

At last the real start has been made. Before me all is unknown, full of the mystery and the fascination that lie in those parts of the Earth's surface yet untraversed by men from the outside world.

(*To be continued.*)

THROUGH BHUTAN AND SOUTHERN TIBET

Major F. M. Bailey, I.A., Political Official in Sikkim

Map follows page 352.

THE presentation of the insignia of the G.C.I.E. to His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan gave an opportunity for the journey described herein, through portions of Bhutan and Tibet hitherto quite unexplored, or only visited by the secret explorers of the Survey of India in the 'eighties of last century. We had the great advantage, denied to our predecessors, of being accompanied by a survey party under Captain Meade, who worked with the co-operation of the inhabitants, and were able thus to use plane-tables, theodolites, and other instruments openly. All Tibetan and Bhutanese names for the map were transliterated by the recognized system from names written on the spot, so, though the English spelling of some names has been changed, it is hoped that further changes will not be necessary.

In October 1921 a meeting had been arranged in Paro between the Maharaja and our President, when he was Governor of Bengal, at which the insignia were to be presented; but an outbreak of influenza in Bhutan prevented His Highness from coming to meet Lord Ronaldshay.

Parts of the route from the Chumbi Valley to Bumtang had previously been followed by several travellers from Bogle in 1774 onwards, but the only people who had actually travelled the whole distance were Mr. Claude White and his party in 1905. He described the country in a paper published in the *Geographical Journal* for January 1910.

Travelling leisurely, our journey from Chumbi, or Yatung as it is now called, to Bumtang occupied us from 20 June to 19 July 1922. Since the main range of the Himalayas forms the northern frontier of Bhutan, dividing it from Tibet, a journey from west to east through Bhutan necessitates crossing a series of subsidiary ranges which run south from the main range. In each of the main valleys between these ranges is one of the large dzongs or castles from which the country is governed. Our first pass was the Kyu La (14,150 feet) leading from the Chumbi Valley to the valley of the Ha Chu, with Ha Dzong (9100 feet). We then crossed the Chilai La (12,400 feet) leading to the Paro Chu Valley, in which is Paro Dzong (7750 feet). Our next pass was the Bela La (11,600 feet) leading to the valley of the Timbu Chu, in which is Tashichö Dzong (7800 feet). The waters of these three valleys, Ha,

Paro, and Timbu, unite in Bhutan and reach India as the Ridak. Then followed the Dokyong La (10,400 feet) leading to a valley which contains the upper waters of the Sankos, and in which are Punaka (5150 feet) and Wangdü-potrang. The pass east of this is the Pele La (10,950 feet), leading to Trongsa (7100 feet), and between this and Bumtang (9725 feet) was the Yuto La (11,210 feet). All of these valleys drain into the Manas. A glance at the above figures will show the switchback nature of the road.

We spent several pleasant days at each of the big dzongs we passed. At Ha an afternoon was spent in archery with the Bhutanese officers, whom we found to be very expert, though the bows required great strength to pull. The distance was 130 yards. A hit on the target counts two, and an arrow in the ground one arrow's length from the target one point.

Nothing could have exceeded the kindness of the Bhutanese to us on the road. The roads themselves had been repaired and beautiful camps arranged at every halt, in which in some places huts had been built for us : in others we pitched our tents, while our followers lived in sheds which had been put up for them. Our camps were surrounded with fences of silver fir and pine trees to keep out the curious public.

The vegetation was wonderful : in places dense forest of pines and firs, while higher up were slopes covered with the most beautiful Alpine flowers, blue and yellow poppies, primulas, ground orchids, etc. The most striking flower was a magnificent lily (*Lilium nepalense burmanicum*), which we found in great quantities during two days' march at a height of about 9900 feet. We sent men later to bring in bulbs, of which many have been planted in our garden at Gangtok, while a few are being grown at Darjeeling and Edinburgh.

At Paro we were met by a bodyguard of men in picturesque blue uniform with steel helmets and armed with thoroughly efficient Bhutanese swords. With them were two dancers, who with small drums danced before us wherever we went during our stay at Paro. Here we saw a very fine dance of lamas in the most gorgeous costumes. We also saw some beautiful religious pictures, not painted as is usually the case in Tibet, but wonderfully embroidered. Near one of our camps lived the incarnation of a former ruler of Bhutan, a very holy man ; but, as mice had damaged the image of his first incarnation, he was obliged to undertake silent meditation for three months, and we could not see him.

We reached Bumtang on July 19. Here we were met by H.H. the Maharaja, and conducted over strips of scarlet kinkob to a beautiful camp in which painted huts had been constructed, shrubs and flowers planted, and turf laid down. Our table-cloth was of white silk with gold patterns. Here we spent twelve days as guests of the Maharaja. He is a fine old man whose young days were spent in fighting his various enemies. I had met him when, as the Bhutanese representative, he accom-



PARO VALLEY, BHUTAN



BHUTANESE ESCORT AT PARO



END OF GLACIER NORTH OF KULAKANGRI GROUP



CROSSING GLACIER ON THE MONLAKARCHUNG PASS

panied Sir Francis Younghusband to Tibet in 1904, on which occasion he was very useful as a go-between with the Tibetans. He is the first hereditary Maharaja of the country. We also saw a lot of his family, and some of them had their meals with us during our stay.

There is a school at Bumtang in which English is taught, and a number of boys are being educated in India. His Highness hopes that these boys will later be trained as doctors, veterinary surgeons, foresters, teachers, engineers, etc., and inaugurate efficient branches of administration in these and other lines.

At Bumtang, and at other places at which we stopped, we played the people at cricket (with a tennis ball) and at football, which furthered friendly intercourse. These games were very popular, and recently Bhutanese hockey and football teams have come to play against Sikkim in Gangtok. The absence of caste and the freedom of women makes it as easy to form real friendships with these people as with Tibetans. His Highness' daughters were frequent visitors to our camp, and we were shown round a weaving factory in their house.

Near Bumtang is a very holy temple called Kuje, meaning, in the honorific language of the country, "body print." Here about twelve hundred years ago the Indian saint Padma Sambhava, called Lupon Rimboche in Tibet and Bhutan, spent some time when he was converting the country to Buddhism. He lived in a cave, and for long periods would come out and sit up against the rock meditating: the result was a deep imprint of his body against the rock. Against this holy rock a temple has been built, and the cave and the imprint are behind the altar. Above the temple is a large juniper tree which tradition says grew from the saint's staff which he stuck in the ground. This temple was at first chosen for the ceremony of the presentation of the G.C.I.E., but later it was thought that, owing to its age, it might not be safe for a large number of people to congregate in its upper storey, where the cave was, so a newer temple alongside was chosen.

Hither, when the lamas had chosen a lucky day, we rode out and witnessed an interesting ceremony. After the presentation of the insignia all the officials of the State came in order, touched their heads three times on the ground, and each with a great flourish presented a scarf, while a servant banged on the ground great rolls of cloth and silk, the skins of tigers, leopards, and other animals, money and other offerings to His Highness. We were struck here by the extreme youth of the highest officials of the state. After the ceremony we witnessed a dance by masked lamas and were entertained at lunch. Meanwhile the whole population of the valley were fed.

We left Bumtang on August 31, genuinely sorry to say good-bye to our new friends. The Maharaja met us in a tent about 6 miles down from the road, and we had lunch together before parting. We exchanged scarves, which we waved as we called to each other in the Bhutanese

way until out of sight and hearing. Other members of his family travelled two or three days with us.

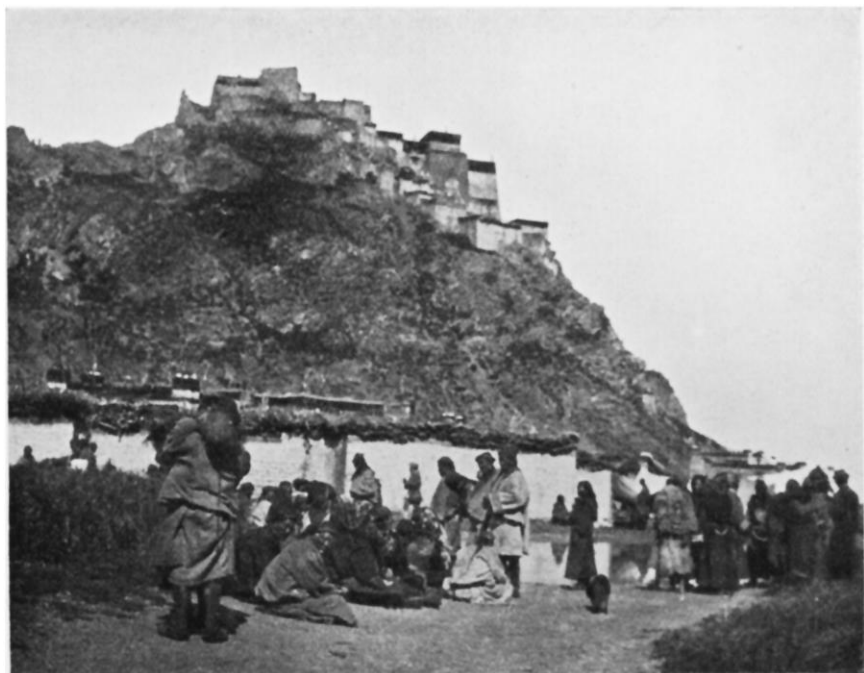
From Bumtang onwards we were on comparatively unexplored ground. One of the secret-service explorers—later a leading landlord of Sikkim, whose death occurred this year—travelled this road in the 'eighties. When he reached Tibet he was suspected and imprisoned, but escaped and travelled about 50 miles across country to get away from his pursuers. His prismatic compass traverse proved relatively remarkably accurate when compared with Captain Meade's work. Both the Tibetans and Bhutanese appear to have quite got over their objection to surveying, provided they are given copies of the maps.

We considered the Bhutanese to be very great artists, especially in metalwork. They make delightful boxes of worked silver for their pan and betel nut, which the whole population chew incessantly. We also noticed beautiful metalwork in their temples. They make very gay saddle cloths of bright colours in *appliqué* work. Their silk-weaving is also extremely effective. The cattle of Bhutan are of enormous size and have a very distinct strain of the huge wild *mithan* of the plains of India. The most remarkable animal is the Bhutanese mule. These animals are imported from China, and they evidently get the pick of the market there—huge, absolutely sure-footed animals. It is the custom for a man to lead the mule and to talk to him all the time. He says such things as "be careful," "slowly," and "look out," etc.

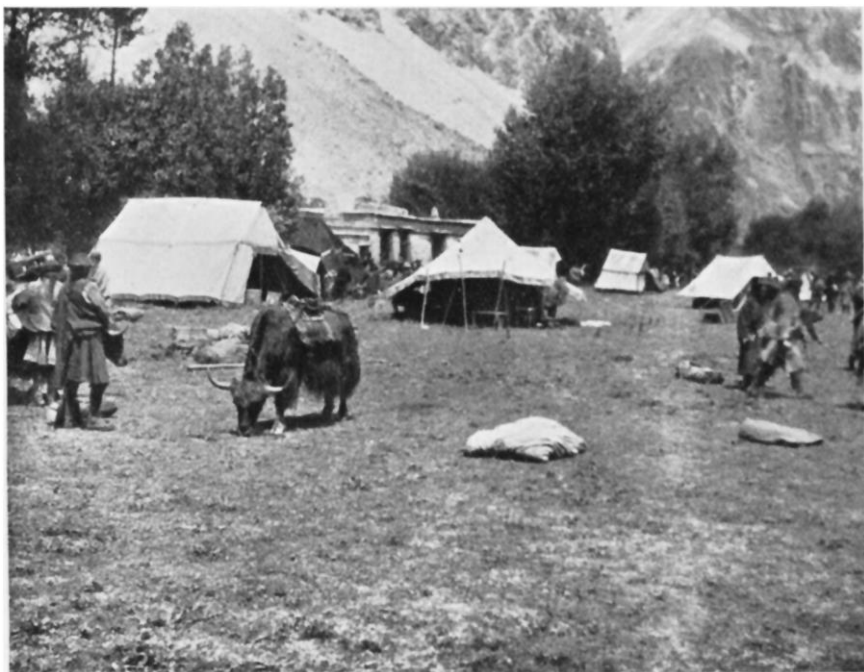
We were disappointed in the game seen in Bhutan. Our bag included bear, bhara, goral, barking deer, pheasants of various kinds, and quail. Takin are found in one valley, and His Highness presented us with two, of which one died in England and one is at present in the Zoo. Captain Meade once saw sambhar. We also caught a young bear, which we took with us to Tibet and sent to Lhasa as a present to the Dalai Lama.

From Bumtang our road led up a very steep valley, the river being for its size of extraordinary rapidity. After three days' marching we passed the level of fuel, and two days more brought us to the foot of the Mönlakarchung pass, where we camped by a lake at a height of 15,500 feet. From here on August 7 we had a long march, riding on yaks over the pass. We had to cross a large stretch of glacier ice on each side of the pass, while on the summit (17,400 feet above sea-level) the ice was covered in snow in which were deep crevasses which had swallowed up four yaks the day before we crossed. We were lucky to have a fine day for the pass. Bad weather would have made it dangerous. On the pass we parted with Kumar Tobgye Dorji, who had made all arrangements for our journey—no small matter for such a large party—and who was always cheerful under the most worrying difficulties.

Our object was to travel from the Mönlakarchung to the south-east corner of the Yamdrok Tso and thence along the lake, the southern shore of which had never been surveyed. After leaving the pass we were



TALUNG DZONG



CAMP AT TOWA LHOBRAK VALLEY, TIBET



WANGDÖ POTRANG, BHUTAN



CHORTEN IN BHUTAN

met by the local Tibetan official, the Dzongpen of Towa, who accompanied us for several days while we were in his district. We travelled for two days down the Konang Chu Valley, with precipitous sides above which were grass slopes running up to permanent snows.

Our second march brought us to a holy temple called Tsegutok —“Tse of nine storeys.” There is a tower nine storeys high built by a holy man, Mila Repa, many years ago. He was greatly interfered with by demons, but in the end was successful. It is an act of great merit to walk round the narrow platform at the top of the tower, on which chains are tied for safety ; but it required a better head for heights than we possessed. Of one holy image in the monastery the fingers were tied loosely to the hands by strings bearing a seal, and we were told that in the time of the fifth Dalai Lama (about 1700) this image had spoken, but the effort had been so great that the fingers fell off one hand.

From Tsegutok we made our way to another high pass, the Drum La (16,660 feet), which was luckily clear of snow. On the south side of the pass a series of three lakes flowed one into the other from a small pond below a glacier on Kulakangri, a snow peak 24,784 feet in height. We had some fine views of this group through mist and clouds. On August 11 we reached Towa Dzong in the district of Lhobrak, and were very glad of two days' rest at the comparatively low altitude of 12,500 feet, in a delightful camp, pitched on turf under willow trees with Alpine flowers, including ground orchids, underfoot. At this camp a small herd of bharal came down to the river-bank within 200 yards of our tents, and we spent an interesting hour watching them. The valley was of the typical dry Tibetan type, with irrigated cultivation and poplar and willow trees, and was a great contrast to the thick forests of conifer at similar elevations in Bhutan and Sikkim.

Here in this secluded place the Tibetans keep prisoners whom they wish out of the way. They showed us one dungeon 50 feet deep in which prisoners are kept after being let down with a rope. The actual dungeon was within a few feet of the road, and for years, through the solid rock, the poor creatures in the dark must have heard every passer-by. In a garden the Tibetans had a prisoner, a Chinese General Peng, whom they had captured some years before. He had bombastically told the Tibetans he was advancing on Lhasa, and that they could either fight or clear out : and he had ended in being captured. We wished to see if we could do anything for him, but he refused to see people we sent to him.

The stream at Towa joins that which we had left at Tse a few days before, and the combined streams flow into Bhutan as the Kuru Chu, and eventually reach India in the waters of the Manas. The gorges are so terrible that it is easier to cross the 16,000-foot Drum La than to take the more level way followed by the waters.

We left Towa on August 14 and, crossing a 16,000-foot pass, the

Uyu La, we left the basin of the streams which break through the Himalayas and flow direct to India. We were now in a country between 14,000 and 15,000 feet in elevation in which the water drains into several large lakes. The people are nomads and are quite different from those whom we had left in the Lhobrak Valley. The men braid their hair into many strings, which they gather together in a bunch and allow to hang as a kind of tassel on the right side of the head. In this country we saw numbers of gazelle, kyang (wild donkeys), and hares, and geese on the shores of lakes. All the game was very tame, and we only took sufficient for our own food. On August 17 we reached the shore of the Yamdrok Tso, and enjoyed some lovely lake scenery with its fjords dotted with islands and surrounded by bare hills, the tops of which were dusted with fresh snow. We travelled for three days along the southern shore of the lake ; but were obliged to leave it several times owing to high hills ; and once we actually returned to the Padzo Tso, a lake at which we had camped some days previously, but Captain Meade succeeded in mapping the whole of the southern shore of the Yamdrok Tso.

We spent August 20 and 21 at Talung, at the south-west corner of the lake. Here a famous fair is held once a year, for which we were in time. Traders of several nationalities were there—Nepalese and Ladakis from Lhasa, and people from various parts of Tibet. The usual rubbish was for sale in the bazaar, but the fair is mostly famous for the sale of live stock, and in this we were disappointed. Perhaps we were ignorant of the points of a yak ; but the other animals were inferior in quality and superior in price. One trader brought us a quantity of Russian paper money which he wished us to help him to change.

The new telegraph line had just been made to Lhasa, and we were able to send a man from here to Nangartse to telephone to Gyangtse about arrangements for our journey, and to Lhasa to say how we were getting on ; and our messenger returned with the replies in the evening. No doubt from here our easiest way would have been to have gone to Nagartse, and to have returned by the main Lhasa–Gyangtse road, which had been used by Sir Francis Younghusband's mission in 1904. But our object was to get as much new country surveyed as possible, and so we travelled by an unknown route south of the high snows round the Karo La.

Two days' march from Talung, after crossing the Tug La, a pass 16,750 feet high, in rain and sleet, we reached the valley of a large lake, the Pomo Tso, which is no less than 16,000 feet above sea-level. South of the lake we could see the snow range which forms the Tibet–Bhutan frontier. Mr. White in 1906 had travelled between these snows and the southern shore of the lake. Leaving this lake we climbed to the Dap La, over 17,000 feet high, and here we left the region of the lakes and entered that of streams which, flowing *viâ* Gyangtse and Shigatse, reach the

Tsangpo and thence India. On this pass Gyaltzen Kazi, who had accompanied the Mount Everest Expedition in 1921, collected some fossils which Sir Henry Hayden identified as Jurassic ammonites. The next night we woke to find our tents covered with snow (at 15,150 feet, on August 24). In spite of this we had no frost, and on our coldest nights at the highest altitudes at which we camped, we registered temperatures of about 35° taken in the open.

We now soon entered the Nelung Valley, which had been surveyed by Colonel Ryder in 1904, and our journey to Gyantse, which we reached on August 27, calls for no notice. From Gyantse we travelled to Gangtok. On our journey of over 600 miles Captain Meade surveyed about 6000 miles of new country, and revised a much larger area which had only been done very roughly.

Except for some mountain sickness on the Mönlakarchung, the health of the party, which included Lady Cozens-Hardy and my wife, was excellent. Dr. Dyer, who accompanied us, was of the greatest value in making friends with the people, who have the highest opinion of Western medicine, and there is no doubt that in places where one is unknown a doctor adds greatly to the popularity of the party with the inhabitants.

Appendix.

NOTE ON BHUTAN AND SOUTH TIBET SURVEYS, 1922

Captain H. R. C. Meade, I.A., Survey of India

A Survey of India detachment consisting of one British officer, one Indian officer, with Serpa and Gurkha khalasis, accompanied the Political Officer in Sikkim.

An area of 9493 square miles (6589 original survey and 2904 revision) was mapped on the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch scale, the work being based generally on triangulation carried out during the journey.

Triangulation.—A 6-inch micrometer theodolite was used, reading to 1 second. The rate of march (averaging over 8 miles a day) and the monsoon prevented both ordinary triangulation and an astronomical latitude and azimuth traverse independent of previous triangulation.

The theodolite work consists of 14 hill-station fixings, 12 astronomical azimuths, 6 latitudes, and 32 intersected points.

Mapping.—Like the triangulation, the mapping was affected by the conditions. The whole of the Mo Chu basin in north Bhutan is still unsurveyed, though the prominent snow peaks (two over 23,000 feet) were fixed, and the map between Bumtang, where touch was lost with the Assam Triangulation Series, and Lhunbushö (on the Yamdrok Tso), where the 1904-5 Tibet series could be used, is more or less in the air, and adjusted by astronomical work.

The mapping around the main route through Bhutan is however accurate plane-tabling, and the lake district of Southern Tibet was mapped by photo-survey.

The northern and southern Kulakangri (both nearly 25,000 feet high) and adjacent groups were also fixed.

Of the total output, 5345 square miles consist of accurate plane-tabling and photo-survey, and 4148 square miles of reconnaissance.

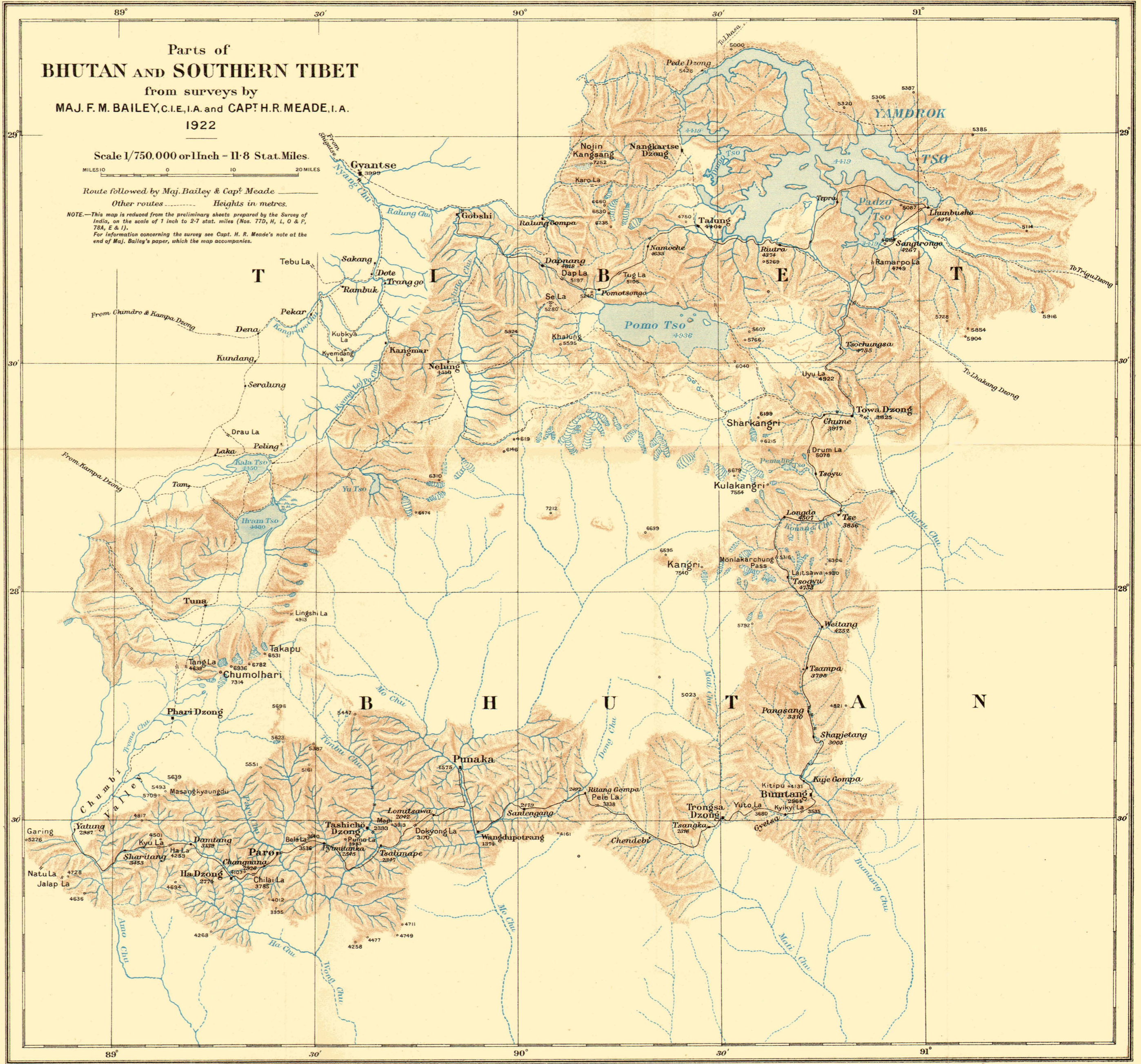
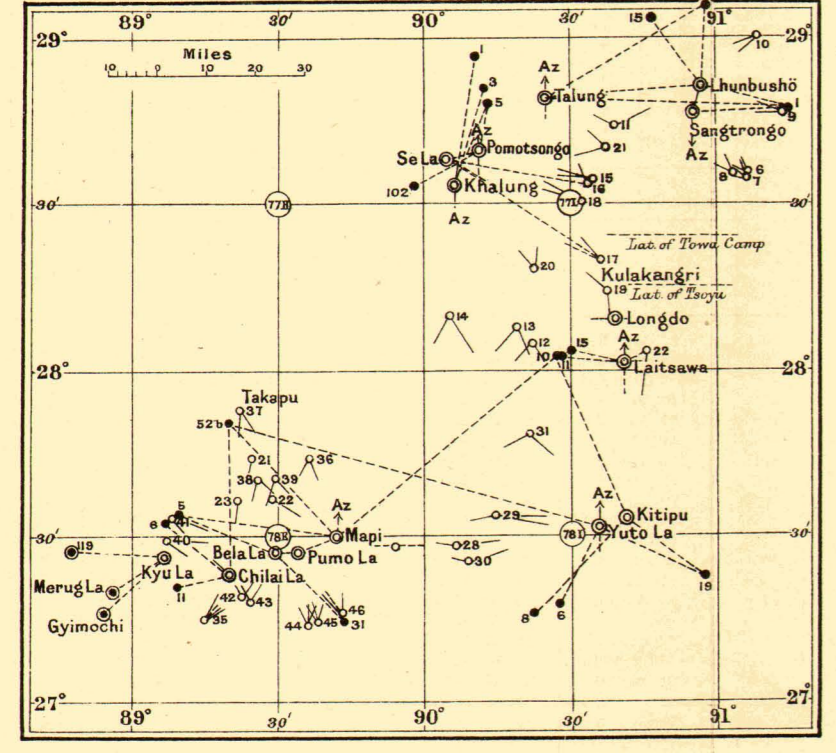


CHART OF TRIANGULATION



Reference

- ⊙ Triangulated Stations
- Intersected Points
- ⊙ Az Astronomical Azimuths
- ⊙ Latitudes
- ⊙ Previously triangulated stations
- " intersected points

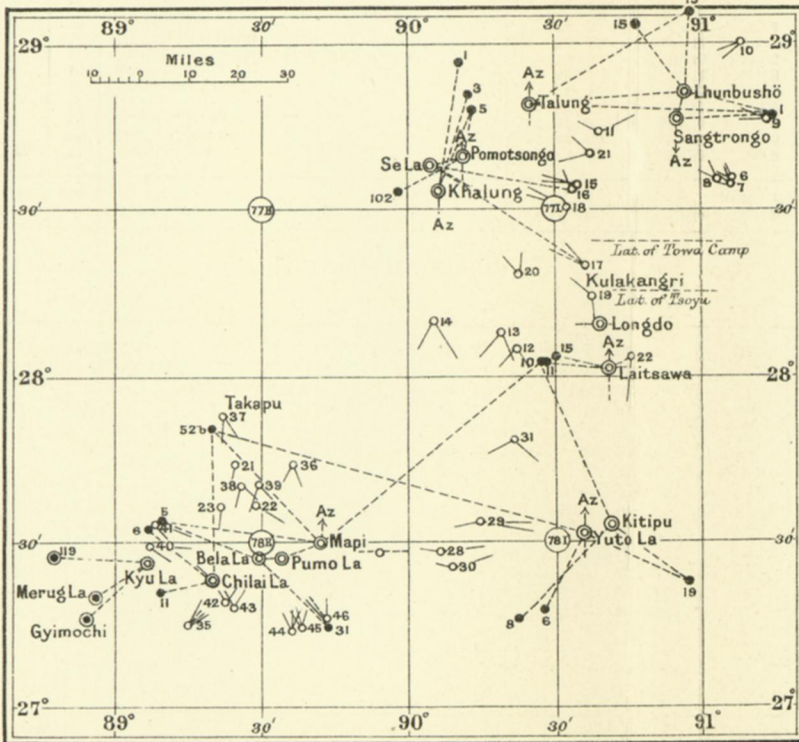
PRINCIPAL STATIONS

Sheet No.	Name	Latitude	Longitude	Heights in metres
77L	LAITSAWA	28 01 15	90 40 46	4930
	LONGDO	28 08 52	Plane-table ray	
	TSOYU	28 15 14		
	TOWA CAMP	28 23 24		
	SANGTRONGO	28 46 09	90 55 28	4618
	LHUNBUSHO	28 51 05	90 57 15	5087
	TALUNG	28 48 56	90 25 07	4750
	POMOTSONGO	28 39 38	90 11 09	5240
	KHALUNG	28 32 52	90 06 12	5595
	SE LA	28 37 48	90 04 50	5280
78a	KYU LA	27 26 19	89 07 11	4501
	CHILAI LA	27 22 59	89 20 16	4107
	BELA LA	27 26 57	89 29 17	3640
	PUMO LA	27 27 04	89 34 12	3983
	MAPI	27 29 48	89 42 01	3913
78r	WANGDUPOTRANG CAMP	27 27 59	Plane-table ray	
	YUTO LA	27 31 37	90 35 27	3680
	KITIPU	27 33 13	90 40 56	4181

INTERSECTED POINTS

Sheet No.	Point No.	Description	Latitude	Longitude	Heights in metres
77L	11	Pointed peak	28 43 56	90 38 58	5269
	12	N.W. of Kangri	04 39	22 11	6535
	13	N.W. of Kangri	07 38	19 04	6680
	14		09 28	05 01	7212
	15	Corrugated peak	34 12	34 22	5607
	16	Snow peak	33 19	33 33	5796
	17	Peak between Sharkangri and Kangri	19 41	36 19	6215
	18	Not highest point	30 06	32 11	6040
	19	Kulakangri	14 02	37 09	7554
	20	Snow peak	37 47	24 20	—
	21	Snowy point	40 02	36 59	—
	22	Peak E. of Monlakarchung Pass	02 56	45 46	6306
77r	6		28 35 24	91 06 24	5854
	7		34 37	06 29	5904
	8		36 05	03 34	5728
	9	On Padro Tso divide	45 58	13 41	5114
	10	Snow peak N.E. of Lhunbusho	59 49	08 01	6385
78a	21	Snow peak	27 43 41	89 24 40	6096
	22		26 34	29 02	5161
	23	Peak above Paro	36 09	21 48	5551
	24	Tegola Peak with Cairn	15 11	15 25	4268
	25	Snowpeak N. of Mapi	43 43	36 11	5447
	26	Takapu, Snowpeak	52 25	22 31	5531
	27	Southernmost of 3 peaks	39 55	25 38	5623
	28	High conical peak	40 06	29 35	5387
	29	Pointed peak at head of Ha Chu	29 00	07 24	4817
	30	Middle peak of Masangkyangdu	33 07	08 30	5435
	31	Peak South of Paro	18 49	22 48	4012
	32	Round hill South of Paro	18 06	24 47	3995
	33	Sth. end of range between Wong Chu & Mo Chu	13 52	36 17	4258
	34	High point	18 44	38 03	4477
	35	Round peak	16 07	43 02	4711
78r	28	Peak	28 08	90 06 17	4161
	29	Dhunkajamo	33 38	14 21	4167
	30	Highest point in Dong Chu basin	25 18	08 52	—
	31	Peak on Dong Chu-Mati Chu divide	48 09	21 34	—

CHART OF TRIANGULATION



Reference

- ⊙ Triangulated Stations
- Intersected Points
- ⊙^{Az} Astronomical Azimuths
- ⊙^{Lat} „ Latitudes
- Previously triangulated stations
- „ intersected points

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KITIPU		27 33 13	90 40 56	4131

INTERSECTED POINTS

Sheet No.	Description	Latitude	Longitude	Heights
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BHUTAN

MAJ. F.

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NOTE.

From Kan



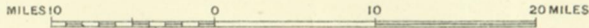
89°

30'

Parts of BHUTAN AND SOUTHERN TIBET

from surveys by
MAJ. F. M. BAILEY, C.I.E., I.A. and CAPT. H. R. MEADE, I.A.
1922

Scale 1/750,000 or 1 Inch = 11.8 Stat. Miles.



Route followed by Maj. Bailey & Capt. Meade

Other routes ----- Heights in metres.

NOTE.—This map is reduced from the preliminary sheets prepared by the Survey of India, on the scale of 1 inch to 2.7 stat. miles (Nos. 77D, H, L, O & P, 78A, E & I).

For information concerning the survey see Capt. H. R. Meade's note at the end of Maj. Bailey's paper, which the map accompanies.

29°

30°

28°



30'

90°

30'

TIBET

SCALE, I. A.



Gyantse 3999

Pede Dzong 5428

Nojin Kangsang 7252

Nangkartse Dzong

Karo La 6660

6630

6235

Tadung 4404

Gobshi

Ralung Gampa

Dapnang 4618

Dap La 5197

Namoche 4633

Pomotsonga

Se La 5280

Khalung 5595

Pomo Tso 4936

Riutra 4874

95269

Sakang

Dote

Trang go

Rambuk

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Sharkangri 5199

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Kulakangri 7554

Kangri 7540

Mönlakarchung Pass 5316

5792

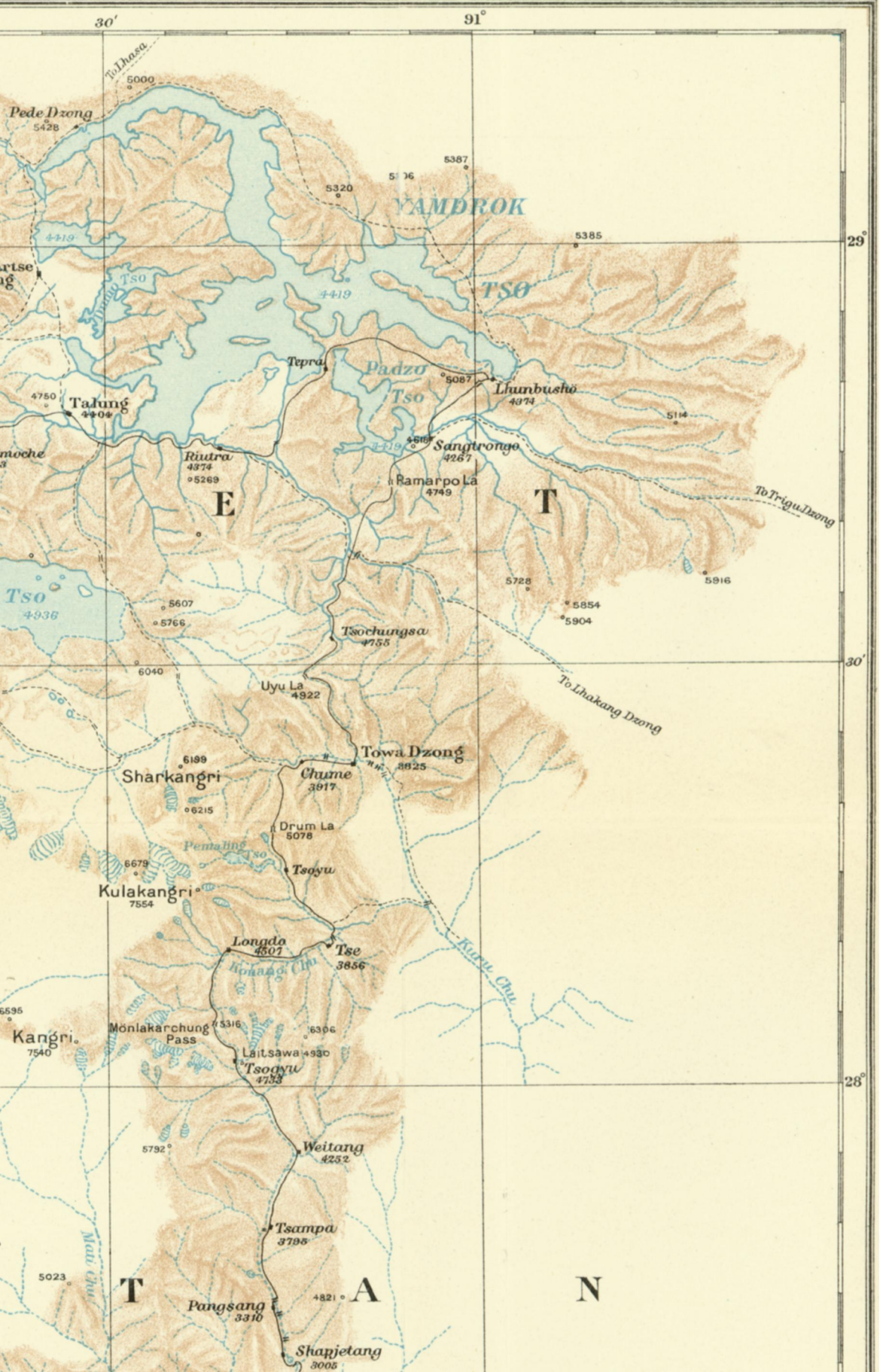
Pangsang 3310

B

H

U

T



Reference

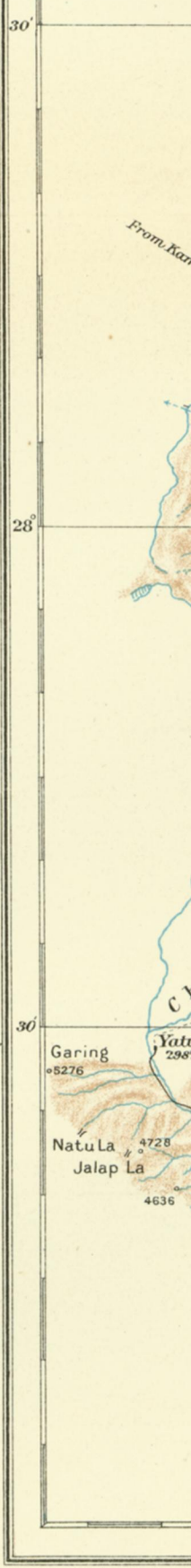
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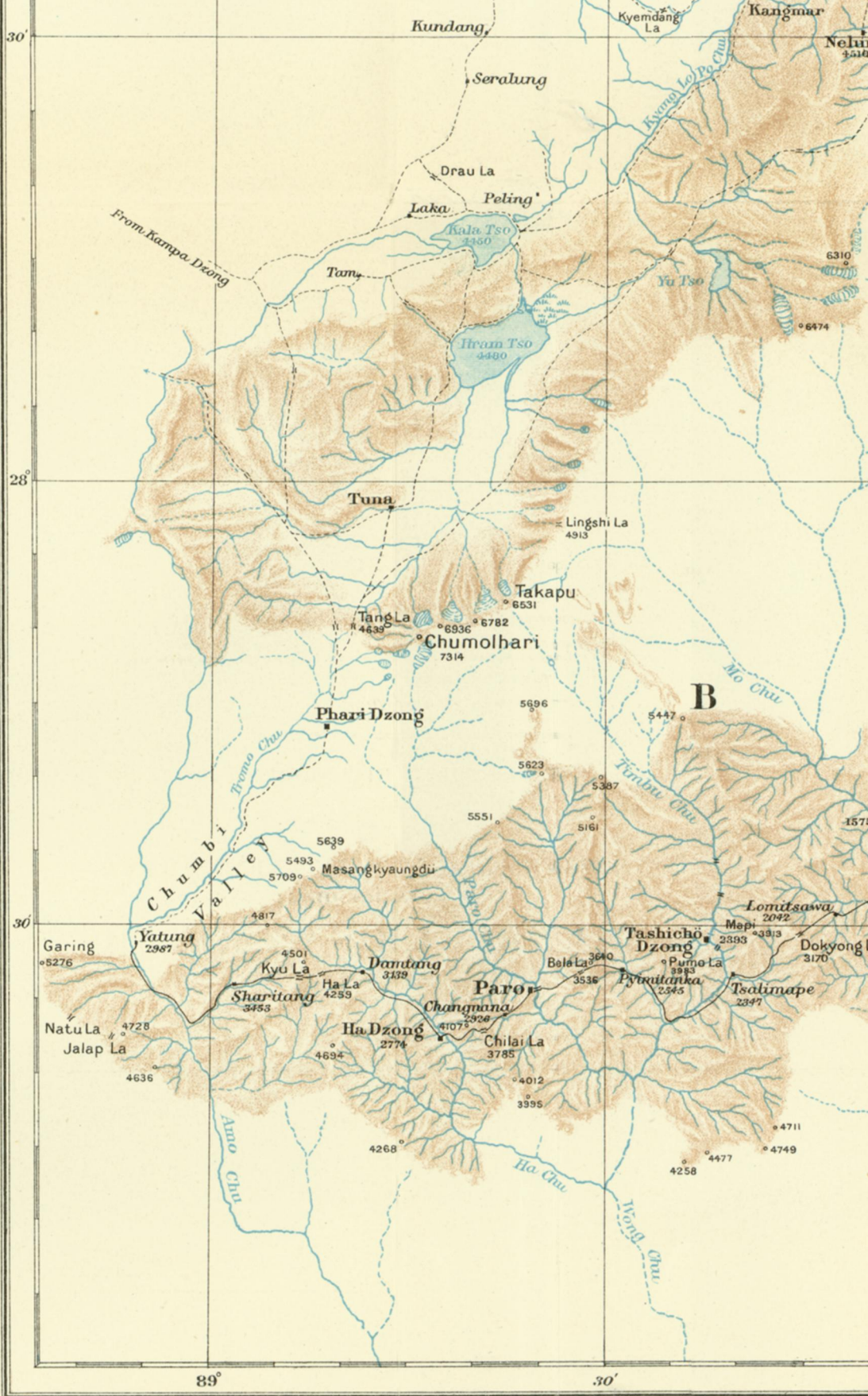
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CHILAI LA		27 22 59	89 20 16	4107
BELA LA		27 26 57	89 29 17	3640
PUMO LA		27 27 04	89 34 12	3983
MAPI		27 29 48	89 42 01	3913
WANGDUPOTRANG CAMP ...		27 27 59	Plane-table ray	
78I		YUTO LA	27 31 37	90 35 27
	KITIPU	27 33 13	90 40 56	4131

INTERSECTED POINTS

Sheet No.	Point No.	Description	Latitude o ' "	Longitude o ' "	Heights in metres	
77L	11	Pointed peak	28 43 56	90 38 58	5269	
	12	N.W. of Kangri	04 39	22 11	6535	
	13	N.W. of Kangri	07 33	19 04	6699	
	14	09 28	05 01	7212	
	15	Corrugated peak	34 12	34 22	5607	
	16	Snow peak	33 19	33 33	5766	
	17	Peak between Sharkangri and Kangri ...	19 41	36 13	6215	
	18	Not highest point	30 06	32 11	6040	
	19	Kulakangri	14 02	37 09	7554	
	20	Snow peak	37 47	24 30	—	
	21	Snowy point	40 02	36 59	—	
	22	Peak E. of Mönlakarchung Pass	02 56	45 46	6306	
77P	6	28 35 24	91 06 24	5854	
	7	34 37	06 36	5904	
	8	36 05	03 34	5728	
	9	On Padzo Tso divide	45 58	13 41	5114	
78E	10	Snow peak N.E. of Lhunbushö	59 49	08 01	5385	
	21	Snow peak	27 43 41	89 24 40	5696	
	22	27 36 34	29 02	5161	
	23	Peak above Paro	36 09	21 48	5551	
	35	Tegola Peak with Cairn	15 11	15 35	4268	
	36	Snowpeak N. of Mapi	43 43	36 11	5447	
	37	Takapu, Snowpeak	52 25	22 31	6531	
	38	Southernmost of 3 peaks	39 55	25 33	5623	
	39	High conical peak	40 06	29 35	5387	
	40	Pointed peak at head of Ha Chu	29 00	07 24	4817	
	41	Middle peak of Masangkyangdü	33 07	08 30	5493	
	42	Peak South of Paro	18 49	22 48	4012	
	43	Round hill South of Paro	18 06	24 47	3995	
	44	Sth. end of range between Wong Chu & Mo Chu	13 52	36 17	4258	
	45	High point	18 44	38 03	4477	
	46	Round peak	16 07	43 02	4711	
	78I	28	Peak	28 08	90 06 17	4161
		29	Dhungkajamso	33 38	14 21	4107
		30	Highest point in Dong Chu basin	25 18	08 52	—
31		Peak on Dong Chu-Mati Chu divide	48 09	21 24	—	









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