by explanations as to the roads, nature of the passes, and heights of various places,1 supplies, fuel, and general information, they will afford, we trust, increased facilities for future travellers, in visiting many of the interesting parts of High Asia, the difficulty of access to which has hitherto been greatly exaggerated. At the same time such a route-book may be regarded as having a practical bearing upon questions of a more general nature, especially when it is taken into consideration that many provinces of High Asia are of great importance for India, in a commercial, as well as in a military point of view.

Geographical Area. The present volume contains the routes leading through the following provinces of High Asia:

A. PROVINCES OF THE HIMÁLAYA.2

1. Kămáon,	4. Kúlu,	7. Rajáuri,	10. Kishtvár,
2. Gărhvál,	5. Chámba,	8. Kănáur,	11. Kashmír,
Will Will Ward to the Tar	6. Jámu,	9. Lahól,	12. Márri.
3. Símla,	o. Jama,		

B. PROVINCES OF WESTERN TIBET.

1. Gnári Khórsum, ³	4. Dras,	7. Núbra,	9. Hasóra,
2. Spíti,	5. Ladák,	8. Bálti,	10. *Gílgit.
3. Zánkhar,	6. Pangkóng,	. Plant of the state of the sta	

C. PROVINCES OF CENTRAL ASIA.

2. *Kókand,

1. *Turkistán,	2. *Kókand,	3. *Boknara.	1 200 200
n asterisk (*) marks those	provinces which, for	or the present at least	t (1862), are
ccessible to Europeans u	nder the frail prote	ection of a disguise;	though, even

3. *Bokhára.

Ar $_{
m en}$ only ac with such assistance, travelling in these countries is attended with much personal risk and danger.

¹ The heights (in English feet) are taken from our second volume, "Hypsometry of India and High Asia," where the authority is also given upon which each result is based; nearly all the latitudes and longitudes contained in the present route-book are also included in our second volume.

² The boundaries of the provinces are indicated in the separate map (accompanying our first volume), showing the routes taken by ourselves and our establishments.

³ This province may be said to be situated on neutral ground, where disguise is not absolutely necessary; it is, however, advisable to assume one; for, though many a day may pass without the detection of the traveller, yet, should an unfortunate discovery take place, he will meet with much less molestation if equipped in native garb than if in his European dress.