

# V. The ranges of Western Tibet, between the Himálaya and Karakorúm.

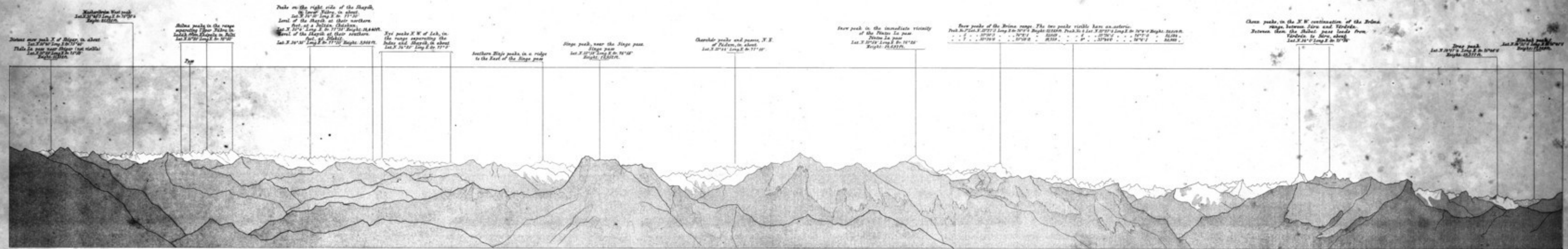
Drawn and surveyed by Hermann, Adolphe, and Robert de Schlagintweit.

Messrs de Schlagintweits' India and High Asia.

Hypsometry, Vol. II.

## 11. PROFILE OF THE KÁNJI-PANORAMA.

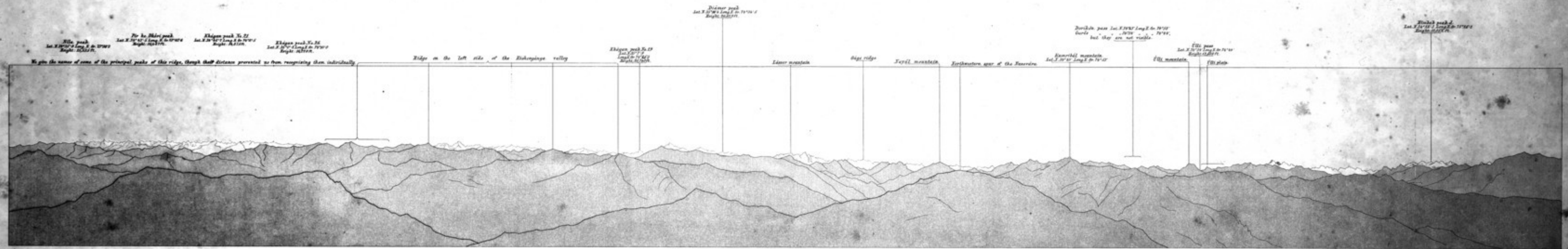
The Kánji peak, in Ladák, is most favourably situated for obtaining a wide and comprehensive view of the many large groups of snowy peaks surrounding this point in almost every direction. They present a cyclic succession but little interrupted, of which we took advantage to extend the panorama over nearly the whole of the horizon. As the summit of the Kánji peak passes beyond the snow limit, also most of the ridges in its immediate neighbourhood present themselves covered with snow and secondary glaciers. Drawn and surveyed by Adolphe, 1856, July. (Or. No. 318-9.)



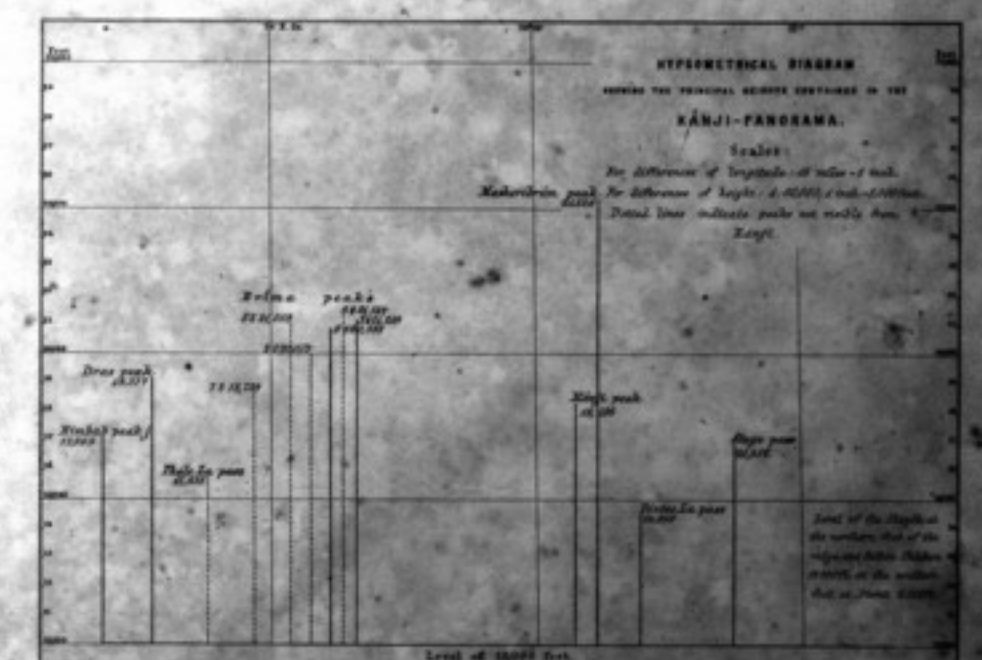
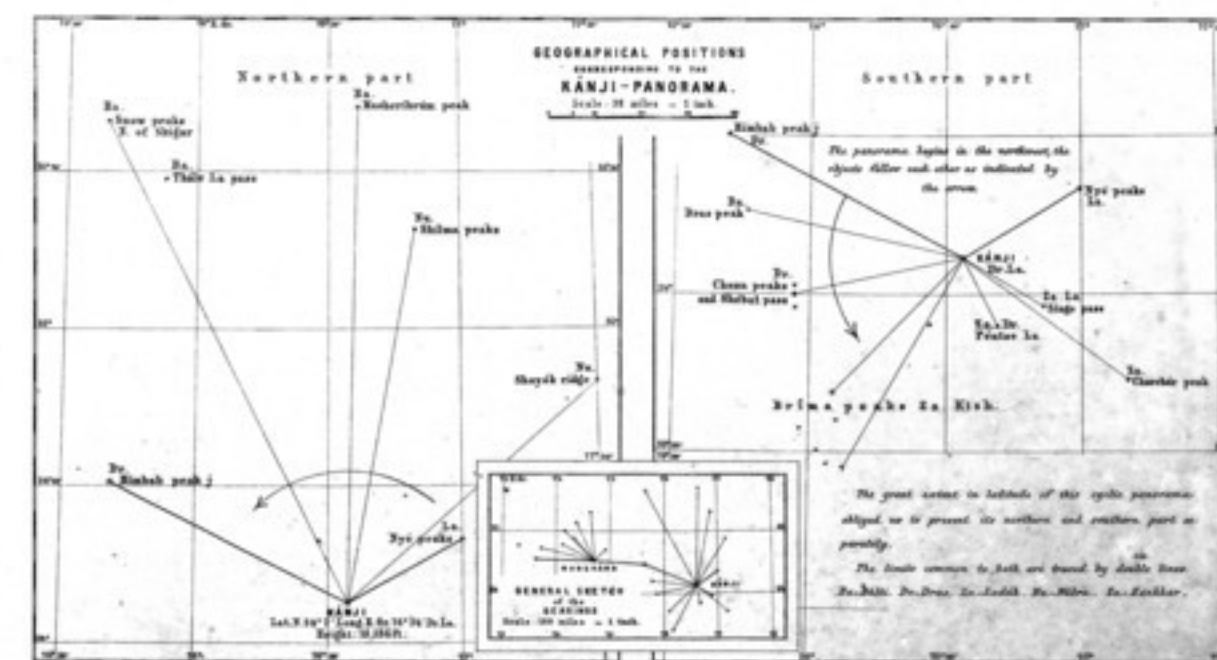
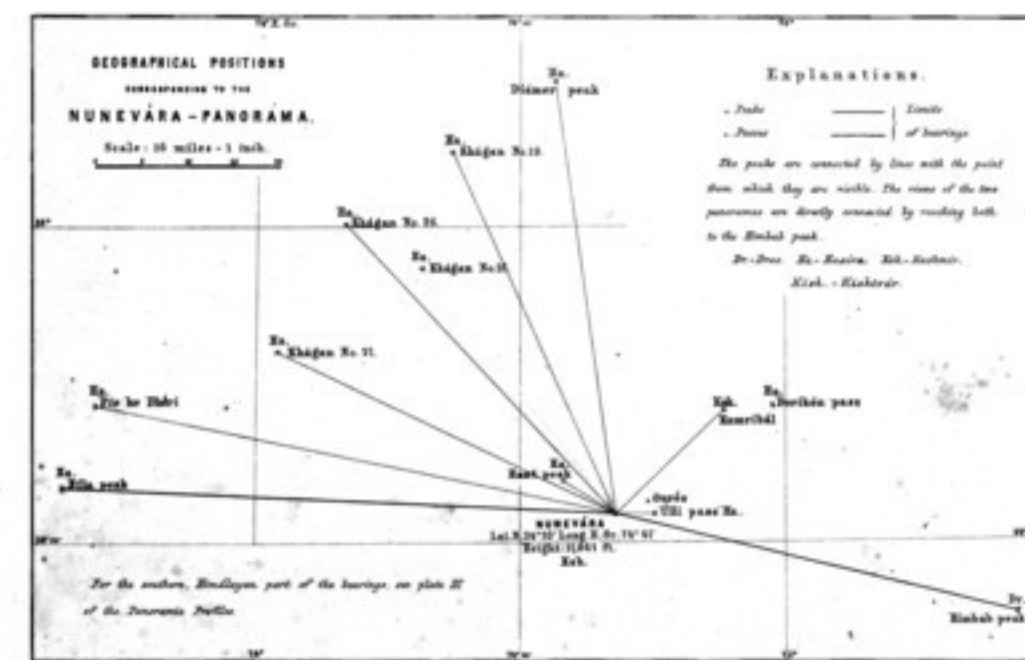
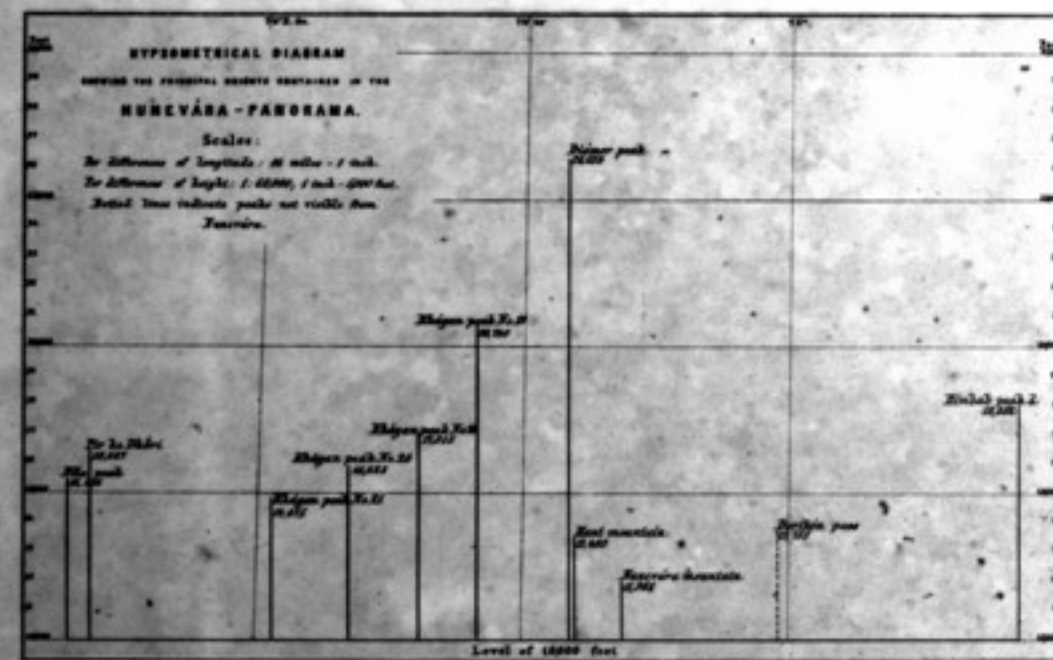
Scale for horizontal and vertical degrees. Direction from N.W. via South to S.W.

## 12. PROFILE OF THE NUNEVÁRA-PANORAMA (B).

The northern part (B) of this panorama, extending for 190°, over the Tibetan ranges, from the Himbab to the Xila peak, is the immediate continuation of the panoramic profile No. 6. Both together form a complete cyclic panorama, and were only separated in order to allow of the employment of a larger scale. Drawn and surveyed by Adolphe, 1856, October. (Or. No. 374.)



Scale for horizontal and vertical degrees. Central direction North by East.



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

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