Route

from Leh to Padum, see No. 166.

Route No. 123.

From LEH (Ladák) to \(\Delta \) SÁSSAR (Núbra).

There are two different routes: the one across the Laoche and the Sassar passes, practicable in summer only; the other by Digar and up the Shayok valley, generally used in winter. In summer the latter route is impracticable owing to the impossibility of crossing the then much swollen Shayok river. Even in winter the Shayok river has to be repeatedly crossed, an operation involving much time and invariably attended with difficulties.

A

Leh to \(\Delta \) Sássar, by the Laoche and the Sássar passes, see Routes Nos. 121(A) and 64.

 \boldsymbol{B}

Leh to \triangle Sássar, by Dígar. Passable for horses.

Literature: İzzet Üllah, in Quarterly Oriental Magazine, Vol. III., 1825, p. 112.

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

Leh, 34° 8'·3; 77° $14'\cdot6$ \vdash ; 11,527 ft., 3 miles N. of the Indus river—Cross the Dígar pass. $S\acute{a}bu$.

Digar.

 $\triangle \acute{A}gam$ (a very short march; Ízzet Úllah's Akham).

△ Chimchak (Ízzet Úllah's Chamchar).

△ Láma Kéndi.

△ Chumjángal (Ízzet Úllah's Chonk Jángal), 10 hours' march from △ Chímchak — Cross a pass. △ Dungiélak (Ízzet Úllah's Dung Bái lak).

 \triangle M'andalik (a very long stage); fuel, but scarcely any grass.

 $\triangle K \acute{o} talik - \triangle Súltan Chúskun.$

△ Kútalik.

 \triangle Sássar, 35° 8'; 77° 30'; 15,339 ft. (an easy march).

Route

from Leh to Símla, see Símla to Leh.

Route

from LEH to SRINAGAR:

by Káltse, Láma Yúru, Kárbu, and Kárgil (see Nos. 122, 82, 119, 90, and 96.)

Route

from LEH to TANGTSE,

see No. 222.

Route

from Leh to Upshi,

see No. 236.

Routes

from LEH to YARKAND.

A. In summer: by the Sássar and the Karakorúm passes and by Kárgalik (see Nos. 121(A), 64, 182, 87, and 93).

B. In winter: by Dígar, up the Shayók valley, and by the Karakorúm pass and Kárgalik (see Nos. 123(B), 87, and 93).