

There may possibly exist a direct road from Húnze to Yárkand, but even then the distance could not be accomplished in twelve days.

Geographical co-ordinates:

Gílgít 35° 54'; 74° 18'.

Yárkand 38° 10'; 74° 0'; ab. 4,200 ft.

GÓBESAR, routes to and from, *see* KETERBÁL, or PETÓLIA, to TSÓBTA, **No. 102.**

GULABGÁRH, *see* CHATARGÁRH.

Route

from HÁNLE to NÓRBU,

see **No. 157.**

Route No. 72.

From HÁNLE (Ladák) to RÓNGO (Ladák).

A secondary route, passable for horses.

Literature: Journ. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XVII., p. 111.—Thomson's Western Himálaya, pp. 154-61.

Maps: Cunningham's Pánjáb and Western Himálaya.—Waugh and Thuillier's Pánjáb and adjoining countries.

Hánle, 32° 48'; 78° 56'; 15,117 ft., a monastery, probably the highest permanently inhabited place of Western Tibet—Descend the Hánle valley along its left side (road forms a very gentle incline).

△ *Mangkháng* (15,020 ft.), 11 miles from Hánle, on the left bank of the Hánle river—Cross the Hánle river.

Róngo, 33° 7'; 78° 50', near the left bank of the Indus river, 13 miles from △ Mangkháng.

Route

from HÁNLE to TÓLING,

see **No. 231.**

Route

from HASÓRA, or ASTÓR, to DÁS, or TANG,

see **No. 56.**

HAVALBÁGH, routes to and from, *see*

ALMÓRA to SÓMESAR, **No. 6.**

Route

from ÍMLA to ASKÓT,

see **No. 8.**

Route

from ÍMLA to SATGÁRH,

see **No. 184.**

Route No. 73.

From ÍMLA (Kámáon) to SHÍMPTI (Kámáon).

A secondary route, passable for horses.

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

Ímla, 30° 2'; 80° 2', near the right bank of the Góri river (1½ mile E. of Ímla a hot spring is said to exist)—Continue along the right side of the Góri valley (road good)—Gorpála.

Shímpti, 30° 5'; 80° 1'; 5,953 ft., the principal place of the district of Munshári.