## ROUTES

rM mpe

# WESTERN-HIMAILAYA, KASHMIR, \&c. 

## VOLOME I

PUNCH, KASHMIR \& LADÃKH

BY

MAJOR KENNETH MASON, M. C., R. E., SURTAI OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED UNDER TEE DRRECTION OF THB SURYEYOR GEXERAT OF INDIA.



PRINTED AT THE ONFTCX OB THE TRTGONOMETRTCAL SURVEX OW INDIA DEHRA DUN, 1922.

Price Sir Rupees or Twelve Shitlings.

## ROUTES

IN THE

## WESTERN-HIMĀLAYA, KASHMÏR, \&

WITH WHICH ARE INCLUDED

# MONTGOMERIE'S ROUTES 

HEVISED AND REARRANGED

VOLDME I<br>PÜNCH, KASHMİR \& LADĀKH

BY
MAJOR KENNETH MASON, M. C., R. E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India

## PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA



PRINTED AT TIIE OFFICF OF THE TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DEHRA DUN 1922.

Price Six Rupees or Twelve Shillings.
Copies available at the above office; or from the O. C., Map Record and Issue Office, 13 Wood Street, Calcutta; or from Cockburn's Agency, Srinagar, Kashmir

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO ROUTES IN THE <br> WESTERN HIMAIAYA, KASHMIR, \&c. Vol. 1 .

No. 2. JAN. 1926.
It is suggested that this leafet be inserted in the pocket at the end of the book.
Additions, Corrections and. Notes have been received from Captains E. L. Harrison 1/2nd Punjab Regiment and R. Allhusen, R.A., for the following routes, and are issued herewith :-

Routes 50. Srinnagar to Leh via Zoji La and Drās (Stage 15).
54. Kishtwār to Leh (Stages 1-9).
55. Kailang (Lāhul) to Leh (Stage 13).
57. Dankiar (Spiti) to Leh (Stages 12 \& 15).
57. \& 55 New track Kiangdom to Pang.
69. Dras to Zāskar (Stages 6-11).


Route 50. SRĪNAGAR and LEH, via the ZŌJI LA and DRĀS. (Stage 15).
The mileage between Saspul and Nimu is shown as 1412. The transport rates work out at 11 miles which appears to me to be correct.

Route 54. KISHTWAR to LEH $v i a$ the UMASI LA (Introduction and Stages l-9).

Capt. Allhusen reports the Hagshu La route has now (1925) ceased to exist. He adds the following information.

Stage 1.
For Bagine, he suggests PIAS as a halting place as the road becomes unfit for ponies as far as Athōli (stage 4). PIAS, Hamlet: S.T. very scanty: F.G.W. plentiful.

Stage 2.
For Shirir, he recommends Sharshu, caves, no E., S.T. nil, F.G.W. plentiful.

> Stages 4-6.

He divides the two marches between Atholi and Matsel into three as follows.

| 5a | Mashoo | $6 / 56$ | $\ldots$ | Several villages; S. T. <br> F.G.W. plentiful. | Road fit for ponies <br> few obtainable. |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5b | Chishoti | $8 / 64$ | $\ldots$ | Village: S.T. mode- <br> rate F.G.W. plentiful. | Road fit for ponies. |
| 6 | Matsel | $8 / 72$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

Stage 7. (last column).
Between Bhuzas and Bug.jan Hiwan, there is no bridge over the Kaosh R. which can only be forded in summer in the early morning.

Stage 9. (last column).
Sumchum Gonpa is now (1925) apparently called Zangaul Gonpa.

## Route 55. KAILANG (LAHUL) to LEH

(Stage 13).
At Marsalang Captain Harrison was able to obtain transport, fuel and grazing in the autumn 1925.

Route 57. DANKHAR (SPITI) to LEH.
(Stage 12).
On stage 12 Captain Harrison found no water after passing springs about mile 4 from Thug.je till he reached Debring.
(Stage 15).
At Marsalang he was able to obtain transport, fuel \& grazing.

## Routes 57 and 55, New track KIANGDOM to PANG via the PHIRSEFU.

Captain Harrison reports that there is an easy track leading from Kiangdom to Pang, up the Phirsefu in the autumn. This may be closed earlier in the year by melting snow. It can be covered in three easy marches. F. G. W.

## Route 69. DRAS TO ZASKAR via UMBA LA (Introduction).

Capt. Allhusen (1925) reports there is no sign of Tazi Tonzas, m. 3 from Ringdom. The mosquitos are very vicious between the Pensi La and Ringdom in July.

Instead of stages 6-11, he substitutes the following :-

| 6 | Ringdom, <br> E. | 52B | $\frac{17}{77}$ | $\ldots$ | See Route 51.  <br> Many pi- <br> geons seen <br> here.  | Track easy and fit for ponies. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | Trakkar, E. | 52C | $\frac{29}{106}$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S.T. nil; } \\ & \text { F.G.W. plen- } \\ & \text { tiful. } \end{aligned}$ | Road much used and fit for ponies. Hagshu La route has ceased to exist. |
| 8 | Abring, <br> E. | 52C | $\frac{20}{126}$ | 12000 | Two distinet villages. S.T. fair (ponies a vailable) $\mathbf{F}$. G. fair. W. plentiful. | Road good. During July ponies and yaks come to pasture. |
| 9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Phe, } \end{gathered}$ | 52C | $\frac{12}{138}$ | 11500 | Village. S.T. F.(i.W. fair. Few ponies obtainable, but coolies easily procurable. | Fair track. AtTungring join Route 54. |
| 11 | Padam (Zāskar), E. | 52 C | $\left\|\frac{20}{158}\right\|$ | 11373 | Former capital of Zāskar. S.T.F.G. W. available. | ... |

# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO ROUTES IN THE <br> WESTERN HIMALAYA, KASHMIR, \&c. Vol. 1. 

No. 1. JAN. 1925
It is suggested that this leaflet be inserted in the pocket at the enl of the look.
Maps. The following degree sheets have been published since 1922 :$42 \mathrm{~L}, 43 \mathrm{E} \& \mathrm{I}, 52 \mathrm{E}$ F G H I J K L O \& P.
The following will be published in $1925:-$
42 I J K M N O P.
Additions, Corrections and Notes have been received for the following routes and are issued herewith :-

Routes 49 (new). Drās to Skārdu, ria the Deosai.
62. Gurais to Kargil, (stages 5-7).
63. Gurais to Kargil, via Shingo valley, (stages B5-B7).
65. Islāmäbād to Amarnãth, (introduction).
71. Gilgit to Skãrdu ria Nagar, (stage 12).
74. Kapalu to Leh via Shyok, (stages C6 to 8).
76. Skārdu to Askole, (stages 2 -end).
98. Askole to Ishak-art-aghzi (introduction \& stage l).
N.B. Travellers are earnestly requested to send in corrections and additions, which they think will add to the value of the book.

## Route 49a．DRĀS to SKĀRDU，via the DEOSAI．－104 miles．

（After page 116）
The following route has been communicated by Mr．R．O．Egeberg of Indiana，U．S．A．The first part covers the same ground as stages B 5 to B7 of Route 63 in the opposite direction，and in more detail．

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { w } \\ & \text { 㡙 } \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { W } \\ & \text { 合 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { Z } \end{aligned}$ | Names of Stages． |  |  |  | Remares． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Drās， RH., C., E., PO., то. | $4.3 \mathrm{~N}$ | $\cdots$ | 10144 | Large village and fort． S ． T．F．G avail－ able；W．plen－ tiful．RH． bad；E．grood． | West of Drās track ascends and crosses spur．After 5 m ．it descends to junction of Chango－chu and Marpo－chu，and crossing the Chan－ go－chu，ascends by l．bank of Marpo－ chu，over rocky spurs．Two easy fords before reach－ ing camp． |
| 1 | Patchkan Brangsa E． | 43N | $\frac{10}{10}$ |  |  | Track up wide，open nala in NW．direc－ tion for 2 m ．，then by l．side of Roksam Kalpa N．high above stream by easy zig－ zags；cross stream near head without marked descent； easy ascent to Mar－ po La．Good，easy track descends over scree in wide valley by Gūltari－chu to a point a little below where Shingo trail joins． |



| SAOVLS | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | trail. About mile 13 , thetrack branches to Gurais and Astor; there is a good ford up stream. The north side is marked by a cairn on the edge of a high gravel bluff. Ascend the stream Karapolensa Lung$\mathrm{ba}, \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~m}$. to W . About 3 miles up, cross the stream. Good camp site ; G. W. F. available. |
| 4 | Karapolensa, E. | 43N | $\frac{16}{49}$ | $\ldots$ | E. good; G. W. F. avail able. | Good, easy track up nala over moraine to Karapolensa La about 15,000 feet. Descent easy over hard snow down Verchin or Braksangsakok N. to the Deosai. Half a mile from the pass easy ford to left bank; good trail along left bank, over moraine to Arbo Chang (south branch of Shigar river). Good E.l..G. in nala on r. bank. Arbo Chang ford easy, thence across country in a NW. direction to 'Tcharchur La, just above Jerbarcho lake and three miles north of main track from Srinnagar to Skārdu. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Tcharchur La, | 43 M | $\frac{18}{67}$ | $\cdots$ | E. goodon ledges above pass. G. good F. from 3 m . down nala. Fine views of Nanga Parbat and Karakoram peaks from point 1200 feet above camp. | Follow Route 45 to Skārdu, via Burji La. |
| 6 | Usar Mar, E. | 43M | $\frac{19}{86}$ | 13970 |  |  |
| 7 | Skārdu, <br> R. H., C., E., P.O., TO., Dispensary. | 43 M | $\frac{18}{104}$ | 7700 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { See Route } \\ 45 .\end{array}\right.$ | $\cdots$ |

## Route 62. GURAIS to KARGIL, via TILEL and DRĀS.

(Stages 5-7 ; page 156).
Major J. H. B. Somerville D.S. O., R. A. who travelled both ways between stages 5 and 7, Koradgai to Drās, in June 1924, states that the description "Nature of country" here is misleading, as between Bhatkolan and Mushk villages the valley is anything but wide and open. It is a narrow gorge, with precipices alternately on each side. $U p$ to mid-June, that is, as long as the main utream has snow bridges over it, it is passable for laden ponies, but loads have to be removed and carried by coolies in a couple of bad places; but as soon as the snow melts it is impassable for animals. The description at the commencement of the route is therefore incorrect. Also the hamlet of Haobal, stage 6, is now non-existent and unknown. The only hamlet now between Mashk and Koradgai is Bhutkolan, which itself is about 5 miles further downatream of its former position as marked on the map. Stage 6 should therefore be Bhutkolan, with same remarks as for Haobal. From distances given Bhutbolan is probably on the site of former Haobal.

> Route 63. GURAIS to KARGIL B.- via the SHINGO valley and DRAAS.
> (Stages B 5-B 7; page 159).
> See new route 49a, described above.

## Route 65. ISLĀMĀBĀD to AMARNĀTH.

(Introduction; page 161).
Capt. Macgowan, F. R. G.S. sends the following correction and addition to the 3rd para. of introduction:-"Amarnāth Cave may be reached from Bältal in the Sind valley, before June, when the snow bridges, upon which the journey depends, begin to thaw. The journey has been made with coolies as late as September, but at great risk. It may also be reached from Gumber dak hut near the summit of the Zōji La. This route crosses a pass above the cave, 15208 ft . high, and is passable for coolie transport only. If going northwards, it is difficult to locate the exit from Amarnath. There is a route for lightly laden coolies from Amarnāth northwards to Minimarg (Dras); it follows the Amarnath ravine to a glacier at its head, below a high peak (17871 ft.); crosses the glacier, towards the snout; descends over rocks on the righthand side, to a gorge (camp); thence leads down the gorge to the Vachkarga or Sukr nala, which is followed along left, then right bank, crossing by snow bridges".

# Route 71. GILGIT to SKARDU via NAGAR. 

(Stage 12, Chu-tran).
Capt. E. Byers, 1/2nd Punjab Regt., who was at Chu-tran in 1924, reports a PO. has been opened there.

## Route 74. KAPALU to LEH via SHYOK C.-via BIAGDANGDO. <br> (Stages C6 to 8, pages 190-191).

Mr. R. Le M. Barrett (1923) communicates the following notes on a good short cut from Biagdangdo to Hundar. In 1922, however, there were no skin rafts at the former place and it is donbtful whether they are always available. Information on this point can be obtained at Khapalu.
"At Biagdangdo cross the Shyok by rafts. Good trail along left bank over ledge and steep scree. Cross two tributary streams by ford or horse bridge in ill-repair. Country practically uninhabited for twenty or twentyfive miles. Camp at Hotuny, next march Hundar."

## Route 76. SKĀRDU to ASKOLE.

The following additional details regarding Route 76 B have been communicated by Mr. R.O. Egeberg of Indiana, U. S. A. (See pages 194-196).

|  | Names of Stages. |  | 思 |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Yuno <br> $E$. | 43 M | $\frac{22}{38}$ | 8000 | See stage 2, page 194 . | Pass Tandara and Maricha, and about 7 m . from Yuno cross to r. bank Braldu R. by new, rather shaky, wooden bridge. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$. over loose stones and sand, to base of cliff. Easy track, in good condition ascends to 500 ft . above river, traverses cliff for 3 m ., then descends to 'Tiston, (good E. on upper farm terraces of Tiston) thence over field terraces of Tiston fan, down over sand and gravel of river bed (fairly hard going) $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$., and up over terraces to Dassu. Coolies 9 hrs . |
| 3 | Dassu E. | 43M | $\frac{14}{52}$ | ... | Village; good E. in apple and pear orchard, 200 yds. from river, 30 ft. above it. S 'T. w. (i. moderate; W. plentiful. | Path traverses terraces for $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$., then descends to river bed, for 1 m . below Nete bluff. At high water Nete bluff must be traversed by poplar ladders. Cross another bluff by good trail, ascending and traversing for 4 m . to |



|  | Names of Stagrs. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | slope. After 3 m . it descends steep slope along west side of tributary mud stream to point near its mouth. Cross fan to ledge above river, and follow this to Pakore. Here there are three possibilities. Poplar ladders lead to a high trail to Chongo. Another route crosses river by good rope bridge ( 200 ft .) to Pakore, proceeds along l. bank, crossing tributary by wooden bridge, to a point opposite Chongo, where it recrosses by another good rope bridge. Third way, track descends a little along ledge, ascends 100 feet, traverses a little then descends to river bed finally ascending 500 ft . to Chongo on fan behind moraine. Thence fairly good path, in places built on props, via Tungal and Suringo to Askole. Coolies 10 hours by right bank; if bridges are used, 12 hours. |
| B5 | Askole E. | 43M | $\frac{19}{85}$ | 10000 | $\} \begin{aligned} & \text { See Route } \\ & 76 .\end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ |

## Route 98. ASKOLE to ISHAK-ART-AGHZI.

(Introduction and stage 1 ; page 254).
Para. 2 of introduction. For the words "Two passes exist...... was discarded " substitute -
"Two passes exist; that described below by the Baltoro glacier and Muz-tāgh Luma, and Route 99. The former was discarded

Mr. R. O. Egeberg of Indiana reports that in 1923, the Biafo stream could be crossed below the suout of the glacier, owing to the retreat of the latter, by two enormous boulders and along the new moraines. (Stage 1).

# ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA 

TO
Routes in the Western-HImalaya, Kashmir, \&c, Vol. I.





| Page | Route | Column |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 131 | 53 | 2 | Stage 21. Add at end P.O., T.O., Dispensary. |
| " | 53 | 3 | $" \text { 21. For } \frac{(5 \mathfrak{2} \text { F })}{} \text { read } 52 \mathrm{FE} \text {. }$ |
| " | 54 | head line 2 | $\begin{array}{llll} ", & " 18 / 30] & \text { 18/294. } \\ ", & ", 302 \text { miles } & " & 297 \text { miles. } \end{array}$ |
| 134 | , | 3 |  |
| 1:36 | " | " | " A23. , 18/255 , 17/254. |
| " | " | 4 | " „" Insert 9900 |
| " | " | 3 | $" A 仓 4 . F\left(1 A_{1}^{(52 F)} \text { se. ead } 52 \mathrm{~F}\right. \text {. }$ |
| " | " | 4 | " ", For 14, $2 / 269 \frac{1}{2}$, $4 / 268$. |
| " | \% | 5 | " " insert l0200. |
| " | , | 4 | $\text { "A25. For } 14 \frac{1}{2} / 284 \quad, 11 / 279 .$ |
| " | ,, | $\cdots 5$ | " , Insert 10250. |
| " | " | 3 | ,, A2t. For $\begin{gathered}(52 \mathrm{~F}) \\ \text { (A4.5 SE. }\end{gathered}, \quad 52 \mathrm{~F}$. |
| " | " | 4 | " ", " 18/302 , 18/29\%. |
| " | , | 3 |  |
| " | " | $\square$ | , B? 4. insert 10050. |
| , | " | 3 | $" \text { B25. for } \begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~F}) \\ \mathrm{IA} 45 \text { SE. } \end{gathered}, \quad 52 \mathrm{~F} .$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 5 | " ", imsert ]l500. |
| 137 | 5.5 | notes | line 9 and 10 deletr old reconnaissance and (Indian itlas sheets 45 and 46). |
| " | " | 3 | Stage Kailang For $\underset{\text { IA } 46}{(52 \mathrm{H})}$ read 52 H . |
| $1: 8$ | " | " | $" \quad \text { 3. } \quad \operatorname{For} \underset{\mathrm{IA} 46}{(5 \mathrm{H})} 52 \operatorname{read} \mathrm{H} .$ |
| " | " | " |  |
| 139 | " | " |  |
| " | " | " |  |
| " | " | " |  |
| 140 | " | " |  |
| " | " | " | $" \quad 12 . \quad, \quad(52 \mathrm{G}) \text { IA } 45 \mathrm{sE} . \quad \text { read } 52 \mathrm{G} .$ |
| " | " | " |  |
| 141 | 56 | noles | line 5 delete old reconnaissance (Indian Atlas sheets 46 and 45). |
| " | " | 3 | Stage Kailaug for $\underset{\text { IA }}{(52 \mathrm{H})}$ read 52 H . |
| 149 | " | " | $" \quad \text { 5. For } \stackrel{(52 \mathrm{H})}{\mathrm{IA} 46} \text { read } 52 \mathrm{H} .$ |


| Page | Roate | Column | ! $:$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14.2 | 56 | 3 |  |
| 143 | " | : " |  |
| " | " | " | $» \quad 15 . \quad, \quad \begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{G}) \\ \mathrm{IA} 45 \mathrm{SE} . \\ \\ \end{gathered}$ |
| " | " | " | $" \quad 18 . \begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~F}) \\ \mathrm{IA} 45 \mathrm{sk} . \end{gathered}, \quad 52 \mathrm{~F} .$ |
|  |  | notes |  |
| 153 | 61 | head line | For 1400 read 138. |
| 154 | , | 7 | Stage 9. line 3 For Shigar read Shingo (Shigar). |
|  |  | 1. | ", 11. For 10/140 read 8/138. |
| 178 | 71 | $\because$ | $\begin{aligned} & " \text { 14. delete } \mathrm{E} \text { insert R.H., C.E., } \\ & \text { P.O., } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | head line | For 233 read 229. |
| " | , | A |  |
|  |  | B | ," 214 ", 210. |
| 179 | 72 | 5 | Stage 1. insert 10250. |
| " | , | 4 | , 2. For $14 \frac{1}{2} / 32 \frac{1}{2}$ read 11/29. |
| ; | " | $\overline{5}$ | " 2. insert 10200. |
| ," | , | 4 | " 3. For $14 \frac{1}{2} / 4.7$, $14 / 433$ |
| " | , | \% | ,. 3. insert 9900. |
| " | , | 2 | ,. $4 . \quad$ Insert Khalsi after Khalatse. |
| " | " | 4 | " H. For 8/55 read 8/̄̄1. |
|  | " | 5 | " 4. , 10132 , 9700. |
| 180 | ", | t | " $\quad$ \%. $\quad 16171$, $16 / 67$. |
| " | " | " | ,, 6. , 18/89 ., 18/85. |
| , | " | , | " $7 . \quad$, 19/108 , 19/104. |
| ", | ", | " | , 8. ,, 12/120 ", 12/116. |
| , | ," | - ., | ,. $9 . \quad, \quad 14 / 134 ., 14 / 130$. |
| " | " | - , | , 10. ,, 14/148 , 14/144. |
| 181 | ,, | \| ", | ", 11. ", 14/162 , 14/15S. |
| " | ," | ", | "All. ", 162 " 158. |
| , | " | \| " | ", Al2. ", 15/177 , 15/173. |
| ,, | ", | , | ,, Al3. , $11 / 188$, 11/184. |
|  | " | , | ,, A14. ", 17/205 , 17/201. |
| 182 | ,, | ", | "A15. ,, 12/217 , 12/213. |
| " | ", | ", | "A16. ", 16/233 ", 16/229. |
| ," | , | , | ", Bll. ", 162 ", 158. |
| ," | " | " | , B12. , 14/176 , 14/172. |
| " | " | " | $\because$ B13. ,, 10/186 , 10/182. |
|  |  |  | , B14. „ 7/193 , 7/189. |
| 183 | 72 |  | ", Bl5. , 21/214., 21/210. |
|  |  |  | For 211 read 207. |
| " | 73 | column $\overline{0}$ | Stage 1. Insert 10250. |
| " | " | 4 | " 2. For 141/32 13 read 11/29. |
| " | " | 5 | ,, 2. Insert 10200. |
| ', | " | 4 | ., 3. For $14 \frac{1}{2} / 477$ read 14/43. |
| " |  | $\square$ | , 3. Insert 9900. |
| " | " | 2 | ," 4. Insert Khalsi after Khalatse. |
| " | " | 4 | , 4. For 8/55 read 8/õl. |






[^0]

| Page | Ronte | Conmi |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 222 | 88 | 7 | Stage 8. line 2 after ford add early in the day. |
| " | " | " | 8. line 5 for Chung-tash read Chong-tash. |
| " | " | " | ," 8. line 5 after (lake) add 15200 , m. 8. F.G.E. |
| $2 \ddot{2} 3$ | " | $3 \cdot$ | , $\varepsilon_{9}$. line 7 for ravine read valley. |
| 223 | " | 2 | " 9. Below Murgo, E. add (Chalan Chumik). |
| " | " | 3 | 9. For (52E) W. read 52E. |
| " | " | 5 | 9. , 15300 read 14600. |
| " | " | 6 | 9. Delete G. very scanty and whole para after availabl and insert E. near junction of Chungtas and Murgo streams. |
| " | " | 7 | 9. Delete whole way and for road fair read road rough over spurs. |
| " | " | " | 9. line 5 afler mile 10 , add or m. 14 . |
| " | ', | 2 | ,, 10. For Kizil-langar E. read Kizillunga, $E$. |
| " | " | 3 | , 10. For (52E) W. read 52E. |
| , | ," | 4 | " 10. ", 20/139 read 24./14.3. |
| " | " | 6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10. } \quad \text { After plentiful add E. } \\ \text { in Kizil-Lunga (=red } \\ \text { stream). } \end{gathered}$ |
| " | " | 7 | , 10. line 1. After follow add side. |
| : | " | " | " 10. , 3. ," feet add and cross. |
| " | " | , | , 10. , 4. Delete leading to. |
| " | " | " | , 10. ,, 5. .tfter plains add E. at m. 6. |
| " | " | : | ,, 10. , 10. For Pulo read Polu. |
| " | " | 2 | 11. For Pulo, read Karakoram Polu. |
| " | " | 4 | , 11. , 18/157 read 17/160. |
| " | " | 6 | ,, 11. ", stone read Rough stone. |
| " | " | 7 | ., 11. line 1. after stream udd in stony valley. |
| " | " | J | , 12. For 22/179read 22/182. |
| " | ", | " | , 13. „ 10/189 ", 10/192. |
|  | " | ", | , 14. ", 20/209, 20/212. |
| 224 | " | " | ", 15. ", 10/210 ", 10/222. |
| " | " | " | , 16. ,, 21/240 ", 21/24.3. |
| " | , | , | " 17. ,, 8/248 , 8/251. |
| " | " | " | "Al7. " 248 ", 251. |
| , | " | , | , Al8. ", 14/262 ,, 14/265. |
|  | " | " | " A19. ", 10/272 ", 10/275. |
| 225 | ", | , | " A20. ", 14/286 ", 14/289. |
| , |  | , | , A21. ,, 16/302 , $16 / 305$. |
| " | " | " | " A22. ", 12/314 ", 12/317. |


| Page | Route | Column |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 225 | 88 | 4 | Stage A23. For 12/326 read 12/329. |
| " | " | " | " A24. " 24/350 \# 24/353. |
|  |  | " | " A25. " $14 / 364$, $14 / 367$. |
| " | " | " | " A26. ,, 10/374 , "10/377. |
| " | " | , | " A27. " $12 / 386$, $12 / 389$. |
| 296 | " | " | " A28. , 22/408 ,, 22/411. |
| 226 | " | " | " B17. , 248 , 251. |
| " | " | " | " Bl8. , ] 4/262 , 14/265. |
| " | " | " | ", B19. ,, 16/278 ,"16/281. |
| " | " | " | " B20. „ 7/285 ,, 7/288. |
| " | " | " | " B21. , 16/301 ,, 16/304. |
|  | " | " | " B22. „ 12/313 \#] ${ }^{\text {P/316. }}$ |
| 227 | , | , | " B23. „ 16/329 ,, 16/332. |
| " | , | , | , B2.4. ,, 12/341 , 12/344 |
| " | , | , | " B25. ", 25/366 ", 25/369. |
| " | " | " | , B26. „ 20/386 \#, 20/389. |
| , | " | , | , B27. ", 12/398 \#, 12/401. |
| \%"8 | " | " | " B28. , 22/420 , 22/423. |
|  | " | " | " 28. , 408/420 , 4.11/4.23. |
| " | " | " | " 29. „, 22/4:30/442 , 22/433/445. |
| " | " | , | ,, 30. ,, 18/448/460, 18/451/463. |
| " | " | " | " 31. „, 25/473/485 ,, 25/476/488. |
| " | " | " | " 32. , 27/500/512,, 27/503/515. |
| , | " | , | " 33. „ 30/530/512 , 30/533/545. |
| " | " | , | " 34. , 26/556/568, 26/559/571. |
| 233 | 9" | " | " 35. „ 20/576/588 , 20/579/591. |
| 233 | 90 | 2 | " 13. " Gapshan E.," Gapshan, (Yapchan). |
| 234 | " | " | ," 18. Khufelang (Khapalung) read Khufelang Aghri (Khapalung). |
| 254 | 98 | notes | line 3 para 2 for $\odot$ read; and for That read that. |
| " | " | " | , 4. after Luma add, and Route 99. The former and delete It. |
| 267 | + | 3 | Index K. Insert Khalsi 50, 72.73 after Khālsar. |
| 268 | + | 2 | , K. Insert Kungma 80 after Kungi La 51. |
| 269 | + | 1 | , M. For Man 81 reud Mang 81. |
| " | + | 2 | " M. „ Matayan 50 read Matāyan |
| 270 | $+$ | 1 | , P. Delete Pandras 50. |
| " | + | 2 | ,, P. Insert Pindras 50 after Piletaghach 88. |
| 272 | + | 2 | " T. Delete "Tartar camp" 80. |
| 273 | $+$ | 3 | „ Y. Insert Yokma 80 after Yid N. 53. |
| 9 | Askrle to Ishak-aot. aghzi | head line | For 88 read 98. In the additions and corrections to Route book. |

Geod Br. P.O.—1927-520.

## CONTENTS

The routes shown in italics are not given in detail but are remarked upor at the head of arljacent routes.

| 范 | From | To | Tia | Miles | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

ADDENDA\&CORRIGENDA.

| l'age. | Route. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | notes | line 1 For Lachman read Lachhman. |
| ] | 1 | 7 | line 5 fromend. For Mariand read Maniand. |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | Under Pūnch, add Hospital. |
| 24 | 11 | 2 | " , " |
| 56 | 24 | 3 | Stage 3 For $43 \mathrm{~K} / 61$ read $43 \mathrm{~K} / 16$. |
| 82 | 37 | notes | line 6 For MWB reud MWS. |
| 84 | 37 | 7 | Stage 7 For Bhatta Kundi rear Butta Kundi. |
| 116 | 49 | 2 | Under Skärdu, add Dispensary. |
| 117 | 5) | notes | line 14 For Foti La read Fotu La. |
| 118 | 50 | 7 | Stage 1 For Gungabal read Gangabal. |
| 126 | 51 | 2 | Under Leh, add PO., TO., Dispensary. |
| 131 | 53 | 2 | $\text { " } \quad \text { " }$ |
| 178 | 71 | 2 | Under Shigar, For E. read RH., C., E., PO. |
| 191 | 74 | 3 | Stage Cll For $52 \mathrm{Fread}(52 \mathrm{~F})$. |

Travellers are requested to send any further corrections or additions to these routes to the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey, Dehra Dūn.

| 10 | Murree | P'ünch | Mhānda, Mang Bajri | $\ldots$ | 81 | 22 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 11 | Kohāla | l'ūnch | Mang Bajri $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathbf{7 0}$ | 24 |
| 12 | Jhelım | Kohāla | Jhelum valley $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 133 | 25 |

## CONTENTS

The routes shown in italics are not given in detail but are remarked upon at the head of adjacent routes.


PART I.--THE OUTER HIIsLS.
Section A.-To Pūnch.

| 1 | Rāvalpindi | Pūnch | Lachhman Pattan | 100 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Jhelum | Pūnch | Mīrpūr', Kotli | 98 | 3 |
| 3 | Jhelum | Pūnch | Tangrot, Sarsāwāh | 99 | 5 |
| 4. | Gujrāt | Pūnch | Bhimbar, Kotli | 119 | 7 |
| 5 | Jammı | Pūnch | (A) Akhnūr, Naoshera, Kotli | 130 | 10 |
|  |  |  | (B) Akhnūr, Rājaori, Mānkot | 132 | 10 |
|  |  |  | (C) Aklıūr, Rājaori, Thanna Mandi | 124 | 10 |

Section B.-To Bhadarwāti.


Semton C.-Choss Routes.

| 9 | Abbottābād | Murree | the Galis | 41 | 21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | Murree | Pünch | 1)hānda, Mang Bajri | 81. | 22 |
| 11 | Kohàla | l'ūneh | Mang Bajri ... | 70 | 24 |
| 12 | Jhelum | Kohāla | Jhelum valley ... | 133 | 25 |


| - | l'rom | To | ria | Miles | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | Jammu | Pathānkot | (A) Jasrota | 74 | 27 |
|  |  |  | (B) Rājpura .. | 65 | 27 |

## PART II.-THE PĪR PANJĀL.

Section A.-To Snínagar.

| 14 | Abbottābād | Srīnagar | Muzaffarābād, right bank Jhelum R. | 168 | 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | Raxwalpindi Chhatar | Srinagar Garhi | Murree, Domèl, left bank Jhelum R. (Motor road) (Short cut) | 196 | 34 34 |
| 16 | Pūnch | Srinagar | Hāji Pīr pass, Ưri, Bārāmūla Nilliant Gali, Tangmarg | 99 | 39 39 |
| 17 | Pünch | Srinagar | Ferōzpur pass, Tangmarg Dayahari Gali Nilkant Gali Jārni Gali Mehnda Gali Nawan-di-Gali Pajji-di-Gali Kutlinār Gali | 70 | 41 4.1 |
| 18 | Pūnch | Srīnagar | Mandi, Tōsha-maidān, Watrahēl Khara Gali | 69 | 43 43 |
| 19 | Pūnch | Sriñagar | Mandi, Nūrpur pase, Bugur Bodsar. <br> Sangrafécd Gali \} | 77 | 4.4 4.4 |
| 20 | Baraingala (Pūnch) | Srinagar | Chhōti Gali, Khānchi Kol Fräsuăg, Yüs-maidän, Nilıāg | 58 | 46 |
| 21 | Bhimbar | Srinagar | Rājaori (Rāmpur), Baramgala, Pír Panjâl pass <br> Hastiranja ... | 141 | 48 48 |
| 22 | Rājaori (Rāmpur) | Srinagar | Darhāl jass, Aliābād Sarai Rüpiri pass | 80 | 51 51 |


| 莒 | From | 'to | Via | Miles | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23 | Jammu | Srīnagar | Budil pass, Shupīyān Phatun-päntsāl pnss, Konsa Nāg | 144 | 53 53 |
| 24 | Jammu | Srinagar | Riāsi, Gulābgarh, Didam pase, Shupīyān | 146 | 55 |
| 25 | Jammu | Srinagar | Banihāl pass (Motor road) | 205 | 58 |
| 26 | Bhadarwāh | Vernāg | (A) Batōti ... ... | 98 | 63 |
|  |  |  | (B) Geī ... ... | 78 | 63 |
| 27 | Vernāg | Srinagar | Islinmābād ... ... | 50 | 68 |
| 28 | Bhadarıvāh | Srīnegar | Kishtwār, Marbal pass, Wāngōm | 155 | 67 |

Section B.-Cross Routes.

| 29 | Muzaffaräbād | Srinagar | Tithwàl, Nasta Chhun Gali, Sōpōr Kakua Gali ... | 143 | 70 70 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | Tīthwàl | Sōpor | 'Tūtmāri Gali . | 60 | 72 |
| 31 | Gulmarg | Bārāmūla | (A) | 15 | 73 |
|  |  |  | (B) ... ... | 17 | 73 |
| 32 | Shupiyãn | Gulmarg | Gūravèt, Khāg Y $\overline{1 / s-m a i d d}$. | 53 | 74 74 |
| 33 | Batōti | Kishtwā | (A) Jangalwàr <br> (B) Barshalo | 68 88 | 75 |
| 34 | Kishtwar | Inshan | Warlwan valley | 82 | 77 |
| 35 | Islāmābâd | Inshan <br> (Warclwan) | (A) Kūthēr, Kachwan pass, Margan pass. <br> (B) Shāngas, Hèlkan or Harkān pass, Margan pass | 48 48 | 79 79 |
| 36 | Vernāg | Naubug | $\mathbf{S o} \mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{l}$, ... ... | 19 | 81 |


| 岩 | From | To | Via | Miles | Page |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

PART III.-THE HIMĀLAYA, ZĀSKAR, AND LADĀKH RANGES.

Section A.-To Chilàs, Astōr \& Gilgit.

| 37 | Abbottābād | Chilās | Kāgān, Bābusar pass ... | 167 | 82 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 38 | Chilas | Gilgit | Indus valley $\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Hōdar pass } \ldots & \ldots \\ \text { Kīnijut pass }\end{array}\right\}$ | 86 | 86 86 |
| 39 | Srinagar | Chilas | Barai pass ... ... | 156 | 88 |
| 40 | Muzaffarābād | Chilōs | Shārdi, Kamakdōri pass ... | 150 | 91 |
| 41 | Srīnagar | Gilgit | Bandapur, Gurais, Burzil pass | 2:30 | 95 |
| 42 | Gurais | Astōr | Kamri pass | 77 | 100 |
| 43 | Kanzalwan | Astôr | $\left\{\begin{array}{cc} \text { Gagai pass } & \ldots \\ \text { Ratti Gali } & \cdots \\ \text { Sarewāla Gali } & \cdots \end{array}\right\}$ | 77 | 101 101 |
| 44 | Soopōr | Astor | (A) Shärdi, Shōnthar Gali <br> (B) Tsūntwār, Shōnthar Gali Kuligām, Nao Gali, Tsūntwār. Hāri Parbat Sar, Chandbili $\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { Gali. }\end{array}\right\}$ | 149 | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \\ & 103 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ |

Section B.-To Sínati.



Section C.-To Leh.

| 50 | Srinnagar | Leh | Zōji La, Drās ... | 240 | 117 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | Srīnagar | Leh | Inshan, Suru, Ringdom ... | 300 | 123 |
| 52 | Srinnagar | Surn | Träl, Lidar valley, Sokhniz | 128 | 126 |
| 53 | Srinagar | Leh | Petgàm, Chilung pass, Ringdom | 301 | 128 |
| 54. | Kishtwār | Leh | (d) Umäsi La, Zāskar, Lāmayû̀ū <br> (B) Umāsi La, Zāskar, Drogulika | 302 284 | 131 131 |
|  |  |  | Muni La $\ldots$ $\ldots$  <br> Magshu La $\ldots$ $\ldots$  <br> Rulukun La $\ldots$ $\ldots$  <br> Charcha La, Ruberang La,   <br>  Kunda La  $\}$ | $\cdots$ | 131 |
| 55 | Kailang (Lâhınl) | Leh | (A) Taudi, Bārālācha La, Lāchālūng La .. <br> (B) Tandi. Bārālācháa La, Marang La... | 187 192 | 137 137 |
| 5 (i) | Kailang (Lāhı̈l) Chir | Lel Pada'"' | Chār, Zāskar, Shapo-dak La Zäskar river | 235 | 141 14.1 |
| 57 | Dankhar (Spiti) | Leh | Rupshu, Debring ... ... | 242 | 144 |

Smetion I.- Choss Rontes.




| 宸 | From | To | $V i a$ | Miles | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 81 | Tankse | Shūshal | Pangkong 「Tso ... ... | 56 | 204 |
| 52 | Leh | Demchok | Debring, Puga, Indus valley | 209 | 205 |
| 83 | Leh Chumathang | Mahiya Shüshal | Indus valley Chumathang Fu | 108 | $\begin{aligned} & 207 \\ & 207 \end{aligned}$ |
| 84 | Leh Leh Leh | Demehok Hanle Hanle | Debring, Hanle, Phōti La $\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Kyun Tso } \\ \text { Narbu Sumdo, Dangan } & \ldots\end{array}\right\}$ | 222 | 208 |
| 85 | Shūshal | Mahiya | Thato La | 34 | 210 |
| 86 | Khālsar | Shyok | Nobok La (Summer route) | 67 | 211 |

PART IV. 'IHE KARA-KORAM \& K'UN-JUN RANGES.
Section A. To Kāshgar, Yáriand, Khotan.

| S7 | Gilgit | Kāshgar | (A) Kilik pass <br> (B) Mintaka pass | 452 435 | 213 213 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gilgit | Watikan | Chillinji pass ... ...] |  |  |
|  | Gilyit | Pamirs | Khunjeräh pass ... |  |  |
|  | Gilgit | P(àmin's | Kharchanii pass | $\ldots$ | 213 |
|  | Tīsh-kurghān | Kashgar | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Chihil-gumbaz, } & \text { Yangi- } \\ \text { hissār } & \\ & & \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 85 | Jeh | Käshgar | Summer route, Khardūng Ia, Nubra, Sassir:Ia, Karakoram pass, and |  |  |
|  |  |  | (A) Kiliān-dawãn, Yārkand | 576 | 219 |
|  |  |  | (B) Sanju-dawãn, Yārkand | 588 | 219 |
| 89 | Leh | Balti-bransa | Chang La, Upper Shyok, Kara-koram pass | 235 | 229 |
| 90 | Leh | Käshgar | Winter route, Digar La, Shyok valley, Kara-koram pass, Yangi-clawān | 624. | 231 |
|  | Shühidullı | Kinghizjan!al | Kök-art-duwrin ...] |  |  |
|  | Chiragh-saldi | Kuijamazar. | Chirigh-saldi-dawin |  | 231 |
|  | Bizitr-dara | ah-artayhzi | Tokiht-kuram-dawan $\quad .$. |  |  |


| 䔍 | From | To | Tia | Miles | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 91 | Lelı | Kāshgar | Lingzi-thang plains | 650 | 237 |
| 92 | 'Tankse | Shāhidulla | Lingzi-thang plains | 3.29 | 241 |
|  | Somgul <br> (Kara-kīsis) | Khotan | Hiudu-tüs d dawàn. | $\ldots$ | 241 |
| 93 | 'Tankse | Khotan | Lingzi-thang plans, Yangidawãn | 376 | ® 44 |

Section B.-To Westein I'ibet.

| 94 | Tankse | Kamure (Changthang) | Lanak Ta | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 170 | 248 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | K'yrma' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Nischu | Lumkang La | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 248 |
| 95 | Tankse | Pāl | Pangkong 'Tso | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 115 | 24.9 |
| 96 | Shūshal | Ruılok |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 60 | 250 |

Section C.-Minclidaneoms.

| 97 | l'āsu (Hunza) | Shaksgam (Oprang) | Shingshal pass ... | $110$ | 252 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 98 | Askole | Isloak-artaghzi | Baltoro, Muz-tāgh pass, Takht-kuram pass | 209 | 25.4 |
| 99 | Askole | Brañ-dara | Pummah glacier, Muz-tigh pass | 142 | 258 |
| 100 | Khapalı | Ipier Siachen slacier | Bilafond or Saltoro pass ... | 77 | 260 |
|  | Goma | Chaturlir | Chulun! I/" |  | 260 |

Index
$\begin{array}{llll}\ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \text { i.. page } 263 . \\ \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \text { in pocket at end. }\end{array}$

## PREFACE

In the winter of 1855 , Lieutenant 'I'G. Montgomerie was deputed to commence the survey of Kashmir. With the old iustruments a primary series of triangulation was carried to the valley and across the Deosai plains to Skirdu, thence up the Iudus to beyond Leh. A network of secondary and minor triangulation was constructed during the succeeding years; and the topographical work, following closely on the theodolite observations, was completed by the year 1865, when the limits of Ladākh were reconnoitred and mapped. The Gilgit Agency at that time had not been formed, nor the states of Hunza aud Nagar penetrated, but the work of various surveyors had led them into many districts which were then almost totally unknown.

At that time our knowledge of the Himalaya was very deficient; few sportsmen ventured far from beaten tracks; the mountains were far distant from the railheads of India; and very careful forethought and intelligent preparation were necessary efore long journeys could be undertaken.

As a result of Montgomerie's labours, a yuarter-inch reconnaissance map of Kashmir and Ladākh was compiled and published. The remoteness and inaccessibility of the comntry precluded the possibility of a map carefully surveyed in every detail; nor would such a map at that time have justified the expense entailed. And when the enormons area completed in those short eleven years is considered, $-110,000$ square miles of triangulation, 92,200 square miles of topography-it is hardly to be wondered at that morlern travellens should have discovered errors in the old maj.

At the close of the operations, Lieut.-Col. Montgomerie collected from his assistants and contemporaries -amongst whom may be mentioned GorlwinAusten and lfenry 'Trotter-the accounts of their journeys, and published a small route book. This was, the author believes, the first attempt at a modern guide to the Western Himālaya. In 1883, a second edition of his pamphlet was published with a few additions from Major Bates' Gazetteer. Since that date this has been gradually extended, partially revised and several times reprinted. The last edition, termed the "Third edition, Revised and corrected," was issued in 1909. Certain routes had undoubtedly been brought up to date, but many had been left uncorrected. The reason for this was that little or no new work had been recently undertaken by the Survey of India Department in the areas concerned, and details were lacking of improvements and changes.

Various other guide and route books have appeared in the meanwhile, amongst which the most useful are Duke's, Neve's and De Bourbel's. The first and second, which are intencled mainly for tourists and sightseers, give more details regarding points and places of interest, but less of the actual conditions and necessary arrangements of travel. De Bourbel's Route-book was admittedly an attempt to extend and bring Montgomerie's publication up to date; but the date is 1897 and in many particulars it is no longer correct, while many important routes are omitted.

In l909, abont the time the last edition of Montgomerie was published, the molern one-inch survey of Kashmir' was commenced. The present publieation is the outcome of that survey, and is compiled under the orders of Colonel C.H.D. RYDER, c.b., c.t.e., D.s.o., Surveyor General, who was for some time in charge of the survey work: and the author has himself spent five field seasons in Kashmir and beyond. 'Though the one-inch survey only exteuds to the Great Himalaya range, new work has been carried by triangulators arross the northern ranges, now more accessible than in the past, and the Indian work is comnected with that of Russia. These operations enabled some of the officers concerned to correct the old routes, and to add others. Furthermore, much new information has been made available as the result of private enterprise.

Montgomerie's Route-book covered Jammu, Pūnch, Kashmīr, Ladākh, Spiti, Kangra, Kulu, Iaihul, and the mountains north of Simla and Mussoorie, approximately 6 degrees of latitude and 8 degrees of longitude, an area roughly four times the size of $S$ witzerland and the Alps. In view of additional routes and other details inclurled herein, it has been considered advisable to divide the new edition into two volumes. The present work therefore includes only the first four areas mentioned above, with the arddition of the Kara-koram and K'on-lon ranges. It is hoped to revise the remaining routes of the previous prlition and publish a second volume containing these and others at a later date.

The objects of this ronte-book are (1) to assist travellers and sportsmen to select the most suitable route from a given place to any other in the area, (2) to show them where accommodation and assistance may be obtained, and where difficulties may be expected, (3) to help them in the matter of supplies, transport, \&c., (1) to give such retails which cannot be shown on existing maps. It is not a climber's guide nor a military report; neither is it intended to supplant the use of maps, without which no mountain journey should be undertaken. With these objects in view, new key maps* have been included at the end and map references have been given in every ronte. New details of

[^1]importance to travellers, such as hospitals, dispensaries, hotels, banks, \&c., have been added. Bungalows have been classified, so far as information was available, as Dak bungalows, with board (DB.); Rest-houses, without board (RH.); Military works bungalows (MWB.); Inspection bungalows (IB.); and forest rest-houses (FRH.). In the case of the last three, permission to occupy them should be previously obtained, if possible, from the military authorities, the Public Works or State Engineer, or the Forest Departments. It is probable that these details have been omitted in some cases, but the author has intentionally left them out when he has been in doubt. Heights and distances have been revised from the most recent surveys, or other information: in country not surveyed under modern conditions these must be taken as approximate. Data regarding supplies, fuel, transport, \&c., have been reconsidered as far as possible from the latest sources and with the help of recent travellers; but it must be remembered that the experience and opinions of individuals are bound to differ on these questions. Moreover, in a mountainous country, the alignment of a road is frequently liable to disfigurement by slips and its bridges may be washed away by spates; in outlying districts their immediate or even subsequent repair is not assured. The condition of a pass and the position of a ford vary within limits from year to year; supplies are dependent on climate, an inconstant factor; and regulations, themselves liable to change, are in force in certain areas, restricting their issue. The intending traveller should therefore try to ascertain beforehand whether the conditions set down here obtain at the season he wishes to travel ; and he should whenever possible obtain early from the local Tahsildar a written anthority to enable him to obtain necessary assistance when required.

Regarding maps, the one in existence at the time of publication is given. Others, which may be more suitable when published, are often shown in brackets. For almost the whole of Ladākh, only the old Indian Atlas quarter-inch sheets of Montgomerie's survey are yet available; and for Astōr, Gilgit and the northern limits, only the old northern-transfrontier quarter-inch sheets are obtainable. In Turkistan, the maps of Sir Aurel Stein's new atlas of "Clinese Turkistan and Kansu" are the best. These were published by the Survey of India and copies are stocked by that department. On the key sheets themselves are given details of the method of ordering modern Survey of India maps. The oflicial agency for the Survey of India in Kashmir is Cockburn's Agency, Srinagar, which always maintains a stock of maps for sale. Information regarding these and other Survey of India matters can be obtained through this agency. Maps can also be had direct from the O. C. Map

Record and Issue Office, 13 Wood Street, Calcutta; but the local agency is recommended.

In a book of this nature slips and omissions are bound to occur, while some details noted on are liable to change. In the midst of other work the author has been unable to devote as much time as he could have wished, to the book while passing through the press, particularly as regards the accenting of names. It is hoped that travellers will assist the Survey of India publishers to maintain its usefulness for future tiavellers by forwarding corrections to the Superintendent of the 'Trigonometrical Survey, Dehra Dūn; such correctinns will be embodied in any later edition that may be required.

The author wishes to take this opportunity of thanking the various friends who have assisted him, especially Captain J.A.L. Deane, R.A., Major J.H.B. Somerville, D.S.O., R.A., and Captain B.K. Featherstone, late 54th Sikhs, F.P., who have kindly added to the information of and corrected several routes in the Gilgit Agency, in Ladākh and in Baltistān, respectively. He is also indebted to the authors of the guide books mentioned for certain minor particulars, and to Mr. Sarat Kumar Mukerji of the Printing office, Dehra Dūn, for the care he has bestowed on the book while in the proof stage.

KENNE'TH MASON.
Kashmir, 1922.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

> DB.—Dak bungalow with servants and hoard.
> RH.-Rest house without servants or board.
> IB.-Road inspection bungalow (civil).
> MWB.--Military Works bungalow.
> FRH.-Forest rest house.
> C.-Caravan sarai for Indian travellers.
> E.-Encamping ground.
> PO.—Post office.
> TO.-Telegraph office.
> S.-Supplies.
> T.-Transport.
> F.-Firewood or other fuel.
> G.-Grass or grazing.
> W.-Water.
> For a small party of travellers.
> R.-River.
> N.-Nāla, Nãr, Nāi.
> r.-right.
> 1.-left.

## MAPS.

The Survey of India maps referred to are :-
(1) Scale $1 / 1,000,000$; these are merely denoted by a number e.g., 43.
(2) Scale 1 inch to $d$ miles; denoted by a number and letter, e.g. 43 K . Sixteen of these sheets cover the area of sheet 43.
(3) Scale 1 inch to 2 miles; denoted by number, letter, dash, and quadrant; r.g. $43 \mathrm{~K} / \mathrm{Ne}$. Four of these cover the area of sheet 43 K .
(4) Scale 1 inch to 1 mile; denoted by number, letter, dash and number; p.g. $43 \mathrm{~K} / 15$. Sixteen of these cover the area of sheet 43 K , and four the area of sheet $43 \mathrm{~K} / \mathrm{se}$.
Other maps referred to are from old, non-official or other surveys, butare obtainable through the Map Agent, Srinagar. These are:-

Indian Atlas sheets, referred to as IA 45 se, \&e.
Northern Trans-frontier sheets, ", ", NTF 3 nw, \&c.
Stein's Chinese Turkistān series, ,", , S 6, \&c.
Wood's map of the De Filippi expedition, 1913-14, referred to as W.

## PART I.-THE OUTER HILLS.

## SECTION A.-TO PŪNCH.

## Route 1. RĀWALPINDI to PŪNCH, via LACHHMAN PATTAN-100 miles.

The route described below is that in general use; beyond Lachman Pattan there are however several alternatives, fit for ponies, and shorter though not so good as that described. In some places 'Thas been noted as scanty. A few coolies are almost always available but probably no pony transport.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rāwalpindi, Hotels,RH., E., PO., TO., Нояpital, Banks. | $4.3 \mathrm{C} / 2$ |  | 1670 | Large eity and cantonment. Railway station RII.; motor and tonga agencies; European shops. | By cantonment and the Park southeastwards along the main Grand Trunk road to Lahore. At mile 6 leave this road and take rough cart-road. |
| 1 | Sihala, E., PO., T'O. at RS. | $436 / 2$ | $\frac{11}{11}$ | 1500 | Village and station on NW. Railnay. T. mil; S. F. (G. W. available. | Rough cart-road over broken country ouleft bank of Soãn R. Cross Ling R. by ford at mile 11 . |
| 2 | Kahuta, <br> R'H., C., E., <br> PO., Dispon- <br> sury. | 13G/6 | $\frac{12}{23}$ | 2020 | Large village, bazal and tahsil. S. T'. le. (i. W. plentiful. | Good pony road past Mariand, mile 2. Country well-wooded with cultivation in patches. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $\underset{F R H_{H}}{\text { Panjar, }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} 43 \mathrm{G} / 10 & \overline{33} \\ \hline & \end{array}$ | 2750 | Village in cultivation surrounded by forest. S. T. nil; G.W. scarce; F. plentiful. | Graded descent past Barāthiān mile 2, and Sūn, mile $4 \frac{1}{2}$, to Jhelum river right bank, mile 6 , which is followed for rest of stage. In last mile cross suspensicn bridge over Jhelum to Punch State territory. |
| 4 | Lachhman Pattan, $R H ., E$. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} 43 G / 10 & \frac{10}{43} \\ 43 G / 9 & \end{array}$ | 1590 | Small village S. T. scarce; F.G. moderate; W. plentiful. RH . is one mile beyond the suspension bridge. E. is very small. | Graded road up hill side past Bhatea. mile 3, round spur projecting to Gun R.; thence southeastwards up tri butary by good and well-graded road, fit for camels. |
| 5 | Palandri, RH., E., Dispensary. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} 43 G / 10 & 14 \\ & 57 \\ 43 G / 9 & \end{array}$ | 4600 | Large scattered village. S. T. F. G. available; W. plentiful | Graded road past Chhalhär mile 3, round northern slopes of Nanga Pīr. |
| 6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hélān, } \\ \text { E. } \end{gathered}$ | $43 G / 13: \begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & \\ & \\ & \end{aligned}$ | 3500 | Scattered village. S. T. F. G. W. scanty. | Good gradel road over broken country. Pass Bhāntini mile 8. |



## Route 2. JHELUM to PŪNCH, vic MİRPŪR and KOTLI98 miles.

This is the most dirpet and frequented ronte between Jhelum and Pūnch. It is passable throughout for pack transport, and is generally kept in fairly good repair. It is well to make a double mareh to Mirpur the first day if possible.

| Jhelum, Motc/s, D. R, C., E., PO., TO., Hospital, Bank: | $764$ | Cantoument, civilstation, town and headquarters of distriet. Station on NW. Railway. S.'T.F'. ( W. W. ample. | Rough cart road by right bank of Jhelum river. Cross by Gatalian ferry. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


|  | Nanes of Stages． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 田 } \\ & \text { 㽞思 } \\ & \text { 易 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 思 } \end{aligned}$ | Remarks． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Gatālian， E． | 43G／12 | 10 | 808 | Hamlet，and ferry across Jhelum R． S．T．F．G． nil ；W． plentiful． | Cross upper Jhelum canal，mile 3，and Bala pass， 1650 feet，mile 9 ． |
| 2 | Mírpūr， E．，PO．，Hos－ pital． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 13 G / 16 \\ & 43 G / 15\end{aligned}\right.$ | $\frac{13}{23}$ | 1180 | Small town， bazar，tahsil． S．T．F．G．W． plentiful． | Fair road passable for laden animals over stony ground． Cross Mīrpūr platean and Pünch K．ferr：－ |
| 3 | $\underset{E ., P O .}{\substack{\text { Chaomukh, }}}$ | 43G／11 | $\frac{10}{33}$ | 1120 | Large village． <br> S．F．G．avail－ able；$\quad$ T． scanty；W． plentiful． | Recross Pūnch R． ferry． |
| 4 | Rajjdhani， E． | 13G／15 | $\frac{9}{42}$ | 1650 | Scattered vil－ lage．S．T． Fi．（i．avail－ able；W． plentiful from spring． | Road difficult in places for animals． Pass Nār， 8 miles． Country broken up by low hills．Cross Mamhuli stream at mile 13. |
| 5 | Gulpur， E． | 13（i／15 | $\frac{15}{57}$ | 1850 | Hamlet．S．＇T＇． nil．，F．G． available； water from springe． Tharochi fort is on summit of hill to east． | Fair road by Barāli，mile 4， passable for pack animals along eastern slopes of Paunch valley： |
| 6 | Kotli， RH．，E．，PO．， Dispensary． | 43G／14 | 4．$\frac{10}{67}$ | 2000 | Town，fort， tahsil，bazar． S．T．F．G．W． available． | l＇air road for pack animals aloug eas－ tern slopes Pünch valley．Pass Phag－ wäri，mile + ． |


|  | Names or Stafes． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 苗 } \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Remaris． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of country } \\ \text { to next stagr. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | Sehra， $R H ., E \text {. }$ | $\begin{gathered} 43 \mathrm{G} / 14 \\ 43 \mathrm{~K} / 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{14}{81}$ | 2630 | Large village， bazar．tahsil S．T．F．G．W． available． | Rough and stony road．passable for mules．Cross Mendhar ford mile $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ，and join Ràwalpindi－ Pūnch route at suspension bridge over Pūnch R． （see Route 1．） |
| $\delta$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pūnch, } \\ & \text { RH.,C., E., PO. } \\ & \text { TO., Hospital. } \end{aligned}$ | $4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 1$ | $\frac{17}{98}$ | $3300$ | Town，fort， bazar ；capi－ tal of Pūnch State．S．T．I G．W．abun－ dant． |  |

## Route 3．JHELUM to PŪNCH，via TANGROT and SARSĀWĀH－99 miles．

A much less frequented route than that described in Route \％．Stage from Sarsāwāh to＇Tāhi is indirect and very bad going for animals；coolie trans－ port is recommended for this journey．The ford between Kakuta and Sehr is not always passable．Boats can be floated down the Jhelum river to Jhelum city from Tangrot．

|  | Jhelum， Hotels，DB．， C．，E．，PO．，TO．， Muspital，Bank． | $4.3 \mathrm{H} / 9$ |  | 764 | Cantomment， civilstation， town and headquarters of district． Station on N．W．Rall－ way．S．T．F． G．W．ample． | Rough over plain． | cart－road cultivated |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Shekhupur， | 43G／12 | $\frac{12 \frac{1}{2}}{12 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 882 | Hamlet．S．T． F．G．W． available． | Fair road， laden a | unmetalled good for nimals． |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Tangrot (or Dhangot), RH., E., PO | $43 \mathrm{G} / 12$ | $\frac{121}{25}$ | 1100 | Hamlet at junction of Pūnch and Jhelum rivers. S.'T.F. G.W.available. | Cross Jhelum ferry and Chana spur; mile 2. Track becomes roughand stony from here to Punch and is diffcult in places for laden aninals Pass Dadiä̀, mile 8 |
| 3 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Bihāri, }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \mathrm{G} / 11 \\ & 43 \mathrm{G} / 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{15}{40}$ | 1650 | Hamlet. S.T. nil. F.G. scarce. W. indifferent. | Cross Baoli ford, 2550 feet, at Chhochl, mile 5; and Khaira pass, 2945 feet, mile $s$. |
| 4 | Sensa, K., PO. | 43G/14 | $\frac{12}{52}$ | 2150 | Village. S.'T'. F. G. W. available. | Cross Baroi or Bharuhian pass, 3230 feet, and Baoli ford. |
| 5 | Barsawah, E. | 43G/14 | $\frac{10}{62}$ | 2490 | Large village and bazar. S.T.F.G.W procurable. | CrossSarsã wāh ford, and asceud steadily up steep wooded slopes to Chamba Gali, 4100 feet, at mile 10. Descend ravine steeply to Pūnch R, at mile 14. Thence by r. bank of latter past hot springs, temp. $150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. in limestone rocks. The ascent of Chamba (Yali is very tiring and is only fit for coolie transport. |


| $\text { Number of } \mathrm{S}_{\text {TaGes. }}$ | Naifes of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Tāhi, E. | 43G/14 | $\frac{17}{79}$ | 2400 | Large village. S.'T.F.G.W. procurable. | Fair track upr. bank Pūnch R. Pass large scattered village Mandhol at mile (i. l'ord Swān R, at Kakuta and join Rāwal-pindi-Pūnch route at Sehr. |
| 7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sehr, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \mathrm{G} / 14 \\ & 43 \mathrm{~K} / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{10}{89}$ | 2880 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Village. S.T' } \\ & \text { F.G.W. pro- } \\ & \text { curable. } \end{aligned}$ | Cross bridge over Pūnch $\overline{\mathrm{R}}$. mile $1 \frac{1}{2}$; thence by l. bank Pūnch R. to mile 14. Cross Pūneh K. See Route 1. |
| 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pūnch, } \\ & \text { RH., } C ., \quad E ., \\ & \text { PO., TO., ILos- } \\ & \text { pital. } \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 1$ | $\frac{10}{99}$ | 3300 | Town, fort, bazar, capital of Pūnch State. S. T. le. (G. W. abundant. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 4. GUJRĀT to PŪNCH, wia BHIMBAR and KOTLI-119 miles.

This route is fit for pack animals throughont except after heary rain. There should be no difficulty regarding supplies \&c. An alternative and shorter route ria Makri is not so good as that described below.


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Daulatnagar, } \\ D B ., E^{\prime}, P O . \end{gathered}$ | 43L/2 | $\frac{11 \frac{1}{2}}{11 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 900 | Large village.S.F.G. available; also a few coolies. W. from wells. | Country and road as above. Pass Bazurgwal, mile $2 \frac{1}{2}, \quad$ and Sabaur, mile 4. |
| 2 | Kotla, RH., E., PO., Dispensary. | $43 \mathrm{~L} / 1$ | $\frac{8}{19 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 1050 | Smallvillage. S.F.G. available; few coolies; W. from wells. | Country as above hoad very fair but nalas difficult after rain. Cross 13himbar ford. |
| 3 | Bhimbar, RH., C., E., PO., Dispensary. | $4.3 \mathrm{~L} / 1$ | $\frac{8 \frac{1}{2}}{28}$ | 1060 | Small town, bazar and headquarters of zillah. S.T.F.G.W. a vailable. | Fine, open, cultivated valley. Road follows Uchili valley to mile 4, near Mithirat ; then ascends steeply and crosses the Kal Dhà range by the Adiãna Gala, 2986 feet; steep zig-zag descent through pine forest to Sundōa, mile 9. Cross Uchili N. at miles $9 \frac{1}{2}$ and $10 \frac{1}{2}$. |
| 4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bādàbadd, } \\ \text { RH., C., E., } P O . \end{gathered}$ | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 4$ | $\frac{11}{39}$ | 2010 | Small village. S. T. F. G. available; good spring W. | l'air pony road up the Joncri Hathián Kas. Steep rocky ascent to pass, 2999 feet, over Kamán Gösha Gala, mile 5. Cross Jambhir R. ford, mile 10 . |


|  | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Naoshera, } \\ & \text { RH., C., E., PO. } \end{aligned}$ | $4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 1$. | $\frac{10}{49}$ | 1820 | Small town, bazar, for't and tahsil above r . bank of the Tawi river. S. F. G. W. plentiful. Cooliesavailable. | Good pony road pass Kanāra, mile 5. |
| ( | $\underset{E}{\text { Laroka, }}$ | 43K/4 | $\frac{12}{61}$ | 2900 | Scattered hamlet. S.T. scanty; F.G plentiful; W. good from springs. | Grood roid by well cultivated Banāban valley. Pass Seri, P O., mile 7. Cross Khōrban ford, mile $9 . \frac{1}{2}$, and Bān ford, mile 11. |
| 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Khuiratta, } \\ & \boldsymbol{E}, \mathbf{P O} . \end{aligned}$ | $\|43 \mathrm{~K} / 3\|$ | $\frac{11}{7 \boldsymbol{2}}$ | 2570 | Large village on left bank of Bān N. Campat Guri ziarat. S. T. F. G. procurable; W. from wells. | Good road by left bank Bān valley, over well-cultivated plain. Easy for laden animals. Pass Danna, mile 8. Cross Bān river, mile $10 \underset{\text {. }}{ }$. |
| 8 | Kotli, RII., E., PO., Dispeneary. | $43 \mathrm{G} / 14$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | 2000 | Town, fort, tahsil, bazar. S.T.F. G.W. available. | Fair road for pack animals along eastern slopes of Pūnch valley. Pass Phagwari, mile 4. |


|  | Nabes of Sthees. |  |  |  | Remalis. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sehra, } \\ & \text { RH., } E . \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}43 G / 14 \\ 43 \mathrm{~K} / 2\end{array}\right.$ | 14 | 2630 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \{ \\ \text { See Route } \\ \\ \\ \end{array}\right.$ |  |
| 10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pūnch, } \\ & \text { RH., } C^{\prime}, l^{\prime}, \\ & \text { PO., TO., } \\ & \text { Mrsintata. } \end{aligned}$ | $4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 1$ | 17 119 | 3300 | $1$ |  |

Route E. JAMMU to PÜNCH,
via A.-AKHN ÜR, NAOSHERA, KOTLI-130 miles.
B. -AKHNÜR, RÄJAORI, MÄNKOT-132 miles.
C.-AKHN ŪR, RĀJAORI, THANNA MANDI - 124 miles.

All three routes described below are grood; $A$ is probably the best. All are fit for pack animals throughout and are generally passable, winter and summer.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jammu, } \\ & \text { "PB., C., E., } \\ & \text { PO., To., } \\ & \text { Hospit,l?. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43 \mathrm{~L} / 14 \\ 43 \mathrm{~L} / 13 \end{gathered}$ | $\cdots$ | 1000 (briclge) <br> 1127 <br> (at. 1) B.) | Large town, winter capital of Jammu and Kashmī State. Winter palace of Ma harajah; British Resident. Terminus of N. W. R. branch line on l. bank of Tāwi R. S.T.F.G.W. abundant. | Country open and cultivated. Roal good for carts along Ranbir canal. Cross Chenäb river by ferry at Ikhür. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



|  | Names of Stages. |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { INTERMEDIATE MILES } \\ \text { TOTAL MILES. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A6 | Khuiratta, E., PO. | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \mathrm{~K} / 3 \\ & 43 \mathrm{G} / 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{11}{83}$ | 2570 | See Ronte |  |
| A7 | Kotli, RH., E., PO., Dispensary. | 43G14 | $\frac{16}{99}$ | 2000 | 4. |  |
| A8 | Sehra, RH., f: | 4.3G/14 | $\frac{14}{113}$ | 2630 |  |  |
| A9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pūnch, } \\ & \text { RH., C., E., } \\ & \text { PO., To., } \\ & \text { Hospital. } \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 2$ $4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 1$ | $\frac{17}{130}$ | $3300$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { See Ronte } \\ 2 . \\ \end{array}\right.$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\frac{\mathrm{B} 3}{\mathrm{C} 3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thandapani, } \\ & R / I ., C ., E . \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 8$ | 4.3 | 1900 | See stage 3 above. | For 2 miles down well-cultivated valley. Cross low ridge to north. |
| $\frac{B 4}{\overline{C 4}}$ | Dharmsàl, C., E., PO. | $4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 8$ | $\frac{10}{53}$ | 2100 | Village. S.T. F. G. W. available. | Road fairly good. Cross Niări Tảwi mile 2; thence over several spurs, and low range of hills. |
| $\frac{\mathrm{B} \overline{5}}{\overline{\mathrm{C} 5}}$ | Siāl sūi, C., E. | $4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 8$ | $\frac{11}{64}$ | 2650 | Village. S.F. G.W.available; few coolies. | Road fairly grood. Cross steep range by Gesar Gala. Easy descent to Tarvi river, mile 6. Thence by l. bank. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B6} \\ & \overline{\mathrm{C}} \end{aligned}$ | Rajaori, (Ràmpur) RH., C., E., PO. | $4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 7$ | $\frac{16}{80}$ | 3030 | Small town, bezar and tahsil. S.T. F. G. W. plentiful. | $\ldots$ |


| Number of Stages. | Names or Stages. | Map Reperence. | 葛 |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 136 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rājaori } \\ & \text { (Rāmpur), } \\ & \text { RH., C.,E., PO. } \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 7$ $43 \mathrm{~K} / 6$ |  | 3030 | See above. | Fair hill road, passable for mules; up 1. bank of Sukh Tāo valley. |
| 17 | Dheri, | 4.3K/2 | $\frac{14}{94}$ | 4,000 | Scattered village. S.T. very scarce; 1'. G. W. plentiful. | Across Bhimbar Gali, 5415 feet; thence along spur to Mendhar valley, and cross ford. Pass Mendhar, PO, mile 10. |
| B8 | Mankot, E. | $4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 2$ | $\frac{16}{110}$ | 3000 | Village and fort. S.T. F. G. available; $W$. plentiful. | Down r. bank of Mendhar R.; up l. bank of Pūnch R. Pase Sāgra at mile?. |
| 139 | Ban, E. | 433/114 | $\frac{11}{121}$ | 2600 | Small scattered village S. T. F. G. scarce. W. plentiful. | Up Pūuch valley. Cross Suran ferry. |
| B10 | Pünch, RH.,C.,E., PO., TO., Hospital. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 1$ | $\frac{11}{132}$ | 3300 | Town, fort, bazar; capital of Pūnch State.S.T.F. G.W. abunclant. | $\ldots$ |
| C6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rājaori } \\ & \text { (Rāmpur), } \\ & \text { RH., C., E., PO. } \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 7$ | 80 | 3030 | See above. | Up l. bank Tâwi R. Ford Darhāl tributary, mile $1 \frac{1}{2}$ and other minor streams. Pass Fatehpur, mile 4. |



PART I.-SECTION B.-TO BHADARWAH.

## Route 6. JAMMU to BHADARWĀH, ria RĀMNAGAR91 miles.

Passable for pack ponies throughout in summer ; from Korta onwards only practicable for coolie transport in winter.


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Rāmnagar, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | 43P/5 | $\frac{18}{44}$ | 2700 | Town, fort, bazar, and capital of Rāmnagar jāgir. S.T.F. G.W. plentiful. | Road fair up Rāmnagar valley by cultivated slopes. |
| 5 | Korta, | $43 \mathrm{P} / 5$ | $\frac{9}{53}$ | $\ldots$ | Village. T. scarce; S.F. G.W.available. | Road ascends steep spur and runs along the high ridge of Kāla Til; highest point 8825 feet. Easy descent to Tāwi river, which is crossed by bridges at Chumāra. |
| 6 | Dudu, $E .$ | $43 \mathrm{P} / 9$ | $\frac{15}{68}$ | 64.50 | Village. T . scarce; S.F. G.W.available. | Koad good up Tāwi valley. Cross to 1. bank at Chil, mile $3 \frac{1}{2}$, and back by bridge, mile 5 . |
| 7 | Gunoduru, h. | 43.P/9 | $\frac{12}{80}$ | 10170 | Huts. S.T. nil; F.G.W. available. | Lasy ascent to Sēōj or Nakka Gali, 10600 feet. Short steep deacent by spur in Birnothi forest. |
| 8 | Bhadarwah, RH.,C.,E., PO., Dispensary. | $43 \mathrm{P} / 9$ |  | 5400 | Large town, fort, bazar, capital of Bhadarwāh. S. T. F. (I. W. available. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 7. PATHĀNKOT to BHADARWĀH, via BASOHLI,-88 miles.

This route is passable for pack animals throughout.

| Number of Stages. | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Rimaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pathānkot, } \\ & \text { DB.,C., }, \mathbf{1 ,} \\ & \text { Hotells., PO., } \\ & \text { TO. } \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{P} / 11$ |  | 1090 | Town, bazar. Railway terminus of Amritsar branch, N. W. R. S.T.F.G.W. ample. | Road fit for wheeled traffic throughout the year. A metal led road 2 miles longer leads by Sujānpur. |
| 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mädhopur, } \\ \text { RH.,C., }, \text {., } P O . \end{gathered}$ | $4.3 \mathrm{P} / 11$ | $\frac{8}{8}$ | 1180 | Village, bazar \& canal workshops. S.T.F.G.W. plentiful. | Road bad for wheeled traffic, by 1. bank Rāvi river. Pass Shälpur PO, mile 5 ; cross low spur to cultivated bay. |
| 2 |  | 43P/11 | $\frac{10}{18}$ | 1500 | Village. S.T. F. G. W. plentiful. | Road fair. Road ascends over hills on l. bank of Rāvi K , descending to Phungotāh, mile 42. Cross Ravi by ferry, mile $\sim \frac{1}{2}$. |
| 3 | Basohli, CI, E., PO., Dispensary. | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \mathrm{P} / 15 \\ & 43 \mathrm{P} / 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{9}{27}$ | 1980 | Town, fort and bazar. E. on bank of tank opposite llaja's palace. S.T.F.G.W. plentiful. | Koad fair, graded. Cross Chiril valley, mile 8, and ascend hills on 1 . bank. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Bhud, E. | $43 \mathrm{P} / 14$ | $\frac{13}{40}$ | $3600$ | Village. S.T. F. G. W. available. | Road fair, rising steeply to ridge at 5500 feet. Thence gradual rise to Bānjal Gala, 6515 feet, mile 5. Steep but graded descent to Seawa river, which is crossed by bridge, mile 12. |
| 5 | Sarthali, E., Dispensary. | $43 \mathrm{P} / 14$ |  | 4150 | Village on opposite bank Seawa river. S.T. F. G. W. available. | Fair road. Cross bridge, mile $1 \frac{1}{2}$ near dispensary. Thence fair road by l. bank Seawa to mile 5, where recross to r . bank by bridge. Pass Chãndal, mile 6. Several small side nalas to be forded. |
| 6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Loang, } \\ \text { E. } \end{gathered}$ | $4: 5 / 13$ |  | 6000 | Smallvillage. S.T.F.G.W. available. | Fair road up r. bank Seawa river. Pass Sarthal, FRH. mile 6 . |
| 7 | Garar Phér, E. | $43 \mathrm{P} / 9$ | $\frac{11}{73}$ | 9200 | Huts at foot of Chhatar Gali. S. T. nil; F.G.W. plentiful. Snow here to end of April. | Ascent easy ; road fair after snow has melted. Cross Chhatar 1)hā by Chhatar Gali, 9931 feet, and descend by fair road along Alauna river. |
| 8 | Hhadarwāh, RH.,C., E., PO. Dispensary | $4.3 P / 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | 54.00 | Large town, fort, bazar. Capital of Bhadarwāh. S.T.F.G.W. available. |  |

## Route 8. PATHĀNKOT to BHADARWĀ $H$, via DALHOUSIE and CHAMBA- 130 miles.

The road to Dalhousie is now passable for motors. The mileages and alignment of the whole route are liable to slight variation. The road from Chamba onwards is new. Except at Chamba town where mules are available, coolies are the only form of transport obtainable in Chamba. If mules are employed, they should be therefore taken through from Chamba. The Padri Gali is passable for them, but the road near Khundi Marà and beyond is very rough.

A road from Chamba normally passable for mules in summer, via Tisă, the Sāch pass and Kilarr in Panngi joins Route 54 at Ārthal, 11 marches; whence Zäskar may be reached by the Umāsi La. This was not passable in 1922 for ponies throughout, as a bridge was down.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remairs. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pathānkot, DB., C., E., Hotels, PO.,'TO. | $43 \mathrm{P} / 11$ | .. | 1090 | 'Town, bazar. lkailway terminus of Amritsar branch, N. W. R. S.T.F. G. W. ample. | Motor road follows r. bank of Chakki Khad through level and cultivated country. At mile $6 \frac{1}{2}$ road turns north wards and ascends the broken outer hills. |
| 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dunera, } \\ & \text { DB., } E \text {., } \boldsymbol{P} O . \end{aligned}$ | $4.3 \mathrm{P} / 15$ | $\frac{28}{28}$ | 2250 | Village S.T F. G. W. plentiful. | Good metalled road with many twists. Bakloh cantonment, (DB.,E., PO., TO.,) is situated 1000 feet above and to the east of the motor road. |
| 2 | Dalhousie, Hotel, IB., C., E., PO., TO., Hospital. | $43 \mathrm{P} / 14$ | $\frac{21}{52}$ | 6000 | Small civil and military station and convalescent dep $\hat{0}$ t S.T.F. G. W plentiful. | Country mountain. ous. Road practicable for laden animals across Bāthri Gala (8000 feet) and through Kāla Top forest. Descent by easy gradient. |
| 3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Khajiär, } \\ D B ., E . \end{gathered}$ | $52 \mathrm{D} / 2$ | $\frac{10}{62}$ | 6000 | Halting place. W. from streams. | Cross Rāvi bridge at end of march. |


| Sanvis xo uasmin | Names of Stages. |  |  | Height above Sea level. | Remarks. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 公 } \\ & \text { M } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chamba, } \\ D B ., C ., E ., \\ P O ., T O . \end{gathered}$ | $52 \mathrm{D} / 2$ | $\frac{8}{70}$ | 3030 | Large town, bazar and capital of Chamba State. S. T. F. G. W. abundant. | Good bridle path by r. bank Rāv for about 6 miles Ascend and cros Pukhri spur, mile 8. Descend to and cross Sēul R Thence by r. bank |
| 5 | Sundla, $\boldsymbol{R H}$., $E$. | 52.D/2 <br> $52 \mathrm{D} / 1$ | $\frac{13}{83}$ | ... | Small village. S.T. F.G.W. available. | Ascend and cross Saluni spur. Descend and cross Seu R. Ascend l. bank |
| 6 | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{K e} \overline{\mathrm{e}} \overline{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{r}, \\ R H ., \dot{E} . \end{gathered}$ | $43 \mathrm{P} / 13$ | $\frac{14}{97}$ | 5290 | Village S.T. F.G.W. available. | Road by l. bank Pass Bhāndal (FRH., PO.), mile 3. At mile 6 road becomes difficult for laden aniinals. |
| 7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Langēra, } \\ F R H ., ~ E . ~ \end{gathered}$ | $43 \mathrm{P} / 13$ | $\frac{12}{109}$ | 7250 | Hamlet. S. T. very scanty. F . G. W. plentiful. E. on roofs of huts. | Road rough up Sēul river to Khundi Marāl, mile 5. Steep ascent by stony bed of stream to Padri Gali, 9922 feet, mile 10 , and long descent down spur. |
| 8 | Thanala, E. | $43 \mathrm{P} / 13$ | $\frac{13}{122}$ | $6740$ | Iron mines and village. S.T. scanty; F. G. W. plentiful. | Road very fair down r. bank of Niru N. to mile 3. Cross several small bridges and enter cultivaled valley. |
| 9 | Bhadarwāh, RH.,C., E., PO., Dispensary. | $43 P / 9$ | $\frac{8}{130}$ | $5400$ | See Route 7. | $\ldots$ |

PART I.- SECTION C.-CROSS ROUTES.

## Route 9. ABBOTTĀBĀD to MURREE, via the GALIS -41 miles.

This route is blocked by snow from December to March. The various Military Cantonments are only occupied during the summer months.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nature of country } \\ & \text { to Next stagr. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Abbottābād, DB., C.,E.,PO., TO., Hospital, Bank. | $43 \mathrm{~F} / 4$ | $\cdots$ | 4010 | Military Cantonment, civil station, bazar and headquarters of Hazára district. S. T. F. (I. ample; $W$. from pipes. | Fair metalled road cross bridges over Darkhān N. at miles $1 \frac{1}{2}$ and $3 \frac{1}{2}$. Leave Nawā Shalir, (PO), on left at mile 3. At Dhamtaur, mile $\bar{\pi}$, metalling ceases. Thence to Dunga Gali passable for camels. Cross Harnow bridges, mile 7 , and Bagnotar bridge, mile $9 \frac{1}{2}$. |
| 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bagnotar, } \\ \text { DB.,MWB., E. } \end{gathered}$ | 4.3F/8 | $\frac{10}{10}$ | 4840 | Small village. S.T.F. limited; G.W. available. | Graded ascent by Bāra Gali cantonment, (PO., 'TO., hospital), mile $\overline{5}$; Käla Bāghcantonment, (PO., TO., hospital), mile 8, and Nathia Gali, mile 10 . S. available en route in suminer. |
| 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dunga Gali, } \\ D R ., M W B ., E . \end{gathered}$ | $43 \mathrm{~F} / 8$ | $\frac{12}{22}$ | 7800 | Small bazar and civil station occupied during summer only. Pipe W. supply; S.T.F.G.W. available. | Graded metalled road passable for motors. At mile 6, branch road leads to Ghora Dliāka cantonment, distant $1 \frac{1}{4}$ miles. |


|  | Aames of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of country } \\ \text { to next btage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chhangla } \\ \text { Gali, } \\ \text { Hotel,DB., IB., } \\ \text { PO.,'IO. } \end{gathered}$ | $43 G / 5$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ 31 \end{gathered}$ | $84.20$ | Small bazar and hutted camp. S.F. G. procurable; T . limited; W. plentiful. | Road as before. Pass Khaira Gali (PO., 'TO.), mile $2 \frac{1}{2}$ and Bāriaı (PO., TO.), mile 4. Join Mur-ree-Jhelum valley road at Kuldanna, (PO., TO.) mile 7 (see Route 15). |
| 4 | Murree, <br> Hotels., C., E., PO., TO., Hospital, Hank: und Treasury. | 436/5 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | 7000 | Hill station and convalescent depôt. Civil station, town, bazar. S.T.F.G.W. abundant. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 10. MURREE to PUNCH, ria DHĀNDA and MANG BAJRI--81 miles.

There are several alternative routes which connect Murree and Pünch. None are good, being mainly tracks between various villages. That described below is possibly the best, but has not recently been compared with others. It is probably better to engage coolies for the through journey, as parts of the road are liable to be in bad repair.


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaliks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of country } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | $\text { Dara, }_{R H .,}^{E .}$ | 4.3G/9 | $\frac{9}{29}$ | 2000 | Small hamlet on Māhl R. 'T. nil; S. F. G. W. scanty. | Rough road along hillside on l. bank Māhl R. Ford Māhl R., mile 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. |
| 3 | Mang Bajri, E. | 4:3G/9 | $\frac{16}{38}$ | 2800 | Cluster of villages in wide well cult ivated valley. | Ford Mähl R. near confluence with Kēn stream, mile 2; then the latter, mile 8. Steep rough ascent to Parāt, mile 11. |
| 4 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Parl, }}$ | 43G/13 | $\frac{16}{54}$ | 5200 | Cluster of villages ou exten sive and well cultivated valley. | Cross ridge by Khai Gala, 5747 feet, to Swain valley. Steep and stony descent. Cross Swān bridge, mile 11 . |
| 5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hajira, } \\ \text { RH.,E.,Po. } \end{gathered}$ | 43G/1:3 <br> $43 \mathrm{G} / 14$ <br> 43K/2 | $\frac{12}{66}$ | 3400 | Village on Swan N . S.T. scanty; G. F. moderate; $W$. plentiful. | Good graded road. lass Sehr, mile 5 and cross bridge over Pu̇nch river, mile $6 \frac{1}{2}$. Thence by I. bank Pūnch river to mile 14. Cross Puinch river. |
| 6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Punch, } \\ & \text { RH.,C., E.,PO., } \\ & \text { TO. } \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 1$ | $\frac{15}{81}$ | 3300 | Town, fort, bazar, capital of Pünch State. S.T.F.G.W. abundant. | ... |

## Route 11. KOHĀLA to PŪNCH, via MANG BAJRI 70 miles.

This route is only fit for coolie transport and is not recommended.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of country } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Kohāla, DB., E., PO., $T 0$. | $4.3 \mathrm{~F} / 8$ | $\ldots$ | 1800 | Large village, small bazar, S. T. F. G. procurable; grood $W$. from river. Bungalow is hot in summer. | From 1. bank Jhelum R. steep stony ascent to ridge. Pass Hil, mile 6. Thence along ridge and cultivated hillside. |
| 1 | Chamiati, E. | $4.3 \mathrm{~F} / 12$ | $\frac{11}{11}$ | 5250 | Village. S. T. F. G. moderate; W. from spring. | Up Erin Kas N. and across ridge. |
| 2 | Miang Bajri, E. | 4.3619 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | 2800 | Cluster of villages in wide well cultivated valley. | See Ronte 10. |
| 3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Parl, } \\ \text { E. } \end{gathered}$ | $439+13$ | $\frac{16}{4.3}$ | 5200 |  |  |
| 4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hajỉra, } \\ \text { RH., E., PO. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 43 \mathrm{G} / 13 \\ 4: 3 \mathrm{G} / 14 \\ 43 \mathrm{~K} / 2 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\frac{12}{65}$ | 34.00 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { See Route } \\ 10 .\end{array}\right.$ | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | Punch, $R H ., C, E .,$ PO., TO. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 1$ | $\frac{15}{70}$ | 3300 |  |  |

## Route 12. JHELUM to KOHALA, via the JHELUM valley -133 miles.

This route is little used for through journeys. The old road has not been kept up and though once fit for pack animals, is now little more than a footpath. The details of S.T.F.G.W. have not recently been revised. The heights given are rough and apply to the villages and not the river. The route given from 'Tangrot onwards leaves the river in several places. The track by the river is only passable for very lightly laden coolies.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jhelum, Hotels, DB., C., E., PO.,TO., Hospital, Bant. | 43H/9 | $\ldots$ | 764 | See Route |  |
| 1 | Shekhupur, RH., $E$. | 43G/12 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \frac{1}{2} \\ & 12 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | 882 |  |  |
| 2 | Tangrot (or Dhangot), RH., E., P'O. | 43G/12 | $\frac{182}{25}$ | 1100 | Hamlet at junction of Pūnch and Jhelum rivers. S . T. F. G. W. available. Ferry across Jhelum R. | Track leaves the Pūnch route and keeps to hills west of the Jhelum river. Very fair road generally passable for laden animals. |
| 3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Baghàm, } \\ \text { FRH., } \mathrm{E} . \end{gathered}$ | 4.3G/11 | $\frac{12}{97}$ | 1100 | Large village. S. F. G. W. plentiful; T scanty. Ferry across Jhelum R . | Road reaches river here, and becomes rougher; it then crosses low hills again on west of river. |
| 4 | Dangali, | 43G/11 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | 14.30 | Hamlet. Ferry one mile to east. S.T. scanty; F. G. W available. | Road ascends side valley and crosses low ridge before reaching SĀlgrān. |


|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nayles of }^{\text {Of }} \\ S_{\text {TAGES. }} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Sālgràn, FHH., E. | $43 \mathrm{G} / 11$ | $\frac{12}{39}$ | 1850 | Hamlet. S. <br> T. scanty; <br> F. G. W. available. Ferry across Jhelum to east of hamlet. | Footpath only. By hillside on r. bank of Jhelum vallev. Pass Soheri, mile 5 , and Kanànd, mile 10. Country well-wooded and most of the forest is preserved. |
| ${ }^{6}$ | Owen ferry, E. | 43G/10 | $\frac{15}{74}$ | $\ldots$ | Small village and fort on l. bank of Jhelum. S.T.F.G.W. available. | It is better to continue the journey by 1 . bank Jhelum R. Road is passable for mules high up the hillside, and graded. Pass Kultea, mile 5. Thence by footprath to Soa, mile 7, and Sunu, mile 9. Here join Rāwalpindi-Pūneh road. (See Route 1). Thence by r. bank Shelum R. |
| 7 | Lachhman Pattan, RH., E. | $43 G / 10$ | $\frac{15}{89}$ | 1590 | Small village. S. T. scarce; F.G. moderate; W. plentiful. R.H. is one mile beyond the suspension bridge on l. bank. | Old road our. bank in very bad repair. often quite impracticable for ponics. Pass Irochi, mile 7. |
| 8 | Rāmpattan, E. | 43G/9 | 9 <br> 98 | .. | S.T. nil; F.G. W. plentiful. | Road as above: merely a footpath. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaliks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 |  | 43G/9 | $\frac{12}{110}$ | 1700 | S. T. from Malot Sattiān; F. G. W.plentiful. | Road as above; rough but just passable for animals. |
| 10 | Khapaddar ferry, $E$. | $\begin{gathered} 43 \mathrm{G} / 9 \\ 43 \mathrm{~F} / 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{10}{120}$ | 1750 | S.T. nil; F.G. W.plentiful. | Track passable for pack animals by r. bank Jhelum. At mile 4 leave river and ascend hillside to motor road. |
| 11 | Kohāla, DB., E., PO., TO. | $43 \mathrm{~F} / 8$ | $\frac{13}{133}$ | 1800 | See Route 11. | $\ldots$ |

Route 13. JAMMU to PATHĀNKOT-A. via Jasrota-74 miles. B. via Rājpura-65 miles.

The second of the two routes here described is the better, though neither is good. The first is more picturesque. Further detail is not given as Jammu and Pathānkot are indirectly connected by railway.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jammu, } \\ & \text { DB., C., E., } \\ & \text { PO., TO., } \\ & \text { Hospital. } \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{~L} / 14$. | $\cdots$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 1000 \\ \text { (bridsco) } \\ 1127 \\ \text { (at DOB. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Sce Route 5. | Cross suspension bridge and take Sialkot road to Satwiri Cantonment. Then take cart road past rife range and leper asylum. Cross Batãwal forrl at mile 9. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .1 | Tror, E. | 43L/14. | $\frac{13}{13}$ | 1050 | Village. S.T. F. G. W. available. | ... |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1 | Tror, <br> E. | $43 \mathrm{~L} / 14$ | 13 | 1050 | See above. | Cart road crosses undulating country, well cultivated and broken by ravines at foot of hills. |
| A2 | Sämba, C., $E$. | $43 \mathrm{P} / 2$ | $\frac{12}{25}$ | 1250 | Small town, fort and tahsil. S.T. F. G. W. available. | Mule track from here onwards. Cross Bein R. by ford. |
| A3 | Aleh, E. | 43P/6 | $\frac{12}{37}$ | $\ldots$ | Hamlet. S.T. nil; F.G.W. available. | Cross Tarnāh R. and broken foothills. |
| A4 | Jasrota, E. | 43P/7 | $\frac{12}{49}$ | 1250 | Large village S. T. F. G. W. available. | Cross Uih R. ford. Pass Budhi, mile $3 \frac{1}{2}$; cross Kathera ford, mile 9. |
| A5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kathua, } \\ & \text { DB., } E ., P O . \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{P} / 11$ | $\frac{12}{61}$ | 1050 | See below. | -•• |
| B1 | Tror, E. | 43L/14 | 13 | 1050 | See above. | Cart road crosses undulating cultivated country. Cross Devak R. and Basantar R. fords, miles $6 \frac{1}{2}$ and 9. |
| B2 | Rājpura, E. | $4.3 \mathrm{P} / 3$ | $\frac{17}{30}$ | 1025 | Village. S.'T.F.G.W. available. | Cart road as before, but country more cut $\quad$ ין |
| B31 | Kānpur, E. | 43P/7 | $\frac{11}{41}$ | 1050 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Village. } \\ & \text { S.T.F.G.W. } \\ & \text { moderate. } \end{aligned}$ | Cart road crosses Uih R. fords and is bad. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Height above } \\ & \text { Sea level. } \end{aligned}$ | Remaliss. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kathua, } \\ & D B ., E, P O . \end{aligned}$ | 43P/11 | $\frac{11}{52}$ | 1050 | See below. | $\ldots$ |
| $\frac{\mathrm{A} 5}{\mathrm{~B} 4}$ | Kathua, DB., E., Po. | $\|4.3 \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{ll}\|$ | $61 / 52$ | $1050$ | Small town and tahsil on $r$. bank Rāvi river. S.T.F.G.W. ample. | Cross Rāvi ferry at mile 3 and Upper Bāri Doāb canal, mile 7. Pass Sujānpur, mile $7 \frac{1}{2}$. |
| $\frac{\mathrm{A} 6}{\text { B5 }}$ | Pathānkot, DB., C., E., Hotels, PO.,TO. | $43 \mathrm{P} / 11$ | $\frac{13}{74 / 65}$ | 1090 | See Route 7. | $\ldots$ |

## PART II.-THE PĪR PANJĀL.

## SECTION A.-TO SRİNAGAR.

Route 14. ABBOTTABBĀD to SRİNAGAR, via MUZAFFAR-

## ABAD and right bank JHELUM RIVER-168 miles.

The road from Abbottābād to Muzaffarābād is passable for motors. From the latter place cars cross the Jhelum to Domēl and follow the Jhelum valley cart road, described in Route 15. The route via Abbottābad is usually taken in winter when the Murree hill is blocked by snow.

The right bank of the Jhelum above Muzaffarābād is only fit for pack animals and is not often used for throngh traffic.


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Garhī <br> Habībullāh DB.,C.,E.,PO., <br> Hospital. | $43 \mathrm{~F} / 7$ | $\frac{19 \frac{1}{2}}{35 \frac{1}{2}}$ | $2655$ | Large village and bazar. S.T.F.G.W. plentiful. DB. on r . bank of Kunhār R. | Good hill road for motors. The new road follows 1 . bank Kunhār R. and crosses Lohār Gali, 3325 feet, to Kishanganga at Muzaffarābād. The latter is bridged and passable for cars. |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Muzaffarābād, } \\ & \text { DB.,E.,PO., } \\ & \text { TO. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43 \mathrm{~F} / 7 \\ 43 \mathrm{~F} / 11 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{13 \frac{1}{2}}{49}$ | 24.55 | Town, fort, bazar and headquarters of zilla. S.F.G. W. plentiful; T. available. E. beyond town on bank of Kishanganga. Across Jhelnm bridge lies Domèl,(See Route 15). | In the first half of the march there are 3 or 4 rather steep and rough places, but the remainder is tolerably level. The Kishanganga flows into the Jhelum about a mile to the south of Muzaffarābād. |
| 4 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Hatian, }}$ | $43 \mathrm{~F} / 12$ | $\frac{17}{66}$ | 2700 | Village. S.T. F.G. available. W. abundant. E. on banks of Jhelum. On the opposite side of Jhelum is Garhi with DB., PO.,TO., E. | Road very undulating. About 3 or 4. miles from Hatiãn, after passing the old fort at Dopatta, there is a steep and rough descent to the Katha Naushahra (Dopatta ford); and there are two or three other descents within about 4 miles of Khānda. |


| Number of Stages. | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Khända, E. | 43F/12 | $\frac{11}{77}$ | 3700 | Very small village. S . and T. very limited; F.G. procurable; W. plentiful. A foot suspension bridge spans the Jhelum about 2 miles beyond Khānda. | Road rough, with two or three rather steep places. One of these, about mile 41, leads down to the Palihāsa, a mountain stream which has to be forded. |
| 6 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Kathāi, }}$ | 43F/16 | $\frac{12}{89}$ | 3650 | Small village with mud fort and winter residence of the nawab. <br> S. T. F. G. procurable; W. plentiful. E. one mile west of fort. Rope-bridge spans the Jhelum. | Road as in last stage; cross Kathāi ford. Near the 4th mile there is a waterfall and between miles 6 and 9, the road is rough and steep across some deep ravines. |
| 7 | Shähdara, E. | 43F/16 | $\frac{12}{101}$ | 4400 | Small village. S.F.G. procurable; T. limited; W. plentiful. E . at a fakir's tomb. | Country hilly with sparse cultivation. With the exception of some minor dips at the beginning of the march, road is fairly smooth and level. Cross Gingal bridge. |



# Route 15. RĀWALPINDI to SRİNAGAR, via MURREE, DOMĒL, left bank JHELUM, BÄRÄMULA-196 miles. 

This route in Kashmir is known as the Jhelum valley cart-road. It has been made passable for motors, and is the normal route used by visitors to Kashmir. The portion on the Murree hills is liable to be closed for periods by snow in January and February ; the Abbottābād-Muzaffarābād route to Domèl is then used. During the rains, and sometimes after storms in spring and summer, small stretches are liable to be blocked by slips of the hillside. The surface is generally good for motors (speed limit $14 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p}$. h); but the hired motor drivers are rash and careless. Bullock carts are only supposed to travel by night. Rest houses are good beyond Kohāla. The old suspension bridge at Kohäla was swept away in 1893 by flood. From Chhatar, mile 72, a short cut fit for lightly laden ponies leads over the hills to (iarhi, 15 miles ( $43 \mathrm{~F} / 12$ ).


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaliks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Tret, DB., E., PO., To. | $4 \cdot 3 \mathrm{G} / 5$ | $\frac{12}{25 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 3300 | Village and bazar. S.F. and $G$. available; grood W. from covered tank on E. south of and close to village. | Road and country as above, but gradients steeper in places. FRH, $6 \frac{1}{2}$ miles and TO on road 7 miles from 'I'ret. |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sunny Bank } \\ & \text { (Murree), } \\ & \text { DB., E., PO., } \\ & \text { TO. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \mathrm{G} / 5 \\ & 4.3 \mathrm{~F} / 8 \\ & 4.3 \mathrm{~F} / 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{11 \frac{1}{2}}{37}$ | 6500 | Junction of Murree and Kashmir roads. Murrevitself lies some two miles along the road to east, and has several hotels. S.T.G. W.available. РО.,'ТО.,С., E., at Murree. Sunny Bank DB. is not recommended. | Motorroarl to Kohuala. Well-graded motor road, descending whole way ; all side nalas bridged. IB. at Rawat, mile 12. <br> Pouy-roarl to Dewal. Country hilly, well wooded in parts, good 6 ft . pony road, descending' almost the whole way, along spur between Khaner Khas and Jhelum. Pass Ghariāl (PO., TO.), mile 5. |
| 4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dewal, } \\ \text { DB., } E ., P O . \end{gathered}$ | 43F/8 | $\frac{12}{49}$ | 4350 | Small village with old fort. S.T.F. (r. available; abund ant grood W. from covered masolly spring. | Country as above. Join motor road $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kohăla, which is 8 miles from Dewal. The pony road is therefore 7 miles shorter than the motor road. |


| Number of Stages. | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nature of country } \\ & \text { to next stage. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Kohāla, DB., E., PO., то. | 4.3F/8 | $\underline{97}$ | 1800 | Large village, small bazar. S. T. F. G. available; good $W$. from river. Bungalow is bot in summer. | Cross lofty girder bridge (toll), to Kashmir territory. Customs post on l. bank, (personal luggage exempt). Thence by l. bank $J$ helum with gentle quadient through cuttings and occasional tumels. Side streams bridged. Road surface metalled and good throughont. |
| 6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dulai, } \\ D B ., E . \end{gathered}$ | 43F/8 | $\frac{12}{76}$ | 2100 | Hamlet. S.T. F. G. W. available. | Country and road as above; by 1 bank Jhelum Road liable to be blocked by slips after heavy rain. |
| 7 | Domèl, <br> DB., C., E., PO., <br> TO.,Dispensary, <br> Enyincer's bungalow, Customs house. | $\begin{gathered} 4.3 \mathrm{~F} / 7 \\ \\ 4.3 \mathrm{~F} / 11 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{9}{85}$ | 2230 | Bazar. S.T. F.G. available; W. plentiful. Muzaffaräbād lies across Thelum bridge, 2 miles distant. (See Route 14). | Road as above but less liable to slips. Valley more open and fertile, and river more rapid. This march is cooler in summer than the preceding ones. Pass village of Majhoi, mile 13. |


| STAVLS do aggunn | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Garhi, } \\ & \underset{T B .,}{ } \text { T., PO., } \\ & \text { TO. } \end{aligned}$ | 4.3「/12 | $\frac{14}{99}$ | 2630 | Village near Shelum R. S.F.G. available; good W. from river. | Country mountain ous but motor road has easy gradients and good surface. Pass Dopatta fort on opposite bank of Jhelum at 1 mile, and rope bridge across Jhelum $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles short of Hatiān. |
| $8 a$ | Hatiān, E. | 43F/12 | $\frac{11}{110}$ | 3000 | Village. S.F. G. available. W. from a nala to east. There is no longer a DB at this stage. | Country and road as above. Suspension foot bridge spans Jhelum at 2 miles. |
| 9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chināri, } \\ & \text { DB., E., PO. } \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{~F} / 16$ | $\frac{5}{115}$ | 3800 | Small bazar. S. F. G. available. | Country and road as above; latter crosses several narrow ravines which are bridged. This section is liable to be blocked by slips after heavy rain. |
| 9 a | Chakothi, E., PO. | 43F/16 | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 120 \end{gathered}$ | 3780 | Village. S.T. F.G. available; abundant good W. from spring. DB. burut down in 1910. | Country, road, and nalas as above. Rasy ascent to mile 12, thence level. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | Ūri, DB., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | 43J/4 | $\frac{13}{133}$ | 4450 | Village, fort, tahsil. S.T. F.G. available; good W. abundant. Road from Pūnch joins here (Route 16.) | Road makes a lon detour up $\overline{\mathrm{U}} \mathrm{r}$ valley, and the rejoins Jhelum valley which her contracts. The hill sides are well wood ed with deodars Pass Mahur power-house, mil $\delta \frac{1}{2}$. Hence to Rām pur, water-flum lies to right of road |
| 11 | Rāmpur, $D B ., E ., P O .$ | 43J/4 | $\frac{13 \frac{1}{2}}{146 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 484.0 | Small village. S. 'I. F'. G. scanty; W. abundant. Flume line passes under the road. | Road smooth and easy, though narrowed in places by rock masses on either side. Flume line takes W from Jhelum about 2 miles above Ràmpur. |
| 12 | Bārāmula <br> (Warahmul), DB., E., P(O., TO., Dispensary. | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 8$ | $\frac{15 \frac{1}{2}}{162}$ | 5200 | Town, bazar, tahsil on Jhelum river, which here becomes navigable. S.T.F.G.W. plentiful. | Country level, open and well cultivat ed; road good and lined with tal poplars. Cross Ningal bridge at mile 9. |
| 13 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Patan, } \\ & D B ., E ., P O . \end{aligned}$ | 43J/12 | $\frac{17}{179}$ | 5210 | Village. S.T. F.G. available; spring W. plentiful. | Country as above but more marshy Gulmarg motor road joins from south at mile $8 \frac{1}{2}$ (see Route 17). |



## Route 16. PŪNCH to SRĪNAGAR, via HĀJI PİR pass, URI and BARĀMULA-99 miles.

This route has been realigned in the last 20 years. Coolies are available at Kahuta but not ponies, and it is better to engage transport for the journey from Punch to Ūri. Snow remains on the Hajji Pir pass till the middle of May; but the pass is only closed from December to March inclusive. In summer the route is practicable throughout for pack animals. From near Kahuta a track continues up the Bētār N. and crosses the Nilhant Gali, 1.1830 feet, ( $4: 3 \mathrm{~K} / 5$ ), descending to the Ferozpur N., and joining Route 17 . It is very rough and rocky, and almost impassable to laden animals.

|  | Pūnch, RH.,C., E., PO., 70., Hospilal. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 1$ | $\ldots$ | 3300 | Town, fort, bazar; capital of Pūnch State. S.'T. F. G. W. abundant. | Hoad rough and stony in places sidestreams mostly bridged. UpBētár valley. Cross Bētā ford at mile $8 \frac{1}{2}$, if halt is to be made at Kahuta. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Kahuta, RH., E. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 1$ | $\frac{10 \frac{1}{2}}{10 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 4.560 | Village. S.'T. IV. G. W. available. The RH is about 400 feet below the village. | Fair road with gradual ascent up side valley. Cross Gungi ford at 1 mile. |


| -SGOVLS do ugeran | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{\square}{2}$ | Aliäbäd, RH., C., $E$. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 1$ | $\frac{6 \frac{1}{2}}{17}$ | 6670 | Hamlet. S. and T. nil; F. G. available; W. plentiful. | Steady graded ascent to Hāji Pīr pass, 8652 feet, mile 4. Descend gradually through dense forest keeping roughly to contours. Pass FRH, mile 7. A short cut by rocky path saves 2 miles, but in this case the Haidarābād torrent in a deep gorge on left has to be forded at end of stage. |
| 3 | Haidarābād, C., $E$. | 43K/l | $\frac{9}{26}$ | 6300 | do. do. The resthouse was destroy. ed by the earthquake of $188{ }^{\circ}$. | New road down Ūri valley, r. bank, good for pack enimals. Early in the year thisis liable to be blocked by drift snow; the old track is then used, but is very troublesome to pack animals. |
| 4 | Üri, DB., E., PO., TO., Dispensar!!. | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 4$ | $\frac{10}{36}$ | 4450 |  |  |
| 5 | Ràmpur, DB., E., PO. | $4.3 \mathrm{~J} / 4$ | $\frac{13 \frac{1}{2}}{49 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 1840 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { See Route } \\ 15 .\end{array}\right.$ |  |
| 6 | Baramula, DB., E., PO., TO.,Diaprnsary | 43.5/8 | 15 15 | 5200 | $1$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | Patan, $D B ., E ., P O .$ | 43.5/12 | $\frac{17}{82}$ | 5210 | 1 |  |
| 8 | Srinagar, Hotel, C., E., PO.,TO., Hospital, Bank. | $43 . J / 16$ | $\frac{17}{99}$ | 5214 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { See Route } \\ 15 . \end{array}\right.$ |  |

## Route 17. PŪNCH to SRĪNAGAR, via FEROZPUR pass, TANGMARG-70 miles.

A direct and frequented route only open from June to November. Between the Ferözpur pass or Chōr Panjăl, of this route, and the Hāji Pīr route described in route 16, are several minor passes. The Dayahari Gali, 12360 feet, is 2 miles west of the Chōr Panjāl, and rough going for animals. The Nilkant Gali, 11830 feet; the Jārni Gali, 11995 feet; Mehnda Gali, 11600 feet; Nawan-di-Gali, 9700; Pajj.ji-di-Gali, 10495; and Kuthnār Gali, 103:4, are all rough passes, impassable or very difficult to laden pack animals, and subject to avalanches in spring. A cross connection from the Chōr Panjāl pass, and the Davahari Gali joins the Nilkant route 3 miles north of the latter pass and, crossing a shoulder of $\Lambda_{p}$ harwat at 12000 feet, leads to Khelanmarg and Gulmarg.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pūnch, } \\ & \text { RH., } . \text {., } . . \\ & \text { Po., T.O., } \\ & \text { Ho.smtal. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \mathrm{~K} / 1 \\ & 4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 2 \\ & 4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | 3300 | Town. fort, bazar ; capital of Pūnch State. S.T.I.(t.W. abundant. | Good road passable throughout for pack animals. Up Suran and Mandi valleys. Cross Darungli bed, mile 2, and Mandi bridge, mile 13 . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Mandi, | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 5$ | $\frac{13}{13}$ | 4500 | Large village, tahsil, and summer residence of Raja of Pūneb. S.T.F.G.W. ava e. E. bad. | Cross Lōran (Lōlırin) bridge, at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Pass Chhāmbar, mile 5. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaliks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Gāgrian or Gágri (upper), E. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 5$ | $\frac{10}{23}$ | 6300 | Cluster of villages. S . T. scanty ; F. G. W. moderate. | Steep ascent to Chō Panjā or Ferózpur pass, 13010 ft Easy descent on north side. |
| 3 | Kāntar Nāg, $E$. | 43K/5 | $\frac{12}{35}$ | 13100 | Lake. S. T. nil ; F. scanty; G. W. plentiful. | Down Palats valley Skirt Kāntar Nāg Pass Drang at mile 9. |
| 4 | Tangmarg, DB., E., PO. | 43J/8 | $\frac{11}{46}$ | 7100 | Terminus of motor road from Srinagar. Large village of Ferōzpurone mile to east. S. T. scarce ; F. G. W. plentiful. | Motor road from here through high lycultivated plain Cross bridge a mile 5. |
| 5 | Māgam, DB., 氏'., PO. | 48J/12 | $\frac{9 \frac{1}{2}}{65 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 5250 | Small village. S.'T. moderate ; F.G. W.available. | Motor road banked over low swampy ground. Sokhnäg and spill-channe bridges. Srínagar Bārāmula road joined at mile 6 and followed Srīnagar. |
| 6 | ```Srinagar, Hotel, C., E., PO., TO., Hos- pital, Banks.``` | 43J/l6 | $\frac{142}{70}$ | 5214 | See Route 15. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 18. PUNCH to SRİNAGAR, via MANDI, TŌSHAMAIDÄN and WATRAHEL-69 miles.

This is probably the most direct route between Pünch and Srinagar. The Tōsha-maidān pass is generally fit for pack animals from June to November. In summer vast numbers of cattle, sheep and goats graze on the plateau east of the pass. There is a short cut from near Sultānpathar, fit only for pedestrians, which ascends steeply to the Khara pass ; this rejoins the route described below in the bed of the Gadatar nala about 5 miles from the crest.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaliks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pūnch, } \\ & \text { RH., C., E., } \\ & \text { PO., TO., } \\ & \text { Hospital. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \mathrm{~K} / 1 \\ & 4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 2 \\ & 4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | 3300 | Town, fort, bazar, capital of Pūnch State. S.T. F. G. W. abundant. | Good road passable throughout for pack animals. Up Suran and Mandi valley. Cross Darungli bed, mile 2 , and Mandi bridge, mile 13. Pass large village and tahsil of Mandi, mile 13 . Follow l. bank Lōran(Lōharin) N. |
| 1 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Rajpur, }}$ | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 5$ | $\frac{14}{14}$ | 4700 | Scattered village. S.T. F.G. scanty; W. abundant. | Cross to r. bank by bridge after 1 mile. Pass fertile country and large scattered village of Lōran (anc. Lohara). |
| 2 | Sultànpathar, E. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 5$ | $\frac{12}{26}$ | 8100 | Hamlet at forest edge, deserted in winter. $S$. T. nil; I. (Y. W. available. | Ascent over Kuliān spur to Kunāla hut is steep. Thence by steep nala to Chinamarg Gali or Tōsha-maidàn pass, 13430 feet, mile 8. Easy descent by Kākōdar spur to extensive plateau. |

Route 18.-Pūnch to Shinagar.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tōsha- } \\ & \text { maidān, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \mathrm{~K} / 5 \\ & 43 \mathrm{~K} / 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{16}{42}$ | 10200 | Extensive grazing ground. S . T. nil; F.G. W. available. | Watch tower passed about mile 2; road then descends through forest-clad slopes to village of Drang, mile 5. Cross Sokhnäg bridge, mile 7, and fertile undulating plain beyond. |
| 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Watrahēl, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 43 \mathrm{~K} / 9 \\ \\ 4.3 \mathrm{~J} / 12 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\frac{13}{55}$ | 6280 | Large village. S. G. W. available; T. F. moderate. | Road crosses well cultivated plain, low and swampy in places. Pass Badgōm, mile 5. PO here. Unmetalled road fit for tongas thence. |
| 5 | Srinagar, <br> Hotel, C., E., Ро., то., Hospital, Banks. | 4.3.0/16 | $\frac{14}{69}$ | 5214 | See Route | $\ldots$ |

## Route 19. PŪNCH to SRĪNAGAR, via MANDI, NŪRPUR pass, BUGUR-77 miles.

The Nürpur route is not recommended. It is barely fit for pack animals, and is open only from July to October, at which time the weather is often very bad. There are diversions from near Nūrpur by rough passes only fit for pedestrians on both sides of the Nūrpur pass. That by Bodsar leads to the Sokhnäg valley; while that by the Sangsafēd pass and valley leads via Frâsnág to Nilnäg and by a good road thence to Srinagar.

| Pünch, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Hospital. | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \mathrm{~K} / 1 \\ & 43 \mathrm{~K} / 2 \\ & 43 \mathrm{~K} / 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | 3300 | See Route 18. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


|  | Names of Stagef. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Height above } \\ & \text { Sea level. } \end{aligned}$ | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Rājpur, $E$ | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 5$ | $\frac{14}{14}$ | 4700 | Scattered village. <br> S. T. F. G. scanty; W. abundant. | Cross to r. bank b bridge after on mile. Pass fertil country and larg scattered village of Lōran, mile 6; a mile 7 pass villag of Biāriān and ben southwards Nūrpur nala. |
| 2 | Batulkot or Pinjāl, $E$. | 43K/5 | $\frac{10}{24}$ | 7200 | Scattered hamlets of iron miners. S. T. nil; F. G. W. plentiful. | Road becomes rougher as it bends eastwards with the valley; pass Isawàli huts, mile $3 \frac{1}{2}$, (whence rough track ascends to a difficult pass leading to Bodsar and Soklinnge). |
| 3 | Nūrpur, E. | $4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 5$ | $\frac{8}{3:}$ | 10000 | Iron workers' settlement in summer. S. T'. nil; F. G. W. available. | Ascent difficult and barely practicable for pack animals. Cross Nūrpur pass, 134.36 feet, mile 5, and descend steeply on east side. At, mile 11, pass gujar huts of Chhānz. |
| 4 | Dudhpathar, E. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 9$ | $\frac{16}{48}$ | 8600 | Gujarhamlet, deserted in winter. $S$. scanty ; $T$. nil; F. G. available; W. plentiful. | Track improves. Pass large scattered village of Gūravèt, mile $\overline{7}$, and Arigām, mile 11. |


|  | Names of Stages． |  |  | M 号亩 思 思 出 盖 | Remaris． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bugur, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 9$ $43 \mathrm{~K} / 13$ | $\frac{16}{64}$ | 6000 | Village．S．T． moderate； F．G．W． available． | Good pony road across fertile plain Pass Yechagām village，mile 4. |
| 6 | ```Srinagar, Hotel, C.,E., PO., TO., Hos- pital, Bankis.``` | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 16$ | $\frac{13}{77}$ | 5214 | See Route 15. | $\ldots$ |

Route 20．BARAMGALA（PÜNCH）to SRĪNAGAR，via CHHŌTI GALI and KHĀNCHI KOL－ 58 miles．

This is an accessible entrance into Kashmīr，though almost impracticable and very rough in places for laden pack animals．The Chhöti Gali（pass）is open from July to October．An interesting though still rougher route diverges at Magru Sar，follows the Sangsaféd nala to Frāsnāg（ $43 \mathrm{~K} / 9$ ），Yūs－maidằn and Nilnāg．From here an excellent bridle road leads to Srinagar， 20 miles distant． During the monsoon the fords are liable to be difficult，and often impassable．


|  | Names of Stages． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 田 } \\ & \text { 号 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 思 } \end{aligned}$ | Remarks． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Bagla, }}$ | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 6$ | $\frac{10}{10}$ | 10100 | Huts．S．T． nil ；F．G． plentiful； W．avail－ able． | Gentle but rough ascent by spur and across head of val－ ley to Chhōti Gali （pass）， 14103 feet． Easy descent to Magru Sar（lake） From here diverge two routes passable for pack animals． The southern route is the better．Cross Kàtsgalu pass， 13892 feet，and follow Romushi $\mathbf{N}$ ． |
| 2 | Khānchi Kol river， E． | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 9$ | $\frac{14}{24}$ | 9000 | Gujar huts． S．T．nil；F． G．W．plen－ tiful． | Fair road for laden animals．Down Khānchi Kol val－ ley． |
| 3 | Pakharpur， E． | $4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 13$ | $\frac{11}{35}$ | 6550 | Village．S． procurable； T．F．G．W． available． | Good road．Pass town of Tsrār Sharif，height 6500 feet，（PO），at mile 5. |
| 4 | Khàmpur， C．，$E$ ． | 43К／13 | $10$ | 5520 | Small vil－ lage．$\quad \mathrm{S}$ ． scanty；T．${ }^{\text {T}}$ ． G．W．pro－ curable． | Route here joins the Srinagar－Shupi－ yān road，and is passable for carts． Pass Wähathor at mile 4 and join the Srinagar－Nilnāg road at mile 5 ． Some of the cul－ verts on this road are not kept in good repair． |
| 5 | Srinagar， Hotel，C．，E．， Pо．，ТО．，Ноs－ pital，Banks． | 43J／］ 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | 5214 | See Route 15. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 21. BHIMBAR to SRĪNAGAR, ria RÄJAORI (RAMPUR), BARAMGALA, PĪR PANJAL pass- 141 miles.

The Pir Panjāl route is the old Mughal imperial road into Kashmir. Until the construction of the Jhelum valley cart road, this was the most frequented route from the central Punjab into Kashmir. The road from Baramgala over the pass to Shupiyan is now much rougher than formerly, and is difficult in places; the scenery is beautiful. The pass itself is closed to pack-transport from about micl-November to mid-April. At mile $90 \frac{1}{2}$ the pre-Mughal road branches across the Rembiara $R$. and ascends the high ridge, Hastivanja. This old route, which is passable for pack animals with difficulty, commands fine views and rejoins the "Imperial road" at Sokh Sarai.

During the monsoon in July and August, the fords may be difficult or impassable.

| Number of Stages. | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bhimbar, RH., C., E., PO., Disprusary. | $43 \mathrm{~L} / 1$ | $\ldots$ | $1060$ | $\underbrace{} \begin{gathered}\text { a } \\ \text { See Route } \\ 4 .\end{gathered}$ |  |
| 1 | Gàdābàd, RH., C., E., $P O$. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 4$ | 11 | 2010 | $1$ |  |
| 2 | Naoshera, RII., C., E., $\boldsymbol{P O}$. | $4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 4$ | $\underline{10}$ | 1820 | Small town, bazar, fort and tahsil above $r$. bank of the Tāwi river. S. F. G. W. plentiful; coolies available. | Cross Tāīn Dhār spur at mile 2 and pass Nädpur, mile 5. Road is very fair by r. bank Tãwi valley. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Natire of country } \\ & \text { to next stage. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Chingas Sarai, RII., C., E., $P O$. | $4: 3 \mathrm{~K} / 8$ | $\frac{12}{33}$ | 2400 | Village. S.l'. G.W. and coolies available. | Roat leaves Tāw river at mile $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ and diverges up Pānda Kas tributary which is forded at mile 4. $\frac{1}{2}$. Rejoin Tāwi river, mile 6. Pass Dalōgra, mile 8, Marādpur, mile 10. Ford Tãwi river, mile 13. |
| 4 | Rājaori <br> (Rāmpur), <br> RH., Ce., E., <br> PO. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 7$ | $\frac{14}{47}$ | 3030 | Small town, bazar and talisil. S.T. F. G. W. plentiful. | Up l. bank Tāwi river. Ford Darhāl tributary, mile $1 \frac{1}{3}$ and other minor streams. Pass Fatehpur at mile 4. |
| b) | Thanna Mandi, RII., C., E. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / \mathrm{G}$ | $\frac{14}{61}$ | 4930 | Village ; salt depôt. S.T F. G.W. available. RH. on r. bank of Dhandal N. Ruined sarai of Mughal period. | The first part of the march is a continuous ascent, mostly through open forest. Cross Ratan Pir pass, 8158 feet, mile 5. (shelter huts near summit). More gradual descent. Cross Parnai N. by bridge at $9 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. |
| 6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Baramgala, } \\ \text { Rll., } C ., E . \end{gathered}$ | $4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 6$ | 1012 | 6050 | Small village and fort. $S$. scarce. T. I. G.W. available. | Up Suran valley. Pass Chandimar village and ironworks at $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. Cross Suran R. by several small bridges and fords. |




Route 2\%. RĀJAORI (RAMMUR) to SRİNAGAR, via

## DARHÄL pass and ALIĀBÄD SARAI-80 miles.

This route is fairly easy on the whole, but should not be attempted with ponies before June or after November, when the first fall of snow may be expected. Transport shonld be taken through from Darhal to Shupiyan. Fords may be impassable in the rains.

At, Bela a track diverges eastwards, crosses the main range by the Rupiri pass, 134005 feet, and descends to Bhāg Sar lake. The Rūpirī shepherd huts are reached at mile lo and the route joins the pre-Mughal Pīr Panjal road at Hastivanja, mile 18. (See Route 21).


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nature of country } \\ & \text { to next stage. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Darhàl, } \\ & { }_{E} \text {, } \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 7$ $43 / \mathrm{K} 6$ | $\frac{12}{12}$ | 5200 | Large village. S.T.F.G.W. plentiful. | Road ascends for 2 miles. Cross Ratan Pir range by easy pass, Shakarmarg, 11100 feet. |
| 2 | Bēla, E. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 10$ | $\frac{7}{19}$ | 10900 | Huts, deserted in winter. Milk supplies uncertain, other S. T. nil ; F. procurable; G. W. plentiful. | Gentle ascent to Nil Sar lake and Darhāl pass, 12907 feet. Road passes between Nandan Sar and Chandan Sar lakes, and descends by l. bank of Jadi N. |
| 3 | Aliābād Sarai, RII., C., E. | 43К/10 | 12 | 10000 | $7$ |  |
| 4 | Hurapór, RH., C., E. | $4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 10$ | 12 | 7600 |  |  |
| 5 | Shupiyān, RH.,C., E., PO., Dispensary. | 43K/14 | 8 i 1. | 6720 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { See Route } \\ 21 . \end{array}\right.$ | $\ldots$ |
| 6 | Khämpur, C., E. | $13 \mathrm{~K} / 13$ | $\frac{16}{67}$ | 5520 |  |  |
| 7 | Srinagar, Hotel, C., E., PO., TO., Hospital, Banks. | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 16$ | $\frac{13}{80}$ | 5214 | $1 j$ |  |

## Route 23. JAMMU to SRİNAGAR, via BUDIL pass and SHUPIYĀN-144. miles.

This is not a frequented route; the early stages are rough and in places imparsable for pack animals. The Budil pass is generally closed by snow from December to May inclusive. Transport should be taken through from Budil to Shupiy ann.

From Nār Kot, stage 5, a track leads to Gota and Nand Kot; thence by a difticult pass, the Phatun-pāntsăl, 13252 feet, to Konsa Nāg. lỉom here a track passable for pack animals leads by the Konsa Nāg nala to Sedau and Sbupiyān.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. | $\begin{gathered} \text { 'GפVLS LXAN OL } \\ \text { KXLNOOD HO GYOUVN } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jammu, } \\ & \text { DB., C., E., PO., } \\ & \text { TO., Hospital. } \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{~L} / 14$ <br> $43 \mathrm{~L} / 13$ | $\ldots$ | 1000 (bridge) 1127 (D.B.) | $\}_{6}$ See Route |  |
| 1 | Akhnūr RH., C., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | $43 \mathrm{~L} / 9$ | $\frac{18}{18}$ | 1090 | 1 |  |
| $\stackrel{9}{2}$ | Chauki Chaura, E. | $18 \mathrm{~K} / 12$ | $\frac{18}{31}$ | 2250 | S. scanty; T. nil ; F.G.W. available. | Cross Kālī Dhār range by Akhar Gala and descend by Tāwi valley to Dhabar. Track very rough in places. Cross Dhabar ford, mile 12. |
| 3 | Paoni, E., PO. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 12$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | 2050 | Large village; State garden S. F. G. W. available; T. scantr. | Steep stony ascent up Mari N. to Chili Gala, 4816 feet, mile 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Descend by Chontra spur through Jhandi forest. |


|  | Names of Stages． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 岛 } \\ & \text { 易思 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 思思 } \\ & \text { 思 } \end{aligned}$ | Remarks． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Gura， E． | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 12$ | $\frac{9}{54}$ | 2700 | Scattered vil－ lage．S．T．F． G．W．scanty | Stony track up Balān N，barely practicable for ani－ mals． |
| 5 | Nār Kot， E． | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 11$ | $\frac{10}{64}$ | 4000 | Scattered vil－ lage．S．T． very scanty； F．G．W． available． | Steep ascent，： miles，west to crest of ridge south of Chorūsīra， 7791 feet．Follow ridge to Chapri huts and descend tributary to Phagoli on Ans R． |
| $\overline{5} a$ | Phagoli， b． | ＋3K／11 | $\frac{11}{75}$ | 5000 | Scattered hamlet．S．T． nil；F．G．W． available． Omit this stage if time permits． | Cross Ans R．bridge 2 miles above Pha－ goli，near Kewal． |
| 6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Budil, } \\ \text { E.,P.O. } \end{gathered}$ | 43K／I1 | $\frac{5}{80}$ | 5890 | Large village； fort．S．l＇． G．W．plen－ tiful；T． available． | Up Budil valley． Cross Jori ford， mile 1．Pass Räj－ nagar，mile 2，and Kulhār huts，mile 5．Ascent steep to Dobata，mile 7 ． Cross head of Chuniperal valley． |
| 7 | Andrachhi， E． | 43K／11 | $\frac{10}{90}$ | 10700 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Scattered } \\ & \text { huts. S.T. } \\ & \text { nil; F.G.W. } \\ & \text { available. } \end{aligned}$ | Leave Dhil， 12701 feet，to east．Ascent to Budil Pir or Sedar1 pass， 13989 feet，mile 5，steep and awkward．Des－ cent easy by l．bank Harsēni valley． |


| -Sabvis so ugaven | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | Harseni <br> Tower <br> (Nazamdhi <br> Garhi), <br> E. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 10$ | $\frac{14}{104}$ | $\cdots$ | Guard bouse, huts and rock shelter. S.T. nil; F.G.W. plentiful. | Track fair. Cros: <br> Shāhkūt ridge by <br> Tsurugul pass, 9407 feet. Descend through forest to Sedan, mile 6; then through fertile foothills. |
| 7 | Shupiyàn, RH., C., E., PO., Dispensary. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 14$ | $\frac{11}{115}$ | 6790 |  |  |
| 10 | Khāmpur, C., E. | $43 \mathrm{~L} / 13$ | $\frac{16}{131}$ | 5520 | See Route 21. |  |
| $1]$ | Srīnagar, Hotel, C., LE., PO., TO., Hospital, Banks. | 4.3.J/16 | $\frac{13}{144}$ | 521 | ) |  |

Route 24. JAMMU to SRİNAGAR, via RIĀSI, GULĀBGARH, DIDAM pass, SHUPĪYĀN-146 miles.
At one time this was a fair road for laden animals throughout, but it has not been kept in good repair; it is not much frequented, having been largely superseded by the Banibal route.

| $\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { Jammu, } \\ \text { DB.,C., E., PO., } \\ \text { TO., Iospital. } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 1000(1 \\ \text { (bridge) } \\ 1127 \\ (\text { at } 113) \end{gathered}\right.$ | See Route 5. | By Banihāl motor road to Littaryāri, mile 9 , passing Nagrota, PO, mile 7. (See Route 25). Turn north up stony Chhibbewàli N. to Warldi Sēri, mile 12d; thence by Dūngwāli Khad. Road passable for laden animals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Sagvis do yagkan | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dūng, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | $43 \mathrm{~L} / 13$ | $\frac{18}{18}$ | 1020 | Small village. S.T. nil; F.G. W. available. | After 2 miles cross wooded ridge to Bameāl, thence by stony Phare rapine. |
| \& | Kānjli, | $43 \mathrm{~L} / 13$ | $\frac{7}{25}$ | 1400 | Small village. S.T. nil; F.G. W. available. | Down stony Bālan N. to Chenă bvalley. Pass Séri, mile 3, and Dera, mile 4. Cross Pēi Kbad, mile 7, and Anji Khad, mile 10. |
| 3 | Riàsi, RH., C., E., PO., TO.,Dispensary. | 43K/61 | $\frac{11}{36}$ | 1700 | Town, fort, bazar and tahsil. S. T. F. G. W. ample. | Fair road though steep to Bida, mile 4., thence graded roughly over Salal ridge, 3356 feet, mile 6. Descent fair to suspension bridge over Chenäb, mile 12, thence by r. bank. |
| 4 | Arnas, E. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 16$ | $\frac{15}{51}$ | 2000 | Large scattered village on r. hank Chenãb. S.T. F. G. W. available. | Road follows contours of hillside on 1 . bank Āns R. with long detours up side valleys. Country well woorled. |
| .) | Mhor, | $4.3 \mathrm{~K} / 15$ | $\frac{12}{63}$ | 4700 | Large scattered village. S.scanty;T. nil; F.G.W. available. | Long diversion up Batoi N. and then by alignment of contours round hillsides to Bhaga, mile 7. |
| 6 | Angràla, | 13K/15 | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & \frac{7}{7} \end{aligned}$ | 5500 | Small village. S. pocurable; T. nil; F. G. W. plentiful. | Rough track crossing to $r$. bank Gulãbgarh N. after 1 mile. Recrose to 1 . bank at Gulābgarh. |



## Route 25. JAMMU to SRĪNAGAR-Motor road, via BANIHĀL pass-205 miles.

This route has been constructed and metalled throughout since 1910 . All nalas are fully bridged throughout. Permission to use it must be obtained from H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir by application through the British Resident. The road was open for through motor traffic in 1922, but is in many places very narrow; here cars cannot pass each other. Improvements and realignments are projected in certain places. The alignment given below is that of 1922. The heights are from the levels run that year.

There are two other routes from Jammu to Ramban, stage 8, which are passable to pack transport. The first leads to Riāsi, (route 24), Parand and Landra; the second by Tikri, stage 3, and Krimchi and Landra. These will probably fall into disuse since the construction of the new road.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remames. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jammu, DB., C., E., PO., TO., Hospital. | $43 \mathrm{~L} / 14$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1000 \\ \text { (bridge) } \\ 1127 \\ \text { (atD.B.) } \end{gathered}$ | See Route 5. | Up Táwi valley. Pass Amar Mahāl, Raja Sir Hari Singh's palace, mile 2. Cross Khānpur N., mile 5 , and Chairùa N., mile 7, by bridges. |
| 1 | Nagrota, E., PO. | $43 \mathrm{~L} / 13$ | $\frac{7 \frac{1}{4}}{7 \frac{1}{4}}$ | 1165 | Small village and bazar. S T. F. G. W available. | Leave Tā wi valley. Cross Balin bridge, mile 9 ; road then winds up to Nadani Gali, crossing Achhar Kund bridge, mile $13 \frac{1}{2}$, and Jautian bridge, mile 14.1. Pass through Nadani tunnel, mile 151 $\frac{1}{4}$, height 2046 feet, (IB and small bazar); junction of old road to Udhampur. Pass Rani's Saraiand watertank, mile 164. Cross Jhajjar bridge, mile $20 \frac{1}{2}$. |


| STiDVLS so \%สgTVaN | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of country } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | $\underset{I B .,}{\text { Jhajjar, }}, \quad \text { PO. }$ | 43L/l3 | $\frac{13 \frac{1}{4}}{20 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 1630 | Juni \& Jhajjar confluence. S. T. scarce; F. G. W. available. | Up Jhajjar valley to mile $26 \frac{1}{2}$, then south south-eastwards Cross Tikri N bridge, mile 27 . |
| 3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tikri, } \\ I B ., ~ E . ~ \end{gathered}$ | 43L/13 | $\frac{7}{27 \frac{1}{2}}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 2455 \\ \text { (bridge) } \end{array}\right\|$ | Tikri village off road to east, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile beyond IB. Small bazar. T. scarce ; S. F. G. W. available. | Cross low col by cutting, mile $31 \frac{1}{4}$ Cross <br> Dudda bridge, mile $34 \frac{1}{2}$ Naddal Khad bridge, mile 37, and Birun N. bridge mile $39 \frac{1}{4}$. |
| 4 | Udhampur, $D B ., C ., E .,$ PO., TO., Dis- pensary. | $43 \mathrm{P} / 1$ | $\frac{13}{40 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 2348 | Large town, bazar, and headquarters of district; maharajah's palace. RH for Indian officials. S.T. F.G. plentiful; W. only moderate in dry summer. | Up r. bank Tāwi valley, at first about 1000 feet above the river. Cross bridges over Balia N., Di wal Khad, and Sarmoli N., at miles 47, 50 , and $51 \frac{1}{2}$ respectively ; also 'Trā̃magori Khad causeway, mile 53. |
| 5 | $\underset{F}{\text { Dramthal, }}$ | $43 \mathrm{O} / 4$ | $\frac{13}{53 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 3500 | Village. State grass farm. S.T. scarce; l.G. available; W. scarce in dry suminer. | Cross Dodi Khad bridge, mile 554 At mile $55 \frac{1}{2}$ a pony track leads to Chineni, with PO, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles distant Residence of local raja. Cross Chineni bridge, mile 58, and leave Tāwi valley. Several hairpin bends up hills to north. |



|  | Names of Stages. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Intermediate miles. } \\ \hline \text { Total miles. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Remailks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | Ramban, IB., C., E., P0., TO., Dispensary. | 430/4 | $\frac{18 \frac{1}{4}}{96 \frac{1}{2}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2250 \\ \text { (bridge) } \end{gathered}$ | Town, tahsil. bazar. RH. for Indian officials. E. in state gardens. IB. under construction 1922; S.T.F.G.W. plentiful. | Cross Ramban N. causeway, Balhot N. bridge before Seri, mile $97 \frac{3}{4}$, and Narshalan bridge, mile 99; turn up l. bank Bichlari valley, above cliffs, crossing minor "nalas by bridges. Pass Digdaul, IB, mile $104 \frac{1}{2}$, and cross more bridges over side streams between here and Rāmsū. |
| 9 | Rāmsū, $I B ., E \text {. }$ | 430/3 | $\frac{13 \frac{3}{4}}{\overline{1} 10 \frac{1}{4}}$ | 3799 | Bazar and shops; T. scarce; S. F. G. W. available. | Cross Rāmsū bridge over Nīl Gad, and Chamalwās bridge over Sālgari N., mile $116 \frac{1}{2}$, besides minor culverts and bridges. |
| 10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Banihàl, } \\ & \text { DB., E., PO., } \\ & T O . \end{aligned}$ | 430/3 | $\frac{10 \frac{1}{2}}{120 t}$ | 5330 | Village and bazar. S.T. F. G. available; $W$. plentiful. | At mile 1244, old road ascends by Takia direct to the Banihāl pass. Motor road continues up valley past Tathār, mile 125, and winds up hillside to north with some difficult turns and bends for cars, to summit of Pir Panjā ridge. Cross by tunnel, 640 ft . long, height 8985 feet. Descent difficult for cars. |


| Number of Stages. |  |  | 我 |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Upper } \\ & \text { Munda, } \\ & I B ., E . \end{aligned}$ | 430/2 | $\frac{29 \frac{1}{2}}{150}$ | 7224 | Munda village about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles away. E. in compound of I B. S.T. scarce; F.W. plentiful; G. is poisonous and langerous for cattle and horses. It should be brought from Vernāg. | Cross bridge, mile $155 \frac{1}{2}$, where is a RH. for Indian officials. Road now enters the highly cultivated valley of the Jhelum R. |
| 12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qäzigund, } \\ & I B ., E . \end{aligned}$ | $430 / 2$ | $\frac{10 \frac{1}{2}}{160 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 5667 | S. T. searce; F. G. W. available. E. in compound of IB. | Road as before. |
| 13 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Khānabal, } \\ D_{B .,}, \end{gathered}$ | 430/2 | 1781 | $5236$ | Across the Jhelum lies Islāmäbàd, district healquarters, with C., E., PO., TO. S.T.F.G.W. plentiful. RH. for Indian officials. | Road very grool. Pass Bijbiàra, (Vejibyōr) mile 177, with PO. E. across river on r. bank Jhelum R. Bridle road for Pahlgām via Sallar leaves here. Cross Sangam bridgeover Jhelum K., mile 180, above junction of Veshan and Jhelum. Seasonal TO. |
| 14 | Awantipur, <br> (Wantipór) <br> RH., E., PO. | $43 \mathrm{O} / 1$ $43 \mathrm{~K} / 13$ | $\frac{14}{187}$ | 5225 | Village and ruins of ancient temples, recently excavated. S.'I'. F. G. W. available. | Road as before on north bank Jhelum R. Road omits meanderings of river and cuts across bends. Pass Pampur, PO., mile 196 and Pändrenthān, temple and FRH., mile 201. |


|  | Names of Stages． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 田 } \\ & 0 \\ & \text { 苗 } \\ & \text { 曷 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 思 } \end{aligned}$ | Remarks． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | Srinagar， Hotel．，C．，E．， PO．，TO．，Hos－ pital，Banks． | 433／16 | （18 $20{ }^{205}$ | 5214 | See Route 15. | $\ldots$ |

Route 26．BHADARW $\bar{A} H$ to VERN $\bar{A} G-$

## A．via BATŌTI－98 miles． <br> B．via GEI－78 miles．

The route first described is longer but better than the second，the stayes of which from Gei onwards are rough and tiring．The old road over the Banihal pass is much shorter than the motor road and is quite suitable for pack animals．This alignment is described here since the motor road does not lead to Vernãg．

|  | Bhadarwah， RH．，C．，L．，PO．， Dispensary． | $43 \mathrm{P} / 9$ |  | 5400 | Large town， fort，bazar； capital of Bhadarwāh ； S．T．F．G．W． available． | Good mule road by Nīrū R．1．bank． Pass Dranga，mile 5．Atend of march ascend spur． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Khalhèni, } \\ R H ., E . \end{gathered}$ | 430／12 | $\frac{11}{11}$ | 4800 | Village．S．＇T． F．G．W． available． | Good mule rond． Descend spur and cross bridges over Bhalela and Kan－ khela tributaries． Thence by l．bank Níra R． |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Khaleni, } \\ & \text { RH., } \boldsymbol{E . ,} \text { PO. } \end{aligned}$ | $430 / 12$ | $\frac{11}{22}$ | 3800 | Small village S．F．G．W． available； ＇T．limited． RH．is poor． | ．． |
| A2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Khaleni, } \\ & \text { RH., E., } P O . \end{aligned}$ | $4380 / 12$ | 22 | 3800 | See above． | Good mule road by 1．bank Chenäb； graded and keeping roughly to contours． |


| sgovas do magnan | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A3 | Assar, E. | 430/8 | $\frac{8}{30}$ | 3130 | Small village; S.T.F.G.W. available. | Road as above. |
| A4 | Batóti, DB., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | 43O/8 | $\frac{14}{44}$ | 5116 |  |  |
| A' | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ramban, } \\ & \text { IB.,C.,E., PO., } \\ & \text { TO., Dispen. } \\ & \text { sary. } \end{aligned}$ | 430/4 | 188 | $\underset{\text { (bridee) }}{2250}$ | See Route 25. | $\ldots$ |
| A6 | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Ra} \sin , \bar{E} \\ \text { E. } \end{gathered}$ | 430/3 | $\frac{13 \frac{3}{4}}{76}$ | 3799 | $\{j$ |  |
| A7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Banihàl, } \\ & \text { DB., E., PO., } \\ & \text { TO. } \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{O} / 3$ $430 / 2$ | $\frac{10 \frac{1}{4}}{86 \frac{1}{4}}$ | 5330 | Village, bazar. S. T. F. G. available; W. plentiful. | Pass Charil, mile 3, and leave motor road, mile 4. Pass Takia, mile 5. Steep ascent to Banihâl pass, 9290 ft ., mile 71 $\frac{1}{2}$. Descent steep at first, then easy. |
| A8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vernàg, } \\ & \text { RH., E., PO., } \\ & \text { TO. } \end{aligned}$ | 4.30/6 | $\frac{113}{99}$ | 6100 | Large village. S. T. F. (t. W. available. |  |
| B2 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Khaleni, } \\ \text { RH., E., Po. } \end{array}$ | 430/12 | 22 | 3800 | See above. | By lower pony road to suspension bridge over Chenảb R. at Doda, (dispensary). Thence down $r$. bank Chenäb to junction of Lidar or Dēsa valley, mile 7. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of country } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B3 | Ganika, $E$. | 430/8 | $\frac{9}{31}$ | 3600 | Small village in well cultivated valley of Lidar. S.T.F.G.W. available. | Fair road by l. bank Lidar; stony in places. |
| B4. | Gej, $E$. | 430/7 | $\frac{15}{46}$ | 6500 | Small village. S.T.F.G.W. available. | Rough road by Görkhan, mile 2. Thence along Pōshmatu spur to Brāri Gali, 13170 feet, mile 11. Easy descent. This march is long and tiring; an early start should be made. |
| B5 | Bräri, .E. | 480/7 | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 59 \end{array}$ | 1!000 | Uninhabited. Camp near stream, below Sundar Kanthipeak.S.T. F. nil; G.W. available. | Traverse northern slopes of Sundar Kanthi at 12500 fcet. Easy descent to Sāndran stream, mile 6. |
| B6 | Hingpur, E. | $43 \mathrm{O} / 7$ | $\frac{8 \frac{1}{2}}{67 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 7300 | Small village. S. F. G. W. available; T. nil. | Cross bridge to 1 . bank, mile $2 \frac{1}{2}$ and back to r. bank, mile 6. Fair road. |
| B7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vernāg, } \\ & \text { RH., } \\ & \text { TO., PO., } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \mathrm{O} / 6 \\ & 43 \mathrm{O} / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{10 \frac{1}{2}}{78}$ | 6100 | Large village. S.T.F.G.W. available. | Recross by ford at Rèn, mile 8. |

Route 27. VERNĀG to SRĪNAGAR, via ISLĀMĀBĀD -50 miles.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vernāg, } \\ & \text { RH., } \mathrm{E.,} \text { PO., } \\ & \text { TO. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 430 / 6 \\ & 430 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | 6100 | Large village. S.T.F.G.W. available. | Country level, opel and well cultivated Cross Sāndran ford mile 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bring ford mile 9, and Arapa bridge, mile 14 Road is passable for tongas. |
| 1 | Islàmābād, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Hospital, Dispensary. | 430/2 | $\frac{15}{15}$ | 5240 | 'Town, bazar and headquarters of district. Sulphur springs. S.T.F.G.W. ample. RH. is at Khānabal. | Country as above road grood and fit for motors. Pass Khänabal RH., andeross Jhelum bridge, mile 1. Join Jammu Banihảl motor road half a mile beyond bridge. (See Route 25). |
| 2 | Awantipur (Wantipor), RH., E., PO. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 43 \mathrm{O} / 1 \\ 43 \mathrm{~K} / 13 \end{array}\right\|$ | 17 | 5225 | See Route 25. | . $\quad$. |
| 3 | Srinagar, Hotel, C., E., PO., TO., Hospital, Banks. | 43J/16 | $\frac{18}{50}$ | 5214 | See Route 15. | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |

## Route 88. BHADARWĀ MARBAL pass and WÄNGÖM-155 miles.

The route from Kishtwàr onwards closes in November and does not reopen until May. At many of the places S. and T. are difficult to obtain, and a parwana authorizing the traveller to engage assistance should be previously obtained. The route is generally practicable for pack animals in summer, provided the bridges are intact.

|  | Namle of Stages. | 空 |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bhadarwāh, RH.,C., E., PO., Dispensary. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 43 \mathrm{P} / 9 \\ 43 \mathrm{O} / 12 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\cdots$ | 54.00 | See Route 6. | Summer roadcrosses Berot N. by bridge at Dogga, then rises to and follows the Sawàr Dhár ridge. Winter road passes Jāi, mile 8 , and follows the Jari Gad. |
| 1 | Jaura, E. | $43 \mathrm{O} / 16$ | $\frac{17}{17}$ | 6730 | Village. S.T. F.G.W. avail able. | Fair road but steep by Budi, mile $1 \frac{1}{2}$, to Gallū or Chine pass, 7723 feet, mile 3. Steep but fair descent. |
| 2 | Jangalwar, FRHI., $\boldsymbol{E}$. | $4.30 / 16$ | $\frac{9}{26}$ | 3860 | Village. S.'I'. F.G.W. avail. able. | Good road upl. bank Chenāb. Cross Thätri bridge over Kaí N., mile e, and Kuli Gad bridge, mile t. HH. at Thatri. |
| 3a, | Jushàne, E. or | 430/16 | $\frac{9}{35}$ | 4700 | Small village up hillside. S.T.F.G.W. available. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Good road by } 1 . \\ \text { bank } \\ \text { Chenajb } \\ \text { Cross Gān } \\ \text { G }\end{array}\right.$ |
| 3b | Kānīní, E. | $430 / 16$ | $\frac{11}{3 i}$ | 3400 | Hamlet. S.T. nil; I.G.W. available. | $\int \begin{aligned} & \text { immediately } \\ & \text { after Kāníni. } \end{aligned}$ |


| -SEDVLS do หతeknN | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Kishtwār, RH., FRH., C., E., PO., Hospital. | $430 / 15$ | $\frac{11}{48}$ | 5360 | Small town, fort, bazar and headquarters of district on high plateau above junction of Wardwan and Chenāb rivers. S.T. F. G. W. plentiful. | Good road across undulating cultiva ted plateau; thence fairly steep descent to Chenāb bridge at Phāgpère, mile $4 \frac{1}{2}$. Cross this and ascend l. bank Māru Sudar R. to mile 6. Cross bridges over this, to r. bank, mile 6, to 1. bank, mile 10, and to r. bank, mile 12 |
| 5 | Mugal Maidān, E. | 430/11 | $\frac{13}{61}$ | 3950 | Hamlet. S.T. nil; F.G.W. plentiful. | Recross by bridge to l. bank. Good pony road up l. bank past Chätru, mile ${ }^{5}$ recross by bridge to r. bank, mile 7 Cross Naidgãm tributary by bridge mile $8 \frac{1}{2}$, and Sing pōr N. by bridge mile 12. Country well wooded. |
| 6 | Singpōr, E. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 430 / 11 \\ 430 / 7 \end{array}\right\|$ | 15 | 6680 | Largehamlet. S.T. scanty; F. G. W. plentiful. | Road grood up Sing pör N. Steep ascent and descent over Singpor or Marba Gali, 11709 feet; road is rough and barely passable for pack animals in summer. Road rougher on north side of pass. |


|  | Names of Stages. | Map Reference. |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | Marbal, $E$. | 430/6 | $\frac{16}{92}$ | 7850 | Smallhamlet. S.T. nil; F. G.W. plentiful. | Road very fair down Karbudurun N. and then down Ahlan N. Pass Löhur, mile 5; cross Ahlan bridge, mile 8. |
| 8 | Wāngōm, E. | 430/6 | $\frac{10}{102}$ | 6600 | Large village. S.T.F.G.W. available. | Good road for laden animals down 1 . bank Bring R. Pass Bidar, mile 3, Sāgam, mile 5. Cross Bring R. ford and bridge. Pass Achhibal, (RH., PO.), mile 12 ; thence passable for motors to Islāmābād. |
| 9 | Islàmàbād, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Hospital, Dispensary. | 430/2 | $\frac{18}{120}$ | 5240 | Town, bazar and headquarters of district. Sulphursprings. S.T.F.G.W. ample. 1RH. is at Khānabal. | Road good for motors. Pass Khänabal RH. and cross bridge, mile l. Join Janmu-Banihal motor road half a mile beyond bridge, (See Route 25). |
| 10 | Awantipur <br> (Wantipōr), RH., E., PO. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 430 / 1 \\ 43 \mathrm{~K} / 13 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\frac{17}{137}$ | 5225 | See Route 25. | $\ldots$ |
| 11 | Srínagar, Hotel, C., E., PO., TO., Hosmital, Banks. | 43J/16 | $\frac{18}{155}$ | 5214 | See Route 15. | ... |

## PARTII.-SECTION B.- CROSS ROUTES.

Route 29. MUZAFFARÄBÄD to SRĪNAGAR, via TĪTHWĀL, NASTA CHEUN GALI, and SŌPŌR-143 miles.

The first part of this route to Tīthwal has not recently been checked; it is barely practicable for laden animals. The Nasta Cbhun Gali is closed from November to February; during this time coolies can often be taken by the Kakua Gali, 9800 feet, instead.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Muzaffaràbäd, DB., E., PO., то. | $43 \mathrm{~F} / 7$ | $\ldots$ | 2455 | See Route 14. | Rough and stony road along hillside of l. bank Kishanganga $R$. |
| 1 | Nūra Sèri, E. | $43 \mathrm{~F} / 11$ | $\frac{11}{11}$ | 3100 | Small village. T. nil; S.F. G.W. plentiful. | Long ascent from Kishanganga R. |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Danna, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{~F} / 11$ | $\frac{10}{21}$ | $\ldots$ | Small village. F. G. W. available. | $\ldots$ |
| $?$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Parten, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | 43F/lI | $\frac{10}{31}$ | $\ldots$ | do. | Road slopes down to Kishanganga valley. |
| 4 | Panjikot, E. | $43 \mathrm{~F} / 11$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{12}{4 \overline{3}} \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | do. | Cross bridge before reaching Tîthwâl |
| 5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tīthwā1, } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { E., PO., Dis- } \\ \text { pensary. } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{~F} / 15$ | $\frac{6}{48}$ | $351) 0$ | Village and tahsil, small fort. T. limited ; S. F. G. W. procurable. | Road leads up Kázināg $N$ and Batmáji N. From Tithwaal it is passable for laden asimals to sopir and is generally good. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Height above } \\ & \text { Sea level. }^{\text {ene }} \end{aligned}$ | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Tangdhār, E. | 43F/15 | $\frac{8}{57}$ | 5980 | Small fort and village. T. limited; S. F. G. W. procurable. | Pass Hãjinār, mile 2; thence up Zarla N. and cross Nasta Chhun Gali (pass), 10264 feet, mile 8. Steep descent to Drangiyāri N. |
| 7 | Drangiyàri, E. | 43F/15 | $\frac{14}{71}$ | 6900 | Hamlet. F.G. W. procurable. | Crose Drangiyãri N. and follow r. bank of Kahmil R. Cross bridge to l. bank, mile $4 \frac{1}{2}$. Pass Panzgām, a large village, where S.T.F.G.W. are available, mile 8. Road good throughout this stage; valley wide and opens out to form a fertile ploin at end of stage. |
| 8 | $\text { Shūlūr, }_{E}$ | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 3$ | $\frac{11}{82}$ | 5900 | Village and old fort. S.T.F.G.W available. | Road good ; recross to r. bank by bridge, mile l. Cross cultivated plain and several small irrigation channels. Pass Wārapur, mile 6, and cross low hills to Tālar valley. Pass Wadapur, on opposite bank Tâlar river, mile 12. Ford latter, mile 13. |
| 9 | Handawor, E. | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 7$ | 15 97 | 5230 | Large village S.T.F.G.W. available. | Road good and passable for carts. Cross Pohru bridge, mile 1 ; thence by 1. bank. Pass Siūl, mile 12. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | Sōpōr, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 43 \mathrm{~J} / 7 \\ 43 \mathrm{~J} / 11 \\ 43 \mathrm{~J} / 8 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\frac{16}{113}$ | $5230$ | Town, bazar, and headquarters of zilla. S.T.F. G.W. plentiful. | Good pony road to Būlgām, mile 5, where the main Bārāmūla-Srīnagar road is reached and followed. |
| 11 | Patan, $D B ., E ., P O .$ | $\|43 \mathrm{~J} / 12\|$ | $\frac{13}{126}$ | 5210 |  |  |
| 12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Srinagar, } \\ & \text { Hotel, C., E., } \\ & \text { PO., TO., Hos- } \\ & \text { pital, Banks. } \end{aligned}$ | 43J/16 | $\frac{17}{143}$ | 5214 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { See Route } \\ 15 . \end{array}\right.$ | $\ldots$ |

## Route 30. TĪTHWĀ $L$ to SŌPŌR, via T'̄TMĀRI GALI-60 miles.

A fair road throughout and passable for pack animals. The Tūtmäri Gali is closed from November to the end of February.

|  | Títhwal, E.,PO.,Dispensary. | $43 \mathrm{~F} / 15$ | $\ldots$ | 3500 | See Route 29. | Fair hill track the Kàzināg Pass Sudpura, mile 6, and Saidpura, mile 11. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Maharāj <br> Gund, FRH., E. | $43 \mathrm{~F} / 15$ | $\frac{13}{13}$ | 6250 | Small village S.T. limited; F. G. W. procurable. | Fair pony road to Bani, mile 7 7 ; steep but graded ascent to Tūtmári Gali, 11098 feet, mile 9. Easy descent. |
| 2 | Huddan, E. | $4.3 \mathrm{~J} / 3$ | $\frac{13}{26}$ | 10100 | Huts. S. T. nil; F.G.W. procurable. | Fair pony road down Māwar val ley. Pass Naugām, mile 12 and Māwar, mile 15. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of country } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Lāchh, E. | 43J/3 | $\frac{16}{42}$ | 5750 | Village in open cultivated valley. S.T.T.G. W. procurable. | Road good. Pass Hāngäh, mile 4. Cross Māwar ferry, mile 5. |
| 4. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Laingvat, } \\ & F R H ., P, P O . \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 7$ | $\frac{5 \frac{1}{2}}{47 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 5250 | Large village. S.T.F.G. W. available. | Cross open cultivated valley. Cross Malabāgh ferry over Pohru R, mile 5. |
| 5 | Sōpór, $\begin{aligned} & \text { RH., C., E., } \\ & \text { PO.,TO., Dis- } \end{aligned}$ <br> peusury. | $42 \mathrm{~J} / 7$ | $\frac{12 \frac{1}{2}}{60}$ | 5230 | See Route 29. |  |

Route 31. GULMARG to $\mathbf{B A R A} \mathbf{A} M \bar{U} L A-(A) 15$ miles.
(B) 17 miles.

A good pony road at all times of the year except near Gulmarg from Jaunary to March, when it is liable to be blocked by snow.


| Number of Stages. | Nailes of Stages. |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nature of colntily } \\ & \text { to next stafa. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \text { Bäràmūla } \\ \text { (Warahmul), } & 43 \mathrm{~J} / 8 \\ \text { DB., E., PO., } \\ \text { TO., Dispen- } \\ \text { sary. } \end{array}$ | (A) <br> 9 <br> 15 <br> (B) <br> 11 <br> 17 | 5:200 | See Route 15. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 32. SHUPĪYĀN to GULMARG, via GŪRAVETT and KHĀG-53 miles.

There are several variations of the route clescribed below. A higher route, avoiding Tsrār Sharīf, can be taken via Yūs-maidān: this joins that describell just before Guravèt ; it is fit for pack animals, but the bridges are not kept up and the rivers may be swollen from the melting snows and in the rains. Diversions in the cultivated ground may also be made, depending on the varions villages to be passed. The route described is probably the best and most direct.

|  | Shupiyan, RII., C., E., PO., Dispensary. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 14$ | $\cdots$ | 6720 | Town, bazar, tahsil and headquarters of district. S.T.F.G.W. abundant. | Track passable for ladenanimals across undulating ground along foot of Pir Panjāl range. Cross Rembiāra, Sasára and Romushi rivers by forts or bridges. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ] | Tsrār Sharif, E. | 43K/13 | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | 6500 | Small town, masjicl and tomb of Shaikh Nūruddin. S.T. F. G. W. plentiful. | Cross Nilnág N. by bridge at Chollhirgrand, mile 3. Pas Brinjan, mile : and leave road to Nilnñg and Gögaji pathar here. Cross Dudhganga bridge mile 8. Roarl fair country undulating and well cultivated cross several irriga tion streams by fords. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remailes. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Gūravèt, E. | $43 \mathrm{~K} / 9$ | $\frac{12}{26}$ | 7200 | Village. S.T. F. G. W. available. | Good pony road. Pass Raiyār, mile t and cross Sokhnág bridge, mile 5 ; pass Drang, mile ll, on the Tōsha-maidān route from Pūnch, (Route 18). Numerous small streams to be crosserl. |
| 3 | Khàg, E. | $\begin{aligned} & +3 \mathrm{~K} / 9 \\ & 4.3 \cdot \mathrm{~J} / 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{14}{4.0}$ | 6400 | Large village. S.T.T.G.W. available. | Good pony road branches NW. just south of Khāg. Pass Hüntspur, mile $2 \frac{1}{2}$ and ascend Gogaldōr N. sonth of Poshkar hill. Pass Gogaldōr (l'RH) mile 4. Thence through forest to Ferōzpūr and Tangmarg. Lasy graded aseent from here. |
| 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gulmarg, } \\ & \text { Hotel, E., PO., } \\ & \text { TO. } \end{aligned}$ | 43J/8 | $\frac{13}{53}$ | 8700 | See Route 31. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 33. BATŌTI to KISHTWĀR-- 68 miles.

This is part of the main route from Jammu to Kishtwar, the first section to Batoti being described in Route 25. The road by the lel't bank of the Chenab is better than that by the right, as the side streams are cither bridged or generally fordable. On the right bank some of the streams are dificult for ponies and ferries are not often available.

| Batōti, <br> DR., E., PO., <br> TO., Dispen- <br> sary. | $430 / 8$ | $\ldots$ | 5116 | See Routes <br> $25,26$. | Good pony road by <br> l. bank Chenāh. <br> $\because$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Number of Stages. | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Assar, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | $430 / 8$ | $\frac{14}{14}$ | 3130 | Small village S.T.F.G.W. available. | Road as abore, graded and keeping to the contours. |
| 2 | Khaleni, RH., E., PO. | 430/12 | $\frac{8}{22}$ | 3800 | Smaill village S. F. G. W. available: T. limited; RH. poor. | Thence by either bank. |
| A2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Khaleni, } \\ & \text { RH., E., PO. } \end{aligned}$ | 430/12 | 22 | 3800 | See above. | Cultivation in valleys. Ford Bach N. at once and pass Doda suspension bridge, mile 2. Cross Nīrū bridge, mile 3. Road good along contour line above 1. bank Chenāb. |
| A3 | Bhela, RH., E. | 430/12 | $\frac{14}{36}$ | 4100 | Small village S.T.F.G. W limited. RH. indifferent | Road and country as before but more cultivation. |
| A4 | Jangalwar, FRH., E. | 430/16 | $\frac{10}{46}$ | 3860 | ) |  |
| A5 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Känini, }}$ | 430/16 | $\frac{11}{57}$ | 3400 | See Route 28. | $\ldots$ |
| A6 | Kishtwar, RH., FRH., C., E., PO., Hospital. | 430/15 | $\frac{11}{68}$ | 5380 |  |  |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Khaleni, } \\ & \text { RH., E., PO. } \end{aligned}$ | 430/12 | 22 | 3800 | See above. | Cross Doda suspension bridge over Chenāb, mile 2. Par: Doda, PO. mile 3. Cross Udlānpur N. by ferry, mile 6, and Gudetar N., mile 14. Road fair throughout. |
| 33 | Dongru, E. | 430/12 | $\frac{15}{37}$ | 3700 | Hamlet. S. limited; T. nil ; F.G.W plentiful. | Road fair throughout up cultivated Chenāb valley. |
| 134 | Barshalō, E. | $140 / 16$ | $\frac{10}{47}$ | 3440 | Hamlet. S. limited; T. nil ; F.G.W. available. | Road bad in places country more wooded. Cross Chenät bridge, mile $y$ |
| B5 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Kànini, }}$ | 430/16 | $\frac{10}{57}$ | 3400 | ? |  |
| B6 | Kishtwàr, <br> RH., FRH., C., E., PO., Hospital. | 430/15 | $\frac{11}{68}$ | 5360 | ( $k$ See Route |  |

## Route 34. KISHTWAR to INSHAN, wia WARDWAN

 valley- 82 miles.This road has been much improved of late years and is now passable for pack animals throughout. It is however in constant need of repair.

| Kishtwàr, RH., FRII., C., E., PO., Hospital. | $1.30 / 15$ | 5360 | See Route 28. | Good road across undulating cultivated plateau, thence fairly steep descent to Chenāb bridge ut Phāgpere, mile $4 \frac{1}{2}$. Cross this and ascend hillside on l. bank Maraa R. Road now difficult for pack ponies. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Number of $\mathbf{S t a g e s}^{\text {St }}$ | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Palmār, $E$. | 430/11 | 7 7 | 5500 | Small village. S.T. very scarce ; F.G. W. available. | Rongh track up Ma rau-Wardwan valley l. bank. Pass Patimahāl, mile t. |
| 2 | Ikhale, FRH., E. | $430 / 15$ | $\frac{13}{211}$ | 54.00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Huts. S.T. } \\ & \text { nil; F.G.W. } \\ & \text { available. } \end{aligned}$ | Track as before. |
| 3 | Sōndar, E. | $430 / 15$ | $\frac{14}{34}$ | 6000 | do. | Cross Kibar and Nanth bridges, miles 1 and 2, and Marau-Wardwan bridge to $r$. bank, mile 3. Ascend r. bank. Road fair. |
| 4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hanzal, } \\ F R H ., E . \end{gathered}$ | $430 / 14$ | $\frac{15}{49}$ | 6800 | Huts. S.T.nil; F. G. W. procurable. | Track fair up $r$. bank of MarauWardwan. * Pass Napaz, mile 11. Cross Marau-Wardwan bridge at end of march. Last 6 miles through cultivated country. |
| 5 | Pètgàm or Marau, $E$. | $430 / 10$ | $\frac{13}{62}$ | 7100 | Village. S.T. F. G. W. available. | Recross to r. bank at Pētgäm and follow this by rough road to mile 6; cross Wardwan K. by bridge here. Thence best road follows l. bank. Side nalas are roughly bridged. |
| 6 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Hàjka, }}$ | 430/10 | $\frac{11}{73}$ | 7720 | E. limited. <br> S. T. nil; <br> F. G. W. procurable. | Fiair road by l. bank. Valley confined for first 5 miles, then opens out. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of countray } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | Inshan, (Wardwan), $E$. | $4 \cdot 3 \mathrm{O} / 9$ | $\frac{9}{82}$ | 8300 | Village and capital of Wardwan. S.T. limited; F. G. W. available. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 35. ISLAMĀBĀD to INSHAN (WARDWAN)-

A. via KŪTHĒR, KACHWAN and MARGAN passes-48 miles.
B. via SHĀNGAS, HĀLKAN or HARKĀN and MARGAN passes-4.8 miles.

Of the three alternative routes from Achhibal to Qasba Naubug, that by Küthër and the Kachwan Gali is slightly shorter and better than the other two.

|  | Islāmābād, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Hospital, Dispensary. | 430/2 | $\ldots$ | 524.0 | Town, bazar, and headquarters of district. Sulphur springs. S.T.F.G. W. ample. RH. is at Khānabal. | The first 6 miles to Achhibalis passable for motors. There after the road is passable for ponies by all three routes to Naubug. Cross Ārapat bridge and valley to Achhibal (RH., P()), mile 6; ascend ,Kūthè along l. bank. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Al | Küther, <br> E. | 430/6 | $\frac{9}{9}$ | 5700 | Village. S.T. F. G. W. a vailable. | Good pony road by Waldraman N , anil Kachwan Gali. Cross head of Wor N. by Hazrat Sultan and descend Halan N. |
| A2 | Qasba Naubug, E. | 430/6 | $\frac{14}{23}$ | 7200 | See below. | $\ldots$ |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Islāmābād, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Hospital, Dispensary | 430/2 | $\ldots$ | 5240 | See above. | $\cdots$ |
| Bl | Shängas, E. | 430/6 | $\frac{11}{11}$ | 5660 | Large village. S.T.F. G.W. ample. | Cross Khãrapur ridge by. Hâlkan Gali, 8392 feet. mile 8, or Harkão Gali, 7533 feet, milf 6; either road is passable for lader animale. |
| B2 | Qasba Naubug, <br> $E$. | 430/6 | $\frac{12}{23}$ | 7200 | See below. |  |
| 2 | Qasba Naubug, <br> ر. | 430/6 | 23 | 7200 | Village. S.T. available; F. G. W. plentiful | Road fair for lader animals up r. bank of Naubug Nai. |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gāoran, } \\ & \text { E. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 430 / 6 \\ & 430 / 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{9}{32}$ | 8050 | Small village on opposite bank of river S.T.F.G.W. available. | Road fair but rough in places up $r$. bank Wangipat or Nãokan N. to Hatniūk Gali or Margan pass, 12110 ft ., mile 6. Gradient easy but rocky on both sides, miles 4 to 5 being barely practicable for laden animals. Pass itself nearly level for 2 miles at summit. |
| 4 | ```Inshan (Wardwan), E.``` | 430/9 | $\frac{16}{48}$ | 8300 | See Route 34. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 36. VERNĀG to NAUBUG-19 miles.

The route described below is a short cut over the hills fit for pony transport. It avoids the detour by Achhibal and Route 35.

|  | Names of Stiges. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GDYLS LXGN OL } \\ & \text { XYLNAOS dO TYAJ. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vernāg, } \\ & \text { RH., E., PO., } \\ & \text { TO. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 430 / 2 \\ & 430 / 6 \end{aligned}$ | ... | $6100$ | Large village. S.T.F.G.W. available. | Good road passable for ; laden animals; cross Sāndran ford, mile 1, and Shāhābād valley. Easy ascent to Shihilnäg ridge. Cross Zamalgām Gali, 6888 feet, and Bring valley and bridges. |
| 1 | Sōp, E. | 4.30/6 | $\frac{9 \frac{1}{2}}{9 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 6120 | Large village with old iron mines. S. T. F. G. W. arailable. | Pair road up Wör N. Pass Kiharpur, mile 3 and Hazrat Sultān ziarat, mile <br> 4. Thence by grood road down Hālan N. and up Naubug N., 1. bank. |
| 2 | Qasba Naubug, E. | 430/6 | $\frac{91}{19}$ | 7200 | Village. S.T. available; F. G. W. plentiful. | $\cdots$ |

# PART III.-THE HIMĀLAYA, ZĀSKAR, and LADĀKH RANGES. SECTION A.-TO CHILĀS, ASTŌR and GILGIT. 

## Route 37. ABBOTTABĀAD to CHILĀAS, via K $\overline{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{G} \overline{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{N}$ and the BĀBUSAR pass -167 miles.

This is the shortest and easiest route to Chilas, but permission to travel by the Kägan valley must be previously obtained from the Deputy Commissioner' of Hazāra. It is as a rule under snow from Burāwāi to Bābusar till midJune, and only practicable for ponies from lst July to 31st October. Bridges beyond Kägán are liable to destruction, and difficulties on this account may be met with. The M W B bungalows at Basal and Gittidas are partially destroyed and uninhabitable. In 1922 they had not been rebuilt. Tents are therefore necessary. Inhabitants are unobliging to the ordinary traveller and a month's notice should be given to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazarra to facilitate the collection of supplies through contractors. Camel transport can be used as far as Bālākot, where mules are almost always available; these should be engaged here for the through journey to Chilās. Supplies should also be taken through from Bālākot. Previous arrangement must be made for fuel at Basal aud Gittidas or carried from Burāwäi. Application for permission to use the MWS resthouses should be made to the A.C.R.E. at Abbottābād before starting, Modern one-inch maps are only available as far as Jāba; beyond here half-inch maps are either published or under publication. The maps noted in column 3 are those available in 1922. NTF. maps are Northern transfrontier sheets

|  | Names of Stages. | Map Reference. |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Abbottábād, DB., C C E., PO., T'O., Hospital, Bank. | $43 \mathrm{~F} / 4$ | $\cdots$ | 4010 | See Route 14. |  |
| 1 | Mansehra. <br> DB. $\quad M \dot{W} B$. <br> C., E., PO., TO. <br> Ho pital. | 43F/3 | $\frac{16}{16}$ | 3550 | Large village and tahsil S. T. F. G plentiful; W from springs. | Good 2nd class M.T Road, 20 feet wide, to Uttar Shisha, mile 9 ; all nalas bridged. Then leave main road to Muzaffarābēd and take roughly metalled road, 8 feet wide, to left. |



|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kagàn, } \\ & M W B ., \text { E.,PO. } \end{aligned}$ | 43F/ne | $\frac{11}{77}$ | 6750 | Large village S.I'. limited and on notice only; F.G. a vailable; W. from Kunhār. A bridge spans the Kunhār R. | Road good. The level grassy slope one mile before Narang liable to mud-avalanches from hill above. |
| 7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Narang, } \\ M W B ., E . \end{gathered}$ | 43F,'NE | $\frac{14}{91}$ | 8040 | Small village. S.T. except from Government contractor nil; ( G . limited; $F$. abundant; W. plent iful. | Road ās above. Cross Bhatta Kundi N . and Kunhār R. bridges. |
| 8 | Butta Kundi, MWB., E. | 43F/NE | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | 8820 | Small village. S.T. as before; F.G.W. abundant. No further $S$. procurable till Bäbusar. A track leads $S$. from here over the Thod Gali. (See Route 58). | Road as before. Pass Butta Kundi N., Dunga Katha, and Burāwài N. (bridged). From Burā wāi, tracks lead southwards over the Kálapáni Gali and Ratti Gali passesinto Kashmir (see Routes.58, 59.) |
| 9 | Buráwai, MWB., E. | 43F/ne | $\frac{9}{109}$ | $9740$ | Small village.「. nil; F. G. W.abundant. Pasturage excellent in summer, when numerous flocks of sheep and goats graze. | Road asbefore. <br> Cross <br> Kridge.Kunhār |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Basal, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | ( $43 \mathrm{E} / \mathrm{sE}$ ) NTF 3 Nw | $\frac{12}{121}$ | 110770 | Above tree limit. S.T.F' nil; G. scanty; W. plentiful. Pasturage excellent in suminer. | Road as before. Pass Lalusar lake. The Gittidas Stage is often omitted and the march to Bābusar made in one day. |
| $1]$ | Gittidas, E. | $\begin{gathered} (431 / \mathrm{sw}) \\ \text { NTF } \\ \text { 3 NE } \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{5}{129}$ | 12060 | No village. S. T. F. nil; G. scanty; W. plentifial. | Steep ascent to Bābusar pass, 13715 ft., mile 4. Steep rigzag descent for 8 miles. |
| 12 | Bäbusar, RH., E. | do. | $\frac{12}{141}$ | 9200 | Village. summer headquarters of Assistant Political Agent, Chilàs. S. T. scanty; li.G. W. plentiful. | Comtry barren; road as above. Cross Thak and Niat bridges, also suspension bridge communicating with Singal. The Kamakdōri route joins this route by the Niat valley (see Route 40). |
| 13 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Singal, } \\ & R / R ., ~ C ., ~ E . ~ \end{aligned}$ | do. | $\frac{15}{156}$ |  | Large village. S. T. F. (i. available; W. plentiful. | Country and road as above. Cross Botogah bridge. |
| 14 | Chilās, E., PO., TO. | do. | $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ 107 \end{gathered}$ | $4000$ | Large village ment and fo Assistant Po F. ( F . avail from Botogal | and bazar; cantont; headquarters of itical Agent. S. T. able; W. plentiful N. |

## Route 38. CHILAS to GILGIT, via the INDUS valley86 miles.

The route described below is the normal one. It is excessively hot and trying during the summer months, but is passable the whole way for pack animals, the side nalas being all bridged. During the summer, travellers are recommended to leave Chilas in the very early morning, to spend the heat of the day under the trees in the S. and T. farm about 17 miles from Chilās, and to proceed in the evening to Jalipur, omitting the halt at Būnar Parri. A halt at Partāb Pul is also often omitted, and the journey to Safèd-parri completed in one march. A ferry is being installed at Talliche across the Indus R., by which travellers can reach Būnji, 8 miles distant. This ferry and the one opposite Būnji can only work during the winter and for an hour or two on dead calm days in summer.

The alignment of the road is liable to alteration owing to the friable state of the mountain-side, and the old road from Rakhiot via Leychar has been completely carried away in a score of places, and is now abandoned. The present alignment is not yet shown even on modern maps, and the old sheets are only useful as a rough indication of the route. No recent topographical work has been executed in this area. Heights are approximate.

At least two routes cross the watershed from the right bank of the Indus in Chilās to Gilgit. These lead by the Kinijut and Hodar passes and are closed for a considerable time in winter and spring. The former is the best and could be made comparatively easy for mule transport in summer.


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remairss. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nature of countriy } \\ & \text { to next stage. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Jalipur, RH., E. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} (43 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{sw}) \\ \mathrm{NTF} \\ 3 \mathrm{NE} \\ \\ (43 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{se} \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\frac{16}{27}$ | $\ldots$ | Levy post: no village. S \& T post; W. plentiful from spring; F. G. can be arranged by A.P.A. Chi- lās ; other- wise F.G.nil. | Road as above, following 1. bank Indus R. for 10 miles to Rakhiōt suspension bridge; thence along $r$ bank, cutting into steep cliffs for about 2 miles. |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Talliche, } \\ & R H ., E . \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} (43 I / N E) \\ N / \mathrm{NF} \\ 3 \mathrm{NE} \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\frac{19}{46}$ | $\ldots$ | Small village $\frac{1}{2}$ mile away; S \& T post; F. G. by previous arrangement with A.P.A. Chilàs; otherwise S.T.F.G. nil; W. plentiful. RH. excellent. | Good road by 1 bank Indus R. |
| 4 | Partàb Pul, RH., E. | do. | $\frac{11}{57}$ | $\ldots$ | One roomed RH., beside bridge over Indus R. (see Route 41). S. T. F. G. nil; W. from Indus. | Cross Juma Parri (cliffs); thence along fairly lèvel sandy plain on $r$. bank of Gilgit R. |
| 5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Safēd-parri, } \\ & R H ., E . \end{aligned}$ | do. | $\frac{10}{67}$ | $\ldots$ | Small hamlet, taking its name from the cliffs. $\mathbf{S}$. T.F. scanty; G. W. available Heat and sandflies troublesome in summer. | Cross Safēd-parrı cliffs; thence gradual easy rise along r. bank of Gilgit R. |


|  | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Minowar, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \left(\begin{array}{c} 431 / N(N) \\ N T F \\ 3 \mathrm{NE} \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{10}{77}$ | 4.000 | Small village. S. T. nil; F. G. W. available. This stage may easily be omitted. | Gradual rise through open plain; ascend to Jutial barracks, mile 7. Last part of route is lined with willows. |
| $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gilgit, } \\ & \text { RH., E., Po., } \\ & \text { TO., Dispensary. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} (431 / \mathrm{ww}) \\ \mathrm{NTF} \\ 3 \mathrm{NB} \end{array}$ | $\frac{9}{86}$ | 4890 | Cantonment Fort, bazar, Headquarters G. moderate; | for Kashmir troops. <br> Political Agency of province. S.T.F. W. plentiful. |

## Route 39. SRİNAGAR to CHILĀs, via the BARAI pass - 156 miles.

This has been much improved of late years, and work is not yet completed on it (1922). It is probable that more rest-houses will be built and the camping grounds improved. It is open from abont mid-June to mid-October, but snow lies on the Barai and Farsat passes throughont the year. The route is passable for pack animals in summer. The old unimproved alignment only is shown on the one-inch maps of Kashmir. The modern survey does not extend bevond the Barai pass, and the Northern Transfrontier Sheet 3 ne is only a rough reconnaissance of the country. The aligmment of the road is liable to minor changes.

| Srinagar, Hotel, C., E., भO., TO., Hox pitul, Bank: | 13.1/16 | ... | 5214 | See Route 15. | Down Jhelum K., I. bank. Motor road for 5 miles, thence roal, 10 feet wide, passable for all la den animals. Pass Shālipur, mile llat Cross Nāru bridge at Shādipur, and Jhelum bridge at Sumbal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sumbal, } \\ & \text { E., PO. } \end{aligned}$ | 43J/12 | $\frac{15 \frac{1}{2}}{15 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 5206 | Village and bazar. S.T. F. G. W. a vailable. | Down Jhelum R. r. bank. Road skirts west shore of Mān asbal lake and east shore of Wrular lake. Pass Safiapur, mile 2, and Ajas, mile 8. Cross Erin bridge, mile 18 . |
| 2 | Bandapur, RH., E., PO.,TO. Dispensary. | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 11$ | $\frac{19}{34 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 5212 | Large village and bazar Terminus of Gilgit road. S.T.F.(i. W. plentiful. The first two stages to here arc more ccononically accomplished by water. | Cross Madmatti or Bodkol by bridge at Sonarwain (1B), mile 3. Pass Karālapur, 5700 feet, mile !). Ascend by sweeping zigzags of 1 in 10 up spur to mile 10, thence by- sharper zigzags to Trigbal. Rond la fert wide. |
| 3 | Trägbal, RH., C. E., | 43.5/11 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 46 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}\right\|$ | 93440 | Stage. S.\&T. nil; F . plentiful. (y. plentiful after snow has cleared; W. available. Best E. is at Hafkhalanmarg, one mile beyond RH. | Steady pull up to about mile 5 : then take left hand road; continue along top of ridge. Steep descent. Road now only 6 ft . wide. |


| Number of Stages. | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Zand Dudi, E. | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \mathrm{~J} / 10 \\ & 43 \mathrm{~J} / 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{20 \frac{1}{2}}{67}$ | 9500 | Stage at head of Z̆and Dudi N. S.T. nil; F. G. W. available. | Fair road down Zand Dudi N. Pass Dudi, mile 6, and Tsüntwär, mile 10; descend Matsil N. to Kishanganga $R$., mile 19. Cross bridge here and descend r. bank. Cross Barai bridge at end of stage. This long march may be broken at Dhakki, mile 16. |
| 5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kèl, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | $43 \mathrm{~J} / \mathbf{5}$ | $\frac{24}{91}$ | 6900 | Large village. S.T.F.G.W. available. Coolies or pack animals should be previously engaged here for the through journey to Chilàs. | Goodroad up r. bank of Kēl or Barai tributary. Side streams bridged. Good E., mile 7. At mile 8 ascend Būndar N. Country more open. Pass Mohri, mile 13. Snow drifts early in year. |
| 6 | Būndar Nàr, E. | $43 \mathrm{I} / 8$ | $\frac{17}{108}$ | 10650 | E. in Būndar N. at foot of Barai Gali. S.T. nil; F.G. W.available. | Fair road, steep ascent to Baral (iali, 14700 feet Hair descent. |
| 7 | Barai, $\boldsymbol{R H}$., $E$. | $\begin{gathered} (43 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{sw}) \\ \mathrm{NTF} \\ 3 \mathrm{NB} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{11}{119}$ | . | Huts. S.T.nil; I.G. scanty; W. available. RII. under construction 1922. | Steep ascent to Farsat pass about 15000 feet; thence first stecp, then gradual descent to heard of Niat $N$ Roarl bad in 1992 thereafter down Niat N., r bank. |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  \& Names of Stages. \&  \&  \&  \& Remarks. \&  <br>
\hline \% 8 \& Niat, $R H$., $E$. \&  \& $$
\frac{18}{137}
$$ \& 7700 \& Village. S.T. nil; F.G.W. available. \& Road as above fo $\delta$ miles, then cros bridge to l. bank of Thak N. Join Abbottābād-Bābusar pass-Chilās road (Route 37). <br>
\hline $\because 9$

$\because$ \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Singal, } \\
& R H ., C ., E .
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& do. \& \[

\frac{8}{145}
\] \& 5200 \& Large village. S. T. F. G. available; W. plentiful. This stage can be omitted. \& Country barren Road good. Cross Botogah bridge. <br>

\hline 10 \& Chilàs,
E., РO.,TO. \& do. \& $\frac{11}{156}$ \& 4000 \& See Route 37. \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Route 40. MUZAFFARĀBĀD to CHILĀS, via SHĀRDI and the KAMAKDÖRI pass- 150 miles.

In places this road is very rough and stony. Pack animals have however been taken through in July and August with difficulty, though advice should be obtained at Shärdi as to the passability of the Kamakdori. The bridges are not kept in good repair, and it is probable that this route will fall more and more into disuse, since the Babusar and Barai routes have been so much improved of late years. lirom Kèran and Doäriān tracks lead westiand north to Kägān valley (sce Routes 58, 59).

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Muzaffarābād, } \\ D B ., E ., ~ P O ., ~ \\ T O . \end{gathered}$ | $43 \mathrm{~F} / 7$ | $\ldots$ | 2455 | See Ronte 14. | By r. bank Kishanganga R., through patches of cultivation. Last half of road rough and stony. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Number of Stages. | Names of Stages. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Height above } \\ & \text { Sea level. } \end{aligned}$ | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Ghori, E. | 43F/11 | $\frac{9}{9}$ | 2900 | Large village. S.T.F.G.W. available. | Cross bridge over Ghōrīwāla Katha Road fair chiefly through cultivated country. Crose Mandal bridge and pass village of that name, mile 5. |
| 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Palla, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | $43 \mathrm{~F} / 11$ | $\frac{8}{17}$ | 3500 | Large village. S.T.F.G.W. a vailable. | Country as above Road fair by r. bank Kishanganga. |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Balgirān, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | 43F/l1 | $\frac{8}{25}$ | 4000 | Village. S.'T. limited ; F . G.W. plentiful. | Fair road round spurs to Manj Hōtar, mile $1 \frac{1}{2}$, and Kailgirān mile 3; thence up rocky gorge to Chogali pass, 7950 feet, mile $7 \frac{1}{2}$. |
| 4 | Chogali, E. | $4.3 \mathrm{~F} / 15$ | $\frac{8}{33}$ | 7500 | Hamlet. S.T. nil ; F.G.W. available. | Fair road descends to Kishanganga at Jargi, mile 4, thence up r. bank to Mirpur bridge, whence rough track leads down l. bank to Tithwal. At Mîrpur keep to good road by $r$. bank. |
| 5 | Jūra, $E$. | 43F/15 | $\frac{11}{44}$ | 4100 | Village. S.T. scanty; F.C. W. available. | Road good by r. bank. P̈́ ass Sandōk, mile 3. Cross Jagrān bridge, mile 6. |
| 6 | Shähkòt, $E$. | 43F/14 | $\frac{10}{54}$ | 4500 | Small village. S.T. practically nil; F. G.W. available. | Road fair and generally level, through forest and fields. Pass Lāla, mile 4, where is a bridge over Kishanganga. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of country } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kèran, } \\ & \text { FRH., } \text {. } . \end{aligned}$ | 43F/14 | $\frac{10}{64}$ | 5000 | Large village and fort on l. bank Kishanganga. FRH. on 1 . bank, with good spring W; S.T.F.G. W. available. | Road rough and stony, partly through fields and forested slopes, up r. bank Kishanganga. |
| 8 | $\text { Doāriān, } \quad \text { FRH., }$ | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 2$ | $\frac{9}{73}$ | 5500 | Small village. S. T. F. G. available in smallquantities; W. plentiful. | Fair road by either bank Kishanganga, which is bridged both at Doariàn and at Dudhnial. Side streams bridged. |
| 9 | Dudhniāl, It. | 43J/2 | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | $(1000$ | Hamlet on 1. bank Kishanganga. S. T. F. G. limited; $W$. availaile. | Fair road by r. bank, through cultivated and wooded slopes. Pass Kharigam, mile 8. |
| 10 | Shàrdi, <br> (Shardaji), FRH., E., PO. | 43.J/. | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | 6200 | Village and fort on 1 . bank Kishanganga, here bridged. FRH. on 1. bank. S. T. I'. G. W. available. | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{I}}$, Gumoit N., road fair. Cross to 1. bank, mile $\frac{1}{2}$, reeross to r., mile $3 \frac{1}{2}$, and back to l., mile 4. $\frac{1}{2}$; bridges at, all threeplaces. Thence road good by 1 . bank. |
| 11 | Sangam, E. | 43.1/1 | $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ 101 \end{gathered}$ | 7300 | Small village. S. T. nil; $\mathbf{F}$. G.W. plentiful. | Road good. Cross Gumōt N. at Gumōt, mile 3. |


| Number of Stagis. | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | Hōl Nār <br> (Tarli Hole), E. | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \mathrm{~J} / 1 \\ & 43 \mathrm{I} / 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{10}{111}$ | $\ldots$ | Halting place at foot of pass. S. T. nil; li.G.W. plentiful. | Ascent and descent of Kamakdōri pass, 15008 feet, steep and very difficult for pack animals. |
| 13 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Niat, } \\ & \text { RH., } E . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} (\mathbf{3 3 I / s w}) \\ \text { NTF } \\ 3 \mathrm{NE} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{20}{131}$ | 7700 | Village. S.T. nil; F.G.W. available. Route joins that via the Barai pass above Niat (Route 39). | Road fair down Niat N. r. bank tor 8 miles, then cross briclge to l. bank of Thak N. Join Abbottābād-Bābusar pass-Chilås road (Route 37) |
| 14 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Singal, } \\ & R H ., C ., E . \end{aligned}$ | do. | $\frac{8}{139}$ | 5200 | Large village. S. T. F. G. available; W. plentiful. | Country barren Road good. Cross Botogah bridge |
| 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chilās, } \\ & \text { E., PO., TO. } \end{aligned}$ | do. | $\frac{11}{150}$ | 4000 | See Route 37. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 41. SRĪNAGAR to GILGIT, via BANDAPUR, GORAIS, and the BURZIL pass- $\mathbf{2 3 0}$ miles.

This route is known as the Gilgit road. Bandapur is more economically reached with river transport across the Wular lake. In winter and spring the Burzil pass is closed to pack transport. Coolies must then be employed between the Gurais and Godhai stages and previous notice should be given regarding requirements. The road is kept in good repair, but until mid-May much of it is under snow.

The rest-house at Gorai, the old stage 4, between Tragbal and Gurais, was destroyed by an avalanche in the winter of 1919-20. A new rest-house is under construction, 1922, at Koragbal, 2 miles beyond Gorai. This place will now become the normal stage.

In March and April, heavy snow falls on the Burzil pass and avalanches are frequent in this neighbourhood in the spring. At this time of year the pass should be invariably crossed at vight.

Mileages, particularly from Astō to Būnji, are liable to variation annually owing to slips and realiguments. The bridge at Rāmghāt over the Astōr R. was destroved by a falling rock in 1922, and a temporary diversion down the left bank of the Indus R. was made from the Hatu Pir past Leychar to the Rakhiōt bridge (see Route 38). The new Rāmghāt bridge should be rebuilt by the end of 1922 and the temporary diversion down the Indus, which is dangerous owing to falling rocks, will again become disused.

From Astō to Gilgit, the journey is excessively hot in summer. In the cold weather a ferry above Bunji to the road on the right bank of the Indus, saves 3 miles of the march to Safed-parri.

Supplies are very limited in Astor, and without written authority practically none are obtainable.

Modern ove-inch maps are only available as far as the Burzil pass. Beyond that point the NTF (Northern Trans-frontier) sheets are the best available. Maps referred to in brackets are not yet published but may be available shortly.

|  | Names of Stiages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nature of country } \\ & \text { to next stagr. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Srinagar, Hotel, C., E., PO., TO., Hospital, Banks. | 43J/16 | $\ldots$ | 5214 | See Route 15. | See Route 39. |


| Number of Stages. | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Sumbal, | 4.3J/12 | $\frac{15 \frac{1}{2}}{15 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 5206 |  |  |
| 2 | Bandapur, RH., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | 43J/11 | $\frac{19}{34 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 5212 | See Route 39. | .. |
| 3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Trägbal, } \\ \text { RHI., C., E. } \end{gathered}$ | 433/11 | $\frac{12}{46 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 9340 | S. \& T. nil; F. plentiful; G. plentiful after snow has cleared; W. a vailable. Best E. is at Hafkhalanmarg, one mile beyond RH. | Steady pull up by zigzags to Rāzdhàinangan pass, 11586 feet, mile $6 \frac{1}{2}$. Shelter hut at summit. Pass Safèd Pathar, mile 8, where is an. other shelter hut. Thence road zigzags down past Charpathar, Jatkūsu and Gorai, mile 12t. |
| 4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Koragbal, } \\ \text { RH., E. } \end{gathered}$ | d3J/10 | $\frac{14 \frac{1}{21}}{61}$ |  | Small hamlet occupied in summer. $\mathbf{S}$. T. scanty; P . (g. plentifal; river W . | Down Gorai valley. Road good. |
| $4 /$ | Kanzalwan, E. | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 10$ | $\frac{3}{64}$ | 7700 | Village on Kishanganga. S. available; T. seanty; F . G.W. plentiful. Military S.\& T. depôt. This stage is sometimes used in place of Koragbal. | Cross tributary by new bridge built 1916. Cross to r. bank Kishanganga and back to l. bank, mile 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ or mile 8: cantilever timber bridges at both crossings. Road is good on both banks from mile $3 \frac{1}{2}$. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaliks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Gurais, RH., E., PO., T'O., Dispensary. | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \mathrm{~J} / 14 \\ & 4: 3 \mathrm{~J} / 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{11}{75}$ | $\mathfrak{7} 940$ | Large village, fort \& tahsil. Fort situated between two villages, Dāwar and Markūt, with bazar. S.T. F. G. W. plentiful. | Road ascends gradually up Burzil valley. Cross $\mathrm{Ki}-$ shanganga and Burzil river twice by timber cantilever bridges, at miles 4 and $5 \frac{1}{2}$. At mile $10 \frac{1}{2}$ pass Kamri hamlet and diversion for route by Kamri pass (Route 42). |
| 6 | Peshwäri, RH., E. | $43 N / l$ | $\frac{14}{89}$ | $9000$ | Hamlet. S.T. nil; F.W. available; G. in summer. | Road continues with an easy gradient up open valley. Cross Rathak bridge, mile 5. Pass Minimarg, PO., TO., 9350 feet, mile 6. Avalanches are dangerous along this mareh in April. |
| 7 | Burzil Chauki, RH., E. | $4.3 \mathrm{~N} / 1$ | $\left\|\frac{11 \frac{1}{2}}{100 \frac{1}{2}}\right\|$ | 11150 | Stage. S.T. nil; l. W. a vailable; G. in summer. Route via Deosai plains to Skârdu diverges here (Route 45). | Cruss Burzil bridge and pass, heigh 15775 feet, mile 6. At summit a wellbuilt shelter hut, and at; Sirdarkoti, mile 10 , a tworoomed RII, and dak hut. Descend Burzil valley. |
| 8 | Chillam, RH., E., PO. | $\begin{gathered} (43 \mathrm{M} / \mathrm{sw}) \\ 43 \mathrm{M} \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\frac{17 \frac{1}{2}}{18} \right\rvert\,$ | $\cdots$ | Stage. S. T. nil, except. from summer S.\&T. depôt with permission; F. W. available; G. in summer. Small $\mathbf{P} \mathbf{O}$. in summer. | Cross Das bridge, mile $4 \frac{1}{2}$. Pass Khirim, mile 8 . |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Godhai, } \\ R H ., E . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} (431 / \mathrm{Sk}) \\ (431) \\ \mathrm{N}^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{~F} \\ 3 \mathrm{NE} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{15}{133}$ | 9100 | Small village. S. T. scanty; F. G. W. available. From here a route goes by the Alampi La to Skārdu (Route 46). | Road rises and falls over several spurs. Cross bridge to 1 . bank and back to r. bank, mile 8 . Pass Gurikot, mile 11, and cross Astōr R. here by steel cable suspension bridge (IB). |
| 10 | Astor <br> (Hasora), RH., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | do. | $\frac{17}{1 \overline{0} 0}$ | 7800 | Village, fort, bazar, residence of local raja.S.T. nil, except from military depôt, with permission and by previous arrangement; G. procurable; F. W. plentiful. | Country arid and barren. Road easy for laden animals descending gradually to Astör R. at Turpi and Harcho, mile 11. Cross Harcho bridge, and another a mile beyond. |
| 11 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dashkin, } \\ R H ., C ., E . \end{gathered}$ | do. | $\frac{15}{165}$ | $\cdots$ | Village. S.T. as above; F . W. available; G. in summer only. | Road along hillside above river through Mushkin pineforest, mile 4. Steep descent to Doyan. |
| 12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Doyan, } \\ & \text { RH., C., E. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} (431 / \mathrm{NE}) \\ (43 \mathrm{I}) \\ \mathrm{NTF} \\ 3 \mathrm{NE} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{11}{176}$ | 7800 | Village. S.T. nil; F. W. available; G. scanty. | Zigzag ascent to Hatu Pīr spur; descend by long zigzags down shaly slopes to Astor suspension bridge at Rāmghāt. March extremely trying in summer. Pedestrians can avoid 3 miles of descent by short cuts. |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Names of } \\ & \text { Stages. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12a | Rämghāt or Shaitān Nara | $\begin{gathered} (43 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{NE}) \\ (43 \mathrm{I}) \\ \mathrm{NTF} \\ 3 \mathrm{NE} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{11}{187}$ | 3700 | Guard house. S.T. nil ; F. G. scanty ; W. plentiful. Travellers are advised to go through to Būnji. | Road good over stony waste by 1 . bank Indus valley. Radiation and sun's heat fierce in June and July. |
| 13 | Būnji, RH., E., PO., TO., Dispensary | do. | $\frac{7}{194}$ | 4.640 | Village, fort, bazar. S.T.F. scanty; G W. available. Seasonal ferry. (See notes at head of Route 38 ). | By 1. bank Indus valley over undulating stony waste. Cross Indus by suspension bridge, $327 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{span}$, Partāb Pul, RH. (see Route 38). Gentle ascent up (iilgit valley, r. bank. |
| 14 | Safed-parri, RH., $E$. | do. | $\frac{17}{211}$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| 15 | Minowar, $\boldsymbol{E}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} (431 / \mathrm{NW}) \\ (43 \mathrm{ST}) \\ \mathrm{NTF} \\ 3 \mathrm{NE} \end{array}$ | $\frac{10}{221}$ | 4000 | See Route 38 | $\cdots$ |
| 16 | Gilgit, RH., E., PO., <br> TO., Dispersary. | do. | $\frac{9}{230}$ | 4890 | ) |  |

Route 42. GURAIS to ASTŌR, via the KAMRI pass- 77 miles.
The Kamri pass route is an alternative to the Burzil one described in Route 41, and is often used by traders on their return journey to Kashmir from Gilgit, as there is better grazing and more fuel along it. There is a cross route from Chēchri Kadal, stage $\delta$ of this route, to the northern foot of the Burzil pass, on Route 41; this is passable for pack animals after July. From stage 8 onwards only the old $\frac{1}{4}$-inch reconnaissance maps are available at present.

| stovis do yaskan | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gurais, RH., E., PO., TO.,Dispensary. | $43 J / 14$ | $\ldots$ | 7940 | See Route 41. | By Burzil road (Route 41) to mile 11) $\frac{1}{2}$, whence steady zigzag ascent leads to Kamri RH. Hamlet is at mile 11. |
| 1 | $\underset{R H . .}{\text { Kam }}$ | 43.J/14 | $\frac{13 \frac{1}{2}}{13 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 10500 | RH. good. S.T. nil; F. G.W. available. | Ascend by wellgraded road to Kamri pass, 13368 feet, mile 6. Road very slippery and muddy after rain and during early thaws. Descent by graded road for 800 ft., muddy attimes. |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kälapani, } \\ & \boldsymbol{R H} ., \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | 43J/13 | $\frac{15 \frac{1}{2}}{29}$ | 10850 | RH. good. S.T. nil; F. G.W.plentifinl. | Down Kamri valley, r. bank. |
| 3 | ```Chėchri Kadal, or 8hankargarh, RH., E.``` | 43J/13 | $\frac{11}{40}$ | 9800 | Shelter bad. S.T.nil; F.G. W. plentiful. | Valley more open, undulating and grassy. Descent gradual. |


|  | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of country } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rattu, } \\ \text { RH., E. } \end{gathered}$ | (431/sE) (43 I) NTK | $\frac{16}{56}$ | 9000 | Smalivillage. S.T. scanty; I. G. W. procurable. Shōnthar pass route joins here. (See Route 44). | Road easy with some good views of Nanga Parbat. Pass Chagam, mile 3, and cross Rūpal N. bridge, mile 6. Pass Gurikot, mile 14, and join Gilgitroad, Route 4.1, one mile beyond. |
| 5 | Gurikot, $I B ., E .$ | do. | $\frac{15}{71}$ | 8000 | Village. S.T. very scanty; F. G. $\dot{\mathbf{W}}$. procurable. | See Route 4.1. |
| 6 | Astōr <br> (Hasōra), RH., E., PO., TO.,Dispensary. | do. | $\frac{6}{77}$ | 7800 | See Route 41. | $\ldots$. |

## Route 43. KANZALWAN to ASTÖR, via GAGAT pass-77 miles.

The route described below is only a gujar track; the Gacai pass itself is easy for coolie transport in summer. The alignment has been inadvertently omitted from the new one-inch maps. There are two other shepherd tracks from the Kishanganga to Rattu and Astōr. Both leave the Kishanganga at Folowai, ( $43 \mathrm{~J} / 9$ ), a small hamlet some 12 miles by a difficult track downstream of Täolbat. The first crosses the Ratti (Gali, 14090 feet, 17 miles from rolowai and descends the Sakmal N., a tributary of the Kälapāni. 'Che second leads by the Sarewâla Gali, $14.08: 3$ feet, 18 miles from Folowai, to the Dōbin N., joining Route 44 at Duman. Both are shown on the modern maps. The Kishanganga valley between Tāōbat and Folowai is confined and difficult.

None of these three passes are open till the last half of June.

| Kanzalwan | 4.3.7/10 | $\ldots$ | 7700 | See Ronte 41. | Fair track for ponies <br> down 1. bank <br> Kishanganga. Pass <br> Bagtor, mile s, 3, <br> and cross Kishan- <br> ganga bridge, mile <br> 8. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| -SAOPLS do ratiran | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Tāóbat, E. | 43J/10 | $\frac{9}{9}$ | 7500 | Small hamlet at mouth of Gagai N . S. T. nil; F. G. W. plentiful. | Path fit for coolie transport only, up Gagai N., Chhatri N. and Chhota Gagai. Going is difficult in places |
| 2 | Gagai Camp, E. | 43J/9 | $\frac{10}{19}$ | 10000 | No huts. S.T. nil ; F.G.W. plentiful. | Stiff ascent to Gagai pass, 13950 feet; steep and rugged descent to Reăt N. |
| 3 | Reàt Camp, E. | 43J/13 | $\frac{10}{29}$ | 11500 | S.T. nil; F.G. <br> W. plentiful. | Track as before, to Kamri or Kálapāni river. Cross this and join Kamri route to Astōr (Route 42). |
| 4 | Chéchri <br> Kadal, or <br> Shankargarh, HH., E. | 43J/13 | $\frac{11}{40}$ | 9800 |  |  |
| 5 | Rattu, RH., E. |  | $\frac{16}{56}$ | 9000 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { See Route } \\ 42 .\end{array}\right.$ | $\ldots$ |
| 6 | Gurikot, IB., E. | do. | $\frac{15}{71}$ | 8000 | $j$ |  |
| 7 | Astór <br> (Hasora), <br> RH., E., PU., <br> TO., Dispen- <br> sary. | do. | $\frac{6}{77}$ | 7800 | See Route 41. | $\cdots$ |

## Route 44. SŌPŌR to ASTŌR, via

## A. SHĀRDI, SHŌNTHAR GALI,-149 miles. <br> B. TSÜNTWĀR, SHŌNTHAR GALI,-136 miles.

Two routes between Sōpōr and Astōr are given below; neither is passable for pack animals throughout, and the first is only fit for coolie transport between the Lolāb and Shārdi. There is another good road from Lālpōr, in she Loläb, by Kuligām, Batnār, and the Nao Gali, 10867 ft., to Matsil, and thence to Tsūntwär, stage B5.

From near Utli Domèl, a difficult foot-track leads to Chittak Katha or Hāri Parbat Sar, crosses the Chandbili Gali, $43 \mathrm{~J} / 9,15227 \mathrm{ft}$., and $\cdot$ descending a glacier tributary of the Mir Malik valley, joins the Shōnthar Gali route at the foot of the Shōnthar pass. Previous arrangements must be made for the collection of coolies at Kèl. They should be taken through from this village to Astōr, as no more are available.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Height above } \\ & \text { Sea level. } \end{aligned}$ | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sopor, $\begin{aligned} & \text { RH., C., }, \text {., PO., } \\ & \text { TO., Dispen- } \\ & \text { sary. } \end{aligned}$ | 4.3J/7 | . | 5230 | See Route 29. | Good road passable for laden animals. |
| 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Harwan, } \\ \text { FRH., } \end{gathered}$ | 43J/7 | $\frac{12}{12}$ | 54.50 | Village. S.T. after notice; F.G. plentiful; spring W. | Easy ascent and descent by forest road over Bālkul Gali, 7950 ft . Pass Tekipur, mile 7. |
| 2 | Làlpór, C., E., PO. | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 7$ | $\frac{10}{22}$ | 5750 | Small town, chief place of Lolāb; bazar and tahsil. S.T. F.G. plentiful; excellent spring W. | Good road down Lolāb valley to Khambriāl, mile 8. Cross Kälarich bridge and asce.d r. bank of tis stream through open valley. |
| 3 | Thaiyan, E. | 43J/6 | $\frac{13}{35}$ | 5800 | Villege. S.T. limited; F.G. W. plentiful. | $\cdots$ |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A3 | Thaiyan, E. | 43J/6 | 35 | 5800 | As above. | Cross bridge to I bank and ascend valley northwards. Pass Muhri, mile ${ }^{\mathbf{3}}$. |
| A4 | Köthi, E. | 43J/6 | $\frac{7}{42}$ | 7650 | Hamlet. S.T. nil ; F.G.W. plentiful. | Steep but easy crossing of Sōnapind Gali, 10763 feet, mile 3. l'air road down Sōnapind N. |
| A5 | Rattapàni, E. | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 5$ | $\frac{11}{50}$ | 7800 | Hamlet. S.'T. nil; F.G.W. plentiful. | Rough track up Sangar Seri N., impassable to pack animals. Steeprocky ascent to Katsil Gali, 11021 feet, mile 4, and rough footpath descending wooded slopes high above Chor N . |
| A6 | Shärdi <br> (Shārdaji), <br> FRH., E., PO. | $4.3 \mathrm{~J} / 1$ | $\frac{10}{63}$ | 6200 | Village and fort onl.bank of Kishanganga. FRH. is on l. bank. S.T.F.G.W. available. | Cross bridges over Kishanganga and Gumōt N. Good road for pack animals up r. bank Kishanganga to mile 8 ; then cross by bridge to l. bank. Cross bridges over Sinjili N., and Kishanganga at Shēkh Bēla, mile 10. Thence fair road by r. bank Kishanganga. |
| A7 |  | 4.35/5 | $\frac{15}{78}$ | 6900 | See below. | ... |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Natule of country } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B3 | Thaiyan, E. | 43J/6 | 35 | 5800 | See above. | Fair road north-eastwards up SarikūlN. Pass Sarikūlvillage, mile 3. Thereafter road rough in places but 'passilule for pack animals. |
| B4 | Ūragari, $E$. | 43J/6 | $\frac{6}{41}$ | 7800 | Hamlet. S.T. nil; F.G.W a vailable. | Easy crossing of Ūragari Gali, 10319 feet, mile 2. Fair track down Seidōri N. |
| B5 | Tsūntwàr, E. | 43J/6 | $\frac{10}{51}$ | 7450 | Hamlet $\frac{1}{2}$ mile up Matsil valley. S.T. nil ; F.G.W. available. Join Route 39. | Descend Matsil N. to Kishanganga R ., mile 9. Cross bridge to r. bank and follow down river. |
| B6 | Kël, E. | 43J/5 | $\frac{14}{65}$ | 6900 | See below. | $\ldots$ |
| $\stackrel{\mathrm{A} 7}{\mathrm{B6}}$ | $\mathbf{K e ̀ l}$ $E .$ | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 5$ | 78/65 | 6900 | Large village. S.T.F.G.W. a vailable. | Good road up r. bunk of Kēl or Barai tributary. Side streams bridged. At mile 8 leave Route 39 \& ascend Shōnthar N., r. bank. |
| $\frac{48}{37}$ | Utli Domèl, F. | $4.3 \mathrm{~J} / 5$ | ${ }_{95}^{17} \overline{\text { ®2 }}$ | 9600 | Hamlet. S.T. nil; F.G.W. available. | Fair track at first, then very rough and only fit for lightly laden coolies. Stiff climb up glacier at head of Galiwàla N. to Shōnthar Gali, 14973 feet, mile 10. Easy descent on east side to Chandbili N. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaiks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A9 | Duman, E. | $4.3 \mathrm{~J} / 9$ | $\frac{18}{113 ; 100}$ | $10350$ | Junction with Dōbin ravine S.T. nil; F. G.W. plentiful. | Fair road down Mir Malik valley. |
| $\frac{\text { Al0 }}{\text { B9 }}$ | Rattu, $R H$., $E$. | (43 I/6E) $(43 \mathrm{I})$ NTF 3 NE | ${ }^{\frac{15}{128 / 115}}$ | $9000$ | Join Kamri pass road, see Route 42. | See Route 42. |
| $\frac{\text { Al1 }}{\text { B10 }}$ | Gurikot, $\text { IB., } E .$ | do. | $\frac{15}{143 / 130}$ | $8000$ | Village. S.T. very scanty; F. G. W. procurable. | See Route 41. |
| $\frac{\text { Al2 }}{\text { B11 }}$ | Astor <br> (Hasöra), RH., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | do. | $\frac{6}{140 / 136}$ | 7800 | See Route 41. | ... |

## PART III.-SECTION B.-TO SKĀRDU.

## Route 45. GURAIS to SKARDU, via the DEOSAI--80 miles.

The route given below is passable for laden animals from mid-July to mid-September ; but the grazing is none too good, bitter winds sweep over the bleak plateau, and fuel, as well as supplies, has to be carried. Occasional juniper alone is found.

At Chumda-kut, mile 21, tracks lead west over an easy pass to Das village on the Gilgit road, and east down the Shigar to Kargil ( see Route 61).

At about mile 52, two routes diverge on the Deosai, viz, to Shigar, 42 miles, and to Parkutta on the Indus, 39 miles. The former crosses the Bari La and the latter the often difficult Katicho La, 15053 ft . Neither of these is passable for pack animals.

At about mile 58, a track leads away north-westwards, crosses the Dari La, and follows the Dari Lumba stream to Shigarthang, whence Katzarah in the Indus valley is reached. (See Route 46).

Modern one-inch maps extend only to the Jhelum-Indus watershed. The best available map of the Deosai is still the old quarter-inch reconnaissance. Distances and heights given below are approximate.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gurais, RH., E., PO., TO., Dispensary | $43 J / 14$ <br> 43J/13 | $\cdots$ | 7940 |  |  |
| 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Peshwāri, } \\ R H ., E . \end{gathered}$ | $43 \mathrm{~N} / 1$ | $\frac{14}{14}$ | $9000$ | See Route 411. |  |
| 2 | Burzil Chauki, RH., E. | $43 \mathrm{~N} / 1$ | $\frac{11 \frac{1}{2}}{25 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 11150 |  | Steep ascent up nala to Mīr Panzil or Stakpita pass, mile $3 \frac{1}{2}, 13042 \mathrm{ft}$. Gentle descent to grassy head (Chhota Deosai) of Shingo R. Easy ascent to Sarsangi pass, 13860 ft ., mile 8. Pass Sarsangi, mile 9. on Deosai plains. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nature of country } \\ & \text { to next stage. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Sikhbach, E. | 43 N | $\frac{14.2}{40}$ | 13160 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S.T.F. nil; G. } \\ & \text { in summer; } \\ & \text { W. plentiful. } \end{aligned}$ | Pass Jerbarch lakes, mile 3. For Kinawai stream a Chumda-kut, mil 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; stone shelters Ford Barwai N mile 10 . |
| 4 | Wozul Āb or Lālpāni, <br> E. | 43 M | $\frac{10}{50}$ | 12500 | S.T.F. nil; G. in summer; W. plentiful. | Ford Wozul Äb a starting and the Pialung stream mile $2 \frac{1}{2}$. Pass Al Malik Mar 13400 feet, mile 8. |
| 5 | Usarimar, $\boldsymbol{E}$. | 43M | $\frac{12}{62}$ | 13970 | do. | Track stony and rough for ponies loads must be strip ped and carried by hand in bad places. Steep zig zag ascent to Burji La 15800 feet. Hence rcad improves. At Kar pito, mile 16, reach Skārdu plain. Ford Satpur stream. |
| 6 | Skärdu, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Dispen. sary. | 43M | $\frac{18}{80}$ | 7700 | Town, fort, b of Baltistān Wazir. Resid Several E., but A limited a stores are av tinned provisio abundant. | azar, thana, capita and beadquarters of ence of local raja t none very good mount of English ilable (white flour, ns \&c). S.T.F.G.W. |

## Route 46. GODHAI to SKĀRDU, via ALAMPI LA-77 miles.

This route is sometimes more suitable than the Deosai route (No. 45), before the snow melts on the latter, the pass being open somewhat earlier than the Burji La. It is only practicable for coolie transport, though pack animals lightly laden have been taken through with great difficulty.

About mile 13 a very rough track continues up the valley south-eastwards and crosses a high pass to the Deosai. At Thlashing Spang, stage 3, a direct route joins from Astōr, (see Route 47) and at. Shigarthang, mile 38, a route leads to the Deosai via the Dari La. Stage 4 can be omitted when going from Godhai to Skārdu, but not vice versa. Supplies and transport must be taken for the through journey on all these routes. The old quarter-inch reconnaissance is the only map available. Distances aud heights are approximate. Coolies take about 10 hours to cover each stage.

|  | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Godhai, RH., E. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (431) } \\ & \text { N'TF } \\ & 3 \text { NE } \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | 9100 | Stage 9 of the Gilgit Road. (Route 41). | Rongh steep track up Ditchil nala, and over shoulder to grassy side valley. Riding ponies may be taken but must be led in places. |
| 1 | Bubind, $E .$ | 43M | $\frac{11}{11}$ | $\ldots$ | Village. S.T. nil; F.G.W. available. | Main track at mile $\boldsymbol{2}$ turns up side valley for some $\overline{0}$-miles, over rough and stony ground. |
| 2 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Alampi La, }}$ | 43 M | $\frac{10}{21}$ | 13000 | Camp at western foot of Alampi La in an amphitheatre closed by snow ridges. S.T. F.G. nil; W. available. | Ascent and descent of pass very steep and rocky when snow has cleared. When snow covered a zigzag course has to be stamped, with a fine glissade on thedownward slope. Track in valley below is rocky. |


|  | $\mathrm{N}_{\text {ames }}$ of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Thlashing Spang, $E$. | 43M | $\frac{12}{33}$ | 13000 | Shepherd's huts, often uninhabited. S.T.G. nil.; F.W. available. | Gradual descent by Shigarthang valley. Track rough. Cros river to l. bank a Shigarthang huts. The stream has to be crossed severa times by rough bridges. |
| 4 | Stakchun, E. | 43M | $\frac{11}{44}$ | $\cdots$ | Huts. S.T. nil: G. scarce; F.W. available. | Track as before. |
| 5 | Katzarah, E. | 43M | $\frac{13}{57}$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Village. S.T. } \\ & \text { F. very } \\ & \text { scaree; G.W. } \\ & \text { available. } \end{aligned}$ | Descent to sandy valley by old moraines. Thence fair road by desert plain passing oasis village of Pakora half way. |
| 6 | Skārdu, RH., C., E.,PO., TO., Dispensary. | 43M | $\frac{20}{77}$ | 7700 | See Ronte 45. | ... |

Route 47. ASTŌR to SKĀRDU, via the BANAK LA-90 miles.

The Banak La is rarely used. It is rougher than the Alampi La and open no earlier in the season. Few details are available. The route is shown roughly on the early reconnaissance map. It is probable that two camps between Popul and Thlashing Spang would be more convenient than one, as the marches are long and arduons.

| Astor <br> (Hasóra), RH., E., PO.,TO., Dispensary. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (43I) } \\ & \text { NTF } \\ & 3 \text { N } \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | 7800 | See Route 4.1. | Cross Astōr bridge. Fair track by Purshing valley. Pass several hamlets. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Popul, E. | $\begin{aligned} & (431) \\ & \text { N'TF } \\ & 3 \text { NE } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{10}{10}$ | $\cdots$ | Hamlet. S.T. F.G. nil; W. plentiful. | Track as before but rougher. Gradual ascent by r. bank Purshing N. |
| 2 | Banak La, E. | 43M | $\frac{17}{27}$ | $\ldots$ | E. at foot of Banak La. S. I. F. G. nil; W. plentiful. | Track difficult Ascent to Banak $\mathrm{La}, 15500 \mathrm{ft}$., over steep ice. Descent steep and difficult. Crevasses in late summer. |
| 3 | Thlashing Spang, E. | 43M | $\frac{19}{46}$ | 13000 | ) |  |
| 4 | Stakchun, E. | 43 M | i] <br> 57 | $\cdots$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { See Route } \\ 16 .\end{array}\right.$ | -• |
| 5 | Katzarah, E. | 43 M | $\frac{13}{70}$ | $\ldots$ | $j$ |  |
| 6 | Skārdu, <br> RH., C., E., PO., <br> TO., Dispensary. | 43 M | 20 90 | 7700 | See Route 45. | -•• |

## Route 48. ASTOR to RONDU (MENDI), via <br> A. the HARPO LA- 45 miles. <br> B. the TRONGO PIR-45 miles.

Neither of the passes, the Harpo La and Trongo Pirr, is open for more than 3 months, say mid-July to mid-October; and the former is rarely practicable till the end of July. Both are impassable to pack-ponies and afford rough going for coolies, who should be lightly laden. The selection of stages is immaterial, as there are no recognized camping grounds, S. and T. are unobtainable throughout, and F. \& G. are scanty; no two travellers give the same stages or distances.

Besides this route from Astor, there is another from the Gilgit road, which leaves the Astor valley at Dashkin, ascends the Ditchil nala, crosses a high pass, and clescends the Kurubar N. to Fulcharch, 15 miles down the Indus from Rondu. Few details are available, but it is only passable for lightly laden coolies.

The early reconnaissance quarter-inch map alone is available. Distances are approximate; at least 10 hours should be allowed for the coolies to cover each stage.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Astór <br> (Hasora), RH., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | $\begin{gathered} (4.3 \mathrm{I}) \\ \text { NTF } \\ 3 \text { N } \end{gathered}$ |  | 7800 | See Route 41 | Cross Astōr bridge. Fair track up Purshing valley. Pass several hamlets. |
| 1 | Popul, E. | do. | $\frac{10}{10}$ | ... | Hamlet. S.T. F.G. nil; W. plentiful. | $\left.\right\|^{\cdots}$ |
| Al | Popul, E. | do. | 10 | $\cdots$ | See above. | Track as before, but rougher. At mile 4 leave Route 47, \& turn up side valley to north, ascending by steep glacier. The Harpo La is a dangerous pass, ( 16785 ft .) ; avalanches are frequent. Descent difficult \& rocky below snowline. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of cointry } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A2 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Harpo La, }}$ | 43 M | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | 1. below snowline on north of pass. S.'T. F. nil; (i. scanty; W. plentiful. | Track very rough down T'ukehun valley. |
| A3 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Chutabar, }}$ | 4.3 M | $\frac{7}{31}$ | $\cdots$ | See below. | ... |
| B1 | Popul, E. | $\begin{aligned} & (431) \\ & \mathrm{NTF} \\ & 3 \times 5 \end{aligned}$ | 10 | $\ldots$ | See above. | Gradual ascent and steep descent over spur. |
| B2 | Deowhey, 7. | 43M | $\frac{8}{18}$ | 15700 | Not shown on map. S.'T.F. nil; G.scanty; W. available. | Rough track up Deowhey ravine. Steep ascent to spur which is followed to 'Trongo Pir pass, 15637 feet. Rough desecnt. |
| 133 | Chutabar, E. | 43 M | 13 31 | . | See below. | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | Chutabar, E. | 43M | 31 |  | Hamlet. S.I'. uil; F . (i. available; W. plentiful | Fair track down Tukchun valley, r. bank. Pass Harpo, mile 5. Steep descent to Indus $R$. |
| 4 | Rondu (Mendi), E. | 433 M | $\frac{14}{45}$ | 6650 | Cluster of villa local raja. S.T | ges. Residence of .F.G.W. moderate. |

## Route 49. DRĀS to SKĀRDU, via the INDUS valley-134 miles.

The path from Drās to Skãrdu via the Indus valley is grood except in a few places after Kharal. Ponies can generally be taken the whole way, but the track is often washed away, as was the case in 1922. Coolies are available at every stage, but there is a scarcity of ponies. Travellers should telegraph from Drās to the tahsildar at Kargil to make arrangements to have transport arailable at Kharal suspension bridge. The detour of 8 miles to Kargil and back is thereby avoided. The stages of this route have recently been changed and are now as given below. Stage 2 should be omitted if possible.

From Parkutta a track ascends the Katicho nala and crossing the Katicho La, 15053 feet, at its hearl, traverses the Deosai plains to Burzil Chauki.

The old quarter-inch reconnaissance maps only are available; these have been reprinted in degree sheet form. Heights are approximate only.

|  | Names of Stafes. |  |  |  | Remanks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Drās, } \\ & \text { RH., } C, E ., P O . \\ & T(0 . \end{aligned}$ | 43N | $\ldots$ | 10144. | Large village and fort. S . 'I. F. G'. available; W. plentiful. RH. bad; It.good. | Road rather rough for 7 miles down the valley, which then closes in and changes direction north-eastwards, to Tashgàm, the old stage, mile 15. E. good here. Cross to r. bank Dràs R. by small suspension bridge. Road thereafter with ascents and descents over spurs follows r. bank, finally rising to Shimsa Khārbu. |
| 1 | Shimsa Kharbu, RH., C., E. | 43N | $\frac{21}{21}$ | $\cdots$ | Village, near Drās-Shigar confluence, above RH. Good E. near RH., which is well furnished \& comfortable. S. T. F. G. scanty; W. plentiful. | Down Drās-Shigar R., r. bank. Pass large village of Kirkitchu on opposite bank, mile 8. At Chunaguud, mile 10 , valley somewhat more open. At Kharal, mile 12 , cross new suspension bridge over Drás R. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kharal, } \\ R H ., E . \end{gathered}$ | 52B | $\frac{12}{33}$ | $\ldots$ | Old name Hardus. RH just beyond bridge very bad, with no doors or furniture; E . bad. S.'T. F.G. nil; W. except from river, bad. | Road stony to Gan gam, mile 4, by 1 bank Dräs-Suru R Pass Bielargo on opposite bank, mile 8. Side streams bridged. |
| 3 | Olthing- <br> thang, RH., C.,E. | 52B | $\frac{13}{46}$ | $\ldots$ | Hamlet above on hill side. RH. dirty and very bad. S. moderate; 'T.F.G. available; W. not good. | Road keeps well above valley bottom to Indus confluence mile 3; then des cends to near river. New road built round the cliffs on rocks, or cut into mountain side for about 2 miles. Pass 'Tarkuti, old stage, small village, mile 10, then ascend over spur with stony descent to valley bottom. Pass Shiriting, mile 13, Gidiaksdo, mile 16, and cross cliffs to Bagicha. March hot and stony thronghout. |
| 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bagicha, } \\ & \text { RH., C., E., po. } \end{aligned}$ | 52B | $\frac{19}{65}$ | $\ldots$ | Hamlet. RH. small but good in shady compound. s . T. F. G. W. available. Changetransport here for 'Tolti. | Pass Kharmang, large village and ruined fort on r. bank of Indus. Old RH. no longer exists. Road continues by 1. bank. Indus breaks through rocky gorge in this march with swift rapids. |


| STOVLS do ugenin | Numes of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tolti, } \\ & \text { RH., }{ }^{\prime}, \text { E., } P O . \end{aligned}$ | 52 A | $\frac{16}{81}$ | 8150 | Village and fort on 1 . bank. Residence of local raja. Good E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Tolti on polo ground. RH. small but good. S.'I. F. G. W. available. | Valley more open \& cultivated. Gradually ascending, pass fertile fields of Karmango, mile 1; pass steep cliffs, mile 6. Between miles 8 \& 10 pass several small hamlets Ghahori, Shadok, Urdi, Chok. Ford small stream or cross by bridge mile up. Pass hamlets of Manthoka and Ghasing, and cross another cliff. |
| 6 | Parkutta, RH., C., E. | 43 M | $\frac{18}{99}$ | 7870 | Large village, fort. S.'T.F. G.W. available. | Road partly through cultivation, and undulating country with some rocky cliffs to crose on props. Pass Shyok contlaence, mile 10 , where a wooden ferry boat leads to Kiris and the Khapalu road. |
| 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gol, } \\ & \text { RII., r., E., PO. } \end{aligned}$ | 43 M | $\frac{14}{118}$ | $\cdots$ | Village. RH not good ; 1. with grood W. just beyond fiol. S.T.F.G. W. available. | Road fair, but country generally stony and bare, following bend of valley. After mile 13, pass Torgum; much of the going over loose sand. |
| 8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Skārdu, } \\ \text { RH., } \\ \text { PO., TO. } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{4} 3 \mathrm{M}$ | 121 | 7700 | See Route 4.5 |  |

## PART III.-SEGTION C.-TO LEH.

Route 50. SRINAGAR to LEH. The Treaty High Road, via the ZÖJI LA and DRĀS-240 miles.

This route is not open throughout for pony transport till the end of May. Till then coolies must be used for varying distances on either side of the Zōji La. Rates for transport on the 'Treaty Road are only applicable from May 15th to November loth. Before and after these dates travellers and sportsmen must make their own terms and coolies will often ask Rs. 10/- per head for the three marches, Sonamarg to Dris.

The march from Gind to Sonamarg is liable to avalanches early in the year; the ronte then leads over the snow-bound river-bed.

The first march to Gāndarbal is fit for tongas but not motors; it may also be accomplished by boat across the Ānchār lake or by the Jhelum R. to Shadipur, thence up the Sind R. The latter is not navigable beyond Gandarbal.

The Kashmir portion of the road is green and comparatively fertile. Beyond the Zojii La, the hills are bare of vegetation, and the journey hot in summer. The Namika La and Foti La are both very easy passes. The last stage to Leh is across a long sandy plateau, where in summer the glare and heat are very trying.

If time permits when returning from Leh to Srinnagar, the journey can be conveniently broken at Pitok (Spitok); the RH. here is excellent and probably the most comfortable on the road, though little used.

From Lotsum, mile 136, a difficult track crosses the Bula La northwards to the Indus some 10 miles below Dah.

Modern one-inch maps are published as far as the Zōji La; thereafter only the old quarter-inch reconoaissance maps are available. These are reprinted in degree sheet form as far as Nurla, stage 13; therealter only the old Atlas sheets are at present available. These last are designated IA in the reference column. Sheets not yet published, but which may be available in the near future are shown in brackets.

|  | Naves of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | 苃的 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Srinagar, Hotel, C., E., PO., TO., Hospital, Banks. | 4.3.J/16 |  | 5214 | See Route 15. | Leave Hari Parbat to left, mile 3, and pass suburb of Zinyimar, mile 5. Traverse neek of land between Dāl and Ānchār lakes. Pass Malshähi Bāgh PO., mile $11 \frac{1}{2}$. |


| Number of Stages. | Names of Stages. |  | 总 |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gāndarbal, } \\ C ., E ., P O ., T O . \end{gathered}$ | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 16$ | $\frac{12 \frac{1}{2}}{12 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 5220 | Small village, bazar. Several good E . European quarters in C. are bad. 'Travellers for Lad āk h and Baltistản should arrange transport here to Dräs. S.T.F. G.W. plentiful. | Road crosses SindR by suspension bridge at Woyil mile 4. Thence good pony road by $r$ bank Sind R. Pass Wusan, mile $6 \frac{1}{2}$ and Sind R. bridge mile 7. Cross Wāngat N . by bridge, mile $9 \frac{1}{2}$ whence fair road leads to Gungaba lake and Tilēl (see Route 67). |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kangan, } \\ & \text { RH., } \mathcal{C} ., \text { E., PO. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4: 3 \mathrm{~J} / 15 \\ 43 \mathrm{~J} / 16 \\ \\ 43 \mathrm{~N} / 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{10 \frac{1}{2}}{23}$ | 5800 | Village. Bridge across Sind R. Early in year, no coolies are obtainable beyond here before crossing Zōji La. RH. and E. good. S.T. I'. G. W. available. | Koad on r. bankSind R. for nearly miles; cross to 1 bank at Harganyiwan, \& back to r bank, mile $10 \frac{1}{4}$. Road good for pack ponies. Several small villages are passed. |
| 3 |  | $43 \mathrm{~N} / 3$ | $\frac{13}{3 \boldsymbol{3}}$ | 6820 | Village. Light bridge unfit for ponies spans Sind R. RH. small and not very goorl. E. good opposite RH. S.T. available; F. G. W. plentiful. | Beyond Gund valley contracts; road in mountain side. Pass Reyil, mile 2d, Kulan, mile 4; cross to l. bank Sind R. Recross to r. bank, mile 6, and follow this through Gagangiyer gorge. Cross to 1. bank $2 \frac{1}{2}$ miles before reaching Sōnamarg. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Height above } \\ & \text { Sea level. } \end{aligned}$ | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Sōnamarg, C.,E., PO.,TO. | $43 \mathrm{~N} / 7$ | $\frac{15}{51}$ | $8750$ | E. near Shitkari village, 2 miles before Sōnamarg. C. has two rooms for European travellers, but are not recommended. S.T. practically nil, except from mid-June to mid-September; F.G.W. plentiful. | Cross to r. bank Sind R. at Sōna marg. Road good over undulating ground, with ocea sional patches of forest. Pass Sariba village on opposite bank, mile $4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$, and Rānga dâk shelter mile 6. |
| 5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bāltal, } \\ & \text { RH., } C ., E . \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{~N} / 7$ | $\frac{8 \frac{1}{2}}{59 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 94.50 | Dak huts. RH. and E. pleasant among trees. S.T. nil; 1 . G.W. available. | Ascend Zōjibal N. by graded road on north bank. Ascent steep to Zōji La, 11578 feet, passing dâk shelter, mile t. In winter and spring, travellers ascend snowbound ravine bottom, where avalanche snow accumulates and remains till mid-June. Descent on east side gentle. Pass Mechoi (Mitsahoi), mile 9, with RH., C., E., and TO. (winter). Pass Minimarg, mile 11. |


|  | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | 首 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Matayan, RH., C., E. | $\left.\begin{gathered} (43 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{SE}) \\ 43 \mathrm{~N} \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\frac{15}{74 \frac{1}{2}}$ | $11000$ | Hamlet with few huts. T. practically nil; S.F. G. scanty; W. plentiful. Snow often lies on the barren hillsides well into June. | Down Gumber r bank. Cross bridge to l. bank at Pand ras, mile 6; road good. Cross Mush ki bridge, mile $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and Marpo-chı bridge, mile 12. |
| 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dràs, } \\ & \text { RH., C.,E., PO., } \\ & \text { TO. } \end{aligned}$ | do. | $\frac{12 \frac{1}{2}}{87}$ | $10144$ | Large village and fort. S. T.F.G. available; $W$. plentiful. RH. bad; E. good. | Road rather rough for 7 miles down valley, which then closes in and changes direction northeastwards, to Tash. gam, the old stage, 15 miles. E. good here. Cross to r. bank Drās R. by small suspension bridge. Road thereafter with ascents. and descents over spurs, follows r. bank, finally rising to Shimsa Khārbu. |
| 8 | Shimsa Khärbu, RH., C., E. | $\underset{43 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{NE})}{\text { 4 }}$ | $\frac{21}{108}$ | $\ldots$ | Village, near Dräs-Shigar confluence above RH. Good E. in compound 100 yds . from RH, which is well-furnished and comfortable. S . T. F. G. scanty; W. plentiful. | DownDrüs-ShigarR. r bank. Pass large village of Kirkitchu on opposite bank, mile 8. At Chunagund, mile 10 , valley somewhat more open. Pass Kharal suspension bridge mile 12 (Route 49). Follow l. bank Suru R., here swift but shallow and broad. |


|  | Names of Stagirs. |  |  |  | Remaliks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | Kargil, RH., C., $E_{\text {., PO., }}$ TO., Dispensary. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~B} / \mathrm{N} \pi) \\ 52 \mathrm{H} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{15}{12.3}$ | 8790 | Small town; capital of Parik; fort and tahsil. S.T.F.G.W. fairly plentiful. | Cross Suru bridge one mile above fort and take road by l. bank Wakka-chu, over sandy plateau. Pass Pashkyum, large village and fort, mile 7. Cross Wakka-chu here by bridge and ascend r. bank; valley contracts. Pass Lotsun, mile 13, where this long march may be conveniently broken. Road continues good past Shergol, E. mile 18. This is reckoned as a donble march. |
| 10 | Mulbekh (Maulba Chamba), RH., C., E. | $\binom{(5, \mathrm{~B} / \mathrm{sw})}{52 \mathrm{~B}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23 \\ 146 \end{gathered}$ | $10350$ | Large village and monasterv. S.T.F. G.W. available. | Road leaves Wakkachu valley and by gradual easy ascent crosses Nanika La, 13008 feet, mile 11. Easy descent to KhangralonSange-kuma-chu. Ascend 1. bank of this. |
| 11 | Bod Khārbu, RII., C., E. | $\underset{i \pm B}{(52 \mathrm{~B} / \mathrm{sC})}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ 160 \end{gathered}$ | 10890 | Groap of villages. S.T.F. G.W. available. | Up Sange-kuma or Khanje valley crossing by bridge to $r$. bank before passing Hiniskūt, mile 7. Easy ascent and descent over Fotn La, 13446 ft. |


| Number of Stages. | Names of Stiges. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Height above } \\ & \text { Sea level. } \end{aligned}$ | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lāmayūrū, } \\ R H ., C ., E . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~B} / \mathrm{SE}) \\ 52 \mathrm{~B} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{15}{175}$ | 11400 | Large monastery and village with granary. S.T. F. G. W, available. | Road follows narrow ravine, crossing and recrossing stream several times, reaching the Indus near Hangru, mile 7. Cross Indus suspension bridge, mile 9 , to r. bank. A short cut for pedestrians crosses hillside from mile $6 \frac{3}{1}$ to mile 9. Pass Khalatse, large village, mile 10, (See Route 72). |
| 13 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nurla, } \\ R H ., C ., E . \end{gathered}$ | do. | $\frac{18}{193}$ |  | Village. S.T. F. G. W. available. | Country barren. Good road by r . bank Indus. |
| 14 | Saspu1, RH., C., E. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} (52 \mathrm{~F} / \mathrm{sw}) \\ (52 \mathrm{~F}) \\ 1 \mathrm{~A} 45 \mathrm{se} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\frac{14 . \frac{1}{2}}{207 \frac{1}{2}}$ | $\ldots$ | Village and cultivation ; granary. Bridge across lndus to Alchi monastery. S.T. F. G. W. available. | Road leaves river \& crosses platean to Basgo, mile 7 ; E. good but old RH. now destroyed. Thereafter road is sandy and stony. |
| 15 | $\underset{R H ., \mathbf{C}, \boldsymbol{E}}{\mathrm{Nimu}_{1}}$ | do. | $\frac{1412}{222}$ | $\ldots$ | Village. S.T. F. G. W. available. | Valley opens out. Road over sandy platean north of Indus. Pass Pliayang Dokpo, mile 10; and Pitok (Spitok), RH., mile 13. Thence sradual ascent to Leh. |
| 16 | Leh, RH., C., E., PO., TO.,Dispensary. | $\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{c} (\mathrm{DF} / \mathrm{FR}) \\ (52 \mathrm{H}) \\ 1 \mathrm{~A} 45 \mathrm{sE} \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{19}{240}$ | 11500 | Large town, capital of I Wazir and B sioner. Morav G.W. abunda | tahsil, fort, bazar ardākh. Residence of ritish Joint Commisvian mission. S.T.F. nt. |

## Route 51. SRĪNAGAR to LEH, via INSHAN, SURU, RINGDOIM- $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ miles.

There are several routes from Kashmīr to the Wardwan valley; that described below is casier and open earlier, though much longer than Route 52. See also Routes 35 and 53 . The Bat Kol pass is passable for yaks and ponies in summer. Modern one-inch maps are not available beyond Sokhniz, stage 8. Beyond this point the old quarter-inch only is available in degree sheet form to Nurla, stage 17; thereafter the old atlas sheets, designated IA, alone are available. Maps which may be published in the near future are shown in. brackets. The old Atlas sheet is not accurate in the mountains south of Suru.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  \& Names or Stages. \&  \&  \&  \& Remaris. \&  \\
\hline \& Srinagar, Hotel, C., E., PO., TO., Hos. pital, Banks. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
43J/16 \\
\(43 \mathrm{~K} / 13\)
\end{tabular} \& \& 5214 \& See Route 15. \& \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { See Ronte } 95\end{array}\right.\) \\
\hline 1 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Awantipur \\
(Wantipōr), RH., C., E., PO., то.
\end{tabular} \& 430/1 \& \(\frac{18}{18}\) \& 529. \& Sce Ronte 25. \& \(\int\) See Ronte \\
\hline 2 \& Islāmābād, RH., C.,E., PO., TO., Hospital, Dispensary. \& \(430 / 2\) \& \(\frac{17}{35}\) \& 524.0 \& \[
?
\] \& \\
\hline 3 \& ```
Kūthēr,
E.
or
``` \& \(430 / 6\) \& \(\frac{9}{4}\) \& 5700 \& \[
1
\] \& \\
\hline \& Shāngas, \(E\). \& 430/6 \& \[
\frac{11}{4 \cdot 6}
\] \& 5660 \& \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Sce Route } \\ 35\end{array}\right.\) \& .. \\
\hline 4. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Qasba Naubug, \\
E. \\

\end{tabular} \& 430/6 \& 14/12 \& 7200 \&  \& <br>

\hline 5 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Gāoran, } \\
& E!
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4.3 \mathrm{O} / 6 \\
& 43 \mathrm{O} / 5
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& $\stackrel{9}{67}$ \& 8050 \& ) \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inshan } \\ & \text { (Wardwan), } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | $480 / 9$ | $\frac{16}{8}$ | $8300$ | Village and capital of Wardwan. S.T. limited; F. (i. W. available. | Fair pony road up either bank of Wardwan through cultivated country. |
| 7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Basmen, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | $4.3 \mathrm{O} / 6$ | 9 <br> 9 <br> 9 <br> 9 | $84.50$ | Village. S.T. limited; F.G. W. a vailable. | Road and country as above. Best road on r. bank to mile 2, then on l. bank, past Rikinwās, mile 5 ; then by r. bank from mile $5 \frac{1}{2}$. Bridges at both crossings for pack animals. |
| 8 | Sozhniz, E. | $43 \mathrm{O} / 9$ $43 \mathrm{~N} / 12$ | $\frac{8}{100}$ | $9090$ | Village. S.T. nil; F.G.W. available. | Fair road at first by r. bank. Cross by snow bridge or ford in early morning, mile 8; turn east up BatKol (Bhot Khol) valley. There are several fords which may be difficult. |
| 9 | Marsekhol, $E$. | ${\underset{43}{(43} \mathrm{N} / \mathrm{se})}^{(2)}$ | $\frac{90}{120}$ |  | Camp near entrance to side valles. S.T.G. nil; F. scanty; W. plentiful. | Roughascent to Bat Kol glacier; then over its surface for 5 miles. Ascend stee , ridge to west of ligh peak, to BatKol pass, 14370 feet. Ascent and descent very trying, though generally passable to yak and pony tranaport. |


| $\frac{5}{Z}$ | Nambs of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of country } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | Dunore, | $\begin{gathered} (43 N / S \mathbb{N}) \\ 43 \mathrm{~N} \\ \\ \\ \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{20}{140}$ | $\cdots$ | E. in Chilung valley. S.T. nil; F. G. scanty; W. ample. | Descend by stony valley of Chilung. |
| 11 | Suru, E. | do. | $\frac{10}{150}$ | $10700$ | Collection of hamlets and fort on 1 . bank Suru R. Old RH. uninhabitable. S. F. G. W. procurable; also few coolies and ponies. Former are good mountain porters. | Cross Suru bridge, and neck of land to Parkutse. Ascent rough but passable to led ponies. A rock staircase is difficult. |
| 12 | Gulmatūngo, $E$. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} (52 \mathrm{~B} / \mathrm{sw}) \\ 52 \mathrm{~B} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\frac{18}{168}$ | $\cdots$ | Small monastery. S. T. uil; F.G. very scanty; W. ample. | Fair road up r. bank of Sankpo or Suru R. |
| 13 | Ringdom, E. | do. | $\frac{17}{185}$ |  | Monastery (Goupa Láma Sarai) on hill at entrance to side valley. S. T. F. ('. very scanty; W. ava ilable. | Rough road up tributary northeastwards. Ascent to Kungi La easy. Descend glacier to Hamar valley. A long and tiring march which can be broken at mile 12, at west foot of Kungi La. |
| 14 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Kilchu, }}$ | $\underset{(52 \mathrm{c}}{(52 \mathrm{~B} / \mathrm{sR})}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \pi \\ 212 \end{gathered}$ | $\cdots$ | S.T.F. G. nil; W. available. | Rough track down Hamar valley, fording river several times. |


| Nomber of Stages. | Names of Stages. |  | 公 |  | Rmarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Hinisk }}$ ut, | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~B} / \mathrm{SE}) \\ 523 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{13}{235}$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Small village } \\ & \text { on Sange- } \\ & \text { Kuma R, r. } \\ & \text { bank. S.I. } \\ & \text { nil; F.G. } \\ & \text { very scanty; } \\ & \text { W. available. } \end{aligned}$ | Route joins the Treaty High Roal to Leh (Route 50). Easy ascent and descent over Fotu La, 13446 feet. |
| 16 | Lāmayūrū, RH., C., E. | do. | $\frac{10}{235}$ | 1] 400 |  |  |
| 17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nurla, } \\ & \text { RII. } C, E ., \end{aligned}$ | do. | $\underline{18}$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| 18 | Saspul, R/I., U., $E$. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~F} / \mathrm{sw}) \\ \mathrm{I} \cdot 2 \mathrm{Fw}) \\ \mathrm{I} 45 \mathrm{sF} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{14 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{267 \frac{1}{2}}$ | $\ldots$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { See Ronte } \\ 50 . \end{array}\right.$ | $\ldots$ |
| 19 | $\operatorname{Nimu}_{R H .,},$ | do. | $\frac{3}{2 \times 2}$ | . |  |  |
| 20 | Leh, ith., C., E. |  | $\begin{gathered} 18 \\ 300 \end{gathered}$ | 11500 | $\bigcirc$ |  |

Route 52. SRĪNAGAR to SURU, via TRĀL, LIDAR valley, SOKHNIZ -128 miles

The route described below is a short cut to Surn, but is not open till late in June. It is only passable for coolies between the Lidar and upper Wardwan. These shoild be procured by previous application from down the Lidar valley and shonlat be ready at Langanbal. If this is done the halt at Stage 4 may be omitted.

The modern one-inch survey only extends as far as Sokliniz. Beyoud this point the old quarter-inch reconnaissance is the best obtainable. The route from Suru onwards to Leh is described in Route 51.

| Srīnagar, Hotel, C., E., PП., TO., Нояmital, Bankes. | $\begin{array}{l:l} 4.3 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{lf} & \ldots \\ 43 \mathrm{~K} / 13 & \end{array}$ | 5214 See Route 15. | See Ronte 25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Awantipur (Wantipor), RH., E., P'O. | $430 / 1$ | $\frac{18}{18}$ | 5225 | See Route 25. | Good road for pack ponies. |
| $\chi$ | Trāl, C., E. | 430/1 | $\frac{8 \frac{1}{2}}{26 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 5830 | Jarge village. S.T.F.G.W. available. | Good road through Trāl State Ralik; ascent to Bughamar Gali, graded and easy. |
| 3 | Walarōm, E. | $430 / 1$ | $\frac{13 \frac{1}{2}}{4.0}$ | 6270 | Village in Lidar valley. S.T.F.G.W. available. | Join main roal up Lidar valley, good for pack ponies. Pass Kolur, mile 2; Cross Owur bridge, mile $3 \frac{1}{2}$, and Lidar bridge, mile 6 . |
| 4 | Langanbal, E. | 430/5 | $\frac{6 \frac{1}{2}}{4.6 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 6600 | E. at month of Langinai N. S.T. scanty ; F.G. W.available. | Fair path for laden coolies up the Ianginai N . |
| 5 | Langinai, E. | $430 / 5$ | $\frac{81}{5}$ | 11315 | Huts at tree limit. S.T nil : F.G.W. available. | Track eontinues up valley for 8 miles; then rises steeply for 1300 feet to Ditap Cali lasy rescent for coolies down Minpal N . and Basmen N. |
| 6 | Basmen, E. | $4.30 / 9$ | $1 \%$ 70 | $8450$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}  \\ \text { See } R \text { inte } \\ 7 . \end{array}\right.$ | .. |
| 7 | Sokhniz, E. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 4.3 \mathrm{O} / 9 \\ 4.3 \mathrm{~N} / 12 \end{array}\right\|$ | $8$ |  | $0$ |  |


|  | Nambs of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | Morsekhol, E. | $\left(\begin{array}{c} (43 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{sE}) \\ 43 \mathrm{~N}) \end{array}\right.$ | $\frac{20}{98}$ |  |  |  |
| 9 | Dunore, E. | do. | $\frac{20}{118}$ |  | $\underline{\text { See Route }}$ ( | $\ldots$ |
| 10 | $\text { Suru, }_{E}$ |  | $\frac{10}{108}$ | 10700 |  |  |

## Route 53. SRINAGAR to LEH, wia PETGAMM, CHILUNG pass, and RINGDOM-301 miles.

The route given below is not used as a through route. Few details are available of the marches between stages 9 and 14 , and the map is only a rough reconnaissance of the country in this section.

|  | Srínagar, Hotel, C., E., PO., TO., Hospital, Bunks. | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 16$ $43 \mathrm{~K} / 13$ | .. | 5214. | See Route 15. | $\}$ See Route 2\%. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Awantipur <br> (Wantipör), <br> RH., E., PO. | $480 / 1$ | $\frac{18}{18}$ | 5225 | See Route 25. | j |
| 2 | Islāmābād, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Hospital, Dispensary. | $430 / 2$ | $\frac{17}{35}$ | 5240 | See Route 35. | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | Kūthër, <br> E. <br> or <br> Shāngas, E: | $\begin{aligned} & 430 / 6 \\ & 430 / 6 \end{aligned}$ | 9 <br> 44 <br> 11 <br> 16 | $\begin{gathered} 5700 \\ 5660 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |


|  | Names of Strages. |  |  |  | Remariss. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qasba } \\ & \text { Naubug, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | 4.30/6 | $\begin{array}{r} 1+i 2 \\ 58 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $7: 200$ | Village. S.'T'. available; F. G. W. plentiful. | Good road for laden ponies down Naubug N. Cross bridge to l. bank at Lārun, mile 2; pass Krit mile 3. Ascend Rāzpāryin N. Pass Dyūs, mile 5, and FRH., mile $6 \frac{1}{2}$. |
| 5 | Badirbrāri, E. | 430/6 | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 71 \end{aligned}$ | 10000 | E. at junction of Höksar N. S.T. nil ; F. (i. W. plentiful. | Steep but fair ascent up Wat N. to Hōksar Gali, 12918 feet. Easy descent by Pāntsālmarg and Kar Nãg N. |
| 6 | Baryinnar, $E$. | 430/10 | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $11250\}$ | Gujar huts; S.T. nil; F.G. W. available. | Road very fair for park animals down the Sat Kol, which has to be forled several times. |
| 7 | $\underset{\text { E: }}{\text { Yid }} \mathbf{N} \overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{r},$ | $43 \mathrm{O} / 10$ | $\frac{10}{92}$ | 10350 | Contined E. at junction of Yid När and Sat: Kol. S.'T. nil; F.G. W. plentifnl. | Steepascent to Penjan pass, 13607 feet, mile $3 \frac{1}{2}$; gradient easier on east side. Descend sheltered basin of Sat Rar (under snow till end of June). Pass Nārwajan, mile 11, in cultivated Marau valley. Road then easy. Pass Napaz, mile 14; cross Maran bridge, mile $15 \frac{1}{2}$. |



|  | Namles of Stages. | 定 |  | Remabks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lāmay ūrū, } \\ & R H ., C ., E . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} (52 \mathrm{~B} / \mathrm{Br}) & 10 \\ 52 \mathrm{~B} & 23(\mathrm{~B} \end{array}$ | 11400 |  |  |
| 18 | Nurla, RH., ('., E. | do.18 <br> $2 \overline{54}$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| 19 | Saspul, RH., U., E. | $\begin{array}{l:l} (52 \mathrm{~F} / \mathrm{sw}) & 1+\frac{1}{2} \\ (52 \mathrm{~F}) & 268 \frac{1}{2} \\ \mathrm{IA} 45 \mathrm{sR} \end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { See Route } \\ 50 . \end{array}\right.$ | $\ldots$ |
| 20 | Nimu, | do. $\frac{14 \frac{2}{2}}{28}$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| 21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leh, } \\ & \text { Rlf., } C ., E . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{c:c} (32 \mathrm{~F} / \mathrm{ss}) & 18 \\ (52 \mathrm{~F}) & 301 \\ 1 \mathrm{~A} \ldots \mathrm{Sk} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 11500 |  |  |

## Route 54. KISHTWĀR to LEH, via the UMĀSI LA, ZĀSKAR, and A. LĀMAY $\bar{U} R \bar{U}-302$ miles. B. DROGULIKA-284 miles.

The Unmasi La is the easiest of three glacier passes over the main Himalaya between Padar and Zasskar. From Bhuzas (Bhujwas), the three routes diverge ; the most direct over the Muni La is now rarely used, while the Hagshu La is used only if the destination is Suru. Both are passable for coolies in July and August. The Umansi 1 a is passable for pack animals with difficulty from mid-June to mid-September inclusive, and was the line of advance taken by the Dogra conquerors of Ladākh. Coolies should be engaged at Ärthal, or prearranged at Matsel for the journey to Záskar.
lirom Ārthal, stage 4, a good pony road leads to Chamba.
From Ating, stage 10, a difficult track leads over the Rulukun La to the Zāskar $R$, but saves litile distance, as the gorge below is inaccessible. The Namtsay La and Nera La avoid this gorge.

From Zozar, there is a difficult path northwards to Leh over the Charcha Ja, Ruberang La and Kunda La, open only when the rivers are low and then for coolies only (see Route 5(i).

On the J9th march, after crossing the Sirsir La, a rough track leads to Kangi, between Kilchu and Hiniskūt, stages of Route 53.

Distances from stage 10 are approximate: stages 12 to 20 have not recently been checked. Only the old quarter-inch reconnaissance maps are available beyoud stage 7 aud the route thereafter is only shown roughly.


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  \& Names of Stages. \&  \&  \&  \& Remarks. \&  \\
\hline 4 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Ārthal \\
(A thōli), \\
E., PO: \(:\) Dis- \\
gensary.
\end{tabular} \& 52C/3 \& \(\frac{12}{50}\) \& 6360 \& Village on 1. bank; ;Gulābgarh fort on right. S.T.'F. G.W. available. \& Cross Chandar Bhāga by cantilever bridge to \(r\). bank; cross Bhut Na bridge and ascend valley by r. bank. Road easy through terraced cultivation. \\
\hline 5 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Kunhel } \\
\text { (Mau) },
\end{gathered}
\] \& 52C/3 \& \(\frac{12}{62}\) \& 7600 \& Village. E. small. S. T. limited; F.G. W. available. \& Fair path passable for laden animals through wooded valley by l. bank to mile 3; then by 1. bank. Bridges at both crossings. \\
\hline 6 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Matsēl } \\
\& \text { (Machail), } \\
\& \text { E. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& 52C/7 \& \(\frac{10}{72}\) \& 9700 \& Village. S.T.F.G.W. moderate. \& Path as ajove to the sapphire mines of Sumsanm; thereafter rough. \\
\hline 7 \& Rhuzās (Bujwas), E. \& \[
\left(\begin{array}{c}
(52 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{sw}) \\
52 \mathrm{C}
\end{array}\right.
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
8 \\
80
\end{gathered}
\] \& 11570 \& Halting place. F. G. W. available; S . T. nil. \& Path rough. Ascend broad Bhuzās valley and ziş zag steeply up branch nala. \\
\hline \(s\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Bugjan } \\
\& \text { E. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& do.

$(52 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{sk})$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
7 \\
87
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 15500 \& Halting place at side of glacier. ( F . W. available; S.T. nil; $\mathbf{H}^{\prime}$. must be brought from last camp. \& Steep ascent over glacier and snowfields to Umãsi La, 17370 feet; steep descent by glacier to Huttra, 16109 feet, then easier to below glacier level. <br>

\hline 9 \& Gaura, E. \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\left(52\left(1 / \mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{N}}\right)\right. \\
52 \mathrm{C}
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
13 \\
\hdashline 100
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

13540
\] \& S.T. nil; G.W. and burtsa F. available. \& Rough track down Bardur valley. Pass Sumchum Gonpa, mile 4. <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| -saovas so y | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ating } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{NE}) \\ 52 \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{10}{110}$ | 12020 | Village. S.T. limited; F.G. W. available. Zāskar-Suru road via Pensi La is here joined for 6 mil es (See Route 69). | Cross to l. bank Doda R. by rope bridge at Tungring, mile 6. Road fair. |
| 11 | Kursha, E. | do. | $\frac{16}{126}$ | $\cdots$ | Village and monastery by junction of Doda and Zanskar rivers. S.T. F.G.W. moderate. | Road fair down l. bank Zāskar R. Cross to r. bank near Zozar and join main Zāskar road. |
| 12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zozar } \\ & \text { (Zuzzar), } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} (52 G / \mathrm{FW}) \\ (52 \mathrm{G}) \\ \text { IA } 46 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\frac{12}{138}$ | 11580 | Village. S.F. G.W. available; T. practically nil. | Fair road by r. bank, Zunskar R. |
| 13 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Zangla, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{52 \mathrm{C}}{(52 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{NE})}$ | $\frac{6}{14.4}$ | $11050$ | Village on $r$. bank Zāskar R. S.T.F. moderate; G. W. plentiful. | Cross <br> Chelong Labho or Namtsay La, 14530 feet, mile 7, and descend Khurmafu valley. Track very roligh in places. |
| 14 | Khurmafu, E. | do. | $\frac{13}{157}$ | 13050 | S.T. nil; F G.W. available. | Ascend Pangot valley. |
| 15 | Pangot, E. | do. | $\frac{10}{187}$ | 15000 | Halting place at foot of Nera La.S.'T. nil; F.İ.W. available. | Track fair. Cross Nera La, height 15966 feet, mile 4. Descend through hills to Zäskar R. |


|  | Names of Stiges. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | Naerung, E. | ${ }_{52}^{(52 \mathrm{C}} \mathrm{C}$ | $\frac{10}{177}$ | 11000 | Small village. S.T. nil; F . G.W. available. | Cross Zāskar bridge, mile 1, and the Chochu Bori La, mile 4. Track fair. |
| 17 | Yelchang, E. | do. | $\frac{7}{184}$ | 12730 | Small village. S.T. nil ; F. G. W. available. | Cross Singi La, 16600 feet, mile 4. Pass Maleng, mile 8 . Road fair crossing numerous spurs and ravines with easy gradients. |
| 18 | Photaksar, $E$ | $(52 \mathrm{~B} / \mathrm{sk})$ 52 B | $\frac{16}{200}$ | 13900 | Village. S.F. G.W. available; a few coolies. It is advisable to engage these here. | Road good and passable for laden animals. Cross easy Sirsir La, height 16372 feet, mile 5. |
| 19 | Honupatta, E. | do. | $\frac{15}{215}$ | 12,400 | Village. T. nil; S.F.G.W. available. | Track very fair down Spangthan valley. |
| 20 | Phanjila, E. | do. | $\frac{7}{222}$ | ... | Village. T. nil; S.F.G.W available. | ... |
| A20 | Phanjila, E. | do. | 222 | ... | See above. | 'Track difficult for yaks. |
| A21 | Wanlah, E. | do. | $\frac{6}{228}$ | 10900 | Village. S.T. F.G.W.available. | Track as above. Cross Prinkiti La, 12500 feet; easy ascent and descent except near summit. |


|  | Names of Stiges. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A22 | Lāmayūrū, RH., C., E. | $(52 \mathrm{~B} / \mathrm{sE})$ 52 B | $\frac{9}{237}$ | 11400 |  |  |
| A23 | Nurla, |  | $\frac{18}{255}$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| A24 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saspul, } \\ & R H ., C ., E . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (52 \mathrm{~F} / \mathrm{sw}) \\ & (52 \mathrm{~F}) \\ & \mathrm{IA} 45 \mathrm{SE} \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{14 \frac{1}{2}}{269 \frac{1}{2}}$ | ... | $\underline{\text { See Route }}$ ( | $\ldots$ |
| A 25 | $\mathbf{N i m u}_{R H .}, C ., E .$ | do. | $\frac{14 \frac{1}{2}}{284}$ |  |  |  |
| A20 | Leh, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~F} / \mathrm{SE}) \\ (52 \mathrm{~F}) \\ \mathrm{IA} 45 \mathrm{SE} \end{gathered}$ |  | 11500 |  |  |
| B20 | Phanjila, E. | $\begin{gathered} (\overline{6} 2 \mathrm{~B} / \mathrm{si}) \\ 52 \mathrm{~B}) \end{gathered}$ | 222 | ... | See above | Road fair. |
| B?1 | $\underset{E .}{\operatorname{Hinju}}$ | do | $\frac{9}{231}$ | $\ldots$ | Small village. S.T. nil ; F. G W. available. | Long easy ascent and descent over Chol:e La, 13513 feet. |
| B2: | Drogulika, E. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} (52 \mathrm{~F} ; \mathrm{sw}) \\ (52 \mathrm{~F}) \\ \mathrm{IA} 45 \mathrm{sB} \end{array}\right\|$ | 24.1 | $\ldots$ | do. | Fair road passable for laden yaks down the Sumdah-fu. |
| B 23 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ezas, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | do. | $\frac{9}{250}$ |  | du. | Track asabove down Sumdah-fu and Zāskar R. Cross Indus R. bridge below Indus-Khur. na confluence. |
| B2. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nimu, } \\ & \boldsymbol{K H}, \boldsymbol{C}, \boldsymbol{E} . \end{aligned}$ | do. | 16 266 | - |  |  |
| H25 | Leh, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | $\begin{gathered} (62 F / B E) \\ (52 F) \\ \text { IA } 45 \mathrm{BE} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{18}{284}$ | $\ldots$ | $\int 50$. |  |

Route 55. KAILLANG (LĀHUL) to LEH, via TANDI, BĀRĀLĀCEA LA, and (A) LĀCHĀLŪNG LA-187 miles. and (B) MARANG LA-192 miles.

This is part of the through route from Simla to Leh, and is open from June to October. It is a good hill road to stage 4, and open going thereafter to stage 10. It is passable throughout for yaks which form the lest transport. These and all supplies should be arranged for the whole journey with the help of the Assistant Commissioner. Kailang may be reached by good hill roads from cither Chamba or Kulu; it is 198 miles or 19 easy marches from Simla.

The details given below have been corrected from various sources, but are probably not up, to date. It is believed that the distances to Kilang, stage 4, though according to the official mileages, are underestimated. The old reconnaissance quarter-inch map, (Indian Atlas sheets 4.5 and 46), is rough, and though the route is indicated, improvements have been effected and neither the alignment nor the names are now correct.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Kailang <br> (Lāhul), RH., C., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | (52 H) | $\ldots$ | 10100 | Town ; capital of Lāhul, tahsil,observatory, Mora vian mission. S.T.F.G.W. available. | Road winds uphill for greater part of march, up western side of Bhāga valley. |
| 1 | Kulang <br> (Kolang), <br> E. | do. | 10 | $\ldots$ | Village. S.T. G. W. available; F. scarce. | Road level and good. Cross Kada Tokpo bridge, mile 7. There is a PWD. RH. at about mile 4, which if used, would combine the first 3 stages into 2 long marches. |
| 2 | Darcha <br> (Sumdo), $C ., E$. | do. | $\stackrel{8}{18}$ | 10840 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Village. } \\ & \text { S.T.F.G.W. } \end{aligned}$ moderate. | Road fair up Bhāga valle y, r. bank. Pass Patsio, mile 7, where a fair is held for Kulu, Lāhul and Tibetan traders. |


| Number of Stages. | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zing-zing-bar, } \\ & C ., E . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{H}) \\ \mathrm{IA} 46 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{12}{30}$ | 14000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S.T. nil; F.G. } \\ & \text { scanty; W. } \\ & \text { a vailable. } \end{aligned}$ | Road very fair. Pass Suraj-dul lake, mile 4. Easy ascent to Bārālācha La, 16200 feet, mile 6. Descent long and easy past Yunan Tso (lake). Cross Yunan bridge at end of march. |
| 4 | ```Kilang (Kanun or Kenlung), C., E.``` | do. | $\frac{12}{42}$ | 15120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S.T. nil; F.G. } \\ & \text { scanty; W. } \\ & \text { available. } \end{aligned}$ | Road level and easy down Yunan valley. Country opens out. |
| 5 | Sarchu <br> (Lingti), <br> E. | do. | $\frac{11}{53}$ | 13950 | S.T. nil; G.W and scrub $F$. available. | ... |
| A5 | Sarchu <br> (Lingti), <br> E. | do. | 53 | 13950 | As above. | Track level down Tsarap valley. Cross river by ford about mile 3 . |
| A6 | Rachog-ba, E. | $\begin{aligned} & (62 \mathrm{G}) \\ & \text { IA } 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{10}{63}$ | 13400 | S.T. nil; G. and dung $F$. scanty; W. available. | Track as above. Pass Gian, mile 2. |
| A7 | Sumdo, E. | do. | $\frac{9}{72}$ | 15520 | S.T.F.G. nil; W.available. | Stiff and rough ascent to Láchälùng La, 16600 feet, mile 4. Lasy descent. |
| A8 | $\underset{E .}{P_{\text {ang }}}$ | do. | $\frac{16}{88}$ | 15200 | do. | Cross another easy pass, 16830 feet; rough descent. Track then leads over More plain. |


|  | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { GOVLS LXGN OL } \\ \text { AMLNGOO HO TYALY } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A9 | Rogchin (Rukchin), E. | $\begin{aligned} & (52 \mathrm{G}) \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A} 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{19}{107}$ | 15300 | Sometimes Changpa camp. S.T. nil; F.G. very scanty; W. available. | Track turns northwest, up Debring valley. |
| Al0 | Debring, $E .$ | do. | $\frac{14}{121}$ | 15780 | See below. | - .. |
| B5 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Sarchu }} \underset{(\text { Lingti }),}{ }$ | $(52 \mathrm{H})$ IA 46 | 53 | 13950 | See stage 5 above. | Track separates from Lāchālūng route at Gian, mile 12. |
| B6 | Luntunnu, E. | (52 G) IA 46 | $\frac{16}{69}$ | ... | S.'T. nil; P.G. W.available. | Track continues down Tsarap valley. Pass hot spring, mile 3. |
| B7 | Takh, $E .$ | do. | $\frac{9}{78}$ | $\cdots$ | Hamlet. S.T. nil; F. G. scanty; W. available. | Track ascends ravinc. Steep ascent to Marang La, mile 4. Descent by gorge. |
| B8 | Lun, E. | do. | $\frac{1}{9} \frac{\delta}{\mathbf{b}}$ | $\cdots$ | Sometimes Changpa camp.S.T.F. nil or very scanty; (I. W. available. | Cross several streams; track up Zara valley. |
| B9 | Sangtha, E. | do. | $\frac{9}{1 \frac{105}{5}}$ | $\cdots$ | As for last stage. | Track sandy up wide valley. This march is long and tiring. |
| B10 | Dëbring, E. | do. | $\frac{21}{1.26}$ | 15780 | See below. | $\cdots$ |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | Debring, E. | ( 52 G G) | 131/126 | 15780 | C'hanypa camp.S.T.F. scanty; G.W. available. | Track leads steeply up Debring ravine to Tagalaung La 17500 feet, mile 4. Descent stony but easy. Pass 'Tiarnak, mile 9. |
| 11 | Gya, C., E. | do. | $\frac{15}{136 / 141}$ | 13500 | Village and monastery.T. F'W. available; small granary, otherwise S . G. nil. | Road grood down 1 . bank Gya ravine. Pass Latho, mile 4, and Miru, mile 10. |
| 12 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Upshi, } \\ C, E \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} (520) \\ \text { IA } 45 \mathrm{se} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{16}{15 / 157}$ | 11900 | Village on 1. bank Indus, here about 50 feet wide and swift. S. 'T.F.G. scanty; W. available. | Road good by 1. bank Indus. Cross Shang bridge near end of march. About mile 5 , the Ugu bridge spans the Indus and remainder of journey may be made by r. bank (See Route 82 ). |
| 13 | Marsalang, C., E. | do. | 10 10 | $11500$ | Village. S.T. F.G. nil; W. available. Himis monastery lies 2 miles up ravine to sonth-west. | Road over sandy desert with few green patches. Country well cultivated near Shushot. |
| 14 | Shushot, C., $E$. | $(52 \mathrm{~F})$ | $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ 1755,180 \end{gathered}$ | 10750 | Village. S.T. F.G.W.available. | Going heavy in places. Cross Indus to r. bank by bridge at Chaglamsir, mile 8. |
| 15 | Leh, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | do. | $\frac{12}{187 / 182}$ | 11500 | See Route 50. | ... |

## Route 56. KAILANG (LĀHUL) to LEH, via CHAR, ZĀSKAR and SHAPO-DAK LA-235 miles.

This is only passable when the rivers are low and is rarely used as a through route, unless it is especially desired to visit this part of the country. S and T . are difficult to get; yaks can be taken part of the way. The route has not recently been revised, and details are lacking for some of the marches. The old reconnaissance quarter-inch map (Indian Atlas Sheets 46 and 45) shows the rough alignment of the road, but some of the stage names detailed below are not marked. Distances are very approximate.

From Chär, stage 8, a rough road leads down the Zāskar, ria Reru, $2: 2$ miles, to Padam, 15 miles heyond. From Padam, Leh can be reached either by Route 54 or by the right bank of the Zaaskar R. by two marches to Zozar, and then by a rough track over the mountains to the Charcha La and Khurna Sumdo, stage 15 of the route described below. Both these diversions add considerably to the length of the journey, and offer no advantages.

|  | Naties of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Natcre of country } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Kailang <br> (Lāhul), RH., C., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. <br> Kulang (Kolaug), E. | (52 H) LA 46) | 10 | $10100$ | See Route \%5. | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | Darcha (Sumdo), C., $:$ : | do. | $\frac{8}{18}$ | $10840$ | Village. S.T. I'. G. W. moderate. This is the last village met with in Lâhul. | Track leads up Kada Tokpo N. Coolies take 7 hours to next stage. |
|  | Dakbajan, | do. | $\frac{10}{28}$ | $3$ | S. T. nil ; F. (1. W. available. | Track as before; no details. Coolies take 7 hours. |
| 4. | Ramjak, | do. | 10 38 | $\cdots$ | S.'I' nil; F.G. scarce; $W$. available. | Track very bad; coolies, ? hours. |


| -saovas a0 uagno | $\mathrm{N}_{\text {ames or }}$ Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lakong, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{10}{48}$ | ... | S.'I.'F. nil; G. scarce; W. available. E. at south foot of pass. | Cross Shīngkūn or Shingo La, 1672, feet; ascent easy. Coolies take about 11 hours. |
| 6 | Kurgiakh, E. | (52 (i) <br> IA <br> 16 | $\frac{18}{66}$ | ... | Small Zäskar village S. T. F. G. scarce; W. a vailable. | Cross to l. bank. Track improves. Coolies take 5 hours. |
| 7 | Tetha (Thesur), <br> E. | do. | $\frac{10}{76}$ | $\cdots$ | Small village. <br> S. 'T. nil; <br> F. G. scarce; <br> W. available. | Track as before. Cross rope bridge at end of stage. |
| 8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chär, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | do. | $\frac{8}{84}$ | $1: 10800$ | Village. S.T.F.G.W. moderate. | Track rougher up Niri Chu. |
| 9 | Phūktal Gonpa, E. | do. | $\frac{6}{90}$ | $\cdots$ | Monastery. S.'I. nil; F.G. W. moderate. | Track improves and is passable for laden yaks. |
| 10 | Yaytah, E. | do. | $\frac{8}{98}$ | $\cdots$ | Hamlet. S.T. nil; F.G.W. procurable. | No details available. Pass Tantak Gonpa, mile 7. |
| 11 | Shadi, E. | do. | $\frac{11}{109}$ | $\ldots$ | Village. S.T. nil; F.G.W. procurable. | Track passable for yaks over high spur; then descends again to Niri Chu. |
| 12 | Niri, E. | do. | $\frac{10}{119}$ | $\ldots$ | S. T. nil; F.G. scarce; W. plentiful. | No details a vailable. |
| 13 | Niri Sumdo, E. | do. | $\frac{12}{131}$ | ... | do. | Stiff and difficult ascent and descent over Shapo-dak La, 18530 feet. |


|  | Nambs or Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Lapurba, E. | $\begin{aligned} & (52 \mathrm{G}) \\ & { }^{2} 4 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ \hline 147\end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S. T. nil; } \\ & \text { F.G. scarce; } \\ & \text { W. plentiful. } \end{aligned}$ | Path very rough and difficult down Khurna Chu. |
| 15 | Khurna <br> Sumdo, <br> E. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{G}) \\ \text { TA } 45 \mathrm{sE} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{8}{155}$ | ... | do. | Path rough up Ruberung Chu. Cross Ruberung La; ascent and descent difficult. |
| 16 | $\underset{E .}{(\text { Camp }), ~}$ | do. | $\frac{15}{170}$ | ... | do. | No details available. |
| 17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Markha, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | do. | $\frac{13}{183}$ | 110510 | Village. S.T. nil; F.G.W. procurable. | Track descends Markha valley crossing manyspurs and ravines. |
| 18 | Skio (Skin), | ${ }_{\text {IA }}{ }_{\text {(52F) }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 \\ 201 \end{gathered}$ | 11120 | Hamlet. S. T. nil; F.G.W. procurable. | Cross Kunda La, 16211 feet, mile 9 ; ascent and descent easy. |
| 18 | Rumbak <br> (Rumpack), . E : | do. | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ 215 \end{gathered}$ | $\cdots$ | do. | Fair track to Indus R. mile 8, then up river to mile 14. Cross buidge to right bank. |
| 20 | Pitok (Spitok), RH., $E$. | do. | $\frac{15}{230}$ | . | Village. S. T. F. G. W. available. RH. very comfortable. | By the Treaty High Road (see Route 50 ). |
| 21 | Leh, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | do. | $\frac{5}{235}$ | $\cdots$ | See Route 50. | $\cdots$ |

## Route 57. DANKHAR (SPITI) to LEH, via RUPSHU and DEBRING.-242 miles.

The route given below is part of the through route from Simla to Leh via Spiti, Dankhar being 182 miles or 18 marches from Simla. Much of the road can be ridden, if good hill ponies are used. The route is not open till midJune and is closed by October.

The route has not recently heen revised, and its present condition is not known. Only the old Atlas sheets of the early reconnaissance surveys are available; these show the route roughly. Unpublished quarter-inch maps of the new series are shown in brackets. Distances and heights are approximate only.

From Spiti there is a route into Tibet closed to Europeans.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dankhar } \\ & \text { (Spiti) } \end{aligned}$ |  | ... | 12774. | Large village, fort, monastery, capital and headquarters of Nono of Spiti S.T.F.G.W. plentiful. | Up Spiti valley 1. bank. Path passable for Spiti ponies only. Cross Lingti bridge and other torrents. Pass Lithang, mile 8, and Lara, mile $9 \frac{1}{4}$. |
| 1 | $\underset{\underset{E .}{\text { Kaja }}}{\underset{\text { Kaze })}{ }}$ | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~L}) \\ \mathrm{IA} 4 \mathrm{G} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{16}{16}$ | $\cdots$ | Small village; good neighbourhood for Spiti ponies. S. T. F. (i. available; W plentiful. | Road as above up Spiti valley. Ford Shilla N. Pass Ki monastery, mile 6. One mile further on leave valley and ascend steadily. |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kibar } \\ & \underset{E .}{\text { (Khyipar), }} \end{aligned}$ | do. | $\frac{12}{28}$ | 1.3400 | Large village. S. T. F. G. available; $W$. plentiful. | Path difficult. Ford Parilungbi N. |
| 3 | Jughtha (Jeigthag), E. | do. | $\frac{12}{40}$ | 16000 | S.T. nil; F.G. W. procurable. | Steep and rocky ascent;cross glacier, impassable for ponies. Cross Parang La, 18300 feet. |


|  | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Dutung, E. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~L}) \\ \mathrm{IA} 4(;) \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{10}{50}$ | 16000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S.T. nil; F.G. } \\ & \text { W. procur- } \\ & \text { able. } \end{aligned}$ | Track tolerable along Parang or Pare Chu, crossing many spurs and ravines to stage 6 . |
| 5 | Umdung, $E$. | do. | $\frac{17}{67}$ |  | do. | No details a vailable. |
| 6 | Narbu Sumdo, $E$. | do. | $\frac{20}{87}$ | 15300 | S.T.l'. nil; G. W. procurable. | Road fair. Cross Phirse-fu and pass Chumik. |
| 7 | Kiangdom, E. | do. | $\frac{11}{98}$ | 14900 | South end of Tso Moriri. S. T. F. nil; G.W. scanty $W$. in lake brackish. | Along western shore of Tso Moriri. |
| 8 | Karzok (Khorzang), E. | do. | $\frac{14}{112}$ | 14900 | Small village and monastery. S.T. scanty; F.G. W. available. | Pass Peldo at north end of lake, mile 5 . |
| 9 | Shaksang, E. | $\begin{aligned} & (52 \mathrm{~K}) \\ & \text { IA } 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{11}{123}$ | $\ldots$ | S.'T. nil; F.G. W. available. | Leave Tso Kiagr lake, 1 mile to east. Cross easy Nanak La, mile 6. Easy ascent to Pōlakonka La at end of march. |
| 10 | Pōlakonka La, E. | do. | $\frac{17}{140}$ | $\ldots$ | E. oll pass. S.'T. nil; (t. scarce; l. W. available. | Easy descent by Polakonka Fu. No water on the march. |
| 11 | Thugje, E. | do. | $\frac{19}{159}$ |  | S.T. nil; F.G. and spring W.available. | Level casy track across 'Tsolrr Chumo maidān and up broad valley. |



PART III--SECTION D.-CROSS ROUTES.

## Route 58. SŌPŌR to KAGĀN,

 via A.-BICHLA or GATTI GALI-114 miles.B.-SHIK $\bar{A} R$ GALI-120 miles.

Both the routes described below are passable for lightly laden animals from the end of July to September, though these will have to be unloaded in places. The second is the better and is used by traders in salt and ghi. Both passes are steep and only passable for coolies before the snow melts.

By following the Jāgrān valley beyond Shikār Baihk, stage B8, to Thōd Baihk, a pass, the Thöl Gali, 13977 feet, may be reached and crossed with coolies. The descent on the north side is steep and over snow. This leads to Butta Kundi, stage 8, of the main Abbottībād-Bābusar-Chilās road (Route 37).

At the head of the Jágrān valley, a path leads over the Kālapāni g̣lacier to the Kälapani Gali, 14930 feet. The descent on the north side is down the Jora glacier valley to Burawaii, stage 9 of Route 37 . This route is open only from July to September for lightly laden coolies.

There are other minor passes at the head of tributaries to the Kishanganga, but these are unimportant and only passable to lightly laden coolies.

Modern one-inch maps are available to the western watershed of Kashmir. Beyond the Gatti Gali, Shikar Gali, ete, a modern half-inch map has been recently published (1922).

|  | Names or Stages. | Map Reference. |  |  | Reameks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sōpö, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 7$ |  | $5230$ | Town, bazar', and headquarters of zilla. S.T.F. G.W. plentiful. | Road good and passable for carts. Pass Siūl, mile 4; thence by 1. bank Pohru li. ('ross Pohru bridge, mile 15. |
| 1 | Handawor, E. | 4.35/7 | $\frac{16}{16}$ | $5230$ | Large village. S.T.F. (i.W available. | Ford Tanar R.. mile 2 , and pass Wadapur on opposite bank, mile 3. Cross low hills from Tälar valley to Warrapur, mile 9 , and several small irrigation channels in open plain. Cross to 1. bank Kahmil R. by bridge, mile 14. Road easy for pack animals. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Shūlūr, E. | 43J/3 | $\frac{15}{31}$ | 5900 | Village and old fort. S.T.F.G.W. a vailable. | Good road across cultivated plain to Hod Kol N. Pass Krālapur, mile 2, and follow r. bank Hod Kol to Mìlyàl, mile 8. Cross to 1 . bank. |
| 3 | Pharkiān, E. | $43.3 / 2$ | $\frac{10}{41}$ | 6800 | Village. S. T. F. G. W. available. | Hair road to Phar-kiān-ki-gali, $96 \overline{0} 8$ feet, mile 3. Graded descent to Kashar valler. |
| 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pāthro, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | 43J/2 | $\frac{10}{51}$ | 7600 | Hamlet. S.T. nil; F.G.W. plentiful. | Side streams bridged; road very fair down Kashar valley, r. bank. Cross to 1 . bank, mile $7 \frac{1}{2}$. |
| 5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kēran, } \\ \text { FRH., } E . \end{gathered}$ | $43 \mathrm{~F} / 14$ | $\stackrel{9}{60}$ | 5000 | See Route 40. Omitstage if through S.T. havebeen arranged. | Ascend r. bank Kishanganga for $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, then ascend Nagdara N., crossing to l. bank, mile 3. Road bad in places. |
| 6 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Kārka, }}$ | $4.3 \mathrm{~F} / 14$ | $\frac{6}{66}$ | 7500 | Hamlet. S.T. very scanty; F. (i. W. available. | Track degenerates; very bad in places. Ascend steeply to Bābūn ( a ali, 12208 feet, and cross head of Dumnãg N. to Jugshai (iali, 12650 feet. Track then traverses south face of Bābūn peak, descending gradually to Shā in Jṇ̃̆rān valley. |


|  | Nades of Stages. | Map Reference. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Heiget above } \\ & \text { SEa level. } \end{aligned}$ | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | Shāl, E. | 43F/14 | $\frac{15}{81}$ | 74.00 | Hamlet. S.T. nil; F.G.W. available. |  |
| A7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sblāl, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \mathrm{~F} / 14 \\ & 4.3 \mathrm{~F} / 10 \end{aligned}$ | 81 | $74.00$ | See above. | Track improves. $\mathrm{U}_{1}$ r. bank Jāgrain R. for 2 miles; then up Gatti N. Pass Domēl, mile 4. Ascent to Gatti or Bichla Gali, 14509 feet, mile 10, steep. Descent rough and rocky. |
| A 8 | Bichla, E. | 4.3 F.as | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | Hamlet. S.T. nil; 1.G.W. available. | Track rough to Shikara valler, then improves. Join Route 37, mile 4, and follow it past Manaur, (MW13), mile 6. Good 7 -foot pony road honce to Kāgin. |
| A9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kágän, } \\ & \text { MIIB., }_{-1}^{-1}, \text { PO. } \end{aligned}$ | 43 Fme | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 114 \end{aligned}$ | 6750 | See Route 37. |  |
| 137 | Shāl, $E$. | 4.3F/J」 | 81 | $7400^{\prime}$ | Sce above. | Track fair for ponies up r. bank Jāgrān R. Pass Kensi, mile $1 \stackrel{1}{2}$ and Khöriān, mile $3 \frac{1}{2}$. At mile $7 \frac{1}{2}$ turn west up Shikar N. |
| B8 | Shikār Baihk, l. | $48 \mathrm{~F} / 1 \mathrm{l}$ $48 \mathrm{~F} / 10$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 89 \end{gathered}$ | 10000 | Hamlet. S.'I'. nil; F.G.W. available. | Track rougher. Stcep ascent to and descent from Shikār Gali, 14038 feet, mile 6 . |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  \& Names of Scafers. \& Map Referesce. \&  \&  \& Remanks. \&  \\
\hline B9) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Shikara \\
Camp, \\
E:
\end{tabular} \& 4:3 Find \& 10
99

10 \&  \& Camp in Shikara N. west of pass. S.T. nil; F.Cr.W. available. \& Rough track down Shikara N. Join Route 58A, mile 4, and Routo 37, mile 8. Thence good 7 ft . pony road. <br>
\hline B10 \& Manaur,

$$
\text { MWh., } E \text {. }
$$ \& \[

43 live

\] \& 10 \& \[

5150
\] \&  \&  <br>

\hline Bll \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Kagān, } \\
M W B ., E .
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

43 \Gamma \times

\] \& | 11 |
| :--- |
| $1: 20$ | \& \[

6750
\] \& $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { See Route } \\ & 37 .\end{aligned}\right.$ \& ... <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

## Route 59. SŌPŌR to BURĀWĀI (KĀGĀN valley), viu DUDHNIĀL and RATTI GALI-93 miles.

Pack animals have been taken by this route throughout; but, though capable of improvement, it is rlifticult in many places.

From Dudhuial, stage i, there are several alternatives for coolie transport. By following the $r$. bank Kishanganga from Dudhnial, for 9 miles up stream, two alternative routes to the Kagan valley are practicable for lightly laden roolies; (a) by Chhanj När, Dhāriān Sar, Ratti Gali; (b) by Chhanjan Gali, Dünga ( Gali, Jalkharl Gali.

By leaving the route described below at Dharian Baihk, stage 7, a somewhat easier route learls to the Pat!epani (ali, (19) F/I:3), 136ids feet. The lescent on the north side is howner more difficult.

Mordern one-inch maps are available to the houndary of Kashmir. Beyoud the Ratti (iali, a morlem half-inch map has been recently published (I922).

|  | Sōpör, RH., $\boldsymbol{t}_{\text {I, }}$ E., PO., <br>  | 1.3.5/7 | 2:30 | Sceloute ${ }^{\text {St. }}$ | Good road passable for carts. Pass Siül, mile 1 ; thence byl. bank Pohru R. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Maidān Tsōgul, E. | $\begin{array}{l:l} 13.1 / 7 & 14 \\ \hline 1 \% \end{array}$ | $5230$ | Village. S.T. li. li. W: available. | Good unmetallerl road passable for carts up 1. bank Pohuru R. Pass Wodhapur, mile :s, Nutnus, mile $4 \frac{1}{2}$, Khāragund RII.. mile 8 . |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Moghalpur, | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 6$ $43 \mathrm{~J} / 2$ | $\frac{10}{24}$ | $5400$ | Village. S.T. F.(i. with previous notice; W. plentiful. | Good pony road. Cross Kahmil R. by bridges, and traverse cultivated fields of Alchazab and Ladurvan. |
| 3 | Zarahom, $k$. | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 2$ | $\frac{8}{32}$ | $6200$ | do. | Fair pony road up Kuzipathar N. with easy ascent to $\mathrm{P}_{11}-$ takhan Gali, dioz feet, mile 5. Gradual descent by Miriwāli $N$. theorgh forest. |
| - | Jumègand, $E$. | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 2$ | $\stackrel{9}{41}$ | 7200 | Huts. S.T. nil; P. (G.W. plentiful. | Pair pony road down Jomegand N . |
| 5 | Dudhniāl. <br> E. | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 2$ | $\frac{8}{19}$ | $\mathrm{a} 000$ | Hamlet on 1. bank Kishanganga. S.'I'. F. (r. limited; W.plentiful. Jhis stage can usually be omitted. | Gair road down either bank Kishanganga. Bridges hoth at Dudhniāl and Doãriant. Side streams bridged. |
| d | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Parli Doāriān } \\ & \text { FRH., E. } \end{aligned}$ | $435 / 2$ $43 F / 14$ $435 \mathrm{~F} / 13$ | 7 50 | 5\%00\| | Small village. S. 'I. I'. (i. available in small ruantities; W.plentiful. | Dificult track for laden ponies up Doanian N. Last half of mareh almost impassable for animals. |
| 7 | Dhariān Baihk, $E$. | 435/1 | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | \|coten| | Huts. S.'I.G. nil; F . W. available. | Track improves, but still rough and diflicult for animals. Ascent and descent of Ratti (iali, 1350 (i4. feet, mile 7, not difficult. Fair track down Dhawartala N. or Jora Katha. |


|  | $\dot{N}_{\text {anes }}$ of Stages. | Map Reference. | 定 |  | Rmanks. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nature of country } \\ & \text { to next stage. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | Jora, E. | 43 F , Ye | $\frac{16}{81}$ | $\ldots$ | S.'I' nil; F.G. W available. | Track as above; no details available. |
| 9 | Burāwāi, <br> MIV., E. | 4.9F. sk | $\frac{9}{93}$ | 9740 | See Route 37. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 60. ASTŌR to CHIMAS, via MAZENO or THOSHO passes- 75 miles.

This route is ditlicult and needs sone knowledge of mountain craft, though it was actually used by part of the Kashmir army in 1865 , and has been freguently used by Chilasis in the past when raiding into the Astor district. Avalanches and falling stones are dangerous in the higher slopes of the Nanga Parbat spurs. Details are not available.

From Bunar, the old track leads over the Barai pass to the Kishanganga, but this is now rarely user, having been superseded by the new road by the Niat mala (see Route 3!).



## Route 61 ASTOR to KARGIL, cia DEOSAI plains- 140 miles.

This route is only passable after the beginning of July; it is fairly easyfor laden animals to Das, stage 6; thereafter the valley closes in and becomes almost impassable for bageque animals.

An alternative but rougher track leads from Das village in the Burwil valler, hetween Godhai and Chillam to Chumda-kint on the Deosai. A route learls from near Gtunial up the Karpu-chu N. to the Bari La and Deosai plains. In the higher altitudes and on the Deosai, burtsa and seanty juniper is the only fuel available.

The modern survey does not extend to this area and only the old quarterinch majs are available: those of the new series not yet published are shown in brackets.

|  | Astōr <br> (Hasōra), <br> RM., l', l'O., <br> TO., Dismen- <br> sary. |  |  | $7800$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Godhai, RII., le: | do. | 17 | 9100 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Sce Route } \\ 4.7 . \end{array}\right.$ |  |
| $\because$ |  | $\left({ }_{43 \mathrm{M}}^{(13 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{sw})}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ |  | Path leads up Chorchu to Chor-chu La, mile 8. Ascent and descent fair. |



## Route 62. GURAIS to KARGIL, via TILĒL and DRĀS-119 miles.

There are several possible routes from Gurais to Kargil. Three are given in Routes 62 aud 63 . That ria Tilel, described below, is practicable for laden avimals throughout, from mid-June to early November. Those described in Koute 63 are only fit for coolie transport.

The detour in the first march avoids the difficult Kishanganga gorge above Gurais and is the easiest route into Tilè. Bridges span the Kishanganga at Badogim and Badoāb.

Prom Badogàm, a fair pony track leads up the tributary northwards, and crossing two passes, 14666 ft ., and 1407 l ft ., respectively, descends to the Nagai N. and Minimarg. In places ponies must be unloaded and led. From Badoāb another fair pony track leads northwards to the Shingo valley.

Modern one-inch maps only extend to the Käobal Gali in the jth marcli; beyond this point only the old quarter-inch reconnaissance maps are available.

|  | Names or Stages. |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gurais, RH., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 14$ | 7940 | Sec Route 11. | Follow Gilgit road to mile 4. Cross bridge and descend l. bank Burzil R to Chorwan, mile 4㕸. Ip Shaitān Daku N. for 11 miles and ascend steep spur to sonth Cross IchhuChhish (iali, 11455 feet, mile 9 . Descend steeply by Bamai N. to Kishanganga. |
| 1 | Kashpāt, E. | $43 \mathrm{~J} / 14 \frac{13}{13}$ | 84.50 | Small village. S.T. scanty; l'G.W.available. | Cross Kashpát bridge and ascend r. bank Kishanranga or Tilēl R. Pass Kadge, mile l, Purāna Tilèl, mile 2. |
| 2 | Badogām, E. | $\begin{array}{l:l} 13 \mathrm{~N} / 0 & 8 \frac{1}{2} \\ 21 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | 8950 | Large village and thana. S.T.F.G.W. available. | Road gool by r.bank Kishanganga. |



## Route 63．GURAIS to KARGIL， via A－the SHINGO valley－ 124 miles． <br> B．－the SHINGO valley and DRĀS－126 miles．

There are no bridges in the Shingo valley，and the traveller may be delay－ ed by flood water from the melting snows or after heavy rain．

Modern one－inch maps only extend to the Deosai pass in the third march． Thereafter only the old quarter－inch reconnaissance maps are available．

|  | Names of Stages． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 总 } \\ & \text { 空 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 空 } \\ & \text { 苮 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Remarks． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gurais， RH．，E．，PO．， TO．Dispensary． | $4.3 \mathrm{~J} / 14$ $4.3 \mathrm{~J} / 1.3$ |  | 7940 | See Ronte 41. | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Peshwāri, } \\ & R H ., E . \end{aligned}$ | $43 \mathrm{~N} / 1$ | $\frac{14}{14}$ | 9000 | Hamlet．S．T． nil；F．W． available； G ． in summer． | Road continues with easy gradient up open valley．Cross Rathak bridge，mile ：；pass Minimarg， （PO．，＇TO．），mile （6，and leave Gilgit road．Cross Burzil bridge and ascond r．bank Nāgai N． |
| 2 | Nāgai， E． | $4.3 \mathrm{~N} / 1$ | 10 34 | 9900 | Huts．S．＇T． nil；T．G．W． available． | Good track up Nia－ gai glen and easy crossing of Deosai pass，10353 feet， mile 9. |
| 3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Domèl, } \\ E: . \end{gathered}$ | $4.3 N$ | $\frac{10}{36}$ | ． | S．＇T．nil：F．G scanty：W． available． | Down Shingo valley r．bank，by fair track whiol is bet－ tor than that on 1 ． |
| 1. | Shingo Camp， E． | 1.3 N | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ |  | （io． | do． <br> Pass Gultan liamlet， mile 10 ． |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Sumalo, | 4.3 N | 15 |  | Hamlet. S.T. nil; F.G.W. a vailable. | Near Sumalo two tracks diverge; one leads direct to Kargil the other to Drās. |
| A5 | Sumalo, $E$. | 43 N | 61 |  | See above. | Cross to l. bank Shingo R. Track gets rougher and in places is only passable for laden animals with much difficulty. |
| Af | Fransart, E. | 43 N | $\frac{10}{71}$ | $\ldots$ | Hamlet. S.T. nil; l.G.W. availab!e. | Recross to r. bank. Track improves but is rough in places. Pass a few hamlets. |
| A7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dring, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | 4 HN | $\frac{19}{90}$ |  | Small village. S.'T. scanty; F. (i. W. available. | 'lrack as above. Pass Shigar-Drās confluence, mile 6, and ascend latter river to 'Tashgām suspension bridge. |
| A8 | Tanhgām, E' | 13 N | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 13 \\ 103 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $9390$ | Village. S.'I'. F.G. scanty: W. available. Old HH. destroyed. E. good. | Descend r. bank by 'Ireaty road (Route $50)$. |
| A9 | Shimsa Kharbu, RHI., C., E. | 1.3N | 6 <br> 109 |  | See Ronte 50. |  |
| A10 | Kargil, RH., C., E., PO., <br> TO., Dispensar!. | 22 3 | $\frac{15}{124}$ | 8790 |  |  |


|  | Nanks or Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B5 | Sumalo, | 4.3 N | 61 |  | See above. | Rough track up Mūndi N. to Marpo La. Ruggeddescent to Marpo-chu. |
| B6 | Marpo, E. | 4.3 N | 18 <br> 79 <br> 11 |  | S.T. nil; P.G. W. available. | Track rough over high rugged spurs, passable only on foot. |
| B7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Drās, } \\ & \text { RH., C., } . \text {. } \\ & \text { PO., TO. } \end{aligned}$ | 43 N | $\frac{11}{90}$ | $101+4$ |  |  |
| B8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Shimsa } \\ \text { Khārbu, } \\ R I I ., C ., E . \end{gathered}$ | 43 N | $\frac{21}{111}$ |  | See Route $5(1$. |  |
| B9 | Kargil, <br> RH., C., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | 52B | $\frac{15}{126}$ | $8790$ | j |  |

## Route 64. SŌNAMARG to GURAIS, ria TILĒL valley-59 miles.

The route described below is fit for lightly laden hill ponies thronghout. The first march is rongh going, as is the fourth.

From stage 3, a pony route leads steeply over a spur through birch forent to the hearl of the Satsar N.; thence by the Sitsaran Gali, 12072 feet, and lakes, and over the Zajibal (iali, 13450 feet, to Gangabal lake. A pony track leads from here by the eastern slopes of the Haramukh massif to the Wangat nala and Sind river near Kangan. This route is fit for lightly laden ponies, and can be ridden almost the whole way ; but it is slippery and practically impassable in wet weather (see Route 67).

| Sōnamarg, U., E., PO., TO. | $4.3 \mathrm{~N} / 7$ | 8750 | See Route 50. | Rough path leads from r.bank Sind 12 opposite Sōnamarg E. by Lashimarg and grassy valley of Nichinai. Pass Galwanpal at $4 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |




## Route 85. ISLĀMĀBĀD to AMARNATH, via PABLGĀM and

## A.-SHISHRAM NĀG-60 miles. <br> B.-ASTANMARG-56 miles.

This is part of the great pilgrim route to the sacred cave of Amarnath. The pilgrimage takes place during Augnst, when the ronte is used by thousands of xulhus and others from all parts of India. $6 \overline{\mathrm{~S}} \mathrm{~A}$ is normally taken on the ontward journcy, fo B often on the return. The latter is rougher but slorter than the former.

In 1922 the road to Pahloan was being made fit for light motor traffic. It has as yet not been metalled and is not passable for cars in wet weather. In July and August, many Buropean visitors camp at Pahlgãm and some English stores are available.

Amarnath cave may be reached from Bältal in the Sind valley before Junc, when the snow bridger, upon which the journey depends, thaw and render river crossings impossible. It may also be reached from Gumber dâk hut near the summit of the Zōji La. The latter crosses a pass above the cave, 15208 ft . high, and is only passable for coolie transport.

From Astanmarg and Harwat foot-paths lead over the Hiurbagwan and Dàndèran passes, to LIar Nâg, whence the Sind R. is reached at Bāltal before the snow bridges melt in June. (See Route 66 C).

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Islāmāb̄ād, RH., C., $^{\text {E., P(1., }}$ TO., Hospital, Dispensary. | $430 / 2$ $430 / 1$ | $\ldots$ | $5240$ | 'Town, bazar, headquarters of district. Sulphur springs. S.TL.F. (G.W. ample. KH. at Khamabal. | Goorl unmetalled road up Lidar valley 1. bank, through level fertile country, with bridged irrigation cuts. Pas springs, caves and temple of Bawan mile $\mu_{2}$, and round spur, mile 6 . |
| 1 | Aish Makām, E. | $430 / 5$ | 1 $14 . \frac{1}{2}$ | 6070 | Large village; old shrine and monastery. Old copper mines at Harpat Nāg. S.'T.F. G.W. ava:lable. | Valley contracts. Road as above to Batakūt, mile 6. Pass Gaushibal, mile 10 , chief stage of pilgrimage. |
| 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pahlgam, } \\ \text { E., PO. } \end{gathered}$ | 43N/8 | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ 26 | $7000$ | Cluster of villages, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond PO., EL. \& church. | (iood road for laden animals up N. Lidar R. Cross to r. bank at Pahlgám village. Pass Phraslun, mile f; thence through wooded slopes. |
| 3 | Tānin (Tsandanwar), E. | $4.3 \mathrm{~N} / 8$ | 10 38 | 9500 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S.'I. nil; F.(i. } \\ & \text { W.plentiful. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| A3 | Tānin, <br> E. | $43 \mathrm{~N} / 8$ | 36 | $9500$ | See above. | Hoad ascende 1500 freat to hillsideabove grorge at liūsh. Pass /itiijpal grazing grounds, mila 4. |


|  | Namis of Stagles. |  |  |  | Rumaliks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A4 | ```Shīshram Nag, E.``` | $43 N / 8$ $43 N / 12$ $43 N / 8$ | $\frac{8}{44}$ | (11730 | Lake. S. 'I'. uil; (r. W. and juniper F. plentiful. | Skirt north slowe of Shīshram Nēr. Stony ascent to Sāskat ridge. Descent easy to healwaters of $S_{\text {and }} R$. Cross Vāojan Pantsāl Gali, 13840 fect, mile $3 \frac{1}{2}$. Ford stream several times, in Joly deep and swift. |
| A5 | Panjtarni, E. | $433 \mathrm{~N} / 12$ | $11$ | 12000 | S. 'I' nil; (i. W. and jumiper F . plentiful. | A short eut fit for coolies only with steep ascent leads up to Bhairo Ghati pass, 14350 fcet, and descends to Amarnäth cave. Pony track leads from Paujtarini down Sind R. and aserends Amarnath Nir. |
| A8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amarnath } \\ & \text { Cave, } \end{aligned}$ | 4.3N/12 | 5 | 12729 | S.'T. F.G.W as above. |  |
| B3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tanin, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | $4: 3 \mathrm{~N} / 8$ | 36 | 9500 | Ser nhove. | Ascend tributary of Lidar to Astinnmarg. 'Jrack rongh in places but passable for larlen animals. |
| B4 | Astanmarg, E. | 43N/8 | 6 42 | 10800 | (iujar huts and extensive grazing grounds. S.'T'. nil ; F.ct.W. plentiful. | Ascend east branch of tributary 10 Sāskat Gulı, 13世fil fect, mile 1d. Easy desecnt to Panjtarni. |


| Sgovid | Names of Stages. | May Reference. |  |  | Remaris. | $\begin{gathered} \text { 'MOVLS LXGN OL } \\ \text { GLLNOOD AO GYOLVN } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B5 16 | Panjtarni, E. <br> Amarnāth Cave, E. | $\begin{aligned} & 43 N / 12 \\ & 43 N / 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{9}{51}$ $\frac{5}{56}$ | $12000{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { See Route A } \\ \text { above. }\end{array}\right.$ | $\ldots$ |

Route 66. PAHLGAM (LIDAR valley) to SIND valley,
via A.-SEKIWĀS - $\mathbf{3 6}$ miles.
B. -SARIBĀL - 33 miles.
C.-HAR NĀG-34 miles.

There are several possible tracks and passes between the Lidar and Sind valleys. In Angust and September baggage ponies can be taken by Route 66 A . Coolies only should be taken by the other routes described. Supplies should be carried for the through journey. Route 66C closes in June when the snow bridges have thawed.

From the Kolahoi glacier, return journeys to Pahlgam may be made to Ãrau either by the western glacier and Katarnāg, or by the eastern glacier to Har Nàg. 'These require some knowledge of rope work, as crevasses may be expected. The Sind valley may also be reached by Route 65 before the snow bridges, below Panjtarni, melt in June.

At mile $\bar{j}$ beyond Lidarwat, a foot-path leads up the Rewil Nār to either the Gumbar Gali at its head, or to the Basmai Gali, 13885 ft . The former leads to Kulan and the latter to (ragrangiver in the Sind valley. The going is very rough even for foot-travellers, but the distance from the Lidar to the Sind can be covered in one long march.

In Route itic, if marching from Bailtal to Pahlgām, it is advisable to make two marches to Har Nàs and omit the halt at Ȧrmiun. A short cut from the latter place leads over the Korapathar pass to the east Lidar valley.


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaliks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of country } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Lidarwat, E. | $4.3 \mathrm{~N} / 4$ | $\frac{7}{14}$ | 9000 | E. good on $r$ bank. S.T. nil; F.G.W. plentiful. |  |
| A2 | Lidarwat, $E$. | $4.3 \mathrm{~N} / 4$. | 14 | 9000 | See above. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ascend Sekiwās N. } \\ & \text { Pass Dāndabari } \\ & \text { huts, mile } ₹ \frac{1}{2} \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |
| A3 | Sekiwās, E. | $4.3 \mathrm{~N} / 4$. | $\frac{6}{20}$ | $11 \because 50$ | S.T.nil; G.W F. (juniper) available. | Path up valley northwards and across stony Yamhär pass, 13448 ft ., mile $4 \frac{1}{2}$. Eas! descent. |
| A4. | $\underset{E .}{\text { Khem Sar, }}$ | $43 \mathrm{~N} / 4$ | $\frac{7}{2 \overline{7}}$ | $\|12000\|$ | Lake. S.T.F. nil; G. W. a vailable. | Skirt Zaiwain spur and descend steeply. through forest. Cross Sind R. bridge at end of stage. |
| Ais | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kulan } \\ & \text { (Sind valley), } \end{aligned}$ $E$ | $4.3 \mathrm{~N} / 3$ | $\frac{9}{36}$ | $7300$ | Village. S.'T. from July to September; F. G. W. plentiful. See Route 50. | $\ldots$ |
| B2 | Lidarwat, E. | 4.3N/4 | 14 | 9000 | See above. | Up r. bank Lidar R. through pine and birch forest for : miles. Valley then becomes more barren. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bì | Kolahoi, E. | $4: 3 \mathrm{~N} / 8$ | $\frac{10}{24}$ | $11200$ | E. near Kolahoi north glacier snout. S.T. nil; F.G. W. available. | Slart early. Track ascends steep spur north of valley to Saribal pass, 14442 ft., and descends more easily on north side. Ridge strewn with large boulders; going very tiring. Coolies 8 hours. |
| B4 | ```Saribal (Sind valley), E.``` | $43 \mathrm{~N} / 7$ | $\frac{9}{33}$ | $9200$ | Village. S.T. nil; F.G.W. available. See Route 50. | $\ldots$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pahlgām, } \\ \text { E., PO. } \end{gathered}$ | $43 \mathrm{~N} / 8$ | $\ldots$ | 7000 | See Route 65. | See Route 66A, above. |
| Cl | Ārau, $E$ | $43 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{8}$ | $-\frac{7}{7}$ | 7920 | Small village. S.T. scanty. F. G. W. available. | Fair pony track up Ārmiun valley, which is very confined and wooded. |
| C2 | $\underset{E .}{\underset{E}{A} m i u n,}$ | $43 \mathrm{~N} / 8$ | $\frac{7}{14}$ | $10300$ | Gujar hamlet. S.T. nil; F.G. W. available. | Track degenerates and becomes too rough for pack animals. Pass Náfrōn huts, mile 2; cross easy Hari Gali, $12 \% 29 \mathrm{ft} .$, mile 4. Easy descent to Har Nãg. |
| C3 | $\underset{E .}{\underset{E}{\operatorname{Har}} \mathbf{N} \overline{\mathrm{a} g},}$ | $43 \mathrm{~N} / 8$ | $\frac{5}{19}$ | 12270 | Lake. S. 'T'. nil; F.G.W. plentiful. | Down valley; track easy but dependent on snow bridges. Hocky in places and impassable for pack animals. |


|  | Names of Stages． |  | 苞 |  | Remarks． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C4 | Baltal（Sind valley）， $R H$ ．，C．，$E$ ． | $43 \mathrm{~N} / 7$ | $\frac{15}{34}$ | $94.50$ | Dak huts． <br> S．T．nil； <br> F．G．W． a vailable． | $\ldots$ |

Route 67．KANGAN（SIND valley）to BADOGĀM（TILEL）， via WĀNGAT N．and GANGABAL lake－4．7⿺辶 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles．

In dry fine weather this route is passable for lightly laden pack animals but not after rain when it becomes very slippery．The Hindu pilgrimage to Gangabal lake takes place during August．

Routes lead from Gangabal lake by the Lolgul pass，13294．feet，to the Wular lake，by the Erin N．and Bod Kol．Neither is passable for ponies．

|  | Kangan， RH．，C．，E＇，PO． | 4．3．7／15 | ． | 58100 | See Route 50. | Good road for pack animals by either bank of Wangat N． to mile $\overline{5}$ ，where is a bridge．Hence west bank road is best． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Wāngat， $E$ ． | 43J／15 | $\frac{6}{6}$ | $6900$ | Village．S．T． F．G．W avaılable． | Road fair by r．bank to temple ruins， mile 3．Ascend mountain side to above tree limit and round spur to Trunkhal huts，mile 7．Very slippery going in wet wenther． |
| 2 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Gangabal, }}$ | $4.3 \mathrm{~J} / 15$ | 11 17 | $117 \approx 0$ | Lake．S．T．F． nil；G．W． available． | Steep ascent to Zajibal Gali，134：50 ft．，barely practi－ cable for lightly laden ponies．Des－ cent to Satsaran N． strep． |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Mengandob, E. | 43J/15 | $\frac{6}{23}$ | 12000 | Lake. S.T.F. nil; G. W. a vailable. | Cross Satsaran Ba pass, $1: 2072$ feet Traverse spur to Giidsar N. |
| 4 | Gādsar Camp, | $43 \mathrm{~N} / 3$ | $\frac{12}{35}$ |  |  |  |
| 5 | Badogām <br> E. <br> (Tilēl), | $43 \mathrm{~N} / 2$ | $\frac{12 \frac{1}{2}}{47 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 8950 | $\}_{64 .}^{\text {See Route }}$ |  |

## Route 68. PAHLGĀM (LIDAR valley) to SOKHNIZ (WARDWAN valley),

via A.-SŌNASAR GULU-28 miles.
B.-SHĪSHRAM NÄG and GULŌL GALI- $\mathbf{3 7}$ miles.

Two alternatives are given below. 68 A is only fit for coolie transport, though ponies may be used as far as Zäijpal. 68 B is just practicable for lightly laden ponies with care but they require assistance over bad places. Supplies should be carried for the whole journey, and practically none are available at Sokhniz.

|  | Pahlgām, E., PO. | $43 \mathrm{~N} / 8$ |  | 7000 | See Route 65. | By Route 65 past T'änin, milelo. Ascend 1500 feet above river to avoid gorge at Piūsh. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1 | Zaijpal or Burzulkut, E. | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \mathrm{~N} / 8 \\ & 4.30 / 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{14 \frac{1}{2}}{1+\frac{1}{2}}$ | 11080 | Grazing grounds. Best E across river near Burzulkut huts.S.'T nil; F.G.W. plentiful. | Ford Lidar R. and ascend Sōnasar N Track rough and only passable for coolies. Pass Sōna Sar lake and ascend snow slopes and small glacier to Sōnasar Gulu. $1+4.11$ feet, mile 6. Descent steep for 800 feet, then easier. Pass Nágiñpathar huts, mile 9 . |



## Route 69. DRĀS to ZĀASKAR, via UMBA LA, SURU and PENSI LA-158 miles.

The route from Drās over the Umba La is passable for pack ponies and yats with some difficulty, especially in early summer and after snow. Only the old quarter-inch reconnaissance map is available, and the mountains southwest of the Umba La are inaccurately shown on this.

| Number of Stages. | Names of Stiages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dräs, } \\ & \text { RH., C., E., PO. } \\ & \text { TO. } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{(43 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{sE})}^{43 \mathrm{~N}}$ ( | ... | 1014,4. | See Route 50. | Long, gradual, rough ascent to Lāmagus La, 14000 feet, mile 6 . Easy clescent. |
| 1 | Pranwari, E. | do. | $\frac{9}{9}$ |  | S.T. nil; l'.G. W. available. | Easy ascent to Umba La, 14800 feet, mile 4. Steep descent. |
| 2 | $\operatorname{Umba}_{E .}$ | do. | $\frac{9}{18}$ | 11300 | Hamlet. S.T. scanty or nil; F.G.W. moderate. | Track rough and bad for animals down Nakpo-chu, which has to be forded halfway. |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sankhu, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | do. | $\frac{9}{27}$ | 9970 | Hamlet at Suru-Nakpo confluence. S.T. scanty; F.G. moder- ate; W. plen- tiful. | Fair track up Suru l. bank; cross stony spur and rock staircase. |
| 4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Suru, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | do. | 15 | 10700 | 1 |  |
| 5 | Gulmatūngo, E. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~B} / \mathrm{sw}) \\ 52 \mathrm{~B} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \delta \\ & \mathbf{6 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { See Route } \\ 51 .\end{array}\right.$ | ... |
| 6 | Ringdom, E. | do. | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | ) | Track rough. Pass Tazi'Tonzas, mile 3. |


|  | Names of Stagles. |  |  |  | Remairss. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ringdom } \\ & \text { Sankpo, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{52}{(52 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{Nw})}$ | $\frac{13}{90}$ | $\cdots$ | E. at junction of Chilung La route. S. T. F. G. nil; W. plentiful. (See Route 53). | Track rough over rugged spurs. Gra dient generally easy to Pensi La, 144.39 feet, mile ll. Descent casy. |
| 8 | Chumkurmu, $E$. | do. | $\frac{20}{110}$ |  | S.T. nil; F.G. scanty; W. plentiful. | Track rough. Pass Hagshu, mile 9, where little-used route joins from south. (See Route 54). |
| 9 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Abring, }}$ | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{NR}) \\ 52 \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{16}{126}$ | 12000 | Hamlet. S.T. nil; F.G. scanty; W. plentiful. | Track improves down Doda valley, l. bank. |
| 10 | Phe, <br> E. | do. | $\frac{12}{138}$ | 11500 | do. | Fair track. At  <br> Tungring join <br> Route 54.  |
| 11 | Padam (Zāskar), E. | do. | $\frac{20}{158}$ | 11373 | Former capital of Zäskar. S.T.F.G.W. a vailable. |  |

## Route 70. GILGIT to SKĀRDU, wia $A$.-the INDUS valley- 150 miles. B.--the INDUS valley and STAK LA- 165 miles.

The route leads through the Indus gorges and is difficult; pack animals cannot yet be taken through, though a bridle path is said to be constructed part of the way. Some of the path is laid on pegs and props high above the river and the traveller needs a "good head" for heights. For the greater part of the way a track exists also on the left bank of the Indus; this is rougher than that described, the parris more numerous, difficult and dangerous. If travelling from Skārdu to Gilgit change transport from ponies to coolies at Bagicha, between 'Iungas and Dasu.

In winter some of the worst parris can be avoided by keeping to the valley bottom; in summer many of the side streams are difficult to cross. The route is therefore regarded more as a winter one than for summer travel. Beyond Sterika the path is now fit for lightly laden hill ponies; this new alignment is given below, but the condition of the road in 1922 is not known, and details have not recently been revised.

From Hurimal, between Dunsah and Dasu, a track leads over the Ganto La, 15110 ft ., to the Basba R. This is only fit for coolies.

Only the old reconnaissance quarter-inch map is available, no recent survey having been executed. The alignment on the old map is not correct and the details of the country are rough.

| Nimber of Stages. | Names of Stages. |  | 思 |  | Remaless. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gilgit, RH., E., PO., 'T'O., Dispensary. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (431) } \\ & \text { NTF } \\ & \text { 3NE. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 4.890 | See Route 38. | Cross suspension bridge to l. bank Gilgit R. Good metalled road to ferry at Dainyor at Hunza R. confluence, mile + . Cross Hunza R. and Bagrot N. by ford at Ushkan, mile 12. |
| 1 | Chamogah, E. | do. | $\frac{17}{17}$ |  | Village. S.T. nil; F.G.Wr. available. | Cross Batakor N. Track rough; 3 cliffs to be crossed. Pass Indus-Gilgit confluence, mile 11 . Ascend r. bank Indus. Cross Shute $N$. at end of march. |
| 2 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Shute, }}$ | do. | $\frac{18}{35}$ | $\ldots$ | Hamlet. S.T. nil; F. G. scarce ; W. available. | Track bad and only passable on foot. Indus here flows through series of deep precipitous gorges. Several side nalas and cliffe to be crossed. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Sasil, $E$. | $\begin{aligned} & (43 \mathrm{I}) \\ & \mathrm{NTF} \\ & 3 \text { NE. } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{8}{4.3}$ |  | Hamlet and fort. Rope bridge spans Indus. | Track very bad over cliffs. Ascents and descents steep. Cross Shabtot N., mile t. Burungdoi N., mile 9. |
| 4. | Burungdoi, E. | do. | $\frac{9}{52}$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S.T. nil; F.G. } \\ & \text { scarce; W. } \\ & \text { a vailable. } \end{aligned}$ | Track as before with steep ascent and descent of 4000 and 5000 feet over Shingos spur of Haramosh peak |
| 5 | Shingos, E. | do. | $\frac{11}{63}$ |  | S.T. nil; F.G. <br> W. plentiful. | Cross Gorosil N. Track improves at first then degenerates again. |
| 6 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Chatran, }}$ | do. | $\frac{13}{76}$ | $\ldots$ | Hamlet. S.T. nil; l.G.W. a vailable. | Track improves; difficult cliffs to cross. |
| 7 | Stak, E. | do. | $\frac{6}{82}$ |  | Small village and fort opposite Fulcharch. S.T. nil; F.G.W available. |  |
| A 7 | Stak, E. | do. | 82 | $\ldots$ | As above. | Track reported to be fit for lightly laden ponies from here to Skārdu; but probably liable to landslides. |
| A8 | Sterik a , E. | 43 M | $\frac{10}{92}$ | ... | Village on opposite bank of Indus; S.T. scanty; F.G. W.available. | Track as above, lut needs widening. Pass several hamlets. |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline -sTovas to หяawn \& Names of Stages. \&  \&  \&  \& Remarks. \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{c|} 
A9 \\
\\
\\
\\
\\
\\
A10
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Twar, \(E\). \\
Dasu, E.
\end{tabular} \& 43 M

4.3 M \&  \& .. \& | Village, opposite Mendi, with which it is connected by high and difficult rope bridge, 110 ft. span. S.T. scanty; F.G.W.available. |
| :--- |
| See below. | \& Track as above. <br>

\hline B7 \& Stak,

$$
E .
$$ \& (431)

NTF
3 NE \& 82 \& $\ldots$ \& See above. \& Track rough up Stak N. Pass some small hamlets <br>
\hline 138 \& Kurchung, E. \& 43M \& $\frac{8}{90}$ \& $\cdots$ \& Village. S.T. nil; F. G. scanty; W. available. \& Track rough over Stak La, mile 12; cross small glacies to Tormik N. <br>

\hline B9 \& $$
\underset{E .}{\text { Dunsah, }^{2}}
$$ \& 43 M \& $\frac{18}{108}$ \& ... \& S.'T. nil; F.G. scanty; W. available. \& Track as above. Pass Hurimal, mile 9. <br>

\hline $$
\text { B } 10
$$ \& Dasu, E. \& 43 M \& $\frac{16}{124}$ \& ... \& See below. \& - <br>

\hline 10 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dasu, } \\
E .
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 43 M \& 109 124 \& | $\ldots$ \& Village near mouth of Tormik N. S.T. scanty; F.G.W.available. \& Track fair. Pass Bagicha, mile 4. <br>

\hline 11 \& Tungas (Tamas), E). \& 43 M \& $$
\frac{1}{118,133}
$$ \& $\left.\right|^{\cdots}$ \& Hamlet. S.T. F. scanty; G. W. available. \& Track rough but passable for lightly laden animals. <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

|  | Names of Stages. |  | 客 |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tsari, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | 43 M | $\frac{11}{\frac{138}{12 / 43}}$ | $\ldots$ | Hamlet. S.'T. scarce; F.G. W. plentiful | Track as above to half-way. Valley then opens out and path becomes easy. |
| 13 | $\underset{\text { L. }}{\text { Komaru, }}$ | 43 M | $\frac{10}{138 / 153}$ | $\ldots$ | do. | Track easy. Cross Indus by ferry about mile 10, and follow l. bank. |
| 14. | Skārdu, $R H ., C ., E ., P O$., TO., Lispensary. | 43 M | $\frac{12}{150.165}$ | $\cdots$ | See Route 45. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 71. GILGIT to SKARDU, via NAGAR,

## HISPAR glacier, NUSHIK LA and ARANDU-231 miles.

The details of this route from Nagar onwards are partly from Conway's expedition of 1891. The Nushik La may be open to mountaineers from midJune to mid-August, after which crevasses are open and probably impassable. Some mountaineering knowledge is essential and the rope should be used.

The Minapin and Hispar glacier snouts have been measured by the Geological Survey of India. At Sumaiyar, a rope bridge across the Hunza R. leads to Baltit fort. At Chu-tran, a track leads over the Ganto La, 10110 feet, to Hurimal in the Tormik valley.

Coolics should be engaged at Nagar through the Wazir for the onward journey. Morlern degree sheets of the area are not yet published, but are shown in brackets. As far as the Nushik La, the best map available is the quarter inch "Hunza valley and 'Taghdumbash Pamir" compiled in 1915 from varions sources.

|  | Gilgit, RH., E., PO., T'(o., Dispensary. | (43I) |  | $1890$ | See Ronte 38. | Cross Gilgit suspension bridge to 1 . bank. Good road thence to Hunza R. and up r. bank of latter through precipitons gorge. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nōmāl, } \\ R H ., l: . \end{gathered}$ | (42L) | $\frac{18}{18}$ | $5200$ | Fort and village. S. T. nil; F. G. scanty; W. plentiful. | Road good but liable to slips. About mile 11, cross Chaichar parri; defile then opens out. |



|  | Namids of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Hispar, E. | (4: P ) | $\frac{10}{101}$ | $10320$ | Hamlet. S.T. nil; F. G. scarce; W. plentiful. | After crossing Garumbar N., ascend Hispar glacier valley. Route varies but normally avoids main glacier, keeping to $l$. bank, crossing several side glacier valleys. Pass Chokutens huts, mile 6 . |
| 7 | Makorum, $E$. | (42P) | $\frac{12}{118}$ | $\cdots$ | S.T. nil; F.G. scarce; $W$. plentiful. | Track as before. |
| 8 | Haigatum, E. | (42P) | $\frac{13}{126}$ | 13880 | do. | Turn south up crevassed Haigatum glacier. Cross Nushik La, 17300 feet, steep and diffcult on both sides. |
| 9 | Stiatbu <br> Brangsa, $E$. | do. | $\frac{12}{138}$ | $\ldots$ | Rough stone huts, ruined. S.T'.F.G. nil; snow W. | Track easier generally by r. bank of Kero Lungma glacier. |
| 10 | Kichik <br> Brangsa, E. | 43 M | $\frac{10}{148}$ | $\cdots$ | S.T. uil: F.G. $W$. available. | Track as before to snout, about mile (i, thence by r . bank Kero Lungma N. to junction with Chogo Lungma glacier. Stream here often unfordable, but passable by Arandu role bridge or snout of Chogo Lungma glacier. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Arandu, }}$ | $43 \mathrm{M}$ | $\frac{16}{164}$ | 9500 | Village. S.T. scanty; F.G. W. a vailable. | Fair track by r. bank of Basha R. Another track by l. bank to Shigar. |
| 12 | Chu-tran, E. | 4.3 M | $\frac{20}{184}$ | $\cdots$ | Hamlet and hot springs. S.T. scanty; F. G. W. available. | Track as before to Tisar, mile 4. Near here Braldoh R. joins Basha on 1 . bank. Track crosses difficult parri about mile 8, after which valley opens out and contains scattered villages. |
| 13 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yonskil, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | 4.3 M | $\frac{15}{199}$ | $\ldots$ | Large village S.T.F.G. W. moderate. | Track improves and passes several villages. Cross to 1 . bank by skin raft at end of march. |
| 1. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shigar, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | 43 M | $\frac{16}{215}$ | 764.0 |  |  |
| 15 | Skärdu, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Drspensary. | 4.3 M | $\frac{16}{231}$ | $7700$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { See Routes } \\ 72 \text { and } 45 .\end{array}\right.$ |  |

Route 72. LEH to SKARRD, via the CHORBAT LA and

## A.-THALLE La-233 miles.

B.-GOL-214 miles.

The Chorbat Ia is open for yak transport from the end of May to the beginning of November and for ponies from July to September inclusive. The route is essentially a summer one, for the Indus valley itself offers a comparatively easy through route in winter, though it is excessively close and barren in summer. The Chorbat La route used to be much frequented and was kept in a fair state of repair. Since the recent construction of the bridle road along the left bank of the Shyok river however, travellers prefer to use the Khardung La and the new road, (Route 74) which is more level and easier for ponies; this avoids the bad part by Biagdangdo on the right bank. It is probable that the Chorbat La route described below will gradually fall into disuse, provided the new Shyok road is kept up.

Beyond Khapalu, the Thalle La or Tusserpo La routes, being generally free from snow in July and August, offer the advantage of better grazing during those months than the confined route by the Shyok valley. The Thalle La route is described below. That by the Tusserpo La diverges near Dubla Khan, is not so steep, but is 3 miles longer and the pass about 600 feet higher. The track rejoins the Thalle La route at Bauma-harel.

There is an alternative route between Kiris and Skārdu by the r. bank, via Narh. This is longer, more dusty, aud less level; the route via Gol is preferable.

It is advisable to take supplies from Leh to Khapalu, and replenish at the latter place for the journey to Skārdu. The Khapalu Raja is generally willing to assist.

Only the old quarter-inch reconnaissance map is available for this journey.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nature of country } \\ & \text { to next stage. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Leb, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~F}) \\ \mathrm{IA} \\ 45 \mathrm{sE} \end{gathered}$ |  | 11500 |  |  |
| 1 | $\mathrm{Nimu}_{\text {RHI., }}, \ldots, E \text {. }$ | do. | 18 |  | See Route 50 . | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | Saspul, «iH., (., E. | do. | $\frac{14 \frac{1}{2}}{32 \frac{1}{2}}$ |  |  |  |
| 3 | Nurla, RH., C., E. | 52B | $\frac{14 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{47}$ | $\cdots$ | f |  |
| 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Khalatse, } \\ & R H ., C ., E ., P O ., \\ & T O . \end{aligned}$ | 52B | $\frac{8}{55}$ | $10132$ | Large village S.T.W.available; F. G. scanty. | Leave Srīnagar road \& continue by r. bank Indus; road stony and barren with no drinking W.; cross Dumkhar Chu, mile 10, and other ravines and spurs. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Height above } \\ & \text { Sea level. } \end{aligned}$ | Remaitis. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Skirbuchan, E. | 52B | $\frac{16}{71}$ | ... | Village with cultivation. S. T. practically nil; F.G. scanty; W.available. | Cross Skirbuchan bridge, and Broglou N. at Achinatung, mile 8. Track stony and hilly. Turn up Hanu l. bank, mile 13. Pass Nabi-brangsa, mile 14. |
| 6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Goma Hanu } \\ & \text { (upper), } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | 52B | $\frac{18}{89}$ | ... | Group of 3 villages. S.T. F.G. scanty; W available. | Through cultivation to farrly steep ascent to grazing grounds; few huts. Ascent to Chorbat La, 16700 ft ., mile 12 , steep but easy; descent steep at first but easy down Chorbat Lungma. |
| 7 | Chunga, | 52B | 19 | 14500 | Huts; S.T.F. nil; G. W. available. | Down grassy valley of Chorbat Lungma, r. bank. Cross to l. bank, mile 6 . |
| 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Piunn } \\ & \text { (Paxfain), } \end{aligned}$ | 52B | 12 | 8650 | See Route 74. |  |
| 9 | Lunkha, E. | 52A | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 13 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 8500 |  |  |
| 10 | Khapalu, E., PO., Dispensary. | 52A | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ 148 \end{gathered}$ | 8400 | Large village and group of hamlets. Capital of lower Shyok; residence of local raja. E. grood; S.T.F.G.W. available. | Road good and level but sandy. Cross Shyok by skin-raft below Khapalu. Road thereafter stony in places, but valley open and cultivated at end of march. |


|  | Names of Stagres. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Doghani } \\ & \text { (Korku), } \\ & R H ., C ., E ., P O . \end{aligned}$ | [2A | $\frac{14}{162}$ | 8351 | Village and cultivation at mouth of Thalle Lumba. S.T.F.G. W. available. E. good; R H. oneroomed and bad. | $\cdots$ |
| All | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Doghani, } \\ & \text { RH., C., } E ., P O . \end{aligned}$ | 52 A | 162 | 8350 | See above. | Track up l. bank Thalle Lumóa, passing several small hamlets, including Baltoro, mile 9, and Daltir, mile 12. |
| A12 | Khusomik, $E$. | $52 \Lambda$ | $\frac{15}{177}$ | 11500 | Village. S.'T. nil; F.G.W. available. | Track rough and stony, crossing several spurs. |
| A13 | Dubla Khān, $E$. | 52A | $\frac{11}{188}$ | $\ldots$ | S. T. nil; F. G. W. available. Two tracks diverge here, to the Thalle La and Tusserpo La. | Long steep ascent to Thalle La, 16000 feet, mile 7 . Descent more gradual over grassyslopes. Track fair down Yaltsa Lumba. Coolies 1:3 hours. |
| Al4 | Bauma-harel, E. | 48M | $\frac{17}{205}$ | 13500 | Huts. S. T. nil; F.G.W. available. | Track down Baumaharel valley improves. Pass oceasional huts. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Al5 | Shigar, KH., E., PO. | 43M | $\frac{12}{217}$ | 7640 | Small town, fort, bazar; residence of local Raja. KH. in bazar, very dirty. Good E. by polo ground. S.T. F.G.W. available. | Fair but sandy road by l. bank Shigar R. Journey can be done in 3 hours by $z a k$ (skin-raft), but storesshould be sent by road. |
| Al6 | Skārdu, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | 43M | $\frac{16}{233}$ | 7700 | See Route 45. |  |
| B11 | Doghani, RH., (C., E., P(). | 52A | 15: | 8350 | See above. | Cross Thalle Lumba. Road rough in places. Pass Kunis, mile 8. Steep zigzag ascent to 1500 feet above river and easier descentacross platear. |
| B18 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kuru, } \\ & R H ., C ., E . \end{aligned}$ | 52A | $\frac{14}{176}$ | 7990 | Villave. S.T. f. G. W. moderate. RH. has only one room. | Cross Kuru Lumba. Road leads along foot of hills by Shyok R., generally stony. Last 2 miles through fields. |
| B13 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kiris, } \\ & \text { RH., } C ., E . \end{aligned}$ | 43 M | $\frac{10}{186}$ | 7560 | Group of small villages in fertile surroundings. S.T.F.G.W. available. | Reach Indus-Shyok confluence mile 3, and cross to l. bank by wooden ferry boat. 'Thence by l. bank. |
| B14 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gol, } \\ & R H ., C ., E^{\prime}, P O . \end{aligned}$ | 43 M | $\stackrel{7}{193}$ | $\ldots$ | See Route 49. | $\cdots$ |



Route 73. LEH to SKĀRDU, via the INDUS valley-211 miles.
This route is essentially a winter ronte. In summer the Indus is close and stifling, grazing is very rare, and the track in places is quite impassable for pack animals, as it is not kept in good repair. In winter, when the Chorbat La and Khardung La are closed, the Indus route is more frequented, the river itself sometimes freezes, and some of the most difficult stretches can thereby be avoided.

Near Urdas, there is a wooden bridge across the Indus, giving access via the Hamoting or Hamboting La to Kargil.


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Nabi-brangsa <br> (Lower Hanu), <br> E. | 52B | $\frac{14}{85}$ |  | Hamlet. S.T. nil; F.G.W. available. Chorbat La route leads up the Hanu N. (Route 72). | Cross Hanu $N$ Track become rougher and is diffcult for ponies. Pass Kanutse, mile $\overrightarrow{0}$ and cross Phindur N. at Phindur, mile 9. |
| 7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dah, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | 52B | $\frac{13}{98}$ | $\ldots$ | Village. S.T moderate; G. very scanty. F.W. available. | Cross narrow ravine of Dah. Path thereafter difficult. Cross Baroro N. at Garkhun, mile 5 , and Indus rope bridge. Continue on r. bank |
| 8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Urdas, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | 52B | $\frac{9}{107}$ | $\cdots$ | Hamlet.S.T.; G. nil; F.W. available. | Path on r. bank difficult and unfit for ponies. Pass Grugurdo, mile 5. Coolies 10 hours. |
| 9 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Marol, }}$ | 52B | $\frac{19}{126}$ | $\cdots$ | Hamlet about 1 mile below Shingo-Shi-gar-I ndus confluence. S.T.G. nil; F. scanty; W. available. | Cross Gundi Chu at Hamzigund, mile $3 \frac{1}{2}$, and Gavis Chu at Papaldo, mile 15. Coolies 10 hours. |
| 10 | Kharmang, $E$. | 52B | $\frac{20}{146}$ | 8340 | Large village, ruined fort. S.T.F.G.W. available. One roomed RH. on 1 . bankreported destroyed 192:. | Cross by rope bridge to l. bank. Indus breaks through rocky gorge on this march with swift rapids. |



Route 74. KHAPALU to LEH, via SHYOK valley, KHARDŪNG LA, and

## A.-left bank SHYOK-161 miles. <br> B.-ABADON and left bank SHYOK- 158 miles. <br> C.-ABADON and BIAGDANGDO- 178 miles.

A new road completed in 1912 leads up the left bank of the Shyok valley; ponies can be used the whole way, after the opening of the Khardung La in June until Novenber (see Route $8 \times$ ', if the first three marches between Khapalu and Siari are properly kept up, which is not always the case. This partmarches Al to $\mathrm{A}:-$-is frequently destroyed by rain and landslides, and is then barely practicable even for coolies. Inder these circumstances it is advisable to take coolies by Route 7+13, and change to ponies at Turtok.

The new road by the left bank avoids the long detour by Biagdangdo, which is given as Route C, between Turtok and Hundar. 'The present state of the old roal is not known. At Chalunka, stage C5, a route difficult for laden coolies leads northwards over the Korisa glacier, Chulung La, and Chulung glacier to (roma, in the Saltoro valley (see Route 100).

The Shyok can always be crossed as follows : by skin-raft between Khapalu and Sogo, and between Chogogron, and Abadon; by a wooden bridge at Phrahuu, and by the suspension bridge at Thirit. At certain other places the Shyok ma, be crossed by skin-raft, but; the traveller must bring his own as they are not normally available. No skin-rafts are now kept up at Unmaru or Mondari. Tonge delay will probably; be experienced in crossing on skin-rafts. \% coolies wih loads cross on a raft of 24 - 30 skins, and each journey takes from $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours aceorling to the size of the river.

In winter the river can be forded at Khapalu, Pachathang and at the ShyokNubra confluence; but never in summer. It is not known whether the river freezes in this stretch in winter.

Travellers should endeavour to obtain parwanas signed by the Tahsildar, or get this official to detail a chaprassi to accompany them. They should take as many supplies as possible.

Only the old reconnaissance quarter-inch map is available; unpublished maps are shown in brackets. Heights are approximate estimates.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Khapalu, E., PO., Dispensary. | 52A |  | 8400 | Large village and group of hamlets. Capital of lower Shyok; residence of local raja. E. good ; S.'I'. F. G. W. available. | Path ascends for short distance to small cultivated plateau, then descends to river near Surmo, mile 7. A higher path skirts the hillside, but is oftell washed away, and impassable for ponies, being scaffolded in places. Coolies, 7 hours. |
| Al | Lunkha, E. | 52A | $14$ | 8500 | Village; S.'T F. G. W. a vailable. | Clifis tower on either side of river. Pass Doū, mile 4. Cross Kustang Brok at Kustang, mile 10. Road scaffolded in places and stony. Coolies, 7 hours. |
| A2 | Piūn <br> (Paxfain), E. | 52B | $\frac{14}{28}$ | 8650 | Village and fortified rock with small mosque at junction of Shyok. S.'I' F. G. W available Route leaves the Chorbat La route. | New road completed in 1912, but liable to destruction by landslides; up and down hill the whole way. Coolies, 7 hours. |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Names of } \\ & \text { Stages. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Remames. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A3 | Siari, | 52B | $\frac{13}{4} 1$ | $8740$ | Village opposite Prahnu with which it is connected by bridge. Zaildar lives here. | Steep descent to river, then more level passing Tyak shi, mile 9 (above path). Sandy, stony and fairly level til just outside Turtok Steep ascent round cliff and down to village. Coolies, 7 hours. |
| A4. | Turtok, es. | 52B | $\frac{13}{54}$ | 9000 | See below. | ... |
|  | Khapalu, E., PO., Dispousary. | 52A |  | 84:00 | See above. | As in Route A to Surmo, mile 7. Cross to r. bank Shyok by skin-raft at CChogogron. Coolies, \& hours, excluding river crossing. |
| B1 | Abadon, E. | 52A | $\frac{11}{11}$ | 8450 | Small village with enltivation. S.T.r. (G. limited; W. plentiful. | Path by river, crossing several stony streams; generally level. Small ascent at encl. Coolies, 6 hours. |
| B2 | Marcha, E. | 5213 | $\frac{11}{22}$ | 8500 | Small village, with cultivation. E. good. S.'I. limited; F.G. available; $W$. plentiful. | Ascend at first then descend steeply to river at partuk. Short ascent, then descend to Kalan, mile 8. Cross narrow ledge on cliffside above Prahnn, and descend steeply to village. Coolies, 7 hours. |



|  | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remaleks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Yaglung Lungma Camp, E. | $\begin{gathered} (52 F) \\ 1 A 45 \mathrm{NJ} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{9}{81 / 78}$ | 9700 | E. on sand. S. T. G. nil; F. verv limited; W. plentiful. | Path level almost throughout. Valley opens out, mile 5. Cross Pachathang Lungma by wooden bridge. Remainder of march sandy, stony and sliadeless. Coolies, 7 hours. |
| 7 | Kharu, E. | do. | $\frac{13}{94 ; y_{1}}$ | $9800$ | First Buddhist village. Good E. in small gardens in village. S.T.F.G.W. available, including ponies. | Path level till just outside Hundar, sandy and stony. Pass Rakhura and Spanpuk; some small streams to be forded. Coolies, 6 hours; ponies 5 hours. |
| 8 | Hundar, E. | do. | $\frac{13}{107,04}$ | 9900 | See below. | $\ldots$ |

Old road by right bank.

| C4. | Turtok, E. | 52B | * | 9000 | Sec above. | Cross Shyok by bridge at 'Turtok and ascend r. bank by rough stony track. Coolies, 6 hours. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C5 | Chalunka, E. | 52B | $\frac{10}{10}$ | $\cdots$ | Village; S.T. practically nil; F.G.W. plentiful. | Cross difficult cliff and descend to river which is followed to end of march. Road fair. Coolies, 6 hours. |

- Mileagrs oi kunte Cure given trom Turtak.

|  | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C6 | Biagdangdo, E. | $\begin{gathered} 5 E F \\ \text { IA } 45 \mathrm{NW} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{10}{20}$ | $11700$ | Village; S.T. practically nil; F. G. available; W. plentiful. | Track leaves Shyok and ascends Biag. dang Lungma, passing Shupa, mile 」. Ascent abrupt to Lagopo La, 13143 feet descent ditto Thence along hillside. Coolies, hours. |
| C7 | Zdong-polas, E. | $\begin{gathered} 52 \mathrm{~F} \\ \text { IA } 45 \mathrm{NE} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{9}{29}$ | 12500 | Small Buddhist village. S.T.F.G.W. scarce. | Track along hillside for : hours, then across spur with first gradual then steep) lescent to Waris N. Ascend to hamlet at end of march. Coolies, 4 hours. |
| C8 | Waris, e. | do. | $\frac{j}{34}$ | ... | Hamlet. E. good. S.T. F. G. W. a vailable. | From October to May, ford river and follow to Shyok R. If ford impracticable, animals must return to last pass, turn south-east and follow steep sandy track. Last part across sandy plain. Coolies, 12 hours. |
| C9 | Unmaru, E. | clo. | $\frac{20}{54}$ |  | Village. S.'T. scanty; I'.G. W. available. | Easy march on annd and through scanty cultivation. |
| C10 | Mondari, | do. | $\frac{8}{62}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V.llage. S.'T. } \\ & \text { F. G. W. } \\ & \text { available. } \end{aligned}$ | Pre-arrange skin raft here and cross to l. bank, joiniug bridle-path about? miles short of Hundar. |


|  | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remairss. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cl] | Hundar, |  | $\frac{11}{73}$ | 9900 | See below. |  |
| 8 | Hundar, <br> E. | do. | 10:/103 | $9900$ | Village and orchards. S.T.F.G.W. moderate. | Bridle-path level, sandy and stony. Pass Deskit, mile (i, and 'Thirit on opposite bank of Shyok, mile 13 . Pass Shyok suspension bridge, mile 15 , and join traderoute (Route 88). Coolies and ponies, 8 hours. |
| 9 | ```Khālsar (Kharchar), E.``` | do. | $\frac{17}{124 / 121}$ | 10400 | Small village. S.T.E.G.W. available. | Path leads up l. bank Shyok to mile 5, then ascends steep Khardūng ravine. |
| 10 | Khardūng, C., $E$. | do. |  | $13500$ | Small villara on alluvial plateau. E. very small. S. limited; 'I.G.W. available; F . (burtsa) fair. | Cross Khardūng or Laowchi La, height 17600 feet. For details, see Route 88. |
| 11 | Polu Camp, |  | $\frac{15}{151 / 248}$ | 15000 | See Route 88. | $\ldots$ |
| 12 | Leh, RH.,C., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | do. | $\left\|\frac{10}{101 / 158}\right\|$ | 11500 | See Route \% 0 . | ... |

## Route 75. KHARMANG to KHAPALU, via GANSE LA37 miles.

A difficult route open only from the end of July to mid-October; it has however been crossed under snow with difficulty in June. Distances are approximate and probably over-estimated. Stage 3 may be omitted if the traveller is going from Kharmang to Khapalu, and Stage l if proceeding in the opposite direction. Coolies must be engaged for the through journey and all supplies and fuel carried. The track is indicated on the old quarter-inch reconnaissance maps; no modern maps are available.

|  | Names of Stages. | 'aONGugdyy dvj |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Kharmang, E. | 52B | $\cdots$ | 8340 | Large village and ruined fort on $r$. bank Indus. RH, no longer exists. S.T.F.G. W. available. A rope bridge spans the river. | By r. bank Indus to Gandus, then over rocky spur of same name to Gache T'so lake. |
| l | Gache Tso, $E$. | 52B | 9 | $\ldots$ | S.T. nil; F.G. scanty; W. available. | Rocky ascent over difficult track. |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gache } \\ & \quad \text { L.ungma, } \\ & \end{aligned}$ | 52A | $\frac{8}{17}$ | $\ldots$ | S. T. F. G. nil; snow $W$. | Rough track to Ganse La, about 16500 ft . Steep descent over smal glacier to Ganse Lungma. |
| 3 | Gnnse Lungma, E | 52A | $\frac{14}{31}$ | $\ldots$ | Grazing grounds. S.'T.F. nil; G. available; snow W. | Shepherd track down rocky and boulder-strewn Ganse Lungma. |
| 4 | Khapalu, E., PO., Dispensary. | 52A | $\frac{6}{37}$ | 8400 | See Route 74. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 76. SKĀRDU to ASKOLE, via BRALDOH river and (A)-PAKORE-82 miles. <br> (B)-GOMBORO-85 mıles

There are two routes to Askole from Skārdu, both presenting difficulties. The Braldoh route is described below, while the Skoro La route is given in Route 77. The latter is rarely used by locals, who prefer the lower route, via the Braldoh, as some supplies are available. The Braldoh route is however 25 miles longer and sportsmen may prefer the shorter one to save time.

In the Braldoh, ponies if obtainable, can be used to Yuno only, after which coolies must be engaged. At Foljo, opposite Biano, there are two possible rontes. That by the left bank by Pakore (Hoto on map) crosses by a rope-bridge to the right bank below Chongo; the other crosses a rope-bridge at Foljo to Biano, follows the right bank across the Hoh R. by a small log bridge to Gomboro and past Chongo. The first is built up on props in places on the cliffsides, and is narrow and dangerous except for lightly laden coolies. The second route is difficult after Gomboro, partly over loose sand and unsteady boulders with steep ups and downs. Outside Chongo the path descends the perpendicular cliffs by rough poplar ladders, but thereafter is easy going to Askole.

There is a third lower route on the left bank only passable in winter or early spring when the river is low. When this becomes impracticable the right bank route is preferable, but early starts should be made as the streams are then easier to cross and unforeseen delays may occur, especially at rope-bridges.

A parwana should be previously obtained from the naib-tahsildar at Skārdu, authorizing the collection of coolies. A man should be sent ahead to arrange coolie changes at Shigar, Koshumal, loljo or Biano, Pakore. At each place coolies should take rations to the next changing station. The return journey can be made from Yuno or Koshumal to Skärdu by skin raft, but they are rarely available and must be ordered up from Shigar.

The Basha R. and Chogo Lungma and Kero Lungma glaciers are best reached by the right bank Shigar R. (see Route 71). The Hoh glacier can be reached in three rours marches from Foljo, stage 3, viz. (1) Hoh, 7 miles, or 4 hours, S.T.J.G.W. available; (2) Nangmoni Tapsa, 9 miles or 5 hours, huts, gujars, S. F. limited, 'I. nil, G. W. plentiful; (3) Chogo Urdar (=large rock), 9 miles or 4 hours, E. very limited, S. 'T. nil, F. G. W. available. The track is difficult to follow.

For country beyond Askole sce Routes 98, 99.
Only the old quarter-inch reconnaissance maps of this country are available. These have heen reprinted in degree sheet form. Heights and distances are approximate.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Skārdu, RH., C., E., PO., $\boldsymbol{T} 0 .$, Dispensary. | 43M | $\ldots$ | 7700 | See Route 45. | Cross Indus by wooden ferry, lit miles below Skārdu. Thence over sandy country to mile $\overline{0}$. Path bifurcates take west track up small nala to stony platean with steep descent to Shigar valley. A longer but better track fo ponies is by th ${ }^{\top}$ valley bottom. |
| 1 | Shigar, $R H ., C ., E ., P O$ | 43M | $\frac{16}{16}$ | 7640 | See Route 72. | Level easy path through orchards, cultivation and willow avenues. Pass Hushupa, Alchori and cross sandy and stony platean to Koshumal, C., E. Change coolies; thence easy to Yuno. Coolies, 8 hours. |
| 2 | Yuno <br> E. | 43M | $\frac{22}{38}$ | 8000 | Village. E. good. S.F.G. W. available; T. should be changed at Koshumal and retained here. | Pass Tandara and Maricha. For next 7 miles path over loose sand; then up and down to (tone; long zigzag steep ascent and gradual descent to Goyungo, difficult in places. Descend cliffs by poplar ladders, thence fairly level for 2 miles. Coolies, 11 hours. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remamks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Foljo, E. | 43 M | $\frac{20}{58}$ | 9000 | Small village, E. good below village. S.T. F. G. W. moderate. | $\ldots$ |
| A3 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Foljo, }}$ | 43 M | 58 | $9000$ | As above. | Winter route by valley bottom good when water is low. Uppersummerpath very bad on props along cliffs, with steep ascents and descents. Coolies, 10 hours. |
| A4 | Pakore, E. | $43 \mathrm{M}$ | $\frac{15}{73}$ | $9600$ | Hoto on map. Village. E. in compound. S.T.F.G.W. available. | Gradual descent to rope-bridge below Chongo. Cross river; ascend to village; thence path level and easy. Coolies, 4 hours. |
| A5 | $\underset{E}{\text { Askole, }}$ | 43M | $\frac{9}{82}$ | $10000$ | Collection of bamlets. E. good. S. scarce; F.G. W. available; T. plentiful, but unwilling and independent. |  |
| B3 | Foljo, E. | 43M | 58 | $9000$ | See above. | Descend to ropebridge and cross to r. bank below Biano. Path then level through cultivation crossing Hoh R. by small log bridge about one mile up. Coolies, 4 hours. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B4 | Gomboro, $E$. | 43M | $\stackrel{8}{66}$ | 9200 | E. below small village S.T.F.G.W. limited. Coo lies should be very lightly loaded here. | Ford mountain torrent, then over stony sandy ground to mud stream Cross this near mouth. Pass hot spring and cross second mud stream mile 9. Thence rough loose going along hillside to opposite Pakore. Steep ascent and descent by torrent to poplar ladders below Chongo. Thence fairly level to Askole. Coolies, 10 hours. |
| B5 | Askole, E. | 43M | $\frac{19}{85}$ | 1000) | See above. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 77. SKĀRDU to ASKOLE, via SKORO La-60 miles.

The route described below is not often used by locals, but is useful to sportsmen who are pressed for time, and is more suitable on the outward than the return journey. It is only open from July to September inclusive.

Transport arrangements must be made at Shigar. Coolies should be changed at Skoro village, but word should be sent to the lambarlar in advance with the anthority of the Naib -tahsildar of Shigar for the collection of new men. A parwana sigued by this official is essential. Coolies should take 3 days supplies from Skoro.

When the pass is fully open and the track made, the journey can be done in four days from Skārdu, omitting halts at Shigar and Skoro Lumba Hut. In 1922, the first party crossed about mid-July and delay occurred in cutting steps; the halts on this occasion are given below.

Only the old quarter-inch reconnaissance maps of the country are available. These have been reprinted in degree sheet form. Heights and distances are approximate.

|  | Names or Stages． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 界 } \\ & \text { 号 } \\ & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & 0 \\ & \text { 思 } \end{aligned}$ | Remarks． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Skārdu， RH．，C．，E．，PO．， TO．，Dispen－ sary． | 4．3M |  | 7700 | See Route 45． | See Route 76. |
| 1 | Shigar， $R H ., C ., E ., P O .$ | 4.3 M | $\frac{16}{16}$ | 7640 | See Route 72． | A short easy march； path level through orchards and culti－ vation．Ford river outside Skoro vil－ lage．Coolies， 3 hours． |
| 2 | Skoro， $E$ ． | 43 M | $\frac{7}{23}$ | 8100 | Sinall village． E．fair．S．T． moderate； F．G．W． plentiful． | Start very early． Track very stony ul Skoro Lumba． Ford torrent fre－ quently；fords dif－ ticult late in day． About mile 7，steep ascent on r ．bank for about 2000 feet， then along difficult slopes of loose rocks and debris．Coolies， 11 hours． |
| 3 | Skoro <br> Lumba Hut， E． | 4.3 M | $\frac{13}{36}$ | 12500 | One stone hut．E fair． S．T．nil；F． scarce；G．W． plentiful． | Cross nala and zig－ zag up very steep grassy slope．Avoid small nala to east owing to danger of avalanches．Coolies， 4．hours． |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Skoro La Bivouac, E. | 43 M | $\frac{4}{40}$ | 15000 | E. nil. Small place for bivouac, and shelter available under rocks.S.T.F. nil; G. plentiful; snow W. | Steep pathlessascent of $1 \geqslant 00$ feet across icy slopes; beware of avalanches. After snow has cleared, loose rocks and boulders frequently slide down. Cross Skoro La, 16700 feet, a narrow ledge, and descend snow to glacier. Beware of crevasses. Coolies, 11 hours. |
| 5 | Darso Brok, E. | $4: 3 \mathrm{M}$ | $\frac{9}{49}$ | $13500$ | Small flat windy plain below glacier; one hut. S.T nil; F. scarce; G. W. plentiful. | Descent gradual to above Monjong, passing deserted village, Thal Brok. Steep descent to 270 ft . rope-bridge below Askole. Cross river and ascend to camp. Monjong or Askole coolies will probably have to be employed to carry kit across bridge. Coolies, 7 hours. |
| 6 | Askole, E. | 1.3 M | 60 | 10000 | See Route 76. | ... |

## Route 78 PADAM (ZASKAR) to LUNTUNNU (RUPSHU)107 miles.

Few details are available of this route which is mainly on Dr. Neve's authority. Coolies may be changed at each stage to Chār, after which they must be taken through to Murshoon. Rupshumay be reached from Lantunnu by Route $5 \overline{5}$.

Only the old quarter-inch reconnaissance map is available. Heights and distances are approximate.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaliks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Padam (Zāskar), <br> E. | 52 C | .. | 11373 | See Route 69. | Up Tsarap Lingti Chu. Fair level path, bad for ponies in one or two places. |
| 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Reru, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | 52C | $\frac{15}{15}$ | $\cdots$ | Village. S.T. F.G.W. available. | do. |
| 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Itchor, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (52 \mathrm{G}) \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A} 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{7}{22}$ | $\cdots$ | do. | Very bad path, in places quite destroyed by avalanches. Cross ropebridge at Chār. |
| 3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chār, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | do. | $\frac{15}{37}$ | 12800 | Villase. S.T. F. G. W. moderate. | Track rough up Niri Chu. |
| 4 | Phūktal Gonpa, $E$. | do. | $\frac{6}{43}$ | $\cdots$ | Monastery. <br> S. T. nil; <br> F. G. W. moderate. | Track improves and is passable for laden yaks. |
| 5 | Yaytah, E. | do. | $\frac{8}{51}$ |  | Hamlet. S.T' nil ; F.G.W. procurable. | Track bad to ropebridge, after which it improves. |
| 6 | Murshoon, E. | do. | 16 67 | ... | S.T.F.G.W. moderate. | By cliff galleries and over platean. Cross by wooden bridge. |
| 7 | Sutak, $E$. | do. | $\frac{18}{85}$ | ... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S.T. nil ; F.G. } \\ & \text { scanty. W. } \\ & \text { available. } \end{aligned}$ | Track improves. |
| 8 | Lungturma, E. | do. | $\frac{11}{96}$ | $\cdots$ | do. | Track fair. |
| 9 | Luntunnu, $E$. | do. | 111 107 | $\cdots$ | See Route 55. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 79. DANKHAR (SPITI) to SARCHU (LINGTI) -105 miles

Details of this route have not recently been revised. The upper Chandar valley is generally uninhabited except for occasional herdsmen in summer. Sometimes a sheep is obtainable from there, otherwise there are no supplies. Only the old quarter-inch reconnaissance map is available; heights and distances are rough.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dankhar, (Spiti), E. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~L}) \\ \mathrm{IA} 47 \mathrm{NE} \end{gathered}$ | $\ldots$ | 12774 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { ( } \\ \text { See Route } \\ 57 .\end{array}\right.$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kaja } \\ & \underset{\text { (Kaze) },}{ } \end{aligned}$ | (52 L) | $\frac{16}{16}$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| 2 | $\underset{\left(\begin{array}{l} \text { Khyipar }), \end{array}\right.}{\underset{E .}{ } .}$ | do. | $\frac{12}{28}$ | 13400 | Large village. <br> S. T. F. G. available; W. plentiful. | Cross Parilungbi mile 1. Cross spur and descend to Spiti valley. Cross Lagudarisa, mile 11. |
| 3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Losar, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{ll}(52) \\ \text { IA } & 46\end{array}\right.$ | $\frac{13}{41}$ | 13395 | Village. S. T. F.G. moderate; $W$. plentiful. | Up Lichu N. Cross to l. bank, mile 7 . |
| 4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lichu, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | do. | $\frac{9}{50}$ | $\cdots$ | S. T. nil; F. G. W. available. | Cross Kunzam pass 14930 feet, and pass Sumchikma lake. |
| 5 | Chandar-dul, E. | do. | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | 14.500 | Lake.S.T. nil; F.G.W. available. | Track rough and difficult up Chandar R. |
| 6 | Topo Koma, E. | do. | $\frac{14}{74}$ | $15000$ | S.T. nil; F.G. W. available. | do. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of country } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | Topo, E. | $\begin{aligned} & (52 \mathrm{H}) \\ & \text { IA } 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{9}{83}$ |  | S.T. nil; F.G. W. available. | Up Chandar l. ban $k$. Easy ascent to Bārālācha 16200 feet. Descent long and easy past Yunan Tso (lake). Cross Yunan bridge at end of march. |
| 8 | ```Kilang, (Kanun or Kenlung), C.,E.``` | do. | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $15190$ | See Route 55. | $\ldots$ |
| 9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sarchu } \\ & \quad \text { (Lingti), } \end{aligned}$ | do. | $\frac{11}{105}$ | 13950 | $\}$ |  |

## Route 80. LEH to DEMCHOK, via TANKSE, SHŪSHAL, and Upper INDUS-200 miles.

This is a main trade-route between Leh and Tibet, the junction of the Rudok and Gar-tok rontes being at Shushal. It is dependent on the opening of the Chang La; and except for the crossing of this pass it is less exposed and it: climate milder than the Debring route. From Demehok it is 5 marches, about !() miles, to Gar-tok. Coolies and supplies (including fuel) should be prearranged at. Sakti, for the march to Tankse; beyond this place no supplies can be expected. The Chang La is easy from July to October. Stages 2 \& 3 may be omitted and one halt made at Sakti instead; but in this case the march over the Chang La is long and tiring, and it is not recommended unless the pass is well open, and the going good. At, Zingral a track leads over the Ke (Kay) Ia to 'Tankse, fit for coolies only. Prom Tankse there is another but longer road to Shüshal, via Muglib, and the Pangkong Tso (see Route 81).

From Demehok a track leads northwards over the Kailās range to Rudok. Names of Changpa camping grounds beyond Thangra vary; those given below are uncertain. Distances are roughly chain-measured to Tankse; thereafter they are estimated. The quarter-inch reconnaissance Indian Atlas shects are available to the Tibet boundary at. Demehok.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remahis. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Leh, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~F}) \\ \text { IA } 45 \mathrm{sR} \end{gathered}$ | $\cdots$ | 11500 | See Route 50. | First 5 miles gentle slope downhill over heavy sand. Then easy going and level up Indus valley. Pass Tikse monastery, mile 12. Laden ponies, 5 hrs. |
| 1 | Ranbirpur, C., E. | do. | 14 | 11000 | Large village; C. good. S.T. F. G. W. abundant. | About 9 miles level along Indus valley. 'Jhen up Chimre valley. Laden ponies, 6 his. |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chimre, } \\ & C ., t . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (52(\theta) \\ & {[A 45 \mathrm{NE}} \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{13}{27}$ | 11890 | Large village \& monastery. S.T.F.G.W. available. | L'asy going up cultivated valley to Sakti, mile ${ }^{\mathbf{j}}$; thence steep ascent, by fair track. Laden ponies, 5 hrs. |
| 3 | Zingral, E. | $\begin{gathered} (\overline{j 2 F}) \\ 1 A 4 \bar{j} \pm E \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{10}{37}$ | 15780 | No houses. S.T.F.G. nil; W. scarce. | Steep but generally easy ascent to Chaner La, 18000 ft., mile is. Road bad and strewn with large boulders. Easy descent. Laden ponies, 5 hrs. |
| 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tsultak, } \\ & C ., E . \end{aligned}$ | do. | $\frac{8}{46}$ | 15950 | Lake in Kailàs range. No. village. S.'T. nil; F. scanty; G. W. available. | Descent continues to Durgu, mile $8 \frac{1}{2}$. Roard good, fording river. Cross bridge, then easy going up Durgu Lungma to 'Iankse. Laden ponies, 6 hirs. |
| 5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tankse; } \\ \text { C., E. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (52 \mathrm{~J}) \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A} 45 \mathrm{gm} \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{15}{61}$ | 12900 | Large village, monastery.s. scanty; Ti. F. G.W. available. | Road continues up r. bank Harong Lungma. ( H ing easy with gentle rise all the way. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaizs. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { "Tartar } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ |  | $\frac{28}{89}$ | $\cdots$ | Chang $\mu a$ camp. S.T. nil, except milk; F.G.W. available. | Steady gentle rise to Kongta La. Road good. Easy descent. |
| 7 | $\text { Shūshal, } \underset{R H ., ~ © ., ~ \kappa . ~}{\text { S. }}$ |  | $\frac{23}{112}$ | 14200 | Village. RH. very dirty. S.'T. (yaks) F. G. W. available. | Easy road with gentle rise up broad valley. |
| 8 | Dachung Yokma, E. | do. | $\frac{15}{127}$ | $\ldots$ | No village. S.T. nil ; F. G. W. available. | Lasy road; gentle rise to Tsaka La, mile 5. Descent steeper but easy. |
| 9 | Thangra, | do. | $\underline{20} 14$ |  | No village. S.T. nil ; F. G. W. a vailable. | Ford Indus; then up l. bank. Road very fair up broad Indus valley. Pass occasional chaugpa camps. |
| 10 | Gangra-le, E. |  | $\frac{17}{164}$ | $\ldots$ | S.'I'. uil; F.G. W. available. |  |
| 11 | Fūk-che, E. | $\underset{\text { IA } 64 \mathrm{NW}}{(52 \mathrm{P})}$ | 12 176 |  | do. | $\begin{cases}\text { Road fair up } \\ \text { broad } & \text { Indus } \\ \text { valley. } & \end{cases}$ |
| 12 | Lāgankhēl <br> (La Gankial), <br> b. | $\mathrm{IA}^{(624 \mathrm{P})}$ | ${ }_{1} \frac{8}{84}$ |  | do. |  |
| 13 | Demchok, bl | do. | 16 200 | . | At Ladāklı'libet boundary. S.'T. nil; F. (i. W. available. | - $\cdot$ |

## Route 81. TANKSE to SHÜSHAL, via PANGKONG TSO - 56 miles.

This route is a longer alternative to a portion of the previous route. Ponies or yaks should be taken with all supplies through from Tankse. The quarter-inch reconnaissance map is generally accurate.

|  | Names of Stages. | '๓ongugaxy dvin |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tankse, } \\ C^{\prime}, E . E . \end{gathered}$ | (52 J) <br> IA 45 SE | ... | 12900 | Large village, monastery. S. scanty; 'I'.F. G. W. available. | Road through gorge for about 6 miles $_{y}$ then in open valley. Pass Muglib, mile 3. |
| 1 | Chakar-Talao <br> (Tsearh-tso), E. | $\left(\begin{array}{c} (52 \mathrm{~K}) \\ \mathrm{IA} 45 \mathrm{BE} \end{array}\right.$ | $\frac{14}{14}$ | 13950 | E. by two small lakes. S.T. vil; F.G scanty; W. available. | Road fair but sandy. |
| 2 | Spangmik, E. | (52K) | $\frac{14}{28}$ | 13900 | One hut by PangkongTso. S.'T.nil; F'G. scanty; W. a vailable. | Pass Man huts halfway. |
| 3 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Mēruk, }}$ | do. | $\frac{13}{41}$ | 13900 | Few huts S.T.r. G.W. as above. | Treave Pangkong Tso and ascent Shūshal tributary. Road fair. |
| 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shūıhal, } \\ & R H ., C ., E . \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{15}{56}$ | 14200 | Village. RH. very dirty. S.T. (yaks) F. G. W. a vailable. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 82. LEH to DEMCHOK, via DEBRING, PCGA, and INDUS valley-209 miles.

This route to Demehok is less used by caravans for Gar-tok than that ria Tankse and Shūshal, described in Route 80.

The first three marches ria Tikse and Ugu are alternative to those on the left bank of the Indus described in Route 5\%. The second stage, Ugu, is marked Arpa on the old map.

From Mahiya (or Mya) a track leads orer the Kaksang La and Thato La to Shūshal (Route 85).

The Indus is generally fordable in winter at Mahiva, Nima Rap, and below Rasirma-le. These fords are rarely passable before the middle of September, but skin rafts can be obtained at Nima village. The old quarter-inch reconnaissance maps are available to the Ladakh boundary at Demchok, whence it is $\overline{0}$ marches, or 90 miles, to Gar-tok.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaiks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Leh, RH., C., E.,PO., T'O., Dispensary |  | $\ldots$ | 11500 | See Route 50. | See Route 80. |
| 1 | $\underset{E .}{ }$ | do. | $\frac{12}{12}$ | 11000 | Large village, monastery. S.T.F.G.W. available. | Up r. bank Indus R.; easy going. |
| 2 | Ugu, il. | $\begin{gathered} (\overline{2 g} \mathrm{G}) \\ \mathrm{IA} 4 \overline{\mathrm{~S}} \mathrm{SE} \end{gathered}$ | 15 27 |  | Village, ©Arpa on map).S.T. F. (1. W available. | Cross Indus by bridge below camp, then up l. bank, to Upshi. Thence steady rise by good road along l. bank Gya ravine. |
| : | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gya, } \\ C, l,: . \end{gathered}$ | (62 G) | $\frac{91}{48}$ | 13500 | Village and monastery. Small granary, otherwise S.G. nil; 'T.F.W.available. | Steady, stony ascent by easy road past Tiarnak, mile 6 . getting steeper towards Tagalaung La, 17500 feet, mile 11. Steep descent of about 4 miles. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remahis. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Debring, E. | (52 G) IA 46 | ${ }_{6}^{15}$ | 15780 | Chang $n a$ camp. S. T.F. scanty; G.W. available. | Easy track down broad valley. |
| 3 | Pongo Nagu, E. | do. | 12 -75 | $\cdots$ | No village. S.T. nil; F.G. a vaila ble. Good $\quad$ W. from small spring. | Level easy track across Tsokr Chumo Maidan. Pass Thugje (spring), mile 5. Thence gentle rise with no water up Pōlakonka Fu to pass. |
| 6 | Polakonka La, E. | (52K) | $-24$ |  | E. on "'pass. S.'T. nil ; G. scarce; F.W. available. | Easy track down Puga valley. W. very scanty, sulphurous \& bad. |
| 7 | $\underset{E .}{ }{ }_{\text {Puga, }}$ | do. | $\frac{15}{114}$ | ... | No village. S.T. nil; F.G. very scanty ; W. much impregnated with sulphur. | Continue down Puga R.to Indus opposite Mahiya (Mya), mile 8. Then up 1. bank Indus. Track grood. |
| 8 | Nima Rap, E. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~K}) \\ \mathrm{IA} 64 \mathrm{NW} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ 134 \end{gathered}$ | . | Small village \& Indus ford, passable after Sept. 15. S. nil; T.F.(i.W. available. | Ford Tagalaung stream, mile 10 , and Hanle $\mathbf{R}$. at end of march. Track mostly over sand. |
| $\boldsymbol{y}$ | $\underset{\boldsymbol{L}}{\text { Loma, }}$ | do. | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ 150 \end{gathered}$ | ... | E. on r. bank Hanle R. No village. S.T mil; F.G.W. available. | Track over sand. Valley widens out at end of march. |
| 10 | Rasirma-le, E. | do. | 10 10 | - | S.T. nil; F. G.W. available. | Road fair up broal Indus valley. |


| -sxovis so maman | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | Gangra-le, E. |  | $1 \frac{13}{173}$ |  |  |  |
| 12 | Fūk-che, E. | ${ }_{\text {IA } 64 \mathrm{Nw}}{ }_{\text {(52 }}$ | $\frac{12}{185}$ | ... |  |  |
| 13 | Lāgankhēl (La Gankial), E. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{P}) \\ 1 \mathrm{~A} 64 \mathrm{sw} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{8}{193}$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { See Route } \\ 80 .\end{array}\right.$ | ... |
| 14 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Demchok, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | do. | $\frac{16}{209}$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |

## Route 83. LEH to MAHIYA, via INDUS vallev-- 108 miles.

This route is alternative to the first part of Route 82, in winter only, the road along the bottom of the Indus valley not being passable until the end of September. The bridge at Hymia is not passable for ponies, co fresh animals should be pre-arranged on the right bank of the Indus here, with some coolies to carry the baggage over the river. These fresh animals should be taken through to Chumathang.

One arch of the cantilever bridge at Chumathang was down in 1911; it is not known whether this has been repaired. A good track leals up the Chumathang Fu to Shūshal.

The quarter-inch reconnaissance map alone is available. Marches from Ugu to Chumathang given below are long, but quite practicainle.


| Number of Stages. | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Ginvis lyen ol } \\ \text { AuLNOOD do Gundran } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Likche, | $\begin{gathered} (\overline{6} \mathrm{G}) \\ \mathrm{IA} 45 \mathrm{Sr} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{21}{48}$ | . | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Villages. } \\ & \text { S.T.F.G.W. } \\ & \text { available. } \end{aligned}$ | Pony track, crossing by bridge, mile 4, to l. bank, and back to r. bank at Hymia mile 7. Latter bridge only fit for coolies. Thence by bad road by r. bank, passablefor animals to Gaik. |
| 4 | Gaik, | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~K}) \\ \mathrm{I} .146 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{21}{69}$ |  | Smallvillage. S. very scanty; T. nil; F. G. W. available. | Fair track by r. bank Indus, passable for animals. |
| 5 | Chumathang, | do. | $\frac{95}{94}$ | $\ldots$ | Village and Indus bridge. S. limited; T. F. G. W. available. | Fair track but bad in places by r . bank Indus. |
| 6 | Mahiya <br> (Mya), |  | $\frac{14}{108}$ | $\cdots$ | Hamlet and ford. S. T. very limited; F. G. W. available. (See Route 82). |  |

Route 84. LEH to DEMCHOK, $\sin$ DEBRING, HANLE and the PHÖTI LA-222 miles.

Either bank of the Indus may be followed to Tipshi, between Ugu and Gya, (See Routes 55 and 82). The grass along the Hanle R. between the Sangpoche La and Hanle swarms with mosquitoes in July and August; these are most aggressive anci troublesome by day, but disappear at night.

Hanle can also be reached by taking Route 57 to the northern end of the Tso Moriri (lake) and then crossing the mountains to the east ria the Kyun Tso; from Tso Moriri to Hanle is 3 marehes. A third ronte to Hanle is from Narbu Sumdo, of Route 57, ria Jangan and the Lenak La, a distance of 3 marches or 55 miles.

The route beyond Hanle across the Phōti La has not recently been revised and few details are available.

The old quarter-inch Indian Atlas reconnaissance maps are still the best available.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Height above } \\ & \text { Sea level. } \end{aligned}$ | Remairs. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Leh, RH., C., E., PO., T'O., Dispensary. | $\begin{gathered} \left(\begin{array}{lll} 5 & \mathrm{~F}) \\ \mathrm{IA} & 45 & \mathrm{SE} \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | ... | 11500 | See Route 50. | See Route 80. |
| 1 | Tikse, <br> E. | do. | $\frac{12}{12}$ | 11000 | $7$ |  |
| 2 | Ugu, $\mathscr{E}$ |  | $\frac{15}{27}$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gya, } \\ & \text { (i., } E . \end{aligned}$ | (52 G) 1 A 46 | $\frac{21}{48}$ | 13500 |  |  |
| 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Debring, } \\ & \text { E. } \end{aligned}$ | do. | $\frac{15}{63}$ | 15780 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { See Route } \\ 8 \%\end{array}\right.$ | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | Pongo Nagu, E. | do. | $\frac{12}{75}$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| 6 | Pōlakonka La, E. | (52 K) IA 46 | $\frac{24}{99}$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| 7 | Puga, E. | do. | 15 |  | $j$ |  |
| 8 | $\underset{E .}{\operatorname{Nima}} \text { Rap, }$ | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~K}) \\ \mathrm{T} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} 64 \mathrm{NW} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{20}{134}$ | $\ldots$ | Small village and Indus ford, passable after Sept. 1\%. S. nil; T. F. G. W. available. | Across heavy gritty trackless sand, gradually rising to Sangpoche La; short descent to Hanle R. Thence level track over grass by river. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  | 驾: |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | Mankhang, E. |  | $\frac{23}{157}$ |  | No village.E. on grassy maidan. S.T. nil; F.G.W. available. | Track fairly level through grass and scrub. |
| 10 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Hanle, }}$ | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~L}) \\ \mathrm{IA} 64 \mathrm{sw} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{18}{175}$ | 14.280 | Village and monastery. E. below village. S. limited; T.F.G. W. available | Cross Phōti La, mile 8. No details. |
| 11 | Phōti-le, $E$. | $\begin{array}{cc} \left(\begin{array}{ll} (52 & \mathrm{P} \end{array}\right) \\ \mathrm{IA} 6.4 \mathrm{sw} \end{array}$ | $\frac{11}{186}$ | $\ldots$ | E. at foot of Phōti La. S.T. nil; F. G.W. available. | Down Koyul Liangpo; no details available. |
| 12 | Koyul, $E$ | do. | $\frac{10}{196}$ | ... | Small village. S.T. nil; F. G.W. available. | As before to mile 3 . Then south-east up broad Indus valley joining Route 80. |
| 13 | Lēgankhēl <br> (La Gankial), $E$. | do. | 10 206 |  | See Route |  |
| 14 | Demchok, $E$. | do. | 2\% 26 | $\ldots$ |  |  |

## Route 85. SHŪSHAL to MAHIYA (Indus valley), vin THATO LA- $\mathbf{3 4}$ miles.

This is a short cut between Shüshal and the Puga-Indus confluence; it is passable for yaks from June to October, but the Mahiya ford is not passable till the end of September. The quarter-inch reconnaissance map is generally accurate, except that the Thato La lies north of the Mirpa Tso, and the pass markel "Thato La" on the map should be the Kaksang La.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remahks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Shūshal, RH., C., E. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~K}) \\ \mathrm{A} 6 \pm \mathrm{NW} \end{gathered}\right.$ | .. | 14200 | Village. RH. very dirty. S.I. (yaks) F. G. W. available. | Good track up tributary south to Thato La, mile 10. Easy descent to Mirpa Tso. |
| 1 | Mirpa Tso, E. | do. | $\frac{14}{14}$ | $\cdots$ | 1. at south end of lake. S. T. nil; F.G. scanty; W. available | Steep ascent and descent of Kaksang La, mile 4. Track rougher on south side. |
| 2 | ```Mahiya (Mya), l.``` | do. | $\frac{20}{34}$ | $\ldots$ | Hamlet and ford. S. T. very limited; F. G. W. available. |  |

## Route 86. KHALSAR to SHYOK, summer route, by NOBOK LA - 67 miles.

The following route avoids the Shyok valley bottom between Agham and Shyok, which is only passable when the river is low. It is essentially a summer route. Though it is passable for ponies on both sides of the Nobok La, coolie transport is necessary for this crossing, and therefore it is advisable to use them throughout.

|  | Khālsar <br> (Kharchar), <br> E. | $\begin{gathered} \left(52 \mathrm{~F}^{\prime}\right) \\ \mathrm{IA} 4 \overline{\mathrm{NE}} \end{gathered}$ | .. | 10400 | Small village. S.T. F. G.W. available. See Route 74. | Fair bridle road up left bank. This is said to be kept in good repair but has sandy and stony surface. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Agham, i. | $\begin{gathered} (52 F) \\ 1 A \sin \mathrm{sE} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 10500 | Small village. S. 'T'. scanty; F. G. $\dot{W}$. plentiful. | Track passable for ponies but rough up Wuri Lungma. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Tayār, E. | do. | $\frac{13}{33}$ | .. | Hamlet. S. T F. G. nil; W. available. | Steep crossing of Nobok La, only fit for coolie transport. |
| 3 | Durgu, (Drugab). E. | $\stackrel{(52 \mathrm{~J})}{\mathrm{IA} 45} \mathrm{sE}^{2}$ | $\frac{24}{57}$ | $\ldots$ | do. | Track good by Chang La route from Leh. See Route 89. |
| 4 | Shyok, $C ., E$. | do. | $-10$ | $12140$ | Village. S . available; ' T . nil; H. G. W. ample. | ... |

## PART IV.-THE KARA-KORAM and K‘UN-LUN RANGES.

## SECTION A.-TO KÄSHGAR, YĀRK AND and KHOTAN.

Route 87. GILGIT to K $\bar{A} S H G A R$, via A.-KIL入̃ pass-452 miles.<br>B.-MINTAKA pass-435 miles.

The route described below is the most important one into Central Asia, west of the Kara-koram trade-route, and is the main line taken by the mails. In summer the road up the Hunza gorge is arduous, the pathway being carried over parris or cliffs, on pegs and props. In winter, when the river is low, and until the beginning of June higher up the valley, many of the worst parris can be avoided by keeping to the valley bottom, and by fording the river a number of times in each march. The same conditions hold towards the end of the journer in the Gez defile, a few marches before reaching Käshgar. The Pāmirs are open and afford easy going for transport animals. By previous application to the Political Agent, Gilgit, the Mir of Hunza will send word through to the Sarikoli Begs on the Pamirs who will send over yaks to meet the traveller at Murkushi. Coolies can then be dispensed with.

Supplies are difficult to obtain beyond Hunza, but the Mir has store houses at several of the stages, and by visiting him at his capital at Baltit, it is often possible to get permission to draw or these supplies. Milk products, sheep and goats are the only supplies available on the Pämirs; but yak transport is obtainable at most encampments, especially if the traveller is prepared with presents in kind, which are preferable to cash payments.

Near Pasu the old raiding route by the Shingshal gorge leads to Raskam (Route 97). Opposite Sost a route leads north-westwards up the Chapursan and crosses the Irshad and Chillinji passes to Wakhān. Some 3 miles beyond Sost the Khunjerab valley joins the Hunza R. and routes passable only for coolies lead over the Khunjerab and Kharchanai passes to the Pamirs. These are very difficult.

Beyond Tāsh-kurghān, the shortest route has been given to Kashgar. An alternative continues down the Tash-kurghan R. for some 10 miles and ascends a tributary to the Chichiklik-maidan. Chihil-gumbaz is reached from here in three marches and Yangi-hissar in 5 more, whence Kāshgar is 46 miles distant. From 'Tāsh-kurghan to Kāshgar by this route is 12 marches, totalling about 220 miles.

Degree shcets are not available for any of this route; they are shown in brackets. The best maps for the journey are (a) from Gilgit to Mintaka-aghzi, the Hunza Valley and Taghdumbash Pamir, scale one inch to four miles, publisher in 1915. (有) from Mintaka to Kāshgar, Sir Aurel Stein's maps, scale one inch to eight miles, serials 3 and 2, dated 1919 and 1922 respectively. These are obtainable from the Surver of India.


|  | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c | Gulmit, E. | (42 L) | $\frac{14}{96}$ | 8000 | Village, fort. S. T. F. G. available; $W$. plentiful. | Road fair past suout of Sasaini glacier, mile 3. Pass Sasaini, mile 4, and Baurit, mile $5 \frac{1}{2}$. |
| 7 | Pāsu, E. | do. | $\frac{8}{104}$ | 8000 | do. | Pass Shingshal gorge, mile $1 \frac{1}{2}$, and cross large Batūra glacier, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, mile 3. Road fair but over parris. |
| 8 | Khaibar, E. | ilo. | $\frac{19}{116}$ | $8800$ | Fortifed village on cultivated fan. S.T.F.G. limiter: V. plentiful. | Cross to i. bank Hunza R., mile I, by bridge; thence roall easy. |
| 9 | Gircha, $E$. | do. | $\frac{11}{127}$ | $8750$ | Village. S. F. G. available; T. scanty; W. plentiful. | Road casy to Sost, mile 4, then ardnous over parris. Berond junction of Chapursän and Hunza rivers, latter is smaller, and forts avoil parris till mid-June. Pass junction of Kilik and (ihujurab) streams, mile!. |
| 10 | Misgar, L. | ro. | 14 141 | 10150 | Hamlet. S. 'L.' ' F.G. scanty W. plentifin. | Track rough but better than previously. lass 'Topkhana watch. tower, mile 6, near confluence of Dayli 11., and Runhil, mile 12, where willows line the river bank. |


|  | Names of Stiges. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Govis LXGN ol } \\ \text { MyLNIOO do Gunly } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | Murkushi, E. | (4, L) | $\frac{15}{156}$ | $11950$ | Willow jungle. S.T. nil; F'G W. available. |  |
| All | ```Murkushi, E.``` | do. | 156 | $1.1950$ | See above. | Track up Kilik stream easy and passable for ponies and yaks. Pass Bun-i-kotal, mile 10 , and ascend by easy gradient to Kilik: pass, 1560 feet Descent gradual by wide open valley down Kilik Jilga. |
| Al2 | Kukturuk, E. | ( 4.2 K ) | $\frac{21}{177}$ | $13950$ | Nomad camp at junction of Kilik \& Kukturuk Jilgas. S.T. limited Yak-dung F . available; G.W. plentiful. | Down Kara-chukor R. of Tāghdumbāsl Pāmir. (roing very easy. |
| A13 | Mintaka aghzi, <br> E. | do. | $\frac{21}{198}$ | 13000 | See below. | - 1 |
| BIl | Murkushi, | $(42 \mathrm{~J})$ |  | $119: 0$ | See above. | Road easy but rough and boulder strewn Pass Boihil, mile 3 Roarl passable for yaks and ponies. |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  \& Names of Stages. \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Height above } \\
\& \text { Sea level. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Remaris. \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Nature of country } \\
\text { to next stage. }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline B12
B13 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Gulquaja, \\
Mintakaaghzi, \(E\).
\end{tabular} \& (42 L)

(42K) \& $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\frac{8}{16} 4 \\ \\ \frac{17}{181}\end{gathered}\right.$ \& \[
$$
\begin{gathered}
14.000 \\
\\
1.3000
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& | Rock shelter near snout of Gulquaja glacier. S.T. F.G. nil; W. plentiful. |
| :--- |
| See below. | \& Easy ascent to Mintaka pass and gentle descent to open Mintaka jilga. Thence very easy groing. <br>

\hline 13 \& Mintakaaghzi, E' \& $$
\begin{gathered}
(4.2 \mathrm{~K}) \\
\mathrm{S} 3
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 198/[181 \& \[

13000
\] \& Sarīkol encampment. Milk S., yak T., dung F. available; (i.W. plentiful. \& Easy open going down Thaghdumbāsh Pàmīr. <br>

\hline 14. \& Beik Post (Payik), E. \& $$
\begin{gathered}
(42 \mathrm{O}) \\
\mathrm{S} 3
\end{gathered}
$$ \& -175198 \& 12700 \& Chinese post. S. T'. F. nil unless nomad camp in vicinity; G.W. plentiful. \& Track as above to Ghujak-bai, junction of two branches of Tāghdumbāsh Pāmír; then more stony <br>

\hline 15 \& Dafdār, E. \& do. \& - ${ }^{-32}$ \& \[
11530

\] \& Hamlet with scanty cultivation. S. T. P.(X. scanty; W. plentiful. \& Down | Tāsh-kur- |
| :--- |
| ghān |
| goorl. | (Going <br>

\hline 16 \& Tāsh-kur$E$. ghān, \& $$
\begin{gathered}
(42 \mathrm{~N}) \\
\mathrm{S} 2
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $\frac{33}{265 ;}$ \& 10225 \& Fort and cultivation. S. F. G. limited; T. nil ; W. plentiful. \& Leave 'Tāsh-kurghān valley and cross easy pass to Tagharma valley. <br>

\hline 17 \& Ghujak, \& $$
\begin{gathered}
(42 \mathrm{~J}) \\
\mathrm{S}:
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

\left\lvert\, $$
\begin{gathered}
24 \\
2889272 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$\right.
\] \& $\cdots$ \& S. T. F. nil ; G. W. available. \& Goingr easy. <br>

\hline 18 \& $$
\underset{A .}{\text { Kara-Su, }}
$$ \& do. \& - $\frac{12}{301 / 264 *}$ \& 1 \& do. \& Going easy. Cross easy Ulūgh-rabat pass, mile 4. <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

|  | Names of Stagts. |  |  |  | Remaiks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Little } \\ & \text { Kara-kul, } \\ & \text { E. } \end{aligned}$ | $(+2 \mathrm{~N})$ | [ $\frac{223}{323} 3$ | 124.00 | Lake. S.T.F. nil ; G. W. available. | Track fair. |
| 20 | Tārningbāshi, E. | do. | $\sqrt{20} 3$ |  | Fort. S. T' F nil; G. W. a vailable. | Road down Gezdara, which becomes confined. Four crossings |
| 21 | Gez-karaul, E. | do. | ${ }_{3681 / 34}{ }^{18}$ | ... | S.T.F.G. nil; W. available. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { by bridges in } \\ \text { first } 25 \text { miles. } \\ \text { Road then climbs } \\ \text { steeply oversever- }\end{array}\right.$ |
| 22 | Ulärlik, <br> E. | $\left(\begin{array}{c} (42 \mathrm{M}) \\ \mathbf{S} 2 \end{array}\right.$ | $\frac{20}{1861 ; 34}$ |  | do. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { al spurs and is } \\ & \text { arduous going in } \\ & \text { summer. }\end{aligned}\right.$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | winter the narrow valley is passable and comparatively easy; the diversion over the spurs is then avoidable. |
| 23 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Täsh-malik, }}$ | do. | \| 4 289993| | $5310$ | Village and Fort. S.T.F. G.W. available. | Road crosses Yamãnyär $R$. and then sandy tract. At mile 8, enter cultivated area surrounding $\bar{O} p a l$. |
| 24 | Ōpal-bēear, | do. | (154019 | 4670) | do. | hoad good mostly through cultiva tion. |
| 25 | Käshgar, | do. | $\frac{.29}{5024}$ | $4380$ | Town, capital tăn; trarle-c Residence Consulate-ge abundant. | of Chinese Turkiscentre with bāzārs f Taotai. British neral. S. 'T. F. (土. W |

# Route 88. LEH to KÄSHGAR-Summer Route, viu KHARDŪNG pass, NUBRA, SASSIR and KARA.KORAM 

 passes, and(A)-KIKIĀN-DAWĀN aud Y $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ RKAND-576 miles.
(B)-SANJU-DAWĀN and YĀRKAND-588 miles.

Before crossing the Kara-koram pass, there are three difficult portions, viz., Khardung pass, Tutyalak and Sassir pass. In order to avoid the last an attempt was made about 1910 to open up the Upper Shyok as a summer line (Route 89). Traders from Central Asia preferred the new alignment, though for a long distance the country is uninhabited; but the Nubra valley people have recently succeeded in getting the old route ria the Nubra ze-established as the trade-ronte. Its main advantage is its shortness; its main drawback the Sassir pass. Up the Nubra valley the road is kept in fair repair.

The Khardung pass is open from June to November for yak transport. Ponies generally cannot cross till mid-June. Avalanches are dangerous. The Depsang plains are snow-covered till mid-June, when they are soft and spongy and liable to bos ponies.

The Sassir pass is open from 4 to 5 months, say, carly July to last half of November in a normal year. The Kara-koram pass presents no difficulties and is open thronghout the year.

The Kiliān-dawān is preferable and considerably casier than the Sanjudawan; the latter is more often used if the destination is Khotan instead of Yärkand. The road to Khotan turns off at Sanju-bāzār and is casy beyond this point.

Transport arrangements are best made for the through journey at Leh or Yärkand. Baggage ponies can be bought or hired at either place; it is preferable to hire than to buy. Prices vary according to the demand.

Travellers disagree widely on the distances of each march, and those given below are approximate only; heights are from various sources and are rough.

The best maps are as follows.--Survey of India quarter-inch Indian Atlas sheets as far as Murgo. From Murgo to Ak-tāgh, Col. Wood's map of the De Filippi expedition 1913-1t, scale $1 / 500,000$; from Ak-tagh onwards Stein's maps, Nos. 9,6 , and 5 . In the map reference column below these are denoted by IA, W., and S. respectively.

| STovlS no yagmon | Names of Stages. |  | $\frac{\text { Intermediate miles }}{\text { Total miles. }}$ |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Leh, <br> RH., C., E., PO., <br> TO., Dispensary. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~F}) \\ \mathrm{IA} 45 \mathrm{SE} \end{gathered}$ | . | 11500 | See Route 50. | Road fair but rough and stony up ravine north of Leh. Pass Ganles, mile 5. |
| 1 | Polu Camp, $E$. | do. | $\frac{10}{10}$ | $15000$ | Small hut. S.T. nil; $\mathbb{F}$. scanty; G. W. plentiful. | Ascent to Khardung pass, 17600 feet, by very steep and stony zigzag. Descent of 1300 feet by steep snowfield and over moraine banks; theuce by good path along mountain torrent towards Shyok R. |
| 2 | Khardūng, C., E. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~F}) \\ \text { IA } 45 \mathrm{NE} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{15}{25}$ | $1: 3500$ | Small village on alluvial platean. E. very small. <br> S. limited; <br> 'T. G. W. available; F. (burtsa) fair. | Down steep Kharding ravine to mile 7; thence by l. bank Shyok valley. |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Khālsar } \\ & \text { (Kharchar), } \\ & \text { E. } \end{aligned}$ | $\dot{d o}$ | $\frac{12}{37}$ | $10400$ | Small village. S.T.F.G.W. a vailable. | Cross Shyok R. by suspension bridgeat mile 2 . Ford Thirit Lungma. Pass Thirit,(E.F.(G.W.), mile 4. Road is then fair up Nubra valley, passing several populous villages in cultivation. |


|  | Names or Stagrs． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 㽞思 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 思思 } \end{aligned}$ | Remaris． | $\begin{gathered} \text { 'govis LxGN OL } \\ \text { AULNnoo no Gullif } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4. | Tegur， ． ． | ${ }_{\text {I }}^{\text {（52F）}} 45 \mathrm{NF}$ | $\frac{15}{52}$ | 10030 | Large village on l．bank Nubra R． S．T．F．（广．W． available but sometimes scarce． | Cross Summur Lungma \＆Cham－ sing Lungma，mile 5．Pass Popchik， mile 7．Road fair． |
| 5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pānāmik, } \\ & \text { C., } E . \end{aligned}$ | do． | $\frac{16}{68}$ | 104.00 | Large village with cultiva－ tion．S．T．F． G．W．procur－ able．Com－ plete supplies should be taken from here to last till Turkistān is reached． | Pass hot springs at starting．Pass Poka－ chu，mile 2．At mile 6 ，cross Thulan－ buti－cha by wooden bridge；ascend rock face by well－graded zig－zag road．Des－ cent steep for 700 feet． |
| 6 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Umlung, }}$ | do． | $\frac{12}{80}$ | $\ldots$ | E．small．S．T． nil；F．G．very scanty or nil； W．procur－ able． | Stony road by $r$ ． bank Thulan－buti－ cha，which is cross－ ed by a wooden bridge at mile 6 ． |
| 7 | Tutyalak （Pangdong tsa）， E． | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{LG}) \\ \mathrm{IA} 45 \mathrm{NE} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{11}{91}$ | ］ 3000 | See below． |  |

Alternative old roud，Pānámik to＇Tutyalak．

| A5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pānāmik, } \\ \text { č, } E . \end{gathered}$ | （52 F） <br> 1A 45 NE | 68 | $10400$ | See above． | Pass hot springe at starting．Pass Poka－chu，mile 2， and Tutvalak－chu， mile 8. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A6 | Chang-lung, E. |  | $\frac{14}{82}$ | 10760 | Very small village, the last met with in Ladākh. S.T. practically nil; F. G. W. procurable. | Here leave Nubra valley. Follow Tutyalak ravine over Kurimal. darvān, 17000 feet; steep zig-zag ascont and descent over pass. Pass hot springs. |
| A7 | Tutyalak (Pangdongtsa), E. | $(52 \mathrm{Li})$ <br> la 45 Ne | $\underline{96}$ | 13000) | See below. | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | Tuitalak <br> (Pangdongtsa), <br> E. |  | 91 | 13000 | Uninhabited. S.T. nil; F. very scanty; G. W. available. | Road difficult and dangerous from avalanches, moraine slips and sudden floods. Pass Sar$\operatorname{tang}, 15000$ feet, mile 8 . Cross two glaciers, 10 miles long on watershed between Nubra and Shyok valleys. Cross Sassir pass, 17600 feet, mile 11. An early start should be made. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Brangsa Sassir, E. | do. | $\frac{16}{107}$ | 14.900 Shelter huts |  | Cross Shyok fvalle and ford; thence turn eastwards up deep gully Chung-tāsh (lake) 'Thence down ston! ravine to Murgo. |
|  |  |  |  |  | on r. lank |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Shyok R. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | S.'İ'. nil; P.(t. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | very scanty; IV plentiful |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | Murgo, E. | $(52 \mathrm{E})$ <br> W. <br> (52 I) | $\frac{12}{119}$ | $15300$ | Uninhabited. S.T. nil; F.G. very scanty; W.available. F. should be collected from here and wherever possible. | Follow strean by stony gorge whole way; road fair. A halt can be made about mile 10 where burtsa F . is available. No more F. till Chibra is reached. |
| 10 | Kizil-langar, $E$. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{E}) \\ \mathbf{W} . \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{20}{1.39}$ | $16400$ | Uninhabited. S.T.F.G.nil; W.plentiful. | Follow stream fior about $]$ mile to pass, 17780 feet, leading to barren Depsang plains. Ford Chip-chak R., mile 13; pass Daulat-beg-öldi, mile 15, and ascend stream to Pulo. |
| 11 | Pulo, $E$. | do. | $\frac{18}{157}$ | 16900 | Stoneshelters. S.T.F.G. nil; W.plentiful. | Follow stream for about 8 miles; then ascend to Kara kotam pass, 18300 fcet. Path easy. |
| 12 | Balti-bransa, E. | do. | $\frac{22}{179}$ |  | One hut and rock shelter. S.T.F.G. nil; W.plentiful. | Continue down stream. Path easy and going gond. |
| 13 | Baksam- $F_{F} \text { bulak, }$ $E .$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{do} . \\ (52 \mathrm{I}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 189 \end{gathered}$ | 1.6710 | S.'T.F. nil; G. very scanty; W. plentiful. | Follow down stream acrossrolling plateau. |
| 14 | Malik-Sai <br> (Ak-tagh), E. | $\begin{gathered} \left(\begin{array}{ll} 51 & L \end{array}\right) \\ S \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{20}{209}$ | $15450$ | E. at junction of tributary streams. S . T. nil; F. G. scanty: W. plentiful. | Road fair up northern of two streams east of prominent $\lambda \mathrm{Jk}$-tägh hill. |


|  | Names of Stagirs. |  |  |  | Rlmariss. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chibra, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} (51 \mathrm{~L}) \\ \mathrm{S} 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 219 \end{gathered}$ | 16400 | S.T. nil; F.G. scanty; W. plentiful. | Contidue up stream about 5 miles; gradient gentlo to Suget-dawain, 17618 ft . Steep descent by good track for 1000 feet, then gentle. |
| 16 | Suget Karaul, C., $E$. | do. | $\frac{21}{240}$ | $12300$ | Fort, summer residence of minorChinese official. S. I'. obtainable; F. G. W. plentiful. | Road goed down Kara-kāsh R. |
| 17 | Shāhidulla, E. | do. | $\frac{8}{24.8}$ | $11900$ | Old fort, Kirghiz camps S.T. scanty; F. (i. W. plentiful. | - |
| Al7 | Shāhidulla, $E$. | do. | 248 | 11900 | See above. | Good road down Kara-käsh R. Ford Toghra-su, mile 11 and descend its l. bank. |
| Alk | Kiliñn. <br> kurghān, E. | do. | $\frac{14}{262}$ | 11450 | S.T. nil; F.G. <br> W. plentiful. | Down Kara-kāsh R. for 4 miles and up 'Tugur-manlikjilga. Fair road, with two river crossings. |
| Al9 | Bostān, E. | do. | $\frac{10}{272}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S.T nil; F.G. } \\ & \text { scanty; W. } \\ & \text { available. } \end{aligned}$ | Road fair up 'Tugur-manlik-jilga. |


|  | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A20 | Kara- <br> chaglan, <br> 12. | $\left(\begin{array}{c} (51 H) \\ S 6 \end{array}\right.$ | $\frac{14}{286}$ | $\ldots$ | E. at south foot of Kiliān pass. S. T. H. G. nil; W. available. | Ascent and descent of Kiliau-dawān, 17910 ft., steep but not difficult. |
| A21 | Chush-kum, E. | $\begin{gathered} (51 \mathrm{~L}) \\ \mathbf{S} 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{16}{30 \%}$ | 11620 | E. at north foot of pass. S.T.F. nil; ( $\mathbf{G}$. scanty; W. available. | lair track down Kiliān R. Cross torrent several times. |
| A22 | Lamlungmazar, $E$. | do. | $\frac{12}{314}$ | 944.0 | S.T.F. nil; G. scanty; W available. | As above. |
| A23 | $\underset{E .}{\mathbf{A k} \text {-shor, }}$ | $\begin{gathered} (51 K) \\ S 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{12}{326}$ | 8250 | S.T. nil; F.G. W. available. | As above. |
| A24 | Kiliān-bāzār, E. | $\begin{gathered} (51(x) \\ S 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{24}{350}$ | 7000 | Large village. S. 'T. F. G. moderate; $W$. plentiful. | Road through richly cultivated valley, then over sandy soil. |
| A25 | Bash-Langar, E. | do. | 14 | $\ldots$ | Village. S. T. F. nil; G. W. available. | Road through cultivation at first, then over gravel. |
| A26 | Oi-toghrak , E. | do. | 10 | 5760 | do. | Sandy and gravelly road. |
| A27 | Bora, E. | do. | $\frac{12}{386}$ | 5340 | Oasif. do. | Across Tiznaf valley. Pass Bēsh-arik oasis mile 14. Then good road through irrigated fields. |
| A28 | Karghalik, C. . E. | do. | $\frac{22}{408}$ | 4430 | See below. | $\ldots$ |


|  |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B1ヶ Shāhidulla, E. | $\begin{gathered} (5 \mid L) \\ S 9 \end{gathered}$ | 248 | 11900 | $7$ | See above. |
| B18 Kiliān. kurghān, <br> E. | do. | $14$ | $114.50$ | See above. | Nown Kara-käsh R. Cross Tugur-manlik-jilga, mile $3 \frac{1}{2}$; pass Piletaghach, mile 10 . |
| Bl9 Ali-nazārkurghān, <br> E. |  | $\frac{16}{278}$ | $\ldots$ | S. T. nil ; F. G.W. available. | Ascend ravine by narrow glen to left. Path steep, narrow and rough. |
| B20 Tarbogaz, E. | do. | $\frac{7}{285}$ | .. | S.T. I. (t nil; ice W . | Ascent by narrow, winding path over landslips and great rocks to Sanju-dawann, 16650 feet.; icefield at top. Sudden descent down stee, slope and defile. Whole march dangerous from falling rocks and avalanches. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { B2] Gezge, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | do. | $\frac{16}{301}$ | $10000$ | Kirghiz E. S.T.F. nil; G.W. available. | Down Sarigh-yar valley, fording river several times. |
| B22 Tam-karaul, | In. | $\begin{gathered} 12 \\ 313 \end{gathered}$ | $87.50$ | Hamlet with cultivation. S.T. nil ; F. G. W. available. | Down liaryow winding defile. Pass Chochu glen, mile :. |



|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $28{ }^{\circ}$ | $\underset{C_{\cdot}, E_{0}}{\text { Karghalik, }}$ | $\begin{gathered} (51 G) \\ S 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{4088}{420}$ | $4430$ | Large town, important bazar. S.T. F. G. W. plentiful. |  |
| 23 | Posgàm, E. | $\begin{gathered} (51 F) \\ S 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{22}{\frac{430}{4.42}}$ | 4200 | Large village, bazar. S.T. F. G. $W$. available. | From Karghalik onwards road is 20 ft . wide. There are staging posts every 5 or 6 miles |
| 30 | Yärkand, RH., C., E.,PO. | do. | $\frac{\frac{18}{448}}{460}$ | $4430$ | Large town and trade centre; bazars. Residence of Amban. S.T. F. G. W. abundant. | to Käshgar and travellers can balt at any of these. Road between Karghalik and Kök-rabat passes through well-cultivated country; from Kök-rabat to |
| 31 | Kök-rabat, E. | $(51 B)$ | $\frac{25}{473}$ 485 27 | 4380 | Village. S.T. scanty; F.G. W. available | Kizil-bāzàr, through desert, after which small oases become more frequent. Between Yangi-hissār and |
| 32 | Kizil-bāzär, E. | do. | $\frac{\frac{27}{500}}{\frac{512}{}}$ | $4.410$ | Oasis and village. S.T.G. W. moderate; F. scanty. | $\begin{array}{llr}\text { Yangi-inar } \\ \text { Kashgar, } & \text { culti- } \\ \text { vated areas } & \text { are } \\ \text { separated } & \text { by } \\ \text { sandy tracts. } & \text { In } \\ \text { summer } & \text { travell- }\end{array}$ |
| 33 | Yangi-hissār, E. | do. | $\frac{30}{\frac{530}{5+2}}$ | 4250 | Fort, bazar, town. S.T.F. G.W. plentiful. | ing in the heat of the day is most trying. |
| 34 | Yapchan, E. | $\begin{gathered} (51 A) \\ S 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\frac{26}{556}}{\frac{5}{568}}$ | 4400 | Village. S.T. limited; F.G. W. plentiful. |  |
| 35 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Käshgar, } \\ \text { C., }, \text {, PO. } \end{gathered}$ | do. | $\frac{20}{576}$ | 4.380 | See Route 87. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 89. LEH to BALTI-BRANSA, via CHANG LA, UPPER SHYOK, KARA-KORAM pass- 235 miles.

The alignment of this route was selected and advocated by the British Joint Commissioner of Ladākh about 1.910. Its great advantage was that it avoided the difficulties of the Sassir La. The Chang La was substituted for the Khardūng La (see epitome at head of Routes $80 \& 88$ ). The route up the upper Shyok is no longer kept up for use in summer, and is now used only in winter, when the frozen river may be crossed with ease, and the distances are shorter than those given below (see Route 90). Details are not given as the road has fallen into disrepair in many places, and the precise condition is not known. Heights are approximate. The alignment of the road is not shown in maps. Between Shyok and Balti Bransa, Wood's map surveyed during the De Filippi expedition, 1913-14, scale 1 inch to 8 miles, is the best. For other parts the old reconnaissance quarter-inch is available.

|  | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks, | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of country } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Leh, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~F}) \\ \text { IA } 45 \mathrm{SF} \end{gathered}\right.$ | ... | 11500 | See Route 50. | See Route 80. |
| 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ranbirpur, } \\ & C_{., ~ E . ~}^{2} \end{aligned}$ | do. | $\frac{14}{14}$ | 11000 | $7$ |  |
| 2 | Chimre, |  | $\frac{13}{27}$ | 11890 | $\} \begin{aligned} & \\ & \text { See Route } \\ & \text { 80. }\end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | Zingral, E. |  | $\frac{10}{37}$ | 1:780 |  |  |
| 4. | Tsultak, $\text { C, }, E$ | do. | 9 46 | 15950 |  | By Route 80 to Durgu, mile $8 \frac{1}{2}$. Thence good down Durgu Lungma. |
| 5 | Shyok, C., E. | (62 J) | $\frac{19}{65}$ | 12140) | Village. S. available; T. nil; P.G.W. ample. |  |

[^2]|  | Names of Stiges. |  |  |  | Remaliss. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chong. } \\ \text { jangal, } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} (5: \mathbf{W} \mathbf{J}) \\ \mathbf{W} . \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{18}{83}$ | 11951) | Grazing ground, often deserted.S.T. nil; F. W. ample; G. fair. | Road was in grood condition about 1916, and side |
| 7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Danser, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | do. | $\frac{21}{104}$ | 12100 | Uninhabited. S.T.G. nil ; F. scanty; W. plentiful. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { nalas were bri- } \\ \text { dged. It is be- } \\ \text { lieved that these } \\ \text { have since fallen } \\ \text { into disrepair. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| 8 | Yargulak, E. | do. | $\frac{26}{130}$ | 12950 | Uninhabited. S.'I. nil ; F. scanty;G.W. ample. | ) |
| 9 | Kataklik, E. | do. <br> (52 I) <br> W. | $\frac{24}{154}$ | 13900 | do | Leave main valley of Shyok ascending tributary stream bed, which is difficultand dangerous when swollen by melting snow. |
| 10 | Murgo, E. | $\left(\begin{array}{c} (52 \mathrm{E}) \\ \mathrm{W} . \\ (5 \underline{I} \mathrm{I}) \\ \mathrm{W} . \end{array}\right.$ | $\frac{21}{175}$ | 15300 | $0$ |  |
| 11 | Kizil-langar, <br> E. | (52 E) $\mathbf{W} .$ | $\frac{20}{195}$ | 16400 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ See Route | ... |
| 12 | Pulo, E. | do. | $\frac{18}{213}$ | 16900 |  |  |
| 13 | Balti-bransa, E. | do. | $\frac{22}{235}$ | 17000 | , |  |

# Route 90. LEH to KASHYGAR, via DIGAR LA, SHYOK valley, KARA-KORAMY pass and YANGI-DAWĀN624 miles. 

This route is essentially a winter one. The Digar La is said to be generally open longer than the Khardung or Chang La, and less frequently blocked. In winter it is passable for coolies. The upper Shyok is passable by the valley bottom and is frozen'for 4. months. As far as Yargulak, fine weather may be expected even in winter, and except on the Digar La itself, little snow falls. North of Yargulak snowfalls are frequent in winter, but the Kara-koram pass is rarely, if ever, closed.

From Kataklik a track leads to Murgo, a stage of the summer route, whence the road leads over the Depsang plains to the Chip-chak R. In winter almost continual snow falls on the Dejsang and the Shyok valley bottom is preferred. The present condition of the Kumdun and Ak-tāsh glaciers descending from the Nubra watershed is not known. At times they advance and block the valley passage, and the route over them becomes extremely difficult and dangerous. At such times the Murgo route is preferable, in spite of the snow conditions.

The Yākand R. between Khufelang and Kirghiz-jangal is only passable when the river is low; but Kirghiz-jangal may be reached from Shāhidulla, a stage of the summer route, in tivo long marches by; the Kök-art or Sokh-bulak-dawān.

Two other routes lead over the K'un-lun range west of the Yangi-dawann. These leave the Yarkand R. at Chiragh-saldi and Bāzār-dara respectively and cross the range by the Chiragh-saldi and Takht-kuram passes, rejoining the route described at Kuija-Mazir and Ishak-art-aghzi. Both these routes are longer than that by the Yangi-dawinn, and the river below Kulän-öldi is often impassable. The latter alignment is giveh in Route 98.
 surveyed on the De Filippi expedition, 1914, and published in 1916. A more detailed revision by him of the central portion was published in 1922. Beyond Kulän-öldi, Sir Aurel Stein's maps, (serial Nos. 6,5), published in 1922 are the best. These are obtainable separately from the Survey of India. The map references given below in brackets indioate unpublished degree sheets.

|  | Namis or Stages. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Leh, RH., C., E., P()., TO., Dispensary. |  | $!$ | 1150 | See Route 50. | Rough road up ravine north-east of Leh. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Rrmarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Polu-digar, E. |  | $\frac{13}{13}$ | $\ldots$ | Huts.S.T.F.G nil; W. available. | Ascent to Digar La, 17900 ft ., steep and rough. Descend long snow-covered slope. Track boggy below snow line. |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Digar, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | do. | $\frac{14}{27}$ | 13080 | Small village. S.'T.F. nil; G. W. plentiful. | Descend Lung thung Iumba. |
| 3 | Agham, $\boldsymbol{E}$ | do. | $\frac{8}{35}$ | 110500 | Small village. S.T. scanty; F. G. W. plentiful. | Track fair eastwards up Shyok valley bottom. |
| 4 | Pakra, $E$. | ( $\mathrm{K} 2 \mathrm{~J} . \mathrm{J})$ IA 45 se | $\frac{12}{47}$ | 11000 | E. on r. bank <br> S.T. nil; F.G. <br> W. plentiful. | do. |
| 5 | Chim-chak, E. | do. | $\frac{10}{57}$ | 11600 | do. | do. |
| 6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Shyok, } \\ \text { C.,E. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~J}) \\ \mathbf{W} . \end{gathered}$ | 8 65 | 12140 | Village. S. available; T. nil ; F.G.W. ample. | Cross where bed is sandy or gravelly with guide from villa.ge. A bove this point, river is frozen for 4 months, and route generally lies over the ice. Valley bends N . at mile 8. Pass Tamokea E., mile 12. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Natule of country } \\ \text { to nfixt stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chong- } \\ & \text { jangal, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} (\mathbf{j} 2 \mathbf{J} \mathbf{~}) \\ \mathbf{W} . * \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{18}{83}$ | 11950 | Grazing ground, uninhabited in winter. S.T. nil ; F. W. ample; G. fair. | Pass Chang-chenmo confluence, mile 4. and Shokpa Kung lang E., mile 11. Road as before over river ice. |
| 1.8 | Dang-yailak; E. | do, | $\frac{18}{101}$ | 12230 | E. on r. bank. S. 'T. nil ; F. G. W. plentiful. | Road as before. Pass Katlang-cbenmo, E., mile 9. |
| 9 | Yargulak, E. | do. | $\frac{20}{1 \% 1}$ | 12950 | E. on l. bank. S. T. nil; F. G. W. plentiful. | Road as before. Pass Shivolung, E., at mouth of Galwān R., mile 8. |
| 10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kataklik, } \\ & k . \end{aligned}$ | do. $(52 \mathrm{I})$ | $\frac{18}{139}$ | 13900 | E on l. bank. <br> S. T. nil ; <br> F. scanty ; <br> G. fair; W. ample. | Road as before. Pass the snouts of several large glaciers descending from the Nubra watershed. The passage of these may be difficult and dangerous. |
| 11. | Sultānchuskum,' E. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{E}) \\ \mathrm{W} . * \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 154 \end{array}\right\|$ | 14.200 | do. | Pass Brangsa Sassir, mile 10. Road as before. |
| 12 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Kumdun, }}$ | do. | $\frac{18}{172}$ | 15000 | do. | Road as before. |
| 13 | Gapshan, E. | do. | $\frac{9}{181}$ |  | do. | Road as before. Join the summer route at Daulat-beg-öldi mile 15, and ascend the tributary stream to Pulo. |

[^3]| SGOVLS do zagirnn | Names of Stages. |  | $\frac{\text { Intermediate mitiss }}{\text { Total miles. }}$ |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Pulo, }}$ | $\left({ }_{\text {W. }}^{\text {W. }}\right.$. ${ }^{\text {E }}$ ) | $\frac{18}{199}$ | 16900 | 7 |  |
| 15 | Balti-bransa, E. | do. | $\frac{20}{219}$ | 17000 | , | $\ldots$ |
| 16 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Baksam- } \\ \text { bulak, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | do. $(52 \mathrm{I})$ | $\frac{10}{2,29}$ | $16700$ | S.T.F. nil; G. very scanty; W.plentiful. | Continue down stream across rolling plateau. |
| 17 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Ak-tāgh, }}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{ll}\text { (51 L } \\ \text { W.* }\end{array}\right.$ | $\frac{23}{252}$ | 15200 | E. by prominent yellowish hill. S. T. nil ; F. (i. W. available. | Follow stream, which has to be forded twice, to junction with Yärkand R. |
| 18 | Khufelang <br> (Khapalung), <br> $E$. | $\left(\begin{array}{c} (51 \mathrm{H} \end{array}\right)$ | $\frac{15}{267}$ | 14400 | E.at Yärkand R. confluence. S.T. nil; F.G. W. available. | Cross Yārkand R. to l. bank, and ascend about 2000 feet above valley bottom. For some miles road keeps at this height then descends gradually to river bed, which it follows. Cross river several times. |
| 19 | Igar-saldi, E. | do. | $\frac{20}{287}$ | 14000 | S.T. nil; l.G. W. available. | Down Yärkand R. bed, crossing and recrossing several times. About mile 12, a road from Shñhidulla pia Kök-art or Sokh-bulak-dawán joins. |

[^4]|  | $\mathrm{N}_{\text {AMES }}$ or Stages. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Height above } \\ \text { SEA Level. } \end{gathered}$ | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | ```Kirghiz- jangal (Kok-art), E.``` | $\left(\begin{array}{c} (5 \mathrm{H} \\ \mathrm{W} . * \end{array}\right.$ | $\frac{20}{307}$ | 13900 | S.T. nil; F.G. W. available. | Down Yārkand R. bed, mostly by 1 . bank. Track fair. |
| 21 | Kulān•öldi, E. | do. | $\frac{15}{3}^{32}$ | $\mid 12100$ | E. near conspicuous hill. S.T. nil; F.G. W. plentiful. | Cross Yārkand R. about mile 2. Ascend Tokonak ravine on r. bank. About mile 6, road is steep and rough, otherwise fair with easy gradient, to Yangi-dawān, 15800 ft ., mile 10 . Descent steep at first but usually good. |
| 22 | Tora-öghil, E. | do. | $\frac{18}{340}$ | 12000 | E. at junction of large open valley with stream. Small mud fort. $S$. T. nil; F. (i. W. plentiful. | Road easy down stream. |
| 23 | Kizil-üngur (Kuija-mazar), E. | do. | $\frac{20}{360}$ | $9: 300$ | Small village of scattered buts. S. T. limited but procurable after much delay; F.G. W. plentiful: | Road rougher down stream, which is crossed many times. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | ```Ishak-art- aghzi (Khalastān), E.``` | $\left(\begin{array}{c} (51 G) \\ W * \end{array}\right.$ | $\frac{20}{300}$ | 8350 | S.T. nil; F. G. <br> W.. plentiful. | Continue down stream for about 2 miles, then strike up side stream on 1. bank, by narrow gorge. Road vers rough and steep; then fair to Ak -koram-dawāe, or Tōpa-dawān, 10750 feet; descent easier. |
| 25 | Ak-masjid, $E$. | $\begin{gathered} (51 \mathrm{G}) \\ \mathrm{S} 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{15}{395}$ | $8400$ | Sniall scattered village. $S$. T. procurable with difficulty; F.G.W. plentiful. | Road follows centre of large grassy valley, Yaghaile-jilga, and drops steeply to the plains. Track fair. Pass small village of Pussa, mile 12. |
| 26 | Kök yär, C., E. | do. | $\frac{17}{412}$ | 6440 | Small town, bazar. S.T.F. (G.W. available. | Road crosses sandy tract of low barren undulating country. |
| 27 | Beshterek, E. | do. | $\frac{24}{436}$ | 5890 | Oasis with bamlets. S . reanty; T. nil; F. G. W. a vailable. | Road across barren sandy country to within 5 miles of Karghalik, where begins extensive cultivation. |
| 28 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Karghalik, } \\ \text { C., E. } \end{gathered}$ | do. | $\frac{20}{456}$ | 4430 |  |  |
| 30 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yārkand, } \\ \text { RH., C., E., PO. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} (51 \mathrm{~F}) \\ \mathrm{S} 5 \\ (51 \mathrm{~B}) \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{40}{496}$ | $44.30$ | For details stages see | aud intermediate Route 88 . |
| 35 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kāshgar, } \\ C ., E ., P O . \end{gathered}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{cc} 51 & A \\ S \end{array}\right.$ | $\frac{128}{624}$ | 4380 |  |  |

## Route 91. LEH to KĀSHGAR, via LINGZI-THANG plains-650 miles.

In the early 'seventies of the 19 th century efforts were made to establish this route as the main trade-route between Leh and Yarkand. In many respects it is an easier road than that by the Shyok or Sassir La, but it is longer than either of these, far more of its length is uninhabited, bitter winds sweep across the bleak plains and there is considerable risk of losing the way. Fuel, grass, and even drinkable water are by no means common commodities, and pack animals suffer greater loss here than on the diffcult Sassir route. During the second Forsyth mission to Yārkand in 1873, the changpa method of asing sheep as transport was tried with success, and it is probable that this system is the most economical for sportsmen. One man can look after 30 sheep, each carrying a load of 20 lbs., and a sheep can carry on without grass or water, where a pack pony cannot. In 1884 a caravan of ponies lost its way and only reached Kizil-jilga after suffering extreme hardships and losses. Since that date the route has been abandoned as a trade-route.

Only the old quarter-inch reconnaissance maps are available of this route, as far as stage 14 . The $l / M$ sheet 5 : shows the route from here to Malik-sai, stage 20. Thereafter Stein's maps, serials 9,6 , and 5 on the scale of 8 miles to the inch are the best. Unpublisbed degree sheets are shown in brackets.

|  | $\mathrm{N}_{\text {AMES }}$ of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nature of country } \\ & \text { to next stage. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Leh, RH., C., E., PO., TO., Dispensary. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~F}) \\ I A 45 \mathrm{SE} \end{gathered}$ |  | 11500 | Sce Route 50. | See Route 80. |
| 1 | Ranbirpur, C., $E$. | do. | $\frac{14}{14}$ | 11000 |  |  |
| 2 | $\underset{C ., E .}{\text { Chimre, }}$ | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{G}) \\ \text { IA } 45 \mathrm{Br} \end{gathered}$ |  | 11890 | See Route |  |
| 3 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Zingral }}$ |  |  | $15780$ | 80. |  |
| 4 | Tsultak, $C . E$. | do. | 9 -46 | 15950 | J |  |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Tankse, $C$., $E$. | $\mathrm{IA}^{(52 \mathrm{~J}} \mathrm{S}$ SE | $\frac{15}{61}$ | 12900 | Large village, monastery. S. scanty; T.F. G.W. available. | Road through gorge for about 6 miles then in open valley Pass Muglib, mile 9. |
| 6 | Chakar-Talao <br> (Tsearh-tso), <br> E. | $\begin{aligned} & (52 \mathrm{~K}) \\ & \mathrm{IA} 4 \overline{\mathrm{SE}} \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{14}{75}$ | 13950 | E. by two small lakes. S.T. nil; F.G. scanty; W. available. | Road fair. Pass Lukung, mile 7, with few huts, about 2 miles from N. W. end of Pangkong lake, and Phobrang, last village, mile 11. |
| 7 | Chagra, E. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~J}) \\ 1463^{4} \mathrm{sw} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{19}{94}$ | 15090 | Sometimes Changpa camp. S.T. nil; F. scanty; G.W. available. | Road undulating with gradual rise to Marsimik pass 18400 ft., mile 9. Easy but stony descent down Rimdi valley. |
| 8 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Rimdi, }}$ | do. | $\frac{15}{109}$ | 17500 | do. | Track very stony. |
| 9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pāmzal, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | clo. | $\frac{12}{121}$ | 14.790 | S.T. nil; F.G. W. available. | Track improves and is generally fair. |
| 10 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Gogra, }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~J}) \\ 1 \Delta 63^{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{NW} \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\frac{18}{134}$ | 15570 | do. | Track fair but much up and down over spurs. |
| 11 | Kota-jilga, $E$. | do. | $\frac{8}{142}$ | 16730 | S.T. nil; F.G. W. available. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gentle ascent } \\ & \text { through broad } \\ & \text { stony ravine to mile } \\ & \text { 4, then steeper. } \end{aligned}$ |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of country } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | Panglung, $E$. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~J}) \\ \mathrm{IA}\left(3^{A} \mathrm{Nw}\right. \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\frac{8}{150}$ | $17250$ | S.T. nil; F.G. W. available. | Gentle ascent to Changlung pass, 18910 ft.; high tableland, one mile, and bad track along ravine. |
| 13 | Samzungling, E. | do. | $\frac{15}{165}$ | $17310$ | S.T.F. nil; G. very scanty; W. available. | Track fair. Gentle ascent to tableland; track fair across west end of Lingzithang plains. |
| 14 | Dehra Compas, E. | do. | $\frac{19}{184}$ | $17890$ | S.T.F.G. nil; W. scanty by digging. | Cross Dehra pass, mile $1 \frac{1}{2}$. Fair but stony track down Kara-kāsh valley. |
| 15 | Shinglung (Donglung); E. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{I}) \\ 52 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{18}{202}$ | 17030 | S.T.G. nil; F. W. available. | Road bad and difficult for laden animals. |
| 16 | Kizil-jilga, | do. | $\left\|\frac{14 \frac{1}{2}}{216 \frac{1}{2}}\right\|$ | $16360$ | Two huge red rocks on Kara-kāsh R. S.T. nil; F.G. W. nil, but available from down stream. | Road stony and bad down Kara-kàsh R. bed. |
| 17 | Chung-tàsh, $E$. | do. | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 232 \\ & 240 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | 15740 | S.T.F.G. nil; W. available. | Track leaves Karakäsh R., and ascends tributary; bad for 3 miles, then across plain, and up ravine. Cross stream several times. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | Shor-jilga, E. | $(52 \mathrm{I})$ 52 | $\frac{14}{254}$ | 15900 | S.T.F.G. nil ; W. available. | Track rough up ravine to Kara-tāgh pass, 17800 feet, with short sharp descent to open plain. |
| 19 | Kara-tāgh, $E$. | do. | $\frac{9}{263}$ | 16890 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lake. S.T.G. } \\ & \text { nil; F.W. } \\ & \text { available. } \end{aligned}$ | Track good over level plain. Pass Tamba, mile 11. |
| 20 | Malik-sai <br> (Ak-tagh), <br> E. | $\begin{gathered} (51 \mathrm{~L}) \\ \mathrm{S} 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{20}{283}$ | 15200 | E. about 3 miles short of Ak-tārh, at junction of Chibra stream. S.T. G. nil; F.W. available. | Join summer route via Kara-koram pass up Chibra stream. Road good. (See Route 88). |
| 21 | Chibra, $E$. | do. | $\frac{10}{293}$ | 16400 | See Route 88, p. 224. |  |
| 22 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Suget Karaul, } \\ & C ., E . \end{aligned}$ | do. | $\frac{21}{314}$ | 12300 | ) |  |
| 23 | Shāhidulla, E. | do. | $\frac{8}{322}$ | 11900 |  |  |
| 34 | Karghalik, C., E. | $\begin{gathered} (51 \mathrm{G}) \\ \mathrm{S} 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{160}{48 \cdot 2}$ | 4430 | For details, | intermediate stages |
| 36 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yärkand, } \\ & \text { RH.,C.,E.,Po. } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{S 5}{(51 F)}$ | $\frac{40}{522}$ | $44.30$ | and maps, see 228. | Route 88, pp. 224 |
| 41 | $\underset{C ., E ., P O .}{\underset{O}{\text { Käshgar }}}$ | $\underset{S 5}{(51 \mathrm{~A})}$ | $\frac{128}{650}$ | 4380 | $j$ |  |

## Route 92. TANKSE to SHAHIDULLA, via LINGZI-THANG plains-329 miles.

The route described below is alternative to a portion of Route 91 and was taken by Captain Biddulph of the Yärkand Mission 1873.

The going between Gogra and Kizil-jilga is probably better than that described in Route 91, but there is even less grazing and fuel here and water also is very scarce; pack animals suffer great hardships and sportsmen would do well to use the changpa method of sheep transport, (see epitome to Route 91).

Near Palong Karpo a track branches up the Kara-kāsh R. to Hāji-langar and over the Yangi-dawān to Khotan (see Route 93).

At Somgul, a track branches north over the Hindu-tish-dawan, 17750 feet, to the Pusha valley, and, avoiding the bottom of the Kara-kash gorge, leads to Khotan in 10 days march. The Hindu-tāsh-dawan is a difficult pass with a glacier on its north side.

Only the old quarter-inch reconnaissance maps are available of the greater part of this route. From Abdul-Ghafūr-langar Stein's map (Serial No. 9) is the best.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of country } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tankse, } \\ & C ., E . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 12900 | $?$ |  |
| 1 | Chakar-Talao (Tsearh-tso), E. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~K}) \\ \text { IA } 45 \mathrm{SE} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{14}{14}$ | 13950 |  | By Route 91 to Gogra, stage 5 . Thence road good and passable for |
| 2 | Chagra, E. |  | $\frac{19}{33}$ | 15090 |  |  |
| 3 | $\underset{E .}{\operatorname{Rimim}}$ | do. | $\frac{15}{48}$ | 17500 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { See Route } \\ 91 . \end{array}\right.$ | Chang-lung valleys to north-east. Steep ascent, gradual |
| 4 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Pāmzal, }}$ | do. | $\frac{12}{60}$ | 14.790 |  | descent, winding track along hillside, crossing many spurs and |
| 5 | Gogra. E. | (52 J) [ $463{ }^{\text {A }} \mathrm{NW}$ | $\frac{13}{73}$ | 15570 | $j$ | ravines. |
| 6 | Shamal Lungpa, E. | do. | $\frac{12}{85}$ | 17020\| | S.T. nil; G. very scanty; F.W. plentiful. | Cross Chang-lungbarma pass, 19280 ft., mile 7. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | Nischu, E. | (50 N) | $\frac{14 \frac{1}{2}}{99 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 18630 | W. available. | Cross Kāla Pahär, (in Sumshal plain), 19300 ft ., mile $6 \frac{1}{2}$. |
| 8 | Lingzi-thang, E. | do. | $\frac{16 \frac{1}{2}}{116}$ | 17680 | W. by digging only. | Track grood across Ling'zi-thang plain. |
| 9 | Jangal, $E$. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{M}) \\ I \mathrm{~A}_{6} 3^{\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{NW}}} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{17}{133}$ | 17610 | W. available. | Track good. Gentle ascent and descent. Pass Kizil-dawān, 17290 ft., mile 4. Thence down Kizil ravine. |
| 10 | Sumna, E. | $\begin{gathered} (\tilde{2} 2 \mathrm{M}) \\ 52 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{21}{154}$ | 17150 | F.g.W. available, 3 miles down. | Track good. |
| 11 | Kizil-jilga, $\boldsymbol{E}$ | $(52 \mathrm{I}$ (2) | $\left\|\frac{9}{163}\right\|$ | 16360 | See Koute 91 | By Route 91 to Chung-tāsh; thence stony and bad through narrow |
| 12 | Chung tāsh, E. | do. | $\frac{23 \frac{1}{2}}{187}$ | $15740$ |  | grorge. |
| 13 | Sumnal, $E$. | do. | $\frac{13}{200}$ | $15.540$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Junction of } \\ & \text { nala. F.G.W. } \\ & \text { plentiful. } \end{aligned}$ | 'Track obstructed by huge boulders and debris. Valley opens out for 3 miles, then contracts. Cross Karakāsh K. often. |
| 14 | Tak Marpo, E. | do. | $\frac{11}{211}$ | $1 \begin{gathered} 15000 \\ \end{gathered}$ | Yellow rock on l. bank Kara-kāsh. G.W. plentiful. | Track good. Vallev opens out. |


| 安 | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nature of country } \\ \text { to nfixt stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Palong } \\ & \text { Karpo, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{M}) \\ 52 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{21}{232}$ | 14600 | Huge rock on left of valley. F. G. W. abundant. | Track follows valley which changes direction northwest. |
| 16 | Sora <br> (Abdul-Ghafūrlangar), <br> E. | do. $(52 \mathrm{I})$ | $\frac{15}{24.7}$ | 14000 | Natural salt pans. F.G.W. abundant. | Down Kara-kāsh valley. |
| 17 | Kara-jilga, $E .$ | $\begin{gathered} (51 \mathrm{~L}) \\ \mathrm{S} 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{17}{264}$ | $\ldots$ | E. at mouth of ravine. r . G.W. abundant. | Track bad. |
| 18 | Somgul, E. | do. | $\frac{18}{282}$ | 13400 | E. on r. bank of Kara-kāsh R. F.G.W. plentiful. | Track by r. bank, past Portãsh, mile 16. |
| 19 | Gulbäsher- E. mazār, | do. | $\frac{24}{306}$ | 124.00 | Kirghiz $\mathbf{E}$. on r. bank Kara-kāsh R. F. G. W. plentiful. | Track fair. |
| 20 | Bilakchi, F. | do. | 10 | 12.340 | do. | Track good, past jade quarries. |
| 21 | Shāhidulla, E. | do. | $\frac{13}{329}$ | 11900 | See Route 88. | ... |

Route 93. TANKSE to KHOTAN via LINGZI-THANG and YANGI-DAW $\overline{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{3 7 6}$ miles.
No European has crossed the Yanzi-dawăn since Johnson's journey of 1865. The details below are mainly from his report. The Yangi-dawãn route came into use during the independence of the rebel ruler Habibullah, but has long since fallen into disuse, route 88 being now used as far as Sanju-bāzär. The Yangi-dawan used to be passable from June to August.

A good track leads down the Kara-kāsh R. from Hāji-langar to Abdul. Ghafur-langar of Route 99 . The distances as estimated by Johnson are given with slight modification; the position of Burtsa-thang appears to be doubtful on the map. North of the Yangi-dawin, Johnson's itinerary is diffcult to follow as far as Karanghu-tāgh. Details beyond this point are mainly from Sir Aurel Stein's explorations. The maps of the latter (Serials 9,14 ) are; the best beyond Karanghil-tägh.

Transport should be engaged for the through journey, and losses must be expected in pack animals. If the rhanupa method of sheep transport is used for crossing the Lingzi-thang, coolies must be employed for crossing the passes, and these must be arranged for from Khotan. Stein reports obstruction by the villagers in Karanghu-tagh and coolies from here will be unobtainable without special orders from the Chinese authorities.


|  | Namles of Strages. |  |  |  | Remaiks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Gogra | ${ }_{\text {( } 52 \mathrm{~J} \text { ) }}^{\text {[a6 } 3^{\text {a }} \mathrm{NW}}$ | $\frac{13}{73}$ | 15570 | $9$ |  |
| 6 | Shamal Lungpa E. | do. | $\frac{12}{85}$ | 17020 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { See Route } \\ 92 .\end{array}\right.$ | Track fair down |
| 7 | Nischu E. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} (52 \mathrm{~N}) \\ 1 \mathrm{~A} 63^{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{NW} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\frac{14 \frac{1}{2}}{39}$ | 18630 |  | 1. bank small stream K across several low broad spurs. |
| 8 | Burtsa-thang, $E$. | do. | $\left.\frac{17 \frac{2}{2}}{117} \right\rvert\,$ | 174.00 | E. br stream. F. G. nil; W. available | Track good over plain. No grass but occasional burtsu. |
| 9 | Tso-thang, E. | do. | $\frac{20}{137}$ | $\|1.7000\|$ | E. near small brackish lake. F. (3. nil; W. bad. | Cross low ridge 200 ft. high and descend for 6 miles to dry basinand extensive plain. |
| 10 | Huzākhar, E. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{M}) \\ 52 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 152 \end{array}\right\|$ | $16700 \mid$ | E. on east of small brackish lake. F . (G. nil; W from spring in high bank of lake. | Track for 12 miles down broad sandy ravine, then up spur to left with descent to small brackish lake. |
| 11 | Mapo-thang, <br> E. | do. | $\frac{10}{168}$ | 16000 | li. by lake. <br> F. (i. nil; W. bad. | Track over extensive plain withseveral lake-beds, the water, if any, being offensive and brackish. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yang } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{M}) \\ 52 \\ \mathrm{~S} 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{25}{193}$ | $15: 300$ | E. by small stream. F.G. very scanty; W. good. | Track up sandy ravine to Khitaidawān, 16505 ft ., mile 8 , then over dry lake-bed and across another ridge, 16069 ft . with abrupt descent to Kara-kāsh R. |
| 13 | Hāji-langar (Kara-kāsh), $E$. | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{M}) \\ 52 \\ \mathrm{~S} 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{18}{211}$ | 14700 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stone huts. } \\ & \text { F. G. W. } \\ & \text { available. } \end{aligned}$ | Up ravine to Yangidawān, 13092 feet. Ascent steep and difficalt over ice and snow. Thence steep descent. |
| 14 | Tāsh, E. | $52$ | $\frac{199}{230}$ | 15600 | Stone lut, and old gold diggings. F. (G. W. available. | Track steep and bad to junction of large stream Howing from north-east. |
| 15 | Khushlashlangar, $E$. | $\begin{gathered} 52 \\ S 10 \end{gathered}$ | \| 133 | $\|15050\|$ | Stone hut. F. G. nil; W. available. | Track bad up rocky ravine, and over glacier to Naia-khān-dawàn, 18658. Ascent and descent over small glacier steep and dangerous. |
| 16 | Brinjga, | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & \text { S } 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{22 ?}{265}$ | $117.50$ | linderground shepherd huts. Grazing crounds. F. (G. W. available. | Track rocky and dangerous over a succession of rugged spurs projecting into Brinjisa valley. |
| 17 | Kapas, $F .$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5] \\ & S 9 \end{aligned}$ | 10 <br> 275 <br>  <br>  | $106.50$ | Stone hut. F. G. W. available. | Track rocky at first down Brinjga 1 . |


|  | Namles of Stages. |  | 跑 |  | Remaiks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | Karanghu- $E . \quad \text { tagh, }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{5} 1 \\ & \mathrm{~S} 9 \end{aligned}$ | 16? | 91:30 | Convict settlement of Khotan; village. S.'I'. scanty; F. G. W. plentiful. | Cross Yurung-kāsh R. by wooden bridge and ascend steep hills to north-east. Gentledescentafter crossing pass. |
| 19 | Pisha, $E$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { Sl4 } \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{18}{309}$ | $8950$ | illage. S.T. F. nil; G.W. plentiful. | Road good over low spurs of clay and sand-stone. |
| 20 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Buya, } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \mathrm{Sl4} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{12}{321}$ | 7900 | do. | Cross steep low ridge by Ulūghdawān, 12180 ft ., mile 6 , and descend by rocky streambed. |
| 21 | Yangi-langar, E. | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { Sl4 } \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\frac{28}{349} \right\rvert\,$ | $6100$ | illage. S.T. il; 1 I.G.W. vailable. | Track grood past Kumat, mile 5 , where stream debouches into plain; thence over gravel and pebble sai. |
| 22 | Bizil, E. | $\begin{gathered} 51 \\ \mathbf{S} 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{16}{365}$ | $4600$ | illage. S.T. canty; F.G. W. available. | Road through gardens, cultivation and small villages. |
| 23 | Khotan, $C$.,$E$. | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & \text { S9 } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{11}{376}$ | $4490$ | own, tradeentre with bazars. S.IT. <br> G. W. hundant. |  |

## PART IV.-SECTION B.-TO WESTERN TIBET. Route 94. TANKSE to CHANG-THANG, via LANAK LA170 miles.

Only rough details are griven of this route which has not recently been revised. These have been abstracted from the journeys of Bower in 1891, of Deasy in 1896 and of Rawling in 1903.

From near Kyrmgo a track leads north orer the Lumkang pass to Nischu, a stage of Routes 92 and 93.

The best map beyond the Lanak La is that included in Rawling's book, The Great Platera. I'he Survey of India 1/M map 61 bas beeen compiled from this but is on a smaller scale. Distances and heights are approximate.

|  | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remaiks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tankse, } \\ C ., E . \end{gathered}$ |  | $\ldots$ | 12900 |  |  |
| 1 | Chakar-Talao <br> (Tsearh-tso), E. |  |  | 13950 |  |  |
| 2 | Chagra, E. |  |  | 15090 | See Route 91. | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rirfidi, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | do. | $\frac{15}{4.8}$ | 17500 |  |  |
| 4 |  | do. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | $\frac{12}{60}$ | 14.790 |  | Track generally fair up Chang-chenmo valley. |
| 5 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Kiäm, }}$ | do. | $\frac{12}{72}$ | 170415 | Hot sulphur spring. F.G. W. plentiful. | Tievel track up Chang-chenmo valley, fording river several times. |
| 6 | $\underset{E}{\text { Ky }} \mathbf{r} \text { mgo, }$ | $\begin{gathered} (52 \mathrm{~N}) \\ \mathrm{IA} 62 \mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{BW}} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{17}{89}$ | 174.50 | F.G. scarce; W. plentiful. | do. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | Chang. chenmo Camp, $E$. | Id $622^{\text {A }} \mathrm{sw}$ | $\frac{16}{105}$ | $\ldots$ | F. nil; G.W. scanty. | Level track up Chang-chenmo valley. |
| 5 | Lanak La, $E$. |  | $\frac{16}{121}$ | ... | E. at west foot of pass. F. nil; G.W. scanty. | Easy ascent to Lainak La, 18000 ft., mile and gentle descent; thence across barren plains and rocky ridges. |
| 9 | Shum, E. | 52 | $\frac{20 ?}{141}$ | 17500 | F.G. scarce; W. available. | Track across barren plains. |
| 10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tomar, } \\ E . \end{gathered}$ | 52 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 ? \\ & 153 \end{aligned}$ | $17070$ | F.G. scarce ; W. scarce except from snow. | do. |
| 11 | Kamure (Changthang), E. | 61 | $\frac{17 \%}{170}$ | $17000$ | E. on Sumji$\operatorname{ling}$ plain. F.G. scarce; W. available from lake. | $\ldots$ |

## Route 95. TANKSE to P $\overline{\mathbf{A}} \mathrm{L}-115$ miles.

From Päl, the track described below continues to Noh and the Mangtsa lake near Kamure of Ronte 94, whence Kiria and Khotan may be reached. The route is now, however seldom used.


|  | Namles of Stages. |  |  | Remakes. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 3 | ```Spangmik, E. Meruk, E.``` | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \hline(52 \mathrm{~K}) & \frac{14}{28} \\ \hline \mathrm{AA} 63^{\Lambda} \mathrm{SW} & 13 \\ \text { do. } & \frac{13}{4 \cdot 1} \\ & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}13900 \\ 13900\end{array}\right.$ | $\} \text { Route } 81$ | Fair but stony track along south margin of Pang. kong Tso. |
| 4 | Takkung, E. | do. $\frac{10}{51}$ |  | S.T. nil; F . G.W. plentiful. | Track rough at foot of spurs. which descend close to lake. |
| 5 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Yula, }}$ | do. $\frac{15}{66}$ |  | S.T'. nil; F. <br> G.W. scanty. | Track as above. Cross Yula ravine. |
| 6 | Dungure, E. | do. 11 <br> 77  <br>   |  | E. at east end of Pangliong lake. S.T. nil; I. G. W. available. | Ford stream connecting, Nyak Tso and Pangkong Tso at Aot, mile 4. Road then fair but stony by north shore of Nyak Tso. |
| 7 | Dembo, $E$. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} (520) \\ \text { (A } \theta_{3}^{A_{N W}} & \frac{20}{97} \end{array}$ |  | S.'T. nil ; F. (g.W. available. | Track as above. |
| 8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pāl, } \\ \text { E. } \end{gathered}$ | do. $\left\|\frac{18}{115}\right\|$ |  | do. |  |

Route 98. SHÜSHAL to RUDOK- 60 miles.
No details of this route are available, and only the stages are given. No supplies or transport are obtainable, and grass and fuel are scanty. Water is probably available at the stages given, and ponies can be taken through.

|  | Shūshal, | $\vdots$ | 52 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Pongur, | 52 | $\frac{10}{10}$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Shingzhang, | 52 | $\frac{13}{23}$ | 14460 |  |  |
| 3 | Shandong, | 52 | $\frac{13}{36}$ | $15100$ | $\}$ Details not |  |
| 4 | Chilong, | 52 | $\frac{14}{50}$ | ... |  |  |
| 5 | Rudok, | 5 | $\frac{10}{60}$ | 14900 |  |  |

## PART IV.-SECTION C-MISCELLANEOUS.

## Route 97. PĀSU (HUNZA) to SHAKSGAM (OPRANG), via SHINGSEAL pass-110 miles.

Very little is known of this old Hunza raiding route. It is extremely difficult even for very lightly laden coolies, the path in many places on the Hunza side of the pass being merely along the joints of rocks. The details given below are mainly from the explorations of Younghusband in 1889 and of Cockerill in 1892.

The first march is quite impracticable in summer and the gorge at Dikut is then reached in 2 marches from Gircha over the Karun Pir pass.

Mileages given are rough horizontal distances, and give no idea of the day's journey. At least 10 hours should be allowed for each march.

The best map is that of the Hunza Valley \& Taghrhambissh Pamir, published by the Survey of India in 1915.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Pis }}{\text { Pas }}$ | (42 L) | $8000$ | Village. S.T. F.G. available; W. plentiful. | Ford Hunza R. ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ miles above Päsu and enter Shingshal gorge. Cilff-crossings eren in midwinter. |
| 1 | Zardi Bol, | $\begin{array}{l:l} (42 L) & \frac{6}{6} \end{array}$ |  | No E. Shelter under rocks. S.T.l'. G. nil; W. plentiful. | Pass Dikut (Dut), mile $4 \frac{1}{2}$, and cross Uñmusar spur 2700 ft , above river. A long march with much elimbing. |
| 2 | Ziarat, | $\left.\begin{array}{l:l} (42 & P \end{array}\right) \frac{10}{16}$ | 9270 | Bivonac in river bed. S.T. F. G. nil; W plentiful. | Gorge slightly more open. Pass Malungritli glacier, mile 4. Track then much easier over old moraine |


|  | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remaliks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Shingshal, E. | $(4.2 \mathrm{P})$ | $\frac{11}{27}$ | $10000$ | Village with cultivation. S. T. scanty; F. G. W. available. | Summer path ul Zardigarben N. \& over precipitous spurs, crossing four passes, Zardigarben, Tokmar, Shashmarg, and Chukwin. Winter path by Shingshal R. bed and up Tang N., with cliff climbs in places. Both paths very dificult. |
| 4. | Thin Kuik, | (4.2 P) | $\frac{10}{37}$ | $11500$ | Hot spring. S. T. F. G. nil; W. plentiful. | Stiff climb at first, then over broad shelving plain with shepherd huts. Cross Shingshal pass, $14700 \mathrm{ft} .$, mile 9. Descent gradual at first, then steeper. |
| 5 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Afdigar, }}$ | (42 P) | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | S.T. nil; l. (i. W. plentiful. | Track fair down ravine. Pass Darwāza, Hunza outpost, mile $3 \frac{1}{2}$. |
| 6 | Shingshal. E. aghzi, | (4:2 P) | $\frac{9}{59}$ | ... | do. | Track tiring up Oprang valley fording boulderstrewn river several times. |
| 7 | Kara-tāgh bulak, E. | (51 D) | $\begin{aligned} & 18 ? \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | 11200 | do. | (lo. |
| 8 | Suget-jangal, H. | (5l D) | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 9 | Shaksgam (Oprang), $E$. | (51 D) | $\frac{18}{110}$ | $\ldots$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { See Ronte } \\ 98 .\end{array}\right.$ | $\ldots$ |

## Route 98. ASKOLE to ISHAK-ART-AGHZI, via BALTORO, MUZ-TĀGH pass, and TAKHT-KURAM pass-209 miles.

The details of this route and the following one are from various sources as far as the Muz-tàgh passes. Beyond these points Sir Francis Younghusband is the only authority, and rough notes have been abstracted from his journer of 1887.

The varying ice-conditions render the passage of either uncertain in auy year, and the inhabitants of Askole are unwilling to show travellers the way. 'Two passes exist. 'That described below by the Baltoro glacier and Muz-tagh Luma. It was discarded before Godwin-Austen found the Punmah glacier route in use in 1861. This latter has actually been crossed by ponies, but in 1887, Younghusband attempting to cross from the Oprang side, found it quite impracticable owing to the accumulation of ice on the north side, and he made a difficult crossing of the old disused ronte to the Baltoro. In 1903, Ferber reconnoitred this latter pass and reached the summit from the Baltoro.

Recent information leads us to believe that the Punmah route is again in use occasionally by Askole men, though the ice conditions are such as to deter the villagers from giving much assistance to travellers, unless liberally rewarded."

From Paju at the snout of Baltoro to the Oprang R. is at least 7 days' going though probably not more than 60 miles. It is probable that one more halt is necessary on the Sarpo Laggo side when ascending this glacier, and one halt may be eliminated when descending the Baltoro.

The distances given below are very rough and give no measure of the day's difficulties. Approximate coolie times are therefore given in places, where known, but these will also vary according to the ice conditions. Ferber's map given in the Gieoyraphical Journal of 1907 is best from the Baltoro to the Muztñgh pass. The area to the north is unmapped as far as Bāzãr-dara, whence Wood's map of the De Filippi experlition (scale $1 / 500,000$ ) is the best.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  | Remaris. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nature of country } \\ & \text { to next stage. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A skole, l'. | 4.3 M | 10000 | See Route 76. | Path level for 2 miles then sandy and stony with cliff crossing. Cross Binfo glacier which projects into Bral doh R. Crossing difficult in places. Coolies, 5 hours. |


|  | Names of Stagies． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 四 } \\ & \text { 号亩 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 甼 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 舀 } \end{aligned}$ | Remaliks． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Korophon， Et． | 43 M | $\frac{10}{10}$ | $10400$ | E．on small plain between Biafoglacier and Dumordo R．，by large rock afford－ ing shelter． S．＇T．G．nil ； F．limited； W．plentiful． | Path level for 3 mile to Dumordo－Biah contluence．＇I＇ravers perpendicular clif for about a mil with steep clescent to river．Cross Dumordo rope bridge at Ghurra mile 8 ，and ascend Biaho r．bank Coolies， 9 hours． |
| 2 | Bardumal， E． | 52 A | $\frac{18}{28}$ | $11000 \mid$ | E．opposite Chingkang Luma．S．T． nil；F．G．W． available． | Track rough up Biaho valley bot－ tom．Coolies， 5 hours． |
| 3 | Paju， E． | 52 A | 9 <br> 37 | $11600$ | E．near snont of Baltoro glacier．S．T． nil；F．G．W． available． | Going very tiring over medial mor－ aines，thence by l． bank Baltoro glacier．Cross Cho－ ber Zechen side glacier．Coolies， 9 hours． |
| 小 | Chober Zechen， E． | 52A | $\frac{10}{47}$ | $1330 \mathrm{c}$ | S．＇T．nil；l．G． W．available． | By l．bank Baltoro glacier．Pass Cho－ ber Zechen Germi and Choblak glaciers．Coolies， 6 hours． |
| 5 | Ordokas （Rdokass）， E． | 52 A | 7 54 | $13900$ | S．＇I＇．nil；r．G． W．available． | Cross body of Baltoro glacier north－east．Going tiring over medial moraines and val－ leys．Coolies，ó hours． |


|  | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Lungka, $\boldsymbol{E}$. | 52 A | $\frac{4}{59}$ | 14500 | E. at mouth of Muz-tāgh Luma. S.T. F. nil; G. W. available. | Traverse Muz-tāgh Luma glacier to 1. bank. Pass Chagaran (ruined huts). Coolies, 7 hours. |
| 7 | Lobsangbransa, E. |  | $\frac{4}{62}$ | 15900 | S.T.F. nil; G. <br> W. available. | Ascend glacier by medial moraine, bending westward towards open head of glacier. Going good to foot of pass, $18,250 \mathrm{ft}$. Parties should be roped in case of crevasses. Final ascent very difficult and dangerous. Best line is by rocks to west of icefalls. Snow saddle at summit. Descent easier. Cooltes 10 hours, very lightly laden. |
| 8 | Chang-tok (Spantok P), E. |  | $\frac{10 ?}{79}$ |  | Junction of of <br> routes by <br> 'old' and <br> 'new' Muz- <br> tāgh passes <br> on Sarpo <br> Laggo gla. <br> cier. S.'T.F. <br> G. nil; snow  <br> W.  | Track difficult down broken Sarpo Laggo glacier. |
| 9 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Moni-bransa,? }}$ | $\ldots$ | $\frac{10}{82}$ | $\ldots$ | S.T.F.G. nil; W. plentiful. | Descend glacier to Oprang valley and ascend this to Shaksgam |
| 10 | Suget-jangal, ? $E$. | $\ldots$ | $\frac{10 ?}{92}$ | $\cdots$ | S.T. nil; F.G. available; W. plentiful. | Oprang R. which may be difficult. |


|  | Names or Stages. |  |  |  | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | Shaksganijangal? $E$. | $\ldots$ | $\frac{18 ?}{110}$ | ... | do. | Steep ascent and descent over Aghi pass, 15300 ft . No defined track. |
| 12 | $\text { Tangitar } ?$ | $\ldots$ | $\frac{14 ?}{124}$ | ... | E. on plain in Surukwat valley above confined gorge. F.G. W. available. | Bad track over spur to Raskam K., then through difficult Muhammad Khoja defile. Constant river crossings only passable between October and February. |
| 13 | Bāzär-dara, E. | W | $\frac{15 ?}{139}$ | $\stackrel{\bullet}{2070}$ | S.T. nil;'P.G. W. available. | Rough and difficult track up tributary of r. bank Yarkand or Raskam R. |
| 14 | Bulak-aghzi, E. | W | $\frac{18}{157}$ | 14080 | do. |  |
| 15 | Kukalungaghzi, E. | W | $\frac{14}{171}$ | 13600 | do. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Track very rough } \\ \text { for animals to } \\ \text { Ishak-art-aghzi, } \\ \text { crossing the } \\ \text { K n a } 1 \text { ung, }\end{array}\right.$ |
| 16 | Khān-yailak, E. | W | $\frac{13}{184}$ | 10300 | do. |  |
| 17 | Dudma-tāgb, E. | W | $\frac{14}{198}$ |  | do. |  |
| 18 | Ishak-artaghei, E. | W | $\frac{11}{209}$ | 83.30 | See Route 90. | ... |

## Route 99. ASKOLE to BĀZĀR-DARA, via PUNMAH glacier and MUZ-TĀGH pass-142 miles.

The details given below are from recent sources as far as the Muz-tägh pass. Beyond that point details are not available to the junction with the previous route, after which Younghusband is the only authority. Parties should be roped on the upper Punmah and Sarpo Laggo glaciers, in case of hidden crevasses. If crossing the Muz-tägh pass from the Chinese side at least one more halt will be necessary on the Sarpo Laggo glacier.

The old reconnaissance map on the quarter-inch scale roughly shows the country up to the Muz-tägh pass. Beyond here the country is unmapped as far as Bāzārr-dara.

|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remaiks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Askole, E' | 4.3 M | $\ldots$ | 10000 | See Route 76. | See Route 98. |
| 1 | Korophon, E. | 4:3M | $\frac{10}{10}$ | 10400 | See Route 98. | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | Ghurra, | 4:3M | $\frac{8}{18}$ | 10900 | Dumordo rope-bridge. Shelter hut for coolies. E. on sand. S.T.G. nil; F.W. available. | Path fair along river. At mile 4 ascend to stony platean, level for short way. Ford small streams and descend by sandy path to trees by river. Hut. Ascend over spur to Tsok. Coolies, 5 hours. |
| : | $\underset{E .}{\text { Tsok, }}$ | 43 M | 9 27 | 11:00? | (rood E. by small clump of trees in nala. S.T.G. nil; F. W. plentiful. | Path ascends for 2 miles, then level above river on hill side. Deseend and ford difficult mountain torrent; thereafter stony. Coolies, 5 hours. |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remahks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4. | Punmah glacier, E. | 43 M | $\frac{8}{35}$ | 11900? | Hut for coolies. S.T.G. nil; F. scarce; W. plentiful. | Ford torrent and ascend Punmah glacier for 1 mile. Traverse hillside on west. Track easy on the whole. Coolies, 3 hours. |
| 5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dumulter } \\ & \text { glacier, } \\ & E . \end{aligned}$ | 43 M | $\frac{4}{39}$ | 12200? | E.small but fair. S.T. nil; F. limited; G.W. plentiful. | Path up glacier varies considerably from year to year, but reported not difficult in 1992. Coolies, 7 hours. |
| 6 | Skeenmung, E. | 52 A | $\frac{10}{49}$ | .. | S.T.F. nil; G. scarce; $W$. plentiful. | $U_{1}$ Chiring glacier; no details. |
| 7 | Chiring, | 52 A | $\frac{11}{60}$ | $\cdots$ | S. T. F. G. nil; snow water. | Long ascent to Murtágh about $18,400 \mathrm{ft}$., probably open only from end of July to beginning of September. details of descent. |
| 8 | Chang-tok (Spantok?), E. | $\ldots$ | $\frac{15 ?}{75}$ |  |  |  |
| 9 | Moni BransaP, F. | . | $\frac{10 ?}{85}$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { See Ronte } \\ 98 .\end{array}\right.$ | $\cdots$ |
| 10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Suget } \\ & \text { Jangal ?, } \\ & \text { E. } \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | $\frac{10 ?}{95}$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |  |


|  | Names or Staghe. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Height above } \\ & \text { Sea level. } \end{aligned}$ | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | Shaksgam Jangal ? E' | $\cdots$ | $\frac{18 ?}{113}$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| 12 | Tangitar? | $\ldots$ | $\frac{14 ?}{127}$ | $\ldots$ | See Route 98. | $\ldots$ |
| 13 | Bāzār-dara, E. | W | $\frac{15}{142}$ | 12070 |  |  |

## Route 100. KHAPALU to UPPER SIACHEN glacier, dia BILAFOND or SALTORO pass- $\mathbf{7 7}$ miles.

This route was discovered by Longstaff in 1909, from whose account details are taken (Geographical Jonrnal, xxxy). It appears probable that it is the aligument of a disused route to the upper Oprang and upper Yanrkand rivers, and therefore a short cut from Skārdu to Yärkand. The upper Oprang being as yet unexplored, details beyond the Siachen glacier are not known, but it may be mentioned that the Workmans reached a col at the head of the Siachen in 1912. Peterkin of the latter expedition mapped the Siachen glacier, and his is the best map available. As yet it is not incorporated in the Survey of India quarter-inch sheets which are inaccurate. The first march is very long and may be broken at almost any of the hamlets near the Hushe confluence. From Goma, mile 42, a track difficult for laden coolies leads over the Chulung glacier and pass and down the Korisa glacier to Chalunka, stage C5 of route 74, in the Shyok valley.

For further details and collected references of this old route, see Appendix to Col. Wood's "Explorations in the Eastern K'ara-koram and the upper Yäkand valloy." Dehra Dun. 192\%.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Khapalu, } \\ & \text { E.,PO., Dispen- } \\ & \text { sary. } \end{aligned}$ | 52A | $\ldots$ | 8400 | See Route 74. | Path ascends to small cultivated platean, then descends to river near Surmo, mile 7. Cross to r. bank Shyok by skin-raft at Chogogron, and descend for 3 miles. Cross spur and ascend Saltoro valley. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


|  | Names of Stages. |  |  |  | Remarks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Natule of country } \\ \text { to next stage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Paron, E. | 52A | $\frac{21}{21}$ | \% | E. on l. bank Saltoro. S.T. scanty; F.G. W. available. | By J. bank Saltoro. Pass Dansam and Kondus confluence, mile 4. Road fair; valley contracts after Dansam. |
| 2 | Palit, E. | 52A | $\frac{12}{33}$ | 10050 | do. | Track fair to Goma, mile 9 , last village. Ford Saltoro R. and ascend Ghyari N. |
| 3 | Ghyari, | 52A | $\frac{16}{49}$ | 12400 | E. below snout of Bilafond glacier. S.T. nil; F. G. available; W. plentiful. | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{p}}$ Bilafond glacier mainly over tiring moraine. Coolies, 7 hours. |
| 4 | $\underset{E .}{\text { Naram, }}$ | 52A | $\frac{6}{55}$ | 14400 | E. on r. bank. S. T. F. nil; G. available. W. plentiful. | Up Bilafond glacier; going better at first. Crevasses may be dangerous. Coolies, 7 hours. |
| 5 | Ali-bransa, E. | 52A | $\frac{7}{62}$ | $16500$ | E. on moraine under cliff. S.T.F.G. nil; show W. | Cross Bilafond or Saltoro pass, 18200 ft. Rope for ascent. and descent which is not difficult. |
| f | Siachen Glacier, $E$. | 52. | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 77 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 6000 | 10. |  |

## INDEX．

The references given below are to routes and not to pagres．The following ubbreviations are used：一

$$
\left.\begin{array}{rl}
-\mathrm{dl} & =- \text { dlawān = pass. } \\
\text { G. } & =\text { Gali, Gala, Gulı = pass. } \\
\text { Gl. } & =\text { glacier. } \\
-\mathrm{j} & =- \text {-jilga }=\text { valley. } \\
\mathrm{L} & =\text { lake. } \\
-1 & =\text { Lungma, Iıma, Lumba, \&c. } \\
\mathrm{N} & =\text { Nāla, Nār, Nāi, \&c. }
\end{array}\right\}=\text { valley, ravine, \&c. } . ~ l
$$

$\mathrm{Pk}=$ Pcak．

| d |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abudon 74. | Ans R．23． 24. | tanklol． 8. |
| Abbotlūbād ！．14． 37. | Anynvi3． | BnkSum－butnk S8． 90. |
| Abdul－Ghafīr－lıngur 92． 93. | AoE 95． | Buル P． 2. |
| Abdullun 62. | Aplintwat 17. | Bānkot 37． |
| Abring 69． | Aphen 54. | lialĩn N． 23. |
| Achlare Kiund 25. | A mudu 71. | $H_{\text {Hilnn N．} 24 .}$ |
| Achhibnl 28.35. | Aripput 13．27．35． | Buinnt 25. |
| Achhn Chhish（i．6\％．64． | オruı 66． | Halgirān 40. |
| Achimatung 72. | Arigīn 19． | Hulhot N． 25. |
| Adinima G． 4. | Armiun 66. | Bulin N． 25. |
| Addigur 97. | Arnis 24. | Hnlin 25. |
| Ayhumi 86.90. | A гин S2， 83. | Bilkul（9，4．4． |
| Aghil P .98. | Arithis． 54. | Bältal 50． 65. |
| Ahlın N． 28. | Askole 76．77，98． 99. | Bulti－brnnsa \＄8－90． |
| Aish Mukim 65． | Assur 20．38． | Bultit 71.87. |
| A jus 39. | Antinnonge（：5． | Bnitoro 72. |
| Akhar Ci．5．23， | Astor 41－44．46－48．60．61． | －Gl． 98. |
| Akhmin 5．est． | －R． 41. | Brmeãl 24． |
| Ak－kornm－d． 90. | Alinbind 47. | Bun 5. |
| Ax－musjid 80. | Atholi 5t． | Hinn R． 4. |
| Ak－shor 88. | Ating it． | Bunāban t． |
| Ak－1号¢ A8．00， 91. | A wantipur 25．27．28． $51-63$. | Bumak In 47． |
| Ak－líslı Gl． 90. |  | Bandupur is）． 41. |
| Alampi Ls 41．46． 47. | 13 | Hnngras 54. |
| Alatōpu 20. |  | Eani 30. |
| Alnuma IR． 7. | Bäbummrishi 31． | Bunibail 25． 26. |
| Alchazab 50． | Hübinn G． 58. | $\longrightarrow$ P．25． 26. |
| Alchi 0 O． | －－－l＇k． 58. | Bānjal G． 7. |
| Alchori 76. | linhusn＇37．58． | Bnoli 3． |
| Alch 13. | －－87． | Būa Gnli 9. |
| Aliāböd（ 11 nnza）87． | Buch N． 38. | Bian 39． 40. |
|  | Bandgom 18． Buclirbruri п̈． | $\begin{aligned} & - \text { N. } 39.44 . \\ & - \text { I. } 3960 . \end{aligned}$ |
| Ali－brunsa 100. | Bnduaib 6\％． | Añalycla Lat 5\％． 79. |
| Ali Melik Mur 45. | Hndogün 62． 6 f． 67. | Barñi 2. |
| Ah－mиzar－kurghann 88． | lngnmitt 5 ． | linrumgnla 20．21． |
| Amme Muhal 25. | Heghãm 12. |  |
| Amarnãtlı 65. | Bagichar 49，70． | Bänuñri 20. |
| $\text { ——. } 6 \sigma .$ | llngine 54. | Baríthiñol． |
| Anchār L． 50. | Brgla 20. | Burdamal 9R． |
| Andrachhi 28． | Bagnotnt？ | Bardur Valley 51. |
| Angrálı 24. | Bugrot N． $\boldsymbol{i} 0$ ． | Bnri［an 45．6］． |
| Anji Khncl 24． | lngiôr 43. | Rintina 9. |

Hāri Doāb canal (apper) 13.
Barnai N. 69. 64.
Baroi P. 3.
Bhroro 73.
Bārshalō 33.
Barw.i N. 45.
Baryinnar 63.
Bneal 37.
Basantar R. 13.
Bnsgo 50.
Basha R. 70. 71. 76.
Bash-langar 88.
Basuai G. 66.
Barmen 51. 52.
Basobli 7.
Batakor N. 70.
Batakīt $6 \overline{5}$.
Batāwal 13.
Bãthri G. 8.
Bat Kol 51. 68.
—— P. 51.
Baımāji N. 29.
Butiaír 44.
Batoi N. 24.
Batōti 25. 26. 33.
Batrãsi G. 14.
Batulkot 19.
Batíta G1. 87.
Baumia-harel 72.
Banrit 87.
Bawan 65.
Bāzār-dara 90. 98. 99.
Bizargwal 4.

## Belk 87.

Bein R. 13.
Béla 22.
Berot N. 28.
Bēsh-arik 88.
Heahterek 90.
Bētãr N. 16.
Hhadarwāh 6-8. 26. 28.
Bhaga 24.
Bhăga 6 ó.
Bhäg Sar 22,
Bhairo (ihñti P. 65.
Rhalela N. 26.
Bhñolal 8.
Bhand:ar N. 4.
lihátini 1.
Bלäräkно 15.
Bha-uhin, P. 3.
Hhitea 1.
Pliela 33.
Ebimhar 4. 21. G. 5.

Hhot khol 51.
Bhad 7.
Bhnnj: N. 37.
Bhnt Katha 14.
Bhut Na 54.
Bhurā̀ 54.
Hiafo GI. P9.
Bingding.l. 74.
Mingiangdo 72. 7t.
Hiaho R 98.
Hiann 76.
Hiārínt 19
Bichla 58.

Bichla G. 58.
Bichlari N. 25.
Bicia 24.
Bidar 28.
Bielargo 49.
Bibụ̄i 3.
Bijbiñга 25.
Bilafond Gl. 100.
———La 100.
Bilakrhi 92.
Bïrnōthi 6.
Biran N. 25.
Bizil 93.
Bon Khārba 50.
Bodkol 39. 67.
Hodsar 19.
Boihil 87.
Bora 88.
Hosting 88.
Hotogah N. 37. 39. 40.
Braldoh R. 71. 76. 98.
Rrangsa Sassir 88, 90.
Brāri 26.
-_G. 26.
Bring 27. 28. 36.
Briajnn 32.
Brinjga 93.

-     - R. 93.

Broglon N. 72. 73.
Bubind 46.
Budelas N. 71.
Hudhi 13.
Baत1 28.
Baclil 23.

- P. 23.

1sughumar G. 52.
Bugjan Hiwan 54.
Hugar 19.
Bujwas 54.
Bula La 50.
Bulak-aghzi 98.
Bílgäm 29.
Bunär 60.
———Farri 38. 60.
———R. 38.60.
Būdrlar Nír 39.
Bnn-i-kotal 87.
Bīnji 38. 41.
Burīwãi 37. 58. 59.
Burji La 45.46.
Barungdoi 70.
.-N. 70.
Burzil Chanki 41. 45. 49
——P. 41. 42.61.
————H. 41. 62-64.
Hurzinkitit. 68
Buta Kundi 37. 58.
-- - N. 37.
Bngin 93.

## (

Chagam 42.
Chambrn 99.
Clinglemsir 55.
Chagra 91-94.
Chai-har 71.
Cbiriñ N. 2 п.
Clinkat-Talao 81. 91.95.

Chatothi 15.
Chakki Khad 8.
Chalt 71.87.
Chalunka 74. 100.
Ohumalwās 25.
Chamba 8. 54. 55.
-G. 3.
Chamiāti 11.
Chamogah 70.
Chamsing-1. 88.
Cbana 3.
Chāndal 7.
Chandan Sar 22.
Cbandar K. 79.
——Bhāga' R. 54.
———-dul 79.
Chandbili G. 44.
-
Chang-chenmo R. 90. 92. 94.
Chang la 80. 86. 88-90.
Chang-lnng 88.
———P. 91.
--- -barma P. 92.
Cbang-thaug 94.
Chang-tok 99. 99.
Chaomukh 2.
Cbapri hats 23.
Chaprot 71.
Chaparsūn R. 87.
Chär 56. 78.
Charcha La 54. 56.
Cbaril 26.
Charpathar 41.
Chatran 70.
Chä̀ro 28.
Cbanki Cbanhra 5. 23.
Chēchri Kadal 42. 43.
Cbelong Labho 54.
Cherosar 61.
Chenīb R. 5. 23-26. 28. 33.
34.54.

Chhalhar 1.
Cbhämbar 17.
Chhangla Gali 9.
Chbānj N. 59.
Chhanjan G. 59.
Chhãnz 19.
Chbata Pãni 21.
Chbitat $1 \bar{n}$.
Dhār 7.
———— (i. 7.
Chhniri N. 43.
Chhibhewáli N. 24.
Chbocinh 3.
Chhota Densai 45.
Chbōta Gagai N. 43.
Chhñti Gali 20.
Chiñin 6
Chibra 88. 91.
Ohu-hiklik-maidãn 87.
Chihl-gnmbaz. 87.
Chil 6.
Chilñs 37-40. is8. 60.
Chili (t. 28.
Shillam 41.61.
Chillinji P. 87.
Chilong $9 f$.
Chilung La in3. 69.

Chilong valley 51.
Chim-chak 90. 98, 99.
Chimre 80. 88. 89. 91.
Chinamarg G. 18.
Chināri 15.
Chineni 25 .
Chingas Sarai 21.
Chingkang-1. 98.
Chip-chak R. 88. 90.
Ohirigh -saldi 90.
Chire P. 28.
Chiril R. 7.
Chirinbal 24.
Chiring 99.
Gl. 99.
Chittak Katha 44.
Chober Zechen 98.
-————Gl. 98.
Choblak Gl. 98.
Chōchu 88.
Chocha Bori La 54.
Chodhirgand 32.
Chogali 40.
———P. 40.
Chogogron 74. 100.
Chogo Lungma 71. 76
Chogo Urdar 76.
Chok 49.
Choke La 54
Chokntens 71.
Choug-jangal 89. 90.
Chongo 76.
Chontra spar 23.
Chorbat-l. 72.
-_ La 72-74.
Chōr-chn 61.
-LL La 61.
Chōr N. 4. 4 .
Chōr Panjanl P. 17.
Chorusira 23.
Chorwan 62. 64.
Chakwin P. 97.
Chalung (11. 74.
———1, 74.
Chaminta 6.
Chnmathang 83.

- —————n 83.

Chnuda-kni. 45.61.
Chumils 57.
Chumknrma 69
Chanaynad 49. 60.
Chnnea 72.
Chang-tüsh 88. 91. 92.
Chnniperal valley 23.
Chueh-knm 88.
Chnthbar 48.
Chatarnn 71.

## D

Dachung Yokma 80.
1)a,tiăl 3.

Daidar 87.
Dah [1]. 78.
Duingor 70.
Dahbeinn 66.

Däl Dhār 54.
Dāl L. 50.
Dullousie 8.
Dalōgra 21.
Jaltir 72.
Dāndnbari 66.
Dāndēran G. 65.
Dindésar b.
Daneali 12.
Dangan 84.
Dang-ynilnk 90.
Dankhar 57. 79.
Danin 4. 29.
Dansam 100.
Danser 89.
Dara 10.
Dara-1. 45.
Darcha 55. 56.
Darhanl 22.
——P. 22.
D_R. 5. 21. 22.
Dari La 45.46.
Dari-l. 45.
Darkhän N. 9.
Darso Brok 77.
Darungli R. 17. 18.
Darwaza 97.
Dis 41. 45. 61.
Dashkin 41. 48.
Dafи 70.
Daulat-beg-öldi 88. 90.
Dnulatnagar 4.
Dйтаг 41.
Duynhari G. 17.
Debring 55. 57. 80. 82. 84.
Dehra Cumpas 9 it.
Dehra I'. 91.
Dembo 95.
Demehok 80. 82-84.
Deosni P. 63.
Deosai plaina 41. 45. 46. 49. 61.
Deowher 48.
Depsang plains 88. 90.
Dern 24.
Derdi R. 87.
Désr R. 26.
Derkit 74.
Devak R. 13.
Dewal 15 .
Dhabar 23.
Dhakki: 49.
Dhälkot 10. 12.
Dlimitane 9.
Dhānda 10.
Dhāndnl R. 6. 21.
Dlinneot 3. 12.
Dhāriān Bnihk 59.
Dhāriān Sut 59.
Dharinsăl 5.
Dhàtuwàln 25.
Dhewartala N. 69.
Dhèri b.
-...G. 5.
Dhil 23.
Didan P. 24.
Digar 90.
———1, 90
Digdanl 25.
Dikut 97.

Ditap G. 62.
Ditchil N. 46. 48.
Diwal Khad 25.
Doūriīn 40. 59. N. 59.

Dobata 23.
Dōbin N. 43. 44.
Doda 26. 33.
——R. 54. 69.
Dodi Khad 25.
l)ogga 28.

Doghani 72.
Vomēl 14. 15. 5E. 63,
Donglang 91.
Dongru 33.
lopatta 14. 15.
Doū 74.
Dosan 41.
Jramthal 25.
Drang 17. 18. 32.
Dranga 26.
Drangiyäri 29.

- -N. 29.

Drās 49. โั. 62. 63. 69.
——R. 49.60.
-- Shigar H. 49. 50. 61.
---iuru R. 49.
Dring 61. 63.
Drogulika 54.
Drugab 86.
Dubjan 21. 20.
Hubla Khān 72.
Duddar 2i.
Dudhganga 32.
I) ndhuial 40. 59.

Dudbpathar 19.
Dudi 39.
Dnama-tigh 98.
Dudu 6.
Düg 7.
Dū 54.
Dulai 15.
Dum G. 37.
Duman 43. 44.
Dumkbar Chn 72.
Dumning N. 58.
Dumorão R. 98. 99.
Dumulter Gl. 99.
Dunera 8 .
Dūng $\because 4$.
Dunga Gali 9.
Dünga (i. 59.
——Katha N. 37.
bungure 95.
Dūnewãli Khad 24.
Dunore 51. 52.
Dunfal 70.
Durga 80. 86. 89.
$\overline{\text { Dut } 87}$.
1)ntang b\%.

Dyins 53.

## F.

Erin Kas 11.
Erin N. 39. 41. 67.
lizas 54.


Hoh 76.
——Gl. 76.
-R. 76.
Hōksar G. 53.

- N .63

Hōl Nār 40.
Honupatta 54.
Hopar 71.
Hoto 76.
Huddan 30.
Hūīn 31.
Humboting La 73.
Hamoting La 73.
Handar 74.
Hüntepar 32.
Hanza 71. 87. 97.
R. 70. 71. 87. 97.

Harapōr 21. 22.
Harimal 70. 71.
Hughe R. 100.
Hasbupa 76.
Hattra 54.
Hozäshar 93.
Hymia 83.

## I

Ichhar N. 14.
Igar-ealdi 00.
Ikhale 34.
Indue R. 38. 41. 45. 48-50. 54-56. 60 70.72.73.75. 80. 82-85.
Ineban 34. 35. 51.
Irochi 12
Irshad P. 87.
Isawãli 19.
Ishak-art-nghzi 90. 98. - dawña 98.

Islãmãbād 25. 27. 28. 35. 51. 53. 65.

Itchor 78.

J
Jāba 37.
Jadi R. 22.
Jägrān R. 40. 69.
Jãi 28
Jāi Gad 28.
Jalipar 38.
Jalkhad G 59.
Jambhir R. 4.
Jamma 5. 6. 13. 23-26.
Temnagar 24.
Jangal 92.
Jangalwār 28. 33.
Jargi 40.
Jírni G. 17.
Jastota 13.
Jatkiñn 41.
Janra 28.
Janrian 25.
Jeigthag 37.
Jerharcho L. 45. 61.
Jhajiar 25.
——N. 25.
Jhandi forest 23.
Jhelnm 2. 3. 12.

Jhelum R. 1-3. 10-12. 14-16. 21. Kapas 93.
25. 27. 29. 31. 32. 39. Kирря G. 5.
$50 . \quad$ Knra-chaglan 88.
Jōgi Halhiān Kas 4. Jora 59.
———Glacier 58.
--Katha 58. 59.
Jori ford 23.
Jughtha 57.
Jogshai G. 58.
Joma Parri 38.
Jumēgand 59.
-N. 59.
Juni N. 25.
Jūra 40.
Jnshāne 28.
Jutial 38.

## K

Kuchwan G. 35.
Kada 'Tokpo 55. 56.
Kadlabal spur 24.
Kăgãn 37. 40. 58. 59.
Kahmil R. 29. 58. 59.
Kahuta 1. 16.
Kui N. 28.
Kailang 55. 56.
Kailgan rocks 53.
Kailgirān 49.
Kaja 57. 79.
Käkōdar spur 18.
Kaksang La 82. 85.
Kakun G. 29.
Kakuta 3.
K $\bar{l}$ Dhā̀ 4.
Kāln Bägh 9.
Kāla Palır 92.
Kalan 74.
Kālapāni (Astōr) 42.
$\longrightarrow R$. (Astōr) 43.
——G. (Jāgrān) 37. 58.
——Gl. (Jāgrān) 58. N. (Pūnch) 25.

Külarūch 44.
Kill T'il 6.
Kāle Top 8.
Kāli Dhār 6.23.
Kamakdōri P. 37. 40.
Kamĩn Gōalia G. 4.
Kamri 41. 42.
——R. 43.
——P. 41.42.
Kamure 94. 95.
Kanind 12.
Kanñra 4.
Kangan 50. 64. 67.
Kangi 54.
Kanini 28. 33.
K $\bar{n}$ ili 24.
Kankhela N. 26.
Kйпрй 13.
Kantar 25.
Kāntar Nāq 17.
Knnun 55. 79.
Kanutse 73.
Kanmalwan 41. 43.
Küntal G. 62.
Knonagarl 60.

Kara-chukor R. 87.
Kara-jilga 92.
Kara-kñsh R. 88. 91-93.
Kara-kornm P. 88-90.
Karälapur 39.
Karanglu-tãgh 93.
Kara-su 87.
Kıru-tīgh 91.
Kara-tigh-d. 91.
Kara-1ãgh-bulat 97.
Karbidurun N. 28.
Karghalit 88. 90. 91.
Kargil 45. 49. 50. 61-63. 73.
Kä゙ka 58.
Karinango 49.
Karpito 45.
Karpu-chu N. 61.
Karun Pic 97.
Karzok 57.
Kushar vailley 58.
Käshgar 87-91.
Kushpāt. 62. 64.
Kasmar 25.
Kataklik 89. 90.
Katarbāg 66.
Katasiri 61.
Kuthãi 14.
Katha Naushalira 14.
Knthern K. 13.
Kathur 13 .
Katinho La 4549.

- N. 49.

Katlang-chenmo 90.
Kātsgnlu P. 20.
Karsil G. 4.t.
Katwã'yen 68.
Katznruh 45.47.
Knwãi 37.
—N. 37.
Kay La 55.80.
Kaze 57. 79
Kāzināg N. 29. 30.
Ke La 55. 80.
Kēhñ•• 8.
Kêl 39. 44.
Kén N. 10.
Kenlung 55. 79.
Kënei 58.
Kērın 49. 68.
Kero Lunema 71. 76.
Kewal 23.
Khing 32.
Khni G. 10.
Khnibar 87.
Kbaira Gali 9.
Khnirn P. 3.
Khajiñ 8 .
Khalaatan 90. 98.
Khalates 50. 72. 73.
Khnleni 26. 33.
Klarhéni 26. 33.
Khälaar 74. 86. 88.
Khímpur 20-24.
Khã́ñhal 25. 27. 28. 35. 65.
Klinnchi Kol 20.
Khē川̃n 14.

Kbaner Khas 15.
Khangral 50.
Ehanje valley 50.
Khāopar iv. 25.
Khān-juilak 98.
Klapuddar 12.
Khapaln 49. 72. 74. 7o. 100.
Khapulung 90.
Klibra P. 18.
Khãragund 59.
Kharal 49. 50. 61.
Khārapur 35.
Kharchanni P. 87.
Kharcline 74. 86. 88.
Khardīng 79. 88.
————La 72-74. 88-90.
N. 88.

Klarigum 40.
Kharmang 49. 73. 75.
Kharu 74.
Khelanmarg 17.
Khem Sar 66.
Khirim 41.
Khitni-dawīn 93.
Khōrben 4.
Khōrian 58.
Khorzang 57.
Klotan 88. 92. 93. 95.
Khufelung 90.
Khuiratte 4. 5.
Khumbriăl 44.
Khundı Marāl 8.
Khunjerāb P. 8\%.
———R. 87.
Khurna R. ís. 56.

- Sumdo 56.

Khashlash-langar 93.
Khusomik 72.
Khyıpur 57. 79.
Ki monastery 57.
Kiam 94.
Kiangrloun 57.
Kibar 34. 57. 79.
Kichik Brangea 71.
Kiharpur 36.
Kilang 55. 79.
Kilat 8.
Kilchn 51. 53. 54.
Kiliān-bñzār 86.
——— - clawñn 88. -karghñin 88.
——R. 88.
Kilit-jilga 87.

- K. 87.
——P. 87.
Kinñri Gäh 62.
Kinawai N. 45. 61.
Kīnijat P. 38.
Kiria 95.
Kirghiz-jangal 90.
Kiris 49. 72.
Kirkitcha 49. 50. 61.
Kishanganga R. 14. 29. 39-41. 43. 44. 68-60. 62. 64.

Kightwñ 28. 33. 84. 64.
Kiwan 88.
Kizil-hāzár 88. 89.
-dawàn 92.
-jilga 91. 92.

Kizil-langar 88.

- -ïngar 90.

Kohāla 11. 12. 15 .
Bök-art 90.

-     -         - dawĩn 90.

Kök-rabat 88.
Kök-yär 90.
Kolahoi 66.
Kolang b́5. $^{56}$.
Kolur 52.
Komara 70.
Kondas R. 100.
Kongta La 80.
Konsa Nāg 23.
$K o ̄ n t a_{r} 31$.
Koradgai 62.
Koragbal 41.
Korapathar P. 66.
Korisa (6l. 74. 100.
Korkn 72.
Korophon 98. 99.
Korta 6.
Koshnmal 76.
Kosh-tāgh 88.
Kota-jilga 91
Kōthi 4 .
Kotla 4.
Kotli 2. 4. 5.
Koyul-1. 84.
Krälapur 21. ©8.
Krimchi 25.
Krishan Sar 64.
Krit 53.
Kūd $2 \overline{6}$.
Кпija-mazār 90.
Kinhalung-aghzi 98.
Kol- -dawăn 98,
Kaliturak 87.

-     - -jilga 87.

Knlan 50. 66 .
Kriang 55. 66.
Kalān-öldi 90.
Knldanna 9.
Kalhïr hate 23.
Kalián spar 18.
hnli gad 28.
Kaligam 44.
Kaltea 12.
holn 55.
Kumat 9 .
Knodan 90.
C-G1. 90.
Ennala 18.
Kanda La 64. 56.
hongi La 51.
Kпnhīr R. 1ヶ. 37. 58.
Kanhell $\mathbf{j} 4$.
Knnis 72.
Knophar 25.
Koňam P. 79.
h पrīwal-rl. 88.
Korchang 70.
Kargiakh 56.
kinrsh ${ }^{2} 54$.
Kara 72.
-- 1.72.
Katabar N. 48.
Kustang 74.

Kūthēr 35. 51. 63.
Kathnãr G. 17.
Kuzipathar N. 59.
Kyrmgo 94.
Kyon I'so 84.

## L

Lächh 30.
Lachhman Pattan 1. 12.
Lñchãlūng La 55.
Lūgankhēl 80. 82. 84.
La Gankial 80. 82. B4.
Lagopo La 74.
Lagadarisa 79.
Lāhta 64.
Lä́hal 65. 56.
Laingyat 30 .
Lakong 56.
Lāla 40.
Lälpāni 45.
Lālpór 44.
Lalusar L. 37.
Lāmagus La 69.
Lāmayūrū 50. 51. 63. 64.
Lamlang-mazār 88.
Lanak La 94.
Landra 25.
Lunganbal 52.
Langēra 8.
Langinai 62.
Laochi La 74.
Laparba 66.
Lara $5 \overline{2}$.
Laröta 4. 5.
Läronn 53.
Lashimarg 64.
Latho 50 ,
Leh 50-57. 61. 63. 67. 72-74. 80.
82-84. 88-91.
Lenak La 84.
Leychar 38. 41.
Lichnt 79.
-N. 79.
Lidar R. 52 65. 66. 68.
(1)esa H.) 26.

Lidarwat 66.
Likche 83.
Ling K. 1 .
Lingti 55. 57. 79.
Jingri-thang 92.

-     - plains 91-93.

Lithang 57.
Littaryari 24.
Little Kara-knl 87.
L. .ãng 7.

Lobsang-branar 98.
Lohñ́ (i. 14.
l.ōharin 17-19.

Lohan N. 64.
Lō̄har 28.
Lolãh 44.
I ol.al P. 67.
Loma 82.
Lōran 17-19.
1 orat 79.
i.otanon 50.
L. udarwan 59.

Lakang 91.

Lon 65.
Langha 98.
Lungtarma 78.
Lunkha 72. 74.
Luntanna 55. 78.

## M

Machail 54.
Mädhopur 7.
Madmatti 39.
Mägam 17.
Magra Sar 20.
Maharäj Gund 30.
Mahartan 53.
Mahiya 82. 83. 85.
Māhl R. 10.
Mahura 14. 15.
Maidān Tsōgul 59.
Majhoi 15.
Makorum 71.
Makri 4.
Malabāgh 30.
Malalicha-1. 74.
Maleng 54.
Malik-sai 88. 91.
Malot 12.
Malot Sattiān 12.
Malshāhi Big̀h 50.
Malungutti Gl. 97.
Mamhuli N. 2.
Man 61.
Mannsbal L. 39.
Manaur 37. 58.
Mendal 40.
Mandari 37.
Mandhol 3.
Mandi 6. 17-19.
——R. 17. 18.
Mang Bajri 10. 11.
Mangtaa L. 95.
Maniand 1.
Manj Hōtar 40.
Mankhang 84.
Mänkot 5 .
Mánsehrn 14. 37.
Manthoka 49.
Manwàl temple 6.
Manzgōm 24.
Mapo-thang 93.
Marĩdpur 21.
Matang La 65.
Marau 34.
$\qquad$ 13. 34. 53.
-Wardwan R. 34.
Marbal 28.
——P. 28.
Marchin 74.
Maryan 1'. 35.
Mari N. 23.
Maricha 76.
Markha 66. valley 56.
Markint 41.
Marol 73.
Marpo 63.
--~-chu. 60. 63.
-La 63.
Marsalang 65. 57.

Marsimik La 91.
Märn Sudar R. 28.
Mashid G. 64. 67.
Matayan 50.
Matsēl 54.
Matsil N. 39. 44.
Man 54.
Manlba Chamba 50.
Māwar 30.
valley 30.
Mazeno P. 60.
Mechoi 60.
Mehnda O. 17.
Mendhar 5.
Men-R. 2. 5.
Mendi 48. 70.
Mengandob 67.
Mërul 81. 95.
Metwan 53.
Mhor 24.
Milyall 58.
Mimandar 24.
Minapin 71.87.
Minimarg (Barzil) 41. 62. 63. (Drās) 50.
Minowar 38. 41.
Minpal N. 52.
Mintaka-aghzi 87.
————jilga 87.
Mir M-P. 87.
Mir Malik N. 44.
Mir Panzil P. 45.
Miriwāli N. 59.
Mirpa-tso 85.
Mïrpür 2. 40.
Miru 55.
Misgar 87.
Mithirāt 4.
Mitsahoi 60.
Moghalpur 59.
Mohri 39.
Mondari 74.
Mondlan 66.
Moni-bransa 98. 99.
Monjong 77.
More plain 55.
Morsckhol 51. 62.
Mugal Minidān 28.
Maglib 80. 81. 91.
Mulammadābñd 87.
Mohammad-иbōja 98.
Mnhri 44.
Malbekh 60.
Munda 25.
Mundi N. 63.
Mnni La 54.
Margo 88-90.
Markmahi 87.
Murree 9. 10. 15.
Murshoon 78.
Mushki 50. 62.
Mushkin 41.
M nzaffarāb̄̄́d 14. 15. 29. 40.
Muz-tāgh-l. 98.
Mya 82. 83. 86.
N
Nabi-brangea 72. 73.

Nächhar N. 25.
Nadani G. 25.
Nadani tunnel 25.
Naddal Khad 25.
Nädpar 21.
Naerong 64.
Näfrōn 66.
Nāgai 63.
——N. 62. 63.
Nagar 71.
——R. 71.
Nagdara N. 58.
Nūpinpathar 68.
Nagrota 24. 25.
Naia-khān-dawān 93 .
Naidgām 28.
Nalcka G. 6.
Nakpo Chn 69.
Nambal N. 31.
Namika La 50.
Namtsay Lu 54.
Nanak La 57.
Nandan Sar 22.
Nand Kot 23.
Nanga Parbat 42, 60.
Nãga Pir 1.
Nangmoni Tlapea 76.
Nanth 34.
Nao Gali 44.
Nūokan N. 35.
Naushera 4. 5. 21.
Napaz 34. 63.
Nār 1.2.
Naram 100.
Naraug 37.
Narbo Samdo 57. 84.
Nurh 72.
Nār Kot 23.
Narshalun N. 25.
Nitur 39.
Nātwajan 53.
Nastr Chbnn G. 29.
Nathia Gali 9.
Naubug 35.36.
——N. 35. 36. 83.
Naugēm 30.
Nawan-di-Gali 17.
Nawān Shabr 9.
Nazamdit G. 23.
Nera lin 54.
Niāri Tāwi
Niat 39. 40.

- N. 37. 39. 40.60.

Nichinai 64.

- Bar 64.

Nilūñ N. 21.
Nil Gad 25.
Nilkant G. 16. 17.
Nîlnāg 19-21. 32.

- N. 32

Nil Sar 22.
Nilt 71.
Nima 82.
——Rap. 82. 84.
Nimu 50. 51. 53. 54, 72, 73.
Ningal N. 16. 81.
Niri 56.
——Chn 56. 78.
——Samdo 56.

Nira N. 8.
Nīū R. 26. 33.
Nischa 92. 93.
Nobok La 86.
Noh 95.
Nōmà 71. 87.
Nabra R. 74. 88. 90.
Nan Kan 63.
Nūra Sēri 29.
Narla 50. 51. 53. 54. 72. 73.
Nürpur 19.

- N. 19.

Noghik. 19.
Natnas 69.
Nyak-teo 95.

## 0

Oi-toghrak 88.
Olthing-thang 49.
Ópal-b̄̄zār 87.
Oprang R. 97. 98. 100.
Ordokas 98.
Owen ferry 12.
Ownr 52.
P
Pachathang 74.
—————1. 74.
Padam 66. 69. 78.
Padar 54.
Padri G. 8.
Pablgām 25. 65. 66. 68.
Paipering 71.
Pajji-di-Gali 17.
Pajn 98.
Pakharpnr 20.
Pakora 46.
Pakore 76.
Pakin 90.
Päl 95.
Palandri 1.
Palās ridge 6.
Palats N. 17.
Palihäsa N. 14.
Palit 100.
Palla 40.
Palmír 34.
Palong Karpo 92.
rāmírs 87.
Pampar 25.
Pãmzal 91-94.
Pañirtik 88.
Pánda Kas 21.
Pandras 50.
Pändrenthã̃ 25.
Pang 55.
Panydongtsa 88.
Pangi 8.
Pangkong Tso 80. 81. 91. 95.
Pangot 64.
Fanjār 1.
Panji P. 54.
Panjkōt 29.
Panjtarni 65, 66.
Panlang 91.
Pāntälmarg 53.

Panzgãm 29.
Paoni 23.
Papaldo 73.
Parand 25.
Parang Chu 57.

- La 57.

Parāt 10.
Pare Chn 57.
Parelungbi N. 57. 79.
Parik 60. 61.
Parkālta 6.
Parkutse 51.
Parkutta 45. 49. 73.
Parl 10. 11.
Parli Doäriñn 59.
Parnai N. 21.
Paron 100.
Partab Pal 38. 41.
Partan 29.
Partak 74.
Pasbkyam 50.
p’̄̈su 87. 97.
Patan 14-16. 29.
Pathänkot 7. 8. 13.
Pāthro 58.
Patimahāl 34.
Patlépãni G. 59.
Patni Dhār 25.
pass 25.
Patsio 55.
Paxfain 78. 74.
Payik 87.
Peì Khad 24.
Peldo 57.
Penjan P. 53.
Pensi La 53. 69.
Peshwiri 41. 45. 63.
Pêtgām 34. 53.
Phagoli 23.
Phagpēre 28. 34.
Phagwñri 2. 4.
Phanjila 54.
Phare N. 24.
Phariñhād N. 63.
Pharkiãn 58.
Ph-ki-Gali 58.
Phatun-pāntsāl 23.
Phayang Dokpo 50.
Phe 69.
Phindur 73.
Phirse-fu 57.
Phobrang 91.
Photaksar 54.
Phōti La 84.
Phōti-le 84.
Pbrahnu 74.
Phration 65. 68.
Phūktal Gonpa 56. 78.
Phungotāh 7.
Pialung N. 45.
Piñe 54.
Pile-taghach 88.
Pinjal 19.
Pir Penjāl P. 21.
Pisan 71.
Pisha 93.
Pitok 50. 5月.
Piūn 72. 74.
Piñsh 65. 68.

Pohru R. 29. 30. 68.
Pola-cha 88.
Pōlakonka Fu 57. 82.
La 57. 82. 84.
Polu camp 74. 88.
———digar 90.
Pongo Naga 82. 84.
Pongar 96.
Popchik 88.
Pupul 47. 48.
Portīeh 92.
Posgām 88.
Poshiāna 21.
Poshkar 32.
Pōshmatu 26.
Pralinu 74.
Pranwari 69.
Prinkiti La 54.
Pūga camp 57. 74. 82. 84.

## Pukhri 8

Pakora 46.
Pulo 88-90.
Pulu camp 74.
Pīnch 1-5. 10. 11. 16.20.
——R. 1-5. 10. 12.
Punmah Gl. 99.
Purāna Tilēl 62. 64.
Purshing N. 47. 48.
Pusha R. 92
Puesa 90.
Putakhan G. 59.

## Q

Qasba Naubug 35. 36. 51. 53.
Qazigund 25.

## R

Rachog-ba $\overline{0}$ b.
Raiyãr 32.
Rājaori 5. 21. 22.
Rājdhani 2.
Räjnagar 23.
Rājpar 18. 19.
Rājpura 13.
Rakaposhi 71.
Hakhiōt 38. 41.
Rakhara 74.
Hahi Sin N. 64.
Ramban 25. 26.

- N. 25.

Rãmghãt 41.
Ramjak 56.
Rāmnagar 6.
Rāmpattan 12.
Rāmpar (Ihelnm R.) 15. 16. (Rājaori) 6. 21. 22.
Rn̄maī 25. 26.
Ranbir canal 5.
Ranbirpar 80. 89. 91.
Rānga 50.
Rangmarg 68.
Rani's Sarai 25.
Rasirma-le. 82.
Raskam R. 87. 98.
Rathak 41. 63.
Rattan Pir 5. 22.

Rattan Pir P. 21.
Rattapāni 44.
Ratti G. 37. 43. 59.
Ratta 42-44.
Rāvi R. 7. 8. 13.
Rāwalpindi 1. 15.
Rawat 15.
Rāzdhäinangan P. 41.
Rāzpāryin N. 53.
Rdokass 98.
Reāt camp. 43.
N. 43.

Rembiāra R. 21. 32.
Rēn 26.
Reru 56. 78.
Rewil N. 66.
Reyil 50.
Riāsi 24. 25.
Rikinwās. 51.
Kimdi 91-94.
Rin N. 53.
Ringdom 51. 53.69. Sankpo 53. 69.
Rishnagar 24.
Rogchin 55.
Rōmu 21.
Romashi 21.
———n. 20.
Rondu 48.
Ruberung Cha 56.
La 54. 56.
Radok 80. 96.
Rria 61.
Rukchin 55.
Rulukun La 54.
Rambak 56.
Rumpack 56.
Runbil 87.
Rūpal N. 42. 60.
Mupiri P. 22.
Rupsha 57. 78.

## S

Sabaur 4.
Sādābn̄d 4. 21,
Sarlhot 6.
Safāpur 39.
Safēd-parıi 38. 41.
Safèd Pathar 41.
Sāgam 28.
Sāgra 5.
Naidpara 30.
Sain valley 68.
Sakmal N. 43.
Sakti 80.
Salial ridge 24,
Sālgari N. 26.
Bālgrān 12. 16.
Sallar 25.
Saltoro P. 100.
$\overline{\text { Salin. }}$ 74. 100.
Salnni 8.
Sāmlon 13.
Sãmgīn 40.
Samznngling 91.
Sandik 40.
Sändran N. 26. 27. 26.

Sangam 25.
Sāngām 40.
Sangar N. 6. 37.
Sangar Seri N. 44,
Sange-knma-chu 60. 51.
Sangpoche La 84.
Sangsafēd N. 20.
Sangtha 55.
Sanju-bōzār 88. 93.
---d. 88.
Sankhu 69.
Sankpo R. 51. 53.
Sarchu 55. 79.
Sarewāla G. 43.
Saribal 50. 66.

- P. 66.

Sarigh-yar 88.
Sarikū 44.

- N. 44.

Sarmoli N. 25.
Sarpo Laggo Gl. 98. 99.
Sarsangi P. 45.
Sarsāwāh 3.
Sartang 88.
Sarthal 7 .
Sarthali 7.
Sasaini 87.
-Gl. 87.
Sasāra 21.
——R. 32.
Fasil 70.
Sñskat G. 65.
———Nãg. 65.
Saspul 50. 51. 53. 54. 72. 73.
Sassir La 88. 89. 91.
Sat Kol 53.
Satpur N. 45.
Sat Rar 53.
Satsar N. 64. 67.
Satsaran G. 64. 67.
Satwāri 13.
Sawãr Dhär 28.
Seawa R. 7.
Sedan 23.

$$
\text { -P. } 23 .
$$

Sehr 1. 3. 10.
Sehra 2. 4. 5.
Seidōri N. 44.
Sekiwãs 66.
Sensa 3.
Sēōj G. 6.
Scri 4
Sãri 24, 25.
Sēul R. 8.
Shabtot N. 70.
Sharli 56.
Shädipur 39. 60.
Shadok 49.
Shāhäbãd 36.
Shähdara 14.
Shāhiclulla 88. 00-92.
Shāhkōt 40 .
Shālkiñt 23.
Shähpar 7.
Shaikh Nüruddin 32.
Shatin Dnkn N. 62. 64.
Shaitün Nára 41.

Shājimarg 21.
Shakarmarg P. 22.
Shaksang 57.
Shaksgam-jangal 97-99.
Shāl 58.
Shamāl-1. 92. 93.
Shandong 96.
sihang 55.
Shāngas 35. 51. 53.
Shankargarh 42. 43.
Shapo-dat La 56.
Shārdaji 40. 44.
Shārdi 40. 44.
Shashmarg 97.
Shēkh Hēla 44.
Sheshupur 3. 12.
Shera 83.
Shergol 50.
Shigar 63. 71. 72. 76. 77.
$—$ R. 45.49.50.61.72.73.76.
Shigarthang 45. 46.
Shīihilnāg 36.
Shikara 58.
———camp 58.

- N. 58.

Shikār Bailuk 58.
——G. 58.
-N. 58.
Shilla N. 57.
Shimsa Khärbu 49. 50. 62. 63.
Shingkūn La 56.
Shinglung 91.
Shingo camp 63.
———La 56.
————ㄹ. 45. 61. 73.

- valley 62.63.

Shingos 70.
Shingshal 97.
————arlızi 97.
Shingzhang 96.
Shirir 54.
shiriting 49.
Shishram Nāg 65. 68.
Shitkari 50.
Shivolung 90.
Shokpa Kanlang 90.
Shōnthar G. 42. 44.
Shor-jilga 91.
Shūlǜ 29. 68.
Shum 94.
Blupa 74.
Shupiyin 20-24. 32.
Shíshal 80-83. 85. 96.

- N. 81.

Shuslont 65. 57.
Slunce 70.
——-N. 70.
Shyok 86. 89. 90.
--R. 49. 72. 74. 88-91.
Sinchen GI. 100.
Sial Sūi
Siari 74.
Sihāla 1.
Sikandaríbēd 71.
Sikhbach 45.
Sínla 55. 57.
Sind R. 50. 64-66. 67.

Singal 37. 39. 40.
Singi La 54.
Singpör 28.
$\qquad$ G. 28.
N. 28.

Sī̄̀t 5.
Sirdarkoti 41
Sir Kanaligand 65.
Sirsir La 54.
Siūl 29. 58. 59.
Skārda 41. 45-47. 49. 70-73. 76. 77.

Skeenmung 99.
Skin 56.
Skio 56.
Skirbuchan 72. 73.
Skoro 77.
-La 76.77.
--1. 77.
Soa 12.
Soān R. 1.
Sogo 74.
Soheri 12.
Sokh-balak-d. 90.
Sokhnāg 17-19. 32.
Sokhniz 51. 52. 68.
Sokh Sarai 21.
Somgnl 92.
Sōnamarg 50. 64.
Sónapind G. 44.

- N. 44.

Sonarwain 39. 41.
Sōna Bar 68.
Sōnasar G. 68.

-     - N. 68.

Sōnclar 34.
Sōp 3 f.
Sōpír 29. 30. 44. 88. 59.
Sora 92.
8 ost 87.
Spangmik 81. 95.
Spengthan N. 54.
spanpar 74.
Spantok 98. 99.
Spiti 57. 79.
Spitok 50.56.
Srinagar 14-29.33, 39. 41, 50-33.
Stak 70.
——La 70.
-N. 70 .
Stakchan 46. 47.
Stakpitn P. 45.
Sterika 70.
Stiatlou-brangsa 71.
Sulpara 30.
Suget-d. 88.

-     - jangal 97-99.

Sajānpar 7. 13.
Sukh 'Tão 5.
Sulāghiz-langar 88.
Suloh Bhad 6.
Sultàn Chaskam 90,
Sultempather 18.
Sumaiyar 71.
Sumalo 63.
Bumānwāli Khad 6.
Snmbal 39. 41.

Sumchikma L. 79.
Sumchum Gonpa 54.
Sumdah-fa 54.
Samdo 55. 56.
Sumjiling plain 94.
Summar-l. 88,
Sumna 92.
Sumsām 64
Sumshal plain 92
Sūn 1. 12.
Sandar Kanthi 26.
Sundla 8.
Sundōa 4.
Sanny Bank 15.
Sunset Peak 21.
Suraj-dul L, 55.
saran 5.
——R. 5. 17. 18. 20. 21.
Surapara 21.
Surmo 74. 100.
Sara 51. 62. 64. 69.
—1R. 50. 51.69.
Sturada 25.
Surūīn Sar 6.
Surnkwat 98.
Satak 78.
Swãn R. 1. 3. 10.

## T

Tagalanng La 55. 82.
Tägharma R. 87.
'1 äghdnmbāsh Pāmī 87.
Tăhi 3.
Tāin Dhār 21.
Takh 55.
Takht-kuram P. 90.
Takia 25. 26.
Takknng 95.
Tak Marpo 92.
Tälar R. 29. 58.
T'alliche 38.
lamas 70.
Tamba 91.
Thm-karanl 88.
Tamoksa 90.
Tandara 76.
'Tandi 55.
Tang N. 97.
Tangdhar 29.
'I'angitar 98. 89.
Tangmarg 17. 32.
Tangrot 3.12.
Tënin 65. 68.
Tankse 55. 80-62. 91-95.
'I'nntak Gonpa 66.
Tāōbat 43.
Tarboegz 88.
Tarknti 49.
Tarli Hole 40.
Tarnöh R. 13.
Tarning-bäshi 87.
Tarshing 80.
"I'artar Camp" 80.
Tāsh 93.
T'ushgàm 49. 50. 63.
T'äsh-karghā̀n 87.
-_ R. 87.
Tāsh-malik 87.

Tashot 71. 87.
Tatawoin 53.
Tathār 25.
Tāwi Khad 5.
Tāwi K. 4-6. 21-23. 25.
Tayãr 86.
Tazi Tonzas 53. 69.
Tebe Langma 74.
Tegar 88.
Tekipur 44.
Tetha 56.
Thaiyan 44.
Thak N. 37. 39. 40.
Thal Brok 77.
Thalle La 72.
--1.72.
Thamras 74.
Thanāla 8.
T'handapãini 5.
Thandapāniwāli Tāwi 5.
Thangra 80.
Thanna Mandi 5. 21.
Tharochi 2.
Tharn-1. 74,
Thato La 82. 85.
Thītri 28. 33.
Thesar 56.
Thin Kaik 97.
Thirit 74. 88.
Thlashing-spang 46. 47.
lhōd Baihk 58.
-G. 37. 58.
Thol 71.
'Ihosho P. 60.
Thagje 57. 82.
I'hulan-Bati-cha 68.
'liarnak 55, 82.
Tikri 25.
——N. 25.
Tikse 80. 82-84,
Tilēl 50. 62. 64, 67.
Tísa 8.
Тінат 71.
'līthwāl 29. 30. 40.
'liznaf R. 88.
Toghra-an 88.
Tonmar P. 97.
Tokonak 90.
Tolti 49. 73.
Tomar 94.
Тора-d. 90.
Topkhāna 87.
Topo 79.
'Topo Koma 79.
Töra-öghil 90.
Torgom 49.
Tormik N. 70. 71,
Tōsha-maidān 18. 92.
P. 18.

Trägbal 39. 41.
Trall 52.
ITrāmagoti Khad 25.
Tret 15.
Trikar Kol 05.
Trongo Pir 48.
Tror 13.
Trankhal 67.
Teandenwar 65. 68.





[^0]:    - Polv meana a camping gronad helow a pasm. There is sometimes a stone shelter of onts.

[^1]:    * Portions of certain ronter in l'art IV, fall without the area shown on the key mapa, and are therefore not shown.

[^2]:    *W. raiers 10 Wood's map of De Filippi expedition, 1913-14, acoule 1 " to 8 miles.

[^3]:    *W. Wefers to Wood's map of Ve filippi expedition 1913-14; 85, st to oir do. stein's maps

[^4]:    * W. refern to Wond a map of De Filippi expedition 1918-14; Nin, $\boldsymbol{B A}$ to Sir A. Stein's mape.

