RESULTS

OF A SCIENTIFIC MISSION TO

INDIA AND HIGH ASIA

BY

HERMANN, ADOLPHE, AND ROBERT DE SCHLAGINTWEIT.

ATLAS.

PART I.

CONTENTS:

A. TITLE AND DEDICATION.

B. PANORAMAS AND VIEWS.

The numbers in the first column denote the order in which the Plates are issued.

The Index to the final arrangement will be given as soon as the progress of the publication permits.

N°	OBJECT.	GEOGRAPHICAL CO-ORDINATES. LATITUDE NORTH. °	′	″	LONG. E. GREEN. °	′	″	HEIGHT. Engl. feet.
1	Caurisánkar, or Mount Everest, in the Himálaya of Nepál	27	59	17	86	54	40	29,000
2	The Summit of Kanchinjínga, in the Himálaya of Síkkim	27	42	9	88	8	1	28,156
3	The Sátlej Valley and the Environs of Rámpur, in the Western Himálaya	31	31	0	77	37	0	2,912
4	a) The Salt Lake Tso Mitbál, in Pangkóng, Tíbet	33	25	0	78	40	0	14,167
	b) The Salt Lake Tso Gam, in Eastern Ladák, Tíbet	33	10	0	78	34	0	14,580
5	Cane Suspension Bridge over the Témshang River, in the Khássia Hills	25	13	0	91	43	0	50
6	a) The Drift Sands in the Interior of the Sindh Ságer Duáb, Pánjáb	31	50	0	71	25	0	570
	b) Alluvial High Ground on the western border of the Sindh Ságer Duáb, Pánjáb	31	44	0	71	17	0	490
7	The Peaks and Glaciers of the Sásser Pass, in Núbra, Tíbet	35	6	0	77	27	35	17,753
8	The Kúnda Range, in the Nílgiris, Southern India	11	24	0	76	43	0	7,278
9	Leh, the Capital of Ladák, in Western Tíbet	34	8	21	77	14	36	11,527
10	The Chorkónda Glacier, in Bálti, Tíbet	35	36	0	75	58	0	16,900

C. MAPS.

a) GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS: N° 1. Routes followed by Messrs. de Schlagintweit and their Establishments.

b) PHYSICAL MAPS: Representing the Systems of the various lines of Terrestrial Magnetism in India and High Asia.

N° 1. Isogonic Lines (Declination). N° 2. Isoclinal Lines (Dip). N° 3. Isodynamic Lines of Total Intensity.

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