

and not so fond of litigation, as their brethren of the plains. They are also more truth-spoken, and are not equally given to theft. However the physical structure of the country may act as a bar to the extensive perpetration of the latter species of crime, from the difficulty, not to say almost impossibility, of carrying away the plunder, and the consequent certainty of detection and punishment. I am sorry having to mention that the inhabitants of the higher hills are addicted to drinking large quantities of spirituous liquors. I am afraid too that the Lahoulees are sad drunkards. They pass six months of the year in Kulu, on account of the severity of the cold season in Lahoul, and spend the greater part of that time in dancing and drinking. But where is there a race, who possess not passions to be dreaded, prejudices to be humoured, and virtues to be developed? But if our justice be tempered with expediency, our principle with policy, and our benevolence with moderation and prudence, we may look forward to the future with glowing anticipations, and Britons may eventually become the dispensers of still greater blessings to these submissive people.

The annexed diagram may give the idea of the configuration of the surface, attempted to be described in the body of the Report, such as may be seen in passing from the plain of the Jullundhur Doab to the Chumba Range. It has been necessary, however, to exaggerate the inclination of the beds, and the heights of the several formations, as compared to their horizontal extent. The total distance may be taken at about forty miles.

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*Memorandum by Capt. A. CUNNINGHAM, detailing the boundary between the territories of Maharaja Guláb Singh and British India, as determined by the Commissioners, P. A. VANS AGNEW, Esq. and Capt. A. CUNNINGHAM, of Engineers.*

In laying down a permanent boundary through a mountainous country it appeared to the Commissioners desirable to select such a plan as would completely preclude any possibility of future dispute. This the Commissioners believe that they have found in their adoption as a boundary of such mountain ranges as form water-shed lines between the drainages of different rivers, as detailed below.

2. In 1839, when Capt. A. Cunningham surveyed the Láhul district the boundary between the states of Kulu and Chamba was formed by the Nalda and Chukam Nullahs, two tributaries of the Chandrabhága, the one on its left and the other on its right bank. From the head of the Chukam Nullah the Commissioners determined that all the country to the eastward which is drained by the Bhága, the Chandrabhága and their tributaries belonged to the British district of Láhul ; and that the boundary between Láhul and the Zanskár district was the snowy range (called Paralassa by Dr. Gerard) dividing the drainage of the Bhága and Chandrabhága from that of the Zanskar river, as marked in the Map. (Pl. XXIX.)

3. Beyond the Bara Lácha Pass to the eastward, the Commissioners found that there was an old well known boundary stone, called Phálangdanda, which marked the limit between Láhul and Ladák. This stone is noticed by Moorcroft (I, p. 220). It stands in the midst of an open plain on the right bank of the Yunam River. As there was no known or recognized boundary mark on the other side of the stream, the Commissioners selected a remarkable cream-coloured peak, called Turam, as the northern limit of the British territory on the left bank of the river. As this peak is situated at the end of one of the spurs of the great snowy chain, already determined as the northern limit of the Láhul district, it forms a natural continuation of the boundary line from the westward. The bearing of the Turam peak from the Phálang-danda is  $9^{\circ}$  to the northward of west.

4. As it appeared that the country to the eastward of the Phálangdanda belonged to Piti, the Commissioners determined that the boundary between Piti and Ladák on the westward should be the Yunam River. A straight line was accordingly drawn from the Phálang-danda to the junction of the first Nullah on the right bank of the Yunam, from which point the Yunam River forms the boundary as far as the junction of the Cherpa or Cherep river.

5. Almost due north-east from this junction there is a remarkable square rock on the top of the hill, which from its resemblance to a fort has recieved the name of Lanka. This curious and well known peak was selected as another fixed point in the boundary, to which a straight line should be drawn from the junction of the Cherpa river. Beyond this to the eastward, the Commissioners, adhering to the



**MAP**  
 of the Districts of  
**RUKCHU, LAHUL AND PITI,**  
 Showing the Boundary between the Territories of  
**Maharaja GULAB SING**  
 and  
**BRITISH INDIA.**

Scale of 8 Miles to 1 Inch.  
 1 2 4 8 16 20  
 18. The parts colored brown are alluvial flats which have formerly been the beds of lakes.



Maharaja Gulab Sing's Territory

Chinese Empire

British India



principle which they had first laid down, determined that the whole of the Cherpa valley and its tributaries belonged to the British Government; and that the snowy range on its right bank which feeds all the northern affluents of the Cherpa river should be the boundary between Ladák and the British district of Piti. This same range extends towards the east past the southern end of the Chu-Mureri Lake, where it forms the well known boundary between Ladák and the Chinese territory. The Commissioners therefore determined that the boundary between Ladák and Piti should continue from the head of the Cherpa along this same range to the Chinese boundary; thus including within Piti all the streams which water that district, and giving to Ladák all the streams which water its southern district of Rútchú.

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*On the Oology of India:—a Description of the Eggs, also Nests, of several Birds of the plains of India, collected chiefly during 1845, '46. By Captain S. R. TICKELL, Civil employ.*

Oology is a part of Ornithology which has either engaged very little attention in India, or has been passed over unattempted from the difficulties attending the collection of eggs and nests,—difficulties arising in a measure from the season of the year in which they are chiefly procurable, but principally because very few birds build and breed in this country, except in the remotest parts of jungles, which are during the rainy season almost inaccessible from the density of vegetation. In the limited collection I have been able to make, native agency has of course been employed; and to avoid adopting the mistatements, ignorant or wilful, of my “deputy collectors,” has cost me no little patience and sundry cross-examinations. Many evil disposed boys have, for instance, brought me the eggs of Mynas over and over again, placed in wonderful nests of their own constructing, to be passed off as the produce of the rarest species of birds. An old woman on one occasion paraded some tame ducks’ eggs, as just procured from the nest of a species of wild fowl, at that epoch probably busy breeding in Iceland. And several similar attempts at duplicity have occurred, for the sake of enhancing the price, of which the wary Oologist must take good heed.

In the following description the size of the eggs is expressed by the