

Route No. 5.

From ALMÓRA (Kámáon) to PETORAGÁRH (Kámáon).

There are two different routes; the one by Dol, which, though longer, is the best and generally taken; the other by Jágesar.

*A.**Almóra to Petoragárh by Dol.*

A principal route, passable for horses.

Literature: Madden, in Journ. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XVII., part I., pp. 598—609.—Year-book of the Pánjáb for 1854, part II., p. 115.

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

Almóra, 29° 35'.2; 79° 37'.9 †; 5,546 ft.—

Descend to the Sval river—Cross it on iron suspension bridge called Bishéshar—Ascent—*Bandáni Dévi* (fine view from here of Almóra and the snowy range)—Gúna páni pass (road now very level).

Dol, a bángalo, very small and bad (ab. 6,100 ft.), 15 miles from Almóra—Ascend to Sáur Páthka, 3 miles from Dol—*Páya páni*, 7 miles from Déo Dhúra—Continue along the crest of a ridge (road in general very good)—Steep ascent.

Déo Dhúra, or *Dī*, a bángalo (6,867 ft.), 17 miles from Dol; rather a long stage, with few villages on the road, though many lie close by—Descend to Gársa Lekh (road good, but tortuous)—*Páti Jáūlari*, 6 miles from Fárka bángalo (here is a fine cedar grove and shrine).

Fárka, a bángalo (5,827 ft.), 13 miles from Déo Dhúra—Fort Hastings.

Raikót, a bángalo, 10 miles from Fárka. Close to Raikót lies Lohughát—Pass the Súi groves of deodar cedars—Jirkúna, 3½ miles from Raikót—Jáangi ka Kátki—A very steep descent—*Dargára*, a bángalo, containing two rooms only, 9 miles from Raikót (from Dargára an excursion may be made to the Rámesar temple

and bridge, but, a few months of the year excepted, the heat is excessive)—Cross the Sárju river.

Kanthagáũ, a bángalo on the left bank of the Sárju river (3,900 ft.), 8 miles from Dargára (Raikót to Kanthagáũ is a rather long stage)—Gung, 1 mile from Kanthagáũ (road very bad)—Thóki (from here a good path leads up to the Thákil mountain, or Thalkedár, as it is called in the Shor valley)—Cross the Thóki pass—*Thárkót*.

Petoragárh, 29° 36'; 80° 11'; 5,549 ft., in the Shor valley; a fine fort, 12 miles from Kanthagáũ (an easy stage).—Sixteen miles E. of Petoragárh, the Káli river is passed by an iron suspension bridge (span 180 ft.); this river forms the boundary between the British and Nepalese dominions (level of the river 1,875 ft.).

*B.**Almóra to Petoragárh by Jágesar.*

A secondary route, passable for horses.

Literature: Tables of Routes and Stages, p. 54.

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

Almóra, 29° 35'.2; 79° 37'.9 †; 5,546 ft.—

Cross the Svál river—Cross two of its affluents—Cháni, 1 mile from Súpi.

Súpi, 8 miles from Almóra (an easy stage)—*Sirmóli*.

Jágesar, on the left bank of the Jágesar river, an affluent of the Sárju river, 12 miles from Súpi—Continue along the Jágesar river—*Mahári*—Neáli—Cross the Sárju river by an iron suspension bridge.

Gangoliháth, 16 miles from Jágesar—Cross the Ramgánga river.

Bans, 9 miles from Gangoliháth.

Petoragárh, 9 miles from Bans. (For details see part *A* of this route.)