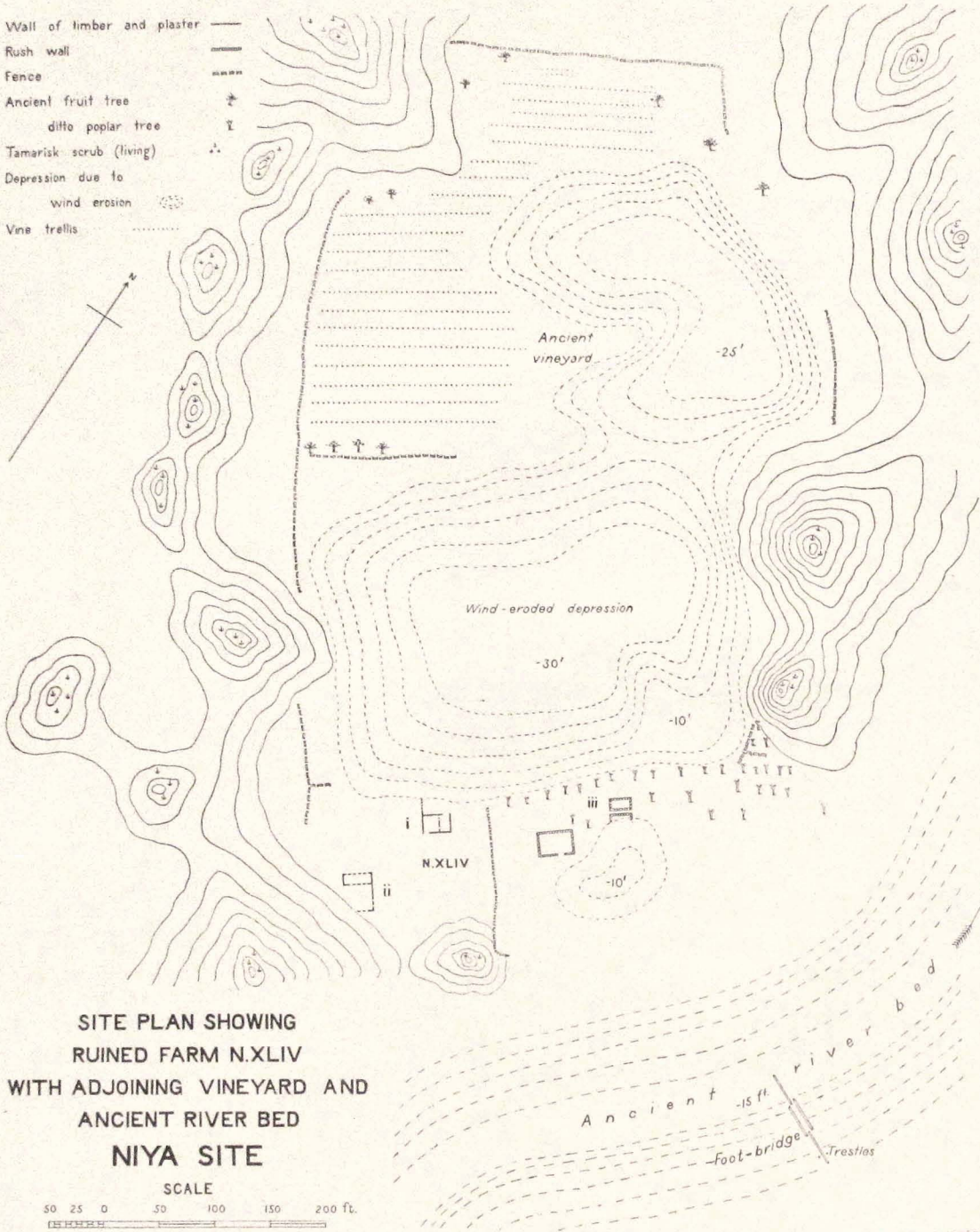


- |                              |               |                    |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Wall of wattle and plaster — | Fence —       | Platform of clay — |
| ditto broken - - - -         | Wooden post — |                    |
| Wall of rushes and plaster — |               |                    |





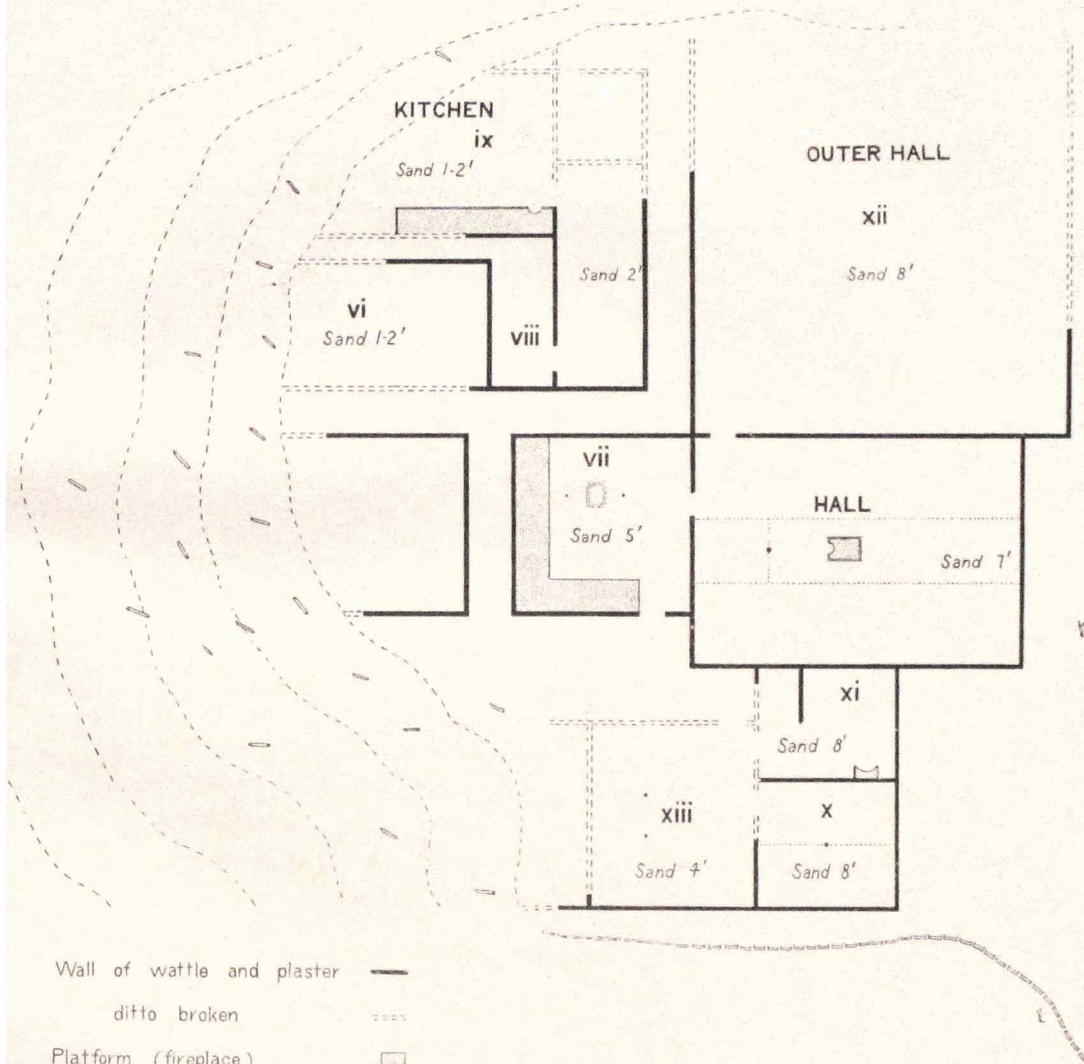
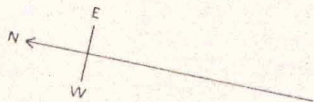
- Wall of timber and plaster ———
- Rush wall ———
- Fence ———
- Ancient fruit tree 
- ditto poplar tree 
- Tamarisk scrub (living) 
- Depression due to wind erosion 
- Vine trellis 



**SITE PLAN SHOWING  
RUINED FARM N.XLIV  
WITH ADJOINING VINEYARD AND  
ANCIENT RIVER BED  
NIYA SITE**

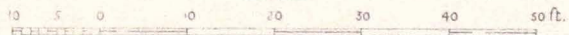
SCALE  
50 25 0 50 100 150 200 ft.

# REVISED PLAN OF ANCIENT RESIDENCE N. III NIYA SITE



- Wall of wattle and plaster ———
- ditto broken - - - - -
- Platform (fireplace) □

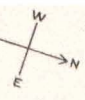
SCALE



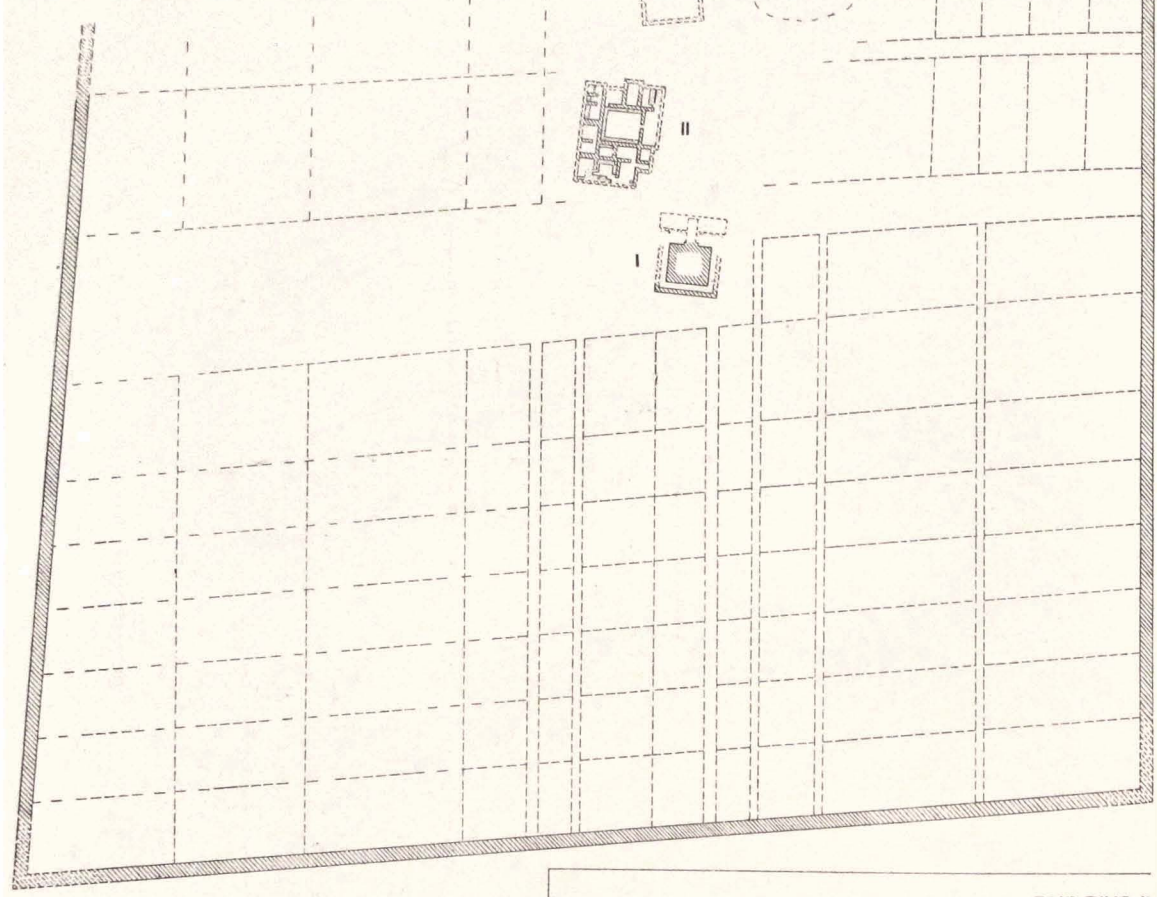


# SKETCH PLAN OF RUINED SITE KOYUMAL

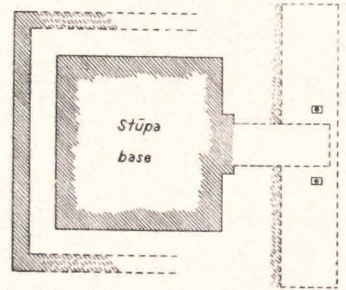
Wall of sun-dried bricks  
 ditto broken  
 Wall foundations barely traceable  
 Line of rough stones



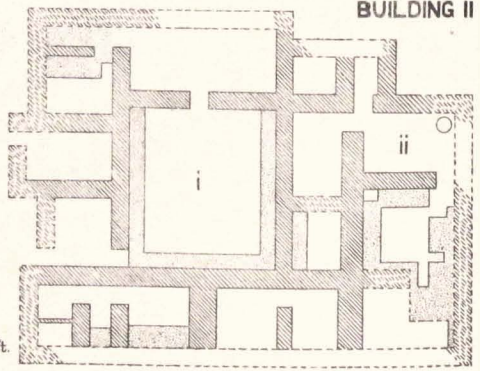
SCALE  
 50 0 50 100 ft.



## SHRINE I

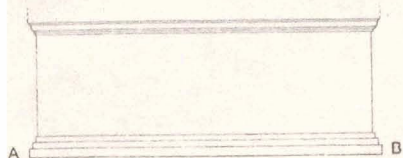


## BUILDING II

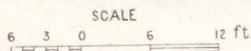
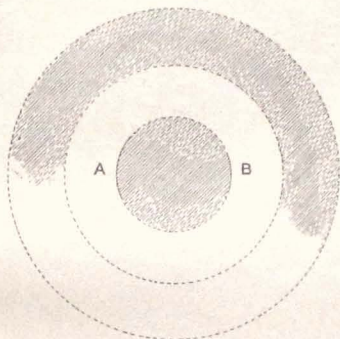
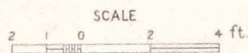


SCALE  
 12 6 0 12 24 ft.

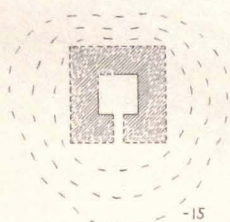
RUINED STRUCTURES  
OF  
MĪRĀN SITE



PLAN AND  
ELEVATION OF  
RUINED SHRINE  
M. XIV

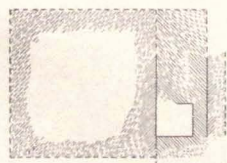


M. IX

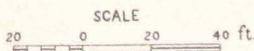


-15

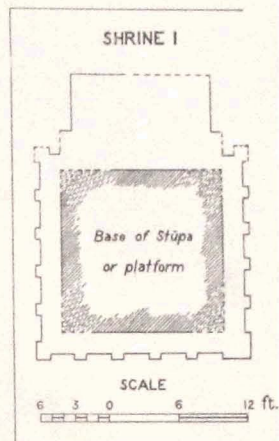
M. IV



Wall of sun-dried briks   
ditto broken   
Débris of masonry

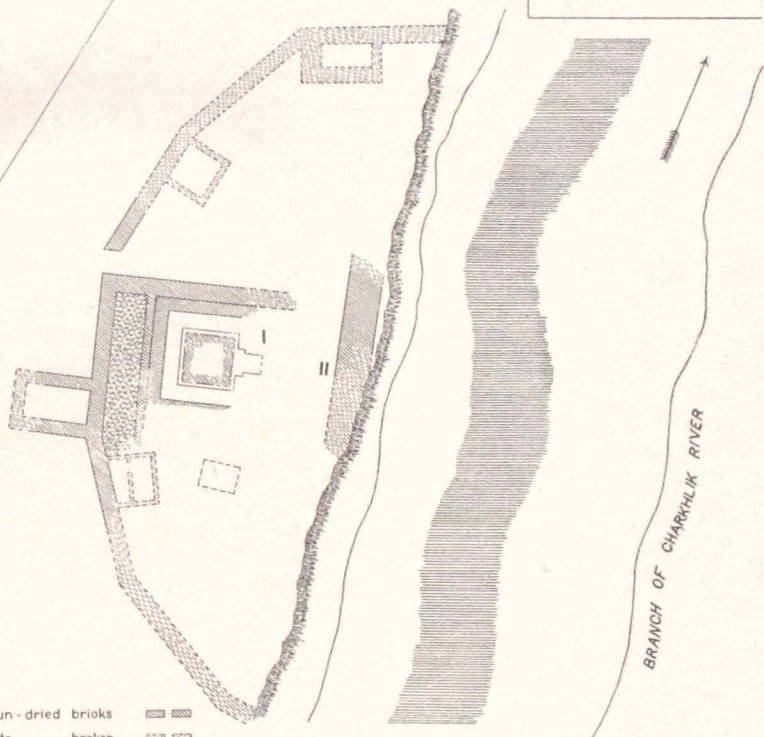
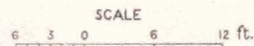


SKETCH PLAN  
OF  
RUINED SITE  
BĀSH-KOYUMAL



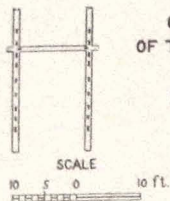
SHRINE I

Base of Stūpa  
or platform



BRANCH OF CHARKHLIK RIVER

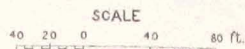




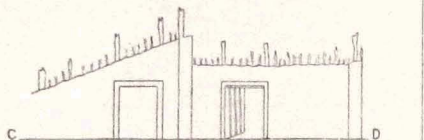
**GROUND PLAN  
OF TIMBER FRAME OF  
GATE II  
L. K. FORT**

- Rampart of clay with fascine layers
- ditto broken or effaced
- Wall of timber and plaster
- Depression due to wind-erosion
- Timber débris

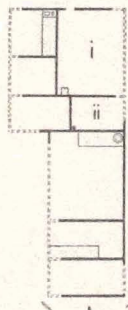
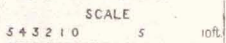
**PLAN OF  
RUINED FORT L. K.  
LOU-LAN**



**SECTION OF  
FORT WALL  
L. K.  
ON LINE A-B**

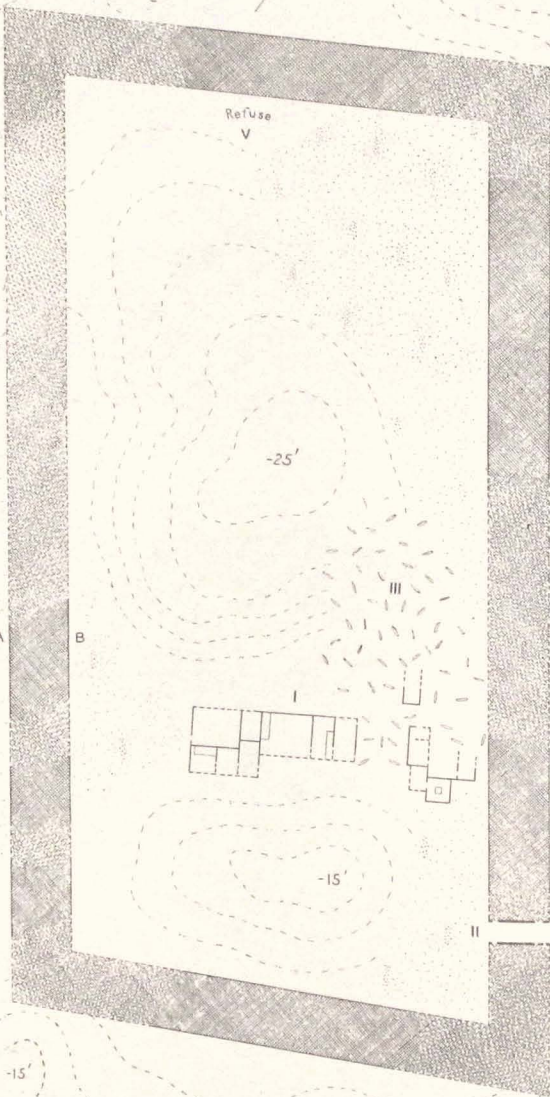
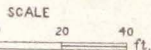
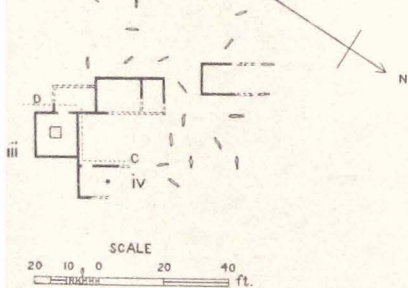


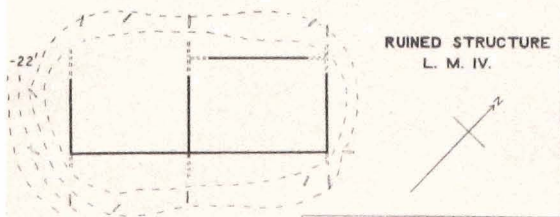
*Elevation of quarters on line C D*



**DETAILED PLAN OF  
DWELLING I  
WITHIN  
FORT L. K.**

- Wall of timber and plaster broken
- Raised platform

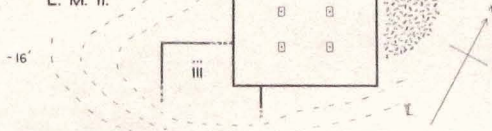




**RUINED STRUCTURE**  
L. M. IV.

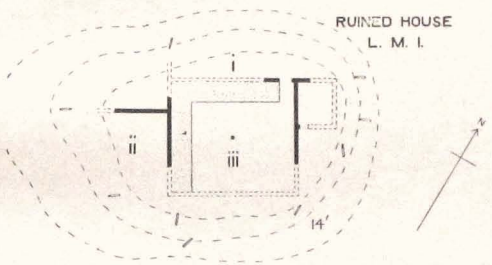
SCALE  
20 10 0 20 40 ft.

**RUINED DWELLING**  
L. M. II.



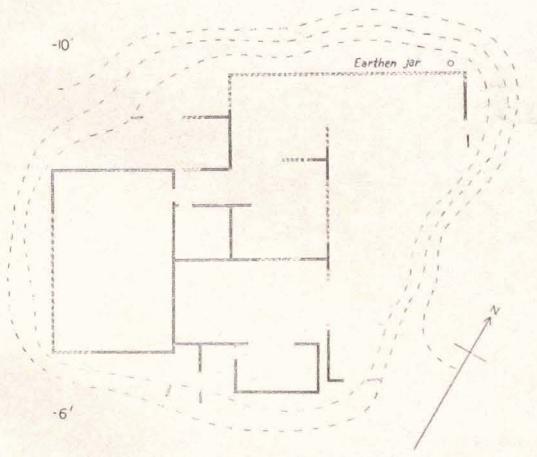
-16'

**RUINED HOUSE**  
L. M. I.



14'

**PLAN OF RUINED FARM** L. D.  
LOU-LAN SITE



-10'

-6'

SCALE  
15 10 5 0 15 30 ft.

- Timber and plaster wall ———
- ditto barely traceable - - - - -
- Rushwall with timber frame ———
- Dead trees (Toghaks) T
- Erosion terraces (Yardangs) ( )

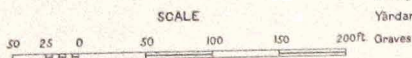
**SKETCH PLAN OF**  
**RUINED SITE L. M.**  
**LOU-LAN**

SCALE  
10 55 0 60 220 Yards

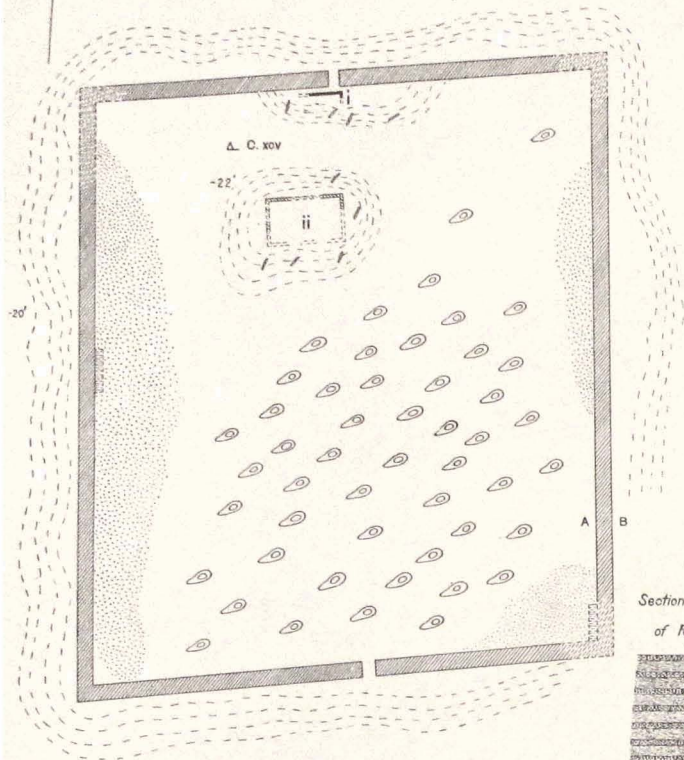




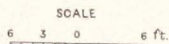
**SKETCH PLAN  
OF  
RUINED FORT L. E.**



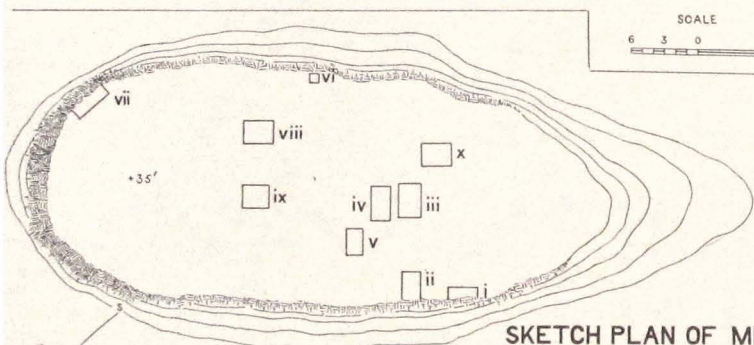
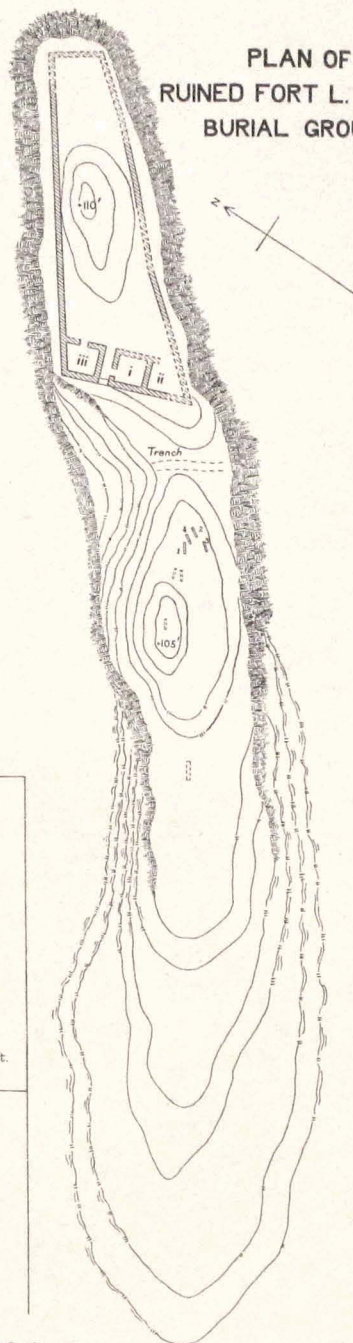
- Wall of fascines and clay
- Wall of clay slabs
- Timber and plaster wall
- Timber débris
- Fascines of tamarisks
- Stamped clay
- Yârdang



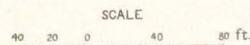
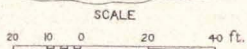
Section of wall  
of Fort L. E.



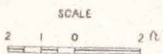
**PLAN OF  
RUINED FORT L. F. WITH  
BURIAL GROUND**



**SKETCH PLAN OF MESA L. C.  
WITH  
GRAVE PITS**

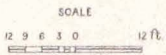


ELEVATION OF LIMES WALL  
AT T. IV. a



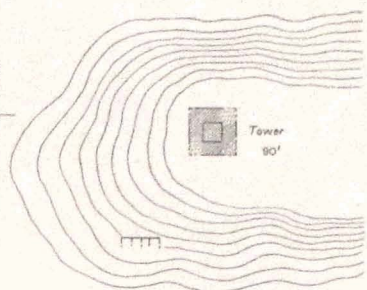
- Masonry of sun-dried bricks
- Limes wall of fascines
- Revetment of fascines
- Refuse

GROUND PLAN OF LIMES WALL  
AT T. IV. a

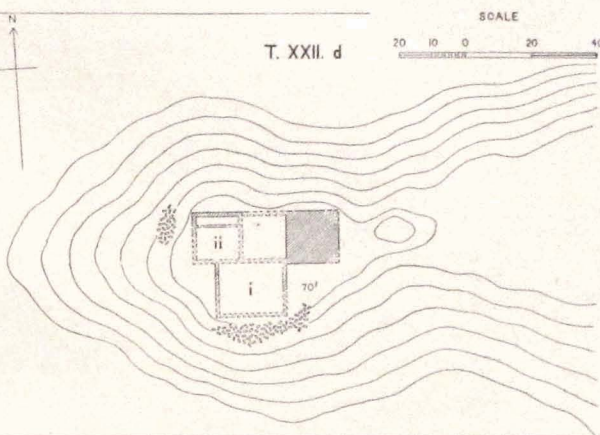


PLANS OF WATCH-STATIONS  
TUN-HUANG LIMES

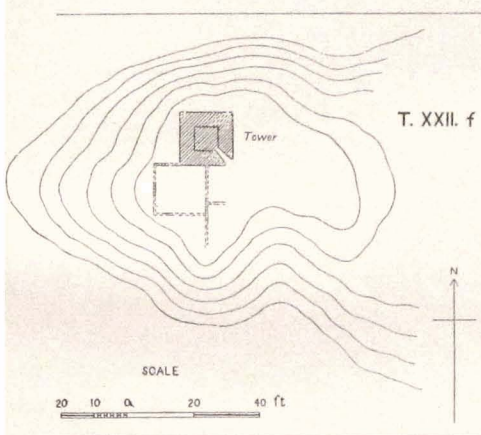
T. XXII. e



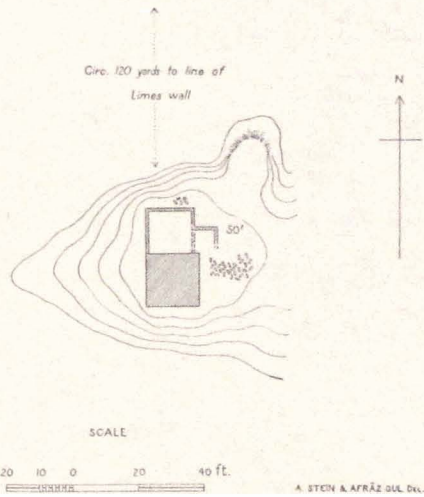
T. XXII. d



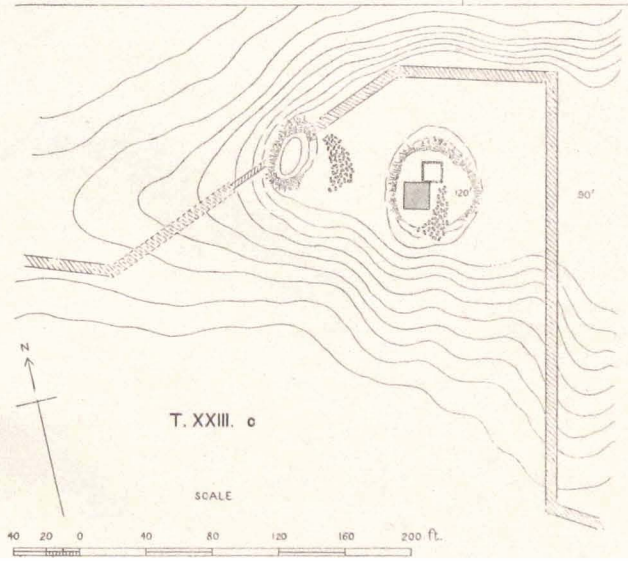
T. XXII. f



T. XXIII. b



T. XXIII. c



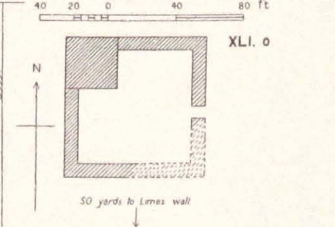
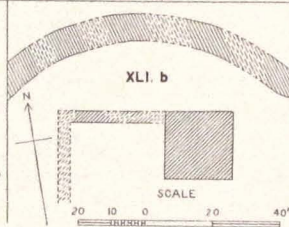
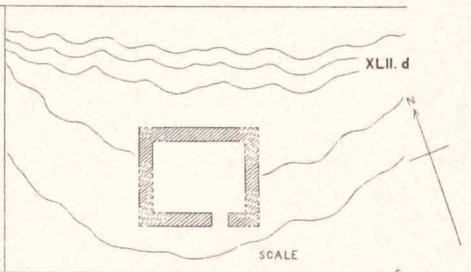
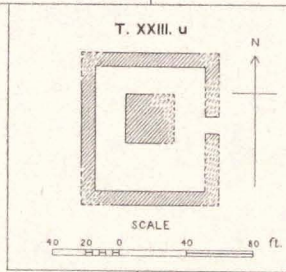
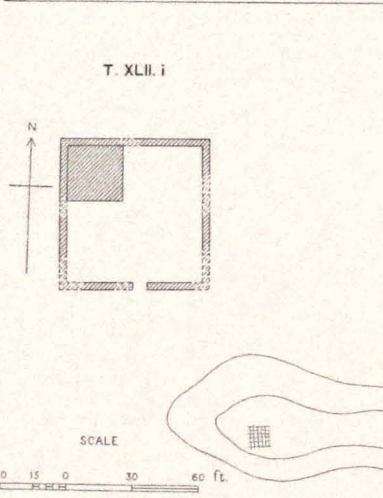
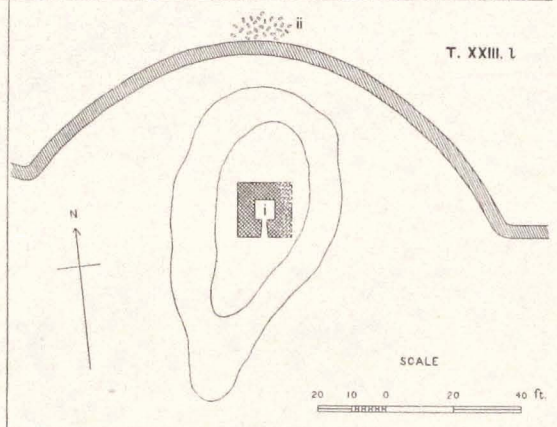
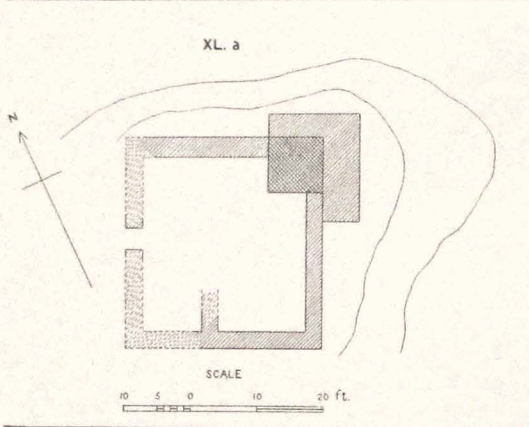
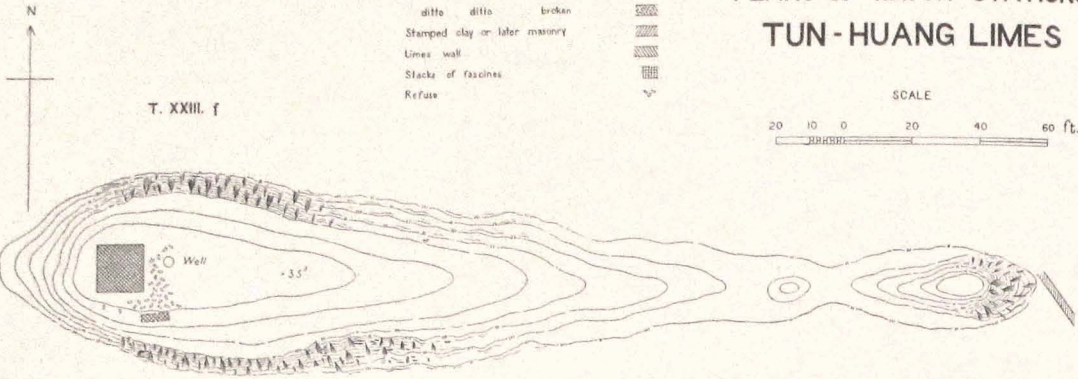
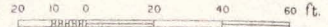


# PLANS OF WATCH-STATIONS TUN-HUANG LIMES

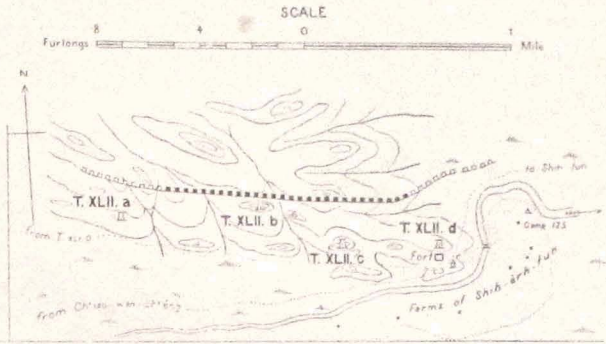
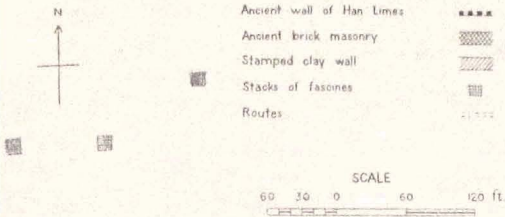
Masonry of sun-dried bricks  
 ditto ditto broken  
 Stamped clay or later masonry  
 Limes wall  
 Stacks of fascines  
 Refuse



SCALE



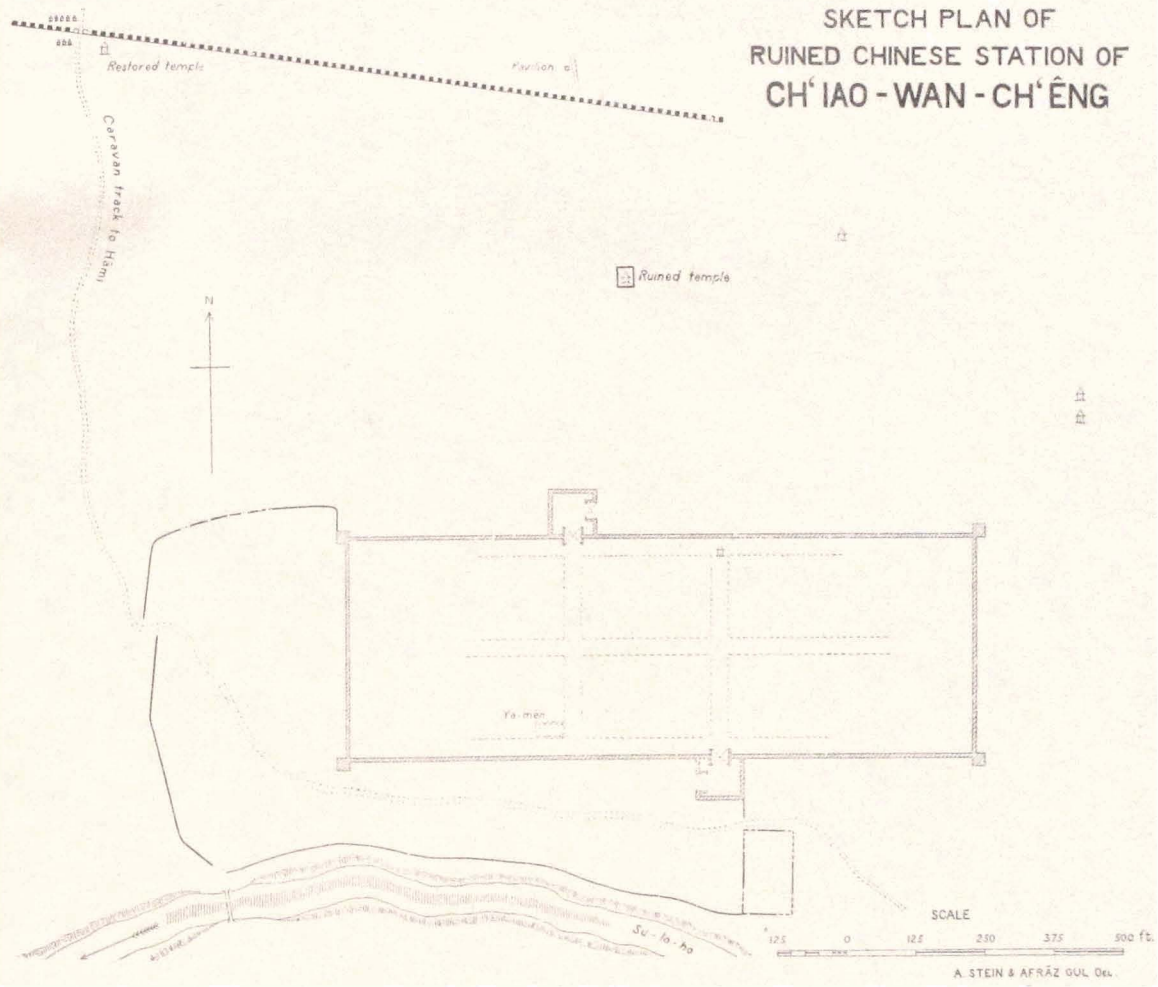
# SITE PLAN OF LIMES WALL AND WATCH TOWERS NEAR SHIH-ÊRH-TUN



SKETCH PLAN OF WATCH STATION T. XLIII. L NEAR LIMES OF YING-P'AN



## SKETCH PLAN OF RUINED CHINESE STATION OF CH'IAO-WAN-CH'ENG





# PLAN OF WATCH STATIONS AND FORTS ON HAN LIMES AND ETSIN-GOL

ELEVATION OF  
HURDLE REVETMENT  
ON  
WATCH TOWER T. XLIV. b



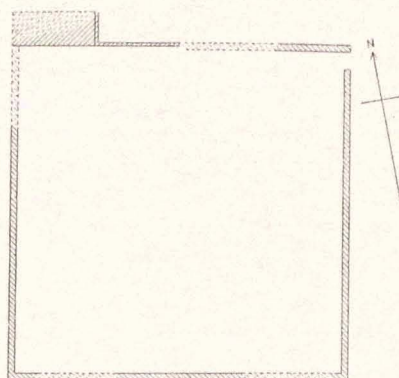
SCALE  
0 1 ft.

Masonry of sun-dried bricks  
Wall of stamped clay  
Wall of brushwood fascines  
Hurdle revetment  
Horizontal reed layer

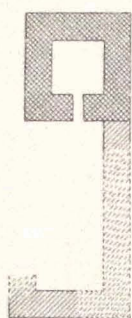
T. XLIV. e

SCALE

60 30 0 60 120 ft.

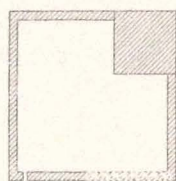


T. XXIII. h



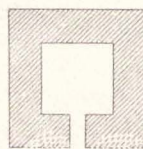
SCALE  
0 5 10 20 ft.

T. XLII. e



SCALE  
0 15 30 60 ft.

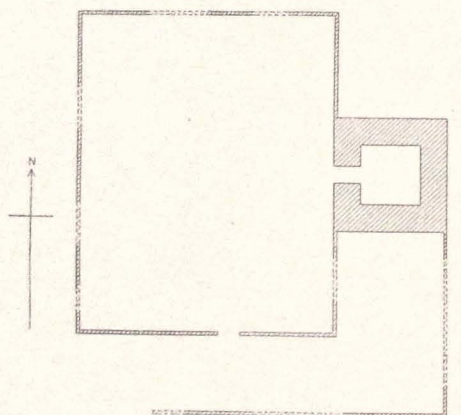
T. XLVIII. c



T. XLII. f

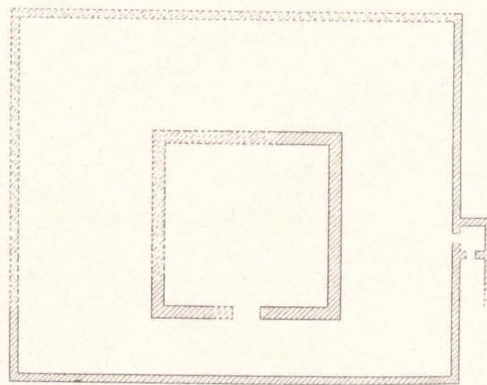


FORT OF  
ULAN-DURULJIN



SCALE  
0 20 40 80 120 160 ft.

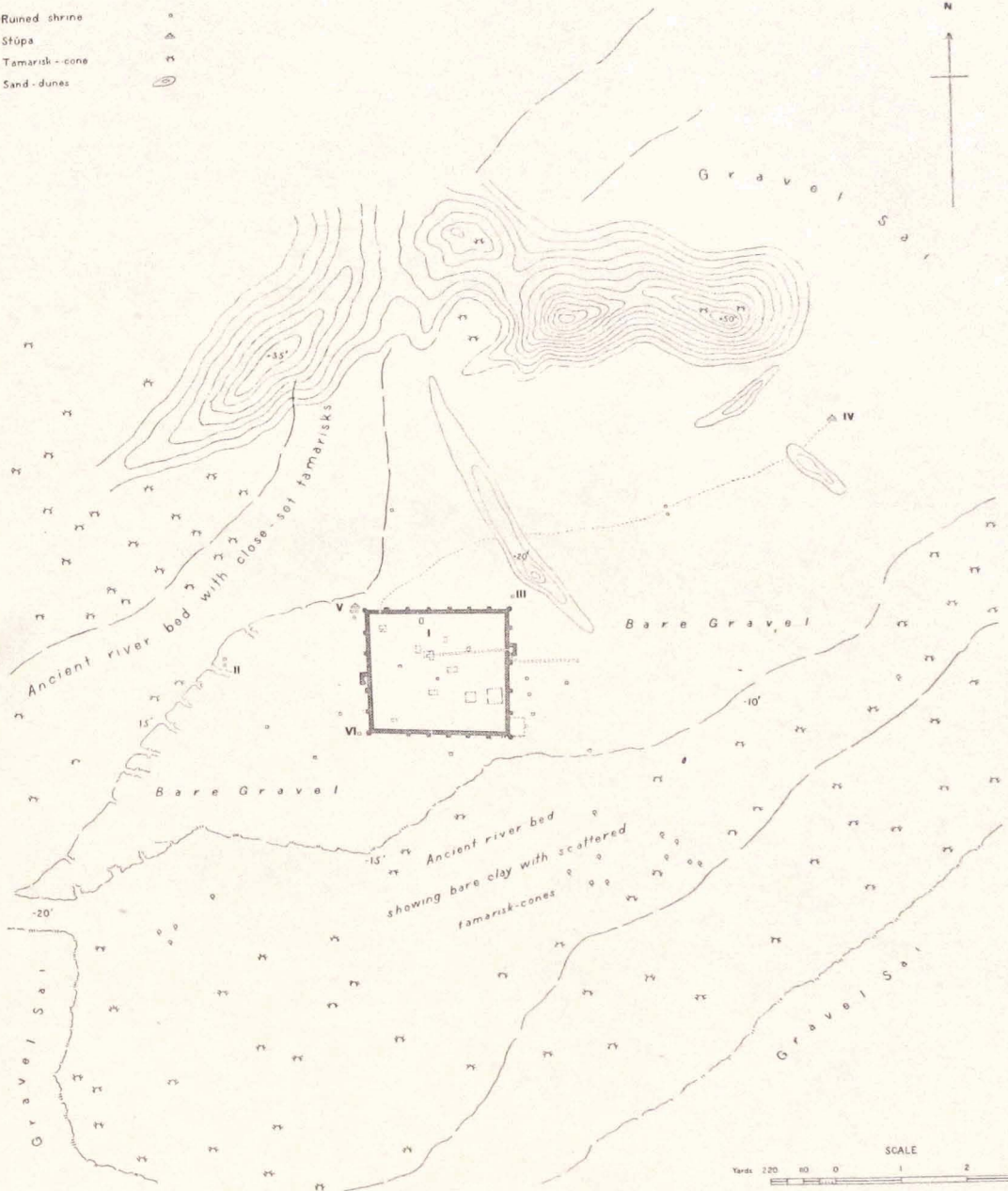
RUINED FORT  
ADŪNA-KŌRA, ETSIN-GOL



SCALE  
0 35 70 105 140 Yards

# SKETCH PLAN OF SITE OF KHARA-KHOTO

- Ruined shrine
- Stupa
- Tamarisk-cone
- Sand-dunes



A STEIN & AFRAZ OUL DEL

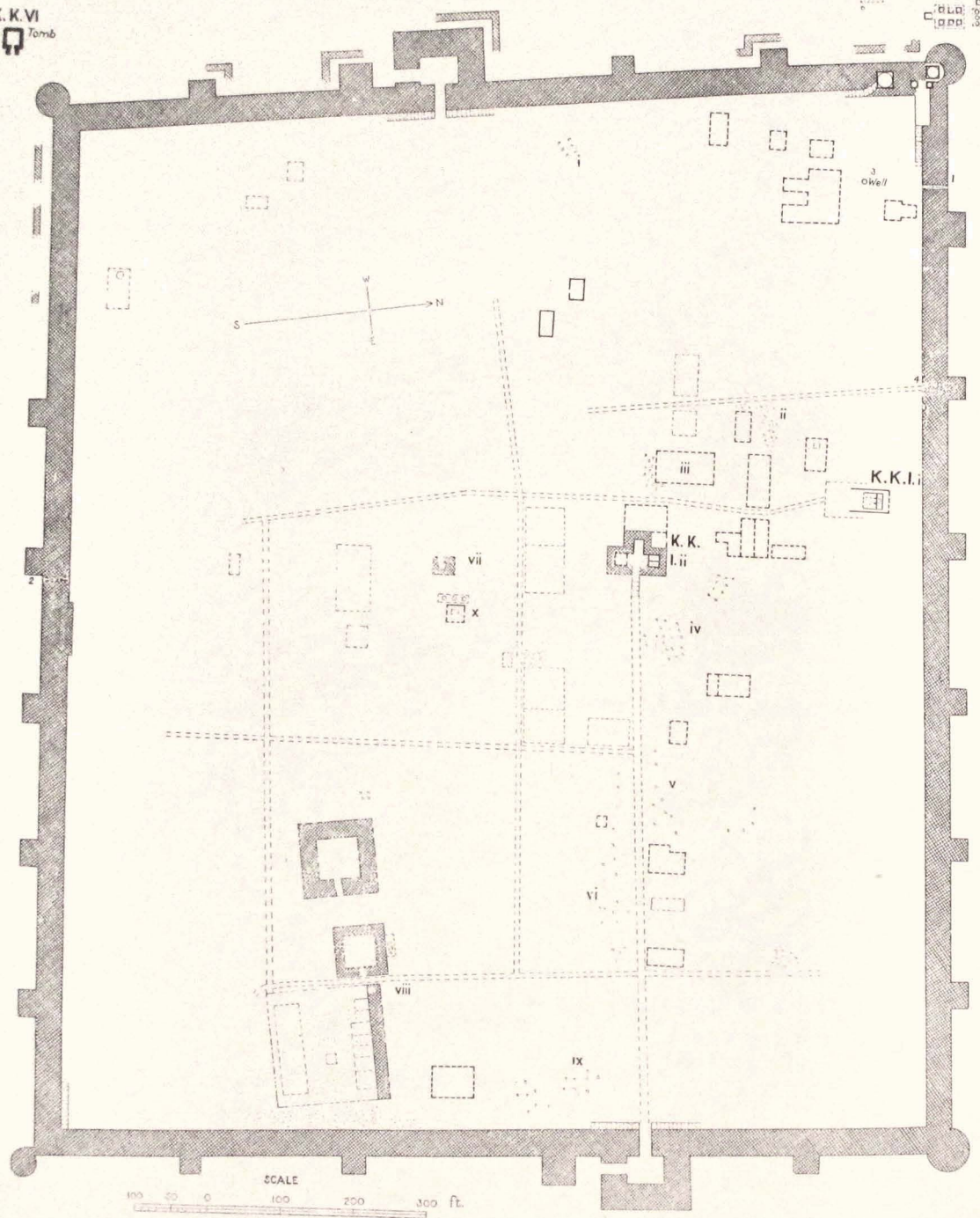


# SKETCH PLAN OF RUINED TOWN OF KHARA-KHOTO

- Wall of stamped clay
- Stupa with base
- Sun-dried brick structure
- Structure barely traceable
- Traces of road

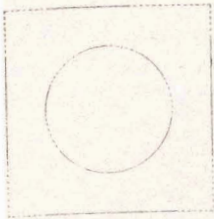
K. K. VI  
 Tomb

K. K. V  
 Stupa



SCALE  
100 200 300 ft.

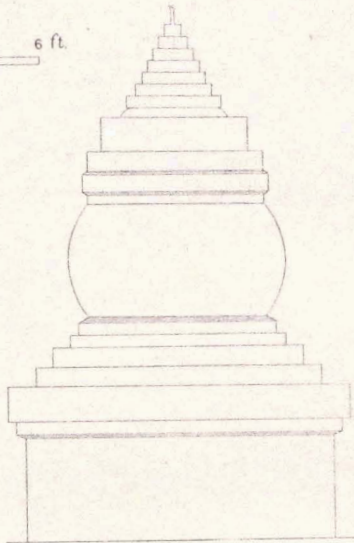
PLANS AND SECTIONS OF  
STŪPAS AND SHRINE AT  
KHARA-KHOTO



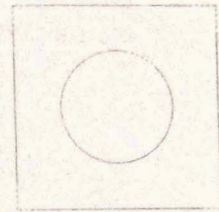
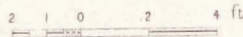
SCALE



STŪPA K.K.V. a,  
KHARA-KHOTO



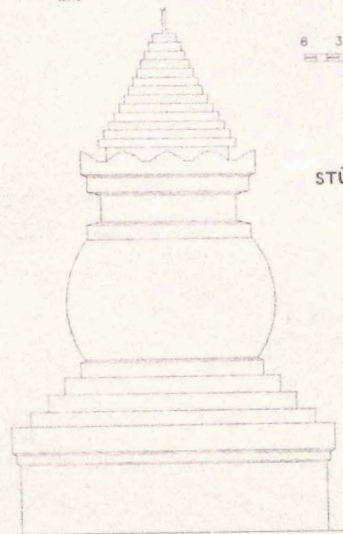
SCALE



SCALE



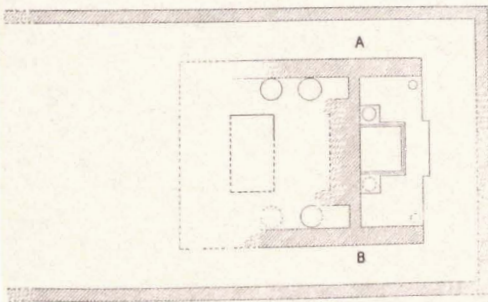
STŪPA ON N. W. CORNER  
OF TOWN WALL  
KHARA-KHOTO



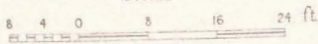
SCALE



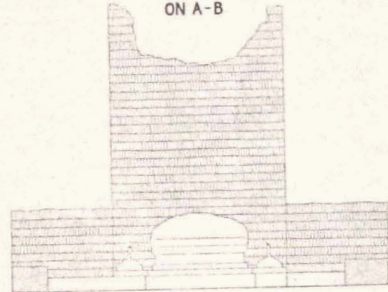
SHRINE K.K.I., KHARA-KHOTO



SCALE



ELEVATION OF SHRINE K.K.I.  
ON A-B






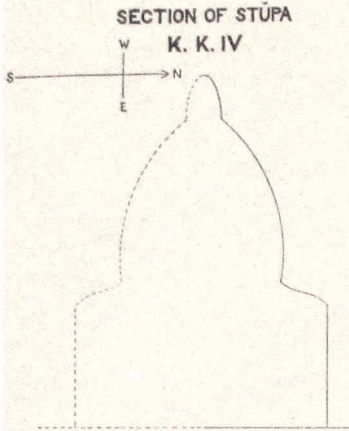
SCALE



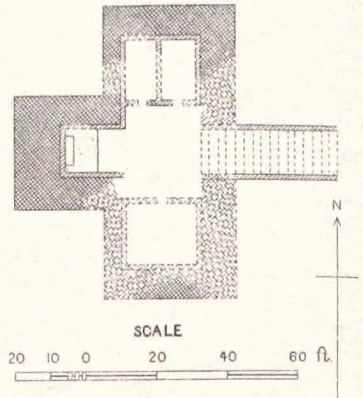


# SKETCH PLAN OF RUINS AT AND NEAR KHARA-KHOTO

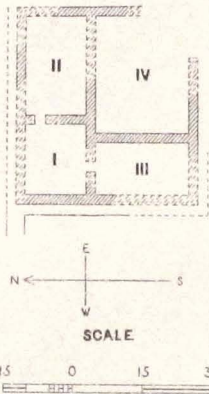
Wall of stamped clay   
 Wall of sun-dried bricks   
 do do broken 



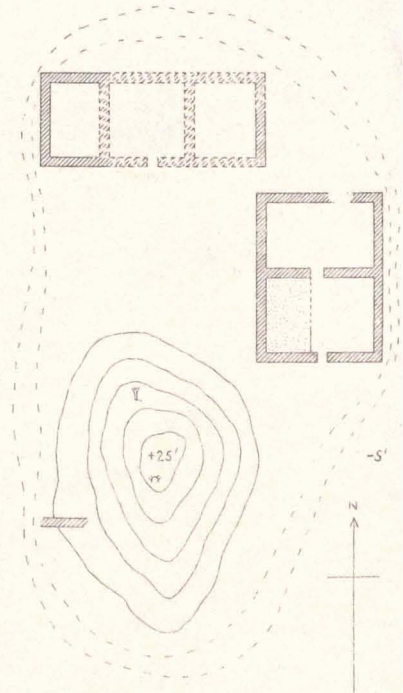
**PLAN OF RUINED SHRINE  
K. K. I. ii**



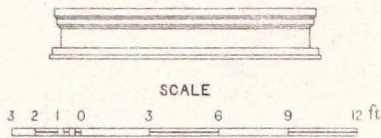
**RUINED DWELLING III  
E. OF K. K.**



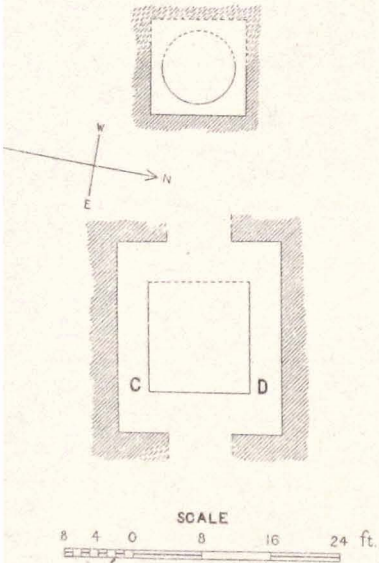
**PLAN OF  
RUINED DWELLING  
IV  
E. OF K. K.**



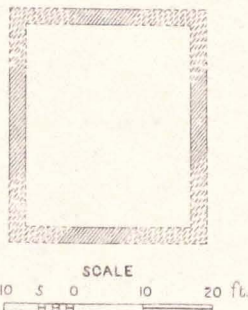
**ELEVATION OF  
PLINTH C-D**



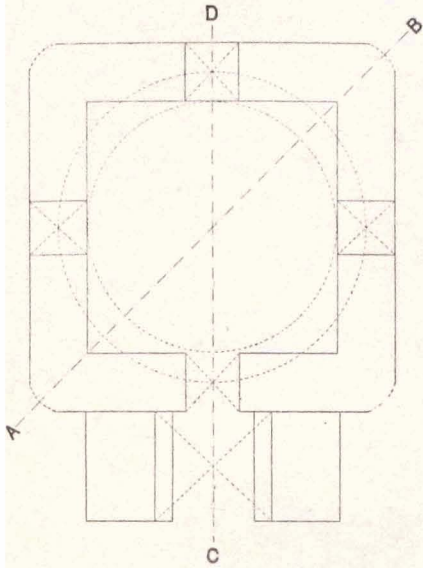
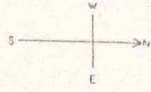
**PLAN OF K. K. IV.**



**PLAN OF RUIN I  
N. OF K. K.**



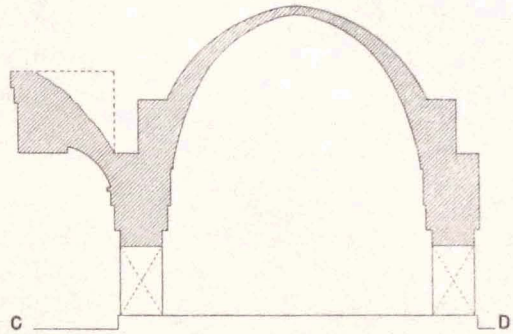
SKETCH OF  
GROUND PLAN



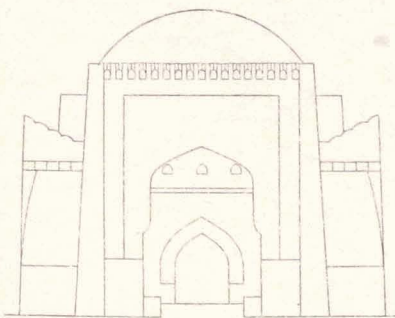
RUINED GUMBAZ  
OUTSIDE  
KHARA - KHOTO



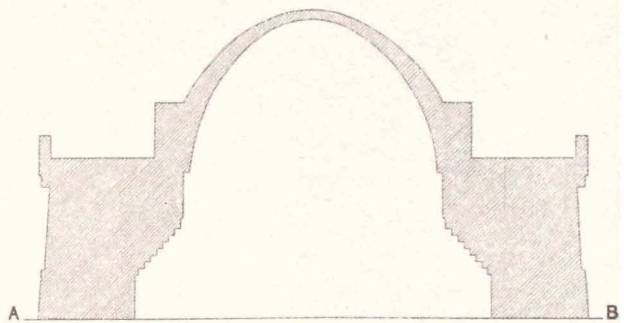
SECTION ON C-D



SKETCH OF  
FRONT ELEVATION



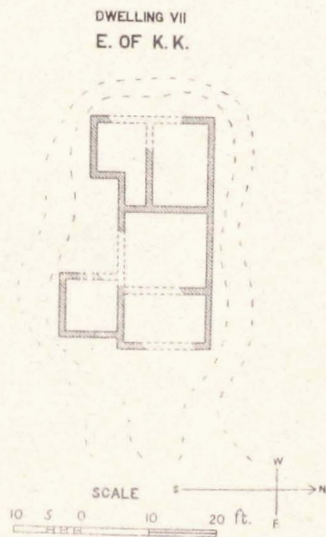
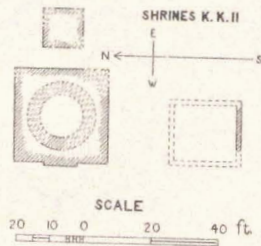
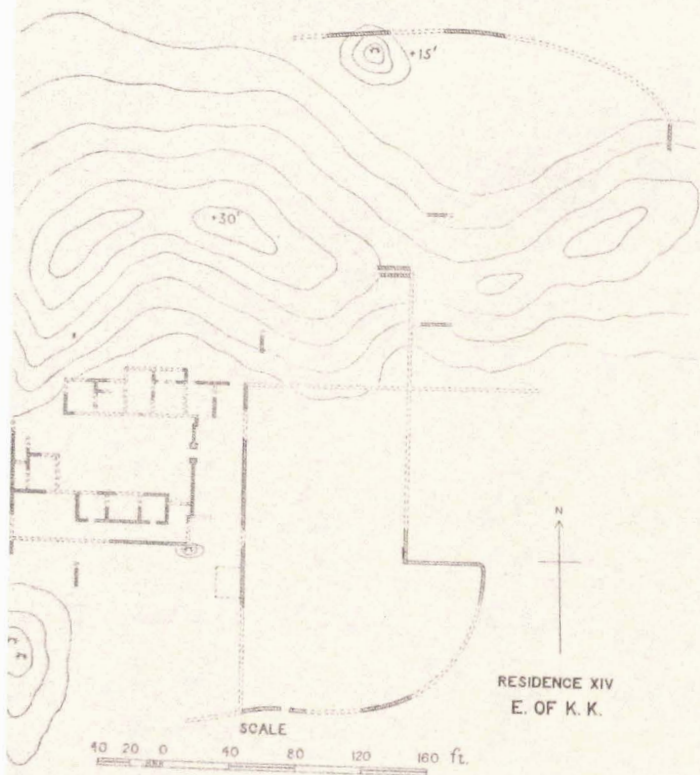
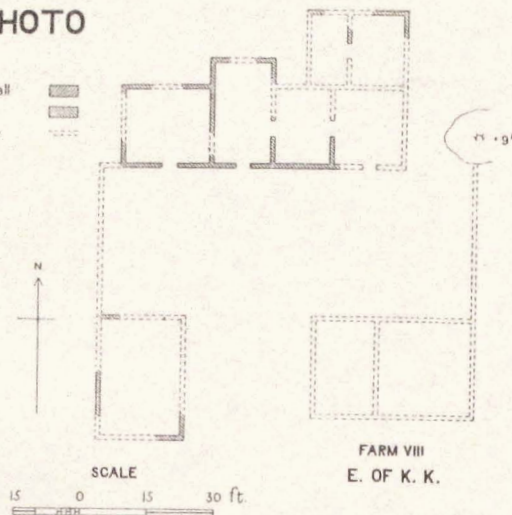
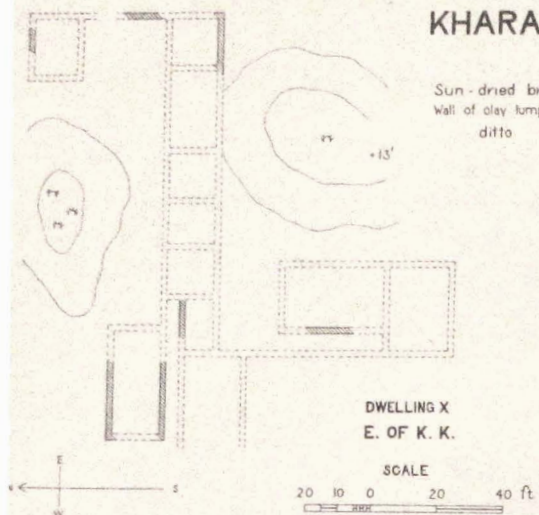
SECTION ON A-B









# SKETCH PLAN OF RUINED DWELLINGS EAST OF, AND SHRINE K. K. II AT, KHARA-KHOTO

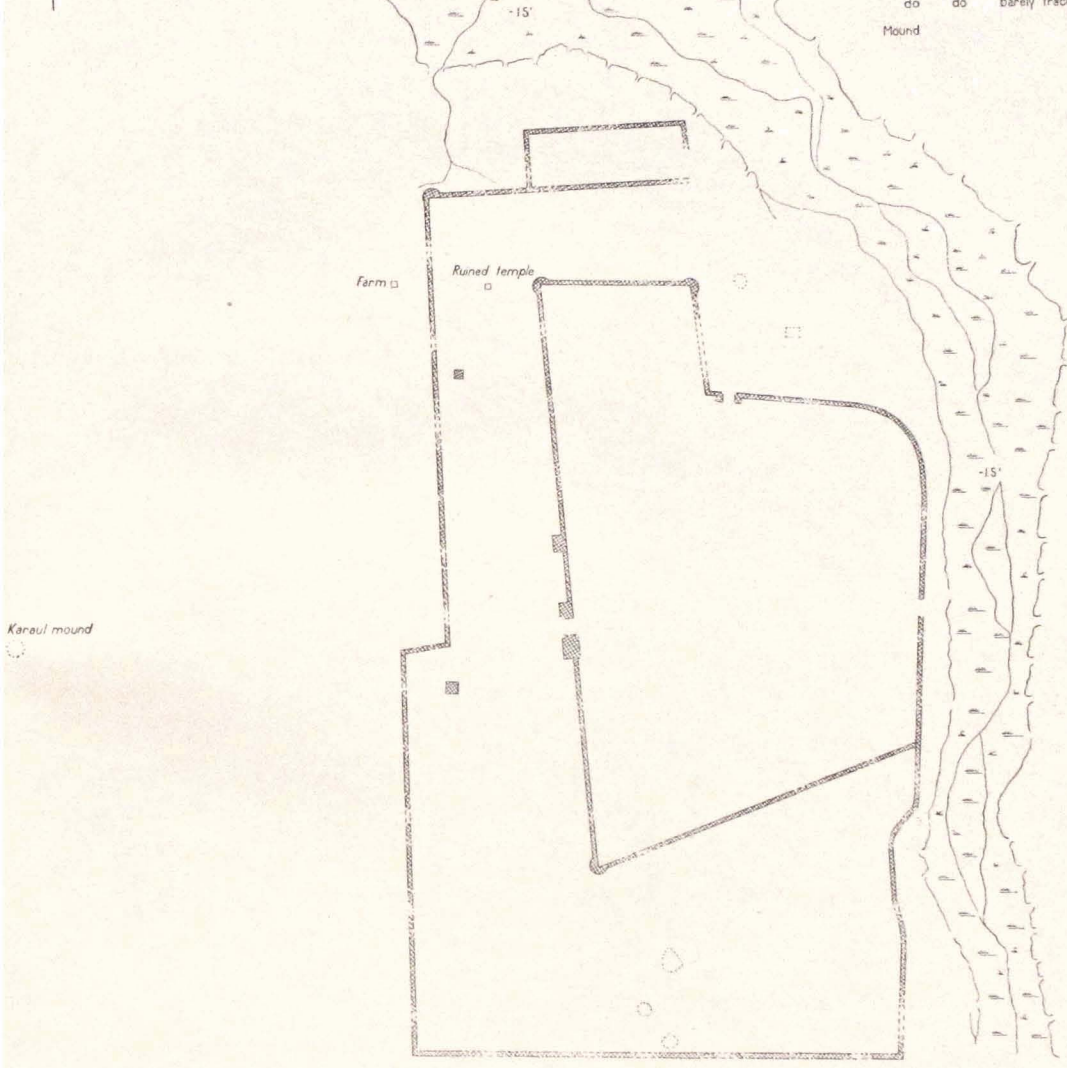
Sun-dried brick wall  
Wall of clay lumps  
ditto broken



# SKETCH PLAN OF RUINED SITE OF PEI-T'ING NEAR HUO-P'U-TZŪ



- Stamped clay wall 
- do do broken 
- do do barely traceable 
- Mound 

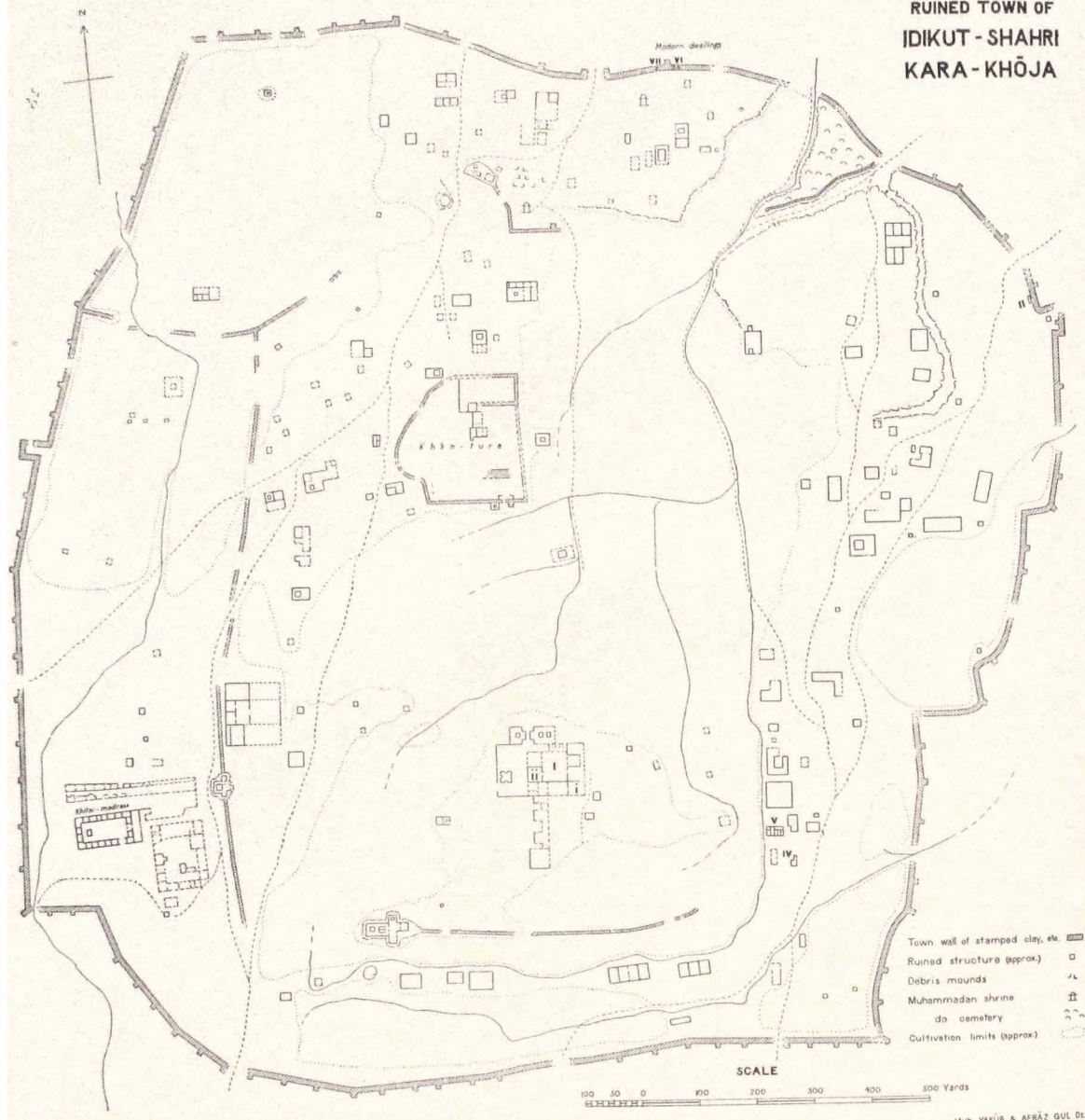


SCALE

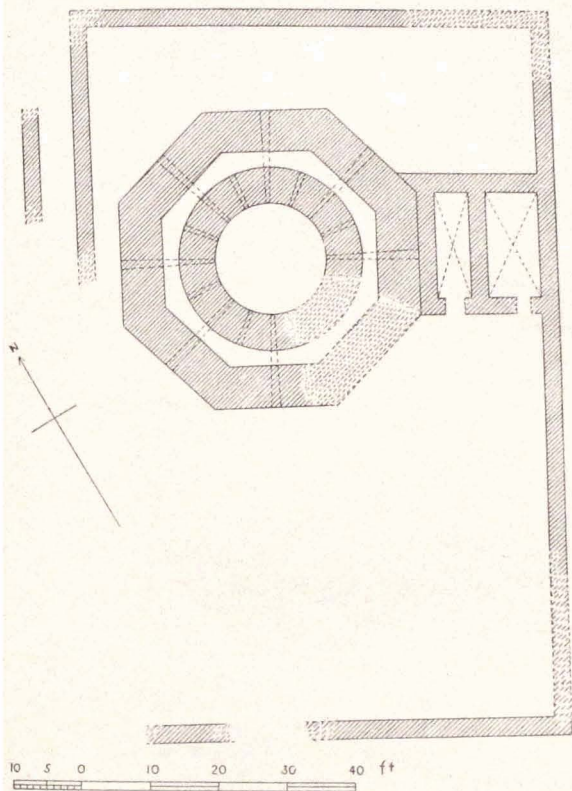






SKETCH PLAN OF  
RUINED TOWN OF  
IDIKUT - SHAHRI  
KARA-KHÔJA

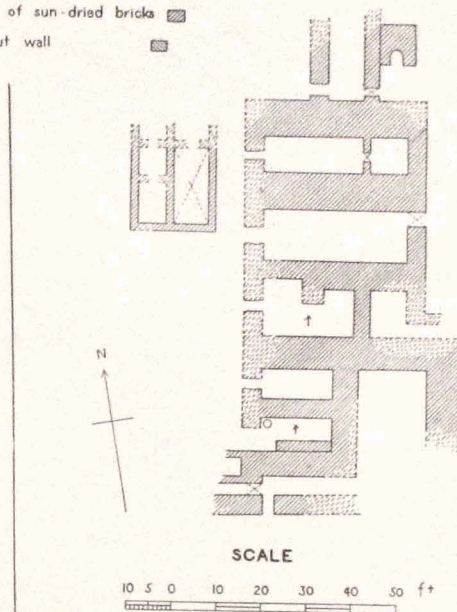


SKETCH PLAN OF  
RUINED MONUMENT KAO. III  
KARA-KHŌJA

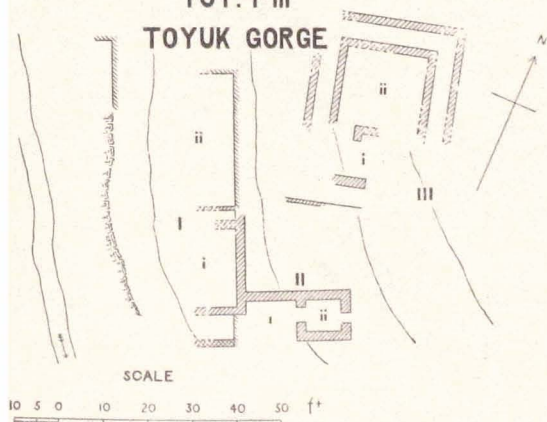


SKETCH PLAN OF  
RUINED BUILDING KAO. V  
KARA-KHŌJA

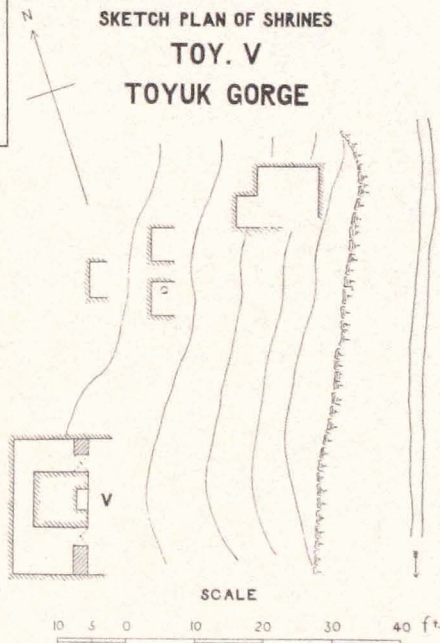
Masonry of sun-dried bricks   
Rock-cut wall 



SKETCH PLAN OF REMAINS  
TOY. I-III  
TOYUK GORGE

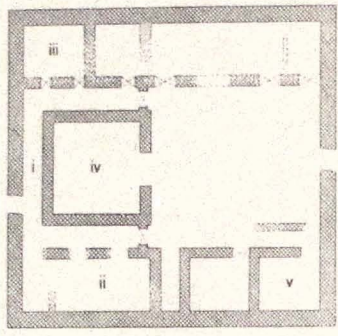


SKETCH PLAN OF SHRINES  
TOY. V  
TOYUK GORGE





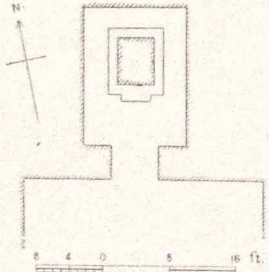
SKETCH PLAN OF SHRINE YÄR. I  
YÄR-KHOTO



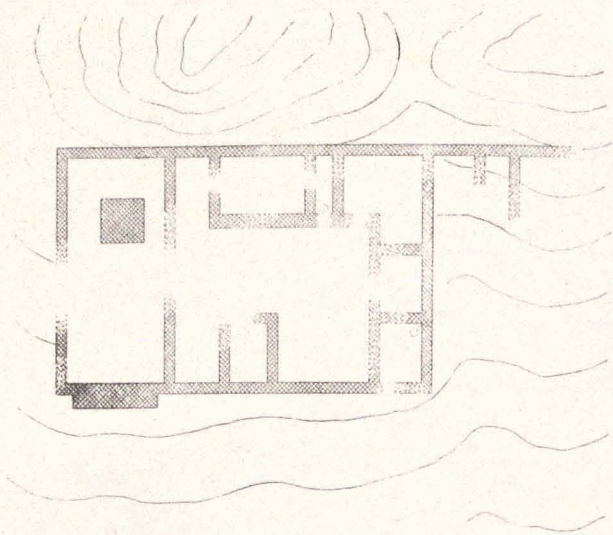
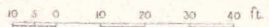
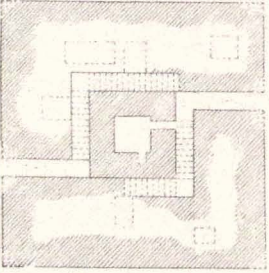
SCALE



SKETCH PLAN OF CAVE SHRINE BELOW  
YUTÖGH

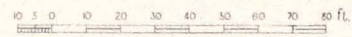


SKETCH PLAN OF RUINED TOWER NEAR  
LAMJIN

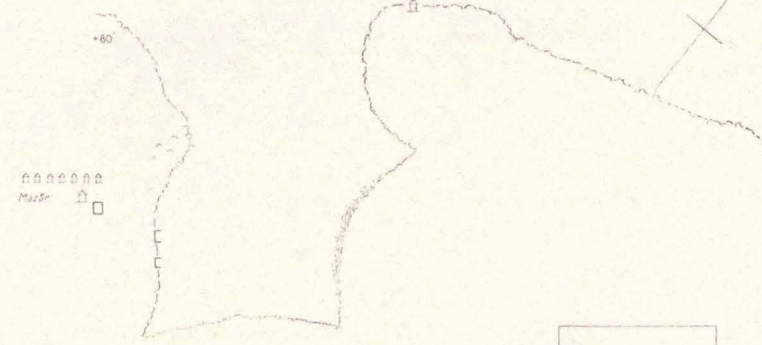


SKETCH PLAN OF SHRINE BELOW  
YUTÖGH

SCALE

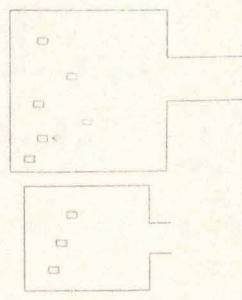
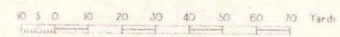


- Sun-dried brick masonry
- Stamped clay
- Rock-cut wall
- Grave



SKETCH PLAN OF CEMETERIES NEAR  
MAZÄR OF YETTI-KIZ-KHÖJAM  
YUTÖGH

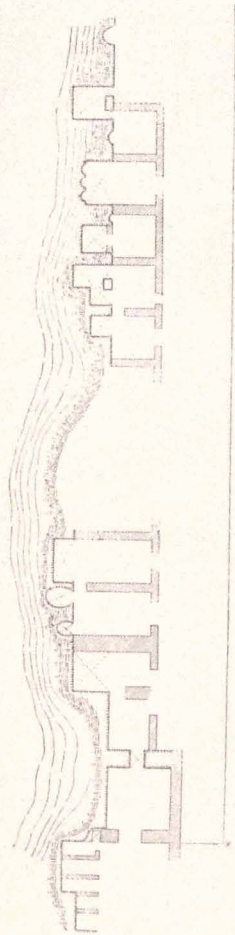
SCALE



PLAN OF WESTERN GROUP OF  
RUINED SHRINES IN GORGE  
TOYUK

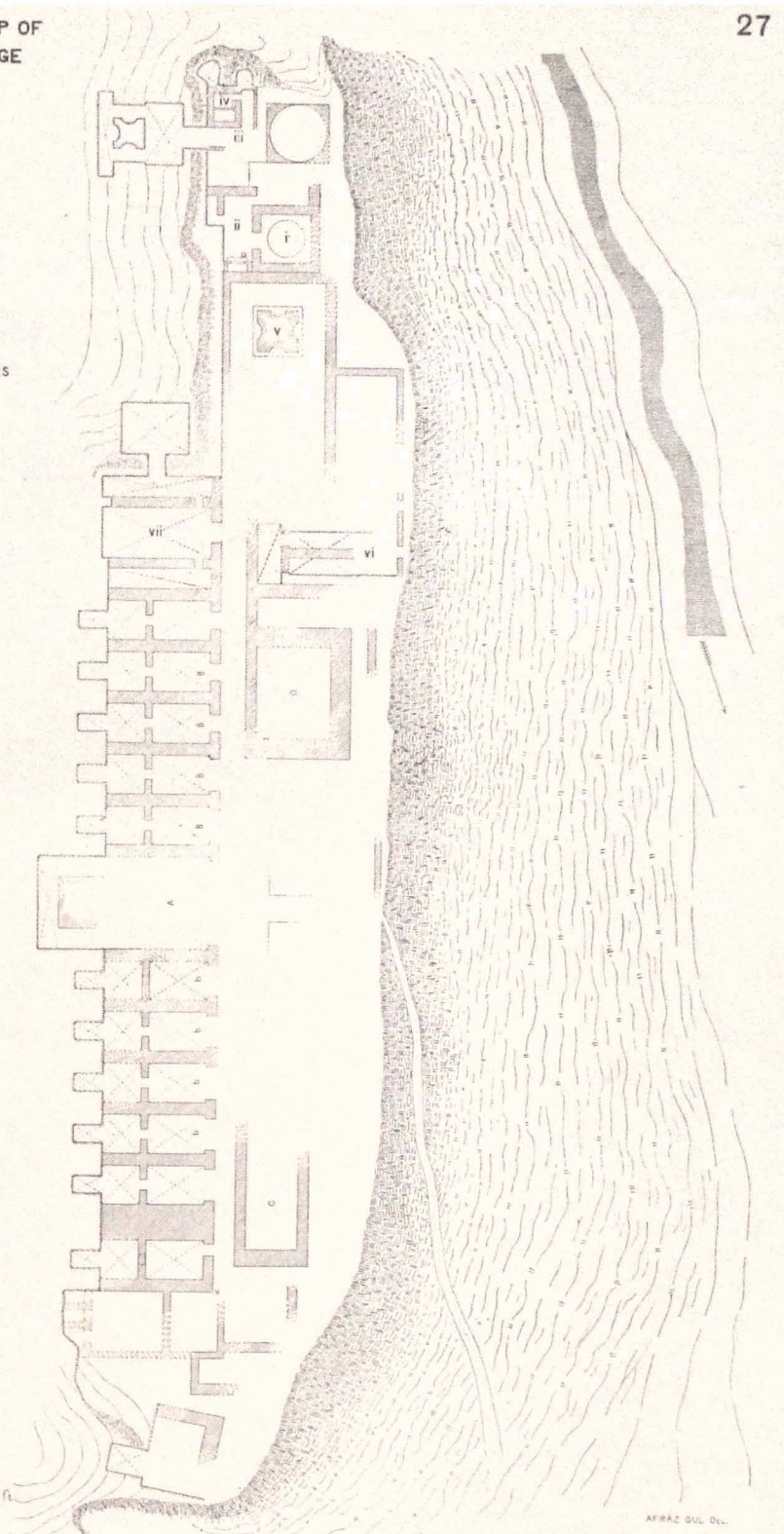
UPPER ROW OF SHRINES AND MONASTIC QUARTERS

NOTE The asterisk \* marks the position  
relative to the lower row



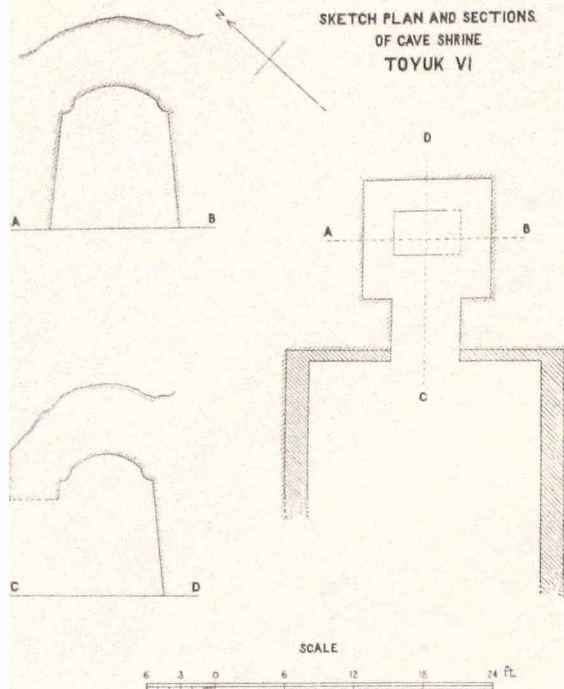
SCALE

12 6 0 12 24 36 48 60 ft

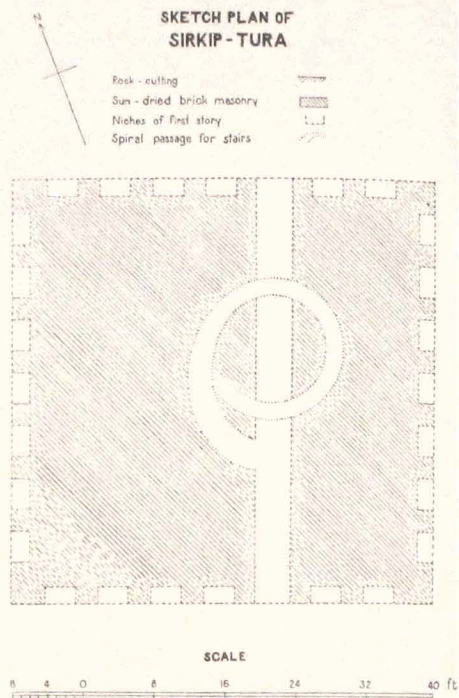




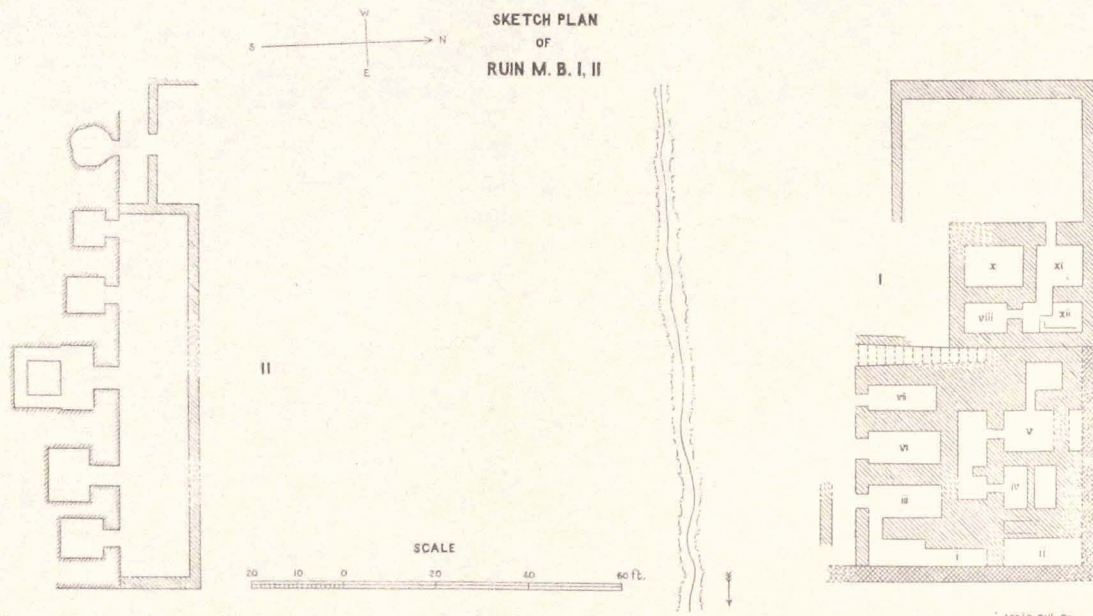
SKETCH PLAN AND SECTIONS  
OF CAVE SHRINE  
TOYUK VI



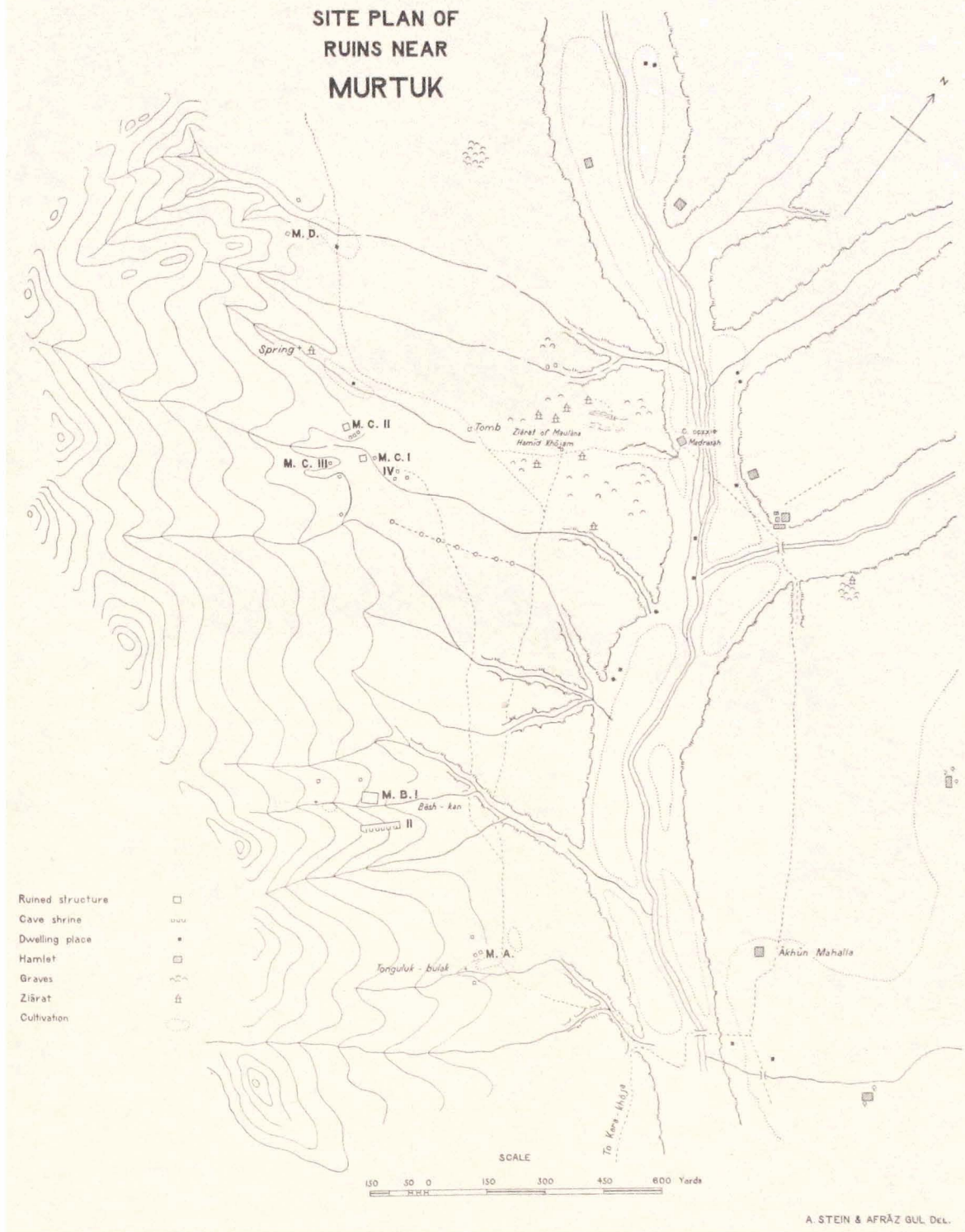
SKETCH PLAN OF  
SIRKIP-TURA



SKETCH PLAN  
OF  
RUIN M. B. I, II



# SITE PLAN OF RUINS NEAR MURTUK





# SITE PLAN OF SHRINES AT BEZEKLIK



Rock-cut wall —  
Sun-dried brick masonry - - -



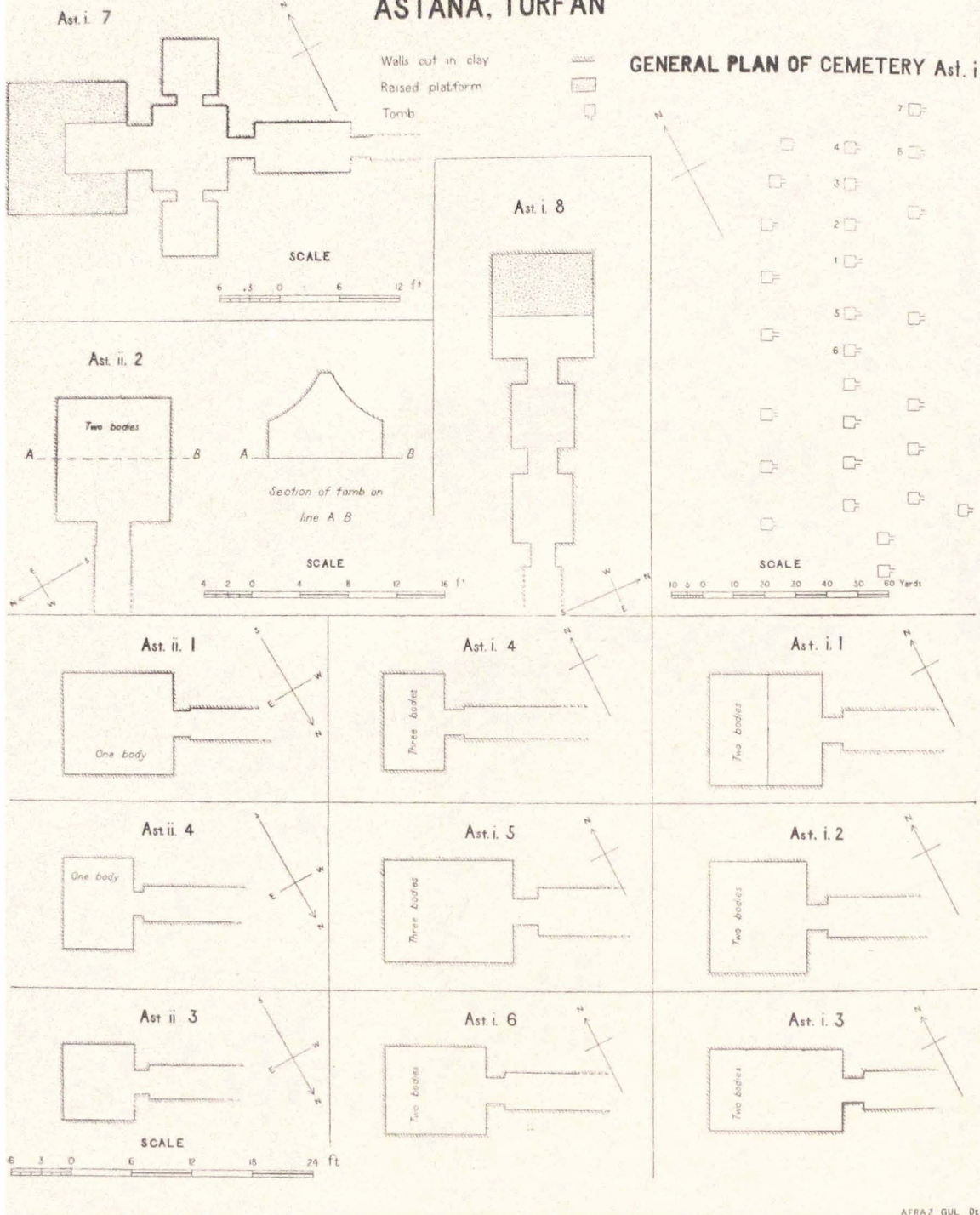
AFRAZ GUL DEL.





SKETCH PLANS OF TOMBS IN CEMETERIES i,ii

ASTĀNA, TURFĀN

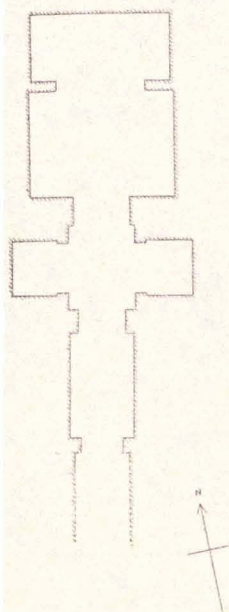


## SKETCH PLAN OF TOMBS IN CEMETERIES iii, iv, v

## ASTĀNA, TURFĀN

## GENERAL PLAN OF CEMETERY Ast. iii

Ast. iii. 4



SCALE

4 2 0 4 8 ft.

Symbol of tomb



Line of enclosing mounds



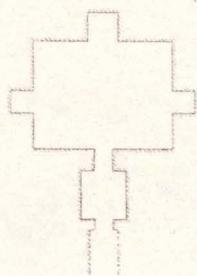
Rock-cut wall



Raised platform

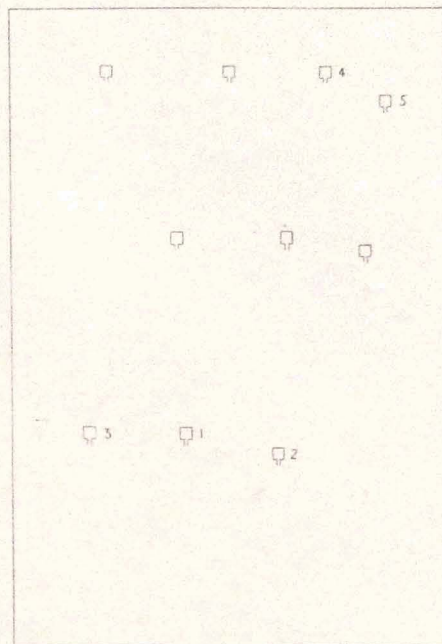


Ast. iii. 5



SCALE

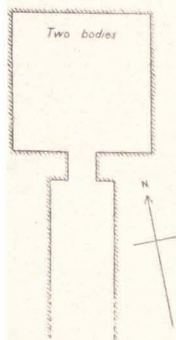
8 4 0 8 16 ft.



SCALE

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 Yards

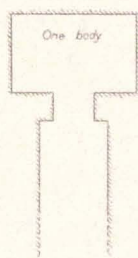
Ast. v. 2



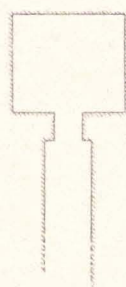
SCALE

4 2 0 4 8 12 ft.

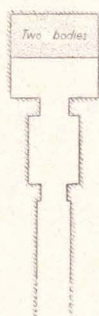
Ast. v. 1



Ast. iv. 1



Ast. iii. 3



SCALE

8 4 0 8 16 ft.

Ast. iii. 2



Ast. iii. 1



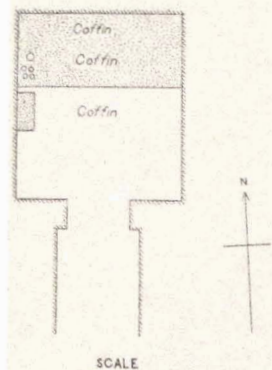
SCALE

8 4 0 8 16 ft.



SKETCH PLAN OF TOMBS IN CEMETERIES vii-x  
ASTĀNA, TURFĀN

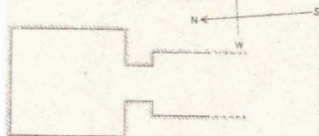
Ast. ix. 2



SCALE

4 2 0 4 8 ft

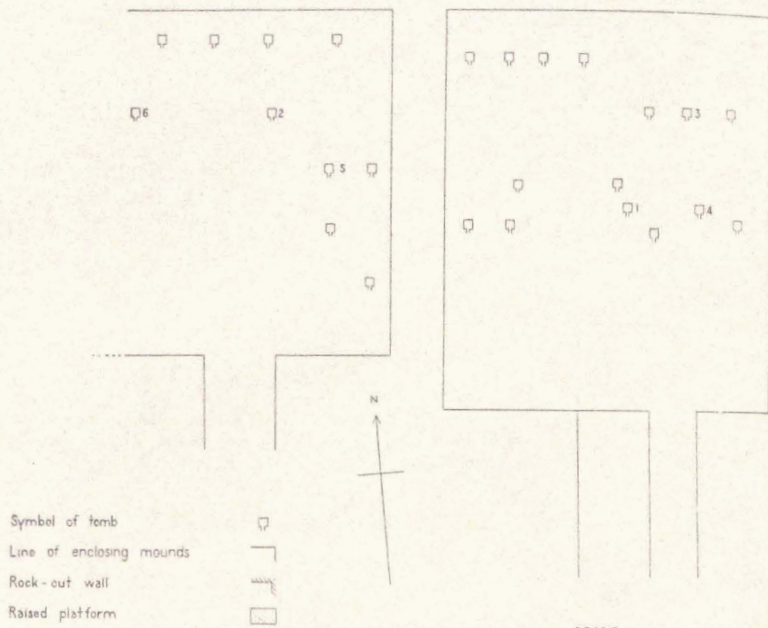
Ast. viii.1



SCALE

4 2 0 4 8 ft

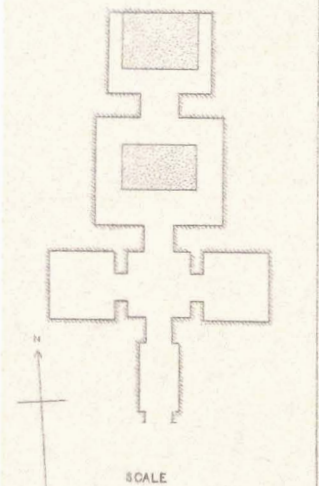
GENERAL PLAN OF CEMETERY Ast. ix



SCALE

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 Yard

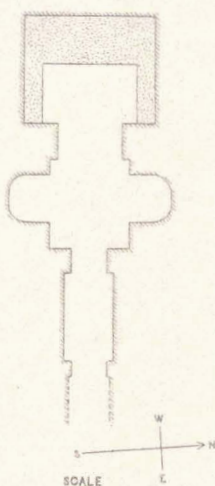
Ast. vii. 2



SCALE

8 4 0 8 16 24 ft

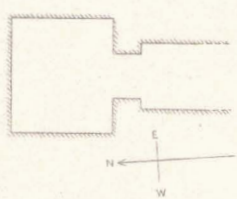
Ast. x.1



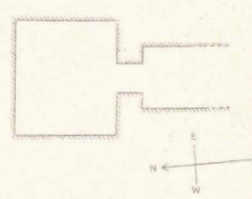
SCALE

6 3 0 6 12 ft

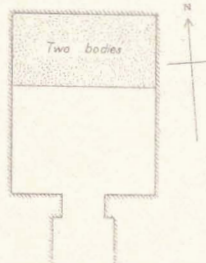
Ast. ix. 1



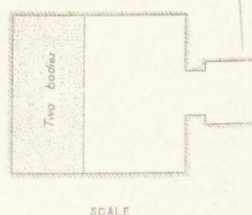
Ast. ix. 6



Ast. ix. 3



Ast. vii. 1







SCALE

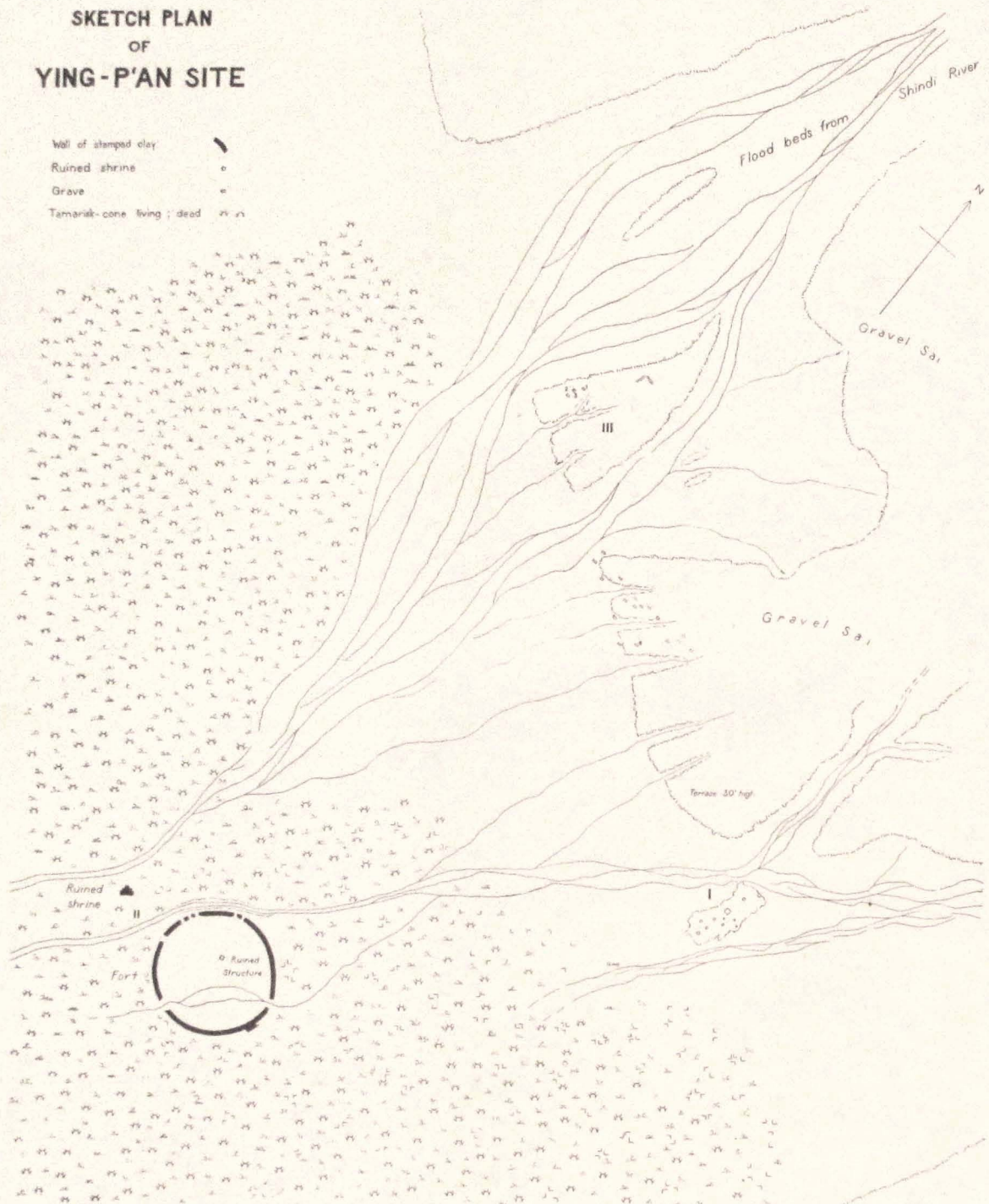
4 2 0 4 8 12 ft



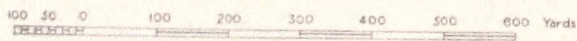


# SKETCH PLAN OF YING-P'AN SITE

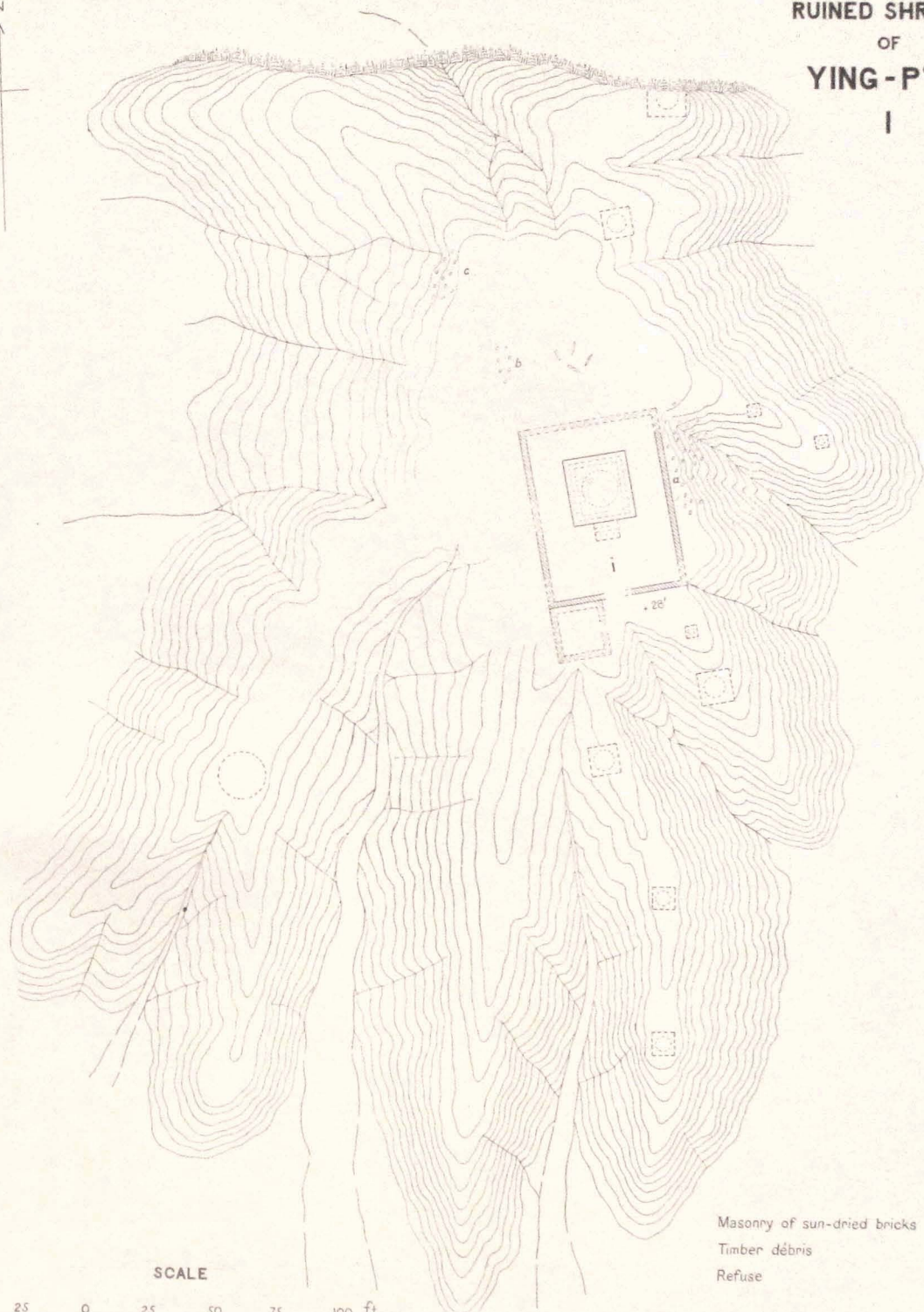
- Wall of stamped clay 
- Ruined shrine 
- Grave 
- Tamarisk-cone living; dead 



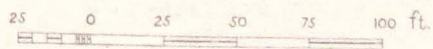
SCALE



RUINED SHRINES  
OF  
YING-P'AN  
I



SCALE



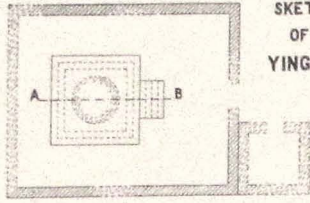
Masonry of sun-dried bricks  
Timber debris  
Refuse



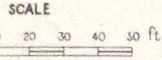
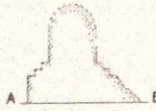
A. STEIN & AFRĀZ GUL DEL



SKETCH PLAN OF SHRINE  
OF SHRINE  
YING-P'AN I. i

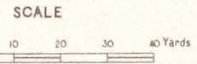
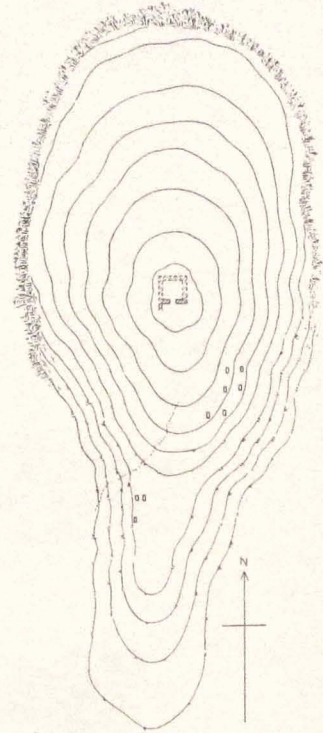


Section of above  
on line A-B

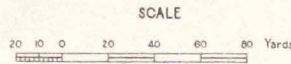
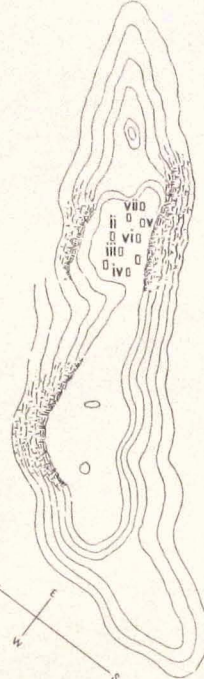


- Masonry
- Later masonry
- Stamped clay
- Reed fascines
- Grave
- Refuse

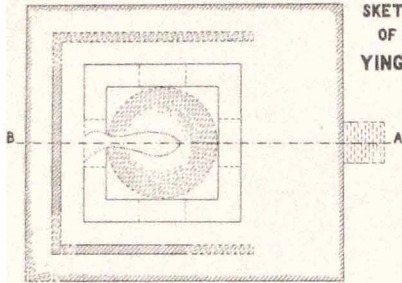
SKETCH PLAN OF  
RUINED POST  
YÄR-KARAU. Y. VIII



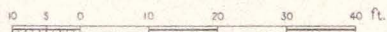
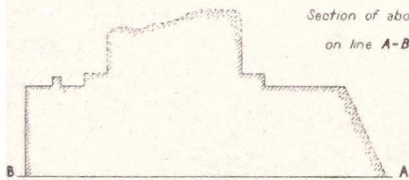
SKETCH PLAN OF  
BURIAL PLACE  
L. Q



SKETCH PLAN OF SHRINE  
OF SHRINE  
YING-P'AN II



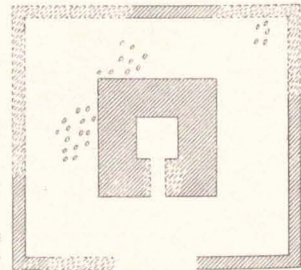
Section of above  
on line A-B



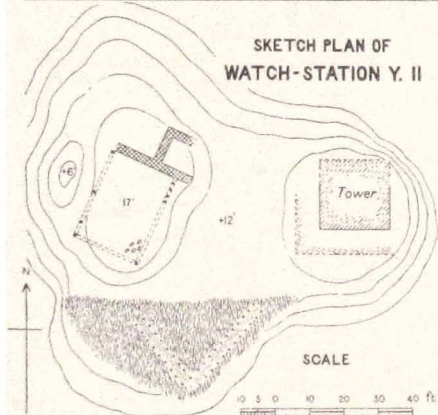
SKETCH PLAN OF  
WATCH-TOWER Y. VII



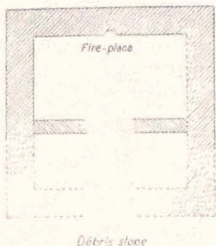
SKETCH PLAN OF  
WATCH-STATION Y. I



SKETCH PLAN OF  
WATCH-STATION Y. II

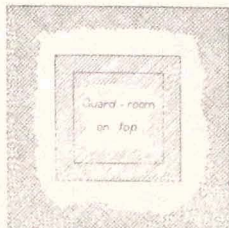


SKETCH PLAN OF TOWER K. VII  
W. OF CHÖL-ĀBĀD



Debris slope

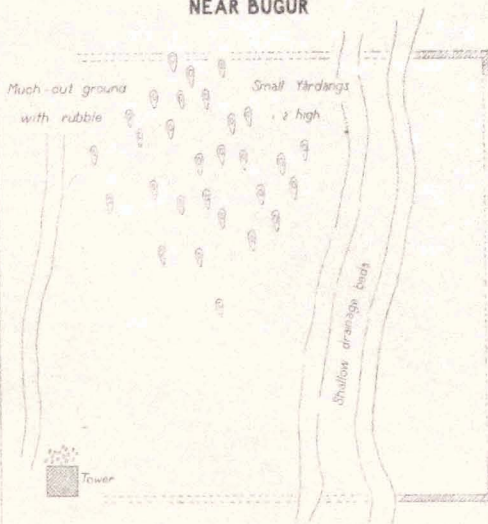
SKETCH PLAN OF TOWER K. V  
CHÖL-ĀBĀD



SCALE



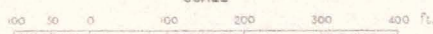
SKETCH PLAN OF RUINS  
AT LAISU  
NEAR BUGUR



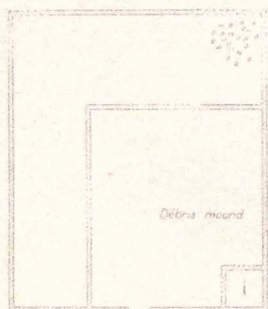
- Masonry of sundried-brick
- Walls barely traceable
- Stamped clay
- Platform of clay
- Refuse
- Yārdang
- Late masonry



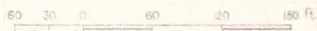
SCALE



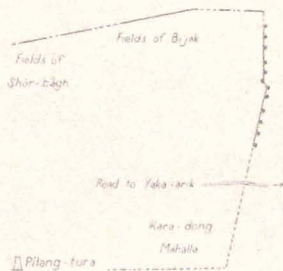
SKETCH PLAN OF  
RUINED POST K. VI  
W. OF CHÖL-ĀBĀD



SCALE



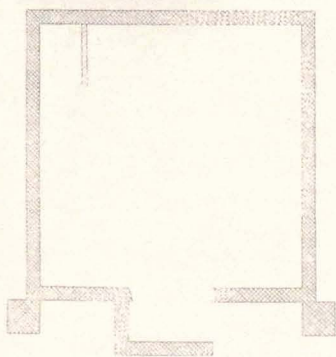
SKETCH PLAN OF  
RUINED CIRCUMVALLATION  
KUCHĀ



SCALE



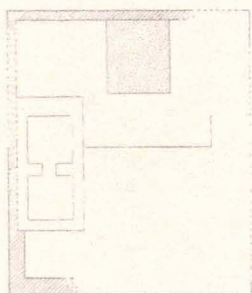
SKETCH PLAN OF FORT K. VIII  
W. OF CHÖL-ĀBĀD



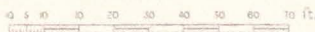
SCALE



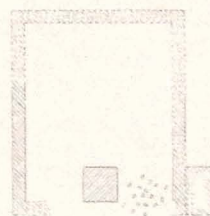
SKETCH PLAN OF  
TOP OF PĪLANG-TURA TOWER  
KUCHĀ



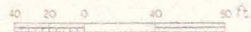
SCALE



SKETCH PLAN OF  
RUINED POST K. IV  
CHUK-TAM



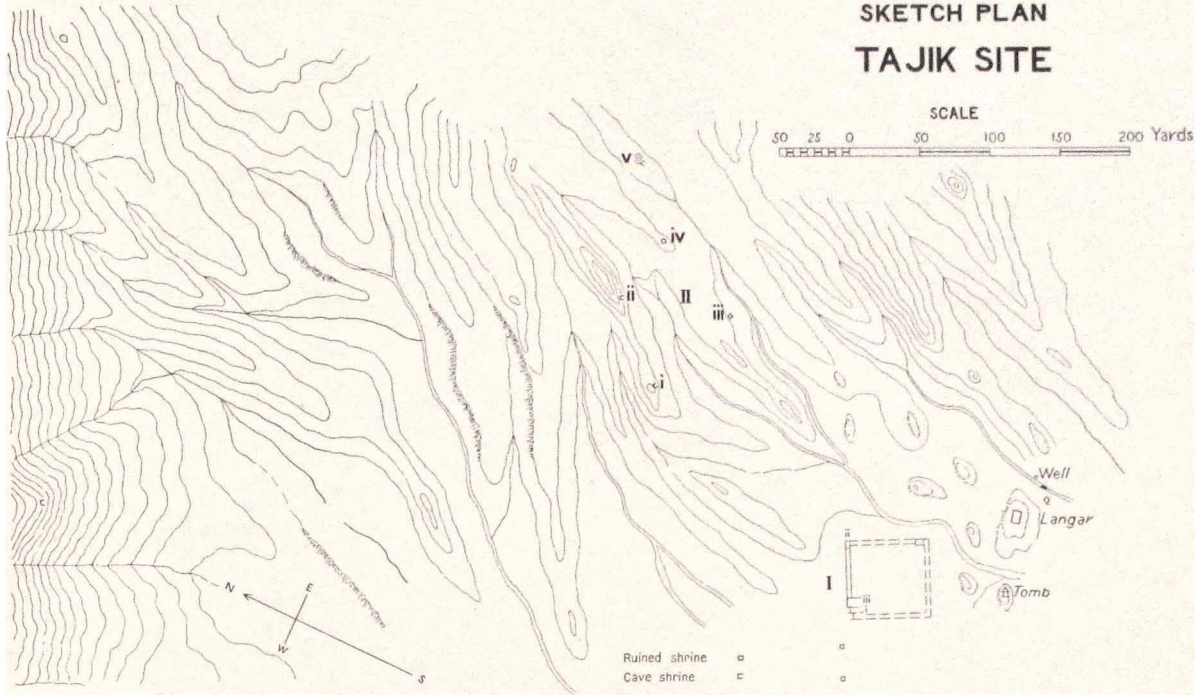
SCALE



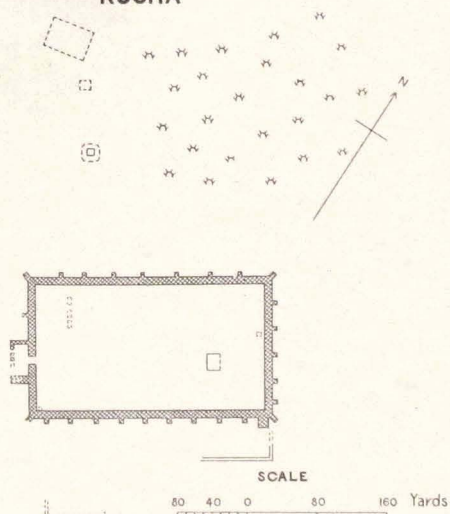




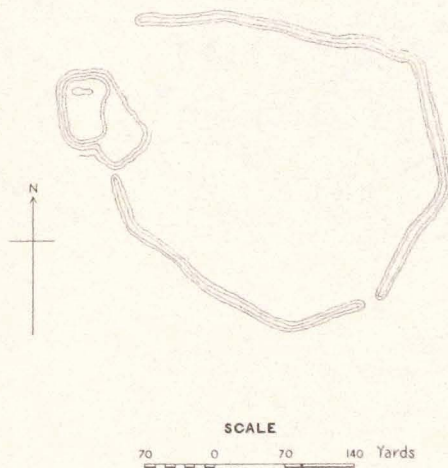
SKETCH PLAN  
TAJIK SITE



SKETCH PLAN OF  
KHITAI-SHAHRI SITE  
KUCHĀ



SKETCH PLAN OF  
CHONG-SHAHR  
NEAR  
KHANAK-ATAM



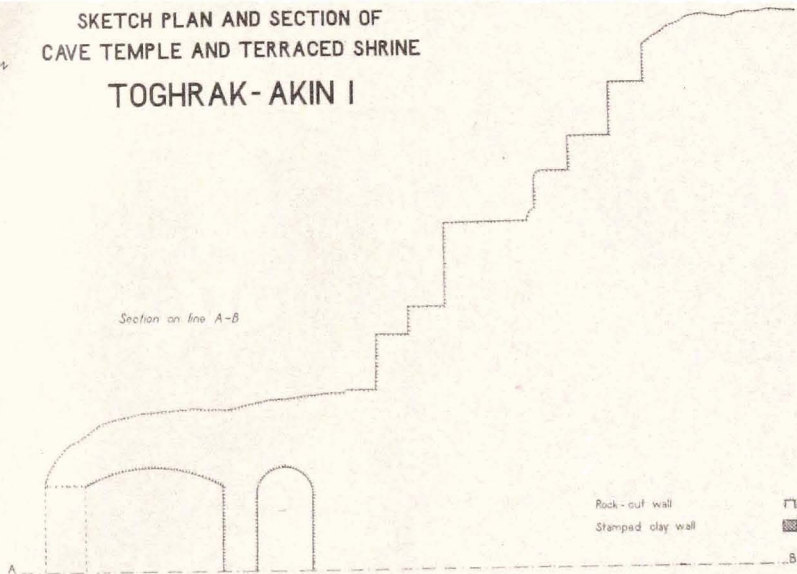
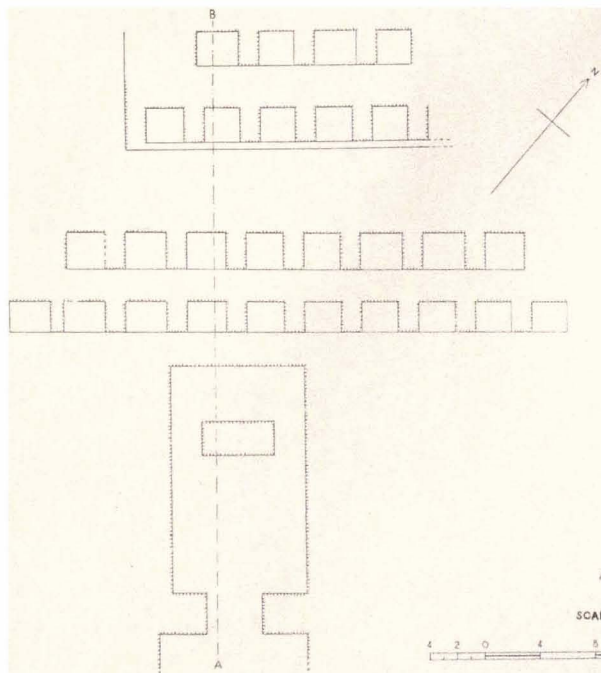
Stamped clay wall [grid symbol] Tamarisk-cone [pine cone symbol]

A STEIN & AFRĀZ GUL DEL

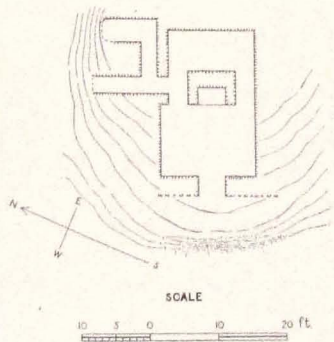




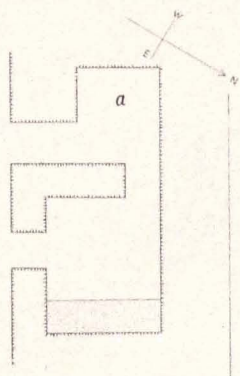
SKETCH PLAN AND SECTION OF  
CAVE TEMPLE AND TERRACED SHRINE  
TOGHRAK-AKIN I



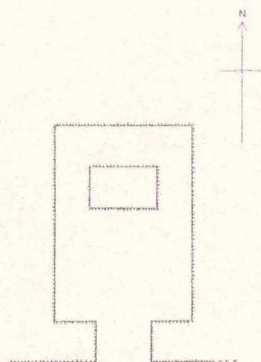
TOGHRAK-AKIN II.i



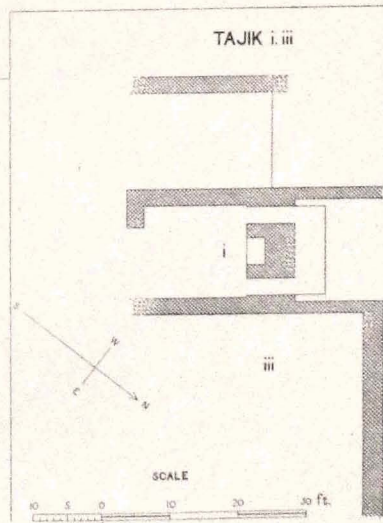
TOGHRAK-AKIN IV.i



TAJIK II.i



TAJIK I.iii

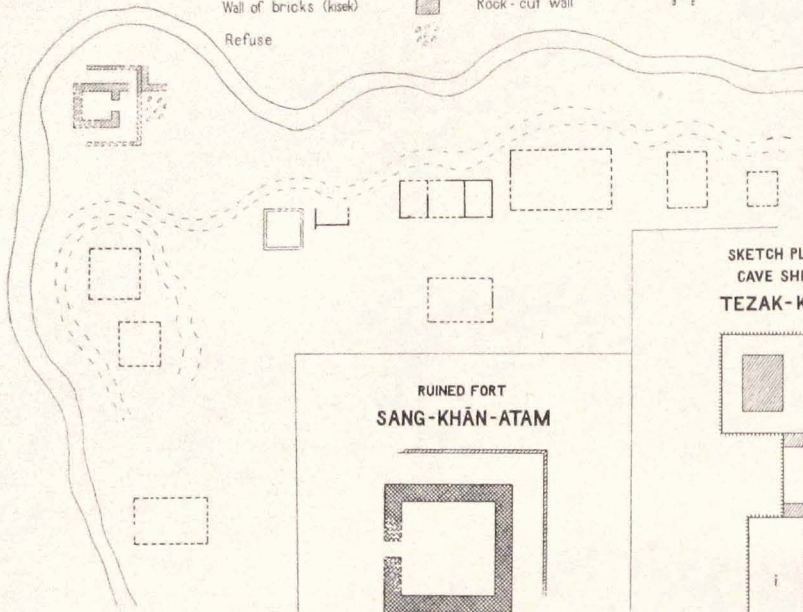




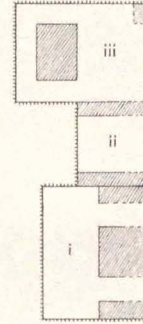
# SKETCH PLAN OF RUINED DWELLINGS KHITAI-BĀZĀR KUCHĀ



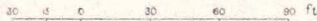
- Wall of timber and wattle
- Wall of stamped clay
- Wall of bricks (kisek)
- Rock-cut wall
- Refuse



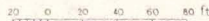
SKETCH PLAN OF  
CAVE SHRINES  
TEZAK-KĀGHE



SCALE



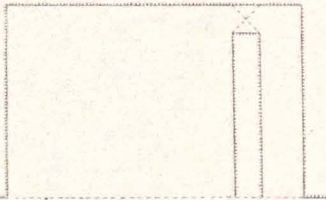
SCALE



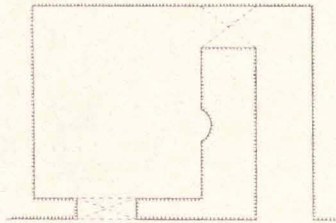
SCALE



SKETCH PLAN OF  
CAVE JIG.III ON EAST SIDE  
JIGDALIK



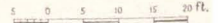
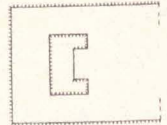
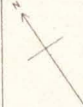
SKETCH PLAN OF CAVE  
JIG. I  
JIGDALIK



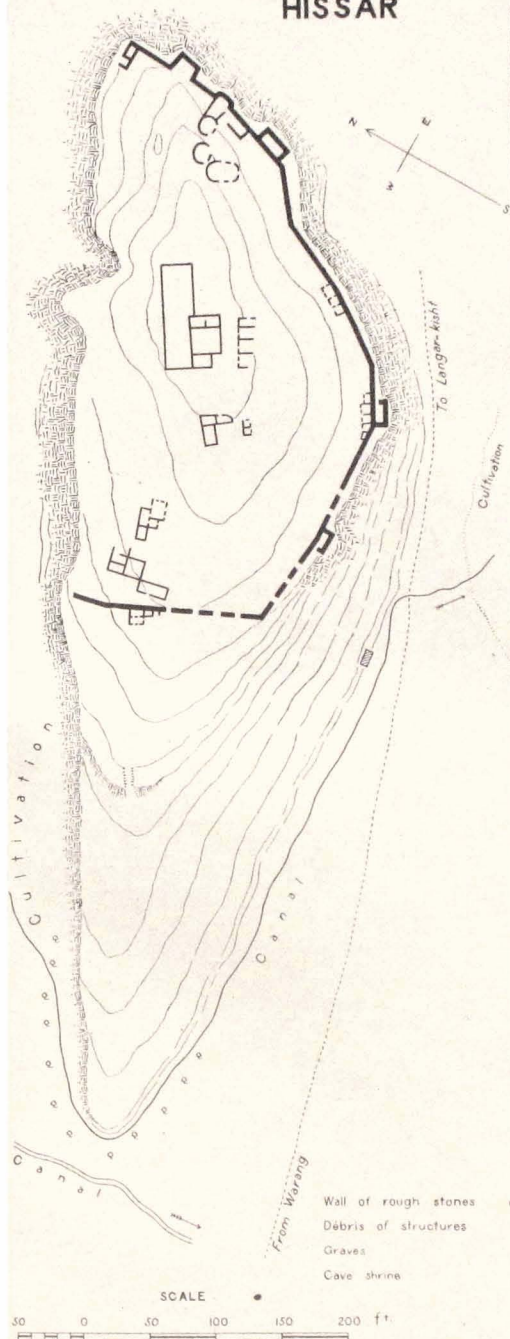
SCALE



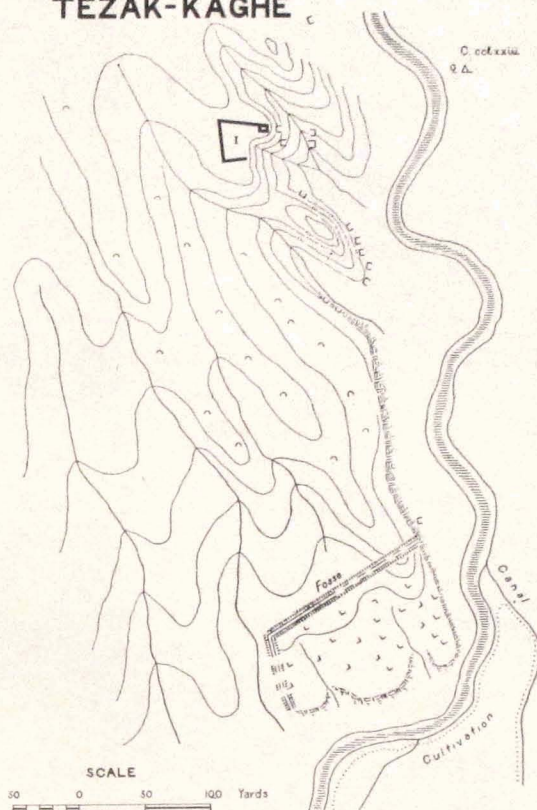
SKETCH PLAN OF CAVE  
JIG. II  
JIGDALIK



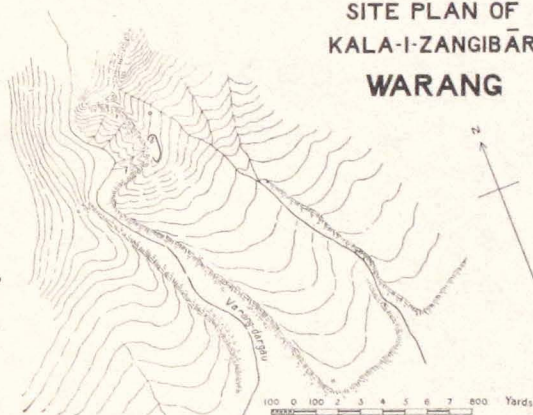
SKETCH PLAN OF  
RUINED FORT OF  
HISSĀR



SITE PLAN OF RUINS  
NEAR  
TĒZAK-KĀGHE

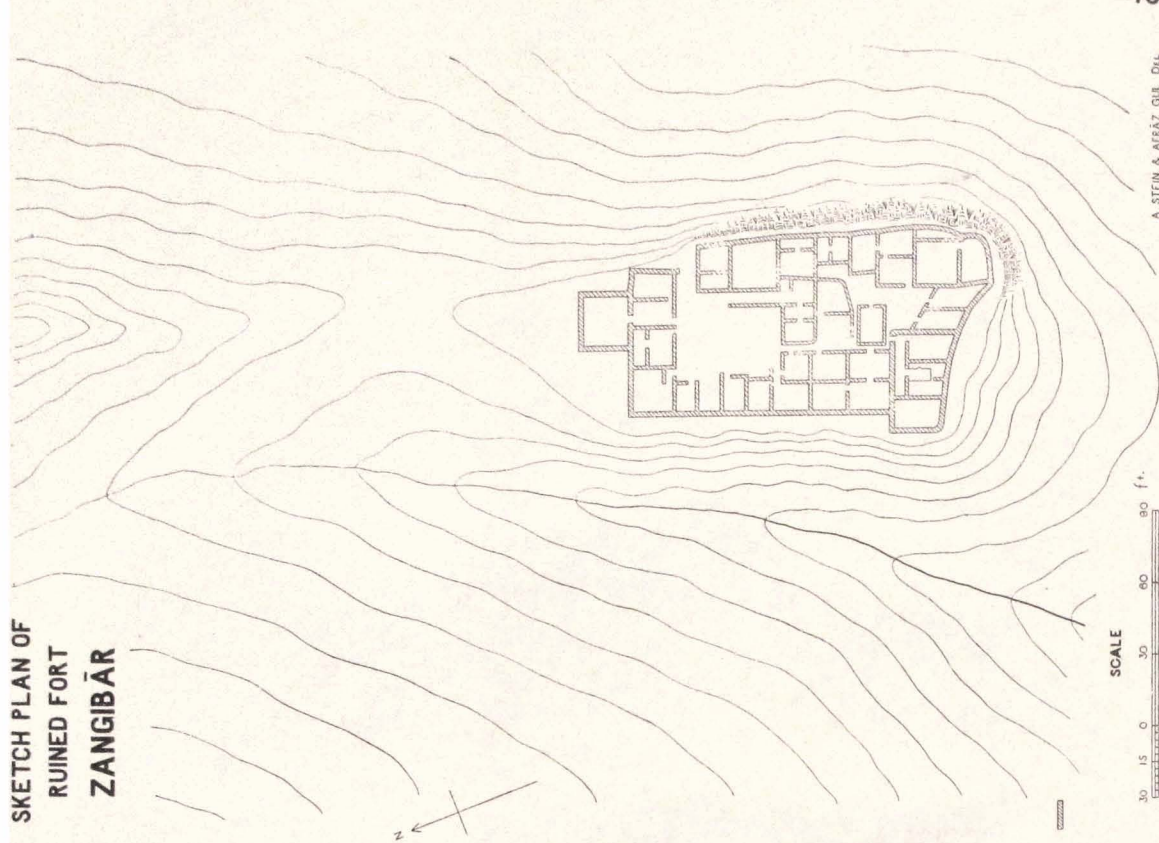


SITE PLAN OF  
KALA-I-ZANGIBĀR  
WARANG

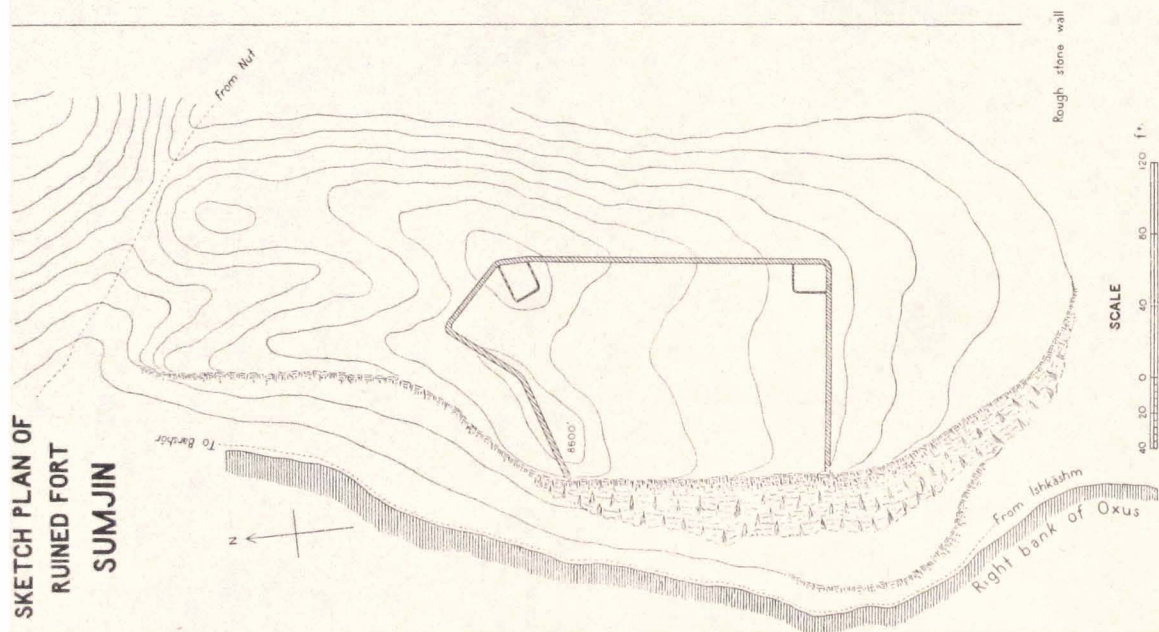




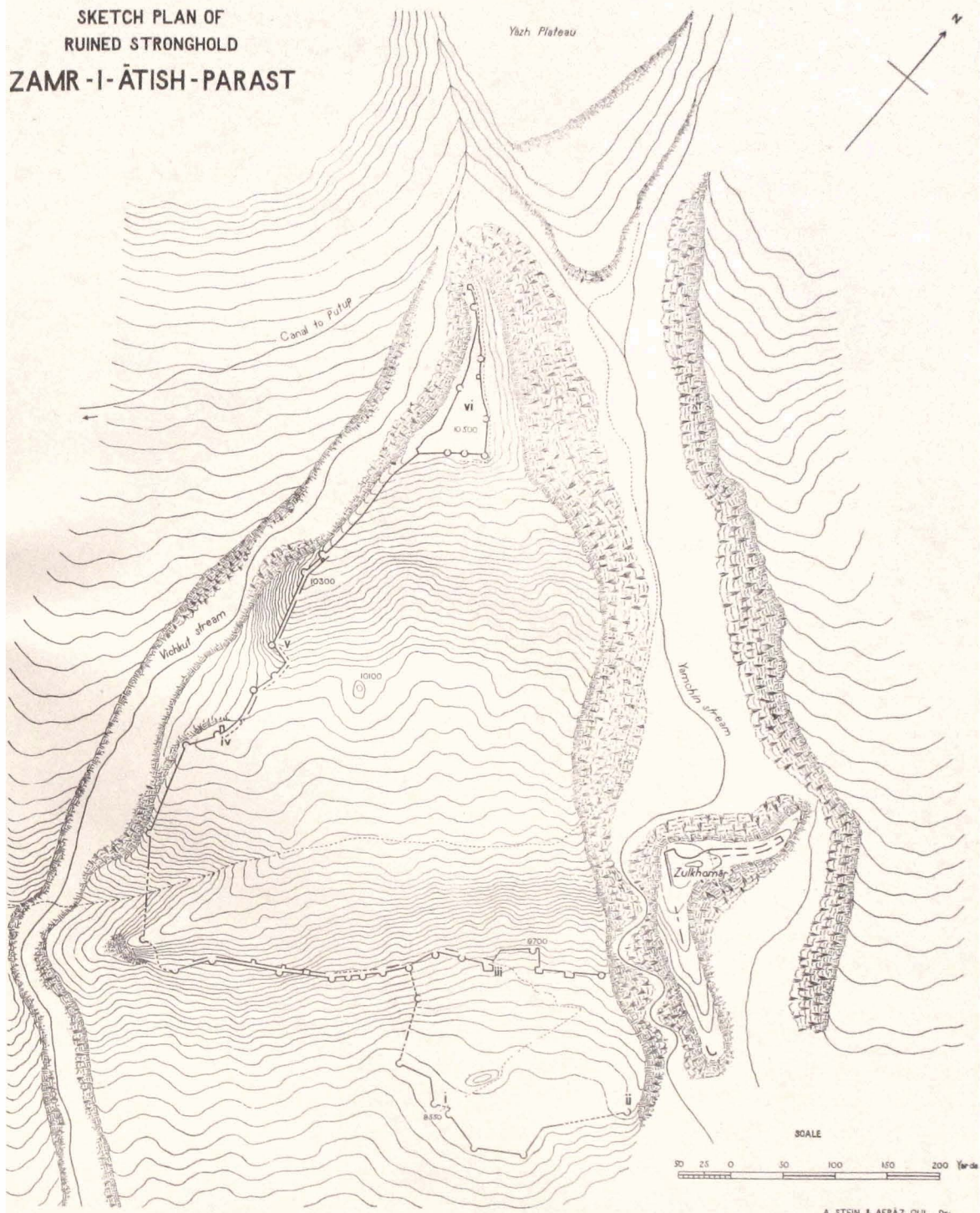
SKETCH PLAN OF  
RUINED FORT  
ZANGIBĀR



SKETCH PLAN OF  
RUINED FORT  
SUMJIN



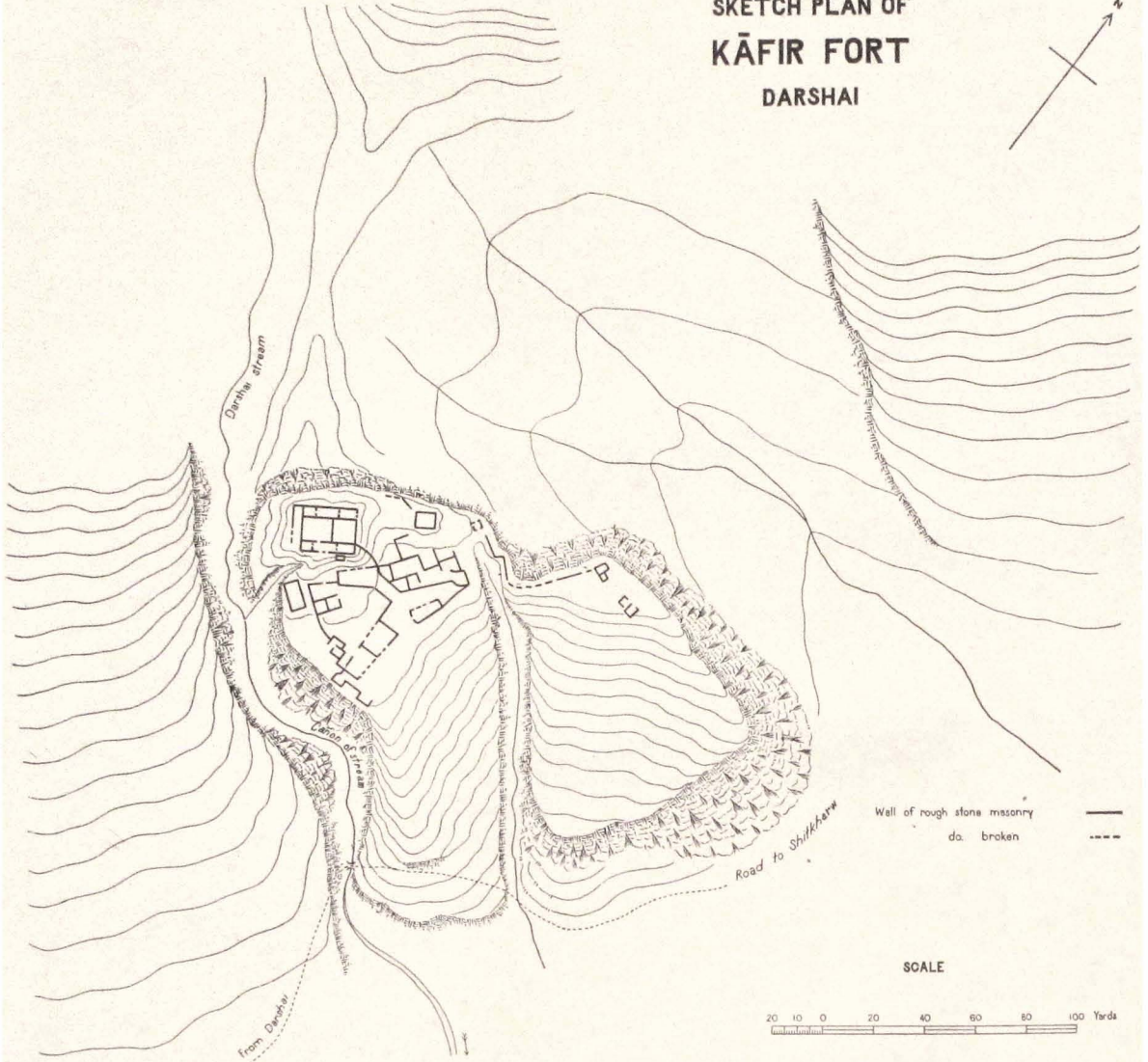
SKETCH PLAN OF  
RUINED STRONGHOLD  
ZAMR - I - ÄTISH - PARAST



A. STEIN & AFRAZ GUL DEL.

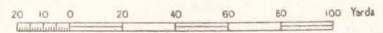


SKETCH PLAN OF  
KĀFIR FORT  
DARSHAI

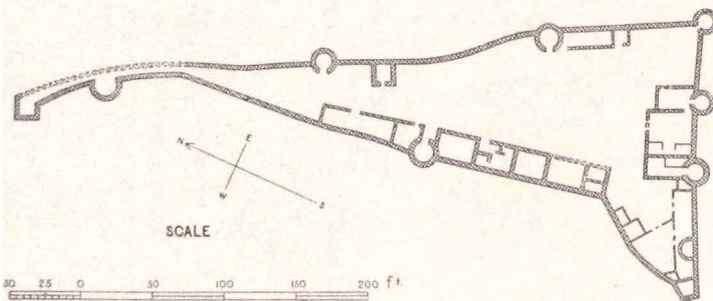


Wall of rough stone masonry ———  
do. broken - - - -

SCALE

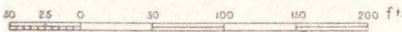


SKETCH PLAN OF CITADEL  
ON HEIGHT OF  
ZAMR-I-ĀTISH-PARAST

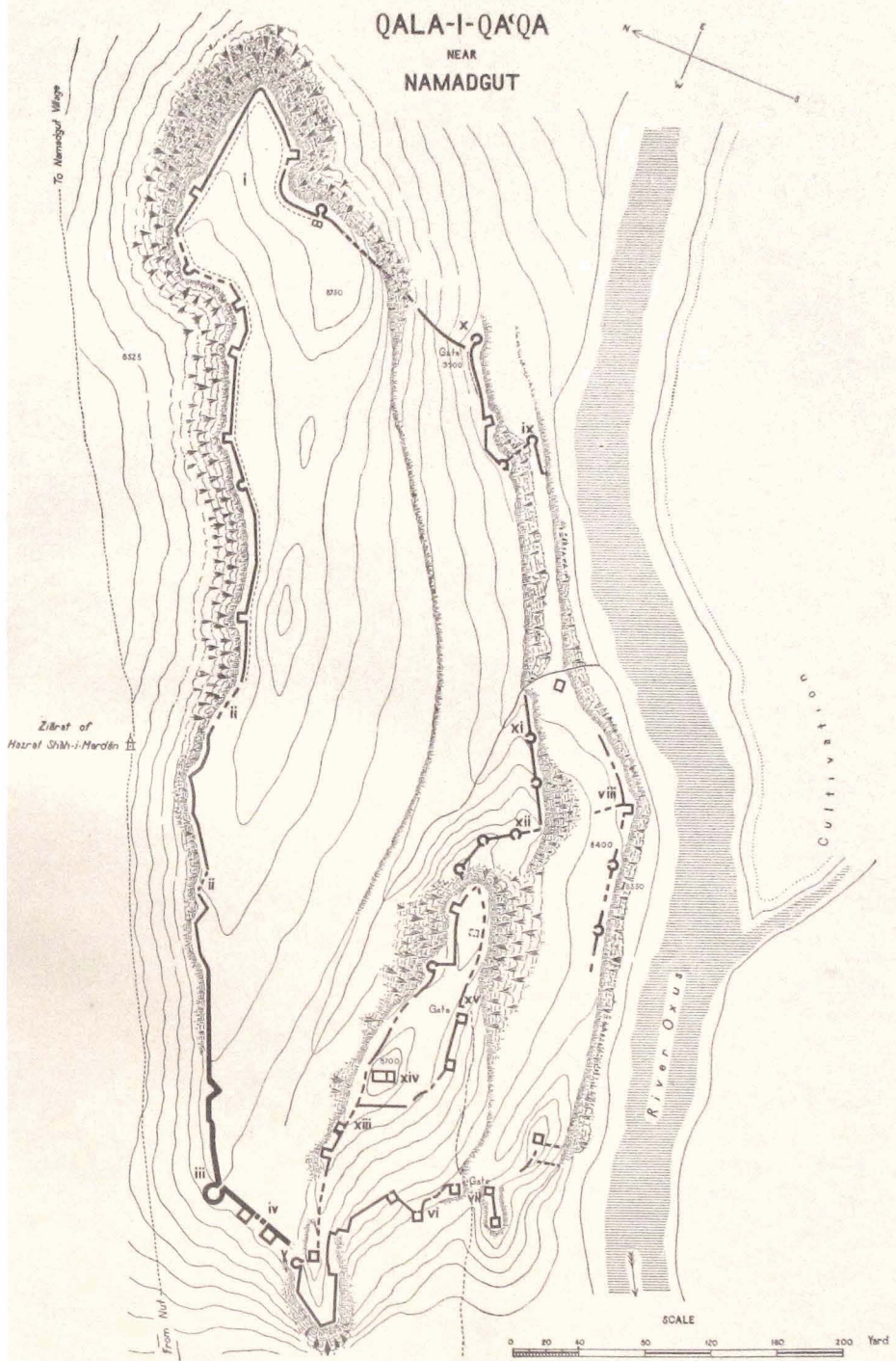


Rough stone masonry ———  
do. broken - - - -

SCALE



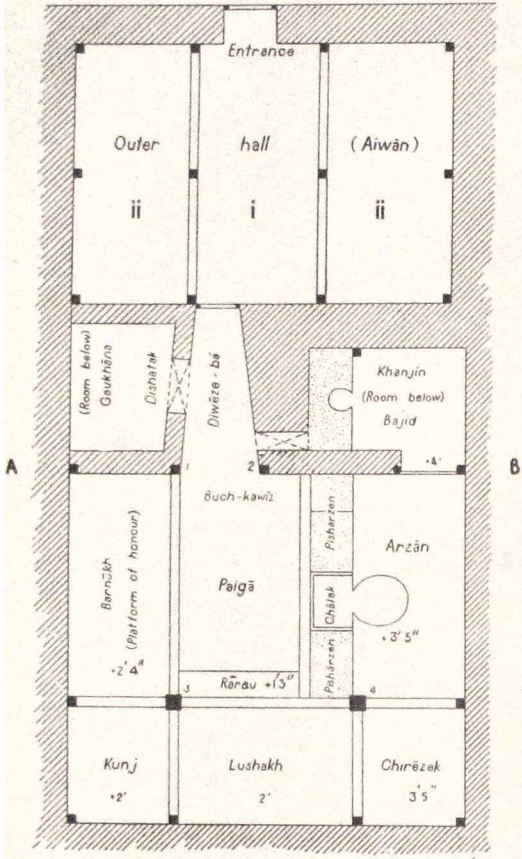
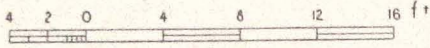
# SKETCH PLAN OF QALA-I-QA'QA NEAR NAMADGUT



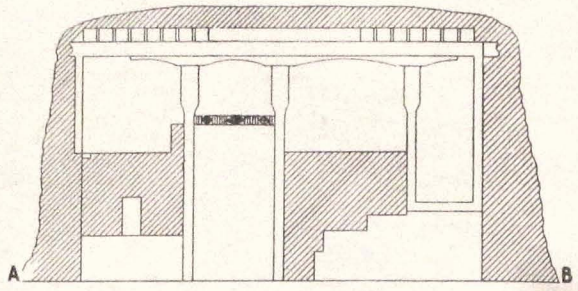
A. STEIN & AFRAZ GUL DEL.



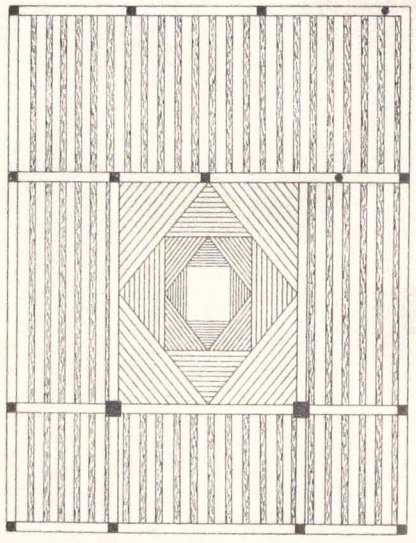
**ROUGH PLAN OF  
MING-BĀSHI'S HOUSE  
KALA-WĀMAR**



**ELEVATION ON LINE A-B**



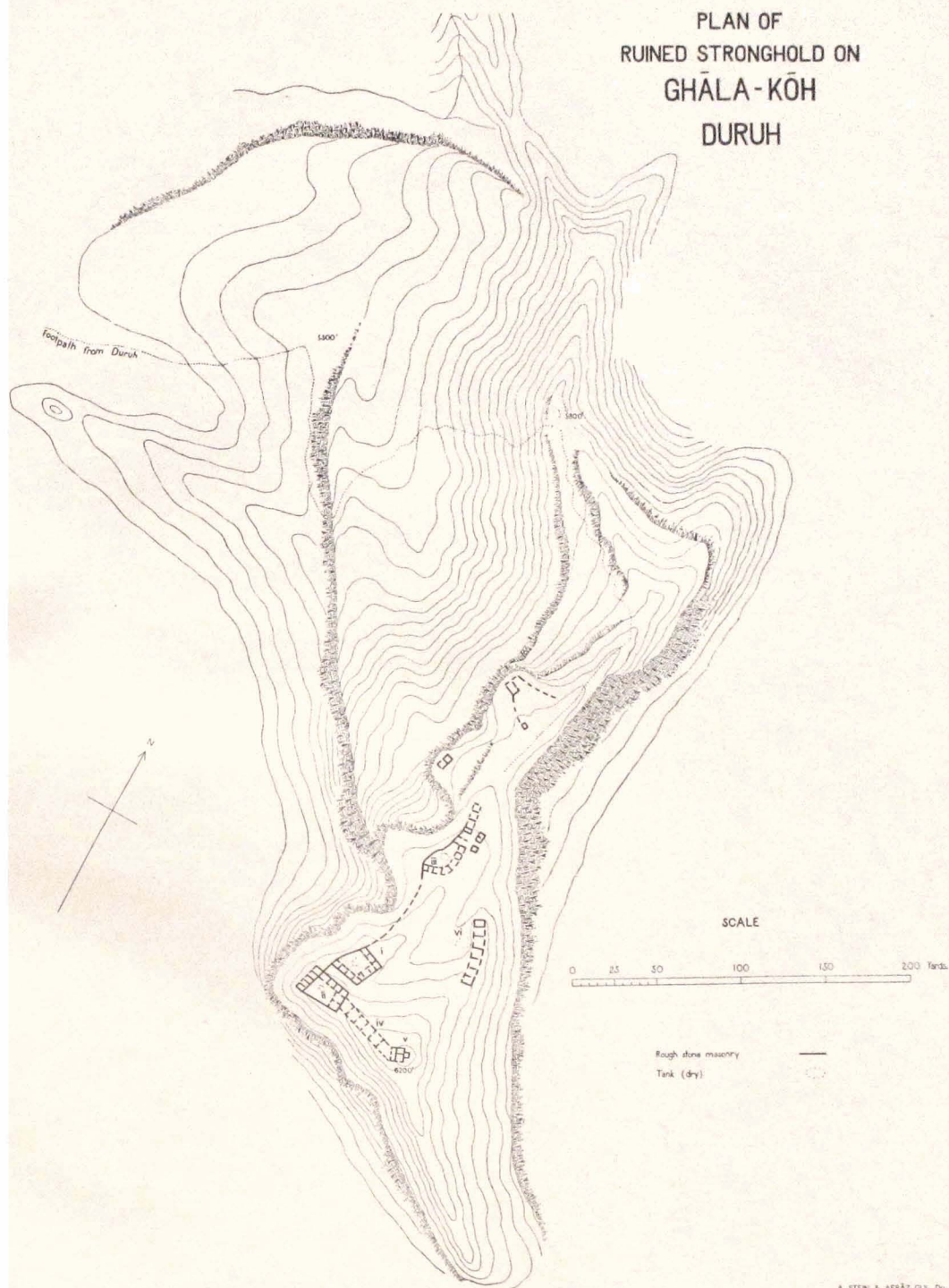
**SKETCH OF CEILING OVER  
CENTRAL PART OF HOUSE**



- Rough stone and earth wall
- Wooden post
- Wooden beams

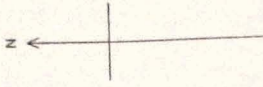
A. STEIN & AFRAZ GUL Des.

PLAN OF  
 RUINED STRONGHOLD ON  
 GHĀLA-KŌH  
 DURUH





SKETCH MAP OF  
KŌH-I-KHWĀJA HILL  
WITH RUINS AND SHRINES



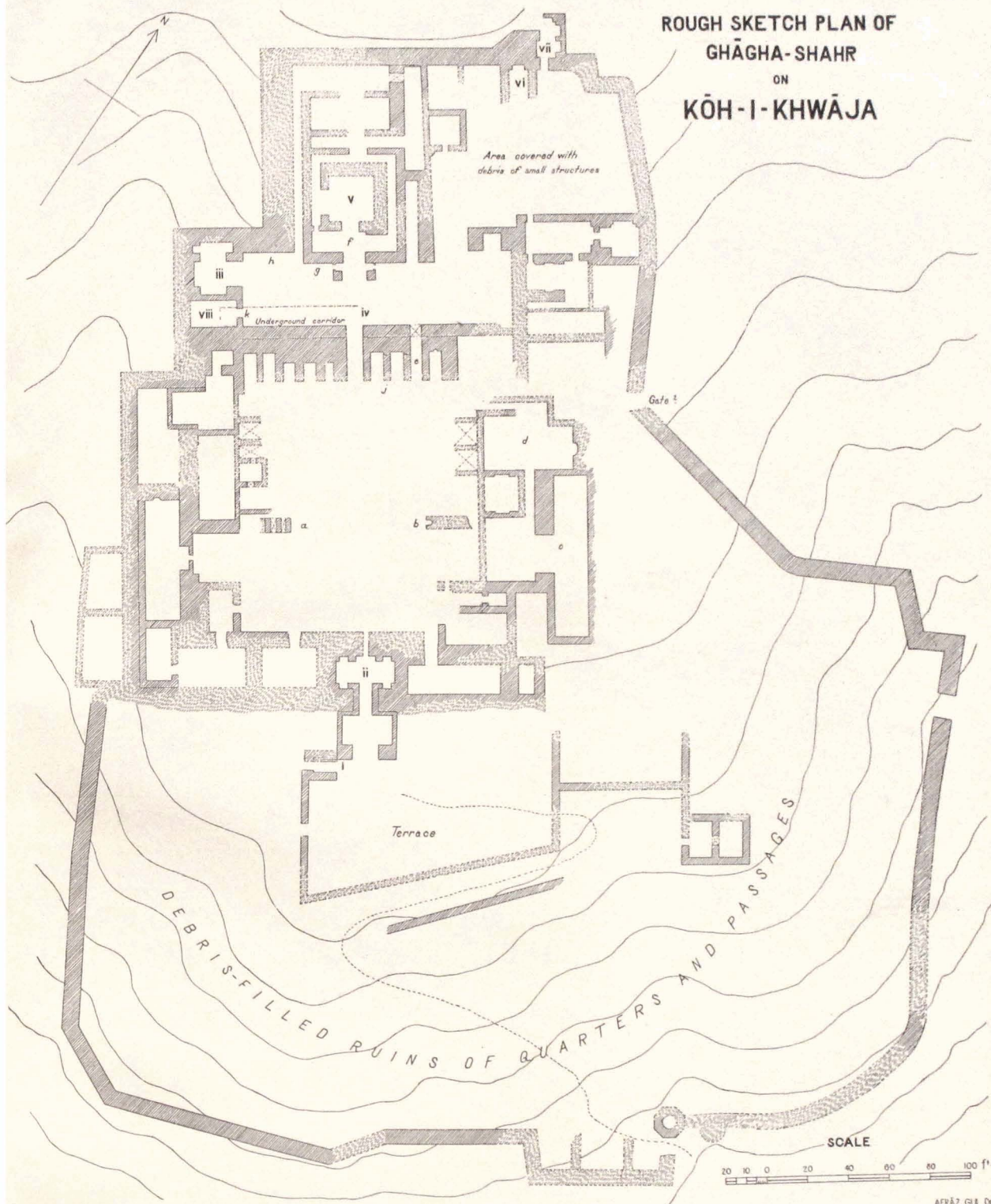
- Ruined wall and structure
- Excavated hollow (quarry)
- Muhammadan graveyards
- △ Shrine
- Ruined mound



AFRĀZ QUL DR.



ROUGH SKETCH PLAN OF  
GHĀGHA-SHAHR  
ON  
KŌH-I-KHWĀJA





SKETCH PLAN OF  
STRUCTURE GHA. I  
KŌH-i-KHWĀJA

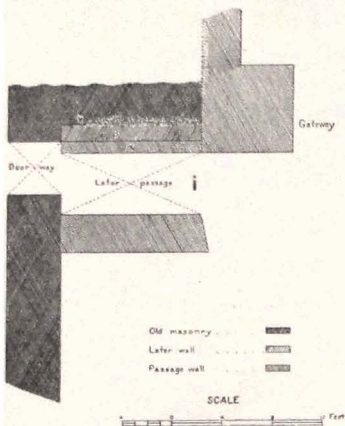
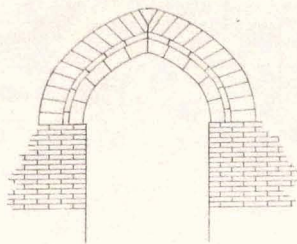
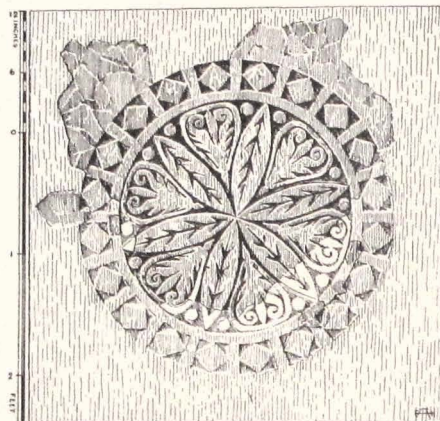
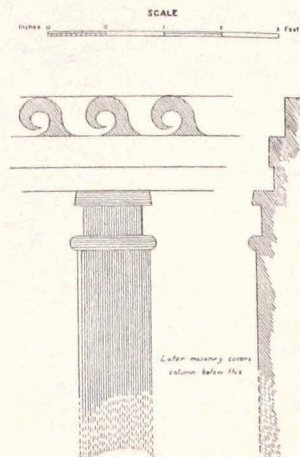


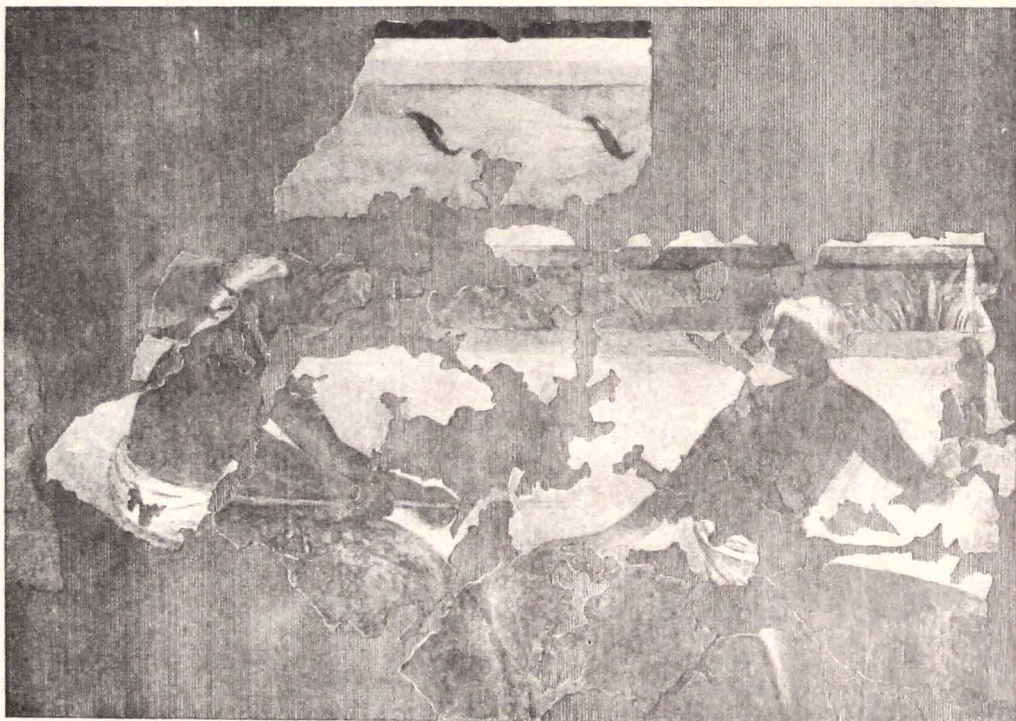
DIAGRAM SHOWING 'TRANSITIONAL' ARCH  
CONSTRUCTION, MĪL-i-KĀSĪMĀBĀD  
SCALE: 1 INCH TO 6 FEET



ELEVATION AND SECTION OF  
ENGAGED COLUMN GHA. J



DRAWING SHOWING DESIGN OF DECORATED PLASTER  
PANEL FROM DOORWAY K, GHĀGHĀ-SHAHR.



DRAWING SHOWING REMAINS OF MURAL PAINTING IN VAULTED PASSAGE GHA. IV, GHĀGHĀ-SHAHR (SCALE ABOUT 1/11).

SKETCH PLAN OF  
SHAHRISTĀN SITE  
SĪSTĀN

Ruined structure	□
Ruined circumvallation	---
Graves	⌒
Ziirat	⌒





# SKETCH PLAN OF RUINED TOWN SITE ZĀHIDĀN

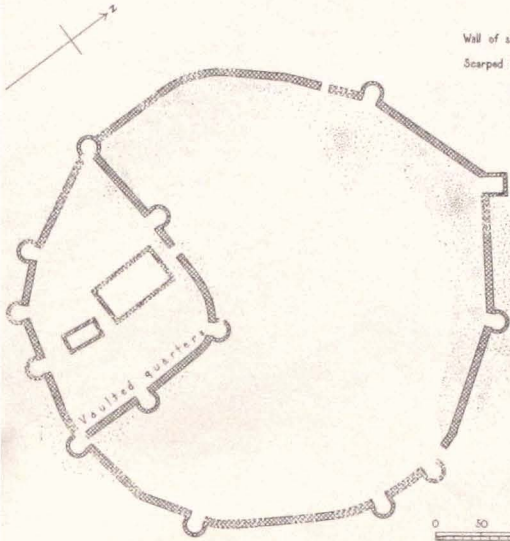


- |  |       |                      |   |
|--|-------|----------------------|---|
| Wall in sun-dried bricks or stamped clay | —     | Modern Zāhid         | ⊙ |
| do do broken                             | - - - | Modern graves        | ⊙ |
| Ruined structure                         | □     | Cultivation          | ⊙ |
| Modern village                           | ○     | Terraced cone        | ⊙ |
|  | ⊙     | Wind-eroded terraces | ⊙ |

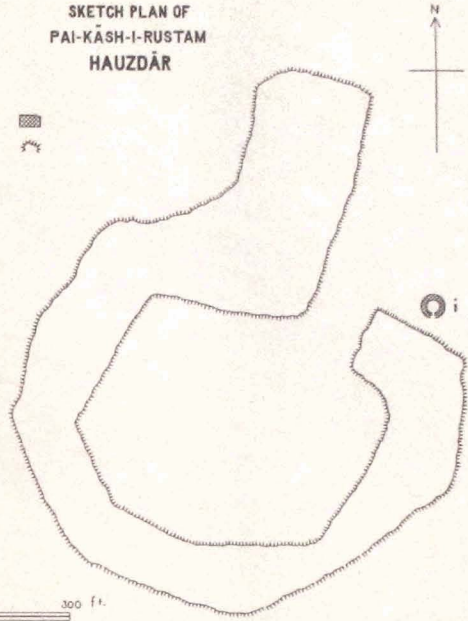
SCALE



SKETCH PLAN OF  
RUINED FORTRESS  
KALĀT-I-GIRD

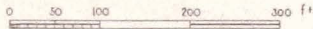


SKETCH PLAN OF  
PAI-KĀSH-I-RUSTAM  
HAUZDĀR

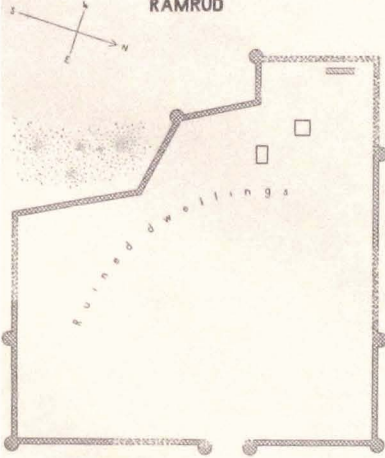


Wall of sun-dried bricks  
Scarp'd clay wall

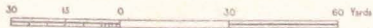
SCALE



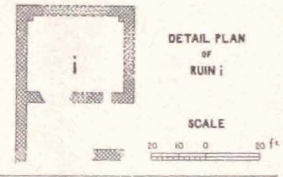
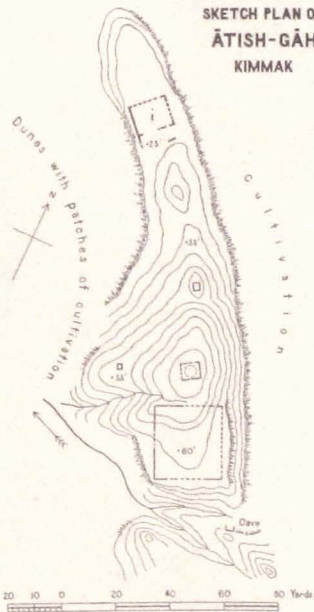
SKETCH PLAN OF  
FORTIFIED VILLAGE  
RĀMRŪD



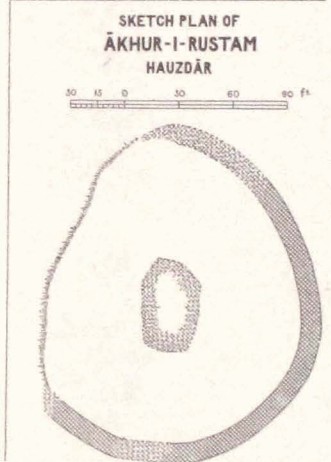
SCALE



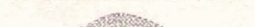
SKETCH PLAN OF  
ĀTISH-GĀH  
KIMMAK



SKETCH PLAN OF  
ĀKHUR-I-RUSTAM  
HAUZDĀR

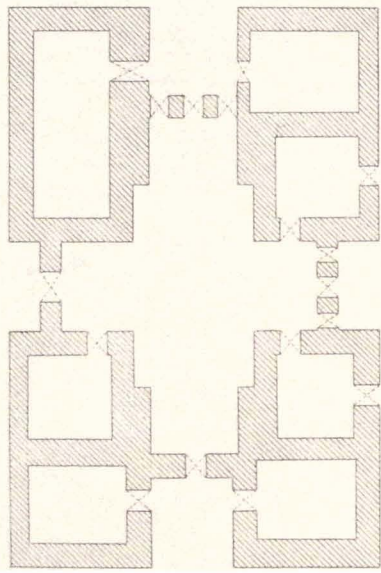


SCALE

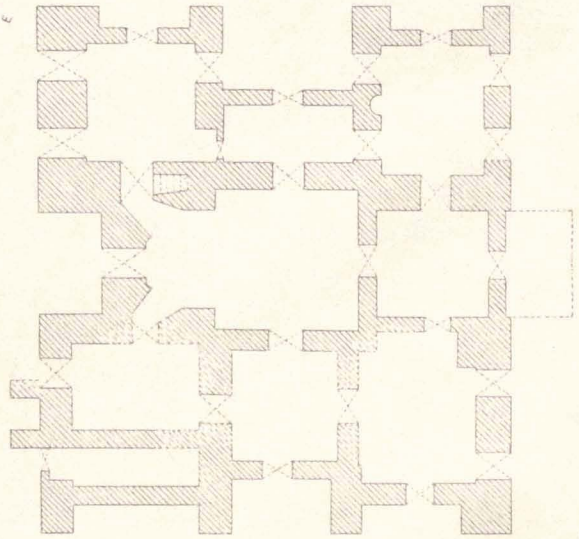




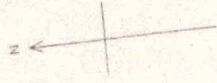
PLAN OF MANSION, MACHĪ



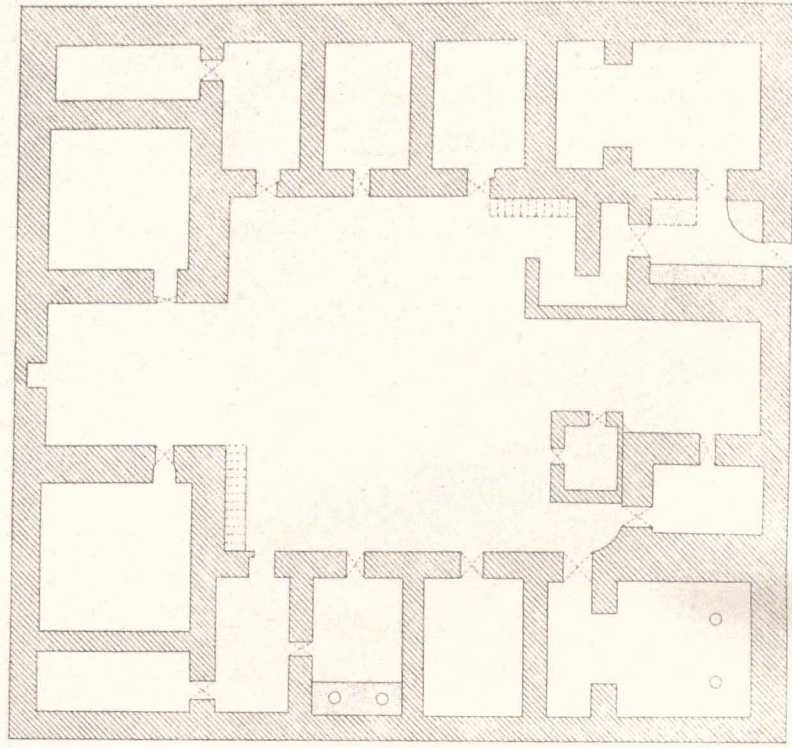
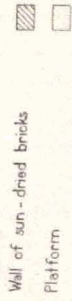
KALA-I-TĪMŪR, ZĀHIDĀN



ROUGH PLAN OF  
FORTIFIED RESIDENCE AT  
MACHĪ



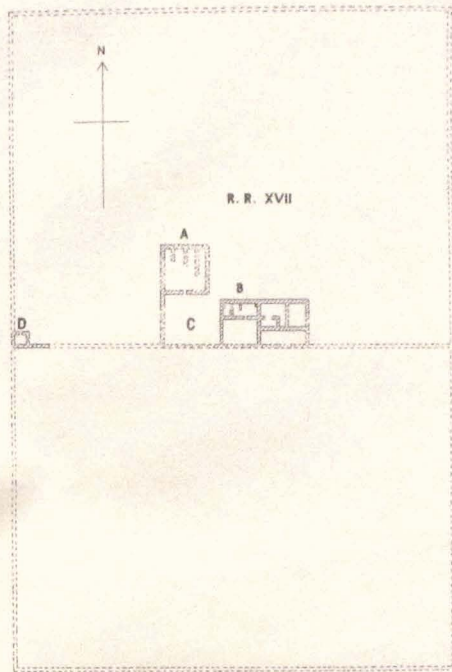
MACHĪ



SCALE



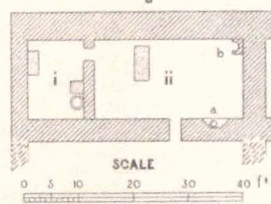
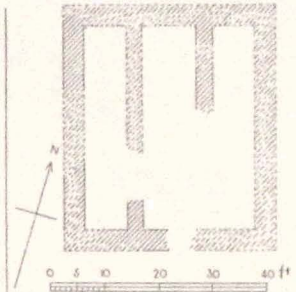
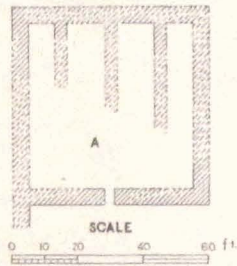
ROUGH SKETCHES OF GROUND PLAN OF  
WATCH-STATIONS NORTH OF  
RŪD-I-BIYĀBĀN



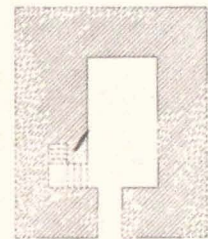
Masonry of sun-dried bricks Enclosure decayed into low mound   
Platform of clay

R. R. XVII

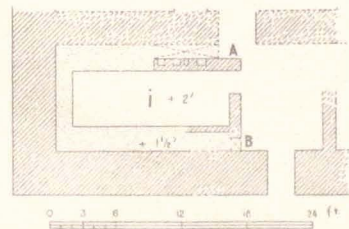
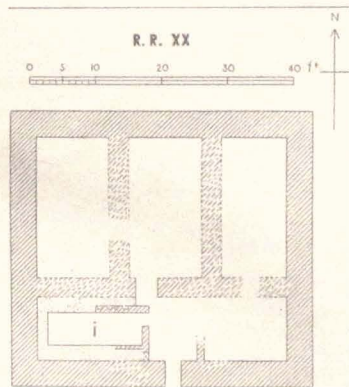
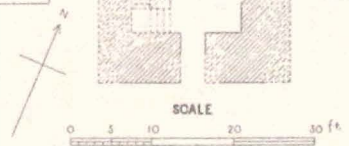
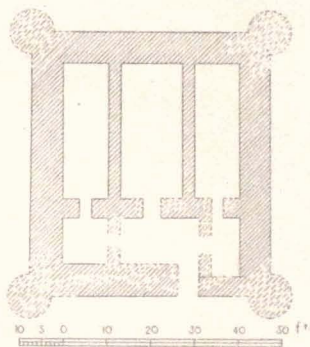
R. R. XII



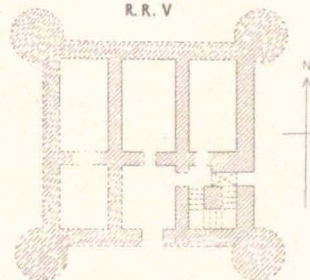
R. R. XXV



R. R. IV



R. R. V



R. R. XIV

