



SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

A Patter of Survey of India

olond Sir George Everest was born in Greenweld. UK on the Oth of July 1780. He was oducuted at Madrow. On bring commissioned site to the Bengal Artiller, see set sail for India, arriving on our shores on the Utho of July 1806. He was assigned to undertake a survey in Junua and later to the wind telegraph system from Calcuta to Chunar. He joined the Survey of India 1818 as Col Lambour's Cleef Assignation 1818 as Col Lambour's Cleef Assignation



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todes were kept witten the prayerwineer.

Nain Singh and Mani Singh failed to pass the Tibetan border
and then tried through Nepal. After months' frustrations Nain
Singh succeeded in crossing into Tibet. Mani Singh was
insuccessful and returned through Nepal.

He surveyed 1200 miles from Kathmandu to Lhasa and then to Manasrover Lake and back to India in 1855-66. It was a great pioneering feat. He brought back details for a map of the Southerstrader route of Thee gold field of Tob J John ghe wide to Southerstrader route of Thee gold field of Tob J John ghe wide a Goographical Society which awarded him a Gold witch. A second Gold watch was also given to Pundit Nain Shop by the Paris Goographical Society and the Foundati Nain Gold witch of the Royal Goographical Society in 1877. He was later appointed Companion to the Indian Empire (CEC) Companion of the Indian Empire (CEC)

A bdul Subhan started from Kashgar on the 17th March, 1874
Makhan, From there he followed the course of the Oxus river in
the direction of Kulab. He reached Iskahim, then turning
Northwards, he continued his journey along the river for about
one hundred miles, passing through Gharan, Shlingnan and
Roshan countries. He described the ruby mines.

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Hard Ram, halled from Kumaon. In 1871, he mide his way from Darpreling to Their passing through Stakina.

Copt. Montogonemirs, who had despatched Hard Ram Copt. Montogonemirs, who had despatched Hard Ram Ram Installant.

Harl Ram Gound no name of Everest any where in Thet. Har reported that neither the Bhotiss. Cithecass nor the Gurkhas seem to have specific names for remarkable peaks through in few cases they gave the name of the nearest "idings."

Räweing

Hari Ram's route survey, it may be said, gives a rough idea as how the mountain drainage in the region runs. He more corrielly cluridated the reportably of the basin of the Arun or

Hari Ram's next contribution to Geographers was a Journey be made in R33. From Pithoragarh in Kumano he crossed the Kali into Nepal at Baragaon upto Kali Gandaki near Muktinath. From there he turned North to Tra-dom where he connects his survey with Nain Singh's traverse of 1865-66. Returning to the Kali Gandaki he traced this river Southwards till it emerged the Kali Gandaki he traced this river Southwards.

undit Kishen Singh was selected in 1871 for exploration of Tengri Nor (Nam) Lake in Tibet at the age of 21. Pundit Kishen Singh, hailed from Kumaon in Uttar Pradesh. A cousin of Pundit Nain Singh, was destined to pain greater fame than him. He was known as Krishna him. He was known as Krishn in the earlier documents of the earlier documents of the y and (A.K.) in Tibetan

survey under Captain Mont-gomerie and Pundit Nain Singh.

the shores of Tengis Nor and reached Linasa from the North. His second Exploration was in Western Thete made in con-nection with Mission to Yark-and Kashgar, 1873-74. When the Mission was leaving Yarkand for Kashgar, it was arranged for Pundit Kishen Singh to return to India via Khotan, a journey be accomplished most successfully and the mission secured the most important geographical results of Khotan to Leh road.

took important geographical results of Knobian to Len roads. His last great journey began at Darjeeling in April 1878. After eaching Lhasa, he started Northwards for Mongolia, be net with despenta hardships in Changestam where he was obbed and stripped by bandits. With his faithful servant children where the continues of the continues of the Chinese province Kansu-carrying out the route onlines of the Chinese province Kansu-carrying out the route

In his absence, he was awarded a First Class Medal of Geographical Society of Italy and on his return the Government of India granted him the title of Rai Bahadur. Captain F. Kingdon Ward checked details of AK's route survey in Western Tibet in 1933 and found them accurate. He found AK's report and route survey excellent and invaluable.

criptions he gave. Tanner believed in Kinthup's story partly because of his description of a rainbow seen at the foot of a great waterfall.

foot of a great waterfall.

Some thirty years later Morshead and Balley explored the great bend of the Tsang-po gorge and proved the Kinhup - true.

In order to clear doubt whether, Tsang-po flowed into the Irrawaldy of Burma or the Salween Capt. H.J. Harman trained as an exploration remote of the Complex of Department of the Complex of Department of

Knokhng Tsaka Singi Obo

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alian Singh was brother of Nain Singh. He hailed from village Milam in Kumaon, Utrar Pradesh. He was selected to continue the survey in place of the Chief Pundit, Nain Singh, who needed rest. Kalian Singh came to be known as the third

latter and the tradom monastery, on the great Lhasa road; more vague information had also been received as to an upper road from Thok-Jalung through various gold - fields to the great Tengri Nor or Nam Lake, and then to Lhasa.

From The Asians, the supervision was to be carried out. Panolf Kalains Singh assumed the character of Bashabri, and started in April 1869 with a party of Bashabri of Koessoo. He made his way from Spit and was to Demindos to the upper Row of the Spit and the Spit and the Spit and the sancting how long it took to float down 300 paces. Velocity came to 2.15 MP. H. From Demokola he went to Rossio. While going from the Spit and the Spit and Spit and the Spit and Sp

Manasarowar Lake with bearing to the pease Normann oscious. While crossing Nakehel and Risgo Ranges the explorer save very large herd of wild Yaks; these wild Yaks are called "Dong"; they were mainly seen between Majin kinglo and the Manasarover Lake. Great herds of wild usses were also seen throughout.

While marching from Rudok to Thok-Jalung the Pundit came to know about 7 separate gold fields, viz: those of Thok Sarkong, Thok Dikla, Thok Ragyok, Thok Thasang, Thok Marcobbook, Gunjec Thok and Thok Mammo, besides those of Thok Sariang and Thok-Jalung which he actually visited.

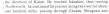
R inzin Namgyal was uncle of Sirdar Bahadur La, well known Police Officerand keen suppi the Himalayan Club Darjeeling in its early days.

ama Ugen Gratto, A school teacher in Dar jeciniq, was unche of Sirdar Bahadur Laden La, a well known Police Officer. He received instructions to start for Tibet on special duty from the Director of Public Instruction Bengal, and the properties of 70



Publ. Lake, and finally be reached the river again and by the course down to Testand, by reactive the river again and by the course down to Testang. From here be turned, but the course down to Testang. From here be turned by the course down to Testang. From here be turned by the course down to Testang. From here be turned by the course down to Testang the property of the desiration of the Course of the Co







He was instructed to trace the Tsang-po river from Tsetang

Isang-po river at Chak-sam.

Nem Singh gives the height of Gyala Sindong as 8,000 feet. This shows that the Tsang-po river has fallen 2,000 feet in its course of 250 miles from Tsetang. He gave the information that all the musk which is found at Lhasa comes from Lepcha