

MOUNT EVEREST

*Formation, Population and Exploration
of the Everest Region*

TONI HAGEN

GÜNTER-OSKAR DYHRENFURTH

CHRISTOPH VON FÜRER-HAIMENDORF

ERWIN SCHNEIDER

Translated by

E. NOEL BOWMAN F.R.G.S.

Inv. 60425



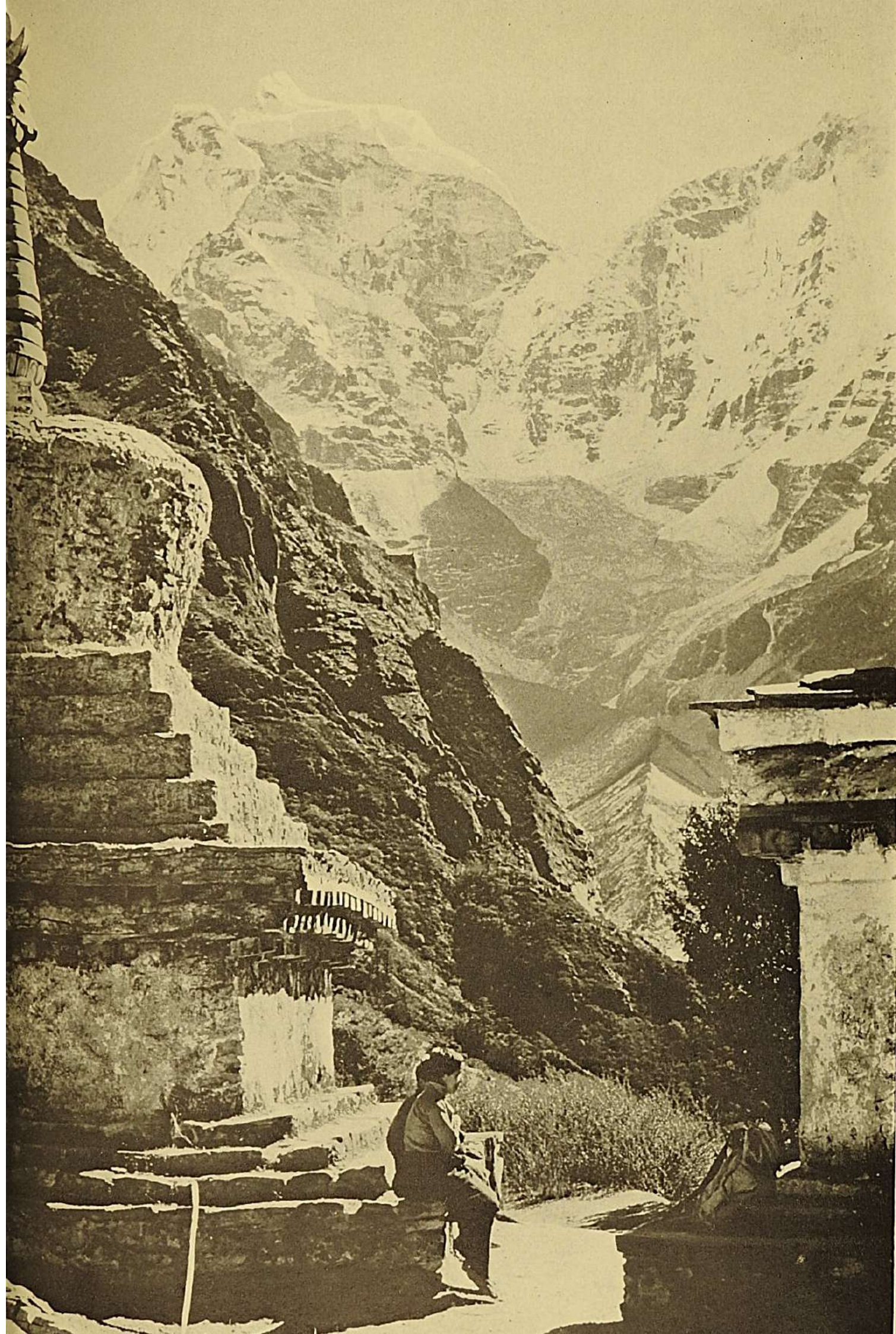
LONDON

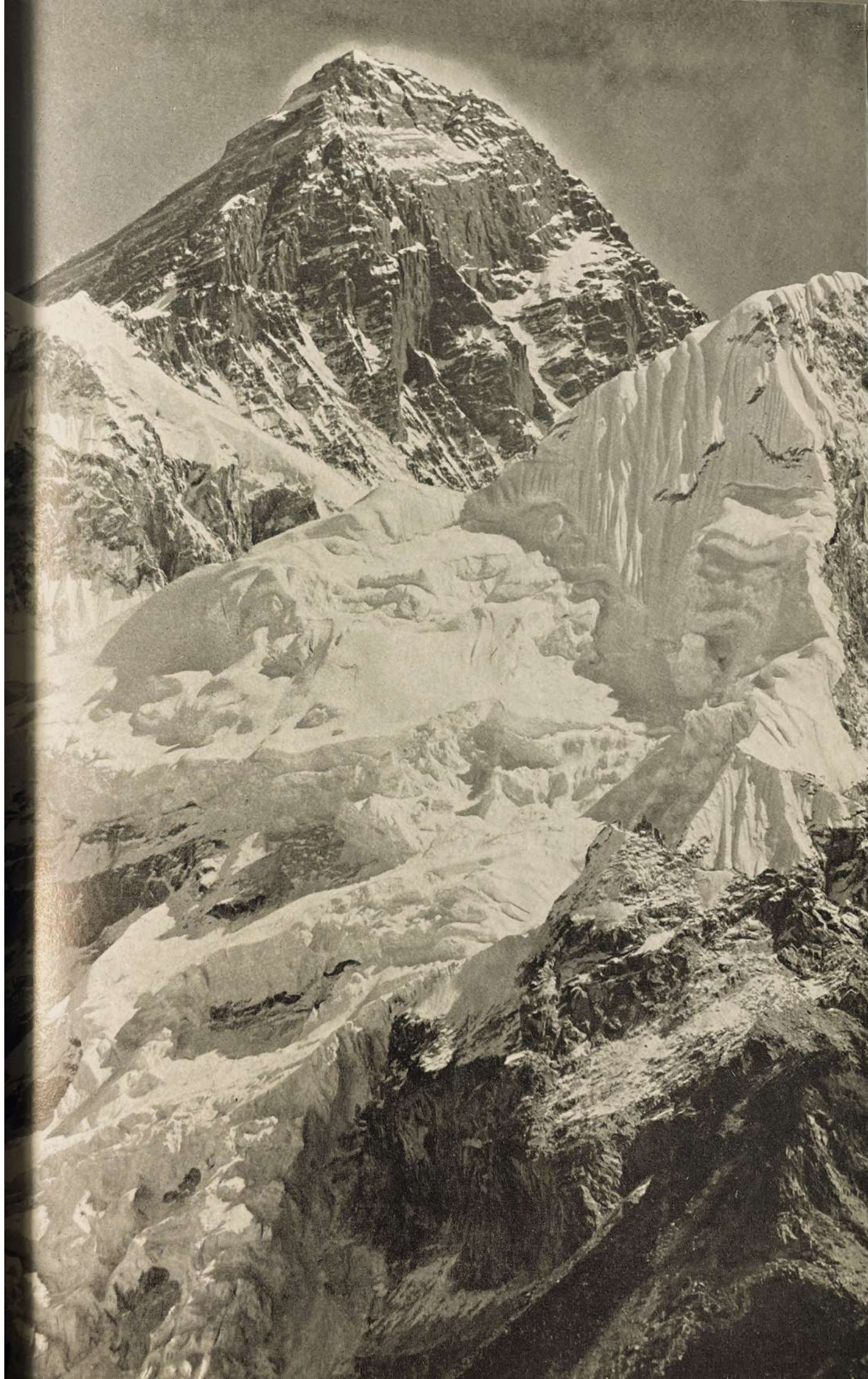
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

NEW YORK TORONTO

1963







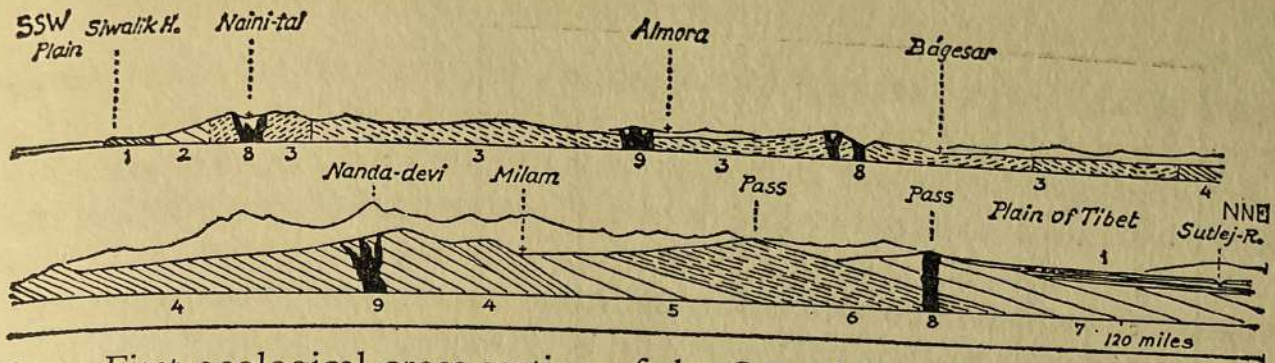


FIG. 1. First geological cross-section of the Central Himalayas. (Capt. Richard Strachey, 1851). R. Strachey was the first to note the northwards dip of the strata in the High Himalayas.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Tertiary | 5. Azoic formations |
| 2. Equivalent of the Krol (?) | 6. Palaeozoic |
| 3. Fossilized metamorphous strata | 7. Mesozoic |
| 4. Crystalline schist | 8. Green schist |
| | 9. Granite |

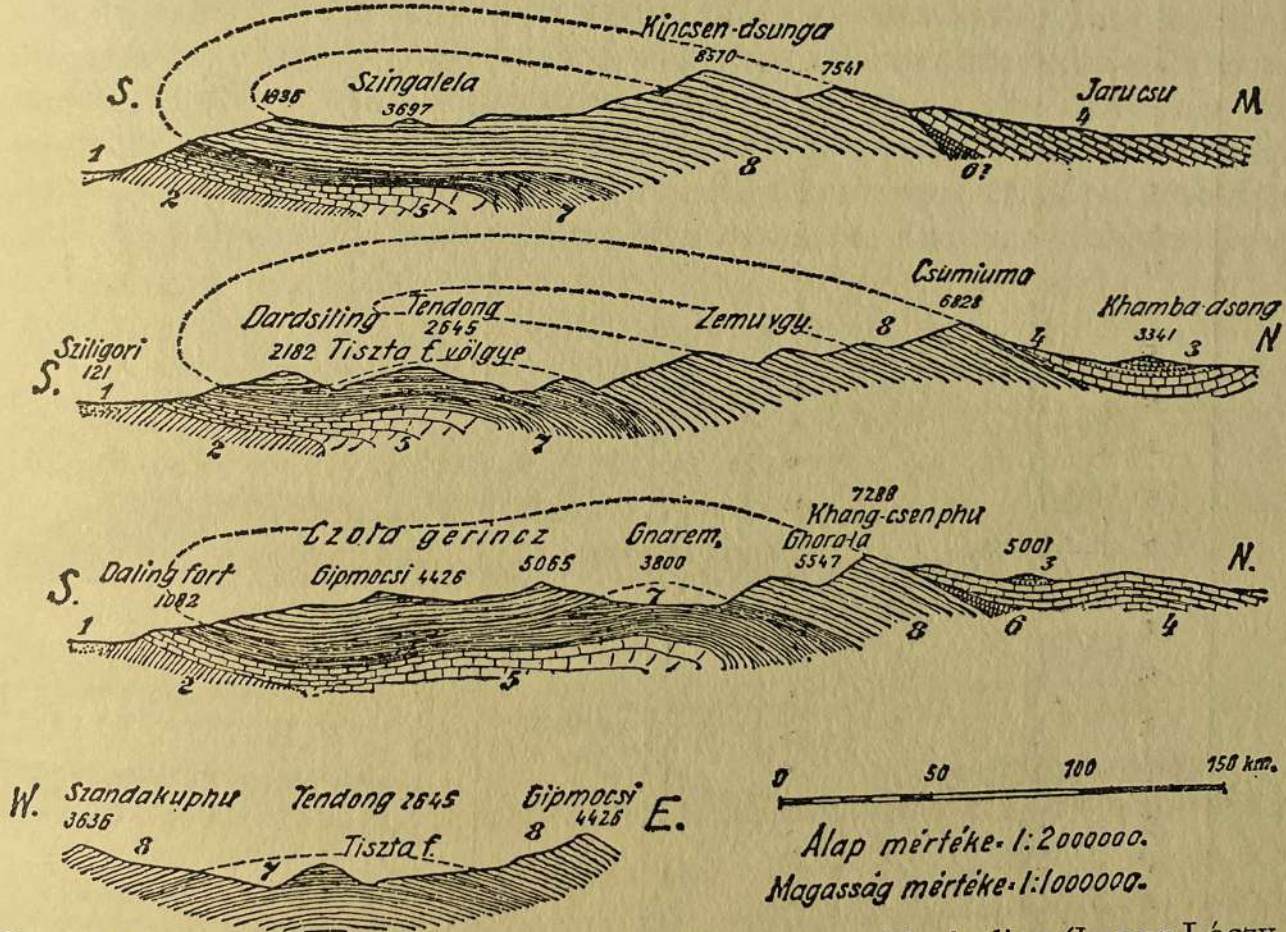


FIG. 2. Tectonic cross-section from Kangchenjunga to Darjeeling (L. von Lóczy, 1907). With his discovery of recumbent folds, he may be regarded as the originator of the overthrust or nappe theory in the Himalayas.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Ganges alluvium | 5. Equivalent of the Krol? |
| 2. Tertiary (Siwaliks) | 6. Palaeozoic? |
| 3. Tertiary (Tibet) | 7. Daling schist |
| 4. Mesozoic | 8. Darjeeling gneiss |
- (Alap mértéke—Base scale) Magasság mértéke—Height scale)