

THE SCHLAGINTWEIT BROTHERS

ACHIEVEMENTS IN HIGH ASIA

BY

HELGA ALCOCK

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PRIVATELY PRINTED

P R E F A C E

THIS STORY OF MY FORBEARS, the three Schlagintweit brothers was originally inspired by a request from the Himalayan Journal, for an article on the lives of these remarkable men.

Two friends gave me invaluable help and advice. Eric Newby the well-known author of travel books, including *World Atlas of Exploration*, in which the Schlagintweits are mentioned at some length, and Fred Dangar the distinguished assistant editor for twenty-one years of the *Alpine Journal*. It was a happy coincidence that they both were our close neighbours in Devon.

Translating from the German and condensing the four volumes written by Hermann von Schlagintweit, (*Reisen in Indien und Hoch Asien*) was not easy. Most of the material is scientific: one can only suppose that the work undertaken by the three young men was so arduous that there was little time for personal observations. However, the simple descriptions of the dangers and hardships they underwent were at times quite touching and I became completely engrossed in their story.

My link with the brothers comes through my father Albert, their cousin. I do not think that he ever met the two surviving brothers Hermann and Robert (Adolphe was murdered at Kashgar in 1857, fifteen years before my father's birth in 1872), but he was a friend of the younger brother, Dr Emil Schlagintweit* who was not an explorer, but a scholar and an authority on the culture of Tibet, India and High Asia. My father, himself a widely travelled man, often spoke to me about Dr Emil who lived in Zweibrücken where he had a legal practice. From documents in my possession, it appears that he fulfilled a number of missions in China and India for his learned cousin, including a visit to Government House in the time of Lord Curzon. He also delivered documents to Sarat Chandra Das, a scholarly man who wrote the first Bengali-Tibetan dictionary.

At the turn of the century, my father's headquarters were in Edinburgh. He was engaged in appointing agents all over the world for the Distillers Company (D.C.L.), at that time expanding into an international market. Although his travels lacked the rigours and excitement experienced by his Victorian cousins, there was romance in his voyages by land and sea. He exploited to the full the opportunities offered by his travels to make friends wherever he went.

At the end of the 1939-45 war, I visited the India Office library in London to ask for a temporary home for our massive collection of Schlagintweit books, only to

* Books written by Dr Emil Schlagintweit. *Buddhism in Tibet* (published London 1860): *Die Könige von Tibet* (published Munich 1865): *Die Gottesurteile der Inder* (1866): *Indien in Wort und Bild* (2 volumes) (published Leipzig 1890): and others.

find that copies were already there, and many more that we did not possess. That visit was memorable for the warm welcome by the director, who arranged for his porters to bring up all the Schlagintweit books for my inspection. These included several with samples of woven materials from which the clothing of the hill people was made.

My research has produced a number of happy experiences: visits to Bavaria to meet the present head of the family, Dr (medical) Stefan Schlagintweit and his wife Ursula, living in Bad Wiessee am/Tegernsee, and his cousin Johanna Roeckl whose mother was née Schlagintweit. Dr Stefan is the fortunate owner of many of the original paintings by Hermann and Adolphe Schlagintweit—a priceless collection of historic documents and works of art.

It is a pity that so little is known about these wonderful pioneers. Perhaps world events went against them. 1857, the year of their return to Europe coincided with the Indian Mutiny; this probably prevented their return to Asia. The political situation in their own country was far from stable and King Ludwig II of Bavaria, to whom they dedicated a number of their books, was more interested in building castles and encouraging the performances of Wagner operas than fostering the advance of science. The death in 1859 of their original sponsor Baron Alexander von Humboldt, of whom Charles Darwin said: 'the greatest scientific traveller who ever lived', deprived them of a most influential friend.

A year after their return from Asia, the Schlagintweit brothers made an attempt on Piz Bernina (4049 m., 13,285 ft.), the highest summit of the Bernina group which was first climbed in 1850. The second ascent was only made in October 1858, and the Schlagintweit's attempt was evidently before that date.

Gottlieb Stuber in his book *Über Eis und Schnee* (vol. 3 pp. 90–91) gives the following account. 'In the summer of 1858 the Schlagintweit brothers were in the Engadin and made an attempt on Piz Bernina. They were accompanied by the guide Peter Jenny, Johann Saratz, Rudy (the hunter), Colani and several porters. They got as far as the ice-fall where they found that through the advance of the glacier the surface was very much changed and so shattered that the crevasses could not be crossed. While they were searching for a better route, a tremendous thunderstorm broke; large fragments of ice were swept from surrounding slopes and the mountains were enveloped in cloud. The expedition had to be abandoned and was not again attempted.'

Finally, to quote from Professor Kenneth Mason's book *Abode of Snow, A history of Himalayan exploration and mountaineering*: '... The scope of their (Schlagintweit brothers) investigations was so wide that in some matters they laid the foundations of future research. ... Between them they added to our knowledge of the extreme north-eastern corner of Ladakh.'

Helga Alcock Wyse House Harberton Totnes Devon 1981

THE THREE SCHLAGINWEIT BROTHERS

Hermann, Adolphe and Robert Schlagintweit are well-known names in the world of exploration, both in the Swiss Alps and more especially in India and High Asia, but considering the outstanding achievements of the three brothers very little is known about them. This narrative is written to give an outline of their distinguished careers.

The first mention of the name Schlagintweit was in the early part of the seventeenth century. A Viennese alderman by the name of Stefan Schlagintweit was by a miscarriage of justice, executed in the market place of Vienna. A bare fortnight later, the true evidence proved him innocent. During the eighteenth century many protestants were expelled from Upper Austria and the Salzburg area; the forbears of the Schlagintweit brothers were amongst them. Ironically it was a catholic, the Duke-Bishop of Passau/Danube who settled them in the Bavarian Forest, north of Passau, west of what is now the Bavarian-Czechoslovakian border. Some Schlagintweits stayed in Upper Austria in the region of Linz on the Danube, others settled in Regan in the Bavarian Forest. The father of the three pioneering brothers (August Wilhelm Schlagintweit) went to live in Munich, where he practised as an ophthalmologist, counting among his patients Lola Montez, the beautiful Irish dancer for whom King Ludwig I of Bavaria gave up his throne. The three brothers were born in Munich between 1826 and 1833. They grew up in a cultured home at a time when Munich was a centre of learning in that part of Europe. It is not surprising that with this background they were not only prominent scientists but also very competent artists, good linguists and outstanding mountaineers.

Their journals make fascinating reading; their first book was published in 1850, *Investigations of the Physical Geography of the Alps*, (Untersuchungen über die physikalische Geographie der Alpen), to be followed in 1854 by a second volume, *Fresh Investigations*, (Neue Untersuchungen). These were written by Hermann and Adolphe when they were both in their early twenties and had made the second ascent (22.8.1851) of the Ostspitze of Monte Rosa, accompanied by 'Old Peter' Taugwalder, one of the three survivors with Whymper of the first ascent of the Matterhorn in 1865. The following detailed account of their ascent was published in the Alpine Journal, Vol. 8, supplement pp. 32-3, *The Schlagintweits in the Alps*.

ASCENT OF THE OSTSPITZE OF MONTE ROSA

The Ostspitze was reached for the second time on 22nd August, 1851. The ascent was made by the brothers Adolphe and Hermann Schlagintweit, the well-known explorers of the Himalaya, and authors of the admirable book

on the *Physical Geography and Geology of Monte Rosa*. In their ascent of Monte Rosa they were accompanied by the guides Peter Taugwald, Peter Inderbinnen and Hans Joseph zum Taugwald. They set out from Zermatt and took up their night quarters, as usual in those days, at Gadmen. The following morning they started at four o'clock, crossing the branch of the Gorner glacier, which comes down between the Weissthör and the Nord End. Their way lay between the precipices of the Nord End and a small secondary ridge. After mounting some steep snow-slopes and then passing through a region of séracs which fall from the ice precipices of the Nord End, they arrived at the field of névé between the Nord End and Höchste Spitze at 9 am. They traversed this, and then came to the usual wide bergschrund, which they crossed towards its western end, and at 10 am reached the Silber Sattel, from whence they scaled the precipices of the Höchste Spitze. These are so steep that the snow can rest on them only in isolated patches. The Schlagintweits, on gaining the particular summit to which they had directed their steps, found that the Höchste Spitze, which they had supposed to consist of a single peak, was formed of two. That to the east (Ostspitze) had been ascended by Ulrich's two guides in 1848, and it was this that the Schlagintweits also reached on 22nd August, 1851, at 12.10 pm. They found, however, that the western peak, now called the Allerhöchste, or Dufourspitze, was about twenty-four feet higher. Of this they did not attempt the ascent, and soon set out on their return. They reached the huts of the Riffelberg at 11 pm.

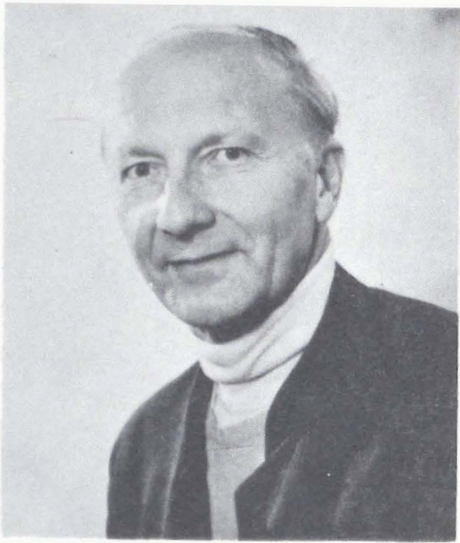
At the age of eighteen Adolphe crossed the 'Old Weisstor' with one guide only, Johan Josef zum Taugwald, an unusual feat at that time.

However, this was only the curtain-raiser; their travels to the East started in September 1854, at the instigation of the famous explorer and geographer, Baron Alexander von Humboldt, who was asked by the East India Co. to recommend leaders for an expedition to make a further survey of magnetic and other physical and geographical features of India which Captain Elliot had begun in 1846, but could not complete because of ill health.

In February 1854 Adolphe left Munich for London to meet the directors of the East India Co. and leading members of the Royal Society. In the meantime Hermann and Robert travelled to Berlin to collect the scientific instruments that they would need. In September everything was prepared and on the 20th the three brothers sailed from Southampton. After the strenuous months of preparation they found the two weeks' sea voyage on the steamer *Indus* a most enjoyable experience. They landed in Alexandria, a town which they described as quite European and modern in character. Cairo, on the other hand, was more 'native', with many bazaars and uninhabited palaces. The travellers had to wait several days in Cairo while mail from Alexandria and Suez was re-sorted. The



Dr Gottfried Neureuther. 12 years senior doctor of the hospital in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Bavaria. Medical officer of Himalayan Expedition. 1959.
A surgery in the Hunza Valley.



Dr Stefan Schlagintweit.



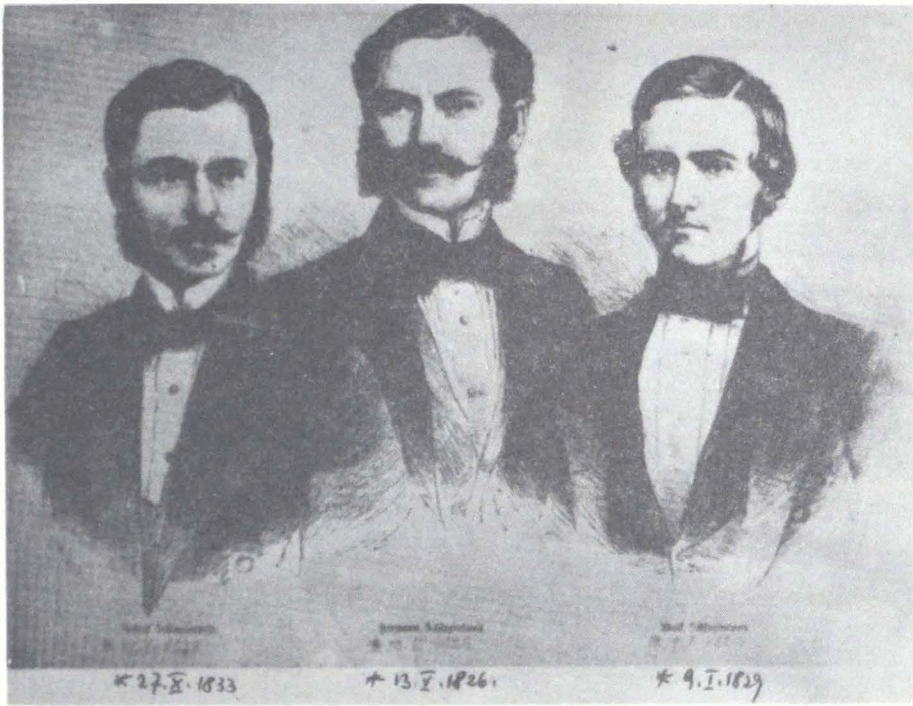
Dr Hugo and wife Dr Hanna Schlagintweit.



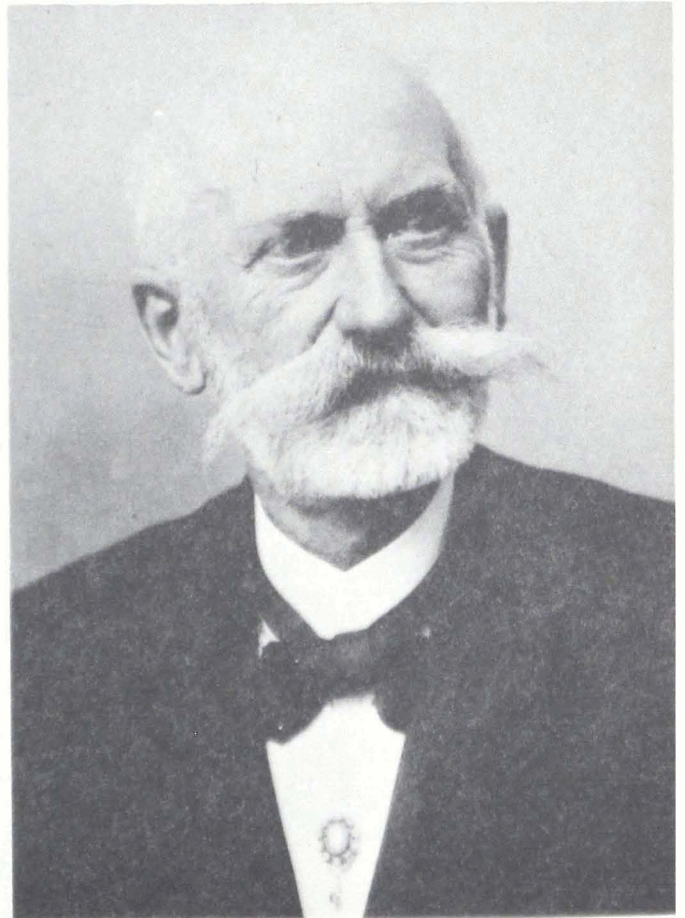
Hofrat Dr Felix Schlagintweit. 1868-1950 Munich urologist
and author of distinguished Text Books and
Napoleon III. Lulu und Eugenie.
Ein Verliebtes Leben. (*Memoirs of a Munich doctor*).



Richard Alcock.



Robert, Hermann and Adolph.



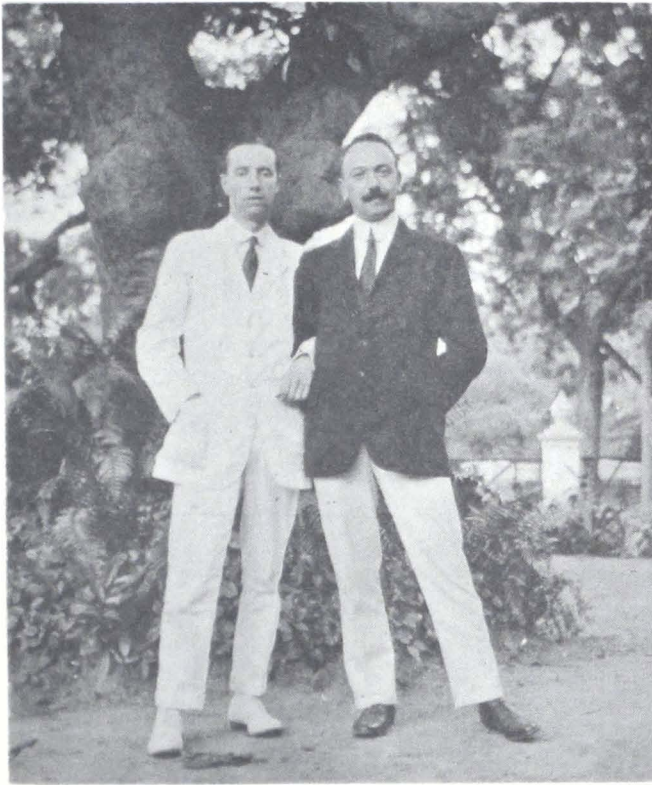
Dr Emil Schlagintweit 1835-1904.



THE BROTHERS SCHLAGINTWEIT.

On left—Adolph, born 1829, murdered at Kashgar August 27, 1857.

On right—Hermann, born 1826, died 1882.



Harry Ross (later Chairman DCL).
Albert S. White (Cousin to Brothers) on right, Madras 1913.



Turner Quartet 1955. (Laurence Turner leader of the Halle Orchestra).
Helga Alcock (Viola) on the right.



Evi Janekovic
Daughter of Johanna Roeckl.



Christian Neureuther. (Son of Dr Gottfried Neureuther.) b.1949.
Olympic ski team. 1972-76-80.



Johanna Roeckl and her son Franz Roeckl.
Gut Oberhof. Bad Tölz. Bavaria.



Annemi Hornung.
Daughter of Clotilde Neureuther (Schlagintweit).

journey across the desert from Cairo to Suez, which took sixteen hours, was an unpleasant ordeal. Luggage went by camel, passengers travelled in horse-drawn covered wagons. There were no roads and conditions were so bad that many of the passengers were sick. Suez they described as a small and dirty town, which they were not sorry to leave on 8th October, on board a comfortable paddle steamer on which champagne was served with other table wines. After one more change of steamer at Aden they arrived in Bombay on 26th October and stayed there for some weeks preparing for their cross-country trek to Madras.

The Indian government gave them an absolutely free hand in selecting their team. The senior and outstanding recruit was Lieutenant Adams from Calcutta. By contrast in origin was Abdul, a Mohammedan from Madras. Added to these were six interpreters and a team of collectors, supervised by Mr Monteiro, an Indo-Portuguese of Calcutta, who continued the work after the Schlagintweits had left India. Amongst the interpreters, Mohammad Amin was an elderly Turkistani from Yarkand who gave them the most valuable help in Turkistan where he had had considerable experience as a trader. To quote: 'It is probably owing to his excellent arrangements, carried out under difficulties which seemed at first insurmountable, that we found it possible to penetrate to the north of the K'un-Lun.' By way of comic relief was one Makshut who, according to the brothers, was 'decidedly wanting in energy'. Considering the energy exerted by the writer of that verdict (the Schlagintweits' whole expedition in three years covered 18,000 miles, much of it unmapped territory), one can perhaps afford Makshut a stay of execution although 'when difficulties and dangers arose, he would try to induce us to return'. On occasions when the three brothers with their respective groups of attendants met at a rendezvous after their journeys, the concourse formed, as Hermann writes, 'an ethnographical museum of living specimens'. Because of caste and other conventions each member of the entire group insisted on cooking his own meal. One can imagine the chaos beside which the Tower of Babel must have been a cosy fireside chat.

They engaged a camel proprietor with twenty camels, eleven drivers and six porters for transport of tents, luggage, collections and delicate instruments which were carried on long bamboo poles. At that time two camels cost thirty-three rupees (£3.30) per month.

Their route took them to the Western Ghats through the Dekhan and Maissur to Madras, and on by sea to Calcutta, arriving on 5th March, 1855.

At that time there were few hotels in Calcutta and the Schlagintweits received hospitality from their countrymen, Dr von Liebig and Consul Schiller. Here, as in Bombay, there were unavoidable delays in obtaining necessary letters and legal documents which were vital to their travels and investigations, but they were able to make good use of the time, preparing their scientific work.

There was no station for astronomical or magnetic observations in Calcutta (unlike Bombay and Madras). However, they received every assistance in installing equipment for meteorological observations, including geothermal measurements at a depth of two and a half metres, with instruments which they had brought with difficulty from Europe to India by overland post. *The Great Trigonometrical Survey* was of prime importance to them and they were fortunate in meeting Sir George Everest, who was at that time the Director of the Survey.

Eventually everything was ready for their many treks in the Himalaya. They did not always travel together. Adolphe and Robert left Calcutta on 24th March and travelled by rail as far as Patna and then on by palki dak (a sort of sedan chair carried by bearers, previously posted at different stations along the route), to Nainital. Hermann set off for Sikkim on 5th April. His researches there were made along the Singhalila Ridge. He wrote: 'The hostile disposition of the Sikkim Government utterly frustrated all attempts to obtain permission to travel in the lower parts of Sikkim . . . I soon found that my coolies and workmen, of whom I had a great number for clearing paths and making tree sections for the collections, gradually disappeared . . . but in spite of all this and all other difficulties, I succeeded, partially at least, in effecting my purpose.' He went from Sikkim by boat through the Jhils to the foot of the Khassia Hills. The climate at this season was very humid and unpleasant. 'The greatest danger proceeds from the malarious gases which affect us severely.' (This shows the lack of medical knowledge at that time.) Hermann and Lieutenant Adams suffered from 'brain fever' which lasted for two weeks. Before returning to Calcutta, having been away for ten months, Hermann travelled to Silhet, Gohatti and on to Tezpur and by river steamer as far as Dibrugarh, (by canoe part of the way, as the steamer stuck fast in the mud!).

From Nainital Adolphe crossed the famous Traill's Pass; (according to Professor Kenneth Mason, Adolphe's was possibly the second crossing). The height exceeds 17,000 feet and is impassable for horses. The deep snow made the going slow and difficult. Only one man knew the route; the others could be induced to follow only by promise of the sacrifice of three goats at the top of the Pass to pacify the gods. Robert took the trade route to Milum where they met and from there they started on one of their most exacting treks. They crossed into Tibet in disguise, hoping to evade the Chinese authorities. Unfortunately, they were recognised as Europeans and escorted back. They managed to escape one dark night and crossed the Sakh Pass, then with the use of liberal bribes and the help of the Bara Mani (a descendant of one who accompanied Moorcroft and Hearsey into Tibet in 1812), they reached Gartok, an important trading station in Central Tibet, the first Europeans to have travelled this route since the Moorcroft party. They then continued with an attempt on the ascent of Ibi Gamin. A fine description of this expedition is found in the Swiss mountain journal, *Montagnes du Monde*, 1947, pp. 104-6.

During the Schlagintweits' travels in Asia, which lasted four years (1854-57), they were attracted by the great height of this peak (Kamet) and they approached it in August, 1855, from the Tibetan side. On this occasion they climbed the slopes of the eastern summit (East Ibi Gamin, 24,180 ft.) to a height of 22,277 ft., a remarkable feat for that period, which exceeded all previous altitude records.

Here is the account given by Hermann von Schlagintweit, published in Jena in 1871:

On 13th August Adolphe and Robert reached the snout of the northern glacier of Ibi Gamin, which is already fairly high (16,634 ft.). Before attempting the ascent, they had to have the necessary provisions for a long stay in these unaccustomed heights sent over the Mana Pass. This pass is the usual caravan route. Its altitude is 18,406 ft. and its height somewhat delayed the arrival of the provisions.

On 16th August, accompanied by fifteen native porters, they started to climb along the northern glacier, known to the Tibetans as Gangtug Sumgya Dunchu. In a letter which they sent from Garhwal on 8th November to H.M. King Friedrich Wilhelm IV, they described their ascent. The glacier on the Tibetan side was not difficult and comparable in many respects to the lower glacier of the Aar in Switzerland, but much bigger.

After three short days' march we had reached the lower limit of the snow-fields above which rise the two peaks of east and west Ibi Gamin. We installed our camp on the moraine of the glacier at an altitude of 19,324 ft.

The night was cold and extremely windy, but like the next day (19th August) was quite fine and clear. We decided to see what height we could reach on the slopes of the eastern Ibi Gamin, which is the higher of the two summits and also the easier. Only eight men accompanied us, the others were suffering from complete apathy due to the cold and the wind.

On leaving our camp, the ascent became very steep at once, with the snow on the slopes frozen solid and very often split by huge crevasses which had to be avoided by big detours. But we made good progress until 2 pm. when it became quite impossible to push on any further. One of our porters had had a sudden haemorrhage and as for ourselves, we felt strangely tired and exhausted, sensations we had never experienced before. Clouds of fog enveloped the surrounding mountains; the view was already limited, but we did have informative glimpses of the glaciers and the orography of the Ibi Gamin Range and the surrounding mountains. No sooner had we set up the barometer than a raging north wind forced us to beat a hasty retreat. (According to our calculations we had reached an altitude of 22,277 ft.)

The strength of the wind increased during our descent, but fortunately we reached our camp before dark. At sunset the clouds rolled away and the peaks appeared once more in their full splendour. We were well pleased with our achievement; thanks to the clearness of the atmosphere our route was perfectly visible as a delicate track leading to the highest point we had attained.

During our travels in Tibet, we had become accustomed to the effects of high altitudes, but during this ascent of Ibi Gamin, our men as well as ourselves suffered from headaches and smarting of the eyes, in spite of the thick veils we wore and which we hoped would protect us from the glare of the snow. The wind constantly blew the snow into our eyes. . . .

On 24th August, after having crossed a high col, the Schlagintweits arrived at Badrinath.

It is of interest that a 'Schlagintweit' glacier flows in to the left bank of the Gangtug Sumgya Dunchu glacier and that at the head of the former lies the 'Schlagintweit' Pass, 20,473 ft.

Adolphe then travelled to Central and Southern India and the Nilgiris, and Robert trekked to Allahabad via Jablpur, and in April, 1856, they all three met in Simla.

Hermann and Robert then travelled by different routes to Leh. On each of the routes from Simla to the interior of Western Tibet, the road for eight or ten days led through high uninhabited country where they met shepherds and salt traders who employed sheep for the transport of their goods. Passes exceeding 17,000 feet increased the difficulties of the road. Hermann's route was chosen chiefly with a view to visiting as many of the salt lakes as possible, of which he made exquisite water-colour sketches. They did their historic trek from Leh to Bushia: 'We were fortunate enough to have been the first Europeans that ever crossed the chains of the Karakorum and the K'un-Lun. Dr Thomson had proceeded as far as the Karakorum Pass but the K'un-Lun, erroneously considered as the watershed between Central Asia and India, had hitherto remained a perfectly unknown and unvisited territory. Marco Polo in the 13th century only penetrated in these parts as far south as Kashgar.' Elaborate precautions had to be taken to keep their journey secret. Their invaluable head guide, Mohammad Amin, therefore persuaded them to take a route apart altogether from the caravan trail; they had to travel as they described it, 'without any trace of a road to follow'. Cold and other privations were intense. Passes at 18,000 feet, no wood for fires, little water or fodder for the pack animals, all added to the severity of the journey. On the 23rd August, crossing the Elchi Pass, there was a violent snow storm: during that night two of the horses lying close to them succumbed to the cold. Of the nineteen horses with which they started, seven were lost in this and other ways. They had been forced to unload their horses crossing one of the high glaciers and had left tent,

bedding, trunk with instruments and money, to be picked up on the way back. They could only take a little food and two leather saddles for trading. When they reached Bushia on 25th August the shepherds had fled in terror, thinking the telescope the travellers carried was a gun, but when Mohammad Amin walked towards them unarmed, they returned, spread out their felt rugs and invited the party to eat rice and drink tea. They were very polite and generous, supplying them with horses, yaks, wheat and barley at moderate prices for the return journey, and with only a promise of payment. Three Khotanis accompanied them as far as Sumgal where debts were paid in Indian rupees. The Khotanis were surprised to see the picture of a lady on the coins—Queen Victoria.

The last meeting of the three brothers was in October, 1856, in Srinaggar where they stayed as guests in a large house built by the late Rajah Gulab Singh. Hermann and Robert then travelled extensively, visiting the Panjab, Nepal, and going as far south as Ceylon before returning to Europe in May, 1857.

Adolphe travelled to Lahore via Peshawar into Tibet via Changchenmo, avoiding Leh for security reasons. He crossed the Karakorum chain by a new and entirely unfrequented road. On 20th July he crossed the K'un-Lun near Karangolak and arrived in Kashgar towards the end of August. On 27th August he was brutally murdered. According to some reports, he perished through taking up the cause of some captive Bhot-Rajputs, British subjects, and from using his influence to save them from being put to death or sold as slaves. (*Results of a Scientific Mission*, text 1, page 44.) A monument in his honour was erected there thirty-one years later by the Russian Geographical Society in conjunction with the Chinese and German governments.

On their return to Bavaria, the two brothers were awarded high honours, the Tsar of Russia naming them 'Sakunlunski' (conqueror of the K'un-Lun).

During their stay in India and High Asia (October, 1855–May, 1857), they had not limited themselves to the original magnetic, physical-geographic and geological observations. They collected plants and seeds, zoological specimens, human skeletons and skulls, over 1,400 ethnological specimens, Tibetan and Indian manuscripts, 106 folio volumes with their personal observations, and samples of native woven cloth. Added to these were the superb paintings by Hermann and Adolphe. Many of their books are housed in the India Office Library in London: these include four volumes (3 ft. x 2 ft.) containing prints of their paintings and maps. These are dedicated to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Robert was appointed Professor at the University of Giessen and travelled widely in America. Hermann eventually settled in Jägersburg near Bamberg and devoted himself to writing.

Both brothers remained unmarried and died young, Hermann in 1882 and Robert in 1885.

WORKS OF THE SCHLAGINTWEIT BROTHERS IN THE
INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY

1. SCHLAGINTWEIT (Hermann, Robert *and* Adolphe)
Results of the scientific mission to India and High Asia, 1854-58. 4 vols.
and atlas. Leipzig and London, 1861-66.
2. KLATT (F. W.) and SCHLAGINTWEIT (Hermann)
Die Compositae des Herbarium Schlagintweit . . . Halle, 1880.
3. SCHLAGINTWEIT (Adolphe *and* Hermann)
General tables of Messrs. S. 's collection of ethnographical heads from India
and High Asia. [n.p., n.d.]
4. [INDEX to Messrs. S. 's collections.] vols. 2 and 3.
[1858?] [lacks title-page.]
5. SCHLAGINTWEIT (Adolphe *and* Robert)
Numerical elements of Indian meteorology. [n.p.], 1863.
6. SCHLAGINTWEIT (Hermann *and* Robert)
Official reports on the last journeys and the death of Adolphe S. in Turkistan.
Berlin, 1859.
7. SCHLAGINTWEIT (Hermann)
Die Pässe über die Kammlinien des Karakorum. München, 1874.
8. SCHLAGINTWEIT (Hermann *and* Robert)
Prints and facsimiles of objects of Buddhistic worship. [n.p., n.d.]
9. SCHLAGINTWEIT (Hermann)
Die Regenverhältnisse in Indien. München, 1881.
10. SCHLAGINTWEIT (Hermann)
Reisen in Indien und Hochasien. 4 vols. Jena, 1869-80.
11. SCHLAGINTWEIT (Hermann)
Report on the progress of the magnetic survey of India and the researches . . .
in Sikkim [etc.]. Madras, 1856.
12. SCHLAGINTWEIT (Adolphe *and* Robert)
Report on the progress of the magnetic survey of India and the researches . . .
in the Himalayan mountains. Agra, 1856.
Also a number of works on Buddhism by Emil Schlagintweit.

79° 20'
31° 10'



ABI GAMIN

Karte der Expedition 1950
1:150 000

Ghora Dhar
Ghora Gad

25'

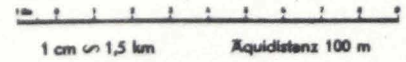
30'

Totigowahi
Chasi Mele 58 km

35'

79° 40' of Gr.

31° 10'



Aus dem photographischen Material der Expedition
bearbeitet v. H. Bossart, Topograph, Bern.
Nördlicher Anschluss an die Karte von Ost-Garhwal.
Herausgegeben von der Schweiz. Stiftung für Alpine Forschungen

Die Höhen des Garhwal-Sublutes sind aus der Karte des Survey of India transferiert. Die Höhen des tibetischen Sublutes sind auf 30 m auf- oder abgerundet, da sie mangels stichfester Barometersondierungen nicht genau bestimmt werden konnten. — Die Höhenlinien dieses Sublutes sind als rote Formlinien nur von relativer Bedeutung.

31° 5'

Hand Pass (Chirbiya La)

T I B E T

(NGARI KORSUM)

1951

31° 5'

Tara

Balbale E

Schlagsteinwei. Gl.

NGARI KORSUM

31° 0'

Tara

Balbale Glet.

Mengrang Glacier
(Dengdis Sumayal Dunsabje Glacier)

31° 0'

Rattakosa
Giarchoosa
Bhadroo

Sarawati

Muki Parbat I

Muki Parbat II

Mangro Pass

30° 55'

79° 20' of Gr.

25'

Badrinath 20 km

30'

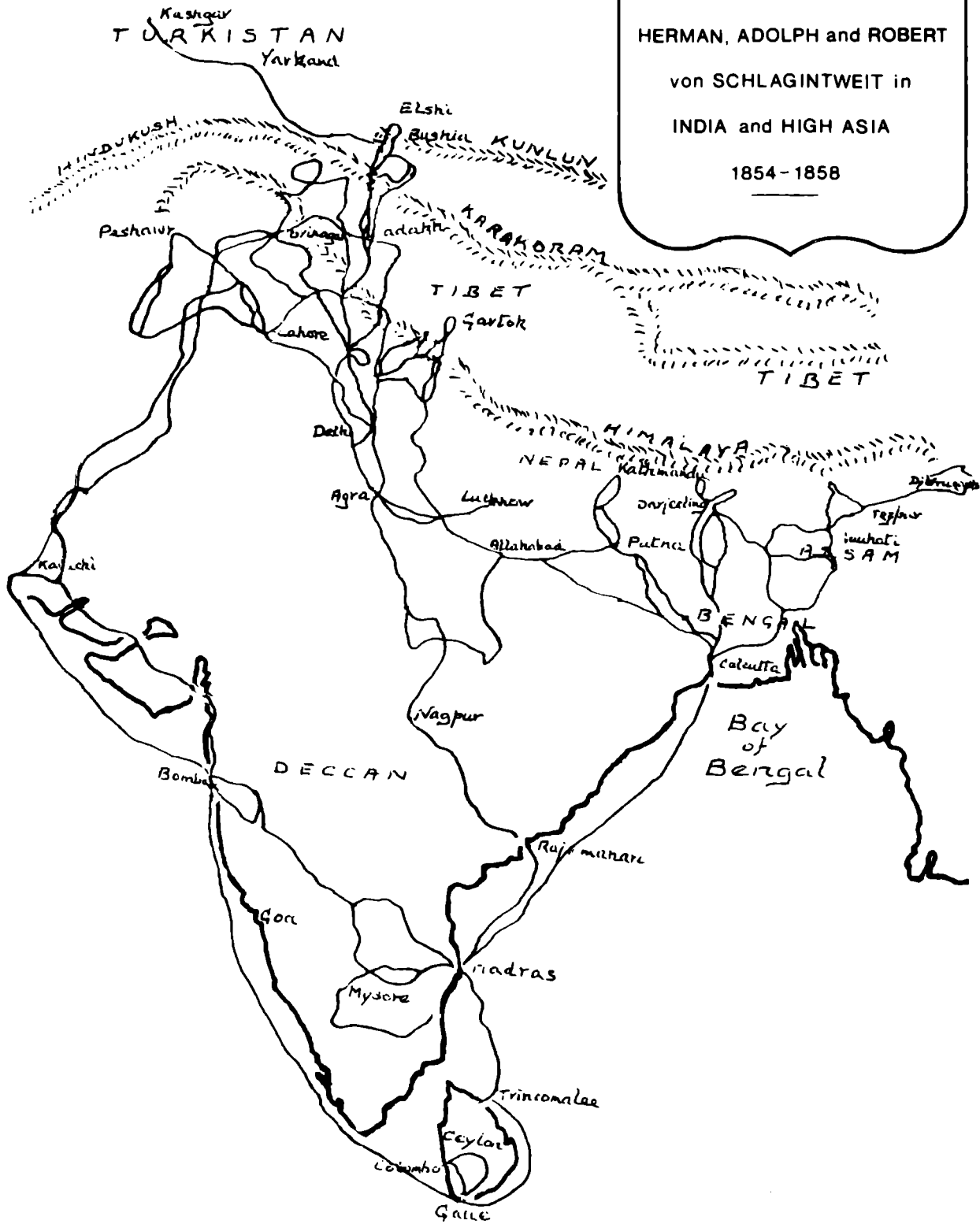
Changthunke
Saramati R.

Mozo's Col
Kamel

79° 40'

30° 55'

ROUTES TAKEN BY -
 HERMAN, ADOLPH and ROBERT
 von SCHLAGINTWEIT in
 INDIA and HIGH ASIA
 1854 - 1858



THE SCHLAGINTWEIT BROTHERS

ACHIEVEMENTS IN HIGH ASIA

BY

HELGA ALCOCK

FR
1 of 50
PRINTED

Manadon
Hillside South Brent
Devon TQ10 9AY
South Brent (03647) 2469

4. iii. 87.

Dear Mr. Baines

Thank you for your letter which has only just reached me as it was sent to our old address. Please note the new one above.

I enclose the small book which I wrote & had published privately. Most copies have been distributed & sold to members of my family & societies interested in the Schlagintweit brothers. I have very few copies left & do not want to sell them, but if you would like to buy the copy I enclose I am charging £10.00. If you are not interested, will you kindly return the book - recorded delivered. I do have enquiries for the book from time to time & if you

THE SCHLAGINTWEIT BROTHERS

ACHIEVEMENTS IN HIGH ASIA

BY

HELGA ALCOCK

\$25
VERY
UNUSUAL
RARE
1 of 50
PRINTED

think that there would be a small market which your "Press" could handle, we might discuss this. You realise of course that I have the copyright.

Any future publication could exclude pictures other than the "brothers" & perhaps Dr. Ernst Schlagintweit.

I have many of the Schlagintweit books including the "elephant size" "Results of a scientific mission to the High Asia", by Hermann Adolph & Robert de Schlagintweit, (4 vols). These contain many copies of their paintings & maps.

I also own the 4 volumes: Reisen in Indien u. Hochasien. It was from these (written in German) that I took the material for my small book. Although I do not want to

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sell these books². You might be interested in seeing them & also discussing a possible reprint of my book.

If you care to visit us, we would be happy to put you up or we might arrange a visit you, but of course we could not bring the massive Schlagintweit books with us.

Yours sincerely,

Helga Alcock

(MRS.)