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ULRICH SCHWEINFURTH · HEIDRUN SCHWEINFURTH-MARBY

**EXPLORATION
IN THE EASTERN HIMALAYAS AND THE
RIVER GORGE COUNTRY OF
SOUTHEASTERN TIBET**

— FRANCIS (FRANK) KINGDON WARD (1885—1958) —



FRANZ STEINER VERLAG GMBH · WIESBADEN

1975

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IN THE EASTERN HIMALAYAS AND THE
RIVER GORGE COUNTRY OF
SOUTHEASTERN TIBET**

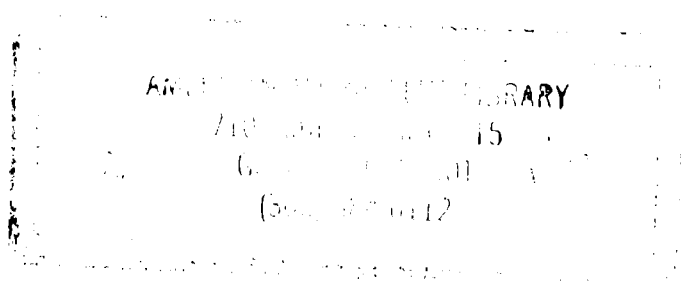
— FRANCIS (FRANK) KINGDON WARD (1885—1958) —

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH A MAP OF THE AREA
OF HIS EXPEDITIONS

BY

**ULRICH SCHWEINFURTH
HEIDRUN SCHWEINFURTH-MARBY**

With a photograph of F. KINGDON WARD and a map (1:1 000 000) in two sheets in pocket



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1975

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This volume is dedicated, on the occasion of his 75th birthday,
as a token of friendship and respect to

CARL TROLL,

who first introduced me to the Himalayas
and to the work of F. KINGDON WARD

ULRICH SCHWEINFURTH

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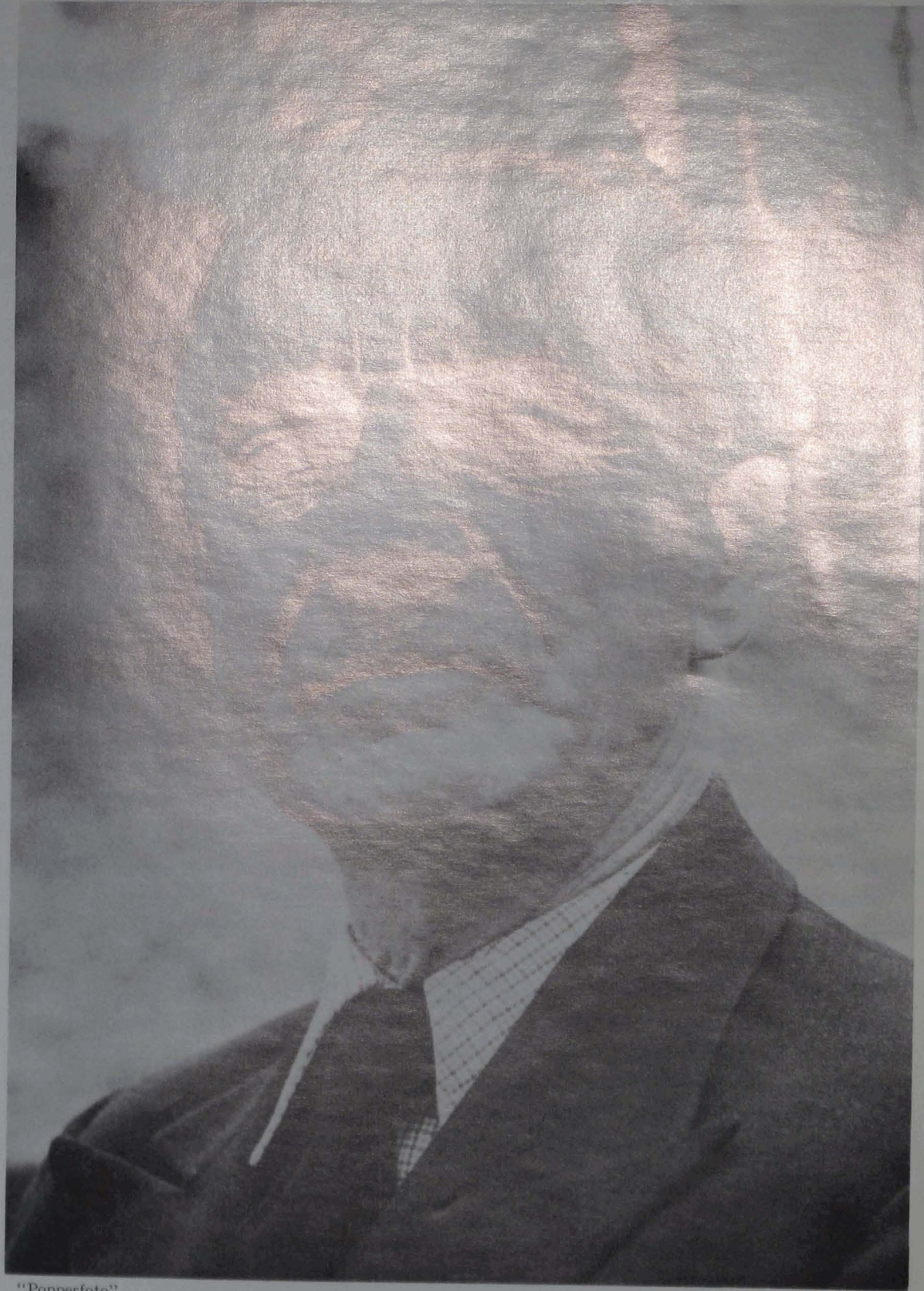
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Last but by no means least, the authors feel that it is not only appropriate but indeed necessary to acknowledge here the enormous and constant help always available in the reference library of the Department of Geography, South Asia Institute, University of Heidelberg; the material carefully assembled over the years with this bibliography in mind has been of inestimable value, and without it the whole undertaking would have been very much more difficult, if not impossible.

PREFACE

by SIR GEORGE TAYLOR

I have read again and again Professor SCHWEINFURTH's prologue to this exhaustive survey of the contributions of FRANK KINGDON WARD to the exploration of the fascinating entangled country where India, Burma and China meet and I find it difficult to add anything significant to his excellent appreciation of F. KINGDON WARD whom I had known as a close and valued friend for some 25 years. However, I must forcefully echo one or two points in the Professor's superb appraisal based on his objective judgement whereas I have the advantage of having been for long closely associated with F. KINGDON WARD indeed he appointed me his sole executor. He was, as Professor SCHWEINFURTH has stated, in a class of his own. No one travelled more widely in the area, wrote more perceptively about it, collected more discriminately and marshalled his observations so effectively. His record of publications on the region is unsurpassed, his reputation as one of the most eminent of horticultural collectors secure, and his geographical discoveries and stimulating topographical interpretations of the very highest order. Altogether a wonderful chronicle of a resolute, daring and independent man. Professor SCHWEINFURTH's work in assembling all the reference sources reflecting F. KINGDON WARD's wide-ranging activities and interests is of the utmost importance and will for the first time make available to all interested in this remote corner of the world an invaluable mass of information. This will be a most appropriate memorial volume to one of the most accomplished explorers of this intensely exciting mountain world.



"Popperfoto"

F. Kingdom-ward

F. KINGDON WARD AND THE EXPLORATION OF THE
EASTERN HIMALAYAS AND THE RIVER GORGE COUNTRY OF
SOUTHEASTERN TIBET – AN INTRODUCTION

While working on the distribution of the vegetation in the Himalayas the present writer became thoroughly fascinated with the material which FRANCIS (FRANK) KINGDON WARD¹, through his many expeditions, contributed to our knowledge of the Eastern Himalayas and the river gorge country of Southeastern Tibet. To say that without his effort – practically continuous since he set out for his first trip in 1909 until his death in 1958 – the map of the vegetation of the Himalayas would display many more blank areas, would be an understatement; it is more to the point to state that without F. KINGDON WARD's achievements our knowledge of these areas would be very scanty indeed.

The treatise on the vegetation of the Himalayas, with the accompanying map², came out of press at the end of January 1958. A copy was sent to F. KINGDON WARD immediately c./o. British Museum (Natural History) as the only address known promising some chance of reaching the explorer; various efforts to contact him during the years before remained unsuccessful owing to F. KINGDON WARD's absence in the field. This time, surprisingly, F. KINGDON WARD was "in town" – and back came a letter of acknowledgement by return of post: "Should I come to Germany again I shall make a point of visiting you" was the quintessence of the letter, dated February 2, 1958. But within little more than two months F. KINGDON WARD was dead, and an unparalleled source of information about the Eastern Himalayas and the river gorge country was stilled for ever.

Only a short while before, in a review of F. KINGDON WARD's "Return to the Irrawaddy"³, the present writer ventured to say that the time was now ripe for us to receive the full monographic treatment of the area of F. KINGDON WARD's many expeditions – the mountain world of the Eastern

¹ F. KINGDON WARD: Pilgrimage for Plants, 1960: STEARN, W. T., 11, footnote 1. "His father's surname was Ward, his mother's before marriage was Kingdon; his name at registration of birth was Ward, Francis Kingdon, but in his later years (from 1946 onwards) he preferred Kingdon-Ward, Frank. His friends called him Frank, Ward, and Kingdon Ward without much consistency."

² SCHWEINFURTH, U.: Die horizontale und vertikale Verbreitung der Vegetation im Himalaya. Bonner Geogr. Abh. H. 20, 1957.

³ SCHWEINFURTH, U.: WARD, F. KINGDON: "Return to the Irrawaddy". London 1956 – review in *Erdkunde*, 1958, 80.

Himalayas, Southeastern Tibet and Northern Burma — a monograph which only F. KINGDON WARD, out of the wealth of his unequalled experiences of the region, could dare to undertake. His sudden, unexpected death left this wish unfulfilled.

In 1960 "Pilgrimage for Plants" appeared as a posthumous collection of various papers by F. KINGDON WARD, and attached to it a biographical introduction (11–18) and a bibliography (181–186) by DR. W. T. STEARN. A concluding note states that F. KINGDON WARD's life was so nomadic that he kept no record or set of his publications, and that the list given is "certainly incomplete" (186). There the matter rested for the time being.

In 1969 Professor DR. DR. h. c. DR. h. c. C. TROLL, Head of the Department of Geography at the University of Bonn until 1966, and originally responsible for the idea of the thesis on the vegetation of the Himalayas (see footnote 2), asked the present writer to join a Symposium of the Academy of Sciences in Mainz on "The Geocology of the High Mountain Regions of Eurasia". He suggested a contribution on the country "further East" of the Himalayas, knowing full well that particular interest in this direction had developed out of the thesis on the vegetation in the Himalayas. Primarily, this contribution was meant to serve the symposium in drawing attention to some particular aspects of geocological importance⁴. However, it seems to have developed into a further step towards a more comprehensive analysis of the literature available about this tremendously interesting region, now closed to outsiders. It seemed only natural to turn to F. KINGDON WARD's writings again. Bearing in mind STEARN's note of caution relating to the bibliography mentioned above, it seemed appropriate to try to compile a full bibliography of F. KINGDON WARD's work, in order to assemble all the sources provided in his writings for our better knowledge of the region, and to do it at once, before it became too late to approach still available sources of personal information. No outsider known had spent more time in the area or become more familiar with these remote places.

In spring 1971 work on the bibliography began in earnest: at the British Museum (Natural History); the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore; and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh. STEARN's contribution (1960) provided the starting point. In July–August 1971 the former MRS. JEAN KINGDON WARD, now MRS. RASMUSSEN, after first contacts in London in March 1971, was visited in Norway. In June 1972 work was continued in libraries in Cambridge. In between, research went on in and from Heidelberg. By the end of September 1972 the bulk of the bibliography was assembled.

⁴ SCHWEINFURTH, U.: The Eastern Marches of High Asia and the River Gorge Country. *Erdwiss. Forschg.* IV, 276–287, Wiesbaden 1972.

Besides the compilation of the bibliography it was intended, right from the beginning, to compose a map as well, showing the area of F. KINGDON WARD's explorations, and all the localities he mentions in his publications, in order to give, in addition to the bibliography, an idea of "where F. KINGDON WARD has been". It proved difficult enough to try and locate the various localities mentioned as accurately as possible under the given circumstances (see note to introduce the map, p. 100). However, the compilation of the map was concluded by March 1974.

The bibliography which includes, besides the books, papers in periodicals, etc. of scientific interest only (not, for instance, articles in newspapers), became far more voluminous than anticipated. The map work proved far more difficult to tackle than had been foreseen, even by someone who could claim a certain experience with the difficulties of the maps available for the area under consideration.

The basic idea is, first of all, to provide a suitable tool for further research into the many fascinating problems presented by F. KINGDON WARD's "hunting grounds", especially as this area has been closed to outsiders for a quarter of a century and is not likely to be accessible again for some time to come. F. KINGDON WARD's writings provide a unique source of information that he himself was unable to compose into a monograph of the area, now so urgently needed. Under these circumstances a bibliography of his work may serve as a substitute for something we are at present unable to obtain. The short annotations and keys to particular subjects may facilitate the use of the bibliography, and the various indices may prove helpful in using the map.

STEARNS in his biographical note in "Pilgrimage for Plants" gave full credit to F. KINGDON WARD and his achievements; so did the various obituaries at the time of F. KINGDON WARD's death⁵. It can scarcely be the task of the present writer to add to the tributes from individuals who, from their personal knowledge of the explorer, were in a much better position to pass judgement. F. KINGDON WARD is, no doubt, best remembered in botanical circles. Here it seems that his memory is, perhaps, especially vivid amongst horticulturalists and active gardeners — scarcely surprising when we consider F. KINGDON WARD's impact on the gardens of his own country especially, which he enriched with such a wealth of plants and colours from exotic places — as an individual effort, perhaps, unparalleled.

The present writer had neither the privilege to know F. KINGDON WARD personally nor — at least, until now — the chance to see any part of the area concerned. But from an appreciation of F. KINGDON WARD's written works he has always held the explorer in high esteem. If he now endeavours to pay

⁵ Attention is drawn in particular to SIR GEORGE TAYLOR's tribute: KINGDON-WARD, FRANCIS (FRANK) in: Dictionary of National Biography (D.N.B.), 1951-1960, published 1971, 587-588.

some tribute, his approach will, of necessity, be a different one and, perhaps, a very personal one.

There is a certain definite quality about F. KINGDON WARD and his writings. They open up a region unknown to the reader in such a way that even someone not much inspired by his own imagination is likely to be lured away “into the wilds” by F. KINGDON WARD’s vivid description. F. KINGDON WARD usually succeeds in transforming his readers into travelling companions, or, at least, into typical armchair explorers. It is true that he had first to look after his business, which was plant collecting; but the breadth of his observations in the field, of all that had a bearing on his primary task of plant collecting, was outstanding. So also were his vivid descriptions of the individual plants he saw and the vegetation in general. These faculties are of the very essence in getting to know a region hitherto unknown.

The map was mainly composed to show at a glance the extent of all F. KINGDON WARD’s journeys; but it must not be forgotten that many of these remote places were visited again and again by the explorer in pursuit of his business. In doing so he gained that intimate knowledge of country and habitat, plants and people, so necessary for the successful conduct of his collecting trips. This knowledge of the requirements of the plants, the seasonal aspect of the localities, and, above all, the changes he noticed during his various visits, showed him to be, besides being the explorer and plant collector, a first-class ecologist as well.

Living in unknown, unexplored country for lengthy periods, exposed to its hardships and excitements, its challenges and its fascinations, entirely forced to rely on his own wits and resourcefulness, all this developed in F. KINGDON WARD what we would call in modern terms the basically geocological approach — that means, to perceive the country round about in its entirety, and to study the interactions of the various forces at work therein. By living “in the wilds” he became part of his surroundings out of sheer force of circumstances. This is why we regard F. KINGDON WARD as an explorer in a class of his own. There have been others in the same field and they, too, have added to our knowledge; but he has been there more than once — often many times to a particular locality — so that, whereas the others contributed, he alone gained the overall view and a superb grasp of the region concerned. His country was the country of the river gorges, and while there are many river gorges all along the Himalayas, where the rivers plunge down from the Tibetan Plateau to cut their way through the mountains to the plains, the river gorge country of F. KINGDON WARD’s fame begins roughly from the 90° E meridian and stretches from there eastwards to the Yangtze — this, truly, is “F. KINGDON WARD country”, the country that he above all others made his “hunting ground” for a lifetime.

F. KINGDON WARD’s writings abound in splendid examples of his ecological perception. For instance, there are the flat marshy valley bottoms in

the wet Assam Himalaya, at altitudes of about 3000 m, which he noticed to be covered with “myriads” of primulas („Primelwiesen“). This amazing and beautiful sight he explained – no doubt correctly – as the result of the selective grazing performed by the cattle, yaks, etc. kept by Tibetan herdsmen up there during the summer months.

Many were the dangers he lived with on his travels; in fact, they no doubt were so frequent that they are seldom actually mentioned. One supreme example of a peril he encountered – and at the same time a unique scientific experience – was his involvements in the Great Assam Earthquake of 15th August 1950, which he was able to observe in the Lohit valley – in fact, sitting more or less right on top of the epicentre! His reports about this geological cataclysm, its consequences to the topography, the river courses, plant life, etc. make not only thrilling reading, but also widen our understanding: only very rarely is someone with a trained mind in a situation to observe the forces of nature at work in such a catastrophic way – and afterwards be able to get away with the experience and accurately report it.

Living in wild country, exposed to the rigours of its climate, makes one aware more than anything else of the peculiarities of the climate. Amongst the most interesting observations from a climatological point of view are F. KINGDON WARD'S contributions towards the complicated problems of local wind phenomena. Of course, the various valleys of the Himalayas, and the river gorges in the East in particular, offer prime examples, being situated between the high plateau of Central Asia and the plains of the Asian periphery, thereby providing “channels” for the air currents. But what is needed besides the overall view are local observations from odd stations here and there – casual observations are useful in their way, but data from particular valleys and localities revisited are of even greater importance and help immeasurably to compare and check observations, so that one may gain a better idea of the mechanism involved.

F. KINGDON WARD'S intimate knowledge of the Eastern Himalayas and Southeastern Tibet enabled him to recognise the overall layout of the region and led him to ponder the topographical and morphological developments in Southeastern Tibet at length. His distinction between the three “types” of country – the lower gorge country (V-shaped valleys), the upper gorge country (U-shaped valleys), and the plateau country – is a case in point. Each of these types presents an entirely different ecological set-up – in short, different “worlds”. They form the basis of our understanding of Southeastern Tibet today.

F. KINGDON WARD may not always have expressed himself very systematically – had he been inclined in this direction, no doubt he would have had to give up some of the time he spent in travelling: We might, perhaps, have gained more systematic studies, but would have lost some field material. One problem fired his imagination at a very early stage of his travelling career, a problem in which he actually never lost his interest.

This is his theory about a possible extension of the main Himalayan axis towards the East — a classic example of how his mind worked! He recognised the distribution of plants at the higher altitudes above the timber line on the great North-South Ranges in the East; he observed climate, rainfall, sunshine, wind, and humidity. Out of this he perceived “climatic divides” and reflected on the morphology of the country, present and past glaciation, etc. — in short, he observed in the field, “read in the book of nature”, revisited places, compared observations on the one range with his findings on the other, and contemplated the possible sequence of events in a region outstanding for its remoteness, difficulties of terrain, and challenging problems. Naturally F. KINGDON WARD had his particular interest — and this theory about the possible extension of the main Himalayan axis towards the East was certainly very near to his heart. With the botanical evidence clearly foremost in his mind, he had a good many supporting arguments gained the hard way in very tough country indeed.

In short F. KINGDON WARD’s writings present a wealth of information — botanical, climatological, morphological, also zoological and ethnological. An enumeration like this, however, does not give to the explorer the credit he deserves, for he is an ecologist par excellence with an eye for the place, the habitat, the particular locality or region, as the stages upon which all this happens. To know F. KINGDON WARD at his best read, for instance, his reports on the Tsangpo Gorge, or Zayul and the Lohit valley — regions in which he was particularly interested — in short, wherever snow mountains and river gorges are concerned.

F. KINGDON WARD started, it seems, somewhat as an “amateur explorer”, not too serious, more “to enjoy himself”, “doing some sort of a trip”, in typical Empire fashion so prevalent amongst the young enterprising Britons of those days. It is not quite clear what actually made him get going, though he did collect some plants and seeds on his very first expedition with an American zoologist. In a letter, not later than 1911, despatched during his first expedition proper from some odd place in Western China to PROFESSOR SIR ISSAC BAYLEY BALFOUR, then Director of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, there is already something else besides the amateurish collector: “the snow mountains in the West” had caught the imagination of the future explorer. Soon he is pondering the possibility of a connection between the floras of the Himalayas and of China, mentioned above, and his thirst for the unknown becomes apparent. In a very confidential letter to PROFESSOR SIR WILLIAM WRIGHT SMITH of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, he indicates the possibility of a journey “down the Tsangpo” — an operation actually to take place only a few years later (1924/25), though to this very day not fully completed because of the sheer impossible steepness of the country in the Tsangpo Gorge, which at a certain point halted even F. KINGDON WARD (see: *The Riddle of the Tsangpo Gorges*, London 1926).

The zest for the unknown, for the still blank patches on the map of the world, together with his love for nature — these formed the basis for his career as an explorer. In the achievement of his goal he was helped by the enormous opportunities open in those days to the young and enterprising man — and in particular for the Briton, backed as he was by the influence of a vast and mighty Empire. His first lone venture was decisive — he never really settled again. For some time, plant hunting in the service of a fund-providing concern was a necessary evil, and truly regarded as such: F. KINGDON WARD felt irked by the restrictions put on his freedom, and whenever he could he freed himself from such obligations. Nevertheless the interest of horticultural circles helped him in no small way “to go exploring” — or rather, to collect plants — so he had certain obligations to fulfil.

The business of collecting plants for commercial interest is something very different from “picking flowers” or even collecting herbarium specimens. F. KINGDON WARD quickly developed his own ways and methods which helped him to gain an intimate knowledge of the region — in fact, he made the best of a burden he sometimes felt severely, but which, all in all, provided him with opportunities he otherwise would never have had.

In the early days it seemed easier to approach his chosen collecting grounds from the East, when the central power of Imperial China was on the decline, and a number of consulates of His Britannic Majesty offered (at least at some places in the interior parts of China) suitable “ports of call”, from which to approach the mountain vastness further West. These routes from the East seemed in those days more inviting than to force a way through a hostile Tibet, or even through the notoriously difficult approaches in the Assam Himalaya, where topography, climate, vegetation, and not least the local tribes, combined to make the very start already a nightmare. Later, Tibet and the Assam Himalaya became very much a part of F. KINGDON WARD’S hunting grounds, or served him to reach his ultimate destination further East.

An area roughly circumscribed by 89° — 102° E, 24° — 32° N embraced F. KINGDON WARD’S world. It enclosed the least known parts of Asia of his days, and also the least accessible and the most difficult ones to travel in from the point of view of topography — for one thing he was usually moving right across the grain of the country. It was difficult for other reasons, too, particularly political ones; for instance, there were differences between China and Tibet over sovereignty and suzerainty, which raised special problems in the political no-man’s-land in between. The local people, with not much knowledge of Peking, or even of Lhasa for that matter, considered the area as their own realm and were certainly not inclined to bear allegiance either to the one or the other, nor to pay tribute. But however difficult it may have been in F. KINGDON WARD’S days, there was still the chance for the enterprising man, with good luck and determination, to force his way through and to succeed. It was a lucky chance, during his

brief career as a reluctant schoolmaster in Shanghai, that first led him from the East into the interior of the continent, where he caught fire for those great mountains. Later, political developments after the Second World War forced him out of his field proper, though he was able to continue for a while in Northern Burma. However, the majority of his journeys were clearly concerned with the area roughly indicated above — and in this area F. KINGDON WARD for the sake of horticultural plant collecting, concentrated on the higher altitudes. This forced him continuously — as could be expected from a country of that nature — up and down steep slopes. No wonder that the vertical changes in vegetation form such a prominent theme in his writings.

The record of F. KINGDON WARD's travels begins in 1909 and goes on to 1957 — and as STEARN relates (1960, 18), scarcely a week before his unexpected death the possibilities of further plant collecting expeditions were discussed. This brings the total up to nearly 48 years of travelling, with just that much time in between to write the immediately necessary reports to keep the horticulturalists interested, and the general public, too. It was yet another of his achievements that in between all the expeditions, with the preparations involved, etc., etc., F. KINGDON WARD found the time to be a prolific writer. It seems that whereas the bibliography compiled by STEARN, 1960, gives already a foretaste, yet the bibliography in this present volume displays for the first time the vast mass of papers F. KINGDON WARD turned out in the course of his life. True, here and there there are repetitions — he might report the same expedition in a book and also in various papers; but the sheer quantity of work produced is astounding for a man who spent so much of his life travelling “in the wilds”. Perhaps it is timely to remember that the most exciting observations are scientifically of not much value unless they are as accurately as possible described and published, and thereby made available to others interested. This is why we feel so greatly indebted to F. KINGDON WARD as a writer. On the other hand, F. KINGDON WARD simply had to write; he could not rely on abundant funds, there was no research institution to see him through in case of need. In fact, he made his living by collecting plants and by writing and lecturing. So long as all goes well this sounds quite a pleasant enough way of life; but there were other periods when things were rather grim, and it reveals the steadfastness of his character that, invariably, he followed his calling and went out exploring again and again, when on several occasions he had the chance of a much easier life.

Not to forget, F. KINGDON WARD was a first-class photographer too, and his photographs (always developed by himself in the field) are an important part of his records of remote places. However, from a scientific point of view it is to be regretted that in the captions we usually lack concise data as to time and place, so helpful for a thorough evaluation.

Referring again to the map of the vegetation of the Himalayas mentioned earlier (see footnote 2) it is only fair to say that without F. KINGDON WARD's contribution most of the country East of Bhutan would still be blank on the map — all the more so in that the detailed way in which F. KINGDON WARD described his routes rendered his reports immediately available for evaluation, at least for the purpose mentioned. It seems to have given him some satisfaction to see his contributions on this map incorporated in the wider context of an analysis of the vegetation of the Himalayas, from the Hindu Kush in the West to the Yangtze-kiang in the East⁶.

But the abundant material hidden in F. KINGDON WARD's writings is as yet scarcely tapped for the purpose of gaining a better knowledge and understanding of his whole field of work, the map of the vegetation of the Himalayas being but one example. Out of the analysis of the vegetation developed, for instance, a careful evaluation of F. KINGDON WARD's observations concerning local wind phenomena in the various river gorges. These, put together in the wider context of similar phenomena in the Himalayas, helped greatly towards an understanding of this complex problem in tropical mountains in general⁷; in fact, the observations won from the "mighty river gorges" in the East were fundamental to putting into proper perspective the various rather vague observations collected from valleys further West, within the Himalayan system.

There is no doubt that our concept of Tibet and its regional differentiation in the Southeast has gained immeasurably by F. KINGDON WARD's explorations, not to mention his contribution to the problems of plant distribution in which his writings abound. Last but not least, his many succinct observations of little known tribes and populations deserve special mention, at a time when even the last tribe living "on the edge of the world" is in danger of becoming extinct, "absorbed" or otherwise "organised". But only an overall synthesis of this vast mountain world, relating the many priceless observations in an ecological way, could really bring into focus what F. KINGDON WARD achieved through his knowledge of this part of the world.

F. KINGDON WARD's reports and writings are classic examples of reliable observations. They enable the general reader to gain a sound idea about the region explored. As to the more sophisticated reader, he gains an understanding of the immense complexities involved in this region. F. KINGDON WARD's approach to the unknown is truly geocological as we would call it today. The very fact that the country he spent a lifetime to explore is now closed for further exploration from the outside made it seem all the more

⁶ F. KINGDON WARD in letter dated February 2, 1958: "... proud to think that I have been able to contribute something ..."

⁷ SCHWEINFURTH, U.: Über klimatische Trockentäler im Himalaya, *Erdkunde* 1956, 297–302; see also footnote 4.

appropriate and timely to undertake the compilation of F. KINGDON WARD's bibliography now. It may serve as a stop-gap for the time being, to facilitate access to some, at least, of the written information available about the area while the region remains closed. It may also serve to bring together all the contributions F. KINGDON WARD made towards our present knowledge. Finally, in so doing it may emphasise the many unsolved problems the area still offers. Let us hope that these problems may one day again be tackled in that spirit of indomitable explorership so remarkably displayed by F. KINGDON WARD, when field exploration can be resumed in that most fascinating part of Asia.

LIST OF EXPEDITIONS¹

- 1909–10: Western China (Shanghai to Tatsienlu (Kangting) and into South Kansu).
1911: North Yunnan and Tibet (T'eng-yueh, Tali, A-tun-tzu, Menkong, Dokar La, Batang, Gartok).
1913: Yunnan and Tibet (Myitkyina, Tali, Likiang, A-tun-tzu, Dokar La, Paima Shan, Pitu La).
1914: North Burma (Myitkyina, Hpimaw, Imaw Bum, Putao).
1919: North Burma (Imaw Bum, Hpimaw).
1921: Yunnan and Szechwan (Tali, Yungning, Muli, Bhamo).
1922: Yunnan and Szechwan, Tibet and North Burma (Bhamo, Tali, Muli, A-tun-tzu, Chamutong, Taron River, Nam Tamai, Putao).
1924–25: Eastern Himalaya and Southern Tibet (Sikkim, Gyantse Dzong, Tsangpo Gorge, Bhutan).
1926: North Burma and Assam (Myitkyina, Putao, Seinghku River, Diphuk La, Lohit River, Sadiya).
1927–28: Assam, Mishmi Hills.
1929: Burma and Indochina (Southern Shan States, Upper Laos).
1930–31: North Burma (Myitkyina, Nam Tamai, Adung River, Namni La).
1933: Assam and Tibet (Sadiya, Rima, Rong To Chu, Shugden Gompa, Delei Valley).
1935: Assam and Tibet (Charduar, Mago, Sanga Chöling, Lilung, Tongkyuk Dzong, Po Yigrong, Gyamda Dzong, Ganden Rapden Gompa).
1937: North Burma and Tibet (Myitkyina, Putao, Nam Tamai, Adung River, Gamlang River, Ka Karpo Razi).
1938: Assam, Balipara Frontier Tract.
1938–39: North Burma (Myitkyina, Htaw, Imaw Bum, Panwa Pass, Hpare Pass).
1946: Assam, Khasia-Jaintia Hills.
1948: Assam, East Manipur.
1949: Assam, Mishmi Hills, Khasia Hills, Naga Hills.
1950: Assam and Tibet (Sadiya, Lohit Valley)².
1953: North Burma (Myitkyina, Sumprabum, Hkinlum).
1956: West Central Burma, Chin Hills, Mount Victoria.
1956–57: Ceylon.

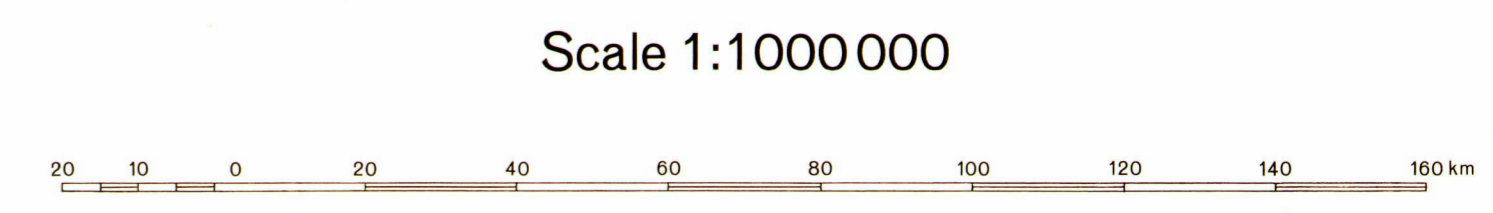
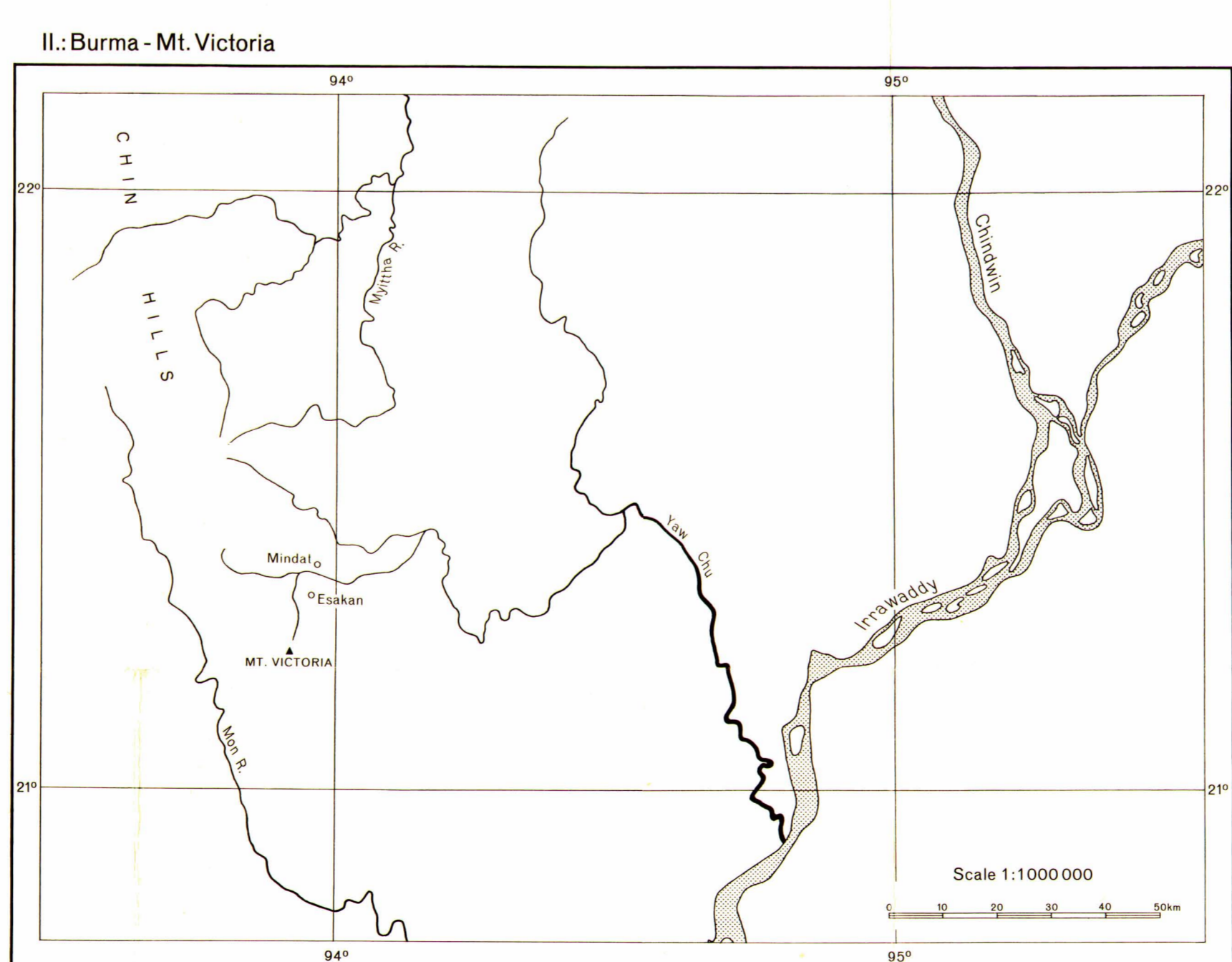
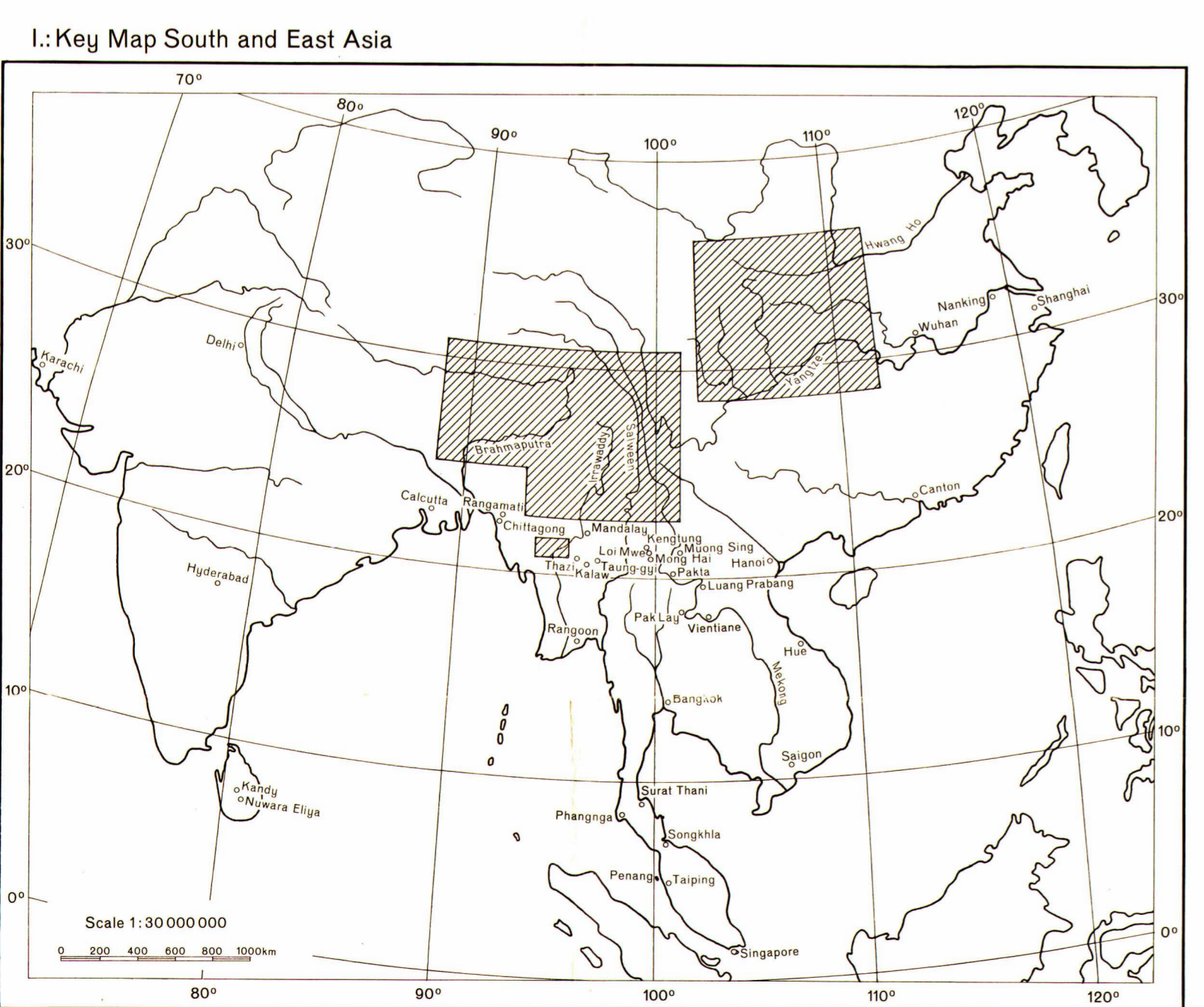
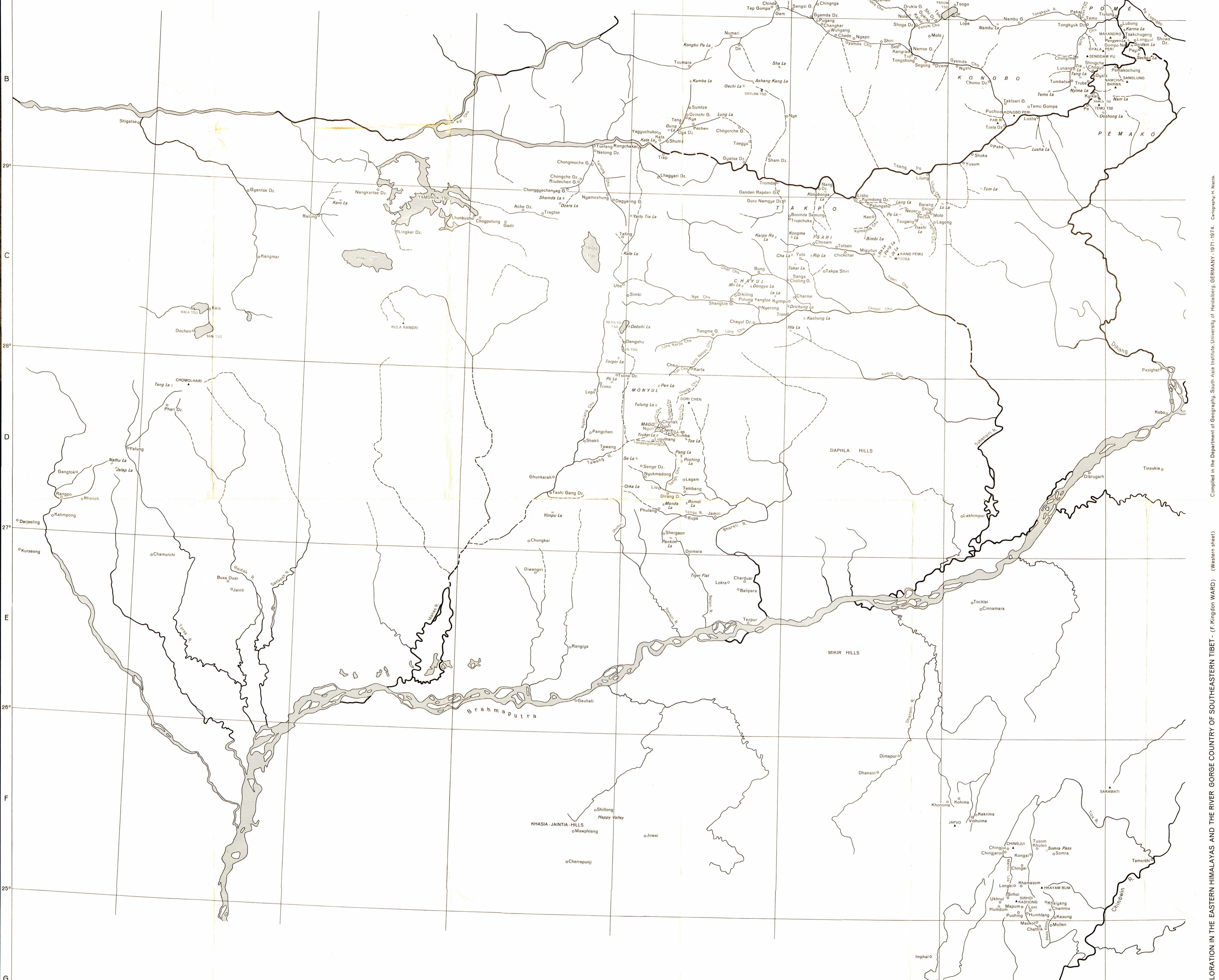
¹ Source: STEARN, W. T. in F. KINGDON WARD: *Pilgrimage for Plants*, London 1960, 13–15.

² See also: KINGDON WARD, JEAN: *My Hill so strong*, London 1952.

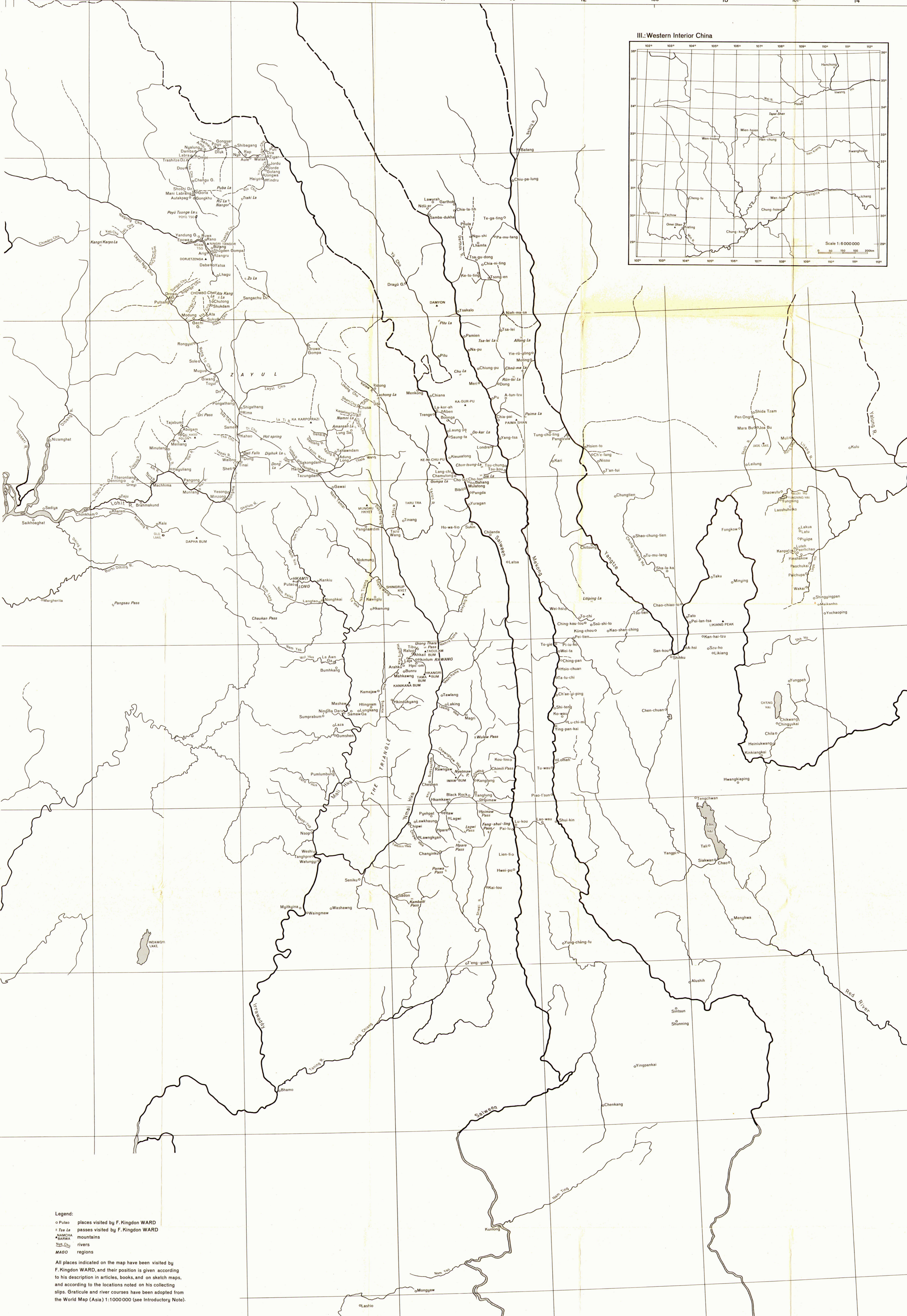
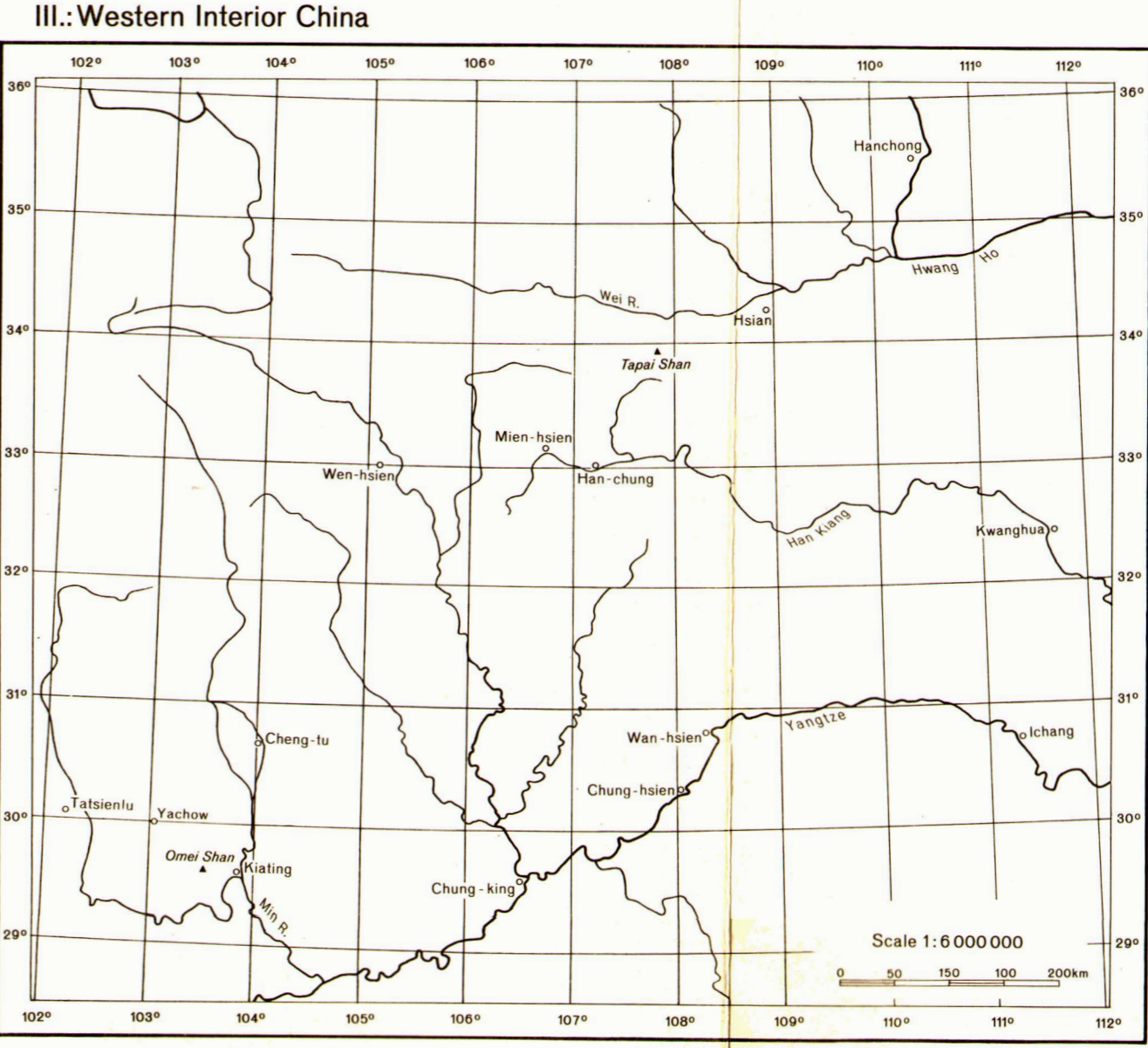
EXPLORATION IN THE EASTERN HIMALAYAS AND THE RIVER GORGE COUNTRY OF SOUTHEASTERN TIBET

- Francis (Frank) Kingdon WARD (1885 - 1958) -

An Annotated Bibliography with a Map of the Area of his Expeditions
Compiled by H. SCHWEINFURTH - MARBY, 1971-1974.



Compiled in the Department of Geography, South Asia Institute, University of Heidelberg, GERMANY - 1971-1974. Cartography: H. Albers



Legend:
○ Places visited by F. Kingdon WARD
— Passes visited by F. Kingdon WARD
■ Mountains
— Rivers
— MAGO regions

All places indicated on the map have been visited by F. Kingdon WARD, and their position is given according to his description in articles, books, and on sketch maps, and according to the locations noted on his collecting slips. Graticule and river courses have been adopted from the World Map (Asia) 1:1,000,000 (see Introductory Note).

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLICATIONS BY F. KINGDON WARD

INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Part I of the F. KINGDON WARD bibliography consists of a list of his 25 books from 1910 to 1960. Besides the bibliographical details (year of publication, publisher, number of pages, photos, maps and indices) a short annotation is given on each book in order to point out places visited and subjects covered. For the use of botanists, the collecting numbers of the expeditions described are quoted from F. KINGDON WARD's Pilgrimage for Plants, London 1960: Biographical Introduction by W. T. STEARN, 11–15. The paragraph concerning the deposition of specimens collected by F. KINGDON WARD may be cited here according to STEARN, W. T., 1960, 16:

“Ward's 1909–10 specimens are at the Botany School, Cambridge, England, those of 1913–22 at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, of 1924–28 at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, of 1929 at the Chicago Natural History Museum, of 1930–38 and 1946–57 at the British Museum (Natural History), London, of 1938–39 at the New York Botanical Garden, with some duplicate specimens in other herbaria, notably in Gothenburg Botanical Garden, Sweden, those of 1956–57.”

Part II of the bibliography is a compilation of articles by F. KINGDON WARD in scientific journals. It was not intended that all articles and papers written by him should be mentioned and annotated, but great efforts were made to trace all articles readily available in libraries, and those which seem to be of immediate interest to the scholar and research worker concerned with the area of F. KINGDON WARD's explorations – in particular from the geographical and botanical point of view. It was therefore decided not to include newspaper articles (e. g. the great number published in Indian newspapers, such as the Illustrated Times of India, etc.), partly because they are not easily available for use, but also because in many cases they are a popular version of his scientific publications, as are many of his articles in The Field, London Calling, The Listener, etc. Thirty-three periodicals were included in the list of journals used in this F. KINGDON WARD bibliography, in addition to six monographs to which he contributed.

For 709 articles bibliographical details are given, plus short annotations stating area and subject concerned. The order is according to the year of publication: in a particular year the articles are arranged in alphabetical order of the journals in which they have been published, and according to the date of publication, if there was more than one article a year in a

journal. The list of papers begins in 1911 and ends in 1962 with a posthumous publication.

A regional and a subject index to F. KINGDON WARD's articles have been included in the bibliography to render the use of the articles easier. However, the indices are meant to be of assistance only because F. KINGDON WARD's articles seldom specialise on one area alone, and always include observations on the area or the habitat as a whole. Only the numbers, not the titles, are named in the indices.

In the regional index, listed first are all articles which deal with larger areas, such as the Himalayas and the river gorge country as a whole. In these articles F. KINGDON WARD compares and analyses various expeditions, and in many of them gives a synthesis of many years' observations.

The regional index of those articles which concentrate on one particular area is arranged according to squares, which follow the division by latitude and longitude, also indicated on the map (e. g. 28° – 29° N/ 96° – 97° E). In addition to this, one or several places situated in the particular square are mentioned (e. g. Denning, Rongyul); also, for easier identification, the letter and number given to the particular square (e. g. C 9) or inset map (e. g. I.).

The subject index covers a selection of subjects in F. KINGDON WARD's articles. All of his papers in one way or another describe plants and vegetation, and only those papers dealing at length with particular plants or plant formations (e. g. primulas; alpine vegetation) have been mentioned separately. Besides this, the numbers of papers with detailed information on geography, geology, climate, anthropology, and politics are enumerated.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

1910

I. ON THE ROAD TO TIBET.

Reprint from a Series of Articles in the Shanghai Mercury.

The Shanghai Mercury Ltd., Shanghai 1910.

141 pages.

Vivid general travel report of expedition into Southern Kansu, before the author's interests concentrated on botany.

Fourteen chapters: on a junk voyage on the lower Han river with a description of the Chinese way of life; on experiences with animal collecting on the Sin-Ling; observations while approaching Wha-san, crossing the Wei river and staying at Hsian; on the opium problem, while crossing the Han river; on the New Year celebrations in western Shensi; on missionaries in Kansu and on lamaism; on his journey from Kansu to Szechuan and Cheng-tu; on Tatsienlu; on the route down the Min river and towards the Omei Shan Mountains; on climbing Omei Shan; and the two thousand miles trip on the Yangtze from Kiating to Chung-king, across the Szechwan-Hupei border, to Ichang and Shanghai.

1913

II. THE LAND OF THE BLUE POPPY.

Travels of a Naturalist in Eastern Tibet.

Cambridge University Press 1913.

Reprint: Allan Lane Penguin Books, London 1941; Minerva Press Ltd., London 1973.

283 pages, 58 photos, 4 route maps, 1 sketch map, index.

Detailed expedition report of journey to Western China and South-east Tibet in 1911 (25°–38° N; 98°–100° E) up to Batang. Chapters on the Yunnan Plateau, Mekong Valley, A-tun-tzu, Salween Valley, Menkong, Do-kar La, Yangtze Valley, etc. Detailed information about Lutzus, besides facts about local inhabitants in general, vegetation and geography and political conditions during the winter 1911 and 1912. Closing chapter on the "land of deep corrosion", with geological, climatological and

vegetational details. Appendices with preliminary list of plants and small mammals collected during the expedition.
(Collecting numbers approx. 1-200.)¹

1921

III. IN FARTHEST BURMA.

The Record of an Arduous Journey of Exploration and Research through the Unknown Frontier Territory of Burma and Tibet.

Seeley, Service and Co. London 1921.

311 pages, 23 photos, 1 sketch map, 1 route map, index.

Travel report about the 1914 expedition, starting from Myitkyina. On the route, partly along the Nmai Hka to Hpimaw, descriptions of flora and Marus. Detailed account of the flora around Hpimaw, on Hpimaw Pass and Feng-shui-ling and on Lashis living in this area. Following the Ngyawhang Hka to Imaw Bum, on to Kangfang, over the Wulaw Pass to Magri and Tawlang; again along the Nmai Hka, crossing the Mekh Rame, Namre Rame, and Ahkyang River. Especially detailed descriptions of local tribes (Marus, Lashis, Yawyins, Lisus), their agriculture, housing, clothing and religion. Towards west to Kawnglu and Putao. About the Dulengs and Hkamtis, and daily reports on the general weather conditions and temperatures. Thorough geographical descriptions. From Putao south through the Kachin Hills with account on Kachins, on flora and fauna, to Myitkyina via Laza. Closing chapter on the political history and future of the north-east frontier area, i. e. the area north of Myitkyina at the headwaters of the Irrawaddy. Appendices on principal tribes and plants collected in 1914 and 1919.

(Collecting numbers approx. 1000-3000.)

1923

IV. THE MYSTERY RIVERS OF TIBET.

A Description of the Little-Known Land where Asia's Mightiest Rivers Gallop in Harness through the Narrow Gateway of Tibet, its Peoples, Fauna and Flora.

Seeley, Service and Co. London 1923.

316 pages, 22 photos, 3 sketch maps, 1 sketch, index.

1913/14 expedition, starting and ending in Myitkyina. Through the Kachin Hills (Tali, Likiang) to the Yangtze; across the Chungtien Plateau to A-tun-tzu, with observations on vegetation, on people (e. g. goitre) and

¹ Collecting numbers of this and the following books are cited from F. KINGDON WARD: Pilgrimage for Plants, G. G. Harrap and Co. Ltd., London etc. 1960, Biographical Introduction By W. T. STEARN (11-15).

their housing. On the way to the Mekong details of flora, fauna, glaciation, and geography. Plant hunting around Do-kar La; about the vegetation on the Mekong-Salween divide and on the Yangtze-Mekong divide; excursions to Ka Karpo Razi and to Paima Shan (glaciation). From A-tun-tzu to the Salween and from Trana south through the granite gorge, to Chamutong and Latsa. Detailed observations on flora, fauna, geography, weather, people (Lutzu, Nung, Lisu) and their religion and land use.

1924

V. FROM CHINA TO HKAMTI LONG.

Edward Arnold and Co. London 1924.

317 pages, 20 photos, 1 route map, index, index of plants.

1921, 1922–1923 expedition from Lashio to Shunning, Tali and Yungning; excursion to Muli. Expedition to Likiang; across the Kari La and Paima La to A-tun-tzu. Collecting along the Mekong while walking north to the Pitu La and Damyon. Again starting from A-tun-tzu south to Tsukou and across the Sie La to the Salween. To the Taron via Chamutong and Gompa La and across the Nmai Hka to Putao and further south to Myitkyina. Detailed description of vegetation en route, e. g. rhododendrons, and about the way of life and land use of Mosos, Lutzus, Lisus, Nungs, and Shans; remarks on politics, French missionaries, also on geology and geography.

(Collecting numbers include 3776–5005 and 5384–5602.)

1924

VI. THE ROMANCE OF PLANT HUNTING.

Edward Arnold and Co. London 1924.

Edward Arnold and Co. London 1933.

275 pages, 9 photos, 1 sketch map, 1 sketch, index, index of plants and flowers.

Remarks on native and introduced plants and their cultivation; details of an expedition from North Burma towards China; a day in a Maru village and some days' plant collecting with a description of the flora. Life on a road to Shunning, with remarks on politics, sociology and plants; description of inns and people. Plants of the Yungning area and their various habitats, e. g. of rhododendrons and primulas, details of the countryside and of politics, again. A chapter describes politics and religion in Muli, plants in the alpine belt near Muli and plants of a limestone cliff near Muli. Another chapter is on scree vegetation; still another on the moorland vegetation in Western Szechwan; and another on irises on the route to Likiang. Some experiences with seed collecting, when returning in autumn or winter. Problems of classifying first class and hardy flowers for use in Europe.

(Collecting numbers include 5623–6430.)

1926

VII. THE RIDDLE OF THE TSANGPO GORGES.

Edward Arnold and Co. London 1926.

Introduction by Sir Francis YOUNGHUSBAND; closing chapter by Earl CAWDOR: The People of South-East Tibet (303–324).

324 pages, 21 photos, 1 route map, index, index of plants.

General geographical description of Tibet and report of the 1924–1925 expedition. Starting from Darjeeling to Kalimpong and through Sikkim to Gyantse, with details of flora; along the Yamdrok Lake and further to Tsetang. Along the Tsangpo to Trap and across the Lung La to Gyatza Dzong; again along the Tsangpo to Lilung and Tzela Dzong. From Tumbatse as base camp plant collecting expeditions to the Doshong La, Nam La and Tang La, esp. for rhododendrons and *Meconopsis*. Expedition down the Rong Chu and from Tongkyuk Dzong west again, across the Nambu La, to Shoga Dzong and along the Atsa Tso to Banda La. From there south again to Tramdo and Gyamda Dzong, down the Nyang Chu or Gyamda River to the Tsangpo and into the Tsangpo gorge and up the Po Tsangpo (Pemakochung, Payi, Gompo Ne); back the same route as earlier to Gyamda. From there back to Tsetang (Tsangpo) and through Bhutan back to India. The volume includes descriptions of plants and their habitat and remarks on hill tribes and Tibetans in general. (Collecting numbers include 5623–6430.)

1926

VIII. RHODODENDRONS FOR EVERYONE.

The Gardeners' Chronicle Handbooks.

The Gardeners' Chronicle Ltd. London 1926.

122 pages, 16 photos.

General knowledge about rhododendrons and their cultivation.

1930

IX. PLANT HUNTING ON THE EDGE OF THE WORLD.

Victor Gollancz Ltd. London 1930; Reprint Minerva Press Ltd., London 1974.

383 pages, 16 photos, 1 sketch map, 2 route maps, index.

The book is the outcome of two expeditions, in 1926 and in 1927/28. Part I is a discussion of the north-east frontier of India, its history and geography. Part II reports the expedition from Myitkyina to Putao and to the Irrawaddy-Lohit divide and on along the Nam Tamai to the

Seinghku with a description of plants, Nung culture and agriculture and of the fauna. Plant collecting in the "Burmese Oberland", giving details of vegetation, e. g. limestone vegetation or alpine flowers, rhododendrons and primulas. Various chapters on rhododendron species and alpine plants. Across the Diphuk La to the Lohit, with details of flora and fauna, remarks on tribes (Mishmis). Back to Putao along Nam Tamai; to Sadiya via Kahao. Part III deals with the expedition into the Lohit valley from Assam and the experiences with the Mishmis. While walking up the Delei River valley to Peti, vivid description of the geography and the vegetation; details about forests, primulas, and rhododendrons, orchids, etc. Into the alpine vegetation from Peti. More about rhododendrons and primulas of the Delei valley and down the Lohit to Sadiya. The book gives a good impression of the geography and vegetation of the ground covered during the two expeditions.

(Collecting numbers include 6605–7608 for 1926, and 7701–8754 for 1927–1928.)

1931

X. PLANT HUNTING IN THE WILDS.

Figurehead (Pioneer Series) London 1931.

79 pages, 8 photos.

The book is made up of five independent chapters. The first chapter "Searching the world for flowers" discusses places for plant hunting all over the world; the second "Guest of a Tibetan potentate" talks of a visit to Muli for plant hunting and of the monastery life there; the third chapter "First through the Tsangpo Gorges" deals with the 1924 expedition when it was proved that there were no miraculous falls of the Tsangpo and when the author collected a great number of rhododendrons; the fourth chapter "Risky hunting for the rare flower" reports eight months of successful plant collecting (1928) in the Lohit and Delei valleys; and the fifth chapter "Rafting through Indo-China" gives impressions of Laos while travelling by raft (1928–1929) from the Shan States to Luang Prabang.

1932

XI. THE LOOM OF THE EAST.

Martin Hopkinson Ltd. London 1932.

208 pages.

A book with the author's thoughts and philosophy on the history of India and China; the colonial history of Burma, its geographical and political relationship to China; the role of the Indian Ocean for naval and economic connections with East Asia; on China and its geographical, strategic, and political divisions; on Japan and her aims in China; on the Asian civiliza-

tions; on Russia's role in East Asia and routes to East Asia, especially from India to China. The last chapter is an outlook on the future, which has meanwhile become the past.

1934

XII. A PLANT HUNTER IN TIBET.

Jonathan Cape, London 1934.

317 pages, 19 photos, 2 route maps, notes, indices.

Account of the 1933 expedition through the Lohit valley to Rima, along the Rong To Chu to Giwang, Rongyul, and to Shugden Gompa. Chapters on Rima, plant collecting around Giwang, Sole, Modung, Ata, Chutong, and especially from the base camp in Shugden Gompa. Further expeditions to the Salween, across the Dri La through the Delei valley. Especially detailed observations on vegetation, land use, inhabitants, animals and remarks on geography and geology. Notes to each chapter give details of flora, climate and geography.

(Collecting numbers approx. 10300–11078.)

1935

XIII. THE ROMANCE OF GARDENING.

Jonathan Cape, London 1935.

271 pages, 16 photos.

The book starts with a discussion of British gardens, what they are and what they ought to be; it gives details of English native and imported plants and their preservation; details of the behaviour of imported plants in Britain and particularly trees and shrubs. A chapter is on flower shows and on their problems, another one on the particularly favourable climate of Britain; followed by a chapter on alpine plants and their habitat in relation to rock gardens. After mentioning the origin of some foreign plants and their needs, the author writes about his own experiences with plant collecting and reports some instances, e. g. finding a particular rhododendron.

Appendices with some of the principal plants introduced by F. KINGDON WARD; and some known plants which should be introduced.

1937

XIV. PLANT HUNTER'S PARADISE.

Jonathan Cape, London 1937.

347 pages, 13 photos, 2 route maps.

Account of the 1930–1931 expedition from Myitkyina to Pangnamdim; along the Nam Tamai with details of fauna, flora and the Daru tribe. Along the Nam Tamai to the confluence of the Seinghku and Adung rivers and more descriptions of the flora and the people (Darus and Tibetans) and their way of living. Plant collecting, esp. rhododendrons, and animal collecting further up the Adung river and in the Adung gorge, beyond Tahawndam. Plant collecting at Tahawndam in spring; and more plant collecting around Lung Sa (esp. rhododendrons). An expedition across the Namni La to Kasaling and Jite. Back to Myitkyina on the same route. Four appendices with stages and mileage, weather, zoology, list of birds, list of plants 1926 and 1931. (Collecting numbers approx. 9001–10239.)

1941

XV. ASSAM ADVENTURE.

Jonathan Cape, London 1941.

304 pages, 1 route map, 1 sketch map, 16 photos.

Detailed report of the 1935 expedition and some facts of the 1938 expedition. From Shergaon to Dirang Dzong to Lugathan, Nyuri, Karta, Chayul Dzong, Charme, Sanga Chöling Gompa, through Tsari to Chick-char, on to Migyitun, Tsoga, Kyimdong Dzong to Molo and Lilung on the Tsangpo; through the Po Yigrong Valley up to the Po Yigrong source; south again to Gyamda, across the Tsangpo to Sanga Chöling and back to Assam through Chayul and Mönyul. Observations en route on plants, esp. rhododendrons and primulas ("primula pastures"), animals, people, land use, geography, especially the geography of the Po Yigrong gorge. Closing chapter (XXV, 278–293: "The Botany and Geography of Tibet") on geology, geography and vegetation, with details about climax formations, localities and characteristic plants. Two appendices with a route diary with distances of places and a list of plants.

(Collecting numbers include 11100–12586 for 1935, and 13588–14360 for 1938.)

1945

XVI. MODERN EXPLORATION.

Jonathan Cape, London 1945.

Jonathan Cape, London 1946.

124 pages.

This book has seven chapters on exploration, starting with the history of exploration. Chapters on the exploration of the land surface, of the lithosphere, of the hydrosphere, and of the atmosphere. General, with examples, mostly from Asia.

1946

XVII. ABOUT THIS EARTH.

An Introduction to the Science of Geography.

Jonathan Cape, London 1946.

168 pages.

Sixteen chapters on the scope of geography, the rôle of air, land and sea; the distribution of population (underpopulated and overpopulated areas); the influence of climate; on vegetation, e. g. in the tropical jungle and in alpine regions; on deserts; discussion of rivers and gorges and their part in natural and human geography; on surface features, like plains, mountains, lakes, and islands.

1948

XVIII. COMMONSENSE ROCK GARDENING.

Jonathan Cape. London 1948.

174 pages, 8 sketches, 12 photos.

Practical advice on how to arrange rock gardens, what to grow and when to grow. Including experiences of F. KINGDON WARD's expeditions, descriptions of the natural habitat of a number of rock plants collected and introduced into U. K.

1949

XIX. BURMA'S ICY MOUNTAINS.

Jonathan Cape, London 1949.

287 pages, 16 photos, 2 route maps.

Detailed and lively description of the two North Burma expeditions of 1937 and 1938/1939.

1937 route from Myitkyina to Sumprabum, Putao and Pangnamdim. Description of flora and fauna en route, and of the local inhabitants (Nungs, Darus); plant collecting along Nam Tamai, north and south of the Gawai. Up to the Seinghku and Adung valleys and gorge and via the Gamlang river to Ka Karpo Razi. Detailed accounts of plants (e. g. bamboos, rhododendrons) around Ka Karpo Razi. Plant collecting on Mungku Hkyet.

1938/39 plant and animal hunting in the Hpimaw Hills and Imau Bum. Excursions to passes into China, south and north of 26° N, with base camp at Kangfang. Details of flora (e. g. *Taiwania cryptomerioides*), fauna, Lisus, Lashis and Marus. Climatic records.

(Collecting numbers include 12000-13573.)

1949

XX. RHODODENDRONS.

New Gardening Series.

Latimer House Ltd. London 1949.

128 pages, 4 photos.

General information on rhododendrons, their distribution and rhododendron gardening.

1950

XXI. FOOTSTEPS IN CIVILIZATION.

Jonathan Cape, London 1950.

Beacon Press, Boston 1951.

240 pages, 62 illustrations.

The author's personal thoughts on the development of man and civilization with examples, mostly from areas known to the author from his expeditions. Chapters on the discovery of fire, domestication of plants and animals, on power, power machines, raw materials, the invention of writing, the discovery of time, and implications of the discovery of atomic energy.

1952

XXII. PLANT HUNTER IN MANIPUR.

Jonathan Cape, London 1952.

254 pages, 12 photos, 1 route map, index.

The story of nine months' plant collecting, starting from Tocklai, and with the headquarter in Ukhrul. Colourful and detailed description of the flora of the Manipur Hills, especially on Sirhoi, and remarks on the fauna and on Naga life. A chapter on an expedition in search of the wild tea plant, and another chapter on the Manipur lily (*Lilium mackliniae*). (Collecting numbers approx. 17001-18375.)

1954

XXIII. BERRIED TREASURE.

Shrubs for autumn and winter. Colour in your garden.

Ward, Lock and Co. Ltd. London and Melbourne 1954.

192 pages, 45 photos, classified list of plants, index.

About the cultivation of "berrying" shrubs, their history and seasonal changes. Special chapters on the Rose family, the Honeysuckle Family, the Barberry family, and the Spindletree family, the Heath family, the Blueberry family, the Citrus family, and on Holly and Mistletoe.

1956

XXIV. RETURN TO THE IRRAWADDY.

Andrew Melrose, London 1956.

224 pages, 46 photos, 2 sketch maps, index.

Report of the 1953 expedition, starting at Myitkyina. By jeep up the Mali Hka and on to Sumprabum. Plant collecting around Sumprabum. Further plant collecting around Arahku, and around Hkinlum, which was made headquarters. Various camps for plant collecting near Ahkail, at various elevations. Climbing Tama Bum. Special chapters on tribes (Hkanungs) and their use of medicinal plants; details of plants in the "Triangle"; chapters on tea, description of flora and daily weather, remarks on Burma's birds and a special chapter on lilies and on rhododendrons in North Burma (various zones, including alpine rhododendrons). (Collecting numbers include 20301-21716 and 22001-22100.)

1960

XXV. PILGRIMAGE FOR PLANTS.

George G. Harrap and Co. Ltd. London 1960.

191 pages, 41 photos, 2 sketches, index, list of publications.

With a biographical introduction by WILLIAM T. STEARN, including a list of F. Kingdon WARD's expeditions.

The book is made up of fifteen independent chapters on (1) how F. KINGDON WARD became a plant hunter and about his first expedition across China in 1909; on (2) the distribution of *Nepenthes sp.* in South Asia; on (3) *Magnolia rostrata* and *M. campbelli* and their distribution in the Himalayas; on (4) *Meconopsis sp.*, their history, habitat, discovery and collection in the Adung valley, Hpimaw Hills, Manipur, and Chin Hills; on (5) *Primula sp.*, their worldwide and Asian distribution ("primula meadows"); on (6) collecting rhododendrons in the Tsangpo gorge; on (7) the discovery of *Lilium mackliniae* in Manipur; on (8) *Gentiana sp.* in the Himalayas, Assam, Burma, and Yunnan; on (9) *Cypripedium (Paphiopedilum) sp.*: describing and collecting slipper orchids; on (10) Rima and dogwood sp., with a description of the 1950 earthquake; on (11) conifers used for coffins in China, esp. *Taiwania cryptomerioides*; on (12) hunting for wild tea in the Mishmi Hills; on (13) the discovery, history, and cultivation of *Mimulus moschatus*; on (14) plants unsuccessfully introduced into England. Closing chapter (15) on geography and living standards in south-east Asia: suggestions for contributions of geographers towards the improvement of land use and problems of communication.

ARTICLES

JOURNALS IN THE F. KINGDON WARD BIBLIOGRAPHY

List of Abbreviations

Acta Horti Gothob.	Acta Horti Gothoburgensis, Meddelanden från Göteborgs Botaniska Trädgård.
Ann. Bot.	Annals of Botany, London.
Blackwood's. Brittonia.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh. Brittonia, a Series of Botanical Papers, New York Botanical Gardens.
Burm. For.	Burmese Forester, Burma Forest Service Association, Rangoon.
Discovery.	Discovery, London et. al.
Emp. For. J.	Empire Forestry Journal, London.
Field.	The Field, the Country Gentlemen's Newspaper, London.
Garden.	The Garden, an Illustrated Weekly Journal of Horticulture in all its Branches, London.
Gard. Chron.	The Gardeners' Chronicle, London.
Gard. Illustr.	Gardening Illustrated, London.
Geogr. J.	The Geographical Journal, London.
Geogr. Mag.	Geographical Magazine, London.
Geol. Mag.	Geological Magazine, London, Hertford et al.
Himal. J.	The Himalayan Journal, London.
J. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc.	Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay.
J. Bot. Brit. and For.	Journal of Botany, British and Foreign, London.
J. Ind. Bot. Soc.	The Journal of the Indian Botanical Society, Bangalore.
J. Linn. Soc. Bot.	The Journal of the Linnean Society, Botany, London.
J. N.-China Br. Roy. As. Soc.	Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.
J. Roy. Centr. As. Soc.	Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society, London.
J. Roy. Hort. Soc.	Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society, London.
Lily Y. B.	Lily Year Book, London.
Nat. Geogr. Mag.	The National Geographic Magazine, Washington.
Nat.	Nature, a Weekly, Illustrated Journal of Science, London et al.
New Phytol.	The New Phytologist, Oxford.
Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinb.	Notes from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Proc. Linn. Soc.	Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London, London.
Rhod. Y. B.	Rhododendron Year Book, London 1946–53.
Rhod. and Cam. Y. B.	Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book, London 1954 and after.
Rhod. Soc. Notes.	The Rhododendron Society Notes, Edinburgh.
Scott. Geogr. Mag.	Scottish Geographical Magazine, Edinburgh.
Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb.	Transactions of the Botanical Society, Edinburgh.

REPORTS AND BOOKS

- Fifth International Botanical Congress, Cambridge. Reports of Proceedings. (Ed.: F. T. BROOKS, T. F. CHIPP). 1930.
- 150 th Anniversary Volume, Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta. (Ed.: K. BISWAS). 1942.
- Review of the Work Done by Men of the Assam Rifles during the Earthquake, 15 th August 1950, and Floods. (Ed.: The Office of the Inspector General of Assam Rifles, Gauhati.). 1951.
- The Rhododendron. I. and II. (Ed.: B. L. URQUHART). The Lesley Urquhart Press. Sharpthorne, Sussex, England. 1958 and 1962.
- Rhododendron und immergrüne Laubgehölze. Jahrbuch. (Ed.: Rhododendron Gesellschaft Bremen). 1958.

1911

1. Letter from China (Batang, August 5, 1911).
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. L. (292).
Report on plants found and collected along the Yangtze and Mekong, with headquarters at A-run-tzu. Letter to Messrs. Bees, Ltd.
2. Plant Collecting in the Chinese Alps.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. L. (458–459).
Letter to Messrs. Bees, Ltd., giving altitudes of particular plants collected during the 1911 expedition.

1912

3. Some Plant Formations from the Arid Regions of Western China.
ANN. BOT. 26. (1105–1110).
On the phenomena of local winds in the Salween, Mekong and Irrawaddy valleys and on the special xerophytic vegetation.
4. Plant Collecting in Yunnan.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LII. (1–2), 1 photo.
About the discovery and introduction of the "Blue Poppy".
5. Mistleto in Shensi.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LII. (147–148), 2 photos.
About the peculiar distribution of mistletoes in the Sin-Ling Range; notes on the geology and vegetation in general.
6. Journeys by the River of Golden Sand.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LII. (325–326), 2 photos.
Remarks on the natural vegetation and cultivated crops in the Yangtze valley (arid region).
7. Through the Lutzü Country to Menkong.
GEOGR. J. 39. (582–592), 4 photos, 1 route map.
Expedition across the Salween-Mekong divide; impressions of vegetation and ethnographic remarks on Lutzus and "black Lutzus".
8. On the Altitudinal Limits of Plants in North-west Yunnan.
NEW PHYTOL. 11 (333–346), 5 photos, 1 diagram, 1 route map.
An analysis of vegetation belts and reasons for their existence (influence of wind, humidity, etc.) on the Yangtze-, Mekong- and Salween-divides at 29° N.

1913

9. Plant Collecting in China.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LIII. (129–130), 2 photos.
Plant hunting around T'eng-yueh, along the Salween and Mekong and en route to Tali-fu.
10. Plant Collecting in China.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LIII. (418–419).
From Wuhan (Hankow) to Kwanghua (Lao-ho-kow) along the Han river; natural vegetation and land use.
11. Across the Chung-Tien Plateau.
GEOGR. J. 42. (461–466), 4 photos, 1 route map.
Short expedition report on a trip from Likiang to A-tun-tzu, crossing the Yangtze river and Paima Shan.
12. Geological Notes on the Land of Deep Corrosion.
GEOL. MAG. Vol. 10. (148–153), 4 photos.
Climatic details of the Yunnan-Tibet frontier, i. e. river gorge country. Local winds in the river gorges, role of dividing mountain chains in distribution of rainfall.
13. Wanderings of a Naturalist in Tibet and Western China.
SCOTT. GEOGR. MAG. 29. (341–350), 5 photos.
General travel report about the expedition across the Yunnan Plateau to the Tibetan Plateau and across the Yangtze, Mekong and Salween.

1916

14. Notes on a Journey across Tsa-Rung.
GEOGR. J. 47. (45–51).
Observations on geology, geography, climate, and population on the Salween-Mekong divide and its possible effects as a fauna and flora divide.
15. Glacial Phenomena on the Yunnan Tibet Frontier.
GEOGR. J. 48. (55–65; discussion –68), 7 photos, 1 diagram, 2 sketch maps.
Theory on the retreat of ice from east to west between the Yangtze and Irrawaddy, due to climatic changes; the Salween acting as a climatic barrier. Based on field observations.
16. Further Notes on the Land of Deep Corrosion.
GEOL. MAG. VI. (209–219).
Study on the relationship and common origin of the entire region from the Brahmaputra to Western China, mention of geological development and description and distribution of rocks as a proof for the author's theory.

17. Notes on the Flora of the West Ssuch'uan Mountains.
 J. N.-CHINA BR. ROY. AS. SOC. (N. S.) 47. (39-48).
 Influence of high altitude on plant growth; route description with detailed remarks on flowering plants from Yachow (Yaan) to Tatsienlu.
18. Some Plant Associations of N. W. Yunnan.
 TRANS. BOT. SOC. EDINB. 27. (1-13).
 Detailed description of vegetation formations on the Mekong-Salween and Mekong-Yangtze divide and a list of characteristic plants in their alpine habitat.
19. On the Sino-Himalayan Flora.
 TRANS. BOT. SOC. EDINB. 27. (13-53), 4 sketches.
 Problems of the relationship between the alpine flora of the Himalayas and of West China, despite the river gorges, and a discussion of the geography, climate, flora and geology of the area in view of a hypothesis of a former Sino-Himalayan range.

1918

20. The Hydrography of the Yunnan-Tibet Frontier.
 GEOGR. J. 52. (288-299), 5 sketches.
 A theory is presented about the direction of flow of the tributaries to the longitudinal rift-like valleys of the Yangtze, Mekong, and Salween; the importance of the tributaries for traffic, movement of population groups, and settlements is stressed.
21. On the Possible Prolongation of the Himalayan Axis Beyond the Dihang.
 GEOGR. J. 54. (231-241), 1 diagram, 1 sketch map.
 Detailed comparison of the similarities of the alpine floras, from the eastern Himalayas to the Yangtze, as proof for a former Sino-Himalayan Range.

1920

22. Rhododendron on the N. E. Frontier of Burma.
 GARDEN 84. (194-196).
 About various species and belts of rhododendron.
23. Primulas on the Northeastern Frontier of Burma. — I.
 GARDEN 84. (322).
 Description of *Primula species* and habitats.
24. Primulas on the Northeast Frontier of Burma. — II.
 GARDEN 84. (489-490).
 Description of various *Primula species*.

25. Primulas on the Northeast Frontier of Burma. — III.
GARDEN 84. (500).
Description of mainly woodland primulas.
26. Alpine Meadows of Burma-Yunnan.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXVII. (118).
The composition of alpine meadows on the Salween-Mekong, Mekong-Yangtze and Salween-Irrawaddy divides.
27. Plant Collecting on Imaw Bum. — I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXVII. (168; 306–307).
Climbing Imaw Bum in 1914 and 1919 with a description of the flora.
28. Plant Collecting on Imaw Bum. — II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXVII. (228–229).
Rhododendrons, including alpine species, on Imaw Bum.
29. Plant Collecting on Imaw Bum. — III.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXVII. (306–307).
Alpine flora on Imaw Bum.
30. The Pass of the Winds and Waters. — I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXVIII. (240).
Plant hunting on the Feng-shui-ling Pass in the Htaw Hills, esp. the variety of endemic plants.
31. The Pass of the Winds and Waters. — II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXVIII. (310).
Vegetation around Feng-shui-ling, esp. rhododendrons and bamboo.
32. The Valleys of Kham.
GEOGR. J. 56. (183–192, discussion –195), 8 photos, 1 route map.
Expedition report shows the fundamental resemblances and contrasts of climate (esp. precipitation), vegetation, glaciation, and population in the parallel valleys, from the Yangtze in the east to the Irrawaddy in the west.

1921

33. Shrubs on the North-east Frontier of Burma.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXIX. (42).
The composition of the shrub belt in the north-eastern parts of Burma, e. g. *Rhododendron*.
34. Scree Plants.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXIX. (78–79).
Plant life on boulder screes, earth screes and gravel screes in north-west Yunnan, e. g. *Meconopsis*.

35. **The Botanical Exploration of the North-east Frontier.**
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXIX. (114–115).
 History of discovery and various plant collectors in the Htaw Hills from 1897–1919.
36. **On the Road to Htagaw.**
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXIX. (186).
 Detailed description of the flora.
37. **Mr. KINGDON WARD'S Sixth Expedition in Asia. – I.**
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXIX. (234–235).
 Detailed description of the journey from Rangoon to Lashio; vegetation and general observations.
38. **Mr. KINGDON WARD'S Sixth Expedition in Asia. – II.**
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXIX. (298).
 Plant hunting in the southern Shan Hills north of Lashio.
39. **Mr. KINGDON WARD'S Sixth Expedition in Asia. – III.**
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXX. (48).
 Across the Salween, with observations on the Shans and on the flora around Kunlong.
40. **Mr. KINGDON WARD'S Sixth Expedition in Asia. – IV.**
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXX. (100).
 From the Salween valley across the Mekong-Salween divide at 24°25'N.
41. **Mr. KINGDON WARD'S Sixth Expedition in Asia. – V.**
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXX. (124).
 Over the Salween-Mekong divide to Shunning; composition of forests and general vegetation en route.
42. **Mr. KINGDON WARD'S Sixth Expedition in Asia. – VI.**
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXX. (184).
 Description of the vegetation in the dry area near the sources of the "Red River".
43. **Mr. KINGDON WARD'S Sixth Expedition in Asia. – VII.**
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXX. (220).
 From Tali to the Yangtze and along the "River of the Golden Sand" towards north.
44. **REGINALD FARRER.**
GEOGR. J. 57. (69–70).
 Obituary.
45. **The Mekong-Salween Divide as a Geographical Barrier.**
GEOGR. J. 58. (49–56), 1 sketch map.
 Answer to Prince Kropotkin's suggestion of a Great Asiatic Divide extending unbroken from the Himalayas to Kamchatka, the Great Khingan Mts. being a

prolongation of the Himalayas. Instead: prolongation of the Himalayas across the parallel gorges to the Yangtze and a Sino-Himalayan sub-region with the Mekong-Salween divide as an important flora and fauna barrier.

46. The Distribution of Floras in S. E. Asia as Affected by the Burma-Yunnan Ranges.

J. IND. BOT. SOC. 2. (20–26), 4 photos, 1 sketch map.

The role of the Mekong-Salween divide as a floristic border and floristic centre.

1922

47. Mr. KINGDON WARD'S Sixth Expedition in Asia. — VIII.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXI. (6).

Along the Yangtze from the great bend to Yungning through an arid area.

48. Mr. KINGDON WARD'S Sixth Expedition in Asia. — IX.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXI. (30).

Further north through limestone country (N. of Yungning).

49. Mr. KINGDON WARD'S Sixth Expedition in Asia. — X.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXI. (115–116).

Flora around Yungning lake.

50. Mr. KINGDON WARD'S Sixth Expedition in Asia. — XI.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXI. (138–139).

Description of a great number of primulas found near Yungning.

51. Mr. KINGDON WARD'S Sixth Expedition in Asia. — XII.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXI. (166).

More primulas of the Yungning area.

52. Mr. KINGDON WARD'S Sixth Expedition in Asia. — XIII.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXI. (196–197).

Some plants on the route from Yungning towards Muli.

53. Mr. KINGDON WARD'S Sixth Expedition in Asia. — XIV.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXI. (229–230).

Remarks on the distribution of rhododendrons east of the Yangtze and observations en route to Muli.

54. Mr. KINGDON WARD'S Sixth Expedition in Asia. — XV.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXI. (260).

Geography and vegetation around Muli.

55. Mr. KINGDON WARD'S Sixth Expedition in Asia. — XVI.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXI. (290–291).

Vegetation belts south of Muli.

56. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Sixth Expedition in Asia. – XVII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXI. (321–322).
To and across the Shin-lin; vegetation and land use (near Muli).
57. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Sixth Expedition in Asia. – XVIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXII. (6–7).
Vegetation on the limestone cliffs of Muli.
58. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Sixth Expedition in Asia. – XIX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXII. (34).
Rhododendrons on both sides of the Litang river.
59. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Sixth Expedition in Asia. – XX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXII. (52–53).
Plants on the Litang-Yalung divide, mainly primulas.
60. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Sixth Expedition in Asia. – XXI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXII. (80).
Flowers around Muli.
61. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Sixth Expedition in Asia. – XXII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXII. (122).
More plants between Muli and Yungning.
62. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Sixth Expedition in Asia. – XXIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXII. (150–151).
Collecting seeds from plants found earlier (Muli).
63. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Sixth Expedition in Asia. – XXIV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXII. (178–179).
Seed collecting during the first snowfall (Muli).
64. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Sixth Expedition in Asia. – XXV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXII. (208).
Difficult seed collection under snow.
65. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Sixth Expedition in Asia. – XXVI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXII. (238).
Last seed collecting around Muli and back to Tali.
66. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. – I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXII. (268).
From Bhamo to T'eng-yueh.
67. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXII. (296–297).
From T'eng-yueh to Tali; rhododendrons and primulas.

68. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. – III.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXII. (325), 1 photo.
Journey to Likiang; thoughts on *Primula forrestii*.
69. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. – IV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXII. (352).
Observations on plants en route to Yungning.
70. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. – V.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXII. (378–379).
Plant hunting in the snow around Yungning and on to Muli.
71. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. – VI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIII. (22).
Across the Litang-Yalung divide (rhododendrons) to Kulu and back to Muli,
plant collecting.
72. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. – VII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIII. (50).
Vegetation between Muli and the Sholo river.
73. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. – VIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIII. (80).
Primulas and other plants around Yungning.
74. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. – IX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIII. (107).
From Muli to Likiang.
75. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. – X.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIII. (134).
Vegetation from Likiang along the Yangtze northwards.
76. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. – XI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIII. (162).
Plants en route along the Kari river.
77. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. – XII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIII. (186–187).
Plant hunting between Paima Shan and A-tun-tzu.
78. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. – XIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIII. (214).
From A-tun-tzu through the Mekong gorge.
79. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. – XIV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIII. (246).
Mekong-Salween divide (Damyon) and its vegetation.

80. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. — XV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIII. (300–301), 1 photo.
Across the Pitu La, with a description of the vegetation.
81. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. — XVI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIII. (350–351), 1 photo.
Crossing the Mekong-Yangtze divide near 29°N.
82. The Mekong-Salween Divide (Letter from T'eng-yueh,
24 December 1921).
GEOGR. J. 59. (231).
Floristic and faunistic notes on the crossing of the Mekong-Salween divide in
24°30'N.
83. The Glaciation of Chinese Tibet.
GEOGR. J. 59. (363–369), 1 route map.
Expedition report of the area around Muli, with discussion of the problems of
glaciation, and notes on geology and vegetation.
84. Through Western Yunnan.
GEOGR. J. 60. (195–205), 10 photos, 1 route map.
Journey from Lashio to Muli with general remarks on geology, vegetation, settle-
ments and religion.

1923

85. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. — XVII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIV. (6).
Plants on the way back to A-tun-tzu and Tsu-kou.
86. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. — XVIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIV. (40).
To the Salween across the Sie La.
87. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. — XIX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIV. (102), 1 photo.
Along the Salween; a description of the flora.
88. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. — XX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIV. (130–131), 1 photo.
Vegetation on the Salween-Irrawaddy divide, esp. rhododendrons.
89. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. — XXI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIV. (188–189), 1 photo
Description of the flora on the Salween-Irrawaddy divide (Gompa La).

90. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. — XXII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIV. (234), 1 photo
Flora on the slopes of the Irrawaddy valley (Taron).
91. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. — XXIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIV. (262).
Plants on the route across the Taru Tra.
92. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. — XXIV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIV. (294), 1 photo.
Marching along the Nmai Hka.
93. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. — XXV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIV. (322).
Natural vegetation and land use on the Hkamti plain.
94. Mr. KINGDON WARD's Seventh Expedition in Asia. — XXVI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXIV. (378–379), 1 photo.
Further south to Myitkyina.
95. From the Yangtze to the Irrawaddy.
GEOGR. J. 62. (6–18; discussion- 20), 8 photos, 1 route map.
Expedition from Yungning to Putao and Myitkyina. Notes on vegetation (esp. rhododendrons), geology, population (Nungs), and glaciation; Mekong-Salween divide as boundary between Chinese and Indo-Malayan flora.
96. The Flora of the Tibetan Marches.
J. ROY. HORT. SOC. 48. (201–212), 2 photos
Comparison of NW-Yunnan with the area east of the Yangtze, which is especially rich in herbaceous alpine flora and primulas; description of plants and their habitat.

1924

97. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eighth Expedition in Asia. — I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXV. (206–207).
Start of the expedition with LORD CAWDOR. From London to Darjeeling; notes on places called at en route.
98. Rhododendrons.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXV. (222).
General recommendations for growing rhododendrons in England.
99. Garden Rhododendron.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXV. (240).
Remarks on the cultivation of various *Rhododendron* species.

100. Rhododendrons.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXV. (256–257).
Rhododendron nurseries and their prices.
101. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eighth Expedition in Asia. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXV. (288–289).
To Kalimpong and Gangtok and north through Sikkim (rhododendrons).
102. Rhododendrons.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXV. (306).
Classification and distribution of some species.
103. Rhododendrons.
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116. Rhododendrons.
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124. The Snow Mountains of Yunnan.
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125. Yunnan and Eastern Tibet.
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126. The Flora of the Upper Irrawaddy.
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127. Some Tibetan Primulas.
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145. Address by CAPTAIN KINGDON WARD.
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147. Narrative and Observations on Distribution.
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174. Blue Poppies for the Rockery. – II.
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182. The Worth of Hybrid Rhododendrons.
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184. Notes on *Meconopsis*.
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185. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Ninth Expedition in Asia. – XIII.
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186. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Ninth Expedition in Asia. – XIV.
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187. Tibetan Primulas of the Sikkimensis Section.
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194. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Ninth Expedition in Asia. – XXI.
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196. The Blue Poppies.
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197. The Mishmi Country (correspondence).
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198. The Mishmi Country (correspondence).
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199. Discussion of COL. R. MEINERTZHAGEN: Ladakh, With Special Reference to its Natural History
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200. A Note on Deglaciation in Tibet.
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201. The Overland Route from China to India.
 J. ROY. CENTR. AS. SOC. (213–221; discussion – 226), 1 sketch map.
 Discussion of a direct route from the Yangtze to the Assam valley, across the river gorge country, taking into account the topography, climate, people and politics of the area.
202. Botanical Explorations in Tibet. – I.
 J. ROY. HORT. SOC. 52. (15–24), 13 photos.
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203. Botanical Explorations in Tibet. – II.
 J. ROY. HORT. SOC. 52 (225–234), 16 photos.
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204. The Sino-Himalayan Flora.
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205. Address by CAPTAIN KINGDON WARD.
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206. Burmese Species of *Meconopsis*.
ANN. BOT. 42. (855–862), 2 photos.
Description of *Meconopsis* collected in North Burma.
207. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Ninth Expedition in Asia. – XXIII.
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208. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Ninth Expedition in Asia. – XXIV.
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209. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Ninth Expedition in Asia. – XXV.
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211. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – I.
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213. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – III.
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215. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – V.
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216. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – VI.
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219. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. — IX.
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221. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. — XI.
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226. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. — XVI.
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227. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. — XVII.
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228. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XVIII.
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229. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XIX.
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230. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XX.
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232. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXII.
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233. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXV. (444–445), 3 photos.
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234. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXIV.
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235. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXV.
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236. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXVI.
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Plant hunting below the alpine zone (Delei valley).
237. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXVII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVI. (110–111), 4 photos.
Plant hunting from the alpine camp (Kaso ridge).
238. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXVIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVI. (149–150), 3 photos.
Description of several alpine plants and their habitat (Kaso).
239. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXIX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVI. (186–187), 4 photos.
Vegetation on the Kaso ridge.

240. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXX.
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Description of the forest around the camp (Kaso ridge).
241. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXXI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVI. (246–247), 2 photos.
Plants from the Kaso and Polon ridges.
242. *Rhododendron Repens* and its Allies.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVI. (266–267).
Detailed description of the species and of places where it was found.
243. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXXII.
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Plants around Polon.
244. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXXIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVI. (326–327), 3 photos.
Further plant collecting around Meiliang and Polon.
245. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXXIV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVI. (366–367), 3 photos.
To Kaso again, collecting rhododendrons.
246. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXXV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVI. (406–408), 2 photos.
Another go at Polon; collecting alpine plants.
247. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXXVI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVI. (427–428), 2 photos.
To Theronliang, to Dreyi and Denning.
248. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXXVII.
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249. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXXVIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVI. (466–467), 3 photos.
An excursion to Nizamghat through the Dibang valley.
250. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXXIX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVI. (484–485), 3 photos.
Description of the vegetation around Sadiya and Nizamghat.
251. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Tenth Expedition in Asia. – XXXX.
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Across the Sisseri river to the Dihang and off to Calcutta and Bombay.

252. Three New *Rhododendrons* from Tibet.
 GARD CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVI. (503–504).
 Description of *Rhododendron rivulare*, Ward; *Rhododendron fragariflorum*, Ward; *Rhododendron tsangpoense*, Ward and their habitat.
253. Botanical Explorations in the Mishmi Hills.
 HIMAL. J. 1. (51–59).
 Vegetation belts from the Dihang to the Salween and notes on fauna and flora, esp. in the Delei valley.
254. Botanical Exploration: Mishmi Hills, Assam.
 PROC. LINN. SOC. 142. (60–62; discussion – 64).
 Experiences from expeditions to the Dihang-Brahmaputra and the Salween, i. e. connection of flora of the eastern Himalayas with Yunnan. Thoughts on influence of geological developments on plant distribution.
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255. The Distribution of *Primulas* from the Himalaya to China, With Description of Some New Species.
 ANN. BOT. 44. (111–125), 1 sketch map.
 Description of various *Primula species* from the meeting ground of Central Asiatic, Indo-Malayan and East Asiatic flora; Sikkim to Yunnan.
256. Plant Hunting in Untrodden Wastes.
 DISCOVERY 11. (154–157), 4 photos.
 Some experiences with Mishmis while plant collecting in the Mishmi Hills. Plant hunting experiences in Kengtung, and general observations on the journey down the Mekong by raft and boat.
257. Forests of the North-East Frontier of India.
 EMP. FOR. J. 9. (11–31), 4 photos, 1 sketch map.
 Itineraries of various journeys; discussion of two main types of forest (wet and dry), native uses of timber and forest produce, shifting cultivation, transport of timber. Suggestions for foresters.
258. The Sino-Himalayan Node.
 FIFTH INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL CONGRESS, CAMBRIDGE.
 REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS. (Ed.: F. T. BROOKS, T. F. CHIPP). (520–522).
 Questions arising from the Sino-Himalayan node, the meeting place of two great mountain systems, three floral regions and two geographical regions.
259. Notes.
 FIFTH INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL CONGRESS, CAMBRIDGE.
 REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS. (Ed.: F. T. BROOKS, T. E. CHIPP). (549).
 Short note on the discussion of taxonomy and nomenclature.

260. *Primula Agleniana* and its Allies.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVII. (12–13), 1 photo.
Discussion of several *Primula species*.
261. *Primula Eucyclia*, W. W. Sm. et Forrest (K. W. 6 822).
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVII. (287).
Discussion of the distribution, habitat, growing habits, and classification of a *Primula*.
262. Two Tibetan Rhododendrons.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVII. (330).
About *Rhododendron hirtipes*, Tagg. and *Rhododendron cerasinum*, Tagg.
263. Three Indo-Himalayan Magnolias.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVII. (451–452).
Report on magnolias collected by F. KINGDON WARD.
264. Some Woodland Primulas.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVIII. (8–9).
Primulas of the Himalayas, the “Chinese Alps” and the “Burmese Oberland”.
265. Notes on “Candelabra” Primulas.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVIII. (70–71).
Discussion of a great number of “candelabra” primulas.
266. Giant Sorrels.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVIII. (134–135), 2 photos.
Rheum species found and described by F. KINGDON WARD.
267. Rhododendrons and Scent.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVIII. (174–175).
Discussion of rhododendrons in relation to scent.
268. *Rhododendron Patulum* and its Allies.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVIII. (298–299).
General and detailed discussion of e. g. *Rhododendron pemaköense*, Ward. and *Rhododendron patulum*, Ward.
269. The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. – I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVIII. (364–366).
About a journey from Bombay to England and back to Asia, again.
270. The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVIII. (387–388).
Looking round in South India.
271. The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. – III.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVIII. (430–431), 3 photos.
From Rangoon to Kalaw, Taung-gyi with general description of the route.

The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. — IV.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVIII. (472–473), 4 photos.

On to Kengtung and Loi Mwe, a vivid travel report.

The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. — V.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVIII. (514–515), 3 photos.

Loi Mwe, plant hunting.

The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. — VI.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXVIII. (530–531), 4 photos.

To Laos, records of the Kaws and Shans.

In: The Mountains about Tatsienlu. (No author).

GEOGR. J. 75. (345–346).

Comments on the elevation of peaks around Tatsienlu and on the snow line.

The Seinghku and Delei Valleys, North-East Frontier of India.

GEOGR. J. 75. (412–432; discussion — 435), 6 photos, 1 diagram, 2 sketch maps.

Detailed observations (vegetation, population, land use, geology, local winds) from the Seinghku valley expedition and report, esp. about Mishmis and plant collecting, on the Delei valley expedition.

In: The Anniversary Dinner.

GEOGR. J. 76. (188–189).

Short talk on exploration and on theories about mountains, possibly higher than Mt. Everest.

Fritillaria Flavida, Rendle, and *Nomocharis Nana*, E. H. Wilson.

J. BOT. BRIT. AND FOR. 68. (120).

Comments on structural similarities of *Fritillaria f.* and *Nomocharis n.*, but dissimilarities in the field.

Botanical Exploration on the Burma-Tibet Frontier. (Summary).

PROC. LINN. SOC. 141 (140–143).

About the distribution of Asian vegetation and forest belts at the sources of the Irrawaddy.

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The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. — VII.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXIX. (10–11), 3 photos.

Searching the slopes of Nam Loi for plants. Notes on agriculture of the Shans.

The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. — VIII.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXIX. (48–49), 3 photos.

Via Mekong; description of Mong-Yawngs and Shans.

282. The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. – IX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXIX. (88–89), 4 photos.
Across the Mekong, east to Muongsing (Kaws).
283. The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. – X.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXIX. (130–131), 3 photos.
More details about Muongsing.
284. The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. – XI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXIX. (184–185), 4 photos.
To Nam Tha and down the Nam Tha river, general description.
285. The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. – XII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXIX. (220–221), 3 photos.
Vegetation in the Nam Tha river valley to Pakta and further on to the Mekong.
286. The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. – XIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXIX. (260–261), 3 photos.
The Mekong valley to Luang Prabang.
287. The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. – XIV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXIX. (298–299), 3 photos.
General remarks on Luang Prabang.
288. The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. – XV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXIX. (356–357), 2 photos.
Through the Mekong valley (vegetation) from Luang Prabang to Pak Lay.
289. The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. – XVI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXIX. (434–435), 2 photos.
General remarks on Vientiane.
290. The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. – XVII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. LXXXIX. (472–473), 3 photos.
Experiences in Hué and Saigon.
291. The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. – XVIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XC. (10–11), 2 photos.
Visit to the Singapore Botanical Gardens.
292. The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. – XIX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XC. (50–51), 1 photo.
From Singapore to Taiping; general observations en route.
293. The ROOSEVELT Expedition in French Indo-China. – XX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XC. (90–91), 1 photo.
Plants and people in Penang.

294. Two Burmese Primulas.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XC. (130–131).
Description of plants and habitat.
295. The Last Village in Burma: a Sketch.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XC. (135).
Village in furthest Burma (no name or situation given, but presumably Adung valley).
296. Some Big-Leafed Rhododendrons of Burma and Assam.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XC. (155–156).
Rhododendrons collected on previous expeditions.
297. Botanical Exploration: Mishmi Hills, Assam. (Summary.)
PROC. LINN. SOC. 142. (60–62; discussion – 64).
A discussion of the present vegetation distribution in the Mishmi Hills, with remarks on its origin, geology, climate, etc.

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298. Exploring Unknown Burma.
Discovery 13. (344–346), 3 photos.
About observations in the Adung valley: flora and fauna.
299. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCI. (256–257), 4 photos.
From England via Ceylon to Myitkyina.
300. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCI. (292–293), 3 photos.
Through the Kachin Hills to Putao: plants en route.
301. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – III.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCI. (329–330), 4 photos.
Looking for plants around Putao.
302. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – IV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCI. (364–366), 3 photos.
Along the Mali Hka, towards the Ta Hka, with many plants mentioned.
303. The *Mahogany* "*Triflorum*" *Rhododendron*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCI. (396).
Description of plant and habitat.

304. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – V.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCI. (422–423), 3 photos.
Rest on the Tisang; getting ready for the expedition proper and start for the Nam Tamai.
305. Plant Hunting Beyond Burma.
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Lecture at the Horticultural Club about expeditions to Burma in 1930 and 1932.
306. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – VI.
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General details about the Nam Tamai (flora, fauna and people).
307. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – VII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCII. (8–9), 4 photos.
Climate and vegetation in the Nam Tamai region and details about the Darus.
308. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – VIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCII. (42–43), 3 photos.
Vegetation on the route to the Seinghku confluence.
309. *Primula Dumicola*, W. W. Sm.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCII. (59).
Discovery and description of the plant.
310. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – IX.
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The flora of the Seinghku confluence and the lower Adung valley.
311. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – X.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCII. (118–119), 4 photos.
Vegetation in the upper Adung valley.
312. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCII. (158–160), 3 photos.
First reconnaissance of the flora of the Adung valley.
313. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCII. (194–195), 2 photos.
Starting to look around for plants from the base camp at the Adung river.
314. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCII. (231–232), 3 photos.
Climbing the Adung valley flanks for plants.
315. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XIV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCII. (266–267), 3 photos.
Putting up a camp on the shoulder of a mountain for plant hunting in higher altitudes (Adung valley).

316. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. — XV.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCII. (302–303), 2 photos.
 Intensive plant hunting, taking photographs and collecting animals (Adung valley).
317. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. — XVI.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCII. (338–339), 3 photos.
 Fauna and flora around the camp (Adung valley).
318. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. — XVII.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCII. (374–375), 3 photos.
 Exploring further up the Adung valley.
319. Botanical Exploration in Tibet, 1933. A Forecast.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCII. (410–411).
 Plans for an expedition from Sadiya to Shugden Gompa.
320. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. — XVIII.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCII. (428–429), 4 photos.
 Description of rhododendrons growing at high elevations (Adung).
321. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. — XIX.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCII. (465–466), 3 photos.
 More rhododendrons and other plants at high elevations (Adung).
322. Explorations on the Burma-Tibet Frontier.
 GEOGR. J. 80. (465–477; appendix and discussions – 483), 12 photos,
 2 route maps.
 Expedition from Putao to the sources of the Irrawaddy with notes on population (Darus), glaciation and vegetation.
323. *Lilium Hyacinthinum* Wilson (K. W. 9923).
 LILY Y. B. (62–63), 1 photo.
 Distribution and description of the lily.

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324. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. — XX.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIII. (8–9), 3 photos.
 Moving to the alpine camp at Lung Sa.
325. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. — XXI.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIII. (42–43), 3 photos.
 Life and plant hunting at the alpine camp (Lung Sa).

326. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIII. (81–82), 3 photos.
Searching for alpine plants (Lung Sa).
327. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIII. (134–135), 3 photos.
Experiences with alpine plants (Lung Sa).
328. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXIV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIII. (170–171), 4 photos.
Discussion of a "*Lapponicum*" besides general remarks on the alpine camp (Lung Sa).
329. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIII. (206–207), 4 photos.
Alpine meadows in flower (Lung Sa).
330. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXVI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIII. (242–243), 3 photos.
To the source of the Adung river; notes on glaciation and plants.
331. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXVII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIII. (276–277), 3 photos.
Plant hunting and politics on the Burma-Tibet border (Adung).
332. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXVIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIII. (314–315), 3 photos.
About the tree line and the plant line in the Adung valley.
333. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXIX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIII. (362–363), 3 photos.
More politics in the Adung valley.
334. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIII. (402–403), 3 photos.
About *Corydalis*, rhododendrons and primulas in the Adung valley.
335. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXXI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIII. (432–434), 2 photos.
About lilies and rhododendrons in the Adung valley.
336. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXXII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIV. (26–27).
Fauna and flora in the Adung valley in summer.
337. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXXIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIV. (62–63), 3 photos.
About drying, packing, and sending plants to Europe (Adung).

338. *Rhododendron Leucaspis*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIV. (65–66).
Detailed description of plant and habitat.
339. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXXIV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIV. (98–99), 2 photos.
Details about collected cremanthodiums and asters (Adung).
340. Letter from Rima, Tibet.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIV. (109).
About F. KINGDON WARD's latest plans.
341. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXXV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIV. (142–143), 3 photos.
Difficulties again; more about the flora (Adung valley).
342. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXXVI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIV. (180–181), 2 photos.
Across the Namni La into Tibet; description of vegetation.
343. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXXVII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIV. (218–219), 1 photo.
On to Jite, about harvest (barley) and flora.
344. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXXVIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIV. (254–255), 3 photos.
Land use at Jite; on to the Shori Chu.
345. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XXXIX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIV. (290–291), 2 photos.
Back to Burma across the Namni La after three weeks in Tibet.
346. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XL.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIV. (326–327), 2 photos.
Intensive seed collecting around the alpine camp (Adung valley).
347. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XLI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIV. (362–364), 2 photos.
Breaking up the upper camp (Adung valley).
348. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XLII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIV. (400–401), 2 photos.
Seed collecting along the Adung river.
349. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. – XLIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIV. (416–417), 2 photos.
Down the Adung valley with the plant collection.

350. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. — XLIV.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIV. (454–455), 2 photos.
 Across the Seinghku and down the Nam Tamai to Putao, with some plant collecting on the route.
351. Letter.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIV. (464).
 Written four marches from Shugden (Shuiden) Gompa. Short note of F. KINGDON WARD's expedition movements.
352. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Eleventh Expedition in Asia. — XLV.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIV. (488).
 From Putao to Myitkyina.
353. A Naturalist's Journey to the Sources of the Irrawaddy.
 HIMAL. J. 5. (46–57), 3 photos, 1 route map.
 Report of an expedition to the Lohit-Irrawaddy-divide to collect flora and fauna. Description of glaciers, population; discovery of a direct route from Burma to Tibet across the Namni La.
354. Plant Collecting at the Source of the Irrawaddy.
 J. ROY. HORT. SOC. 58. (103–114).
 At the Irrawaddy headwaters from 26°30' to 28°30' N., giving details of various plants, e. g. rhododendrons and primulas.
355. Explorations in Tibet, 1933.
 PROC. LINN. SOC. 146, 1933–1934. (110–113).
 Details of 1933 expedition, with remarks on vegetation, on the route from Sadiya to the Salween.

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356. Some New and Rare Gentians.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCV. (263–264).
 Ten gentians found by F. KINGDON WARD, described in detail.
357. Some Good *Labiatae*.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCV. (326).
 Description of *Salvia* sp. nov. (?), *Dracocephalum tangutica*, *Ajuga ovalifolia*, *Dracocephalum heterophylla*, *Dracocephalum* sp. nov. (?).
358. Hunting for Rock Plants in High Asia.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCV. (390–391).
 Lecture at the Horticultural Club about the 1933 expedition (Tsangpo-Salween ridge to Rong To).

359. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVI. (76–77), 3 photos.
To India and to Sadiya.
360. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVI. (120–121), 2 photos.
Denning to Dreyi and Theronliang, Minzong, Rima, with some observations on plants.
361. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – III.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVI. (156–157), 2 photos.
Into the Rong To valley; climate, vegetation, land use (Mishmis; Dri).
362. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – IV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVI. (192–193), 4 photos.
From Giwang into the temperate rain forest, on to Mugu and Sole.
363. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – V.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVI. (246–247), 2 photos.
Vegetation around Sole and Rongyul.
364. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – VI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVI. (282–283), 3 photos.
Further up the Rong To and Ata Chu, on to Modung (land use) and Ata.
365. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – VII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVI. (318–319), 3 photos.
On the range between Zayul and Nagong; flora.
366. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – VIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVI. (390–391), 2 photos.
Up to Shukdam and erecting camp at Chutong.
367. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – IX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVI. (390–391), 2 photos.
Plant hunting (primulas) above Chutong camp.
368. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – X.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVI. (426–427), 3 photos.
Plant hunting in the alpine zone (Cheti La).
369. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVI. (462–463), 3 photos.
Across the Ata Kang La into a different vegetation to Lhagu.

370. **The Himalaya East of the Tsangpo.**
GEOGR. J. 84. (369–393; appendix and discussion – 397),
 10 photos, 1 sketch.
 Detailed report and observations (vegetation, fauna, population movements, glaciers, geology) of the expedition from Sadiya through the Lohit valley to the Salween, with a discussion on the Eastern Himalayan extension.
371. **Some Observations on Tibetan Lilies.**
LILY Y. B. (46–49).
 The distribution and appearance of several Tibetan lilies.
372. **Discussion of W. R. DAWSON: The Supposed Discovery of Unicorns in Tibet.**
PROC. LINN. SOC. 147. (44–45).
 Remarks on the Tibetan unicorn in literature and F. KINGDON WARD's observations.

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373. **Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XII.**
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVII. (8–9), 3 photos.
 To Shugden Gompa; geology and vegetation.
374. **Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XIII.**
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVII. (44–45), 3 photos.
 A close look at Shugden Gompa and its surroundings.
375. **Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XIV.**
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVII. (78–79), 3 photos.
 Towards the Salween to Puti.
376. **Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XV.**
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. – Vol. XCVII. (110–111), 3 photos.
 Into the arid gorge of the Tibetan Salween and back to Shugden Gompa.
377. **Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XVI.**
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVII. (142–143), 3 photos.
 Gentians around Shugden Gompa and plant collecting in the Nagong Gorge.
378. **Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XVII.**
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVII. (176–177), 3 photos.
 To Sangachu Dzong, with remarks on the vegetation.
379. **Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XVIII.**
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVII. (224–225), 3 photos.
 Plants around Sangachu Dzong; on across the Zo La and back to Shugden Gompa.

380. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XIX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVII. (256–257), 3 photos.
About the people in Zayul and the importance of Shugden Gompa. Off towards the Salween, again.
381. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVII. (288–289), 3 photos.
Plant hunting near Shugden Gompa.
382. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XXI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVII. (322–323), 3 photos.
To Lhagu and across the Cheti La back to Chutong, Ata, Modung.
383. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XXII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVII. (360–361), 3 photos.
Looking for plants while marching up the Rong To valley.
384. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XXIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVII. (396–397), 3 photos.
To Sole via Rongyul, with remarks on Sole.
385. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XXIV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVIII. (8–9), 3 photos.
To Mugu and on to the Dibang watershed.
386. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XXV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVIII. (44–45), 3 photos.
Plant collecting on the alpine slopes of the Dibang watershed.
387. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XXVI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVIII. (80–81), 3 photos.
Back to Dri, remarks on primulas.
388. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XXVII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVIII. (124–125), 3 photos.
Up to the Dri pass; rhododendrons.
389. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XXVIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVIII. (160–161), 4 photos.
Across the Dri pass and down the Delei valley with description of vegetation.
390. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XXIX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVIII. (194–195), 3 photos.
Down the Delei river into temperate forest (Mishmis) and on to Chibaon (Mishmi agriculture).
391. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Twelfth Expedition in Asia. – XXX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCVIII. (228–229), 3 photos.
Down the Lohit to Sadiya.

392. India's North-East Frontier.

GEOGR. MAG. 1. (66-72), 10 photos.

Contrasts between India's north-west and north-east frontier; different climates result in different vegetation. Role of tribal hostility, problems of salt deficiency.

393. The Forest of Tibet.

HIMAL. J. 7. (103-110).

Discussion of parts of Tibet, the river gorge country in the south-east, and the distribution of forests there and in the Himalayas in general.

394. Rhododendron Seeds, with Special Reference to their Classification.

J. BOT. BRIT. AND FOR. 73. (241-247), 3 sketches.

Thoughts about a basis for classification of possibly more than 1000 *rhododendron* species.

395. A Sketch of the Geography and Botany of Tibet, Being Materials for a Flora of that Country.

J. LINN. SOC. BOT. 50. (239-265), 2 sketch maps.

Division of the Sino-Himalayan region (Tibet as a natural region, including the river gorges) into five geographical and botanical divisions. A chapter on a detailed zonation of the vegetation in the river gorge country.

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396. *Rhododendron Vitens*, Hutch.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIX. (135).

Description of a *rhododendron* species.

397. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD'S Thirteenth Expedition in Asia. — I.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIX. (264-265), 2 photos.

From London to Assam, via Aden.

398. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD'S Thirteenth Expedition in Asia. — II.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIX. (296-297), 2 photos.

Kohima; packing for the expedition.

399. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD'S Thirteenth Expedition in Asia. — III.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIX. (328-329), 2 photos.

Agriculture and plants on the route from Kohima to Japvo.

400. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD'S Thirteenth Expedition in Asia. — IV.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIX. (370-371), 3 photos.

In the Naga Hills; plants along the Tizu river.

401. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD'S Thirteenth Expedition in Asia. — V.

GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. XCIX. (402-403), 2 photos.

Facts about a village and the vegetation on the Saramati slopes.

402. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Thirteenth Expedition in Asia. – VI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. C (8–9), 4 photos.
Intensive plant collecting on the slopes of Saramati.
403. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Thirteenth Expedition in Asia. – VII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. C. (44–45), 3 photos.
Plants in the Tizu gorge and on the route to the Chindwin.
404. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Thirteenth Expedition in Asia. – VIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. C. (80–81), 3 photos.
Tamanthi on the Chindwin; river bank flora. Shans at Thaungdut.
405. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Thirteenth Expedition in Asia. – IX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. C. (124–125), 3 photos.
Forests of the upper Chindwin; across the border to Imphal.
406. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Thirteenth Expedition in Asia. – X.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. C (160–161), 3 photos.
From Kohima into Angami country (land use, vegetation).
407. *Dracocephalum Hemsleyanum*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. C. (176–177).
Discussion of a Tibetan dragonhead.
408. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Thirteenth Expedition in Asia. – XI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. C. (196–197), 2 photos.
Trees growing in the Naga Hills.
409. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Thirteenth Expedition in Asia. – XII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. C. (232–234), 3 photos.
Climbing Japvo, with details of flora.
410. Journey to Tibet. – I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. C. (268–269), 3 photos.
Through the Balipara Frontier Tract (Shergaon).
411. Journey to Tibet. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. C. (302–304), 3 photos.
Land use and vegetation around Shergaon. To Dirang Dzong.
412. Journey to Tibet. – III.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. C. (336–337), 2 photos.
Plant collecting around Dirang Dzong and en route to the Se La.
413. Journey to Tibet. – IV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. C. (372–373), 3 photos.
From Senge Dzong (forest formations) plant collecting in the surrounding area.

414. Journey to Tibet. — V.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. C. (408–409), 2 photos.
 On the Se La and across three more passes to Luguthang (rhododendrons and primulas) and to Mago.
415. Journey to Tibet. — VI.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. C. (444–445), 2 photos.
 Across the main Himalayan range.
416. Journey in Bhutan and Tibet.
 GEOGR. J. 87. (185–186).
 Preliminary account of the journey.
417. Botanical and Geographical Explorations in Tibet, 1935.
 GEOGR. J. 88. (385–410, discussion – 413), 8 photos, 1 route map, 1 vegetation sketch map.
 Detailed account of the expedition from Assam across the main Himalayan range to the north of the Tsangpo, and conclusions about the geography, geology, geomorphology, glaciation, and botany of the area.
418. Across Southern Tibet.
 HIMAL. J. 8. (125–129), 2 photos, 1 route map.
 Short report of an expedition of 500 miles of unexplored route and across 12 newly explored passes.
419. Across Southern Tibet.
 J. ROY. HORT. SOC. 61. (273–276), 3 photos.
 From Assam to the bend of the Tsangpo, with detailed remarks on the flora.
420. Exploring for Plants in Southern Tibet.
 NAT. 137. (750).
 Plants collected on an expedition to the “great snow range” north of the Tsangpo.
421. A Sketch of the Vegetation and Geography of Tibet. (The HOOKER lecture).
 PROC. LINN. SOC. LONDON. 148. (133–158; discussion – 160), 8 photos, 1 sketch map.
 The author’s expedition from 92–95° E through the Assam Himalaya, giving climax formations and their localities. Detailed description of the “outer plateau” (between the Assam Himalaya and the Tsangpo), geography and vegetation of valleys and mountain ranges; and description of the river gorge region, geography and vegetation analysis, alpine flora and forest flora.
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422. Journey to Tibet. — VII.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CI. (8–9), 3 photos.
 Plants around Karta, to and along the Loro Chu and to Chayul Dzong.

423. Journey to Tibet. – VIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CI. (40–41), 3 photos.
Down the Loro Chu (land use, flora) to Trön, towards north to the Drichung La and Charne; details of plants.
424. Journey to Tibet. – IX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CI. (88–89), 2 photos.
Along the Char Chu and to Sanga Chöling (monastery); across the Cha La into the Tsari valley (Chickchar).
425. Journey to Tibet. – X.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CI. (120–121), 2 photos.
Tsari; plants, animals, land use in Tsari and the Chickchar valley.
426. Journey to Tibet. – XI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CI. (170–172), 3 photos.
Plant collecting in the Tsari valley (Migyitun) and at the Tsoga Lake. Up the valley again and across the Bimbi La.
427. Journey to Tibet. – XII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CI. (206–207), 3 photos.
Plants on the Bimbi La, Lang La and around Lilung (Tsangpo valley).
428. Journey to Tibet. – XIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CI. (240–241), 3 photos.
Plants in the Tsangpo valley (Tsela Dzong, Tumbatse); on the Temo La, to Tongkyuk.
429. Journey to Tibet. – XIV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CI. (290–291), 3 photos.
Description of Tongkyuk.
430. Journey to Tibet. – XV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CI. (330–331), 3 photos.
Looking for plants in the Yigrong gorge (Talu).
431. Journey to Tibet. – XVI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CI. (364–365), 3 photos.
Further on through the Yigrong gorge.
432. Journey to Tibet. – XVII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CI. (406–407), 3 photos.
To the source of the Yigrong, and to the Gyalam towards Gyamda.
433. Journey to Tibet. – XVIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. – Vol. CI. (440–441), 3 photos.
At Gyamda for some days; to the Tsangpo and back to Tsari.

434. Journey to Tibet. – XIX.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CII. (8–9), 3 photos.
 Back to Chayul Dzong; from there to Karta, Cha. Report on the vegetation.
435. Journey to Tibet. – XX.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CII. (62–63), 2 photos.
 Leaving Tibet; plants on the Chera La und Tse La.
436. Journey to Tibet. – XXI.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CII. (142–143), 3 photos.
 Plants on the way to the Pang La and Poshing La.
437. Journey to Tibet. – XXII.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CII. (178–179), 2 photos.
 To Dirang Dzong and further on, across the Manda La to Phutang.
438. Journey to Tibet. – XXIII.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CII. (214–215), 2 photos.
 More plant collecting en route (Manda La to Phutang).
439. Journey to Tibet. – XXIV.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CII. (252–253), 2 photos.
 Last plants on the route to Charduar.
440. Discussion of: From the Brahmaputra to the Chindwin, by E. T. D. LAMBERT.
 GEOGR. J. 89. (325–326).
 Remarks on Saramati and the Chindwin.
441. Across Southern Tibet in 1935.
 J. ROY. CENTR. AS. SOC. 24. (114–124).
 Expedition from Assam across the Himalaya to the Tsangpo and the Po Yigrong range.
442. The Broken Link between India and China.
 J. ROY. CENTR. AS. SOC. 24. (482–486).
 About the relationships and trade links between Yunnan and Burma.
443. Yunnan and the Tai People.
 J. ROY. CENTR. AS. SOC. 24. (624–636), 1 sketch map.
 Political situation and problems of a minority in Yunnan. Notes on tea “cultivation” and Tai agriculture, housing, religion and schooling.

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444. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – I.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIII. (252–253).
 From England to Bombay; across India to Calcutta.

445. *Cotoneaster Conspicua*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIII. (267).
Facts about this berrying shrub.
446. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIII. (302).
Preparing the expedition in Rangoon; journey to Thazi.
447. *Gentiana Georgii*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIII. (318).
Description of a new plant.
448. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – III.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIII. (336–337), 2 photos.
To Kalaw and Taunggyi; information about the Shan States.
449. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – IV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIII. (370–371), 2 photos.
To Kengtung, general account.
450. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – V.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIII. (412–413), 2 photos.
Across the Burma-China frontier.
451. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – VI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIII. (447–448), 2 photos.
Vegetation and land use on the route to Mong Hai.
452. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – VII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIV. (26–27), 3 photos.
Plant collecting around Mong Hai.
453. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – VIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIV. (80–81), 3 photos.
Tea growing and trading at Mong Hai.
454. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – IX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIV. (120–121), 3 photos.
Trees growing around Mong Hai.
455. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – X.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIV. (160–161), 3 photos.
Plants growing between Mong Hai and Kengtung.
456. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – XI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIV. (196–197), 3 photos.
Land use around Kengtung. Back to Taunggyi and Rangoon.

457. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. — XII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIV. (232–233), 3 photos.
Penang and Singapore. General remarks.
458. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. — XIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIV. (268–269), 3 photos.
Description of plants growing in Singapore.
459. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. — XIV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIV. (304–305), 3 photos.
More about Malaya.
460. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. — XV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIV. (338–339), 3 photos.
Singapore – Rangoon – Mandalay – Myitkyina.
461. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. — XVI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIV. (372–373), 2 photos.
Description of Myitkyina and surroundings.
462. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. — XVII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIV. (404–406), 3 photos.
Trees along the route from Myitkyina to Putao.
463. *Parochetus Communis*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIV. (406).
A note about the blue pea.
464. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. — XVIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIV. (438–439), 3 photos.
Vegetation on the route to Putao.
465. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. — XIX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIV. (474–475), 2 photos.
Plants at Putao; to the Mali Hka, to the Tisang valley and to the Nam Tamai.
466. The Assam Himalaya: Travels in Balipara. — I.
J. ROY. CENTR. AS. SOC. 25. (610–619).
On political, social, and economic bonds of Mönkyul to Tibet, the problems of
frontiers in the Himalaya and the political future of Tibet.

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467. In Search of the Chinese Coffin Tree.
BLACKWOOD'S. 246. (769–784).
From Kanton to Kangfang (North Burma); narrative.

468. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – XX.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CV. (24–25), 2 photos.
 Plants around Pangnamdim and in the Nam Tamai valley.
469. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – XXI.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CV. (72–73), 3 photos.
 Vegetation on the slopes above the Nam Tamai.
470. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – XXII.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CV. (108–109).
 Mungku Hkyet: in the moss forest, and collecting rhododendrons.
471. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – XXIII.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CV. (166–167), 3 photos.
 Bamboos and climbers on the route to Gawai.
472. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – XXIV.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CV. (200–201), 1 photo.
 Forests in North Burma.
473. The Chinese Coffin Tree.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CV. (232–233).
 Facts about the *genus Taiwania*.
474. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – XXV.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CV. (248–249), 2 photos.
 Collecting alpine flowers (near Gawai).
475. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – XXVI.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CV. (280–281), 2 photos.
 Vegetation and land use (Darus) in the Adung valley.
476. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – XXVII.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CV. (308–309), 3 photos.
 More about the Darus; to Tahawndam and to the Gamlang river.
477. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – XXVIII.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CV. (350–351), 1 photo.
 About the Nam Tamai valley.
478. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – XXIX.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CV. (386–387).
 Plant collecting beyond Gawai.
479. The Chinese Coffin Tree.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CV. (402–403).
 Facts about the coffin tree with latest discoveries of the VERNAY-CUTTING Expedition to northern Burma.

480. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – XXX.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVI. (8–9), 2 photos.
November in the Nam Tamai valley. Back to Pangnamdin.
481. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – XXXI.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVI. (62–63), 3 photos.
Back to Mungku Hkyet, to search for more plants.
482. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – XXXII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVI. (98–99), 2 photos.
Mountain forest near Pangnamdim.
483. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – XXXIII.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVI. (142–143), 2 photos.
Observations on the route to Putao.
484. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – XXXIV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVI. (194–195), 2 photos.
Towards Putao; experiences with *Paphiopedilum wardii*.
485. Mr. F. KINGDON WARD's Fourteenth Expedition in Asia. – XXXV.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVI. (226–227), 3 photos.
To Putao and Myitkyina; plants, especially begonias.
486. *Trachycarpus Excelsa*, H. Wendl.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVI. (362), 3 photos.
Experiences with the plant in north Burma.
487. The Irrawaddy Plateau.
GEOGR. J. 94. (292–308), 7 photos, 1 route map.
Plant hunting north-east of Putao, with a description of Ka Karpo Razi and surrounding peaks. Comments about glaciation and its influence on plant and animal distribution.
488. Ka Karpo Razi: Burma's Highest Peaks.
HIMAL. J. 11. (74–88), 4 photos, 1 diagram, 2 sketch maps.
Detailed report of an approach to the unexplored mountain and detailed description of the mountain and its peaks.
489. The Assam Himalaya: Travels in Balipara. – II.
J. ROY. CENTR. AS. SOC. 26. (309–324).
Plant collecting in Mönnyul and across the Tibetan frontier. Remarks on geography, vegetation, Mönba and their land use. Base camp at Dirang Dzong.
490. *Lilium K. W. 13999*.
LILY Y. B. 8. (103–107).
Story of the discovery of *Lilium K. W. 13999*.

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491. The Green Pool.
BLACKWOOD's. 247. (591-611).
Story off the Tenasserim coast; narrative.
492. The Ax of the Prophet.
BLACKWOOD's. 248. (57-70).
Plant hunting in the Mishmi Hills; narrative.
493. Suspect.
BLACKWOOD's. 248. (113-127).
Experiences in Mong Hai, Yunnan; narrative.
494. *Gentiana Amoena*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVII. (65), 1 photo.
Facts about *Gentiana amoena*.
495. *Primula Limonica, Craib*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVII. (89), 2 photos.
Remarks on this *primula species*.
496. *Meconopsis Grandis, Prain*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVII. (117), 1 photo.
Facts about natural habitat and cultivation.
497. *Gentiana Szechenyii*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVII. (173).
Facts about and experiences with *Gentiana szechenyii*.
498. *Adonis Davidii* or *A. Previstyla!*
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVII. (228-229).
Remarks on this *Adonis* from experiences during expeditions.
499. *Gentiana Heleni, Marquand*. (*Crawfurdia Trailiana, Forrest.*)
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVII. (267), 1 photo.
Personal notes about this plant.
500. *Mahonia (Berberis) Lomariifolia, Takeda*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVII. (295), 2 photos.
History of and personal experiences with this plant.
501. *Pinus Tabulaeformis*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVIII. (56), 1 photo.
Notes on *Pinus tabulaeformis* in Burma.

502. *Rhododendron Stenaulum*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVIII. (64–65).
Facts about this *rhododendron species*.
503. *Cymbidium Tracyanum*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVIII. (155), 1 photo.
Notes on an orchid in North Burma.
504. *Dendrobium Chrysanthum*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVIII. (155), 1 photo.
Experiences with the “golden flower”.
505. The Genus *Colquhounia*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVIII. (194), 1 photo.
Facts and experiences.
506. *Engelhardtia Spicata*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVIII. (204), 1 photo.
About one of the most handsome deciduous trees of the Himalayan foothills.
507. Some Burmese Oaks.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CVIII. (251), 1 photo.
About an important tree of the foot hills and inner ranges of the Himalaya.
508. Discussion of: The Irrawaddy River, by L. D. STAMP.
GEOGR. J. 95. (353).
Comments on the effect of snowfall and glaciers.
509. Discussion of: Karakorum, 1939, by E. SHIPTON.
GEOGR. J. 95. (426).
Remarks on plant collecting in the Karakorum.
510. Botanical and Geographical Exploration in the Assam Himalaya.
GEOGR. J. 96. (1–13), 6 photos, 1 route map.
Plant collecting north-east of Tezpur in the Balipara Frontier Tract, remarks on population and agriculture.
511. Exploration in the Eastern Himalaya.
J. ROY. CENTR. AS. SOC. 27. (211–219; discussion – 220).
Expedition from Tezpur to Dirang Dzong. Six months plant collecting around Dirang Dzong.
512. Plants to Come.
J. ROY. HORT. SOC. 65. (135–142).
Describing plants, imported from Asia, their natural habitat, flowering seasons, etc.

1941

513. Where Four Empires Meet.
BLACKWOOD'S. 249. (10-22).
In search for SCHOMBERG'S deer from Northern Burma to Vientiane; narrative.
514. Burmese Oberland.
BLACKWOOD'S. 249. (344-354).
Story of the return journey from the Seinghku valley via the Diphuk La to Sadiya.
515. The VERNAY-CUTTING Expedition, Nov. 1938 to April 1939. Report on the Vegetation and Flora of the Hpimaw and Htawgaw Hills, Northern Burma.
BRITTONIA. 4. (1-19).
Detailed description of the Hpimaw and Htawgaw Hills (author's route, topography, climate, population, economic plants, geology, soils, vegetation) and detailed analysis of the composition of the flora; discussion of forest types.
516. *Campanula Cashmiriana*, Royle.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIX. (53), 1 photo.
Own experiences with *Campanula cashmiriana*.
517. Swertias.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIX. (76), 1 photo.
About annual and perennial herbs of the Himalayan foothills.
518. *Pinus Armandi*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIX. (112), 2 photos.
Description and facts about *Pinus armandi*.
519. *Rhododendron Aganniphum*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIX. (133), 1 photo.
Facts and description.
520. *Prunus Communis* and *P. Puddum*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIX. (138), 2 photos.
About two different *Prunus species*.
521. Cane.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIX. (184), 1 photo.
Growing and usage of cane in south-east Asia (bridges!).
522. *Salix Tetrasperma*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CIX. (195), 1 photo.
About an Asian willow.

523. Across the Siamese Peninsula. — I.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CX. (182), 1 photo.
 Crossing the peninsula, from (Singora) Songkhla; remarks on the vegetation.
524. Across the Siamese Peninsula. — II.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CX. (204), 1 photo.
 From Surat Thani to Phangnga, through dense jungle and along river banks (mangrove).
525. Through Assam to Mönyul.
 GEOGR. MAG. 12. (168–181), 11 photos, 2 sketch maps.
 Six months plant collecting at Dirang Dzong and expeditions to passes further north. General expedition report.

1942

526. An Outline of the Vegetation and Flora of Tibet.
 150TH ANNIVERSARY VOLUME, ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDEN, CALCUTTA.
 (Ed.: K. BISWAS). (99–103).
 Discussing three Tibetan regions, their natural history (geology, climate, vegetation) and floristic elements, mentioning various plants and plant formations (several alpine climax formations).
527. The Informer.
 BLACKWOOD'S. 252. (152–162).
 On colonial life in the Mishmi Hills; narrative.
528. Singapore's Food Campaign.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXI. (58).
 Grow more food exhibition in Singapore.

1943

529. Twilight over Burma. — I.
 BLACKWOOD'S. 253. (153–162).
 Indian refugees on the road from Burma to India in World War II; narrative.
530. Twilight over Burma. — II.
 BLACKWOOD'S. 253. (282–292).
 Continuation of experiences on the India-Burma road in World War II; narrative.
531. Ascent of a Virgin Peak.
 BLACKWOOD'S. 254. (330–337).
 Several attempts at climbing Imaw Bum.

532. Lilac Time in Tibet.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXIII. (26–27).
 Experiences in Tibet and Northern Burma, esp. with the Tibetan lilac.
533. Rima.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXIII. (76–77).
 Passing through Rima in 1942.
534. Roadside Trees.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXIII. (146).
 Suggestions for town planning and rebuilding of towns after the war.
535. The Chittagong Hills.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXIII. (176–177), 1 photo.
 Plants seen, while passing through Chittagong, Sitapur Forest Reserve, Rangamati and Demagiri.
536. South Lushai.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXIII. (260–261).
 Looking around in the Lushai Hills in 1942.
537. Preservation of Wild Tropical Orchids.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXIV. (96), 1 photo.
 Discussing preservation; example: Assam.

1944

538. The "Usual Channels".
 BLACKWOOD'S. 256. (373–389), 1 sketch map.
 The building up of a transportation system across the Chin Hills during World War II.
539. Assam River.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXV. (50–51), 1 photo.
 Plants seen along a minor Assam river.
540. The Seinghku Valley.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXVI. (86–87).
 Revisiting the Seinghku valley in 1942.
541. The Shans and Their Country.
 GEOGR. MAG. 17. (364–371), 13 photos, 1 sketch map.
 Politics and way of life among the Shans in Northern Burma.

542. A Sketch of the Botany and Geography of North Burma.
 J. BOMB. NAT. HIST. SOC. 44. (550–574).
 Report of the author's journeys in the upper Irrawaddy Basin, of the history of discovery, of geography and climate (rainfall tables), and of the flora (list of northern Burmese *rhododendron* species).
543. A Sketch of the Botany and Geography of North Burma, Part II.
 J. BOMB. NAT. HIST. SOC. 45. (16–30).
 Second part of detailed description of the flora in the area of the Irrawaddy and Chindwin headwaters (six forest formations).
544. Six Months in Mönyul.
 J. ROY. HORT. SOC. 69. (267–272; 305–307).
 Starting from Tezpur through the Balipara Frontier Tract, across the Poshing La and Orka La; collecting plants, esp. primulas and rhododendrons.

1945

545. Hyderabad.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXVIII. (86–87).
 A trip to Hyderabad with remarks on the vegetation.
546. A Sketch of the Botany and Geography of North Burma, Part III.
 J. BOMB. NAT. HIST. SOC. 45. (133–148), 1 sketch.
 Continuation of the detailed description of the flora in the headwaters of the Irrawaddy and Chindwin (four formations).

1946

547. Blue Poppies.
 BLACKWOOD'S. 259. (63–71).
 Discovery and introduction of the blue poppies into the western world; narrative.
548. My Garden in Assam.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXIX. (18–19).
 Garden on a tea estate near Dibrugarh; plants and problems.
549. Kurseong.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXIX. (78–79).
 Holidaying at Kurseong; general.
550. Journey to Manipur.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXIX. (150–151).
 To Imphal, Ukhrul, and on the top of Sirhoi; general.

551. An Ascent of Sirhoi Peak.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXIX. (162–163).
Plant collecting on Sirhoi.
552. *Rhododendron Polyandrum*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXIX. (268), 2 photos.
Report about collecting this species.
553. *Rhododendron Myrtilloides*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXIX. (268–269).
The author's experiences with this plant.
554. Two Irises from Manipur.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXIX. (292–293).
Discovery of two new irises in Manipur.
555. The Talok Pass.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXIX. (302), 2 photos.
Experiences and observations in 1942.
556. The Mekong River.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXX. (42–43), 2 photos.
General knowledge (esp. vegetation) about the Mekong.
557. Assam Landscape.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXX. (83).
Vegetation and land use in Assam.
558. In Search of Tea. – I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXX. (222–223).
To Shillong and through the Mikir Hills, in search of wild tea.
559. In Search of Tea. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXX. (235–236).
Searching the area of Laitlyngkot for tea and other plants.
560. Additional Notes on the Botany of North Burma.
J. BOMB. NAT. HIST. SOC. 46 (381–389), 1 sketch map.
Additions to former publications in this journal, after receiving diaries, temporarily lost during the war.
561. Botanical Explorations in North Burma.
J. ROY. HORT. SOC. 71. (318–325), 5 photos, 1 route map, 1 sketch map.
From Myitkyina to Hpimaw, describing the plants found on the expedition.
562. A Liliaceous Plant from Manipur: Lily or *Nomocharis*?
(K. W. 16008).
LILY Y. B. 10. (62–68).
Discovery of K. W. 16008 and discussion whether it was a lily or a *nomocharis*.

563. *Osbeckia Capitata*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXI. (80).
Facts known about *Osbeckia capitata*.
564. Cherrapunji. – I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXI. (93–94).
Vegetation at the rainiest spot on the earth.
565. *Senecio Griffithii*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXI. (113).
A dwarf form from Khasia.
566. Two Good *Crotalaris*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXI. (138).
A discussion of *Crotalaria occulta* and *C. assamica*.
567. *Nepenthes Khasiana*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXI. (198).
About pitcher plants in general and in particular.
568. *Nomocharis* from Manipur.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXI. (238–239).
A short note on Manipur.
569. Cherrapunji. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXII. (57–58).
More about the flora of the wet spot.
570. A Trip to the Foothills of Khasia.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXII. (74–75).
About the geography and vegetation of the area.
571. Indian Lilies.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXII. (82).
Meaning lilies found – but not endemic – in India.
572. The Cherra Gorge.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXII. (92–93).
Plant collecting in the Khasias with Dumpep as centre.
573. Autumn in Khasia.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXII. (146–147).
Plant collecting around Mawphlang.

574. Journey to Jowai.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXII. (196–197).
Searching for wild tea in the Jaintia Hills; general notes on the vegetation.
575. *Vaccinium Griffithianum*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXII. (220–221).
Description and discussion.
576. Tibet as a Grazing Land.
GEOGR. J. 110. (60–75), 5 photos, 2 sketch maps.
Author proposes future development of Tibet as a pastoral country (Tibet as natural region, including river gorge country and parts of China).
577. Rhododendrons in Burma, Assam, and Tibet.
RHOD. Y. B. 2. (13–20), 3 photos.
Rhododendrons, their habitat and distribution in North Burma, Assam, and Tibet.
578. Observations on the Classification of the *Genus Rhododendron*.
RHOD. Y. B. 2. (99–114).
Description of differences of seeds, seedling rhododendrons, and flowers, and consequently a division of the chief Sino-Himalayan series into three seed types and 11 groups.

1948

579. My Best Plant Introductions. – I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIII. (4–5).
On the judging of plants for beauty, colour, etc. (e. g. *Chionocharis hookeri*, *Campanula sp.*).
580. My Best Plant Introductions. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIII. (12–13).
More about fine plants, e. g. *Primula florindae*, *Meconopsis sp.* etc.
581. My Best Plant Introductions. – III.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIII. (20–21).
About fine trees, *Rhododendron species*, *Cotoneaster sp.* etc.
582. *Gentiana (Crawfordia) Speciosa*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIII. (28).
Details about a twining gentian.
583. Egyptian Interlude.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIII. (36).
Observations on plants while passing through parts of Egypt.

584. A Garden in Shillong. – I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIII. (108–109).
Seasons and plants for gardening in up-country India.
585. A Garden in Shillong. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIII. (117).
Trees, orchids, etc. in an up-country garden in India.
586. A Garden in Shillong. – III.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIII. (124).
More details about the garden.
587. *Rosa Gigantea*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIII. (148–149).
Details about a dog rose.
588. A New *Primula* from the Daphla Hills.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIII. (172).
Comparing a Daphla *primula* with *Primula denticulata*.
589. *Rosa Sericea*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIII. (192).
About the distribution, classification and habitat of *Rosa sericea*.
590. *Jasminum Heterophyllum*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIV. (36).
About a yellow-flowered jasmin.
591. The Manipur *Nomocharis*. – I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIV. (84).
Experiences with a newly discovered Manipur plant.
592. The Manipur *Nomocharis*. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIV. (92).
More about the Manipur plant.
593. A Fine *Viburnum*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIV. (134).
About *Viburnum sp.* in Asia.
594. *Jasminum Attenuatum*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIV. (150–151).
General facts.
595. *Polygonum Paniculatum*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIV. (158–159).
About *Polygonum* in general and *Polygonum p.* in particular.

596. One Crowded Hour.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXIV. (166–167).
About intensive plant collecting on Sirhoi.
597. Geography and the Botanist.
GEOGR. MAG. 20. (363–372), 8 photos, 1 diagram, 1 sketch map.
Ecological field research as basis for geography (examples from Asia, esp. Hima-
layas).
598. Burma's Icy Mountains.
J. ROY. CENTR. AS. SOC. 35. (9–17).
1937 expedition to the sources of the Irrawaddy and a special expedition to the
south face of Ka Karpo Razi.
599. Botanical Explorations in Manipur.
J. ROY. HORT. SOC. 73. (37–43), 4 photos.
Plants on the Assam-Burma frontier at 24–26° N.

1949

600. Spring on Sirhoi. – I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXV. (4–5).
The flora on Sirhoi, with remarks on the situation in spring.
601. Spring on Sirhoi. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXV. (12–13).
More about plants growing on Sirhoi.
602. Spring on Sirhoi. – III.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXV. (20–21).
Last days of spring time collecting on Sirhoi.
603. Monsoon on Sirhoi. – I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXV. (62–63).
Another season on Sirhoi.
604. Monsoon on Sirhoi. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXV. (72–73).
Plant collecting during the rainy season.
605. A Day in the Naga Foothills.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXV. (98–99).
Plant collecting from Tocklai.
606. A Fine *Acer*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXV. (208).
Finding an *Acer* in the Kamlang valley.

607. A Remarkable *Euonymus*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXV. (216).
More details about the Kamlang valley.
608. The Sacred Grove. – I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXVI. (12–13).
Land use in the Khasia Hills and about a protected piece of forest.
609. The sacred Grove. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXVI. (20).
More plants of the protected forest.
610. *Magnolia Grandiflora* in Assam.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXVI. (36).
About the natural and cultural distribution of *Magnolia grandiflora*.
611. The Kamlang Valley. – I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXVI. (96–97).
Plant collecting in Mishmi country.
612. The Kamlang Valley. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXVI. (104–105).
Plants collected around Glo Lake.
613. The Kamlang Valley. – III.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXVI. (112–113).
Up the Kamlang valley and back to Sadiya.
614. Lilies in Shillong.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXVI. (130).
About the natural growing conditions of lilies in Shillong.
615. *Tricyrtis Pilosa*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXVI. (198).
A plant of the great Asiatic divide.
616. Shillong Peak.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXVI. (216).
Vegetation on the highest parts of Shillong.
617. Hot Springs.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXVI. (226–227).
An excursion to Garam Pani, near the Dhansiri river.
618. Plant Hunting in Manipur. – I.
J. ROY. HORT. SOC. 74. (288–295), 5 photos.
Description of plants from the hills of the Burma-Assam frontier. Base camp at Ukhrol.

619. Plant Hunting in Manipur. — II.
 J. ROY. HORT. SOC. 74. (333–340), 3 photos.
 Description of plants found near Ukhrul.
620. Rhododendrons in the Wilds.
 RHOD. Y. B. 4. (9–17), 4 photos.
 Description of various rhododendrons and their habitat in Yunnan, Tibet, Assam, Burma, and the Himalayas.

1950

621. Two Mahonias from Manipur.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXVII. (24).
 Description of Mahonias.
622. Some Beautiful Indian Ferns. — I.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXVII. (44–45).
 About ferns in general and ferns growing in India.
623. Some Beautiful Indian Ferns. — II.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXVII. (64–65).
 Describing more ferns growing in India.
624. Does Wild Tea Exist?
 NAT. 165. (297–299), 1 sketch map.
 Distribution of various kinds of tea and their possible origin.
625. A Note on the Ripening of Rhododendron Seeds.
 RHOD. Y. B. 5. (102–103).
 Experiences with the length of the ripening time in nature.

1951

626. Earthquake.
 BLACKWOOD'S. 269. (385–398).
 Experience during the 1950 Assam earthquake and escape; narrative.
627. Tea.
 BLACKWOOD'S. 269. (341–355).
 Experiences in connection with tea in Assam, in the Manipur hills, in the Lohit valley, and on the Burma road on the Pangsau Pass; narrative.
628. *Stellera Chamaejasme*.
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXX. (4), 1 photo.
 Facts known about *Stellera chamaejasme*.

629. *Cornus Chinensis* (K. W. 19300).
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXX. (43-44).
Finding a new tree at Rima; description.
630. The Sequence of Rhododendrons.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXX. (72), 2 photos.
A short note on the altitude of certain rhododendrons.
631. *Lilium Wardii*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXX. (130).
Facts known about *Lilium wardii* and its distribution.
632. The Flora of Beachy Head.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXX. (169).
Notes on a chalk flora near Eastbourne, England.
633. Some Indian Vines.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXX (186).
Description of various species.
634. *Rhododendron Johnstoneanum*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXX. (206).
About a *rhododendron* found in Manipur.
635. The Lohit Valley in 1950.
J. ROY. CENTR. AS. SOC. 38. (251-260).
General expedition report from the upper Lohit, giving an impression of the vegetation, geography, and people (Mishmis) of the country, stressing the strategic position and political situation. Description of the 1950 earthquake and its aftermath.
636. Lilies in Assam.
LILY Y. B. 52. (15-21), 3 photos.
Discussion of lilies and *nomocharis* and their geographical distribution.
637. Notes on the Assam Earthquake.
NAT. 167. (130-131).
Description of the Lohit valley near Rima during and after the earthquake.
638. Geographical Background to the Great Assam Earthquake of 1950.
REVIEW OF THE WORK DONE BY MEN OF THE ASSAM RIFLES DURING THE EARTHQUAKE 15TH AUGUST 1950, AND FLOODS.
ED.: THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF ASSAM RIFLES, GAUHATI. (3-5), 2 photos.
Geomorphology in the eastern Himalayas, esp. Lohit valley.

1952

639. Alpine Flowers from Burma.
FIELD. May, 2. (688–689), 8 photos.
Describing rhododendrons and orchids found in North Burma.
640. Opium in the Mishmi Hills.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXI. (56).
About nutrition and land use problems of the Mishmis.
641. Some Indian Oaks. – I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXI. (140).
Distribution and description.
642. Some Indian Oaks. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXI. (158), 2 photos.
Distribution and description.
643. Bauhinias.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXI. (169), 1 photo.
Distribution and description.
644. What the Flood Brought.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXI. (178), 1 photo.
About plants flooded down the Brahmaputra after the 1950 earthquake.
645. *Schoepfia Jasminodora*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXII. (34–35).
Facts about the plant.
646. Some Elms.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXII. (75).
Talking on elms in general.
647. Two Neglected Rhododendrons.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXII. (114).
Description of several rhododendron species.
648. A Ramble in Ecology.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXII. (144).
On plant life in England, e. g. South Downs.
649. The Mishmis of Assam.
GEOGR. MAG. 24. (579–585), 7 photos, 1 sketch map.
Mishmi agriculture, settlements and culture.

650. **The Chinese Coffin Tree.**
 GEOGR. MAG. 25. (381–389), 8 photos, 1 sketch map.
 General remarks on the Chinese flora (living fossils) and description of the “coffin tree”, its trade and its use.
651. **Plant Hunting in Assam.**
 J. ROY. HORT. SOC. 77. (205–214), 4 photos.
 Report of the expedition into the Lohit valley and description of plants.
652. **Caught in the Assam-Tibet Earthquake.**
 NAT. GEOGR. MAG. 101. (402–416), 11 photos, 2 sketch maps.
 Description of Assam earthquake as experienced in the Lohit valley and reaction of local people, observations of damage done by the earthquake on the route from Walong to Dreyi.

1953

653. **Some Suggestions for the Encouragement of an Orchid Industry in Burma.**
 BURM. FOR. 3. (4–6).
 Suggestions for the commercial growing of orchids in Burma.
654. *Rhododendron Walongense.*
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXIII. (5–6), 1 photo.
 Facts and description.
655. **Connemara.**
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXIII. (22).
 General description of the flora of Connemara.
656. **The Mountains of Mourne.**
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXIII. (120).
 More about plant life in Ireland.
657. **A Botanist in the Shan States.**
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXIII. (140).
 Vegetation in the southern Shan States (Lashio).
658. **The Carmine Cherry.**
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXIII. (186).
 Description and distribution.
659. **A Curious *Michelia*.**
 GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXIV. (5).
 Description.

660. The East Indian Horse Chestnut.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXIV. (14).
Description and distribution.
661. A New Burmese Lily.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXIV. (238–239).
Description and how the lily was found.
662. The Assam Earthquake of 1950.
GEOGR. J. 119. (169–182), 4 photos, 1 map.
The Lohit valley before, during, and after the earthquake.
663. The Lohit Valley in 1950.
PROC. LINN. SOC. 164. (2–8).
Geological history of the Lohit valley and its influence on the vegetation as well as the influence of the earthquake on plant life.

1954

664. George.
BLACKWOOD'S. 276. (1–13).
How to prepare an expedition to Burma; narrative.
665. Soviet Party.
BLACKWOOD'S. 276. (533–545).
Encounter with Russian diplomats in the Ceylon tea country; narrative.
666. More about the New Burmese Lily.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXV. (144).
How it was collected.
667. A Hill Station in Ceylon.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXV. (188), 1 photo.
Plants around the lake and on the plains of Nuwara Eliya.
668. Plant Hunting in Ceylon. – I.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXV. (200), 2 photos.
From Colombo to the east coast via Kandy. General.
669. Plant Hunting in Ceylon. – II.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXV. (212).
Vegetation in the hill country, e. g. patanas.
670. A Country Walk.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXVI. (4).
In England.

671. Rhododendrons at Mount Stewart.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXVI. (46).
Rhododendrons growing in Irish gardens.
672. Progress of the Burmese Lily.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXVI. (66).
About lily cultivation in U. K.
673. A Slip in Nomenclature.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXVI. (77–78).
Story about naming *Rhododendron telomaica*.
674. *Mahonia Magnifica*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXVI. (119).
A *mahonia* found in Manipur.
675. Two Popular Burmese Orchids.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXVI. (154), 1 photo.
About finding *Dendrobium sp.* in Burma.
676. The Philosophy of Plant Hunting.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXVI. (194).
Personal thoughts on a profession.
677. Report on the Forests of the North Triangle, Kachin State, North Burma.
J. BOMB. NAT. HIST. SOC. 52. (304–320).
Vegetation types and (esp. detailed) types of forests in the North Triangle. Possibilities for their economic use.
678. Lilies and Allied Plants Found in Burma.
LILY Y. B. 18. (121–126; discussion – 131).
On plant collecting in the Triangle and the discovery of an epiphytic lily.

1955

679. Land's End to Manse Kun.
BLACKWOOD'S. 277. (414–426).
Travelling through the whole length of Burma from Victoria Point in the South to the end of the road in Sumprabum; narrative.
680. The "White Vanda".
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXVII. (52).
On a genus of *Orchidaceae*.
681. *Dendrobium Nobile* at Home.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXVII. (204), 1 photo.
Natural habitat of a particular orchid.

682. *Magnolia Campbellii* var. *Mollicomata*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXVII. (238), 1 photo.
History, description, natural habitat.
683. *Dendrobium Falconeri*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXVIII. (181).
Description.
684. An Interesting *Podocarpus*.
GARD. CHRON. 3. SER. Vol. CXXXVIII. (251).
Podocarpus sp. in Burma.
685. Aftermath of the Great Assam Earthquake of 1950.
GEOGR. J. 121. (290–303), 4 photos, 1 sketch map.
The influence of the Assam earthquake on river routine and floods in the North-East Frontier Agency and a detailed description of Lohit, Dibang and Dihang.
686. Plant-Hunting in the Triangle, North Burma.
J. ROY. HORT. SOC. 80. (174–190), 2 photos, 2 sketch maps.
Expedition report; lecture given on October 19, 1954.

1956

687. The Irrawaddy Plateau.
BURM. FOR. 6, 2. (200–212), 1 route map.
1937 journey to the sources of the Irrawaddy, giving the history of the expedition, facts about climate, glaciology, geology. Along the Nam Tamai, Adung, and Gamlang. About the natural history of the area and the development of the present flora.
688. Horticulture and the Nautical Almanac.
GARD. CHRON. Vol. CXXXIX. (293).
Talking about the problems of plant collecting in Asia.
689. Plant Hunting in Burma. – I.
GARD. CHRON. Vol. CXXXX. (8–9), 6 photos.
From Rangoon to plant collecting in the Chin Hills.
690. Plant Hunting in Burma. – II.
GARD. CHRON. Vol. CXXXX. (85).
Plants en route to Mount Victoria.
691. Plant Hunting in Burma. – III.
GARD. CHRON. Vol. CXXXX. (185), 1 photo.
Collecting plants on the slopes of Mount Victoria.

692. Plant Hunting in Burma. — IV.
GARD. CHRON. Vol. CXXXX. (287), 1 photo.
Observations while climbing Mount Victoria.
693. Plant Hunting in Burma. — V.
GARD. CHRON. Vol. CXXXX. (486), 1 photo.
Explorations around Ranchi (Mt. Victoria).
694. Plant Hunting in Burma. — VI.
GARD. CHRON. Vol. CXXXX. (656).
Plant collecting around Maung Kyaung valley (Mt. Victoria).
695. Cosmopolitan Tropical Trees
GEOGR. MAG. 28. (478–488), 10 photos, 1 sketch map.
Description and origin of a number of flowering tropical trees.
696. Collectors' Numbers — Reasons for their Retention.
RHOD. AND CAM. Y. B. 10. (48–51).
About reasons for and use of collecting numbers.

1957

697. The Great Forest Belt of North Burma.
BURM. FOR. 7. (122–131).
Development and zonation of vegetation in 24–28° N.
698. Alpine Flowers from Burma.
FIELD, May 2. (688–689).
Remarks on alpine flowers in Burma.
699. Plant Hunting in Burma. — VII.
GARD. CHRON. Vol. CXXXXI. (123).
More plants, esp. orchids, around Mount Victoria.
700. Plant Hunting in Burma. — VIII.
GARD. CHRON. Vol. CXXXXI. (576).
Some more plants around Ranchi (Mt. Victoria).
701. Plant Hunting in Burma. — IX.
GARD. CHRON. Vol. CXXXXII. (158).
More plants and experiences from the Ranchi area (Mt. Victoria).
702. The Rhododendron Handbook 1956.
GARD. CHRON. Vol. CXXXXII. (422).
Review.

703. The Great Forest Belt of North Burma.
 PROC. LINN. SOC. 168. 1955–56 (87–96).
 Development and zonation of vegetation in 24–28° N.
 (see 697: BURM. FOR. 7, 1957 (122–131)).

1958

704. A Sketch of the Flora and Vegetation of Mount Victoria in Burma.
 ACTA HORTI GOTHOB. 22. (53–74), 13 photos.
 Account of the vegetation and flora of Mount Victoria and discussion of its status, origin and distribution. Notes on geology, land use, and glaciation.
705. Back to the Chin Hills.
 FIELD, FEB. 13. (268–269), 4 photos.
 Giving the general route and general observations.
706. Blossoms in the Forest.
 FIELD, MARCH 27. (534–535), 8 photos.
 Flowers and plants in Assam and Burma.
707. Collector's Commentary.
 THE RHODODENDRON – I. ED.: B. L. URQUHART, THE LESLEY URQUHART PRESS, SHARPTHORNE, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. (19–23).
 On plant collecting and on collecting rhododendron seeds.
708. Wie Rhododendron wachsen.
 RHODODENDRON UND IMMERGRÜNE LAUBGEHÖLZE.
 JAHRBUCH. ED.: RHODODENDRON GESELLSCHAFT BREMEN. (7–13), 6 photos.
 Rhododendrons and their distribution.

1962

709. The Discovery of the "Orange Bill".
 THE RHODODENDRON – II. ED.: B. L. URQUHART, THE LESLEY URQUHART PRESS, SHARPTHORNE, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. (16–18).
 On the discovery and collection of *Rhododendron concatenans*.

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RHODODENDRONS:

22, 28, 31, 33, 53, 58, 67, 71, 88, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 129, 132, 133, 145, 170, 182, 183, 185, 199, 205, 228, 230, 235, 242, 245, 252, 262, 267, 268, 296, 320, 321, 328, 334, 335, 338, 354, 388, 393, 394, 396, 414, 470, 502, 519, 542, 544, 552, 553, 577, 578, 581, 620, 625, 630, 634, 639, 647, 654, 671, 673, 702, 707, 708, 709.

LILIES:

135, 323, 335, 371, 490, 562, 571, 614, 631, 636, 661, 666, 672, 678.

TAIWANIA:

473, 479, 650.

TEA:

216, 217, 443, 453, 558, 559, 574, 624, 665.

GEOGRAPHY:

All expedition reports of F. KINGDON WARD include details on the geography of the areas visited. In the list below are given only the numbers of those papers which deal exclusively or at length with observations, descriptions and analysis of undiscovered or little known areas, with special reference to topography, altitude, mountains and rivers and general geographical problems.

14, 16, 19, 104, 168, 169, 171, 190, 201, 258, 275, 370, 395, 417, 418, 421, 488, 489, 510, 515, 542, 546, 570, 576, 597, 598, 635, 637, 638, 652, 662, 663, 685, 686, 687.

GEOLOGY:

Below are listed all papers dealing with observations and descriptions of rocks, glaciation, and theories on the geological history of the Himalayas and the river gorges.

5, 14, 16, 19, 32, 45, 48, 57, 83, 84, 95, 144, 200, 254, 258, 276, 322, 330, 353, 370, 373, 417, 487, 515, 526, 626, 635, 637, 638, 652, 662, 663, 687, 704.

CLIMATE:

Papers including observations on temperatures, precipitation, local winds and general climatic factors, and those with records of collected climatic data.

3, 8, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 32, 144, 170, 179, 201, 276, 307, 361, 392, 508, 515, 526, 542, 564, 569, 687.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

Papers with observations on people, especially hill tribes, their way of life, agriculture and land use, housing, food, language, religion, origin, and migrations.

6, 7, 10, 14, 20, 32, 39, 56, 84, 93, 95, 125, 172, 190, 201, 225, 232, 256, 257, 274, 276, 280, 281, 306, 307, 322, 343, 344, 353, 361, 364, 370, 390, 401, 404, 406, 411, 423, 424, 425, 442, 443, 448, 451, 453, 466, 473, 475, 476, 479, 489, 491, 492, 493, 510, 515, 521, 527, 529, 530, 538, 541, 557, 576, 608, 609, 610, 635, 640, 649, 650, 652, 657, 704.

DARUS:

307, 322, 475, 476.

MISHMIS:

224, 225, 232, 256, 276, 361, 390, 492, 527, 635, 640, 649.

NAGAS:

399, 400, 401.

SHANS:

280, 281, 404, 448, 541.

POLITICS:

Papers with observations on the political situation and its implications.

125, 201, 218, 219, 331, 333, 442, 443, 448, 466, 519, 530, 533, 538, 541, 555, 635, 665.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO THE MAP AND THE INDEX OF PLACE NAMES

With the compilation of the map it was first of all intended to indicate the extent of F. KINGDON WARD's travels. On the other hand, the map should be of assistance when using the bibliography or when reading the many papers not equipped with a map when published. An index of all the place names traced and shown on the map is part of the bibliography, giving the location of every place by the square on the map (e. g. B 10) and the various ways of spelling used by F. KINGDON WARD (e. g. A-tun-tzu, Atuntzu, Atuntze, Atuntsu). Again, no claim is made to be comprehensive, and a number of places mentioned in F. KINGDON WARD's publications could not be traced at all. Also, with reference to the inset maps, a very few localities mentioned in F. KINGDON WARD's publications could not be placed on the maps due to limitations of scale (e. g. Lushai Hills, Nam Tha, Nam Loi – inset map I.).

The scale of the map is 1:1,000,000, which allows immediate comparison with the world map sheets; the scale of the inset map I.: South and East Asia, is 1:30,000,000; inset map II.: Burma-Mount Victoria, is 1:1,000,000, and inset map III.: Western Interior China, is 1:6,000,000. The basic map from which the river courses were adopted, is the World Map 1:1,000,000, sheets no. NH 45 (1. ed.), NH 46 (3. ed.), NH 47 (1. ed.), NG 45 (7. ed.), NG 46 (5. ed.), NG 47 (6. ed.), NF 46 (5. ed.). Only places actually visited by F. KINGDON WARD have been put on the map, and all localities (places, mountains, regions, lakes, etc.) and names of rivers have been situated the way F. KINGDON WARD shows them on his maps or according to F. KINGDON WARD's collecting slips. The locations of F. KINGDON WARD's collecting grounds have been compiled in a list (probably with the help of the late F. LUDLOW) which is kept in the British Museum, Natural History. This list was used to compare and supplement the information given on the maps published by F. KINGDON WARD together with his books and papers.

A sketch map by G. A. HAYNES showing F. KINGDON WARD's collecting grounds is kept in the Department of Botany, British Museum, Natural History; details of how and when the map was compiled could not be traced: no date of compilation is given, most probably it seems pre 1953 expedition, but not complete even for the time before that; locations taken probably from F. KINGDON WARD's note books and some of his books. This map therefore was of use for the sake of comparison only.

Practically no other detailed and reliable maps are available of the ground covered by F. KINGDON WARD. Only J. ROCK¹ published maps of parts of the Salween, Mekong and Yangtze valleys, which show places and localities with acceptable accuracy. Where it was necessary and possible, these have been used for comparison. Most of the ground covered by F. KINGDON WARD, however, was described by him first, and was only to a limited extent visited by others, who did not always publish their observations. It therefore must be stressed again, that – besides the river courses in general – this is a map of localities as they became known to us through F. KINGDON WARD. Even then problems arose when there were several F. KINGDON WARD-maps of the same area, which did not always agree in all points.

The spelling of place names is according to F. KINGDON WARD. Where he uses more than one spelling in his papers and on his maps, the spelling most frequently used has been put on the map, but the other ways of spelling have been mentioned and cross-referenced in the index of place names.

In order not to exceed a convenient size for the map, two inset maps of the Mt. Victoria area (II.) and of Western Interior China (III.) became necessary. Inset map (I.): South and East Asia, is supposed to serve as a key map; it gives the position of the inset maps II. and III. and of the main map in the general context of South and East Asia. It also shows a number of places visited by F. KINGDON WARD, which were a little off his usual beat.

The authors greatly appreciate the excellent cooperation with the department's cartographer, ING. (GRAD.) H. NISCHK, who not only applied her technical skills, but brought to the work a most helpful consideration of the material available and a constructive perception of the particular cartographical problems involved.

¹ ROCK, J.: *The Ancient Na-Khi Kingdom of South-West China*. Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. 1947 (2 volumes).

**LIST OF PLACE NAMES ON THE MAP SHEETS ATTACHED,
ACCORDING TO LOCATIONS GIVEN BY F. KINGDON WARD IN HIS BOOKS
AND ARTICLES, AND ON HIS MAPS AND COLLECTING SLIPS**

A

Aben C 11
 Abogam C 9
 Ache Dzong C 4
 Adong see Dong
 Adung Long C 10
 Adung River C 10
 Aju Chu B 10
 Ahkail E 11
 Ahkyang River D 11
 A-hsi E 13
 Alado A 7
 Alado Chu A 7
 Allong La (Allong-la) C 11/C 12
 Alushih (Aluskik) G 12
 Aluskik see Alushih
 Am River C 9
 Amansan La (Amansan-la) C 10
 Ambi A 9
 Arahku E 11
 Arig B 9
 Ashang Kang La (Ashang Kang-la) B 5
 Ata B 9
 Ata Chu B 9
 Ata Kang La (Ata Kang-la) B 9
 Atsa Gompa A 6
 Atsa Tso A 6
 A-tun-tzu (Atuntzu, Atuntze, Atuntsu)
 C 11
 Aule A 10/B 10
 Autakpag B 9

B

Ba A 7
 Bahang (Pe-ha-lo) D 11
 Ba La (Ba-la) A 7
 Balipara E 5
 Bam Tso (Hram Tso) C 2
 Banda La (Banda-la) A 6

Bangkok inset map I.
 Barang Shiga (Barong Shiga) C 6
 Barong Shiga see Barang Shiga
 Batang (Paan) A 12
 Batang River A 12/B 12/ B 11
 Beima-shan see Paima Shan
 Belsiri River E 5
 Bhamo G 10
 Bhareli River D 5/E 5
 Bibili D 11
 Bimbi La (Bimbi-la) C 6
 Black Rock E 11
 Bomdi La (Bomdi-la) D 5
 Bonga see Boonga
 Boomda Semung (Bumda Sebum) C 6
 Boonga (Bonga) C 11
 Boyo see Boyu
 Boyu (Boyo) A 7
 Brahmakund D 9
 Brahmaputra D 8/D 7/E 7/E 6/E 5/E 4/
 E 3/F 2/I.
 Bumda Sebum see Boomda Semung
 Bumhkang E 10
 Bung C 5
 Bunru E 11
 Burhi Dihing River (Burhi Dihang)
 D 10/D 9/D 8/D 7
 Bütang B 9
 Buxa Duar E 2

C

Calcutta inset map I.
 Canton inset map I.
 Cha C 5
 Ch'ae-yi-ping E 12
 Cha La (Cha-la) C 6
 Chammu F 7
 Chamurchi E 2
 Chamutong (Tramutang, Tsam-pu-tong,
 Chamutung) C 11

- Chamutung see Chamutong
 Changkar B 6
 Changu Gompa B 9
 Chanyinku F 11
 Chao A 6
 Chao F 13
 Chao-chiao-to D 13
 Char Chu C 5
 Charduar E 5
 Charme C 6
 Chattrik G 7
 Chaukan Pass D 10
 Chawngmaw Hka E 11
 Chayul C 5
 Chayul Chu C 6
 Chayul Dzong C 5
 Che-dhian see Chen-chuan
 Chede B 6
 Ch'e-fang C 12
 Chen-chuan (Che-dhian) E 12
 Ch'eng Hai E 13
 Cheng-tu inset map III.
 Chenkang G 12
 Chera La (Chera-la) D 5
 Cherrapungi see Cherrapunji
 Cherrapunji (Cherrapungi) F 4
 Cheshen (Khug Aung) E 11
 Cheti La (Cheti-la) B 9
 Chiana (Trana, Chia-na) C 11
 Chiang-ka see Garthok
 Chia-ni-ting B 11
 Chia-pai (Chiapéh, Chiapieh) C 11
 Chiapéh see Chia-pai
 Chiapieh see Chia-pai
 Chia-ta-tih B 11
 Chibaon see Minutang
 Chichkar see Chickchar
 Chickchar (Chikchar, Chichkar) C 6
 Chikchar see Chickchar
 Chikwang E 13
 Chila E 13
 Chilanda D 11
 Chindro Chu B 8
 Chimeli Pass see Chimili Pass
 Chimili Pass (Chimeli Pass) E 11
 Chinda A 5
 Chindwin River E 9/E 8/F 8/G 7/II.
 Chingai F 7
 Chingjaroi F 7
 Chingjui F 7
 Chingjui F 7
 Ching-kou-tou D 12
 Chingnga A 6
 Ching-pan E 12
 Chingyukai E 13
 Chin Hills inset map II.
 Chiora see Cho-ton
 Chipwi F 11
 Chipwi Hka (Chupwi Hka) F 11
 Chitsung D 12
 Chittagong inset map a
 Chiung-pu C 11
 Chiu-pa-lung B 11
 Chnü-ma La (Chnuma La, Chnü-ma-la, Chnuma-la) C 11/C 12
 Chögorche Gompa B 5
 Chogpotung C 4
 Cho-la (Cho La) D 11
 Chömbö B 9
 Chomo Dzong B 7
 Chomolhari D 2
 Chongche Dzong B 4
 Chonggyechenyag Gompa B 4
 Chongmoche Gompa B 4
 Chonkham D 9
 Chosam C 6
 Cho-ton (Chiora) D 11
 Chu La (Chu-la, Shueh La, Shueh-la) C 11
 Chumba D 5
 Chunak D 5
 Chung-diang Ho D 12/D 13
 Chung-hsien inset map III.
 Chungkar D 4
 Chung-king (Chung King, Chungking) inset map III.
 Chungtien (Chung-tien) D 12
 Chuni Chu C 10
 Chun-tsung La (Chun-tsung-la) C 11
 Chunyima B 7
 Chupwi Hka see Chipwi Hka
 Chusa C 10
 Chutong B 9
 Cinnamara E 7
- D*
- Daba B 9
 Dablu Wang D 10/D 11
 Dagyeling Gompa C 4
 Dali Chu B 9
 Damba A 9
 Damyon B 11
 Dandi River C 10
 Dansiri River E 5
 Dapha Bum D 9

Daphla Hills D 6
 Darjeeling D 1
 Daro Hka (Daru Hka) E 10
 Daru Hka see Daro Hka
 Dati Falls C 10
 Dav River C 9
 De B 5
 Debshi La (Debshi-la) C 5
 Delei River C 9
 Delhi inset map I.
 Demagiri – not traced
 Dengshu C 4
 Dening see Denning
 Denning (Dening) C 9
 Dhansiri F 6
 Dhansiri River F 6/E 6
 Dibang River C 8
 Dibrugarh D 7
 Di Chu C 10
 Digaru River C 9/D 9
 Dihang River B 8/B 7/C 7/C 8
 Dihing River D 9/D 8
 Dikiling C 5
 Dimapur F 6
 Diphuk La (Diphuk-la, Diphu-la, Diphu
 La) C 10
 Dirang Dzong D 5
 Diwangiri E 4
 Dochen C 2
 Doimara D 5/E 5
 Do-kar La (Doker La, Doker-la, Do-
 kar-la) C 11
 Doker La see Do-kar La
 Dong (Adong) C 11
 Dong C 10
 Dong La (Dong-la) C 10
 Dongyu La (Dongyu-la) C 5
 Dorjetzenga B 9
 Doshong La (Doshong-la) B 7
 Dou B 9
 Drayü Gompa B 11
 Dreyi C 9
 Dri C 9
 Drichung La (Drichung-la) C 6
 Dri Pass (Glei Pass, Dri La, Dri-la) C 9
 Drowa Gompa C 10
 Drowa Gompa B 9
 Druk A 9
 Drukla Chu A 6/B 6
 Drukla Gompa A 6
 Dumpep not traced
 Dungma Chu D 5
 Dyuri D 5

Dza A 10
 Dzara La (Dzara-la) C 4
 Dzem B 6
 Dzinchi Gompa B 5

E

Egar A 6
 Epowa B 9
 Erh Hai F 13
 Esakan inset map II.

F

Feng-shui-ling Pass (Feng Shuilung Pass,
 Feng-shwe-ling Pass, Feng Shuilung
 Pass) F 11
 Feng Shuilung Pass see Feng-shui-ling
 Pass
 Feng-shwe-ling Pass see Feng-shui-ling
 Pass
 Fongkow D 13
 Fort Hertz see Putao

G

Gadii C 4
 Gam A 5
 Gamlang River C 10
 Ganden Rapden Gompa B 5
 Gangtok D 1
 Garam Pani not traced
 Garthok (Chiang-ka, Gartok) B 11
 Garthok River (Gartok River) B 11
 Gartok see Garthok
 Gartok River see Garthok River
 Gauhati E 4
 Gaulam see Tangtung
 Gawai D 10
 Gaylam Tso B 5
 Gedhi Gompa B 9
 Gedhi La (Gedhi-la) B 5
 Ghalum River D 10/D 9
 Ghunkarah D 4
 Giwang C 9
 Glei Pass see Dri Pass
 Glo Lake D 9
 Gompa La (Gompa-la) C 11/D 11
 Gampo Ne B 8
 Gongkhu B 9
 Gongsar Gompa A 9

Gori Chen D 5
 Gorjo Chu D 5
 Gorla B 9
 Goshu Chu D 5
 Gotang B 10
 Gumshen E 10
 Gung La (Gung-la) B 5
 Guru Namgye Dzong C 5
 Gyala B 7
 Gyala Peri B 7
 Gyamda Chu (Nyang Om, Nyang Chu)
 B 6/B 7
 Gyamda Dzong A 6
 Gyantse Dzong C 2
 Gyara B 6
 Gyatsa Dzong B 5

H

Haita C 10
 Haiyo B 10
 Hali River C 9/D 9
 Hanchong inset map III.
 Han-chung inset map III.
 Han Kiang inset map III.
 Hankow see Wuhan
 Hanoi inset map a
 Happy Valley F 4/F 5
 Hayuliang C 9
 Heiniukwang E 13
 Hkakabo Razi see Ka Karpo Razi
 Hkamkawn (Lumpung?) E 11
 Hkamti Long D 10
 Hkangri Bum E 11
 Hkanung D 10
 Hkayam Bum F 7
 Hkindukyang E 11
 Hkinlum E 11
 Hkrang Hka E 10
 Hla La (Hla-la) C 6
 Hlanga Chu D 5/C 5
 Ho-wa-ti D 11
 Hpare F 11
 Hpare Pass F 11
 Hpawte River E 11
 Hpimaw E 11
 Hpimaw Pass F 11
 Hpo-om E 11
 Hram Tso see Bam Tso
 Hrikung Chu B 9
 Hsia-kuan see Siakwan

Hsian inset map III.
 Hsien-to C 12
 Hsio-chuan E 12
 Htagaw see Htaw
 Htaneng Hka see Htareng Hka
 Htareng Hka (Htaneng Hka) E 11
 Htaw (Htagaw, Htawgaw) F 11
 Htawgaw see Htaw
 Htingnam E 10
 Humdum F 7
 Humhlang F 7
 Hwang Ho inset map I./III.
 Hwangkiaping E 13
 Hue inset map I.
 Hwei-po F 11
 Hyderabad inset map I.

I

Ichang inset map III.
 Imaw Bum E 11
 Imphal G 6
 Indawgyi Lake F 9
 Insop Hka see Nsop
 Irrawaddy River F 10/G 10/G 9/H 9/
 I 9/I./II.

J

Jade Lake C 13
 Jainti E 2
 Jaintia Hills see Khasia-Jaintia Hills
 Ja La (Ja-la) C 6
 Jamiri D 5
 Jangru B 9
 Japro see Japvo
 Japvo (Japro) F 7
 Je A 7
 Jelap La (Jelap-la, Jelep La, Jelep-la)
 D 1
 Jelep La see Jelap La
 Jhumri D 4/D 5/E 5
 Jite C 10
 Joa Bu C 13
 Jongwa B 10
 Jorde B 10
 Jordu B 10
 Jowai F 5

K

- Kahao C 10
 Ka-Gur-Pu (Kakarpu, Kagurpu) C 11
 Kaichi Ho D 13
 Kai-tou F 11
 Ka Karpo Razi C 10
 Kakarpu see Ka-Gur-Pu
 Kala B 6
 Kala C 2
 Kala Tso C 2
 Kalaw inset map I.
 Kalaw River (Kawlaw River) C 10/C 11
 Kale D 9
 Kale La (Kale-la) C 4
 Kalimpong D 1
 Kamajaw E 10
 Kambaiti Pass (Kumbaiti Pass) F 11
 Kamla Chu C 6/D 6/D 7
 Kamlang River D 9
 Kandy inset map I.
 Kangfang (Kangfung) E 11
 Kangfung see Kangfang
 Kangmar C 2
 Kang Pemu C 6
 Kangra B 6
 Kangri Karpo La (Kangri Karpo-la) B 9
 Kangting see Tatsienlu
 Kan-hai-tzu E 13
 Kanikana Bum E 11
 Kankiu D 10
 Kanpatze (cultivated plain) D 13
 Kao-shan-ching D 12
 Karachi inset map I.
 Kari C 12
 Karma La (Karma-la) B 8
 Karo La (Karo-la) C 3
 Karpo Ra La (Karpo Ra-la) C 5
 Karta C 5
 Kasaling Chu C 10
 Kashong La see Kashung La
 Kashung La (Kashung-la, Kashong La,
 Kashong-la) C 6
 Kaso C 9
 Kasung F 7
 Kata B 5
 Kata La (Kata-la) B 5
 Kawlaw River see Kalaw River
 Kawnglu D 10
 Kekrima F 7
 Keli Chu B 9
 Ken C 6
 Kengtung inset map I.
 Ke-ni-chun-Pu see Ke-ni-chu-Pu
 Ke-ni-chu-Pu (Ke-ni-chun-Pu) C 11
 Ke-to-ting B 11
 Khaiyang F 7
 Khamasom F 7
 Kharem D 9
 Khasia-Jaintia Hills F 4
 Khonoma F 7
 Khug Aung see Cheshen
 Kiating inset map III.
 Kieunatong (Kun-a-tong) C 11
 Kinkiang kai E 13
 Kinshakow D 13
 Kobo D 8
 Ko Gompa A 6
 Kohima F 7
 Kongai F 7
 Kongbo B 6/B 7
 Kongbonga La (Kongbonga-la) B 6
 Kongbo Pa La (Kongbo Pa-la) B 5
 Kongbo Peri B 7
 Kongma B 6
 Kongma La (Kongmo La, Kongma-la,
 Kongmo-la) C 6
 Kongmo La see Kongma La
 Kou-tou E 11
 Ko-wau E 12
 Kronjong Pass – not traced (D 10?)
 Kula Kangri C 3
 Kulu C 14
 Kumbaiti Pass see Kambaiti Pass
 Kumba La (Kumba-la) B 5
 Kun-a-tong see Kieunatong
 Küng-chou D 12
 Kunlong H 11
 Kurseong E 1
 Kwanghua (Lao-ho-kow) inset map III.
 Kya B 5
 Kyi Chu B 3/B 4
 Kyikar B 7
 Kyimdong Chu C 6
 Kyimdong Dzong C 6
 Kyimpu C 6

L

- La Awn Ga E 10
 Labra A 9
 Lachimi (La-chi-mi) see Lu-chi-mi
 Lachong La (Lachong-la) C 10
 Lagam D 5
 Lagong C 6

Lagong Chu C 6
 Lagwi F 11
 Lagwi Pass F 11
 Laitlyngkot not traced
 Laja E 11
 Lakhimpur D 7
 Laking E 11
 Laking Hka E 11
 La-kor-ah (Lakorah, Lakora) C 11
 Lakua D 13
 Lang-chi C 11
 Lang La (Lang-la) C 6
 Langtao D 10
 Lao-ho-kow see Kwanghua
 Laoshuheiko D 13
 Lao-wau F 12
 Lap D 5
 Lapa Ho D 13
 Laru A 6
 Lashio I 10
 La Ti River C 10
 Latsa D 11
 Latu D 13
 Lauhkaung see Lawkhaung
 Lauhkuang see Lawkhaung
 Laung-pa C 11
 Lawkhaung (Lauhkaung, Lauhkuang)
 F 11
 Lawngkyan F 11
 Lawurah (La-wü-rah) B 11
 Laza (Tanghku?) E 10
 Leilung C 13
 Le La (Le-la) C 5
 Lepo D 4
 Lhagu B 9
 Lhagyari Dzong B 5
 Lhamta B 11
 Lharugo Dzong A 6
 Lhunbusho (Lhurbusho) C 4
 Lhurbusho see Lhunbusho
 Li-chiang Fu see Likiang
 Li Chu see Litang River
 Lien-ti F 11
 Likiang (Li-chiang Fu) E 13
 Likiang Peak D 13
 Lilung B 6
 Lilung Chu C 6/B 6
 Ling Dzong see Lingkar Dzong
 Lingkar Dzong (Ling Dzong) C 3
 Lisho C 6
 Litang River (Li Chu) C 13/D 13/D 14
 Litiping La (Litiping-la) D 12
 Liu D 5

Lo A 6
 Lochen La (Lochen-la) A 6
 Lohit River C 9/D 9
 Loi Mwe inset map I.
 Lokong Chu C 10/C 11
 Lokra E 5
 Lo La (Lo-la) C 6
 Lomati E 12
 Londre C 11
 Longbi F 7
 Longyul B 8
 Loni F 7
 Lopa A 7/B 7
 Loro Chu C 5
 Loro Karpo Chu C 5
 Loro Nakpo Chu C 5
 Luang Prabang inset map I.
 Lubong B 8
 Lu-chi-mi (Lachimi, La-chi-mi, Luchimi)
 E 12
 Luguthang D 5
 Lu-kou (Lukou) F 11
 Lumpung see Hkamkawn
 Lunang B 7
 Lundang Shung Chu D 5
 Lungkang E 10
 Lung La (Lung-la) B 5
 Lung Sa C 10
 Lusha B 7
 Lusha La (Lusha-la) B 7
 Luteh D 13

M

Machhima C 9
 Mago D 5
 Magri E 11
 Mahkawng E 11
 Makandro (Markandro) B 8
 Mali Hka D 10/E 10/F 10
 Manas River E 3
 Manda La (Manda-la) D 5
 Mandalay inset map I.
 Mani Labrang B 9
 Maokot G 7
 Mapum F 7
 Mara Bu C 13
 Margherita D 8
 Markandro see Makandro
 Marou Lok F 7
 Mashaw E 10
 Maung Kyaung not traced

- Mawphlang F 4
 Meikanho D 13
 Meiliang C 9
 Mekh Rame E 11
 Mekong River A 10/B 11/C 11/D 11/
 D 12/E 12/F 12/G 12/G 13/H 13/I 13/I.
 Menghwa F 13
 Menkong (Menkung) C 11
 Menkung see Menkong
 Meri (Meri-shu) C 11
 Mien-hsien inset map III.
 Migyitun C 6
 Mikir Hills E 6
 Mindat inset map II.
 Mindzong see Minzong
 Min River inset map III.
 Minutang (Minyutang, Chibaon) C 9
 Minying D 13
 Minyutang see Minutang
 Minzong (Mindzong) D 9
 Modung B 9
 Mo La (Mo-la) C 5
 Mollen G 7
 Molo B 6
 Molo C 6
 Mong Hai inset map I.
 Mongyaw H 11
 Mon River inset map II.
 Mönyul D 5
 Moting (Mo-ting) C 12
 Mount Victoria inset map II.
 Mugu C 9
 Mulatong (Mu-la-tong) D 11
 Muli C 13
 Mungku Hkyet D 10
 Munlang D 9
 Muong Sing inset map I.
 Myitkyina F 10
 Myittha inset map II.
- N**
- Nagong Chu (Po Tsangpo) B 9/B 8
 Na La (Na-la) C 6
 Nambu Gumpa B 7
 Nambu La (Nambu-la) B 7
 Namcha Barwa B 8
 Nam Kiu D 10
 Nam La (Nam-la) B 8
 Nam La Karpo (Nam-la Karpo) A 7
 Nam Lang D 10
 Namla Tso B 7
 Namni La (Namni-la, Namni L'ka) C 10
 Namni L'ka see Namni La
 Nam Palak D 10
 Namre Rame D 11/E 11
 Namse Gumpa B 6
 Nam Tamai C 10/D 10/D 11
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 Nyamjang Chu (Nyam Jang Chu)
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 Pangsti La see Pangtzula
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Z

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This bibliography is an attempt at facilitating the use of F. KINGDON WARD's work; the authors are themselves fully aware of the many difficulties encountered in this endeavour; they offer their apologies for any remaining inadequacies.

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