

Route No. 3.

From \triangle AKSÁE CHIN (Turkistán) to \triangle SÚMGAL (Turkistán).

A secondary route, passable for horses.

No villages occur along this route, which is never used by caravans. Fuel and grass wanting at several encamping grounds and scarce all along the route.

\triangle Aksáe Chin, $35^{\circ} 52'$; $77^{\circ} 51'$; 16,620 ft., the name of the basin of a lake, periodically filled with water; scarcely any grass or fuel—Follow the Karakásh river.

Encamp on its banks; (the valley slopes exceedingly gentle; no fuel or grass)—Descend the Karakásh valley to the salt lake Kiúk-Kiöl.

Kiúk-Kiöl (15,460 ft.), where grass is to be found and scanty fuel; but a large supply of the dung of wild animals, dispersed all along the shores of the lake, can be collected and used as fuel. Though the stage is a long one, it will be found desirable to make it, as otherwise no grass or fuel will be procurable—Descend the Karakásh river; one mile below the lake Kiúk-Kiöl pass a large number of fine hot springs (15,010 ft.).

Encamp on the banks of the Karakásh river; fuel and grass extremely scarce— \triangle Káfir Déra (14,420 ft.).

\triangle Bashmalgún (14,207 ft.), on the Karakásh river. Fuel plentiful, grass very scarce—Descend the Karakásh valley.

\triangle Sikándar Mokám (13,864 ft.) Here are traces of a small fort now entirely deserted and in ruins—Descend the Karakásh valley.

Encamp on the Karakásh river—A great many salt-pools are passed—Grass and fuel now begin to become more abundant—Descend the Karakásh valley.

\triangle Súngal, $36^{\circ} 8'$; $78^{\circ} 5'$ (13,215 ft), a fine pasture ground, with a good supply of fuel.

ALMÓRA, various larger routes from, see under NAINITÁL.

Route No. 4.

From ALMÓRA (Kámáon) to BÁGESAR (Kámáon).

A principal route, passable for horses.

Road partially made; in some parts bad, but never difficult for horses.

Literature: Madden, Journ. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XVI., pp. 226-34.—Tables of Routes and Stages, p. 55.—Year-book of the Pánjáb for 1854, part II., p. 118.

Maps: Indian Atlas, sheet 66.—Strachey's Kámáon and Gärhvál.

Almóra, $29^{\circ} 35'.2$; $79^{\circ} 37'.9\ddagger$; 5,546 ft.—Road branches off to the left for the tea-plantations at Havalbágh (see Route No. 6)—Shor—Cross the Jak nálah (road till here very good)—Steep descent (very stony)—Ascent to a dharamsála (road stony), and to the Pínsholi pass—Descent—Tákula, 5 hours' march from Almóra; a fine encamping ground under large fir-trees; an old pagoda in the environs—Cross the Karenjár Jína pass—Mátela—Tsáuna—Road branches off to the left to Bíluri—Cross the Pálori pass—A dharamsála, near which a tepid spring—Cross the Gúmti river by bridge.

Bágesar, $29^{\circ} 47'$; $79^{\circ} 45'$, with a bángalo, (2,730 ft.); four and a half hours' march from Tákula. From Almóra to Bágesar is a very long and fatiguing march.

Route

from ALMÓRA to NAINITÁL,

see No. 150.