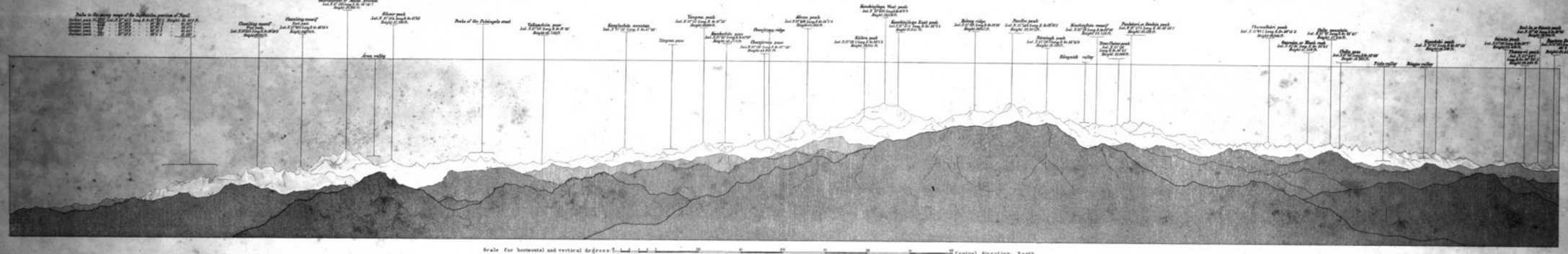
Panoramic Profiles of the snowy ranges of High Asia.

I. The Himálaya of Bhután, Síkkim, and Nepál.

These views were drawn and surveyed by Hermann de Schlagintweit, 1855 and 1857.

1. PROFILE OF THE FÁLÚT - PANORAMA.

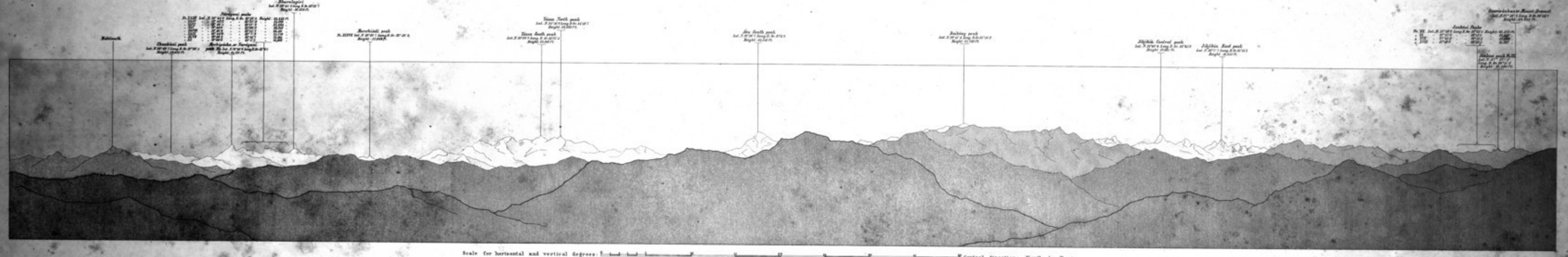
The Fálút mountain is situated in the northern part of the Singhallla ridge on the Sikkim - Nepál frontier. The angular extent from the Sankósi peaks to the Chamalhári is 128°, to the eastern limit of the panorama in the environs of Gipmóchi 150°. The four Bhután peaks to the east, though not visible from Fálút, are added for the sake of completeness, as seen from Assám. The peak Jánnu, almost in the centre of the panorama, has a bearing very nearly due north. Drawn and surveyed by Hermann, 1855, May and June. (Or. No. 358.)



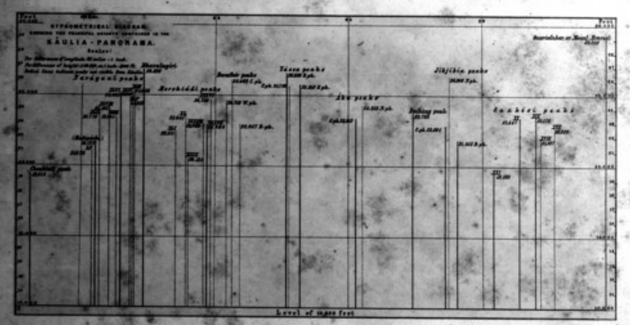
Scale for horizontal and vertical degrees: 5 1 2 3 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 Central direction: North.

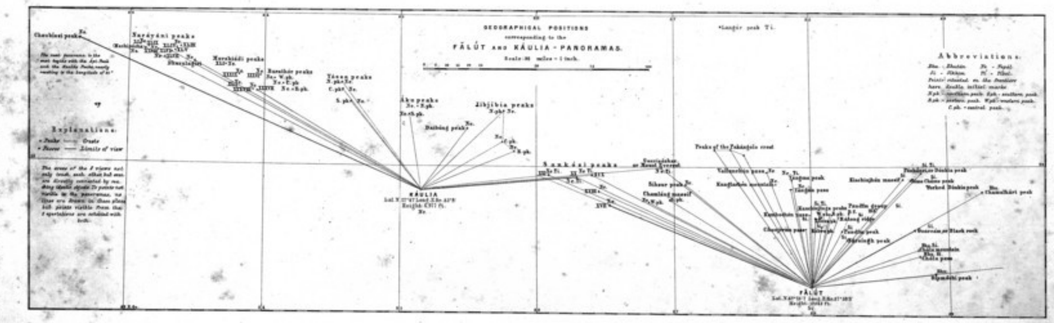
2. PROFILE OF THE KÁULIA - PANORAMA.

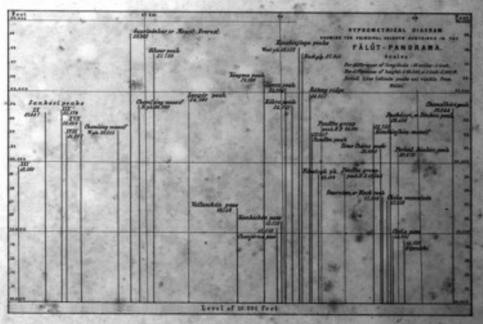
The Káulia peak lies N. N. W. of Kathmándu in Nepál. Its view includes under an angle exceeding 150° the snowy ranges of Nepál, from the Gaurisánkar to the Chaubissi ranges. The snowy peaks of Tibet are excluded from this view by the elevated crests of Central Nepál, but their geographical co-ordinates are contained in the diagrams of bearings and of heights. Drawn and surveyed by Hermann, 1857, February and March. (Or. No. 361.)



Scale for horizontal and vertical degrees: 5 1 2 3 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 Central direction: North, by East.







Engraved and published by F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig. 1861.

These profiles are reductions of our panoramas in aquarell, the most important of which are reproduced as oil-prints nearly in the original, larger size in the „Atlas of Panoramas and Views. They are drawn in a cyclic projection, and the angular distance of the objects from each other in a horizontal, and from the general level in a vertical direction is therefore necessarily on an uniform scale, which remains the same for the central as well as for the lateral parts of the picture. Our numerous angular measurements taken with theodolites, proved of essential importance also in the construction of our panoramas, as furnishing us with minute data, which could be directly used as the mathematical net-work of the drawing. An explanation of the method employed is contained in Vol. II, Hypsometry, p. p. 261 - 6, in which also the detail of the geographical co-ordinates is given.

The heights are Eng. feet.