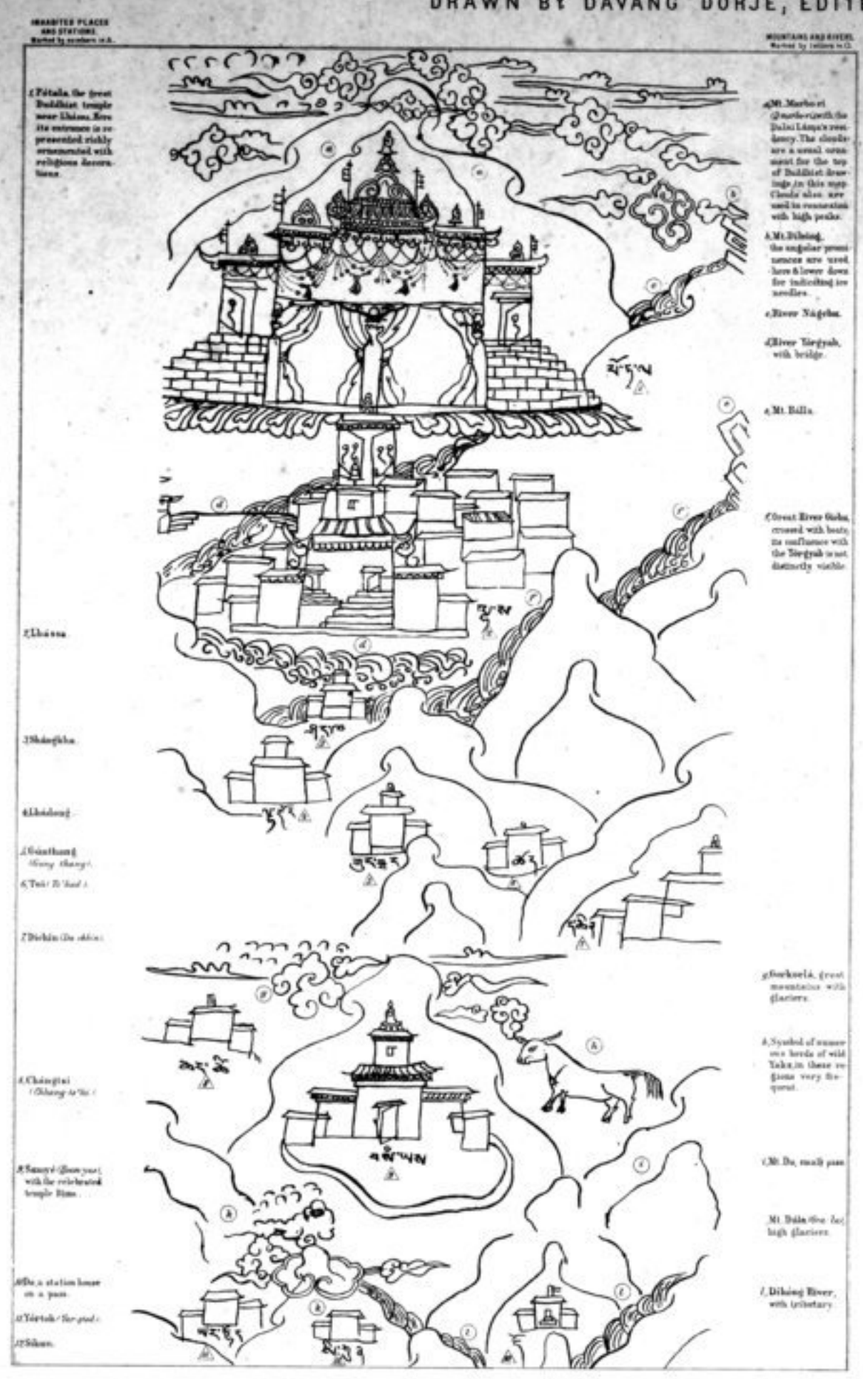
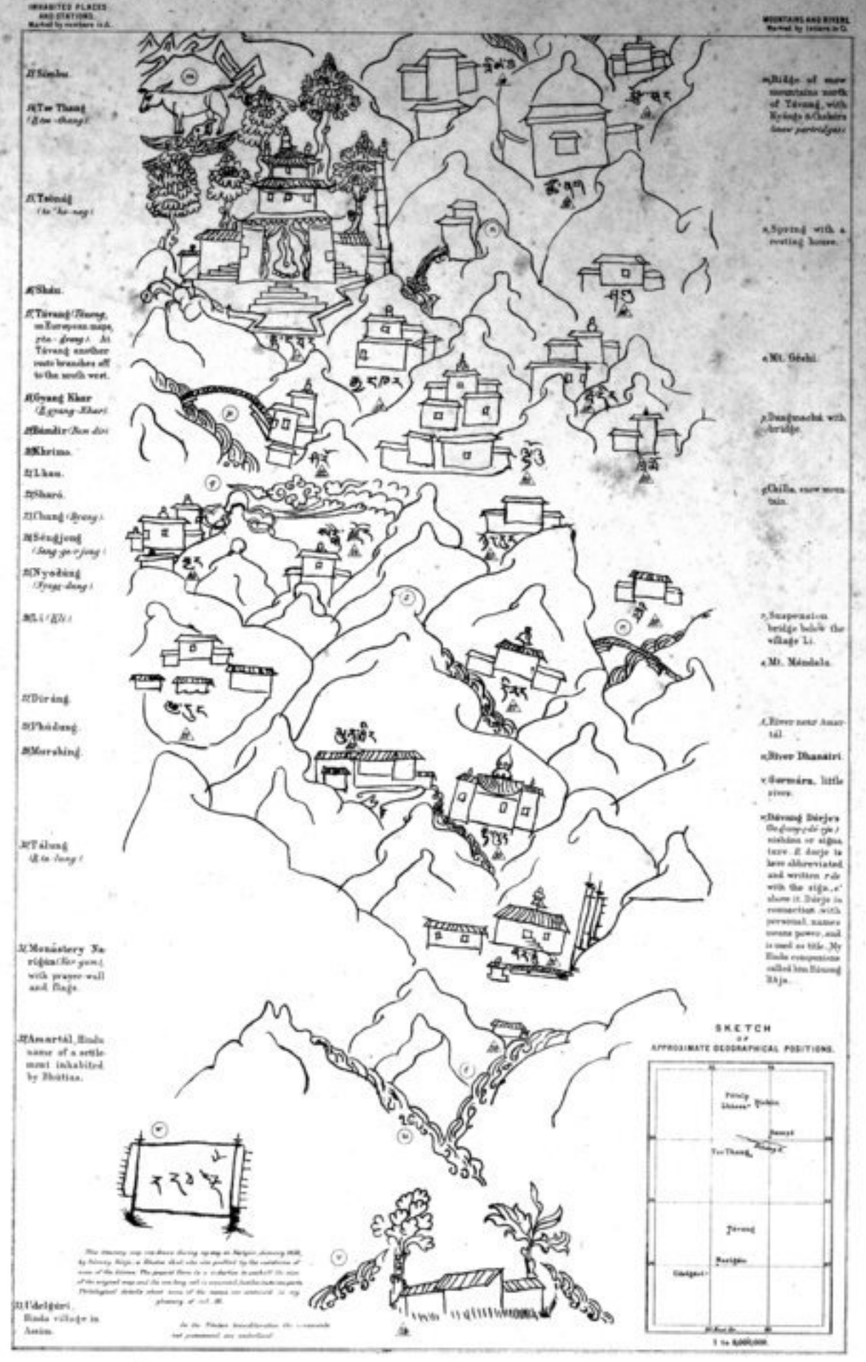
FACSIMILE OF A BHÚTIA MAP
OF THE COMMERCIAL ROUTE FROM **LHÁSSA TO ASSÁM** VIÀ TÁVANG AND NARIGÚN
DRAWN BY DÁVANG DÓRJE, EDITED BY HERMANN DE SCHLAGINTWEIT.

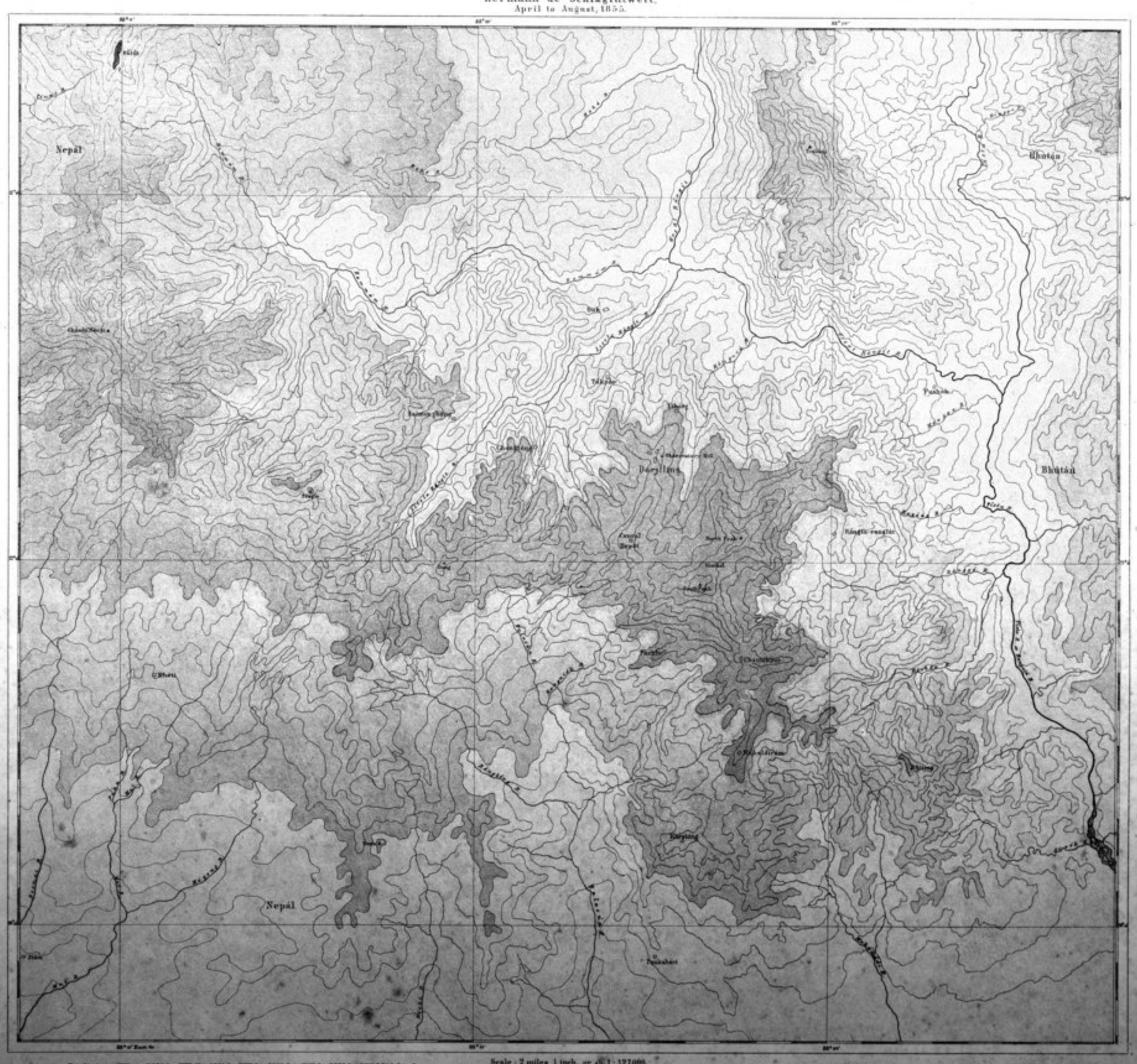




MAP OF EQUIDISTANT HORIZONTAL CONTOUR LINES
determined in
THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE SÍKKIM-HIMÁLAYA
by
Hermann de Schlagintweit.
April to August, 1855.

Difference of height between 2 contour lines = 500 Eng. ft.

Magnetic Declination, 1855.
Darjiling: 2° 40′ o E, Tángla: 2° 30′ 5 E, Phári: 2° 24′ 0 E.



Shadings: above 17,000 ft. | 17 to 9000 ft. | 9 to 6000 ft. | 6 to 3000 ft. | 3000 ft. to 0.
Scale: 2 miles 1 inch, or ca. 1 : 127,000.
Signs: ▫ Fort ▫▫ Permanently inhabited places ▲ Peaks.

The detail of the method employed is contained in Vol. II. of the Results of a scientific mission to India and High Asia pp 708-9. The map here presented is reduced to ⅛ of its original scale, and isolated guard houses or irregular kychs settlements in temporary clearings are left off. Within this area the limit of the British territory to the south is defined by the valley of the Rammám river and its continuation into the lower part of the Rángit valley; that of Bhután by the Téesta river, the line of the Phári-Tángla ridge continued into the Mochi river forms the frontier of Nepál.

Engraved, printed, and published by F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig 1863.