

SOME MEDIEVAL AND POST-GOLDEN HORDE'S TOWNS OF THE ITIL (VOLGA) AND SYR-DARYA BASINS ACCORDING TO THE ARABIC AND CHINESE MAPS

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Abstract: *Research objectives:* The earliest depictions of the towns of the Itil (Volga) and Syr-Darya Basins in medieval cartography are found on the Idrisi map (1154). The post-Golden Horde towns in these areas are found in the Jenkinson map and the *Kunyu wanguo quan tu* (Map of the Ten Thousand Countries of the Earth, 1602) by Matteo Ricci. In 1772, the *Qianlong neifu yutu* 乾隆内府舆图 (Terrestrial Map of the Imperial Repository of Qianlong), which used modern cartographic techniques, enriched the geographic information of Central Asian countries and filled the gaps in contemporary European maps.

Research materials: Influenced by the map of Al-Idrīsī, the geographic gaps and blind spots on the European maps were filled, reconstructed, and connected with the new world geographic knowledge, forming a relatively complete world map. At the end of the Ming and early Qing dynasties, a large amount of overseas geographic knowledge was introduced by Western missionaries who entered China.

Results and novelty of the research: The analysis of Arab, European, and Chinese maps made it possible to assess the degree of accuracy of their information about the post-Golden Horde cities of the Itil (Volga) and Syr-Darya basins. The authors managed to determine the geographical ideas of Arab, European, and Chinese geographers about Central Asia. Specifically, this article examined the place names of the Itil Basin (including Western Siberia) and the Qazaq Steppe (including adjacent regions) in the European-Russian imperial maps and in the Qing Chinese maps. Historical maps provide rich resources of knowledge that graphically encode information about the state of a fraction of the real world at a certain point in time.

Keywords: Al-Idrīsī's Map, European maps, *Qianlong neifu yutu* (Terrestrial Map of the Imperial Repository of Qianlong), Itil Basin, Central Asia, Qazaq Steppe

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The Itil (Volga) and Syr-Darya Basins' Cities on the Al-Idrīsī's Map

The Volga (Itil) is usually called Itil (or Atil) in Arabic [17, "Itil"]. On the Al-Idrīsī's Map, place names in the Itil Basin and the "adjacent regions" provide clear evidence that the map makers drew from earlier Islamic maps and Arabic accounts

for their geographical information. In addition to its fairly accurate contours, the Al-Idrīsī's Map demonstrates knowledge about more than ten places in the Itil Basin, and more than ten in the Syr Darya-Talas Valley. On the northern coast of Caspian several names appear on the map: Āṭil, al-Bayḍā, Khamlīkh, Burtās, Sawān, Bulghār, al-Bayḍā', no nearer than 200 *parasangs* from Balanjar, according to al-Ṭabarī, the western town of the Ātil [46, p. 38–39]. According to the Arab geographers, Ātil was a double town, for it was divided by the Ātil River into a western and an eastern part, the former being the residence of the king and his army (al-Bayḍā), and the latter the commercial centre (Khamlīkh) [34, p. 452]. The ruins of this city are located along the Volga delta at the northwestern corner of the Caspian Sea.

Al-Idrīsī called the Aral Sea as Buḥayrat Khwārazm. East of the Aral Sea occurs several cities, such as Ghuzzia, Khwāra, Kahand, Jājān, Asfinjab (modern Sayram in Kazakhstan), and Tarāz (modern Taraz in Kazakhstan).

The Al-Idrīsī's Map's Influence on the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries' European and Jesuit Maps

The *Kitāb Nuzhat al-mushtāq fī ikhtirāq al-āfāq* (Entertainment for He Who Longs to Travel the World), composed in 549/1154 by al-Idrīsī, became the first Arabic geographical work to be printed in Europe, in 1592 [36; 21; 23, p. 104]. In the history of European maps of Central Asia, the book of Idrīsī plays a certain, though not very important, part. As Tolmacheva pointed out, Arab geography represents an important chapter in the emergence of European Orientalism at the turn of the seventeenth century. In terms of knowledge of the globe and precision in map making, European cartography was by then so far ahead of al-Idrīsī, however far ahead he had been of his contemporaries, that this resurrection of his map by a modern scholar is valuable primarily in historical terms. Although Islamic maps were of limited geographical value, they were far superior to medieval European maps [48, p. 141, 143, 149]. The cartographers of the seventeenth century obviously felt convinced that the book of Idrīsī was of such great importance that they had to enter the names of his itinerary in one way or other.

Before the eighteenth century, Western knowledge of Siberia, Central, and Northern Asia (including Manchuria) was extremely limited. This area was known simply as "Tartary" [16, p. 625–626].

Ortelius's *Tartariae sive Magni Chami Regni typus*, published in Latin in 1570 in Antwerpen, Duval's (1619–1683) *L'Asie*, printed in Paris 1664, Guillaume de L'Isle's (1675–1726) *Carte de Tartarie*, printed in Paris in 1706, d'Anville's *Carte la plus generale et qui comprend la Chine, la Tartarie chinoise, et le Thibet*, shows some al-Idrīsī influence. For European cartographers like Guillaume de L'Isle, the Idrīsī's work was valued for the systematic descriptions, collected from a variety of sources, of those parts of the Asian continent that were still unfamiliar to European travellers.

Notes scattered in various places around the map (all the writing is in Latin) indicate that Guillaume de L'Isle carefully consulted the text of *Nuzhat al-mushtāq fī ikhtirāq al-āfāq*. Virtually identical versions of the sections of "Pays des Calmoucs" of the *Carte de Tartarie*, are to be found on the Idrīsī's maps. The nomenclature is a mixture of European, often Latinized, names and transcriptions of Arabic place names. Idrīsī's map carried new information for the regions traversed

by Islamic trade routes as well as contemporary Europe. According to David L.B. Jupp, d'Anville's *Carte la plus generale et qui comprend la Chine, la Tartarie chinoise, et le Thibet* includes more recent information from Central Asia and information from the Russian-backed first Bering expedition (1725–1728). Otherwise the information was obtained during the Jesuit-led Kangxi survey of 1704–1719 [25, p. 2]. However, the Aral Sea Basin, Talas-Chu valleys, Māwarā'an-nahr as well as some other areas west of the Xinjiang was based on information provided by Idrīsī's maps. The four maps marks the place names with legend Idrīsī, along which the following names are entered (see Table I).

Table I

al-Idrisi [33, IV, 87–89, VI]	Ortelius's <i>Tartariae sive Magni Chami Regni typus</i> (1570)	Duval's <i>L'Asie</i> (1664) [14]	Guillaume de L'Isle's <i>Carte de Tartarie</i> (1706) [22]	d'Anville's <i>Carte la plus generale et qui comprend la Chine, la Tartarie chinoise, et le Thibet</i> (1737) [6]	Remarks
Ard Basjirt al Dāḥila	Baschirdorum Horda	Pascarti	Baskirie ou Pays des Baskirzi		Bashkortostan
Jebel Qūfāyā			M. de Caf		Siberia
Dādāmī		Dademi	Dademi		Perhaps mod. Dadem-Ata, a shrine to the south of the city of Oral in western Kazakhstan. On the Idrisi map, a town Ḥānqāqāṭ is placed east of Dādāmī. This is evidently mod. Anqaty, a town south of Oral in Western Kazakhstan.
Šahadrūj/ Sahrūḥ		Schadrug	Sahadrug		Russia
Siqrā		Cafra?	Sacra		
Maršān		Marzan	Marzan		
Ġāūzbān/ Ġaurān			Chauran		Perhaps mod. Qusman, a town south of Oral in Western Kazakhstan.
Ḥarqān		Arkan	Charcan ou Arcan		Perhaps mod. Qaraghandy, a town south of Oral in Western Kazakhstan.

Darqū			Darcu		
Daranda			Daranda		
Badeġa			Badega		
Ĥiām		Hyan	Hyam		Perhaps, it refers to the Jem River (Emba in Russian) in Western Kazakhstan.
Ġarġun /Ġorġoz			Garghun		The Irgiz River in Aktobe and Kostanay regions in Kazakhstan.
Jājan			Giagian		
nahr rūḍa		Rudhan	R. de Rudhan		
Danbāha		Daubana	Danhaba		Perhaps, Zhymptyy or Zhambayty, a town south of Oral in Western Kazakhstan.
Loĥmān		Lochman	Locman		Perhaps, Ulyqpanshegen ('shegen' means well in Kazakh), a place south of Oral in Western Kazakhstan.
Ġarīān		Cherman	German		
Dahlān	Teras	Taras	Taras ou Dahlan	Taraz	Kazakhstan
Salahī /Salhī	Salg			Shalg	Shiljī, Shelji or Shalji, a city near Ṭarāz [12, p. 87; 34, p. 119; 30, p. 445]
Barsjan al Sufla				Bersagian	Barskhān or Lower Barskhān near Taraz. According to ibn Khurradādhbih, Lower Barskhān was situated three farsakhs east of Ṭarāz (near mod. Taraz).
Bark				Borac	Mod. Merki in southern Kazakhstan
Buĥaire Tehāma		Lac Theama			Kazakhstan
Jarлак				Haulac	
Bakālak				M. Shabalak	
Ailaq	Eilach		Ilac	Ilak	Uzbekistan
Saikant			Tachkunt	Tashkunt	Tashkent
Al Šāš			Alchach	Al Shash	Uzbekistan
Fārāb		Farah	Farab ou Otrar	Otrar ou Farab	Kazakhstan

Šafgān /Šabrān			Sabran	Sabran	Mod. Sauran in Kazakhstan.
Jebel Mazgār		Moreghar M.	M. Moreghar		Mugodzhar Hills in the Aktobe Region of northwestern Kazakhstan.
Nahr Morġa		Margha R.	Margha		
Nahr Jihūn			Gihun R.		Uzbekistan
Nahr al Šās		Iaxartes	R. de Sihun ou d'Alchach	Sihon ou SIRR olim Jaxartes	Tajikistan-Uzbekistan
Ūasaḡ				Wasah	
Asfinjab		Isfenztab		Eshsijab	Old name for Sayram in southern Kazakhstan.
Al Soġd				Al Sogd	Uzbekistan
Damūrīa		Damuria			Tabar or Tuwur in the Old Turkic inscription and Chubu'er during the Yuan period, mod. Dawo'er near Khorgos in Western Xinjiang.
Qaranīṭīa		Lac Carantia			Kazakhstan
Dahrāh		Darha			
Ḥāqān Ḥizilj		Chagan Calachitce		Kakan de Kazalg'	Kazakhstan
Barsjan al'alīa				Bersagian <i>la Haute</i>	Upper Barskhān was on the southern shore of the Lake Issyk-Kul (mod. Barskaun hillfort on the River Barskaun).
Aṭās				Aatas	Kyrgyzstan
Jebel al Batm/ Botm				M.de Botom	Buttam Mountains, by this name they understood all the mountainous region between the upper courses of the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya, distinguishing First, Central, and Outer Buttam (evidently the Hisar, Zarafshh, and Turkestan ranges) [31, p. 446; 8, p. 82]
Ošrusana	Esreusina			Oshrusanah	Tajikistan
Ḥojanda		Cotzend		Kogenda	Tajikistan

Kāshān		Casan			Uzbekistan
Harmuq		Horma			
Ṭibet	Thebet	Thibet ou Tobrot et Tobbat			
Salūnīa		Sachania			
Banjara		Bengiar			

The Itil (Volga) and Syr-Darya Basins' Cities on the Matteo Ricci's World Map

Ricci's (Li Madou 利瑪竇, 1552–1610) and Li Zhizao's (李之藻, 1565–1630) map of “Kunyu wanguo quantu” (Complete Geographical Map of Ten Thousand Countries) was printed in 1602 [34]. The fourth edition, known as “Liangyi xuanlan tu” (兩儀玄覽圖 Map of Observing the Mysteries of the Heaven and the Earth), was printed in 1603 [11, p. 26, plates 57, 58, 59; 35, p. 673–694; 54, p. 46, n. 43].

According to Zhang Qiong, Ricci's major Western sources in these areas were Alessandro Piccolomini (1508–1578), Abraham Ortelius (1527–1598), Gerardus Mercator (1512–1594), Petrus Plancius (1552–1622), and Christopher Clavius [54, p. 49, n. 46].

In my opinion, Ricci's World Map was effectively a translation of information from Ptolemy's “World map”, Arabic maps such as Idrīsī, Marco Polo, Chinese, and European cartographers.

Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (Theater of the World) by Abraham Ortelius, first published in 1570, was reissued in more than thirty editions over the next forty years. This map was based on a mixture of Jesuit, Arabic, and earlier sources, including the Tartaria map intitled “Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni typus” (hereafter Ortelius, *Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni typus* 1570). Ortelius also included Anthony Jenkinson's rare map of Russia (called as *Russiae, Moscoviae et Tartariae Descriptio*) drawn in 1562 (hereafter Anthony Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562) [37]. Much of what we know about Anthony Jenkinson's (1529–1611) map is from Ortelius atlas. These became the basis of the historians beginning in the nineteenth century. Only in the 1987 did Jenkinson's unique wall map come to light, in Poland. This map entitled “Nova absolutaque Russiae, Moscoviae, et Tartariae, descriptio auctore Antonio Jenkinsono Anglo, Clemente Adamo edita, et a Nicolao Reinoldo Londinensi, ari insculpta. Anno salutis, 1562”. According to Krystyna Szykuła, the original turned out to be much larger than Ortelius' 44 by 35, 3 cm; it measures 101.7 × 81.7 cm [45, p. 325–340]¹.

South and east of the Caspian Sea, there are six figures of Khans. They are (going from the south): “Ismail Sophi” near the Ardabil town (“Ardwen” in the map); “Kvrcot Chan” near Balkh (“Balgh” in the map); to the north of “montes paraponise” – “Alie Chan” near Afsow (Aqsu) and Andugan (“Audeghen” in the map, *Andeghen* on the Anthony Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562; modern Andijan); “Mahvmet chan” in “Shamarchan” region; “Blag chan” in “Boghar” region (with

¹ I would like to thank Dr. Roman Hautala for his help in the reading of the original Latin text.

cities “Cofin”, “Ghudowa”=Ghijduvan); “Azim chan” in “Turkmen” region; and “Aphis chan” in “Taskent” region, to the north of “*Tas̄kent*” city.

“Ismail Sophi” near the Ardabil town (“Ardwen” in the map) is the Latin corruption of Ismail Sefewi (1487–1525), the founder of the Safavid Dynasty. Jenkinson called him Ismael Sophie [15, p. 132, 152]. In 1562, Jenkinson visited the court of the great Sophie, called Shaw Tamasso (Shah Tahmasp, 1514–1576) [15, p. 343].

“Kvrcot Chan” near Balkh (“Balgh” in the map), to the north of “montes paraponise”. According to a passage on the map, related to this Khan (Princeps hic cum Indis plurima habet certamina, qui ad austrum illi finitimi sunt), “this prince is at war with the Indians, who are his neighbors from the south” [26, legend 23]. Perhaps, Kurkani or Gurkani is a self-designated name for the Timurid khans, after Temur’s title Gurkan, the Persianized form of the Mongolian *kürägän*, “son-in-law”, a title he assumed after his marriage to a Chinggisid princess. This Gurkan should be Babur (1483–1530).

“Alie Chan” north of Kashgaria (Caſcara in the map), near Audeghen or Ačfow (=Aqsu, the capital city of Moghulistan). There is a picture of khan here, with the following legend: “Caſcarae princeps Mahumetanus est, ac cum Kirgijs bella mouet” [26, legend 24a]. Perhaps, this is a corruption of *Ālācha* khan, the nickname of Sultan Akhmad Khan (died 1503), a khan of Moghulistan [18, p. 121]. He was the second son of Yunus Khan (1416–1487).

“Aphis chan” in “Taskent” region, to the north of “*Tas̄kent*” city. Here is a legend: “Rex hic aduersus Cassachios assidua bella mouet, quae gens nuper prope exterminata fuerat” (“This King is waging a continual war against Khasack tribes. Once they have been close to extermination” [46, p. 129]). Perhaps, it refers to Darwish Khan (1557–1578), the ruler of Tashkent, a son of Nawruz Akhmed Khan (1510–1556).

“Mahvmet chan” in “Shamarchan” region is, perhaps, Pir Muhammed Khan (1511–1561), the Khan of Samarqand.

“Blag chan” in “Boghar” region is Abdullah Khan II (1534–1598), the ruler of the Khanate of Bukhara. He was a King of Bukhara at the time of Jenkinson’s visit in 1558 [3, p. 206, 247].

“Azim chan” in “Turkmen” region, with the legend: “Turcomannorum imperium inter quinque fratres est partitum, quorum qui primas tenet Azim Chan nominatus est. Reliqui uero, Soltani appellantur. Quisque solum oppida uel potius castra sub ditione et imperio suo tenent. Horum Vrgence Principem locum tenet. Incolae Mahumeticam sectam agnoscunt, uiuuntque iuxta Nagaiorum consuetudinem, ac cum Persarum Principem (uulgo Sophi nuncupato) continenter belli gerantur”. (The Turkoman Empire is divided between five brothers. One of them, the leading one, is called Azim Khan. The rest are called Sultans. Each of them holds the cities, or rather castles, at his own power and command. Among them [castles], Urgench takes the first place. The inhabitants recognize the Mohammedan sect, live according to Nogai customs, and constantly wage war with the ruler of the Persians [called Sophi among the common people]).

Azim chan is Hājim Khān, also known as Hājī Muḥammad Khān (1519–1603), the tenth Uzbek ruler from the Shibaniid dynasty in the Khwarezm state, who ruled from 1558 to 1603, the grandfather of Abū al-Ghāzī Bahādur Khān (1605–1664) [3, p. 272; 4, vol. I, p. 270; 15, p. 68, 70]. According to Jenkinson, all the land from

the Caspian Sea to this city of Urgench, is called the land of Turkeman, and is a subject to Azim Khan [15, p. 72; 5, p. 307].

North and northeast of the Caspian Sea (“Mare Caspivm” in the map), two Hordas of Nagaia (Noghay) occur, centered in Saraichik (Jerachick) and Shakashick (JhakaJhick), and a Horda of Cassackia (Qazaq Khanate), with legend. There is a quite detailed fragment of territory of Cassakia (=Qazaq Khanate), which is therefore why it should be quote here [15, p. cxxxii, 90; 49, p. 71; 5, p. 185; 42, p. 396]. The name of this region is marked as Cassakia. In a passage on the map, Anthony Jenkinson even discussed the custom of the Kirgessi (=Cassaks): “Kirgessi gens cateruatim degit, id est in hordis, habetque ritum huiusmodi; cum re diuinam ipsorum sacerdos peragit, sanguinem, lac et fimu iumentorum accipit, ac terre miscet, inque vas quoddam infundit, eoque arborem scandit, atque cōcione habita, in populum spargit, atque hæc aspersio pro Deo habetur et colitur. Cum quis diem inter illos obit, loco sepulture arboribus suspendit” (The Kirgessen people live in troops or hordes. They have the following custom: when a priest performs a religious ceremony, he obtains blood, milk and dung of beasts of burden, and mixes it with earth. He pours this in a specific vessel and climbs a tree with it, and when there is a gathering, he sprinkles it over the people, and this sprinkling is considered to be divine, and is worshipped. When someone of them dies, that person is hung up in a tree by way of burial). This edition is almost identical with the Anthony Jenkinson’s unique wall map of Russia (1562), but with minor differences in characters: “Kirgessi gens est, quæ cateruatim degit, id est in Hordis, aβidueque cum mhogholis gerit, habetque ritum istiusmodi. Ipsorum antiq̄tes aut sacrificus, quo tempore rem diuinam peragit, sanguine, lacte et fimo iumentorum acceptis, ac terræ mixtis, ac in uas quoddam infusis, una cum hoc arborem scandit, atque hinc diu ad populum concionatus, in stultam plebeculam spargit. Populus uero in terram pronus, adorabundusque, aspersiunculam hanc pro deo colit: firmeque credit, nihil esse perinde salutare ac terram, pecus, armentaue et cum quis inter eos diem obit, loco sepulture arboribus suspendit” (The Kirgiz are a people living in detachments, that is, in the Hordes. This people is also incessantly waging wars with the Mongols [=Moghols – *N.K.*], and this people have the following ritual: When a high priest or sacrificer performs a service, he takes the blood, milk, and dung of the beasts of burden, mixes them with earth and pours them into one vessel. Then he climbs a tree with it and turns from there to the people who have long gathered below for this. He sprinkles the foolish common people from the tree. The people, bowing to the ground and praying, honor these splashes for God. They also strongly believe that there is nothing more to be worshiped than land and flocks and herds. And when one of them dies, instead of burying him, they hang him from the trees) [46, p. 140].

According to Anthony Jenkinson, “the people that warre (=war) against Taskent are called Cassaks of the law of Mahomet, and they which warre (=war) with the said country of Caskayre (=Kashkaria) are called Kings (=Kirghis), Gentiles and Idolaters” [15, p. 90–91; 5, p. 185].

According to Peter Heylyn, “Kirgessi not burying their dead bodies, as in other places, but hanging them upon Trees, though they think again: certain enough that they will be devoured or sweetened, before they return back to the same station. Much reverence yet they give their Priests, by whom sanctified and besprinkled in their public meeting, with a certain mixture, compounded of Blood, Milk, Earth,

and Cow-dung, a most sweet Confection, but good enough for them that desire no better. And yet with these the Muscovite is fain to hold fair compliance, and to send them every year some Presents for fear they should join with the Nagaian: or otherwise disturb him in his Caspian Trade down the Volga River” [39, lib III, p. 167].

In this part of the map of “Kunyu wanguo quantu”, Ricci called Cassakia as Ge’ermo 哥兒墨 (=Ge’erheishi 哥兒黑士, =*Kirgessi* on the Jenkinson’s map), with a passage: “Ciguo sizhe bumai, dan yi tielian gua qishi gan (=yu) shulin 此國死者不埋，但以鐵鏈挂其尸干(=于)樹林” (The dead bodies in this country are not buried, but they hang their bodies in the woods with iron chains).

Moving beyond this sphere, immediately neighboring countries such as Astrakhan, Turchestan, and Zagatai are labeled using the names of Turkic origin. In this part of the map of “Kunyu wanguo quantu”, to begin from the north, the following cities or countries are marked: Nanwoya 南斡牙(=Nagaia on the Jenkinson’s map); Yasidalagan 亞私大蠟甘(=Astracan on the Jenkinson’s map) [2, p. 272]; Wu’erwa he ji Yide 勿尔瓦河即亦得 (=Volga et Hedel in Ortelius, *Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus* 1570); Tu’erkesitang 土兒克私堂 (=Turchestan), Chawatai 察瓦泰 (=Zagatai). These names do not describe places or countries but, rather, ethnicities. The two place-names in the Caspian appearing as Yimu guo 一目國 and Nüren guo 女人國, were known by Chinese geographers. However, these are simply translation of Arimaspi, Amazones.

For other locations on the map in the Itil (Volga) and Syr-Darya Basins, see Table II.

Table II:
The Itil (Volga) and Syr-Darya Basins’ cities on the Matteo Ricci’s World Map

No	Kunyu wanguo quantu	European sources/maps	Modern location
1.	Beigao hai 北高海 (literally, “High Sea of the North”)	Mar de Bachu (Ortelius, <i>Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus</i> 1570)	Caspian Sea
2.	Ge’ermoqi 葛尔莫奇	Colmack (Anthony Jenkinson 1562)	Qalmaq
3.	Ge’ermo 哥兒墨	Most likely an error for Ge’erheishi 哥兒黑士, it refers to Kirgessi, another name for Kazakhs (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562); also see 39, lib. III, 165, 167.	Qazaq
4.	Qi’ermuxi guo 其尔目西國	Ciremißorum horda (Ortelius, <i>Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus</i> 1570)	Russia
5.	Qilijili 乞里吉里	Khirkhîz or Qirqiz, a Turkish tribe of the ancient country of Southern Siberia whose name is also written as Khirkhîz, Khârkhîr or Kirghiz (<i>EI2</i> , “Kîrgiz”). The name appears as either Qirqir or Qirqiz or Qirqîz in Arabic accounts.	Mod. Khakasia, Russia
6.	Yu’aliya 育阿利亞	Vgori (Ugria), on Jenkinson’s map “Iorghoria”, the country of “Zlata Baba”, or Golden Old Woman, worshipped by the people of Obdora at the mouth of the Obi (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562).	Russia

7.	Xiajia 黠戛	Xiajiasi黠戛斯(Xin Tangshu 217b. 6146). Another name for Khirkhiz or Qirqiz. See Qilijili.	Khakasia
8.	Tianfang 天方	The place name or country name Tianfang in Chinese was almost used to refer to Mecca. According to the <i>Mingshi</i> , Tianfang, ancient Yunchong (al-Ḥijāz), was known as Tiantang (Heaven or Heavenly Realm), and also Mojia (Mecca) (<i>Mingshi</i> 332.8621: 天方，古筠冲地，一名天堂，又曰默伽). According to its location on the map (east of Turkestan, west of Dada), this was probably a mistake made by the copyist, and it should refer to Tanguth, Tangunt or Tangut. The Tanguts, called the Dangxiang (党项) or Western Xia (Xixia 西夏) in Chinese, was an empire which existed from 1038 to 1227 in modern northwestern China and southernmost Mongolia.	
9.	Yasidalagan 亚私大蠟甘	Astracan (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562; Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus 1570; 40)	Astrakhan
10.	Wu'erwa he ji Yide 勿尔瓦河即亦得	Literally means “Volga is Itil,” =Volga et Hedel (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562; Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus 1570); according to Peter Heylyn, “Rha, by the modern Latines called Volgo; by the Tartars, Edi”, see 39, lib. III, 165.	Volga River
11.	Dumona 杜没那	Tumen (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562; Plancius 1594)	Russia
12.	Bai'er miya 白尔米雅	Permia/Weliki Perm (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562; 40; 32)	Perm Krai, Russia
13.	Heduola 合多蠟	Obdora (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562; Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus 1570)	Obdor (Обдор, Обдория)
14.	Moyi 莫奕	Moyeda (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562)	Russia
15.	Gongduola 公多蠟	Condora (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562; Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus 1570)	Kondia or Konda
16.	Duyina 杜亦拏	Dvina (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562)	Russia
17.	Nanwoya 南斡亚	Nagaia (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562; 40)	modern Veliky Ustyug, Russia
18.	Wuduye 兀督耶	Vstiuge (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562)	Russia
19.	Mai'erduya 麥兒杜雅	Mordva (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562; 40)	Russia
20.	Shidiya Yimao nei 是的亞意貌内	Scythia intra Imaum Montem/Schithia intra Imaum (the Scythia within the Imaus) (Totius Europae et Asiae Tabula Geographica, Auctore Thoma D. Aucupario. Edita Argentorati,	Scythia was divided by Mount Imaus into two parts, called respectively Scyth-

		mdxxii/1522), also see [39, p. 161, 168].	ia intra Imaum, i. e. on the north-western side of the range, and Scythia extra Imaum, on its southeastern side.
21.	Shideya Yimao wai 是的亞意貌外	Scythia extra Imaum Montem/Schithia ultra Imaum (The Scythia beyond the Imaus) (Totius Europae et Asiae Tabula Geographica, Auctore Thoma D. Aucupario. Edita Argentorati, mdxxii/1522)	
22.	Jitayixige 忌塔意西葛	Kitajfko (Asia ex magna orbis terrae descriptione Gerardi Mercatoris desumpta, studio et industria G.M. Iunioris. Edita A° M.D.LXXXVII/1587).	
23.	Yimao shan 意貌山	Imaus Mons (Asia ex magna orbis terrae descriptione Gerardi Mercatoris desumpta, studio et industria G.M. Iunioris. Edita A° M.D.LXXXVII/1587)	
24.	Heiqitai 黑其泰	Kara Kithai (40)	
25.	Chawatai 察瓦泰	Zagatai (Ortelius 1570)	
26.	Maolinayi'er 貌力那亦尔	Mavrenaher (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus 1570)	Transoxiana
27.	Maolinanke'er 貌力南客尔	Mavrenaher (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus 1570)	Transoxiana
28.	Tu'erkesitang 土兒克私堂	Turchestan (40)	Kazakhstan
29.	Baiying 白營	Poin, Peim (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus 1570); Pein visited by Marco Polo, ancient town to the east of Khotan	Modern Keriya, Xinjiang
30.	Yao'ergeng 藥尔耕	Ergimvl/Ergimul (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus 1570)	Evirghol? (Modern Araturk? Chinese Yiwu 伊吾)
31.	Hami 哈密	Camul (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus 1570)	Qumul
32.	Tulufan 土魯番	Turfan (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus 1570)	Turfan, Xinjiang
33.	Yanqi 焉耆	Calis (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus 1570)	Qarashahar, Xinjiang
34.	Dasigengdi 大廡耕諦	Taskent (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus 1570)	Tashkent, Uzbekistan
35.	Suye he 素葉河	By "Suiye he" most likely refers to the Sur or Syr river in Central Asia, anc. Jaxartes. In Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus 1570, it bears its Kazakh name, Sirusion (=Syr Özen).	Syr-Darya
36.	Sama'erhan 撒馬兒罕	Samarchand (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus 1570)	Samarqand, Uzbekistan

37.	Da Congling 大葱嶺	Monte Dalanguer (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni typus 1570)	
38.	Xuandu shan 懸度山	Monte Vshonte (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni typus 1570)	
39.	Gaogasuo shan 高葛娑山	Imaus mons qui & Caucashus (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni typus 1570)	Caucasus Mountains
40.	Dagelisdan 大革里思旦	Tacalistan (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni typus 1570)	Tokharistan ?
41.	Dibula 地布蠟	Tipvra (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni typus 1570)	Tripura, India ?
42.	Sanguo 三國	Sim? (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni typus 1570)	
43.	Yesaiba 耶塞拔	Iesel Bas (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni typus 1570)	Qyzyl Bash (Read Head), Turkic name for Safavids
44.	Hejiaru 何加入	Ocrage (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	
45.	Delili Dabolisitan 得力利大伯里私旦	Diar Taperistan (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	
46.	Rulan 入蘭	Gilan (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	Iran
47.	Ladasi 蠟大私	Tares (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	
48.	Senouli 色耨利	Seriar (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	
49.	Tabasidan 陀拔斯单	Taperistan (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	Iran
50.	Jiasi 加私	Kax or Kath (Cante in the Jenkinson's map) (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni typus 1570)	Beruniy, Karakalpakstan
51.	Rexisitu 惹西廝突	Sirisitvr (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	
52.	Yixidiru 伊西帝宜入	Istigias (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni typus 1570)	
53.	Gelazuoni 哥蠟作泥	Charassan (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	Khorasan
54.	Yimu guo 一目國	Arimaspi (Sarmatia et Scythia Russia et Tartaria Europaea, 1697)	A legendary tribe of one-eyed people of northern Scythia who lived in the foothills of the Riphean Mountains, variously identified with the Ural Mountains or the Carpathians
55.	Nvren guo 女人國	Amazones (Sarmatia et Scythia Russia et Tartaria Europaea, 1697)	

56.	Bodiwu'erqi 伯帝兀尔祁	Petigorski (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562)	Beshtau (Горы Пятигорья), Northern Cauca- sus
57.	Mohede hu 墨何的湖	Palus Meotis (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562)	Sea of Azov
58.	Qilimoya 契利末牙	Crimea (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562)	Crimea
59.	Gidaqi 蓋大期	Caitachi (Ortelius, Tvrcici Imperii Descriptio 1570)	Crimea
60.	Wachaliya 瓦茶里亞	Gazaria (Ortelius, Tvrcici Imperii Descriptio 1570)	
61.	Genaduole 葛捺多勒	Anadole (Ortelius, Tvrcici Imperii Descriptio 1570)	Turkey
62.	Bocu 波促	Bozoc (Ortelius, Tvrcici Imperii Descriptio 1570)	Turkey
63.	Borang 撥讓	Pegian (Ortelius, Tvrcici Imperii Descriptio 1570)	Turkey
64.	Runou 入耨	Genic (Ortelius, Tvrcici Imperii Descriptio 1570)	
65.	Yamaxiya 亞馬西亞	Amasia (Ortelius, Tvrcici Imperii Descriptio 1570)	Turkey
66.	Boliliuni 波里六泥	Bolli Roni (Ortelius, Tvrcici Imperii Descriptio 1570)	
67.	Suwasi 蘇襪斯	Svvas (Ortelius, Tvrcici Imperii Descriptio 1570)	Sivas, Turkey
68.	Fuluodeme'er 縛羅得抹尔	Volodemer (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562)	Vladimir (Владимир-на- Клязьме)
69.	Ouluoba Sha'ermaqiya 歐邏巴沙尔馬齊亞	Sarmatia Europaea (Ptolemy's "World map"; Sarmatia et Scythia Russia et Tartaria Europaea, 1697). Detailed description of Sarmatia Europaea, see 39, lib. III, 167.	
70.	Yaxiya Sha'ermaqiya 亞細亞沙尔馬齊亞	Sarmatia Asiatica (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni typus 1570)	
71.	Esugedaye 額索各荅耶	Scythia (see Peter Heylyn 1677, lib. III 161, 168; Sarmatia et Scythia Russia et Tartaria Europaea, 1697)	
72.	Mengriliya 孟日力里亞	Mengrelia	A historic prov- ince in the west- ern part of Geor- gia.
73.	Re'a'erruyana 熱阿尔入亞那	Georgiani (Ortelius, Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni typus 1570)	Georgia
74.	Danai he 大乃河	Tanais (Jenkinson/Ortelius 1562)	Russia
75.	Chilagaiya 赤蠟蓋亞	Erachaian (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	
76.	Dalaba 打喇巴	Starabat (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	Iran

77.	Moshantu 没善土	Mesandaran (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	Iran
78.	Hulumosi 忽魯謨斯	Ormuz (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570); (also see 39, lib. III 147)	Iran
79.	Xi'erman 溪尔曼	Chirman (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	Kerman, Iran
80.	Bosi 波斯	Farsi (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	Iran
81.	Yadeborang 亞的伯讓	Adilbegian (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	
82.	Ge'erdalan 葛尔打蘭	Caldaran (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	
83.	Dige'erbo 帝葛兒伯	Diarbech (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	
84.	Shawusi 沙勿私	Savas (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	
85.	Wade'er 瓦得尔	Gavadel (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	Pakistan
86.	Gebu'er 葛步尔	Cabvl (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	Kabul, Afghanistan
87.	Gandaga 甘打噶	Candahar (Ortelius, Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typus 1570)	Afghanistan
88.	Yindusitang 印度斯當	Indostan (Ortelius, Indiae Orientalis Insularvmqve Adiacientivm typus 1570)	India
89.	Yalagan 亞蠟敢	Aracam (Ortelius, Indiae Orientalis Insularvmqve Adiacientivm typus 1570)	
90.	Mengdao 孟道	Mandao (Ortelius, Indiae Orientalis Insularvmqve Adiacientivm typus 1570)	
91.	Banggela 榜葛刺	Bengala (Ortelius, Indiae Orientalis Insularvmqve Adiacientivm typus 1570)	Bangladesh
92.	Piniu 毘牛	Pegu (Ortelius, Indiae Orientalis Insularvmqve Adiacientivm typus 1570)	
93.	Ma'erdamang 馬兒大莽	Martabam (Ortelius, Indiae Orientalis Insularvmqve Adiacientivm typus 1570)	
94.	Jia'erddandan 加尔旦旦	Cardandan (Ortelius, Indiae Orientalis Insularvmqve Adiacientivm typus 1570)	

The Itil (Volga) Basin, Siberia, and Kazakh Steppe's Place Names in the Qing Dynasty (1644–1912) Maps

After the Qing-Zhunghar war, the Qing sought to expand its empire into Tibet and Zhungharia. The Qing dynasty took advantage of international changes in Central Asia. The geographical ambitions of the Qing dynasty in Central Asia led to the redrawing of the frontier boundaries between Russia and the Qing as well as to the crushing of the vassal state of Zhunghar Khanate in 1760 by Qing armies. The Qing dynasty produced important new maps of unprecedented scale and accuracy as political and ideological weapons in their struggle for control of Central Asia. The first was the Jesuit atlas of China: the famous “Kangxi Atlas” (Kangxi Huangyu quanlan tu 康熙皇與全覽圖 [Map with a Complete View of Imperial Territory]), drawn on

the basis of surveys conducted by European Jesuits using mathematical techniques and presented to the emperor in 1718. German scholar Walter Fuchs have made significant contributions in the study of the Kangxi Atlas, but the territory of the Atlas did not include the Central Asia and Kazakh Steppe [20]. The most widely known version of the map was that done by Jean-Baptiste d'Anville, printed by Jean-Baptiste du Halde in his *Description de la Chine*, published in Paris in 1735. In 1737, he published the full atlas of the Qing in The Hague. This map of d'Anville was the basis of the Asian map to the Russian and English geographical research of the nineteenth century. After his initial victory over Dawachi in 1755, the Qianlong emperor (r. 1736–1795) ordered the compilation of large-scale maps. It was finished in 1772 and are now known variously as the *Qianlong neifu yutu* 乾隆內府輿圖 (Terrestrial Map of the Imperial Repository of Qianlong Reign), *Qianlong huangyu quantu* 乾隆皇輿全圖 (Complete Atlas of the Empire from the Qianlong Reign), *Yudi quantu* 輿地全圖 (The Whole atlas of the Empire), *Qianlong shisan pai tu* 乾隆十三排圖 (Map of the Qianlong Reign in Thirteen Rows). The *Qianlong neifu yutu* appeared in many different editions and different formats. The title of the version of the Qianlong atlas in the 1966 reprint is *Qingdai yitong ditu* 清代一統地圖 (China's National Atlas of Ching Dynasty) [55; 52].

German scholar M.J. Klapproth translated the place names of Central Asia (*Asie centrale* on the BnF online digital library of Gallica, the website of the French National Library in Paris) in the *Qianlong neifu yutu* into French [27]. For the sake of comparison, here is a list of place names of the Central Asia, Volga Basin, and adjacent areas in the *Qianlong neifu yutu* and the *Asie centrale* as follows (note: Manchu place name object type: bira (bila) = river; hoton (hetun) = city; alin = mountain; omo (emo) = the sea; gashan (keshan) = country; sekiyen (siqin) = water source, source; dabakhan = pass or hill; in addition, the lacks place names from *Asie centrale* are marked with *; modern Cyrillic and Latin place names are filled in the “Remarks” column):

Table III:
The place names of Central Asia and the Itil Basin in Qianlong neifu yutu

№	<i>Qianlong neifu yutu</i> [52]	location on <i>Qianlong neifu yutu</i>	<i>Asie centrale</i>	Remarks
Fifth rows west 3 [五排西三]				
1.	E'erqisi bila 額爾齊斯必拉	west 34–35	F. Ertsiss F. Irtysh	Ertis River
2.	Duomu hala 多穆哈拉	west 35–36	Tom-khara	on the border of Russia–Kazakhstan
3.	Tailan Ha'erhai 台蘭哈爾海	west 33–34	Tairam khalkhai	
4.	Mosige bila 謨斯格必拉	west 36–37	F. Mossghé	

5.	Yiximusigui hetun 伊錫穆斯歸和屯	west 37–38	Ville Ischimskoi	Ишимский/Ishimsky
6.	Yisikemu bila 伊斯克穆必拉	west 38–39	F. Ischim	Ишим/Ishim River
7.	Bu'erhasutaibila 布爾哈蘇台必拉	west 38–39	F. Bourkhassoutai	
8.	Duola bila 多拉必拉	west 37–38	Tara*	Тара/Tara River
9.	Duola hetun 多拉和屯	west 39–40	Tara*	Тара/Tara city
10.	Bayan ha'er hana 巴彥哈爾哈納	west 39–40	Bayan-khara- khana	
11.	Yi'erdisi bila 伊爾底斯必拉	west 40–41	Ertsiss*	Ерpic/Ertis
12.	Dimuyansigui hetun 底穆彥斯歸和屯	west 39–40		Demianovsky
13.	Waga gashan 瓦噶噶珊	west 40–41	Vagay gashan*	Вагай/Vagay
14.	Balake hetun 巴拉克和屯	west 41–42	Abalak*	Абалак/Abalak [41, Т. VI, p. 393]
15.	Tuobo'er hetun 托博爾和屯	west 42–43	Tobol*	Тобольск/Tobolsk
16.	Exi'er bila 額錫爾必拉	west 44–45	Esil*	Есил/Esil
17.	Tuobo'er bila 托博爾必拉	west 44–45	Tobol*	Тобыл/ Tobol
18.	Yizete bila 伊澤特必拉	west 46–47	Iset*	Исеть/Iset
19.	Dumen hetun 都捫和屯	west 46–47	Tumen*	Тюмень/Tyumen [41, Т. VI, p. 404]
20.	Dula bila 都拉必拉	west 45–46	Tura*	Тура/Tura
21.	Da'erlinsigui hetun達爾林斯歸和屯	west 44–45	Darlinskoi (ville)	
22.	Wudiduo'ersiga hetun烏底多爾斯噶和屯	west 45–46	Oudidorsga (ville)	
23.	Naiweyangsigui hetun 鼐衛陽斯歸和屯	west 48–49	Nayuiyangskoi (ville)	
24.	Naiwa bila 鼐瓦必拉	west 48–49	F. Naiwa	Нейва/Neiva/Nevya
25.	Wutega hetun烏特噶和屯	west 48–49	Outega (ville)	Утяк/ Utyakovo [13, p. 490]
26.	Jugu'er hetun 巨古爾和屯	west 52–53		

Fifth rows west 4 [五排西四]				
27.	Samara bila 薩瑪拉必拉	west 53–54	F. Samara	Самара/Samara River
28.	Samala hetun 薩瑪拉和屯	west 53–54	Samara (ville)	Самара/Samara city
29.	Dedu'er gashan 德都爾噶珊	west 54–55	Dedour (ville)	
30.	Badaya gashan 巴達雅噶珊	west 55–56		
31.	Mosikewa 墨斯克瓦	west 54–55	Kheskewa	Моркваша?
32.	Wusa keshan 烏薩克珊	west 54–55	Oussa (village)	
33.	Gama bila 噶瑪必拉	west 54–55		Кама/Камa. Also called as Cholman Idel [41, T. VI, p. 167]
34.	Wo'erga bila 倭爾噶必拉	west 54–55	F. Wolga	Волга/Volga
35.	Xishuan bila 錫栓必拉	west 54–55	Sitsiuen	Сызран/Syzran River?
36.	Gazan hetun 噶贊和屯	west 59–60	Kazan (ville)	Казан/Kazan
37.	Sula bila 蘇拉必拉	west 60–61		Сура/Sura or Сульча/Sulcha
38.	Ega bila 鄂噶必拉	west 61–62		
39.	Gelesima bila 格勒斯瑪必拉	west 63–64		
40.	Basiduofu hetun 巴斯多傅和屯	west 64–65		
41.	Mikehai hetun 密科亥和屯	west 64–65		
42.	Delatema hetun 德拉特瑪和屯	west 65–66		
43.	Sateguo hetun 薩特郭和屯	west 65–66		
44.	Sefei'a'siga gashan 色非阿斯噶噶珊	west 59–60	Sefiasga (village)	Свияжскъ/Sviyazhsk [41, T. VI, p. 180; 13, p. 489]
45.	Dula bila 都拉必拉	west 60–61		
46.	Dedusi hetun 德都斯和屯	west 57–58	Dedous (ville)	Tetus, Тетюши /Tetyushi

47.	Suzhawaya bila 苏扎瓦雅必拉	west 51–52	F. Soutchawaya	
48.	Guoleisi hetun 郭雷斯和屯	west 57–58		
49.	Laisuo'er hetun 来索尔和屯	west 57–58		Лаишево (тат. Лаеш)?
50.	Nisina hetun 尼斯纳和屯	west 60–61		Нижний (Новгород) /Nizhny (Novgorod)
51.	Guoluoguowaiside hetun 郭羅郭歪斯德和屯	west 61–62		Гороховец/ Gorokhovets
52.	Woluodimo'er hetun 倭羅底謨爾和屯	west 62–63		Володимирь/Vladimir (Владимир-на- Клязьме)
53.	Gelisima bila 格勒斯瑪必拉			Клязьма/Klзаума
54.	Mosikua hetun 謨斯誇和屯			Москва/Moscow
55.	Luosan hetun 羅散和屯			Рязань/Ryazan
56.	Danbofu hetun 丹博傅和屯			Тамбов/Tambov
Sixth rows west 3 六排西三				
57.	E'erqisi bila 额尔齐斯必拉	west 32–33	F. Ertiss	Ертіс/Ertis
58.	Dabusun nao'er 达布孙淖尔	west 31–32	Lac de Sel	
59.	Nanuyi bila 纳努衣必拉	west 30–31	F. Nay	
60.	Nanuyi seqin 纳努衣色钦	west 29–30	Source du Nay	
61.	Talong Ha'erhai 塔隆哈尔海	west 30–31	Taroung- kharkhai	
62.	Bogui Ha'erhai 博归哈尔海	west 31–32	Bogoui- kharkhai	
63.	Ha'erda'erjin Ha'erhai 哈尔达尔金哈尔海	west 31–32	Aldarghin- kharkhai	
64.	Chahan E'erbo 察汉鄂尔博	west 31–32	Tsachan-Olbo	Ақ Оба (Ақ Үбі)
65.	Kala E'erbo 喀拉鄂尔博	west 31–32	Khara-Olbo	Қара Оба (Қара Үбі)/Qara Oba
66.	Eluosi Xi'er bila 鄂罗斯锡尔必拉	west 32–33	Oross-Sirbi	
67.	Hailatu 海拉图	west 31–32	Khairatou	
68.	Hai'er kumen bila 海尔库打必拉	west 31–32	F. Khair koumun	

69.	Tulun gaiqi nao'er 图伦该奇淖尔	west 31-32	Lac Touloun gaighi	
70.	Ba'erqiketou 巴尔奇克图	west 32-33	Bartsiktou	
71.	Handahaitou 汉达海图	west 31-32	Khandakhaitou	
72.	Tuibo'er 推博尔	west 32-33	Tchouibor	
73.	Heyue'er kalonggu 和岳尔喀隆古	west 32-33	Khoyor Karoungou	
74.	A'erqituhan alin 阿尔齐图汉阿林	west 32-33	M. Artsitoukhan	
75.	Eluosi Buli'er 鄂罗斯布里尔	west 32-33	Oross Boulir	
76.	Eluosi Cenboluote 鄂罗斯参博罗特	west 32-33	Sempolot (ville Russe)	Семей/Semey [41, T. VII, p. 22]
77.	Eluosi Jiange'er tula 鄂罗斯鑑格尔图拉	west 32-33	Gher-Toura (=Kenggher- Toura) Ville Russe Oustkamen- gorsk	Өскемен (Усть- Каменогорск)/ Öskemen
78.	Wuliyasutu 乌里雅苏图	west 32-33		Улиясуту/Uliyasutu
79.	Cha'er bila 察尔必拉	west 32-33	F. Tsar	Шар/Shar
80.	Kundulun Cha'er 坤都仑察尔	west 33-34	Koundouloun Tsar	
81.	Wulan Chuqian 乌兰楚迁	west 32-33	Oulian- Tchoutsian	
82.	Wuxun Chuqian 乌逊楚迁	west 32-33	Oussou- Tchoutsian	
83.	Tu'ergun 图尔根	west 32-33	Tourghen	
84.	Wulan Bulake 乌兰布拉克	west 32-33	Oulan boulak	
85.	Abu 阿布	west 32-33	Abou	
86.	Ebugen 鄂布根	west 32-33		
87.	Eluosi E'erboke 鄂罗斯鄂尔博克	west 32-33	Oross Obbok	
88.	Eluosi Hami'er 鄂罗斯哈密尔	west 32-33	Oross Kaningdsoung	

89.	Ke'ertuositai 科尔托斯台	west 32–33	Kortosotai	
90.	Abulaikeyi 阿布赖克衣	west 33–34	Ablai-kei	Абылайкит/Ablaykit (Ablayin Qiyid)
91.	A'ertai Mulu 阿尔台穆鲁	west 30–31	Altay Mourou (dos ou crête de l'Altai)	
92.	Hai'er kumen bila 海尔库扞必拉	west 31–32	F. Khair koumun	
93.	Buketulamu bila 布克图拉穆必拉	west 31–32	F. Bouktourma	Бұқтырма/Bukhtarma
94.	Bulu'er bila 布鲁尔必拉	west 31–32	F. Bouroul	Ақ Берел (Бергел)/ Aqberel
95.	Chui bila 吹必拉	west 31–32	F. Tchoui	
96.	Bu'ergake bila 布尔噶克必拉	west 31–32	F. Bourgak	
97.	Changjisitai bila 昌吉斯台必拉	west 31–32	F. Tchanghistai	Шыңғыстай/ Shyngghystay
98.	Changjisitai kalun 昌吉斯台喀伦	west 31–32	Tchanghistai Karaoul	
99.	Nalin bila 纳林必拉	west 31–32		Нарын/Naryn
100.	A'ershatai bila 阿尔沙台必拉	west 30–31	F. Archatai	
101.	Eyiman bila 鄂衣满必拉	west 30–31	F. Oiman	
102.	Kukewusu 库克乌苏	west 30–31	F. Koukèoussou	
103.	Hetuo'er dabahan 和托和尔达巴汉	west 29–30	M. Khotokhor Dabakhan	
104.	Zha'erman bila 扎尔满必拉	west 30–31	F. Dcharman	Жарма/Zharma
105.	Kuba dabahan 库布达巴汉	west 29–30	M. Koubou Dabakhan	
106.	Haji'er kumen bila 哈集尔库扞必拉	west 29–30	F. Khadsir Koumun	
107.	A'erhute bila 阿尔胡特必拉	west 29–30	F. Arkhout	
108.	Chahan wusu 察汉乌苏	west 29–30	F. Tsagan- oussou	
109.	Chui bila 吹必拉	west 29–30	F. Tchoui	

110.	Boluo Bu'ergasu bila 博罗布尔噶苏必拉	west 28-29	F. Boro- bourgassoutai	
111.	Da'erqintu bila 达尔钦图必拉	west 28-29	F. Darkintou	
112.	Zhasitai bila 扎斯台必拉	west 29-30	F. Dchastai	
113.	Na'erga bila 纳尔噶必拉	west 29-30	F. Narga	
114.	Wukeke bila 乌克克必拉	west 30-31	F. Oukek	Укок/Ukek
115.	A'erchatu bila 阿尔察图必拉	west 30-31	F. Archatai	
116.	Hala bila 哈拉必拉	west 30-31	F. Khara	
117.	Hezhuo'erbu'ergasutai 和卓尔布尔噶苏台	west 32-33	Khodcherbourk hasoutai	
118.	Kundatu 坤达图	west 32-33	Koundatou	
119.	Wuliyasutu 乌里雅苏图	west 32-33	Oulanyasoutai	
120.	Wulanqihusutu 乌兰齐胡苏图	west 32-33	Oulikhouso u	
121.	Jinjilike bila 金集里克必拉	west 37-38	F. Ghindsilik	
122.	Bacha bila 巴差必拉	west 37-38	F. Batchai	
123.	Mohe'ercha'er 莫和尔察尔	west 34-35	F. Mokhor-tsar	
124.	Cha'er seqin 察尔色钦	west 34-35	Source de Tsar	
125.	Alake alin 阿拉克阿林	west 34-35	M. Alak	
126.	Ta'ergusi Wuliyatai 塔尔古斯乌里雅台	west 33-34	F. Targous Ouliatai	
127.	Ahaitu 阿海图	west 33-34	Akhaitou	
128.	Ebeitu 额贝图	west 33-34	Ebeitou	
129.	Wudatu 乌达图	west 33-34	Outatu	
130.	Tulutai 图鲁台	west 33-34	Touloutai	
131.	Kalaguo'er 喀拉郭尔	west 33-34	R. Kara-koul	

132.	Kukuguo'er 库库郭尔	west 33–34	R. Koukou- koul	
133.	E'erqisi bila 鄂尔齐斯必拉	west 32–33	F. Ertsis	
134.	Kulan-aji'ergan bila 库兰阿集尔干必拉	west 32–33	F. Koulan- adsirkhan	
135.	Lebuxi bila 勒布锡必拉	west 37–38	F. Lebssi	
136.	Chahan wusu 察罕乌苏	west 37–38		Ақсу/Aqsu
137.	Kukuwusu 库库乌苏	west 37–38	F. Koukou- oussou	Көкүсү/Koksu
138.	Halata'er bila 哈拉塔尔必拉	west 38–39	F. Kharatal	Қаратал/Karatal
139.	Biji bila 毕集必拉	west 38–39	F. Bidsi	Быжы/Byzhy
140.	Cha'er bila 察尔必拉	west 39–40		
141.	Xila nao'er 锡拉淖尔	west 39–40	L. Sira-noor	
142.	A'erhui alin 阿尔辉阿林	west 40–41	M. Arkhouy	
143.	Kukesali bila 库克萨里必拉	west 40–41	F. Kouksari	
144.	Bahanasi bila 巴哈纳斯必拉	west 41–42	F. Bakhanas	Бақанас/Bakanas
145.	E'erkebuqi bila 额尔克布齐必拉	west 40–41	F. Ergheboutsu	
146.	Alaketu'a 阿拉克图阿	west 40–41	M. Alaktou	
147.	Ba'erkaxi nao'er 巴尔喀锡淖尔	west 40–41	L. Balkassi- noor	Балқаш/Balksh
148.	Cha'er bila 察尔必拉	west 39–40	F. Tsar	
149.	Cha'er bila 察尔必拉	west 40–41	F. Tsar	
150.	Cha'er bila 察尔必拉	west 41–42	F. Tsar	Char Gurban [41, T. VII, p. 24]
151.	Amanha'erhai 阿满哈尔海	west 41–42	Amankharkhai	Амақарағай/ Аманқарағай
152.	Xidete Eleimo alin 锡德特额壘谟阿林	west 42–43	M. Sidet- elouimo	Ереймен/Ereimen Ereimen Schidor in the Renat map [56, p. 686; 7, p. cciv]

153.	Bayan alin 巴彦阿林	west 41–42	Bayanaula	Bayan-Ola [56, p. 645; 50, IV, p. 117]
Sixth rows west 4 六排西四				
154.	Wenggun alin 瓮衮阿林	west 43–44	M. Ongoun	
155.	Hu'erha'erjin nao'er 胡尔哈尔金淖尔	west 44–45	F. Khourkhaldsin	Қорғалжын (көл)/ Korgalžyn
156.	Nula bila 努拉必拉	west 44–45	F. Noura	Нұра/Nura
157.	Yisete emo 伊色特鄂谟	west 47–48	L. Isset	
158.	Miyasi emo 米阿斯鄂谟	west 47–48	L. Miass	Миасс/Miass [41, Т. VI, p. 312]
159.	Halaguote'er 哈拉郭特尔	west 47–48	F. Khara-gochir	
160.	Eleke bila 额勒克必拉	west 47–48	F. Elek	
161.	Wula'ertu alin 乌拉尔图阿林	west 48–49	M. Oural tou	
162.	Kukuguote'er 库库郭特尔	west 48–49	Koukou-goter	
163.	Chahan bila 察罕必拉	west 48–49	F. Tsakhan	
164.	Taqi hetun 塔奇和屯	west 48–49	Taki	Орал/Ural in Kazakh- stan [41, Т. VI, p. 220]
165.	Gashun 噶顺	west 49–50	Gachun	Гашон/Gashon
166.	De'erteke'er alin 德尔特科尔阿林	west 50–51	M. Derdekor	
167.	Ebo hetun 鄂傅和屯	west 51–52	Ofou (ville)	Уфа/Ufa
168.	Saladuofu hetun 萨拉多傅和屯	west 53–54	Siratow (ville)	Саратов/Saratov
169.	Ha'ermisi 哈尔密斯	west 58–59		Qārmish (Карамышево?)
170.	Yi'errisi bila 伊尔日斯必拉	west 53–54	F. Yrjich	(Большой) Иргиз/ Irgiz River
171.	Galamen bila 噶拉扪必拉	west 52–53	F. Galamun	Karaman [41, Т. VI, p. 113]
172.	Wo'erga bila 倭尔噶必拉	west 54–55	F. Wolga	Волга/Volga
173.	Xilhamisi hetun 锡拉哈米斯和屯	west 55–56	Sherkamish* [43, Т. VI, p. 120]	Камыши/Kamyshin

174.	Teng 滕	west 57–58	Don*	Дон/Don
175.	Manacha 玛纳察	west 57–58	Manacha*	Manych [28, p. 52]
Sixth rows west 5 六排西五				
176.	Hala Tengjisi 哈拉腾吉斯	west 65–66	Qara Tengiz*	Black Sea
177.	Yisitanba'er hetun Kongka'er juchu 伊斯坦巴尔和屯控喀尔居处	west 66–67		Istanbul
Seventh rows west 3 七排西三				
178.	Nalin bila 纳林必拉	west 33–34	Narym	
179.	Sali alin 萨里阿林	west 31–32	M. Sari	Саур/Saur
180.	Hetongha'erhai kalun 和通哈尔海喀论	west 33–34	Khotongkarkha i-Kharaoul	Қатынқарағай/ Katonkaragay
181.	Zaisang nao'er 斋桑淖尔	west 32–33	L. Dsaisang- noor	Зайсан/Zaysan
182.	Edong bila 鄂东必拉	west 32–33	F. Etoung	Үйдене/Üydene
183.	Temu'erchuo'erhe alin 特穆尔绰尔和阿林	west 32–33	M. Tomour- dchor	
184.	Temu'erchuo'erhe bila 特穆尔绰尔和必拉	west 32–33	F. Temour- Tchorkho	Қандысу- Шорға/Qandysu- Shorgha
185.	E'erhechuo'er alin 鄂尔和绰尔阿林	west 32–33	M. Orkchodchor	Орқашар/Orqashar
186.	Ha'erba alin 哈尔巴阿林	west 34–35	M.Khalba	Қалба жотасы/ Qalba
187.	Kebukuketu alin 科布库克图阿林	west 34–35	M. Kobkouktou	Көкпекті /Kokpekty
188.	Abuta'ermoduo kalun 阿布塔尔漠多喀伦	west 33–34	Abtalmodo Kharaoul	
189.	Abuta'ermoduo bila 阿布塔尔漠多必拉	west 33–34	F. Abtalmodo	
190.	Boluonai alin 博罗鼐阿林	west 34–35	Boronai	
191.	Ha'erba dabahan 哈尔巴达巴汉	west 34–35	M. Khalba dabakhan	Қалба жотасы/ Qalba
192.	Kuliyetu 库里野图	west 35–36	Kourietou	
193.	Bukun bila 布坤必拉	west 34–35	F. Bougoun	Букен/Buken [41, T. VII, p. 25]

194.	Ta'erbahatai alin 塔尔巴哈台阿林	west 34–35	M. Tarbakhatai	Тарбағатай/Tarbagatay
195.	Baketu alin 巴克图阿林	west 34–35	M. Baktou	Бақты/Bakty
196.	Baketu kalun 巴克图喀伦	west 33–34	Baktou- Kharaoul	Бақты/Bakty
197.	Hama'er dabahan 哈玛尔达巴汉	west 33–34	M. Khamar dabakhan	Хамар асуы/Khamar
198.	Jimo'ersike kalun 集漠尔斯克喀伦	west 33–34	Dsimorsek Kharaoul	Жимерсек/Jimersek
199.	Wunahen Tuoluohui 乌讷狼托罗辉	west 33–34		Кунехен- Толохай/Kunekhen- Tolokhay
200.	Zhuluhuzhu bila 珠鲁胡珠必拉	west 32–33	F. Dchourou- khououchou	Жур-хужу/Zhur-khuzhu
201.	Zhuluhuzhu kalun 珠鲁胡珠喀伦	west 32–33	Dchourou- khououchou Kharaoul	Жур-хужу/Zhur-khuzhu
202.	Yu'er bila 玉尔必拉	west 34–35	F. Yur	Юр/Yur
203.	Ya'er bila 雅尔必拉	west 34–35	F. Yar	Яр/Yar
204.	Alaketuhu'er nao'er 阿拉克图胡尔淖尔	west 34–35	Alaq-Tughul nor [24, I, p. 401; 41, T. VII, p. 40]	Алакөл/Alakol
205.	Wenduketai A'ershan 温都克台阿尔善	west 34–35	Ooundouktai archan	Ундуктай/Unduktay
206.	Shaba'ertu Helai 沙巴尔图和赖	west 35–36	Shabartou- Kholai	Шабарты/Shabarty
207.	Emi'er bila 额密尔必拉	west 34–35	F. Emil	Емил/Emil
208.	Katun bila 喀屯必拉	west 34–35	F. Khatoun	Қатынсу/Qatynsu
209.	Yamatu bila 雅玛图必拉	west 34–35	F. Yamatou	Жаманты/Zhamanty
210.	Ya'erhatu bila 雅尔哈图必拉	west 34–35	F. Yarkhatou	Ырғайты/Yrghayty
211.	A'ergalingtu 阿尔噶灵图	west 35–36	Argalingtou	Арғанаты/Arghanaty [56, p. 148–149]
212.	Abulai Hasake 阿布赖哈萨克	west 37–38	Ablai-Khassak	
213.	A'erhui alin 阿尔辉阿林	west 36–37	M. Arkhouy	Арқат/Arqat [43, p. 61]

214.	Chahan buhutu alin察漢布胡圖阿林	west 35–36	M. Tsakhan- boukhoutou	
215.	E'erkebuqi gatu'erga 額爾克布齊噶圖爾噶	west 36–37	Erkebtsi- gatulga	
216.	Agusi 阿古斯	west 35–36	Agous	Аяғоз/Ауағоз
217.	Aitangsu 藹塘蘇	west 35–36	R. Aitangsou	Айтансу/Айтансу
218.	Zhaomoduо 詔謨多	west 36–37	Dchaomodo	Жао-Модо/Zhaomodo in Eastern Kazakhstan. According to Humboldt, Zhaomodo means “Hundred Trees” in Mongol. The Kazakh name Jüz-aghash also means “Hundred Trees” [24, II, p. 224]
219.	Chahan tuohui 察罕托輝	west 36–37		Шаған-Тоғай/ Shaghan-Toghay
220.	Heluosi bila 和羅斯必拉	west 36–37	F. Khoross	
221.	Bahanasi bila 巴哈納斯必拉	west 36–37	F. Bakhanass	Бақанас/Bakanas
222.	Kukusa'er bila 庫庫薩爾必拉	west 36–37	F. Koukou ssar	
223.	Chahan tuohui 察罕托輝	west 36–37	Tsakhan- tokhoui	
224.	Lebushi bila 勒布什必拉	west 36–37	F. Lebchi	Лепси/Lepsi
225.	Huchake alin 胡察克阿林	west 36–37	M. Khoudchak	
226.	Kukutuomu dabahan 庫庫托穆達巴漢	west 35–36		Көктүма/Koktuma
227.	Jinjilike dabahan 金集里克達巴漢	west 35–36		
228.	Bicha bila 必斂必拉	west 34–35	F. Bidcha	
229.	Jinjilike bila 金集里克必拉	west 34–35	F. Ghintsirik	Жүнжүрек/Zhunzhurek
230.	Lebuse xiqin 勒布色錫欽	west 35–36	Source du Lebchi	Lebsi sekiyen
231.	Bashigan bila 巴什干必拉	west 35–36	F. Bachkhan	Басқан/Baskan
232.	Sha'ergan bila 沙爾干必拉	west 35–36	F. Scharkan	Сарқан/Sarkan

233.	Chahan Wusu 察汉乌苏	west 35–36	F. Tsakhan-oussou	Чаган-усу/Chaghan-usu Ақсу/Aqsu [24, II, p. 224]
234.	Bomu Wusu 博穆乌苏	west 35–36	F. Boumou-oussou	Бум-усу
235.	Halazhekede bila 哈拉哲克德必拉	west 36–37	F. Khara Dchikte	Қаражиде/Qarajide [56, p. 198]
236.	Halata'er bila 哈拉塔尔必拉	west 37–38	F. Kharatal	Қаратал/Qaratal
237.	Talan Huduke 塔兰胡都克	west 37–38	Talan Khuduk	
238.	Wulan E'erji 乌兰额尔吉	west 37–38	Oulan-erghi	Ұлан-Ерхе/Ulan-Erkhe
239.	Qichenhala 齐陈哈拉	west 36–37	Tsitchin-khara	ШЫЖЫН/Shyjyng
240.	Modeyinwuhua 漠德因乌花	west 37–38	Motein-oukhua	
241.	Ba'erkashi nao'e 巴尔喀什淖尔	west 38–39	Balkhach-noor	Балқаш/Balqash
242.	Alaketu alin 阿拉克图阿林	west 38–39	M. Alaktou	Алатау/Alatau
243.	Talan Huduke 塔兰胡都克	west 37–38	Talan Khuduk*	
244.	Guobi 郭必	west 40–41	Gobi	
Seventh rows west 4 七排西四				
245.	Han alin 汉阿林	west 42–43	M. Khan	Хан тауы/Khan tau
246.	Gu'erban Hasuluke alin 古尔班哈苏鲁克阿林	west 43–44	M. Gourban khaslouk	Үш Қазылық/Üsh Qazylyq [50, IV, p.117]
247.	Zanbula alin 簪布拉阿林	west 43–44	M. Dsengboula	Жамбыл/Zhambyl
248.	Huma bila 胡玛必拉	west 44–45	F. Khouma	Құмақ/Khuma/Qumaq
249.	Beile gu'er 贝勒古尔	west 44–45	Lac Beile-noor ou Khochi koul	Билікөл/Beile-gul/ Peile noor. Also called Qabanqulaq or Khoschi-gul [24, II, p. 260]
250.	Guobi 郭必	west 44–45	Gobi	
251.	Yilakeluo bila 伊拉克罗必拉	west 45–46	F. Yroklo	
252.	Bei Hasake 北哈萨克	west 44–45		“Northern Kazakh” in Chinese

253.	Ama'er ji Hasake 阿玛尔吉哈萨克	west 45–46	Amargi Hasak*	“Northern Kazakh” in Manchu
254.	Guqingu'erban Tuoluohui 古沁古尔班托罗辉	west 45–46	M. Goutsingour- ban Tolokhai ou Les trente trois collines	Толағай/Tolaghay [56, p. 461]
255.	Akesaha'er Ba'erbei 阿克萨哈尔巴尔贝	west 45–46	Akssakhar Barbai	Ақсақал Бар- бы/Aqsaqal Barby [41, T. VII, p. 41]
256.	Xihe'erlike nao'er 锡赫尔里克淖尔	west 45–46	L. Sikhorlik	Sikirlik [7, Renat Map, no. 34]
257.	Seyiku bila 色衣库必拉	west 46–47	F. Seikou	Seiku [3, p. 181 (text), p. 191 (trans.); 47, Türkili Haritasi]
258.	Shunguo'erlu bila 顺郭尔鲁必拉	west 47–48	F. Schungorlou	Шыңғырлау /Shynggyrlau [28, p. 69; 56, p. 336]
259.	Suiku bila 绥库必拉	west 47–48	Suoikou	
260.	Gegen bila 格根必拉	west 47–48	F. Keghen	
261.	Ya'erkasi 雅尔喀斯	west 47–48		Сағыз/Saygis, Sakis [41, T. VII, p. 44] Alternatively, an error for Yrghyz [56, p. 132]
262.	Yinde'er alin 因德尔阿林	west 48–49	M. Yender	Индер/Inder [28, p. 70; 56, p. 270; 41, T. VII, p. 37]
263.	Eyi'er 鄂伊尔	west 48–49	Oir	Ойыл/ Oiyul [28, p. 69; 56, p. 116]
264.	Qi'er 奇尔	west 48–49	Gir	Қиыл/Qiyil [56, p. 106]
265.	Dapoxun nao'er 达珀逊淖尔	west 48–49	Lac de Sel	Индер көлі/Inder köli; Diuder-Tuz, Tuzdykul [41, T. VII, p. 41]
266.	Temu'er bila 特穆尔必拉	west 48–49	Temir*	Темір/Temir [41, T. VII, p. 45; 56, p. 124]
267.	Muhu'ertuo'er alin 穆呼尔托尔阿林	west 48–49	Mughalzhazhar*	Мұғалжар тауы/ Mugodzhazhar Hills [56, p. 114]
268.	Halaku'er 哈拉库尔	west 49–50	Qara köl* [9, p. 65; 28, p. 69]	

269.	Samu'er 萨穆尔	west 50–51	Samur*	Қамыс-Самар көлдері/Камышь- Самарь [41, p. 216, 221]
270.	Heyue'er ezhun 和岳尔额准	west 50–51	Hoyir Özen*	Perhaps Қиыл/Qiyil; also see Qi'er 奇尔 (above)
271.	Eyichuke hetun 鄂伊楚克和屯	west 50–51	Üyshik* [1, p. 98]	Атырау/Атугау Torghuts called it Узянь Балгазинь [41, T. VI, p. 219]
272.	Nalin elesu 纳林额勒苏	west 51–52	Naryn els*	Els= desert in Mongolian, Нарын/Naryn desert [56, p. 277; 41, T. VI, 211]
273.	Taben nao'er 塔奔淖尔	west 53–54		Taben nao'er means “Five lake” in Mongolian. Perhaps, Besköl in western Kazakhstan [56, p. 295]
274.	Halaku'er 哈拉库尔	west 49–50	Qara köl [9, p. 65; 28, p. 69]	
275.	Tu'ergute zhi Ayuxi han suoju zhi di 圖爾古特之阿裕錫汗所居之地	west 54–55	Ayuki Khan's Torghut state	Also called Ayuqi 阿欲奇, Ayuqi 阿玉奇, or Ayuqi 阿玉气, Eyueqi 鄂岳奇 in Chinese sources (Ayuki /Öyoki, 1640– 1724)
276.	Dabuxun nao'er 達布遜淖爾	west 54–55		Bogdan Dubassun (Bogdo lake) [41, T. VI, p. 136]
277.	Eji'er bila 額集爾必拉	west 55–56	Edil*	Волга/Volga
278.	Suo'erla gashan 索爾拉噶珊	west 56–57		
279.	Zali hetun 雜里和屯	west 56–57		
Seventh rows west 5 七排西五				
280.	Suochikesa'er gashan 索啻克薩爾噶珊	west 57–58		
281.	Re'ernuoza gashan 惹爾諾雜噶珊	west 57–58		
282.	Sa'er gashan 薩爾噶珊	west 57–58		
283.	Gulikesan gashan 古里克三噶珊	west 57–58		

284.	Akexi hetun 阿噶錫和屯	west 55–56	Akish/Akash* [41, T. VI, p. 128]	Волгоград/Volgograd (Tsaritsyn)
285.	Bukeda alin 布克達阿林	west 55–56	Ko Bogdo*[41, T. VI, p. 137]	Bogdo
286.	Yanggala hetun 楊噶拉和屯	west 55–56	Yankala/Yankh ala*[41, T. VI, p. 137]	Черный Яр/ Chyornyy Yar
287.	Shuo'erbo bila 朔爾博必拉	west 56–57	Sorpa/Shorba* [41, T. VI, p. 134]	
288.	Zhamubeiluke huizi deng juchu 札穆貝魯克回子等居處	west 55–56	Camboyluk (Jamboyluk) Nogais*	
289.	Se'erkesi hetun 色爾克斯和屯	west 55–56	Serkes*	
290.	Asidalahan hetun 阿斯達拉罕和屯	west 55–56	Astrakhan*	Astrakhan
291.	Eji'er bila 鄂集尔必拉	west 55–56	Edil*	Volga
292.	Yetesan huizi deng juchu 野特散回子等居處	west 57–58	Yedisan*	Yedi uruv, Zhetiru (Zhetiru in the Middle Zhuz) [47, p. 166]
293.	Kumo bila 庫墨必拉	west 58–59	Kuma*	Kumogol [41, T. VI, p. 88]
294.	Jilei Duonatesi bila 集壘多納特斯必拉	west 59–60	Seversky Donets*	
295.	Duan bila 端必拉	west 60–61	Don*	
296.	Aiduo'er bila 愛多爾必拉	west 63–64	Aydar*	Айдар/ Aydar [28, p. 38]
297.	Duo'er bila 多爾必拉	west 64–65		Торь/Tor [28, p. 36]
Seventh rows west 6 七排西六				
298.	Mo'edi emo 謨額底額謨	west 74–75		Maеotis or Māyūtiš
299.	Gelansa hetun 噶蘭薩和屯	west 68–69		Kalansse
300.	Damen hetun 達捫和屯	west 72–72		Тамань
301.	Fodelebisongda gashan 佛德勒必宋達噶柵	west 69–70		Aṭrabezunda/Trabzon
Eighth rows west 4 八排西四				
302.	Yili bila 伊犁必拉	west 37–38	F. Ily	Иле/Или

303.	Sha'erteke 沙爾特克	west 37–38	Sardek	
304.	Kukuwusu 庫庫烏蘇	west 36–37	F. Koukou- oussou	Көкcy/Koksu
305.	Boluohaji'er dabahan 博羅哈及爾達巴漢	west 36–37	Borokhoudsir dabakhan	Боро-хожир асуы/Borokhojir asuyi
306.	A'ertanemo'er dabahan 阿爾坦額謨爾達巴漢	west 36–37	M. Artan-emor dabakhan	Алтынемел/Altynemel
307.	Gu'erban Biji 古爾班必集		Gurban Bije	Быжы/Bizhe River
308.	Chalin bila 察林必拉	west 37–38	F. Tsaring	Шарын/Charyn
309.	Chunji kalun 椿集喀倫	west 35–36	Tchoundsi Kharaoul	Шонжы/Shonjy
310.	Tuoli kalun 托里喀倫	west 35–36	Toli-Kharaoul	
311.	Shabu'ertuohai kalun 沙布尔托海喀倫	west 35–36	Tchabour- dchechi- Karaoul	
312.	Ha'ergagatu'erga 哈爾噶噶圖爾噶	west 37–38	Khargagatour- ga	Khulgan gatulga [24, II, p. 225]
313.	Mingbulake 明布拉克	west 37–38	Mingboulak	Мыңбулак/Myngbulaq
314.	Nalin bila 納林必拉	west 37–38	F. Narin	Нарын/Naryn
315.	Tamuhan kalun 塔穆漢喀倫	west 36–37	Tamkhan Karaoul	
316.	Tamutalike 塔穆干塔里克	west 36–37	Tamghantarik	
317.	Temu'erlike dabahan 特穆尔里克達巴漢	west 36–37	M. Temourik	Темірлік/Temirlik
318.	Temu'erlike kalun 特穆尔里克喀倫	west 36–37	Temourik- Karaoul	
319.	Gegen kalun 格根喀倫	west 36–37	Geghen	Кеген/Kegen
320.	Gegen bila 格根必拉	west 36–37		
321.	Hantengge'er alin 漢騰格爾阿林	west 36–37	M. Khantengher	Хан Тәңірі/ Khan Tengri
322.	Ha'erqila kalun 哈爾奇拉喀倫	west 36–37	Kharkira- Kharaoul	Қарқара/Karkara
323.	Ha'erqila bila 哈爾奇拉必拉	west 36–37	F. Kharkira	Қарқара/Karkara
324.	Tetu dabahan 特圖達巴漢	west 36–37	M. Tem- Dabakhan	

325.	Tekesi seqin 特克斯色欽	west 36–37	Source du Tekes	Текес/Tekes
326.	Kunakesa'er 庫納克薩爾	west 36–37	F. Kounouksar	
327.	Bayanzhu'erke 巴彥珠爾克	west 36–37	Bayandchouke	
328.	Habuqihai gatu'erga 哈布齊海噶圖爾噶	west 38–39	Kapchagai- gatulga	Қапшағай/ Kapshagay
329.	Sha'erbo'er 沙爾博爾	west 38–39	F. Schabor	Сарыбел/Sarybel?
330.	Saleke bila 撒勒克必拉	west 38–39	F. Salek	Шелек/ Shelek
331.	Tu'ergen bila 圖爾根必拉	west 38–39	F. Tourghen	Түрген/Türgen
332.	Gu'erban Chabuda'er bila 古爾班察布達爾必拉	west 38–39	F. Gourban- tsabdar	
333.	Eyigun alin 鄂衣袞阿林	west 38–39	M. Oigoun	
334.	Yixiketou bila 伊錫克圖必拉	west 38–39	F. Issiktou	
335.	Asu bila 阿蘇必拉	west 38–39	F. Assou	
336.	Asu dabahan 阿蘇達巴漢	west 38–39	M. Assou- dabakhan	
337.	Ta'erga'er bila 塔爾噶爾必拉	west 38–39	F. Talgar	Талғар/Talgar
338.	Mo'ergensali alin 謨爾根薩里阿林	west 39–40	M. Morghen- sari	
339.	Gu'erban Alimatu 古爾班阿里瑪圖	west 39–40	Gourban- Arimat	Алматы/Almaty
340.	Hashikeleng bila 哈什克楞必拉	west 39–40	F. Khachikleng	Қаскелен/Kaskeleng
341.	Chama'ergan bila 察瑪爾干必拉	west 39–40	F. Tsamargu	Шамалған/Shamalgan
342.	Kulutou bila 庫魯圖必拉	west 40–41	F. Kourtou	Күрті/Kurti
343.	Hashitake bila 哈什塔克必拉	west 40–41	F. Khachtak	Қастек/Kastek
344.	A'ergalingtu 阿爾噶靈圖	west 40–41	Argalingtou	Арғанаты/Arghanaty
345.	Hashitake dabahan 哈什塔克達巴漢	west 40–41	M. Khachtak- Dabakhan	Қастек/Kastek
346.	Ya'erhatu dabahan 雅爾哈圖達巴漢	west 41–42	M. Yarkhatou- Dabakhan	

347.	Chui bila 吹必拉	west 42–43	F. Tchoui	Шу/Chu
348.	He'erhetu bila 和爾和圖必拉	west 42–43	R. Khotkhatou	Құрағаты/Quraghaty [56, p. 360]
349.	Gu'erban Hayintu bila 古爾班哈因圖必拉	west 42–43	F. Gourban Khayntou	
350.	Ashaba'er bila 阿沙巴爾必拉	west 42–43	F. Khochabar	
351.	Botuomaitake 博托邁塔克	west 42–43	M. Botamaitak	Ботамойнақ/Botamoynaq [56, p. 347]
352.	Talasi bila 塔拉斯必拉	west 44–45	F. Talas	Талас/Talas
353.	Ashai alin 阿篩阿林	west 44–45	M. Achai	
354.	Heselate alin 河色拉特阿林	west 44–45	M. Khoserat	
355.	Boshi'ashimo 博什阿哈什謨	west 44–45	Bochakhachmo	
356.	Temo'erhabahake 特謨爾哈巴哈克	west 44–45	Temorkhabakhak	
357.	Asha bila 阿沙必拉	west 45–46	F. Acha	Aca/Asa
358.	Agu'er nao'er 阿古爾淖尔	west 45–46		
359.	Minbula 敏布拉	west 45–46		
360.	Biku'er nao'er 必庫爾淖爾	west 46–47		
361.	Halaha'erbake teheba 哈拉哈爾巴特赫巴	west 46–47	Qaraqalpaq tehe ba (Tehe ba means “homeland” in Manchu)	Қарақалпақстан /Karakalpakstan
362.	Suo'ertunyi nukete 索爾屯衣努克特	west 46–47		Solto?
363.	Baibisitan nukete 拜必斯坦努克特	west 47–48		
364.	Xi'er bila 錫爾必拉	west 47–48		Сырдария/ Syr Darya
365.	Minbula 敏布拉	west 45–46		Мыңбұлақ/Mingbulaq
Eighth rows west 5 八排西五				
366.	Haina'er bila 海納爾必拉	west 50–51		Қайнар/Qaynar [41, T. VII, p. 45; 56, p. 100]

367.	Tashigan 塔什干	west 48–49	Tashkent*	Ташкент/Tashkent
368.	Zhemu bila 哲木必拉	west 50–51	Jem*	Жем (Ембі)/ Emba
369.	Mang'axilu dabahan 莽阿錫魯達巴漢	west 50–51	Manggishlaq dabagan*	Мангы- стау/Manghystau
370.	Wa'erji Hasake zhecheng 瓦爾吉哈薩克哲成	west 50–51	Wargi Hasak jecen* (wargi means “west” in Manchu)	west Qazaq border
371.	Halazhake 哈拉扎克	west 53–54		
372.	Halaweng'er huduke 哈拉翁額爾胡都克	west 53–54		
373.	Tamangsumen huduke 塔莽蘇捫胡都克	west 53–54	L. Tapoun- ssoumoun- Khodouk	
374.	Buxun nao'er 布遜淖爾	west 53–54	Lac. Boussoun	
375.	E'erheji huizi hetun 鄂爾和集回子和屯	west 54–55		
376.	Tu'erkumen suoju zhidi 圖爾庫捫所居之地	west 52–53	Pays de Turkmen	Туркмен/Turkmen
377.	Dalintubo huduke 這林圖博胡都克	west 52–53	Source ou Lac Dserin Toubou	
378.	Hulamaji huduke 胡拉瑪集胡都克	west 52–53	Source ou Lac Khouramadsi	
379.	Dabuxun nao'er 達布遜淖爾	west 52–53	Lac de Sel	
380.	Qiawa hetun 恰瓦和屯	west 52–53	Ywa	Хива/Khiva
381.	Bokete'er huizi hetun 博克特爾回子和屯	west 51–52	Bokter ville des Boukhars	On the right bank of the Yaik, the name of Bagthiar occurs on Jenkinson's map. The Bakhtiar were relocated to the Turkoman frontier by Nadir Shah.
382.	Xilawate huizi hetun 錫拉瓦特回子和屯	west 51–52	Sirawat villes des Boukhars	A corruption of Shahri- Vezir. This “castle”, or fortified town, of Shaḡsure (Sellizure on Jenkinson's text) has been identified with Shahr, or Shehr Vezir (Shahr

				signifying town), now marked by the ruins of Dev-Kesken, or Dev Kesken qala, is an archaeological site in the Dashoguz region of northern Turkmenistan, 62 km west of Koneurgench [15, p. 69].
383.	Abalagazha han zhizi exianshi han suoju zhidi 阿巴拉噶扎漢之子額先什罕所居之地	west 51–52	Demeure de Enouchi khan fils d'Ablakhodcha-khan	Ануша-хан/Anusha khan (1663–1686)
384.	Ala'ertuohui Esiboke deng suoju 阿拉爾托輝鄂斯博克等所居	west 50–51	Demeure de chef Aral-Tokhoui Ossbok	Арал Өзбектери/Aral Uzbeks [19, p. 651]
385.	Daligang'a emo 達里崗阿鄂謨	west 51–52	Lac Daliganga	Арал Теңізі/Aral sea [=Dari- yangya]
386.	Halakezi huizi hetun 哈拉科子回子和屯	west 51–52	Karakhodsuville des Boukhars	Qara-Hajji? [19, p. 54–55]
387.	Wu'ergenqi huizi hetun 烏爾根齊回子和屯	west 51–52	Ourghenz, ville des Boukhars	Ургенч/Urgench
388.	Tengjisi emo 騰吉斯鄂謨	west 54–55		Теңіз/Tengiz Tatars called it Chagan Tengis (Чаганъ Тенгисъ), Kalmyks called it Kulsom Tengis (Кулсомъ Тенгисъ) [41, T. VI, p. 87]
389.	Sama'erhan 薩瑪爾罕	west 50–51	Samarkhan	Самарканд/Samarkand
390.	E'ertuba 鄂爾圖巴	west 49–50	Ortouba	Истаравшан /Istarawschan (Ura-Tjube)
391.	Hejiyan 和濟彥	west 48–49	Khodsiyan Khodchend	Худжанд/ Khujand
392.	Ajige buka'er zhecheng 阿濟格布喀爾哲成	west 49–50	Ville Adsighebchardche	Little Bukhara border [ajige means “little” in Manchu, “布喀尔=Bukhara; “哲成=jecen (border)”]
393.	Naiman nukete 奈滿努克特	west 48–49	Nayman-Nouktè	Найман/Nayman pastoral area
394.	Dayate nukete 達雅特努克特	west 47–48	Tayat- Nouktè	Тейт/Teyit

395.	Jibuchake alin 吉布察克阿林	west 46–47	M. Kibdchak	Қыпшақ/Қыршақ
396.	Lianlabashi huizi deng juchu 連拉巴斯回子等居處	west 58–59		Mali bash
397.	De'erji hetun 德爾集和屯	west 58–59	Tarki*	Тарки/Tarki [the place referred to, evidently Terki, is at the mouth of the Terek, Dagestan, 28, p. 60]
398.	Te'erben hetun 特爾奔和屯	west 59–60	Derbent*	Дербент/Derbent
Eighth rows west 6 八排西六				
399.	Shamaji hetun 沙馬吉和屯	west 59–60		Shamakhi, Azerbaijan
400.	Gu'er bila 古爾必拉	west 60–61	Kur	Kura River
401.	Nashiwang bila 那什旺必拉	west 61–62		Nakhchivan
402.	Eliwang hetun 額裡旺和屯	west 62–63	Erivan	Yerevan
403.	Alasi bila 阿拉斯必拉	west 63–64	Aras	Aras or Araxes River
Eighth rows west 7 八排西七				
404.	Sahalian modeli 薩哈連墨德里	west 63–64	Sahaliyan mederi (Black Sea in Manchu)	Black Sea
405.	E'erselong hetun 額爾色隆和屯	west 76–77	Erserum	Erzurum
Eighth rows west 8 八排西八				
406.	Hongga'er guo zhi han suoju Gongsidangdinabole hetun 紅噶爾國之汗所居拱斯當底納伯 勒和屯	west 80–81	The city of Constantinople, where Khwand-kār or Khunkār Khan lived [3, p. 212 (text), p. 227 (trans.); 38, [I], p. 88–89, n. 258; 7, [II], p. 330]	Istanbul
407.	Mola hetun 謨拉和屯	west 87–88	Mora	
Ninth rows west 5 九排西五				
408.	Zhumute huizi suoju zhi buluo 珠穆特回子所居之部落	west 50–51	Horde Boukhare Dchoumte	Йомуд/Yomut (Yomud) Yomut or Yomud, one of the Turkmen tribes lived

				in Gorgan, Turkmenbashi, east coast of the Caspian, Khiva and Dashoguz [51, p. 353]
409.	Wulanguma elesu 烏蘭古瑪額勒蘇	west 51–52	Dessert [Wulan=Ulan means “red” in Mongolian +guma=qum (“desert” in Turkic) +elesu=els (“sand” in Mongolian)].	ҚЫЗЫЛҚҰМ/Quyylqum
410.	Teke huizi zhi buluo juchu 特克回子之部落居處	west 49–50	Horde Boukhare Tek	Takka [Teke] [51, p. 351]
411.	Anbabuka'er zhecheng 安巴布喀爾哲成	west 48–49	Anbarkardchê	Anba 安巴=amba in Manchu, means “Great”; “Buka'er 布喀尔=Bukhara; “zhecheng 哲成=jecen (border)”. Great Bukhara border”
412.	Duluma huizi zhi buluo juchu 都魯瑪回子之部落居處	west 49–50	Horde Boukhare Doulouma	Дурмен Durman?
413.	Kekelun huizi zhi buluo juchu 科克倫回子之部落居處	west 49–50	Horde Boukhare Kokrun	Гоклен/Goklen. The dwelling place of Goklen Muslims
414.	Zhanyisiba'er huizi hetun 瞻伊斯巴爾回子和屯	west 49–50	Ville Boukhare Dchensozubar	Sabzawār or Sabzevar Muslims city
415.	Hazha'erbashi hongmaozi deng juchu 哈扎爾巴什紅帽子等居處	west 53–54		The dwelling place of the Qyzylbash=Read Heads. Кизылбаш/Quyyl-bash [28, p. 71; 3, p. 211–215 (trans.); 19, p. 27–29]
416.	Nishai huizi zhi buluo juchu 尼篩回子之部落居處	west 49–50		The dwelling place of Nashay Muslim tribes. Nashay or Nesa, a town near Bagir (near mod. Ashkabad) [3, p. 226 (trans.); 19, p. 31, 554]
Ninth rows west 8 九排西五				
417.	Du'erjia guo 都爾佳國	west 82–83		Turkey

As we have seen above, the information of *Qianlong neifu yutu* map was obtained during the Jesuit-led survey of Qianlong period. However, the knowledge of the Aral Sea Basin, Volga valleys, Māwarā'an-nahr as well as some other areas west of the Xinjiang was based on information provided by local authorities. The western section of the *Qianlong neifu yutu* describes the general form of the Anatolia, Central Asia, and Siberia, Russia which stretches from Europe in the west to Xinjiang in the east; from the Russia in the north to India and the Persian Gulf in the south; and includes Persia, Badakhshan and Afghanistan.

Conclusion

Al-Idrīsī's Maps shows the creation of map images by medieval Arab geographers based on absorbing Ptolemaic geography. Influenced by the map of Al-Idrīsī, the geographic gaps and blind spots of the old continent on the European map were filled, reconstructed, and connected with the new world geographic knowledge, forming a relatively complete world map.

Al-Idrīsī's Maps also affected the geographical knowledge of Yuan-Mongol Empire geographers. The *Kitāb Nuzhat al-mushtāq fī ikhtirāq al-āfāq* (Entertainment for He Who Longs to Travel the World), composed in 1154 by al-Idrīsī, became significant sources for the mapmakers of Kangnido, drawn in 1402. The inclusion of Dasht-i Qipchaq and the Syr Darya Basin in the Kangnido provides clear evidence that the mapmakers consulted Al-Idrīsī's accounts for their geographical information. In addition to its pretty accurate contours, the Kangnido demonstrates knowledge about three places in Dasht-i Qipchaq, and more than ten in the Syr Darya-Talas Valley.

For example, Beisa'er was probably a corruption of Bašqurt or Bāshqarūd in Arabic sources, or refers to Bulghar, a town in modern Tatarstan; Beisu 北速 relates perhaps to the al-Baydā', the western city of the Ātil, all derived from al-Idrīsī.

At the end of the Ming and early Qing dynasties, a large amount of overseas geographic knowledge was introduced by Western missionaries entered China. Among them the most important are Matteo Ricci's (1552-1610) "Kunyu Wanguo Quantu" (Map of the Ten Thousand Countries of the Earth, 1602), Ferdinand Verbiest's (1623-1688) "Kun Yu Quan Tu World Map" and so on. In the middle of the Qing Dynasty, the "Map of the Emperor Yongzheng's Ten Pai Emperors" (Map of the Yongzheng reign in ten fascicles) and the *Qianlong neifu yutu* 乾隆內府輿圖 (Terrestrial map of the imperial repository of Qianlong), which were led by western missionaries and used modern cartographic techniques, enriched the geographic information of Central Asian countries and filled the gaps in contemporary European maps.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ СРЕДНЕВЕКОВЫЕ И ПОСТЗОЛОТООРДЫНСКИЕ ГОРОДА ИТИЛЬСКОГО (ВОЛЖСКОГО) И СЫР-ДАРЫНСКОГО БАССЕЙНОВ СОГЛАСНО АРАБСКИМ И КИТАЙСКИМ КАРТАМ

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Цель исследования: наиболее ранние изображения городов Итильского (Волжского) и Сыр-Дарьинского бассейнов в средневековой картографии встречаются на карте Идриси (1154 г.). Постзолотоордынские города в этой области указаны на карте Дженкинсона и на «Карте десяти тысяч стран земли» (1602 г.) Маттео Риччи. В 1772 году «Карта Императорского хранилища Цяньлуна», в которой использовались современные картографические методы, обогатила географическую информацию о странах Центральной Азии и заполнила пробелы в современных европейских картах.

Материалы исследования: под влиянием карты аль-Идриси географические пробелы и слепые пятна на европейских картах были заполнены и реконструированы. Будучи основанными на новых географических знаниях мира, они сформировали относительно полную карту мира. В конце правления династии Мин и в начале династии Цин западные миссионеры, прибывшие в Китай, представили большой объем зарубежных географических знаний.

Результаты и новизна исследования: анализ арабских, европейских и китайских карт позволил оценить степень точности их сведений о постзолотоордынских городах Итильского (Волжского) и Сыр-Дарьинского бассейнов. Авторам удалось определить представления арабских, европейских и китайских географов о Центральной Азии. В частности, в данной статье были рассмотрены топонимы Итильского бассейна (включая Западную Сибирь) и казахской степи (включая прилегающие районы) на европейско-российских имперских картах и на китайских картах Цин. Исторические карты предоставляют идеальную возможность для определения графически кодированной информации о состоянии части реального мира в определенный момент времени.

Ключевые слова: карта аль-Идриси, европейские карты, «Карта Императорского хранилища Цяньлуна», Итильский бассейн, Центральная Азия, казахская степь

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