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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1084	Press
		Mis. —
Dated	23-10-	1866

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
23rd October 1866.

No. 185. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department, dated 8th October 1866, No. 2702.

Communicating letter from the Sub-Collector in charge of the Godavery District, giving the results of his experience of Chlorodyne as a cure for cholera. (Vide Proceedings, Revenue Department, dated 8th October 1866, Nos. 163 & 164.)

No. 186. ORDER THEREON, 23rd October 1866, No. 1084.

To be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

8th October 1866.

No. 163. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd September 1866, No. 6,805.

Read the following letter from the Acting Sub-Collector in charge of the Godavery District, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 4th September 1866, No. 207 :—

1. I observe that the Acting Collector of Tanjore has written to Government suggesting that Chlorodyne should be supplied to every Collectorate for distribution in the Talooks when necessary, and as I have taken considerable interest in watching the effect of this medicine amongst the people in my Sub-division, I trust the Board will not think it out of place in me to lay before them the result of my experience, in the earnest hope that the suggestion of the Acting Collector of Tanjore may be carried into effect. I have often been shocked at the fearful ravages made by cholera in the Talooks, notwithstanding the quantities of pills sent from the Dispensary for distribution, and finding that the people had lost all confidence in the ordinary remedies supplied, I distributed as much Chlorodyne as I could spare from my own supply, and with the happiest results. In every case in which I have used it, the patient has recovered.

2. The proprietor of the Konitivada estate, to whom I gave some of the medicine for distribution, tells me he has always found it successful ; that he never travels without carrying a bottle with him, and that he now feels no dread of cholera. His little daughter, aged two years, who had been suffering for some time from dysentery, and for whom native doctors could do nothing, began to mend after taking one small dose of Chlorodyne, and was soon restored to health. And the infant child of a Clerk in my Office was cured in a similar manner. The Manager of the Zemindaries of Baharzhalli and Nidadavole has asked for a supply of the medicine, and yesterday the Konitivada Proprietor wrote to Madras for a dozen one-ounce bottles of Chlorodyne for distribution amongst his friends.

3. With these facts before me, I can fully endorse what the Acting Collector of Tanjore writes that Chlorodyne " is at once appreciated, and that its distribution " tends to produce hopeful confidence amongst the inhabitants of the villages " afflicted."

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.

No. 164. ORDER THEREON, 8th October 1866, No. 2,702.

Miscellaneous.

Application has been made to the Home Government for a supply of Chlorodyne, the stock in the Medical Stores being too small to admit of distribution to Collectors.

(True Extract.)



Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Public Department.
„ the Editor's Table.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison to Wm. Lloyd Garrison
Apr 30 1846

Public 1846 West

Received from Mr. D. H. D. D.
No 2902

1846 } Oct 10

1846

Received from Mr. D. H. D. D.
No 2902 in charge of
the Goddard St. Society
the same to Mr. D. H. D. D.
as a gift for Mr. D. H. D. D.
No 2902 1846 1846 1846

to be used

1. Number of pages. 10
2. Date of repair. 2-9-36
3. Initials of Referrer

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3-9-67

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,

6th September 1867.

No. 29. Read the following letter from HERMANN DE SCHLAGINTWEIT, Esq., to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Jagersburg Castle, Bavaria, 11th July 1867.

I have the honor to present to you, together with this letter, a plate of "Indian Physical Geography," despatched simultaneously under cover. The object is a selection of the principal heights, exceeding 1000 in number; at the same time it shows the latitudes and longitudes for these stations, including most of the larger places of importance. This Hypsometrical table extends itself over India, as well as over the Himalaya and Western Tibet as far north as to Turkistan, and as a plate of general reference it would be, therefore, well suited for being hung up in official apartments.

2. As you had communicated to me when the last set of the Meteorological tables had kindly been ordered by you, no despatches of such plates must be sent out to you directly, but if they are to be sent out this must be done by order of the India Office in London. I, therefore, shall direct my application to the India Office in the present case as soon as I shall have been favored from your Government by a reply, telling in a few words only, whether it finds this table useful and well executed, and adding at the same time the number I shall request in London to be sent out. I would propose 200 copies, if you agree. The price is one Rupee.

3. I would feel very happy to get your answer communicated at your early convenience, since the keeping of the printing stock for so large a table is rather embarrassing.

No. 30. To HERMANN DE SCHLAGINTWEIT, Esq., dated Fort Saint George, 3rd September 1867, No. 1084.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th July last, I am directed to refer you to the letter from this Department of the 19th December 1865, No. 1283, intimating that the Madras Government are precluded by the orders of the Home authorities from directly receiving any application from you. All such applications should be made by you to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Jul 10 1893 254
was 32 1/2

from

Chlorophytum
Hawaii

July 10 1893

Blue

Standing a block of
the same material for
a long time. It is a hard
stone and is the same
kind as the one found
in the same place.

Public Department.

No 1084

Herman de Schlagintweit Regue.

W.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th ^{July} ~~inst~~ ^{inst}, I am directed to refer you to the letter from this Department of the 19th December 1885. No. 1283, intimating that the Madras Government are precluded by the orders of the Home Authorities from ^{directly receiving} ~~entertaining~~ any application from you.

All such applications
should be made by
you, as to the Secretary
State for India -

Fort St George
3^d September 1864

3^d September 1864

June 1867 & part
of 1st 1867
William & Sarah
children

Child 3rd September 1867

24th 21st of 1868

JÄGERSBURG CASTLE. JULY 1867.

AND HIGH ASIA.

TIBET,

^, &c. Nasal modifications of the vowels are indicated by a circumflex (^).

ARRANGEMENT OF THE HYPOMETRICAL TABLE.—

For facilitating the use of the table a linguistic rule has been combined with the topographical division, the names being alphabetically arranged within the principal groups; accents, signs of imperfect formation of vowels, etc., do not modify the succession.—As to the descriptive details careful abbreviation was necessary in order to include as many places as possible in the hypometrical table; as a general rule it must be added here that, where a Peak or Pass is communicated, the height is to be referred to the top; for villages it is the height of the principal places. In some instances slopes, riverbeds, neighbouring settlements, had to be named separately. In High Asia a comparison with our complete publication will show in many instances a number of high but secondary elevations belonging still to one massif or central group; such details, however, could not be referred to in the present tabloau.

RECENT DATA FOR RUSSIA, TURKISTAN AND FOR

YARKAND.—The position of the places to the north of Bakhia I have had to estimate in loco from "Marches" communicated to me. Such distances being generally indicated too large, considerably reduced them, but, as it now shows itself, not sufficiently yet. The results remaining are stated too much to the east on our right, too much to the west on our left side. This difference being apparent from data discovered in the books of another Adolphe (who had been killed at Kishgah in 1871, about Aug. 26) and, recently still, by Struwe's expedition from the North to Tashkend as well as by a private assistant sent by Capt. Montgomerie to Yarkand in the winter 1869-4. In the table here presented the data of latitude and longitude north of Bakhia are corrected. The heights are still approximations, as marked as such by "about". From an expedition Mr. Johnston to Elchi, in 1865, I have not yet had communications in reference to the geographical estimates he determined.—The principal results we have obtained—viz. that the Karakorum is the dominating range of High Asia, running nearly parallel to the Himalayas and that its drainage discharges itself to the north, as well as in the Kuen-lun in remarkable analogy with the southern discharge round and across the chain of the Himalaya—has been corroborated also by the progress of the detailed survey.

7. EASTERN HIMALAYA: Bhutan, Sikkim, Nepal.			8. WESTERN HIMALAYA: From Káimán to Hazára, including the provinces of Chámhá, Gárhvál, Kánáur, Kashmír, Kishitvár, Kúlu, Lahál, Márrí, and Simla.			9. WESTERN TIBET, AND TURKISTAN.		
Name of Place and Geographical position.	Height.		Name of Place and Geographical position.	Height.		Name of Place and Geographical position.	Height.	
Aku North Peak, 28° 33' 5"; 85° 6' 8", in Nepal	24,313+		Abbotabad, 34° 10'; 73° 9', in Márrí	4,055*		Birm Kánta-, or Chérong Pass, 31° 15' 79° 17', in Gnári Khórsun: Top	17,615*	
Amartál, 26° 43'; 92° 3', in Bhután.	1,020*		Almóra, 29° 35' 2'; 79° 37' 9', in Káimán. Capt.	5,546*		Lomóré, near the confluence of the rivers; northern foot of the Birm Kánta pass	16,648*	
Barathó Central Pk., 28° 32' 1'; 84° 6' 4", Nepal	26,069+		Pow's bángalo	10,124*		Bréma Peak, 33° 30' 5'; 79° 7' 6', in Kishitvár-Zánkhar	21,584+	
Bhimpá, 27° 33'; 84° 58', in Nepal	8,644*		Bádrinath, 30° 46'; 79° 30', in Gárhvál. Temple	2,730*		Bullu, Halting place, 35° 49'; 77° 31', in Turkistán.	16,883*	
Bichá Koh, 27° 15'; 84° 50', in Nepal	2,132*		Bageser, 29° 47'; 79° 45', in Káimán: Dak bang.	7,235*		Báshia, 30° 28'; 78° 19', in Tur. Head-man's tab.	9,290*	
Bogad, 26° 47'; 93° 4', in Bhután	2,132*		Bágha Ling, 29° 47'; 80° 1', in Káimán	7,235*		Level of the Khótan	9,310*	
Bundangteng, 27° 36'; 84° 47', in Bhután	2,132*		Bára Lacna Pass, 32° 43' 5'; 77° 25' 3', Lah. Spiti	5,102*		Chábrang, 32° 9'; 78° 12', in Spiti	11,632*	
Chamkhari Peak, 27° 45'; 80° 15' 3', in Bhut	23,944+		Bayemala, 34° 7'; 74° 14', in Kashmír. Jhilum	4,068+		Level of the Lingti-river-at Chábrang	11,435*	
Chamling Peak, 27° 45'; 80° 15' 3', in Bhut	24,020+		Bhágua, 32° 12' 4'; 76° 18' 3', Chámhá. Flagstaff	7,570*		Confuence of the Lingti and Tádú	11,316*	
Champa Dévi, 27° 38'; 85° 10', in Nepal. Temple on the top	7,320*		Bhúling, 30° 47'; 78° 39', in Gárhvál	4,343		Cháko La Pass, 31° 23' 9'; 80° 11' 8', in Gnári Khórsun	17,561*	
Chánda Nángi Mountain, 27° 5' 5'; 88° 1' 0', in Sikkim	11,971*		Bimtal Lake, 29° 19'; 79° 30', in Káimán	21,211+		Chóngil Dánc Akse plain, 35° 14'; 77° 39', in Nábra. Level of the Kisiláb	15,869*	
Chandragiri Pass, 27° 40'; 85° 3', in Nepal	7,242*		Cháekul Peak, 31° 19' 6'; 78° 34' 4', in Gárhvál-Kánáur	9,096+		Hot spring, near Chórkóna	11,136*	
Chandragiri Ridge. Highest peak W. of pass	7,459*		Cháner Peak, 29° 24' 3'; 79° 28' 9', in Káimán	2,266		Chúshul, or Chúsel, 33° 31'; 78° 35', in Pang-kóng. Lower houses	14,406*	
Changtáha Mountain, 27° 20'; 88° 3', in Sikkim	11,963+		Cháni, 31° 31'; 78° 34' 3', in Kánáur	8,053*		Chutón, 35° 44' 6'; 75° 25' 7', in Nábra	8,060*	
Chidli Pass, 27° 1'; 89° 0', in the Sikkim-Nepal frontier	8,537*		Chár Peak, 30° 52' 3'; 77° 27' 9', in Simla	10,317		Dankhar, or Dránkhar, 32° 6'; 78° 19', in Spiti	12,774+	
Chiría Ghat (pass), 27° 21'; 84° 50', in Nepal	2,262		Deopréag, 30° 8'; 78° 35', in Gárhvál: Temple	10,319		in height to Gaurisankar	28,278*	
Chóla Pass, 27° 25'; 89° 49', Bhután-Sikkim	14,925		Déra, 30° 18' 9'; 78° 1' 0', in Gárhvál	6,347*		Dias, 35° 2'; 75° 4', in Hasóra	10,794*	
Chongtong Chókí, 27° 33'; 88° 11', in Sikkim	4,677*		Dáru, 31° 5'; 77° 19', in Simla	11,561		Diáner Peak, or Nánga Púrdi, 33° 4'; 74° 31' 5', in Hasóra	26,629+	
Chóra Peak, 27° 43' 2'; 89° 14' 5', in Bhután	22,720*		Gamsad, 30° 45'; 79° 45', in Gárhvál	21,222		Doktakhang Peak, 33° 51' 4'; 77° 17' 4', in Laddá	19,356*	
Chongtán, 27° 37'; 88° 36', in Sikkim	5,268		Gangtári 31° 0'; 78° 56', in Gárhvál. Temple	7,426*		Dras, 34° 28' 0'; 75° 43' 1', in Dúc-Fort	9,951*	
Chupcha, 27° 11'; 89° 17', in Bhután	21,435*		Gáura, 31° 28' 6'; 77° 41' 9', in Simla	1,786		Elchi, capital of Khótan, 36° 50'; 80° 10', about	5,500*	
Dal-la, eastern Pk. 27° 52' 1'; 92° 38' 6', in Bhutá	24,455*		Girgái, 30° 30'; 79° 58', in Káimán	21,142+		Elchi Dáván Pass, 36° 13'; 78° 7' 7', Top	17,379*	
Dal-la, principal or Giant Pk., 27° 50'; 92° 34', Bhut.	24,455*		Goh, 30° 15'; 80° 31', in Káimán	16,903+		Lower end of the Elchi pass glacier, the north-side	14,810*	
Darjiling, 27° 3' 0'; 88° 15' 3', in Sikkim. Observatory Hill	2,150		Gókgáhi Peak, 30° 8'; 80° 59', in Káimán	8,996*		Oitásh, a Báshia pasture ground, below the Elchi glacier	12,220*	
Devangiri, 26° 51'; 91° 30', in Bhután. Residency	2,150		Gramcounot, 30° 27' 6'; 78° 3' 0', in Gárhvál. Barometer at Mary Villa	10,468+		Gártok, 31° 40' 0'; 80° 18' 4', in Gnári Khórsun	14,867*	
Dhavalagiri, or Dholagiri, 28° 41' 8'; 83° 28' 7', in Nepal	26,836+		Grámang, 31° 36'; 78° 0', in Kánáur	4,114*		Level of the Indus, 3 miles S. of Gártok	17,150*	
Dhilling, 27° 15'; 88° 34', in Sikkim	4,952		Guráhar South Pk., 32° 55' 1'; 76° 41' 9', Kisit.	20,459*		Peak, about 10 miles S. of Gártok	19,699*	
Dónkia Pass, 27° 59'; 88° 47', in Sikkim	18,488		Haldváni, 29° 13'; 79° 23', in Káimán	22,259*		Snow limit on the western slopes	18,010*	
Falát, or Singhalia Pk., 27° 13' 7'; 87° 59' 8', in Sikkim	12,042+		Haramák Peak, 34° 24' 1'; 74° 53' 6', in Kashmír	16,903+		Highest planorogenic plain, on the western slopes	19,237*	
Firing, 27° 39'; 88° 15', in Nepal. Temple in the village	4,885*		Hartól Pass, 30° 9'; 79° 58', in Káimán	8,996*		Gúrla- or Mandhata Peak, 30° 27'; 81° 15', in Gnári-Khórsun	25,200	
Forced Dónkia Peak, 27° 59'; 88° 51', on the Sikkim-Bhutan frontier	90,870+		Hátté mountain, 31° 14'; 77° 29', in Simla	10,468+		Gýá, 33° 29'; 77° 18', in Laddá. Large Buddhist temple	21,548	
Fulshok Mountain, 27° 44'; 85° 20', in Nepal	9,750*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	4,724*		Gýá Peak, 32° 22'; 78° 28', in Spiti	24,980*	
Gárbia, 30° 7'; 80° 46', in Nepal	10,272		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	2,419+		Hánle, 32° 48'; 78° 56', in Laddá. Monastery, highest human habitation	15,117	
Gaurisankar, or Mount Everest, 27° 50' 3'; 86° 54' 7', on the Nepal-Tibet frontier, the highest Mountain in the world	29,002+		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	2,419+		Hasóra, or Astor, or Tsangpo, 35° 12'; 74° 53', in Hasóra. Level of river	7,198*	
Góza Mountain, 27° 15' 5'; 88° 1' 8', in Sikkim	12,080*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	11,518*		Hémis, 33° 59'; 77° 16', in Laddá. Entrance to the temple	12,324*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	10,242*		Kángi, 34° 9'; 76° 36', in Laddá. End of the river	12,787*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	12,430*		Karakorum Pass, 35° 46' 9'; 77° 50' 4', in Nábra-Turkistán: Top	18,345*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Dáulat Beg Úlde Halting place, on the south foot of the Karakorum pass	16,557*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		North border of the Karakorum	17,506*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Kárlong, 34° 28'; 77° 18', in Nábra	12,878*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Kárgil, 34° 30' 0'; 79° 4' 0', in Dras	8,845*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Káshgar, 39° 20'; 75° 15', in Yarkand. Mount	8,500*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Kinnabári Peak, 35° 11'; 75° 5', in Háva	15,718*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Nila Sar, a small lake on the foot	14,691*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Kissilkorim Pass, 33° 57'; 77° 50', in Turkistán: Top	17,762*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Camp on its northern slopes	17,390*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Kissilkorim West Peak, 35° 55'; 77° 50', in Turkistán	18,676*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Kýagad, 34° 43'; 77° 14' in Nábra	11,180*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Lácha Lung Pass, 33° 32' 8'; 77° 35' 5', in Spiti	16,750*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Láma Yúru, 34° 11'; 76° 34', in Laddá. Large monastery	11,673*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Láche Pass, 34° 14' 9'; 77° 14' 4', in Laddá-Nábra	17,911*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Glacier lake on the northern slopes	16,076*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Snow limit on the northern slopes	16,400*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Snow limit on the southern slopes	17,900*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Le, 34° 8' 3'; 77° 14' 6', Capital of Laddá: Lower end of the town	11,527*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Monastery, on the hill	12,114*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Level of the Indus	10,723*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Mángnang, 31° 18'; 79° 33', in Gnári-Khórsun	13,457*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Large Buddhist temple	15,250	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Manasarvar or Tso Mápán Salt Lake 30° 28'; 81° 26', in Gnári Khórsun	25,626*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Masherbróm West Peak, 35° 45' 3'; 76° 36' 4', in Bálti	17,911*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		in Bálti	16,076*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Glacier lake on the northern slopes	16,400*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Snow limit on the northern slopes	17,900*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Snow limit on the southern slopes	17,900*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Le, 34° 8' 3'; 77° 14' 6', Capital of Laddá: Lower end of the town	11,527*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Monastery, on the hill	12,114*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Level of the Indus	10,723*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Mángnang, 31° 18'; 79° 33', in Gnári-Khórsun	13,457*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Large Buddhist temple	15,250	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Manasarvar or Tso Mápán Salt Lake 30° 28'; 81° 26', in Gnári Khórsun	25,626*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Masherbróm West Peak, 35° 45' 3'; 76° 36' 4', in Bálti	17,911*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		in Bálti	16,076*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Glacier lake on the northern slopes	16,400*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Snow limit on the northern slopes	17,900*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Snow limit on the southern slopes	17,900*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Le, 34° 8' 3'; 77° 14' 6', Capital of Laddá: Lower end of the town	11,527*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Monastery, on the hill	12,114*	
Great Rángi River, 27° 6' 5'; 88° 18' 5', in Sikkim	1,925*		Haválbeh, 29° 38'; 79° 37', in Káimán	22,840+		Level of the Indus	10,723*	

To the
Chief Secretary
of the Government

My Dear Sir
With kindest regards



Trans: 3rd Sept 1872
L. 29.