

tween British officials on the one hand and a mixed commission of Chinese and Tibetans on the other. The meetings were held near the frontier line, as tentatively agreed upon. Provision was not specifically made for erecting monuments along a line which, in the nature of the case, defied accurate description.<sup>1</sup> Recognition was had also of the fact that shepherds had from time immemorial wandered back and forth over all these imaginary frontiers, nor does it appear that trouble had arisen until arose the British insistence upon strict definition where definition is substantially impossible. Provision was also made, though this was opposed by the Tibetans, for the establishment of a mart, north of the frontier, to which Indian traders might have access, and in which the traffic was to be subjected only to limited burdens of tax.

The Chinese officials finally consented to cooperate with British agents in erecting monuments. Several years of delay in this respect dragged on, and finally the monuments were set up by British officials acting alone. It was subsequently charged that some of these had been knocked down by Tibetans. As their location was determined only by their enemies, and as they were of no value save to give further occasion for offence in the heretofore careless movement of a few shepherds over a desolate country, one may understand such a proceeding. We of course have no way of accurately learning the Tibetan view of any of these events. There was also charge of delay in making the necessary arrangements for the market-place at Yatung, though

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix E.