

Kilian Pass, taking a route that had never been travelled by a European.¹ Besides Kilian (17,450) he crossed six other passes before reaching Kok-yar. He regards the Zarafshan as the principal source of the Yarkand River. He followed the Zarafshan to its junction with the Tung River and then went over the Kotal-i-Kandar (16,350).

Among Dauvergne's results WALKER points out 1. »That there is a second chain parallel to the great chain of the Kuen-lun, on the north, towards Kashgaria. 2. That the river of the valley of Tung is an affluent of the Zarafshan, and not a tributary of the Tagh-dum-bash River, as is shown on Russian maps.»

A few years later, 1894, General J. T. WALKER wrote an interesting *Note on the Royal Geographical Society's map of Tibet*.² In the Society's office the compilation of this map had been in progress for several years. And in the form it appears in 1894, it is said to contain all the latest information. This map has been a good help to all students of the geography of Tibet, so, for instance, to me during all my journeys in Tibet. It is also very valuable as a document showing what was known in 1894, and as a stage on the road to a complete knowledge of the country which still belongs to the future.

Amongst the material used, Walker especially mentions NAIN SING and KRISHNA, and other Trans-Himalayan operations of the native explorers attached to the Indian Survey. West of 82° Long. all details have been taken from the maps of the Indian Survey,³ and from the work of CAREY, DALGLEISH, PIEVTSOFF, PRSHEVALSKIY LITTLEDALE, BOWER, BONVALOT, ROCKHILL.

A considerable portion of the very elevated region of Chang-tang, which lies between the Kuen-lun Range and the route taken by Captain Bower, is shown as a blank. Russian maps show ranges of hills on this tract which may possibly exist, but are as yet purely conjectural. Thus a blank, with the word »unexplored» printed across it, has been adopted as at present preferable.

¹ *Notes on M. Dauvergne's Travels in Chinese Turkestan*. By Gen. J. T. Walker. *Proceedings Royal Geographical Society*. Vol. XIV. 1892, p. 779 *et seq.* From *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*. Paris 1892. Vol. XIII, p. 4—40, with a map. Dr. Georg Wegener discusses the geographical results in *Petermanns Mitt.*, 38. Band, 1892, Literaturbericht, p. 157.

² *Geographical Journal*, July 1894. Vol. IV, p. 52.

³ Professor *Hermann Wagner* of Göttingen has written an excellent article on the Survey of India, 1888.

In 1800 began the systematical Survey through Major Lambton's Trigonometrical Survey.

From 1823—43 was Colonel Everest the chief; 1843—61 Sir Andrew Waugh. The next chief was General J. T. Walker as chief of the Trigonometrical Survey; Colonel Thuillier was Surveyor-General of the Topographical Survey; Thuillier had been working in the Surveys since 1836. He gave us the first official general maps of India. January 1st, 1878, the different Surveys, inclusive of the Revenue Survey were joint and were called Survey of India, and General J. T. Walker was Surveyor-General to 1885. His successor was Colonel G. F. de Prée, and (1886) Lieut. Colonel H. R. Thuillier.

After 1878 yearly reports were published.

Wagner gives a good summary of the work of the Survey, and mentions specially Col. Montgomerie who since 1862 used native explorers. — *Geographisches Jahrbuch*, herausgegeben von H. Wagner, XII. Band, Gotha 1888, p. 163 *et seq.*