

Panoramic Profiles of the snowy ranges of High Asia.

II. The Himálaya of Kámáon and Gárhvál.

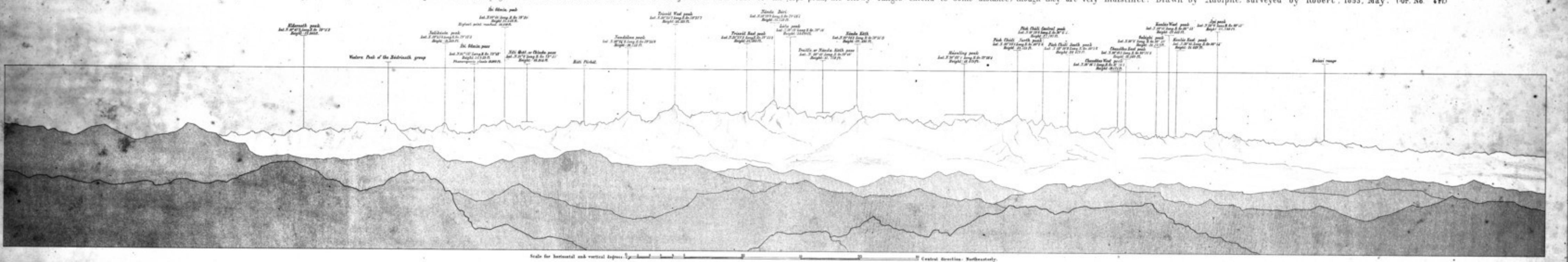
Drawn and surveyed by Adolphe and Robert de Schlaëgintweil.

Messrs de Schlagintweits' India and High Asia

Hypsometry, Vol. II.

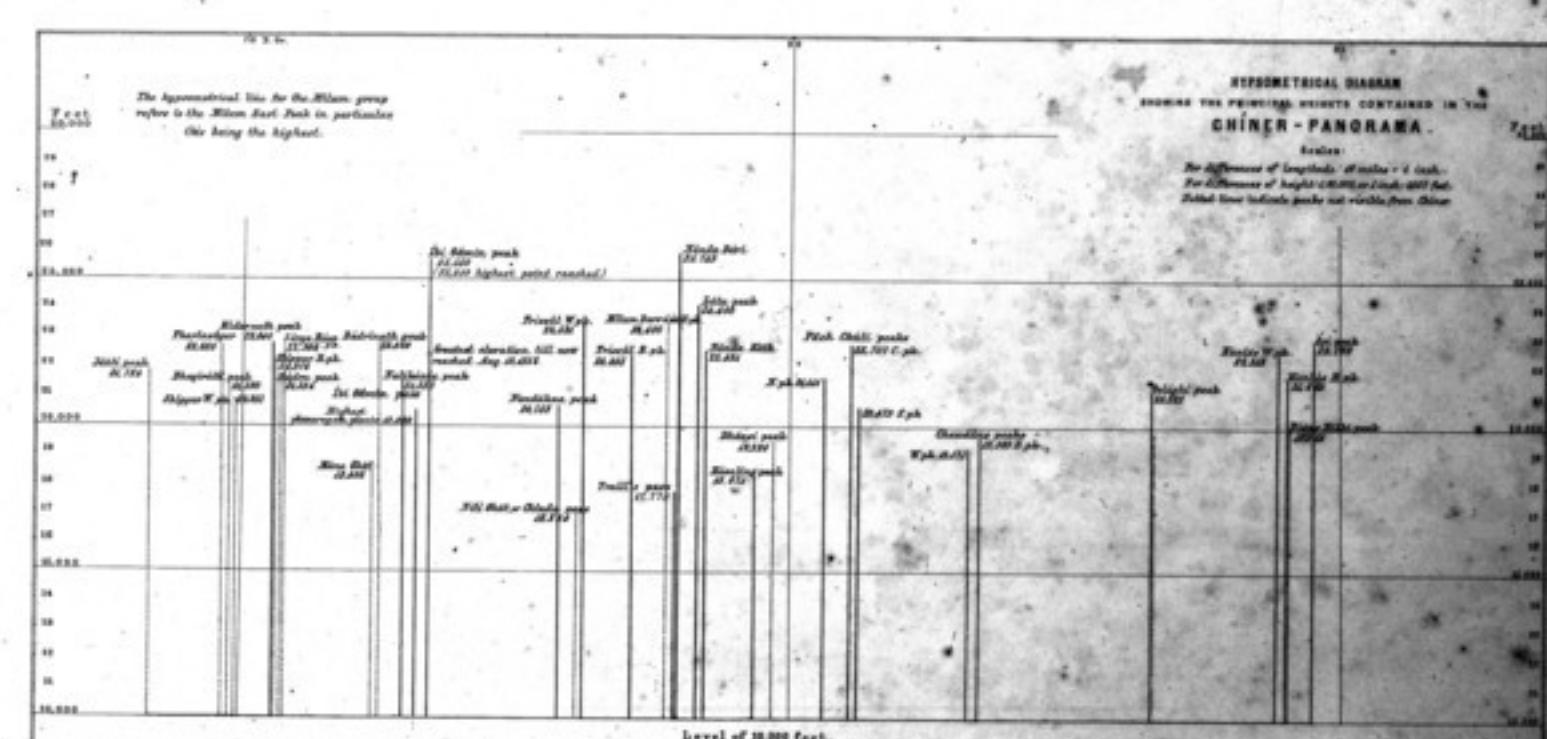
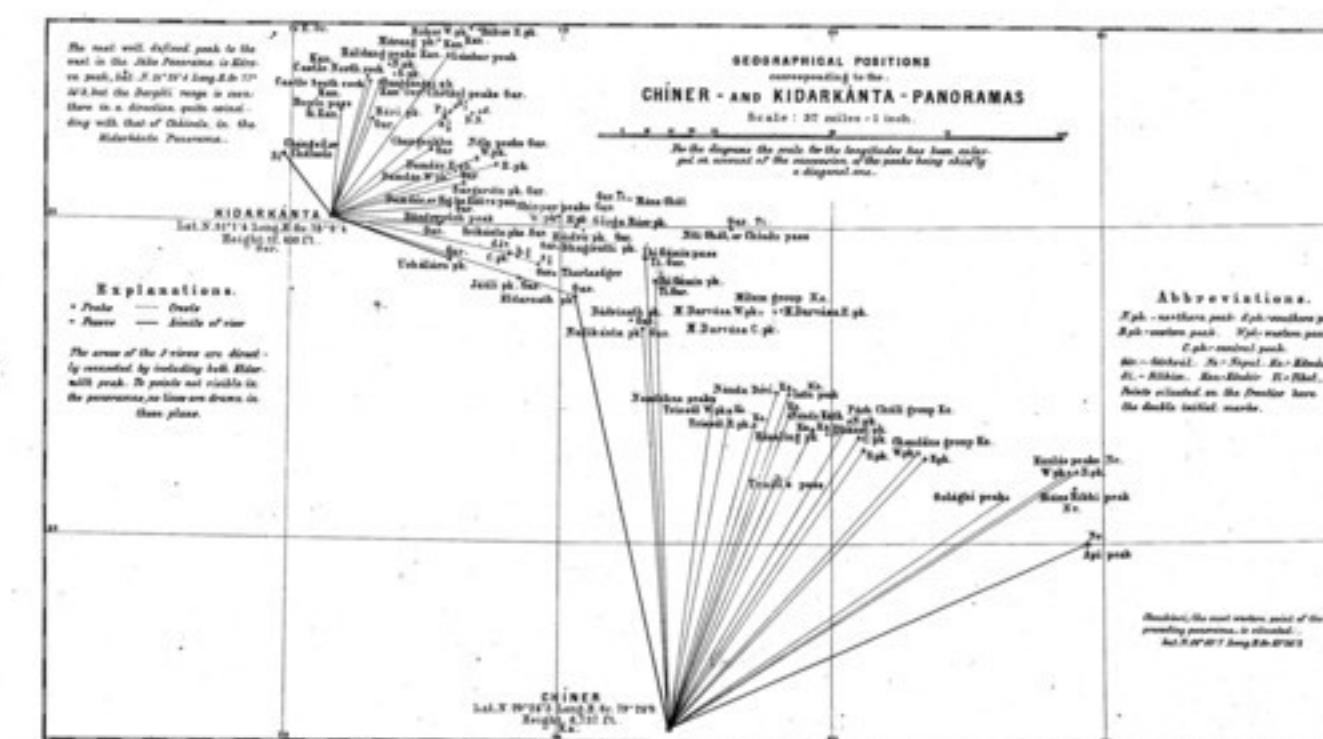
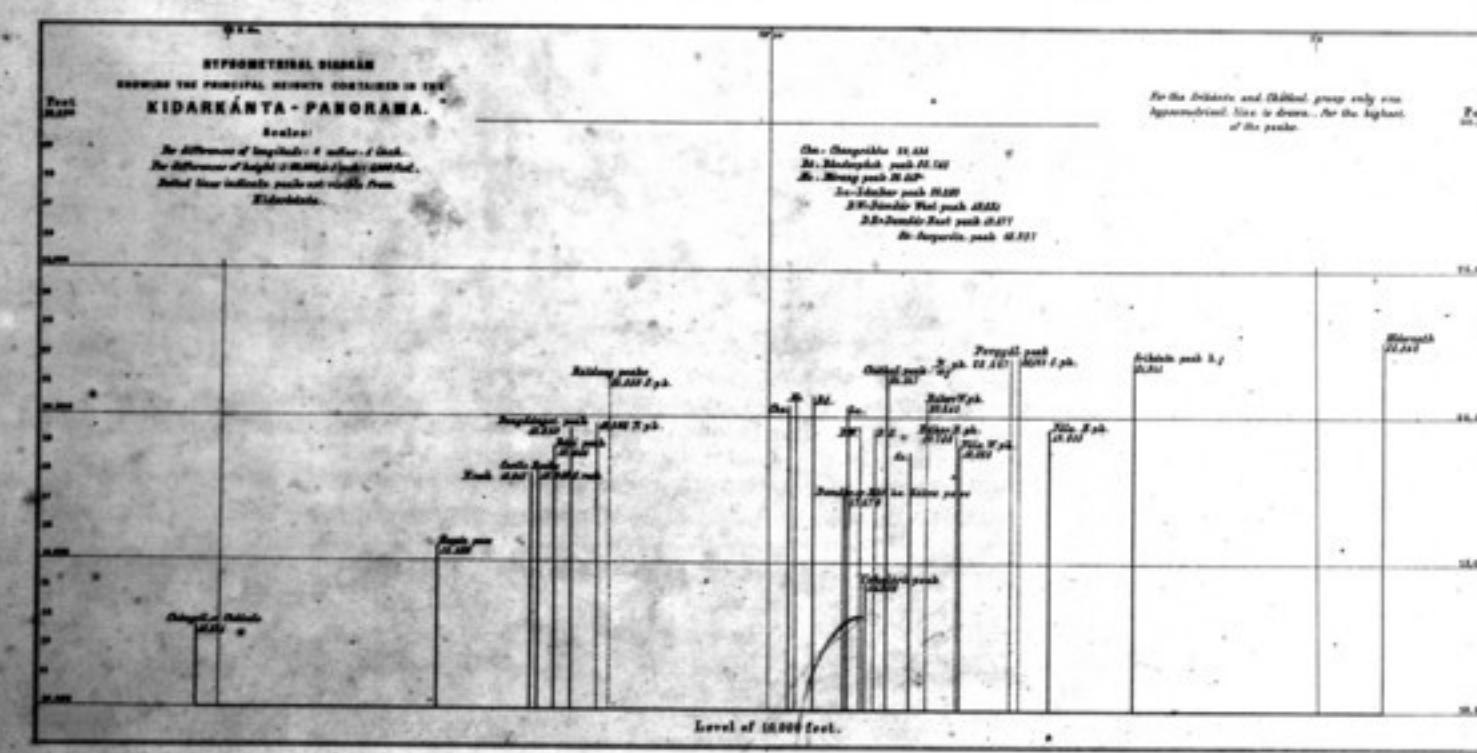
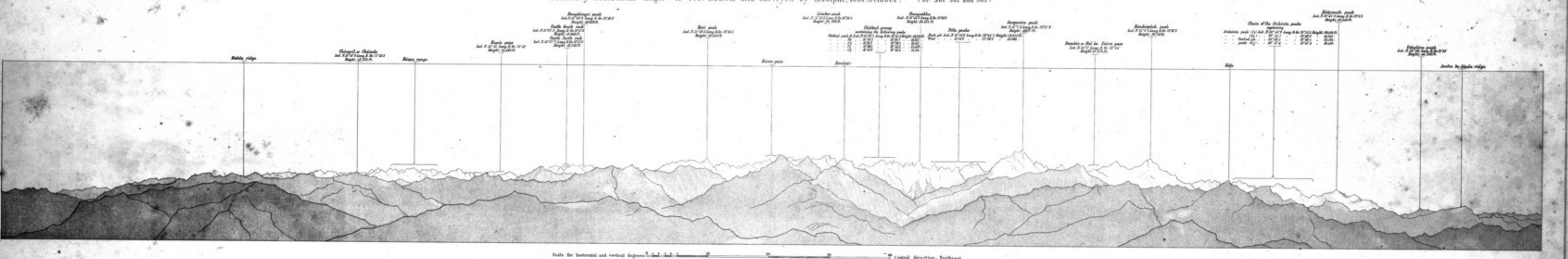
3. PROFILE OF THE CHÍNER-PANORAMA

The Chiner mountain in Kāmāon, the highest summit in the immediate environs of the sanitarium of Nāmitāl, is situated to the west of the lake. It commands an extensive view of the snowy ranges from the Baissi chain to the Kidarnath peak. The angular dimensions of the panorama, from the Āpi peak to Kidarnath, embrace 79° in the horizontal plain; its vertical angles are very uniform and in general remarkably great for the considerable distance of the objects. To the east of the Āpi peak, the snowy ranges extend to some distance, though they are very indistinct. Drawn by Adolphe, surveyed by Robert, 1855. May. 10r. No. 470.



4. PROFILE OF THE KIDARKÁNTA-PANORAMA.

* The Kidarkanta mountain in Gāchvāl is situated nearly due north of Māssūri. From its proximity to the principal crest of the Hīmālaya, all the snow peaks of this view present themselves under very considerable angles notwithstanding the great absolute height of the eye station. This panorama includes a summary horizontal angle of 145° Drawn and surveyed by Adolphe, 1855, October. (Or. Nos. 362 and 363.)



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

See the explanations at the foot of plate I of the Panoramic Profiles.