

# THE KUMAON REGIMENT



## Antecedents

The present day illustrious Kumaon Regiment did not have its home among the lush green hill of Kumaon, nor was it known by that name till recent years. Some of its battalions have a history that goes back to the closing decades of the eighteenth century. Retracing that history, we find that the Regiment was born far away in the Deccan, where some of its units were raised as part of the army of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

By 1790, the state of Hyderabad had formed a firm alliance with the British, and a representative of the East India Company (the Resident) was stationed at the Nizam's capital. By virtue of a treaty, a British force was maintained in the Nizam's dominions. The Nizam, as well as the Marathas on the side of the British formed a triple alliance against the Sultan of Mysore, Tipu Sultan. After two years of campaigning, Tipu Sultan suffered a severe defeat, and had to cede large parts of his territories to the British, the Nizam and the Marthas.

The conditions were very unstable at those times and very soon the allies fell out and a war broke out between the Marthas and the Nizam in 1795. The Nizam appealed to the British for help; but they politely refused as they maintained that the Marathas were also there allies. The Nizam went to take on the might of the Marathas alone but was defeated at the battle of Kharda.

The refusal of the British to help them displeased the Nizam, and he asked the British to remove their troops from his dominions.

The Nizam's army at that time was a hotchpotch of regular and irregular troops. It was basically feudal in character, the *jagirdars* being required to furnish their quotas of foot-soldiers, horsemen and cannon. The Nizam even had a couple of battalions of females, "officered by ladies". "They were dressed after the style of the old British *sepoys* and regularly trained by the French Manual and platoon

exercises.”<sup>23</sup> It had become a fashion in those days for Indian rulers to employ Europeans, most of them Frenchmen, to train their armies. The Maratha chiefs had them; so had Tipu Sultan and the Nizam. They modelled their forces on the French pattern, and drilled them with French words of command.

After sour relation with the British; French influence increased in the Nizam’s army. Raymond, a French adventurer, possessing tact and ability ingratiated himself with the Nizams courtiers. Within eight years, his corps had increased to 14000 men, “well equipped with guns and military stores”. Raymond’s corps was under French officers; it was divided into ten battalions (the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion (Berar) traces its origin to one of these.) These battalions “bore the colours of the French Republic and had the cap of liberty engraved on their buttons.” The Nizam had assigned a large *jagir* to Raymond for the maintenance of this force.

The British were naturally jealous of the French influence in the Nizam’s court; as a step towards countering French influence, they began to encourage English adventurers to enter the Nizam’s services. But the British soon learnt that they were not as good at this game as the French. It was at this juncture that an Englishman arrived in India, who was determined to crush French influence and build a secure foundation in India. He was the new Governor-General, Lord Mornington, later the Marquess of Wellesley.

Wellesley, unlike his predecessors who had followed a policy of non-interference in the affairs of native states embarked upon a bold drive for alliance with them. He introduced “subsidiary alliance”; any native ruler accepting such a treaty was assured of protection against external attack as well as rebellion from within. For that purpose, a subsidiary force was stationed in the ally’s territory, and he was required to pay for the maintenance of this force by paying either in cash or ceding to the Company a part of his dominion. As a condition for this protection, the ruler was debarred from entering into political relations with any other power without the approval of British authorities. In 1798, the Nizam became one of the first rulers to enter into subsidiary alliance with the Company; he also agreed to expel all non-British officers at his services.

In 1803 when war broke out between the British and the Marathas; Nizam was called upon to aid his British allies. The Nizam’s troops fought under Arthur Wellesley (Governor-General’s brother); the British won. As a reward for his loyalty, the Nizam was given the province of Berar, which the British had seized from the Marathas in the war. The performance of the Nizam’s troops was not much to the liking of the British generals; commenting on it Wellesley wrote: “In its present state it (the Nizam’s contingent) is of no use whatever”.

It was only in 1811, when Mr. Henry Russell became the British Resident at Hyderabad, that the reorganisation of the Nizam’s forces was reconsidered. He sent a report to the Governor-General, in which he drew his attention to the chaotic conditions existing in the Nizam’s dominions; Berar was infested by the Pindaris and marauding Bhils and in other parts of the state, *jagirdars* and Naiks often rose in

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<sup>23</sup> K.C. Praval, Valour Triumphs.

revolt. The Nizams forces were incapable of maintaining peace due to poor training and organisation. As a result the British subsidiary forces were occupied most of the time in maintaining internal security, which was not to the liking of the Britishers.

The only troops of the Nizam that Russell speaks well of in his report were two “regular” battalions belonging to Muhammad Salabat Khan, Subhadar of Berar. He found them to be a “respectable corps” commanded by an Englishman named Drew, with assistance of other Englishmen”. “The men are dressed like our sepoy,” says Russell, “and armed with our muskets, and what is of much greater importance than anything else they are regularly paid. These corps are always stationed in advance and I believe that their fidelity and discipline may on all occasions be confidently relied upon.”<sup>24</sup>

It is from Muhammad Salabat Khan’s corps that the present 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Battalions of the Kumaon Regiment are descended.

Though most of the infantry regiments of the Nizam by now had British officers, their number was limited to one or two in each. Towards the end of 1812 there was mutiny in two of the regiments; and the pressure of these events, the Nizam’s government was induced by the Resident (Mr. Russel) to sanction raising of two battalions of regular infantry, to be equipped and disciplined like the sepoy of the Company’s army.

The two battalions, which came to be known as the Russell Brigade, were formed in March 1813. Each battalion’s establishment consisted of three British officers (one captain and two subalterns), 10 subedars, 10 jemadars (this rank existed till 1965, when it was replaced by the somewhat more dignified designation of “naib-subedar”), 2 standard bearers, a havildar-major, 50 havildars, 50 naiks, and 8 reserves of colours, 800 sepoy and 20 drummers. The men “were paid regularly on the 1<sup>st</sup> of every month from the Resident’s Treasury”.

Both battalions formed part of the Kumaon Regiment till April 15, 1952, when the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion left the fold to join the newly raised Parachute Regiment. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion continues as the Kumaon Regimental Centre.

### Renaming of the Regiment:

On October 23, 1917 the first **Kumaon battalion** was raised at Ranikhet by Lt. Col. E.M. Lang (originally of the 1<sup>st</sup> Gurkha Rifles). The new battalion was at first called 4/39<sup>th</sup> Garhwal Rifles, but on November 15, 1917 the name was changed to 4/30<sup>th</sup> Kumaon Rifles<sup>25</sup> (soon to be changed to 1/50 Kumaon Rifles). Following reforms in the Indian army this battalion was attached with the Jat Regiment and later in consideration of its past was reattached to the Hyderabad Regiment.

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<sup>24</sup> K.C. Praval, Valour Triumphs.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid p.67

For quite some time there had been a feeling that the name of the Regiment to be changed. As far back as 1935, the Colonel of the Regiment had forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief a unanimous proposal from the battalion commanders that the name of the Hyderabad Regiment should be changed to 19 Kumaon Regiment. Among the reasons given were that the Regiment no longer had any connection with Hyderabad, and with its existing name there was the tendency to look upon it as a down-country regiment; there was confusion when units of the regiment were stationed alongside the Hyderabad State Infantry and there was reluctance on part of new officers to join the Regiment.<sup>26</sup>

On October 27, 1945 the name of the Hyderabad Regiment was changed to 19 Kumaon Regiment; and few years later in the month of May 1948<sup>27</sup> the Regimental Centre was shifted from Agra to the beautiful hill station – Ranikhet.

In May 1949 the first post-war reunion of the Kumaon Regiment was held at Ranikhet. Among those present were Lt. Gen. Shrinagesh, Maj. Gen. Thimayya and Brig. Yadunath Singh.<sup>28</sup> These days (Third week of Oct. 2005) as I am adding finishing touches to my thesis, Diamond Jubilee Celebrations are in full swing.]

### Kumaon Regiment at a Glance:

Regimental Centre: Ranikhet, Uttaranchal

- Regimental Insignia: A demi-rampant lion holding a cross. The demi-rampant lion is part of the arms of the Russel family, whose ancestor had started the body of troops now formed into the Kumaon Regiment.
- Motto: *Prakramo Vijayate (Valour Triumphs).*
- War Cry: *Kalika Mata Ki Jai (Victory to the Great Goddess Kali).*  
*.....Bajrang Bali Ki Jai (Victory to Bajrang Bali).*  
*.....Dada Kishan Ki Jai (Victory to Dada Kishan).*  
*.....Jai Durge Naga.*
- Regimental Battalions: 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion  
 .....3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion  
 .....4<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
 .....5<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
 .....6<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
 .....7<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
 .....8<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
 .....9<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
 .....11<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
 .....12<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
 .....13<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
 .....15<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
 .....16<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
 .....17<sup>th</sup> Battalion (ex-31<sup>st</sup> Battalion)  
 .....18<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
 .....19<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
 .....20<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
 .....21<sup>st</sup> Battalion  
 .....Kumaon Scouts

<sup>26</sup> K.C. Praval, *Valour Triumphs*, p. 66, 67

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid*, p. 211

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid*

- .....1 Naga
- .....2 Naga
- 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion -----> 3<sup>rd</sup> Parachute
- 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion<sup>29</sup> -----> Kumaon Regimental Centre
- 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion -----> 5<sup>th</sup> Mech. Inf.

Battle Honours of the Kumaon Regiment.

[Courtesy: Kumaon Regimental Centre]

Post –Independence

- Battle Honours: Srinagar (Badgam), Rezangla, Gadra City, Bhaduria, Daudkandi, Sanjoi Mirpur and Shamsheer Nagar.
- Honours & Awards: 2 Param Vir Chakras, 3 Ashok Chakras, 10 Maha Vir Chakras, 6 Kirti Chakras, 2 Uttam Yudh Seva Medals, 78 Vir Chakras, 1 Vir Chakra & Bar, 23 Shaurya Chakras, 1 Yudh Seva Medal, 127 Sena Medals, 2 Sena Medals and Bar, 8 Param Vishisht Seva Medals, 24 Ati Vishisht Seva Medals, 1 PV, 2 PB, 1 PS, 1 AW and 36 Vishisht Seva Medals.

Luminaries of the Regiment:

**Major Somnath Sharma**, 4<sup>th</sup> Kumaon, was the first recipient of the Param Vir Chakra (Posthumous), for the Regiment in October 1947. He was also the first individual, from the three Services, to receive the Param Vir Chakra - India's highest award for gallantry. **Major Shaitan Singh**, 13<sup>th</sup> Kumaon, was the second recipient of the Param Vir Chakra (Posthumous), in November 1962. **Naik Nar Singh**, 4<sup>th</sup> Kumaon, received the Maha Vir Chakra for outstanding gallantry during the 1947-48 Jammu & Kashmir operations.

The Regiment has a unique and proud distinction of producing three Army Chiefs, unequalled by any other infantry regiment, arising from its battalions. They are General S. M Srinagesh (4<sup>th</sup> Kumaon), General K.S. Thimayya (4<sup>th</sup> Kumaon) and General T.N Raina (14<sup>th</sup> Kumaon).

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<sup>29</sup> According to **Valour Triumphs** – A History of the Kumaon Regiment it is 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.

## Architectural Heritage

Like any other British cantonment, Ranikhet too has its share of rugged barracks, austere dwelling houses and miles and miles of unspoilt greenery. The oldest surviving barrack is the **Alma Barrack**, a grand two-storied structure built in 1872 at a commanding height. Built with the help of troop labour, it is popularly called the **Naulakha Barrack**. Other stern looking structures that immediately catch your eye are the **Fitzwaygram<sup>30</sup> Barracks**,<sup>31</sup> **Clarence Barracks**, **Convalescent Barracks** and double storied married family accommodation.

However, the most impressive buildings are the dozen odd churches spread all over the place. Since the European population adhered to different orders and sects of Christendom, one finds churches of various shapes, sizes and interiors, and all specimens of Victorian Architecture:

**St. Bridget's Church:** Built in 1885. At an altitude of over 7000 feet it is perhaps one of the highest churches in India. It is a functional church owned by the Franciscan Friars. The century old Baptismal Font and Confession Box are still in excellent condition.

**Ignatius Michael's Church:** Built in 1882. Towering over at 7000 feet it is the largest church in the town, although it is now used as a multipurpose hall by the army. The slanted roofs have been built of slates neatly tucked together, which have weathered the vagaries of rain and snow for nearly a century. The interiors of this church, with huge arches and curved wooden ceiling are really breathtaking.

**St. Peter's Church:** Dating back to 1873, it is located in the heart of the city. No longer functional, it has been converted into a shawl and tweed factory by the army for the rehabilitation of the war widows and the disabled army personnel.

To its southern aspect is a huge circular glass window (rose window), which catches attention and so does its unique slanting buttresses. Commenting on them one of my conservationist friend, who has travelled world wide, exclaims – “the only slanting buttresses in the world!” It seems that these buttresses were added later to add strength to the ageing wall. Another interesting feature this oldest Ranikhet church still holds is a marble tablet in one of its inner walls. It is dedicated to the memory of soldiers of the First Rifle Brigade, who died at Ranikhet on detachment duty, March 1891 – December 1892.

This church is further subjected to some ingenious improvisations, besides housing numerous handloom units it also serves as a show room for its finished products. One section of the structure has the A.W.W.A. (Army Wives Welfare Association) showroom. Another corner holds army laundry and dry-clean shop. But the most conspicuous addition to this church is the A.T.M of Punjab National Bank;

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<sup>30</sup> www - 'Fitzwigram: This design of shoe is ideal for “natural balance” shoeing. They are well made, strong and have plenty of well placed nail holes.'

<sup>31</sup> These barracks appear to have been built by cavalry regiments, two are at the hillock above Cant. Authority Office (b. 1877) and another two at Chaubattia (b.1879)

their glaring bright hoardings are sure to be noticed (especially at night). Moreover the bank has put up two air conditioners to the teller room.

With all these additions to the Church it would not be wrong, when my friend says – ‘good old lord is surely happy in Ranikhet, he has the best tweeds to chose from, lots of moolah to spend and on top of that comforts of air-conditioning.’

**St. Bonaventure’s Church:** Better known as the **Roman Catholic Church** it was built in 1899. Stained glass windows and the intricate designs inside make it a picturesque structure. It is still functional and served by a full time pastor.

**St. Martin’s Church:** Lying on the outskirts of the city, this church came up in 1901 and catered to the Protestant laity. Of late this church is utilised as a primary school.

### SOME BUILDINGS AND LOCATIONS OF HERITAGE VALUE <sup>32</sup>

S. No.	Nature of Bldgs. Monuments, Precincts etc.	Location	Ownership/ Occupancy	Classification	Usage	Date	State of preservation	Specific Features
1	St. Michaels Church	Chaubattia	Minst. Of Defence	B-1	Auditorium (Kautilya Hall)	1882		At a height of 7000 ft. Roof and spires are covered with slates.
2	St. Patricks Church / St. Bridget’s Church	Chaubattia (Near Bazaar)	Bishop of Allahabad	B-1	Functional Church.	1885	Fair	Irish influence in architecture. & surrounded with deodars.
3	St. Bona-venture’s Church (Roman Catholic Church)	Mall Road (Opposite Residence of C.O., M. H.)	The Catholic Bishop of Diocese of Lucknow.	B-3	Functional	1899	Fair/Good	Fully furnished interiors.

<sup>32</sup> **General Land Records** (GLR’s) at the Defence Estates Office, Bareilly, Cantonment Board Office, Ranikhet; **Register-Permanent Military Buildings**, Office of Garrison Engineer Ranikhet

4	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.	Mall Road (Opposite 8 Majors Qts.)	Minst. Of Defence	B-1	Almost in ruins	1880	Poor	This church is in disuse and in a very poor state.
5	Presbyterian Church/ St. Nanian's <sup>33</sup>	Near Mankameshwar Temple	Minst. Of Defence	A-1	K.R.C. Shawl & Tweed Factory	1908	Fair	Designed as a Scottish Presbyterian Church.
6	St Peter's Church	Near M.E.S Office	The Secretary Lucknow Diocesan Association, Kanpur	B-3	K.R.C. Shawl & Tweed Factory	1873	Fair	Presently the oldest Church with a large circular glass window and marble memorial stone more than 100 years old.
7	St. Martin's Church / Church of England	Near Som Nath Ground	The Secretary Lucknow Diocesan Association, Kanpur.	B-3	Serving as a primary school.	1901	Fair	It has an imposing semi-circular frontage and beautiful bell.
8	New Christian Cemetery	On Ranikhet-Haldwani Highway	The High Commission Of United Kingdom in India.	B-1	Presently at use.	1895	Fair/Poor	This large cemetery has beautiful epitaphs and memorials. The entrance gate is a beautiful stone and wood structure.
9	Old Christian Cemetery	Near Transit Camp. On Ranikhet-Haldwani route.	The High Commission Of U.K in India.	B-1	Not in use.	1870	Poor	At present the Site is lying vacant and not used for the purpose.

<sup>33</sup> FILE - New Presbyterian churches to be provided at Lucknow, Sialkot, Chakrata and Ranikhet - ref. IOR/L/PJ/6/645, File 1838 - date: 13 Aug 1903, **India Office Records: Public & Judicial Department**

10	Parsi Cemetery	Near Cheena View	Faredoom Rustamji Ranikhet-wale.	B-3	Five graves.		Poor	Area of 0.716 Acres. Has a thick boundary wall.
11	Naulakha (Single Men's Barracks)	Alma Infantry Lines	Military		Residence for Trainee recruits	1872	Fair	One of the oldest & largest barracks.
12	Fitzwygram Barracks No. 1 & 2	Near Diwan Singh Hall	Military		Military married family Quarters.	1877	Fair	Huge iron plaques depicting emblems.
13	Military Hospital	Mall Road	Military		Station Military Hospital	1875	Good	The Surgical Ward Barrack is an imposing structure.
14	Barrack Master's Quarter (MES No.2)	Near S.D.M Court	Military		Officer's residence	1869	Good	Barrack Master's Quarter is the oldest bungalow on record.
15	Kumaon Officers Mess	Mall Road	Military		Officer's Mess	1873	Good	One of the few old buildings in fairly good state.
16	Kumaon Lodge	Mall Road	Military		Guest Residence	1875	Good	Old residence for 1 married Captain or Subaltern or 3 Single Officers.
17	Kumaon House	Mall Road	Military		Station Commander's Residence	1876	Good	Old residence -1 married Major or 4 Single Offrs.

18	Flag Staff House	Chaubattia	Military			1902	Good	Old residence for 1 married Major.
19	Fitzwygram Barracks (now Gandhi Barracks) No.28 & 29	Chaubattia	Military		Residence	1879	Fair	Married Quarters for 7 families built at a cost of Rs.14700.
20	Clarence Barracks (No 4)	Chaubattia	Military		Residence	1875	Fair	Married Quarters for 7 or 10 families.
21	Officers Mess & Quarters (No. 6)	Chaubattia	Military		Officers Mess	1872	Good	One of the oldest buildings built for Viceroy Lord Mayo.
22	Essex House (Survey No. 183)	Lower Mall Road	Military	A-1	Army School		Good	Initially it was a Hotel run by Mrs. Ferguson.
23	Military Dairy Farm	Near NCC ground	Military		Military Dairy Farm		Fair	Purchased by Military in 1966. It was a motel run by Mrs. Dorothy Clarke.
24	K.R.C. Museum	Near Globe Theatre	Military		Regimental Museum		Good	Though a comparatively recent building, it has a unique architectural design.
25	War Memorial	Near Somnath Ground, Deolikhet	Military		War Memorial		Good/Fair	This new glazed stone structure is a revered memorial to the brave soldiers of Kumaon.

The Cantonment Board being a repository of the entire inhabited area as well as the forests; it has classified the land in a very meticulous way.

## Area and Land Classification:

The total area of the Cantonment is 4,176.031 acres:

Reserved Forests	–	2,580.135 acres
Station Area	–	920.328 acres
Military Area	–	675.568 acres

**Class A (i) land**, i.e. land in the active occupation of the army.

**Class A (ii) land**, i.e. land that for specific military reasons must be kept vacant and must not be built over.

**Class B (i) land**, i.e. land, which is actually occupied or used by any department of Govt. of India, other than Army.

**Class B (ii) land**, i.e. land, which is actually occupied or used by or is under the control of any dept. of State Govt.

**Class B (iii) land**, i.e., land that is granted to any private person.

**Class B (iv) land**, which is not included in any other class.

**Class C land**, i.e., land vested in Cantt. Board.

**State of Boundaries** – The outer boundaries of the Cantonment is well defined by serially numbered masonry pillars together with cleared lines between the pillars. The interior *chaks* are well demarcated with small *chak* pillars, which are also serially numbered for each *chak*.

**Legal Position** – Kumaon was ceded to his British by the Gurkhas on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of May 1815. Between 1830-56, various European settlers acquired land in the district in the hope of turning it into tea plantations and among them the Troup family purchased from the villagers Chaubattia, Holm farm, Ranikhet and Upat. In 1868, this site was selected for stationing British troops and in the following year the Cantonment was constituted. Land was acquired from the villagers of Sarna, Kotli and Tana on payment of Rs. 13.024 as compensation and the property of the Troup family was also acquired by exchange in the same year, with the exception of Holme estate, which was not included in the Cantonment till 1893. Although the forests were first brought under a proper working plan as early as 1887, these continued to be managed under the ordinary cantonment laws and rules upto 1915. Under these rules grazing and grass-cutting without permission and burning the forests were forbidden. According to G.O. No. 875/XIV-1, dated December 3, 1915, part of the cantonment was notified as **reserved forest**<sup>34</sup> under the Indian Forest Act of 1878, these reserved forests were declared as totally free of rights.

No disforestation or reservations have since been made. There are, however, several *chaks* with ruined buildings, which have been invaded by forest growth, which ought to be included in the reserved forests. There are also others which have been

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<sup>34</sup> But according to **E.E. Fernandez, Esq.**, Offg. Deputy Director, Forest School, Dehradun, '**Working plan of the Ranikhet Working Circle**'- "*The forest having been protected since 1875,*" "*the Ranikhet reserve... became a reserve forest in 187.*" p.22 & p.157

newly formed and have buildings erected on them, which should be disforested. The cantonment board is expected to take action in the matter

The unreserved portion of the cantonment forests (within the station area) is subject to the cantonment code rules.

**Rights and Concessions** – No rights and concessions are allowed in the reserved forests and in the station area. Grazing by cattle, except goats, sheep and pigs, is allowed on payment of grazing fees in areas other than those under regeneration. Goats and sheep belonging to the cantonment butchers are permitted to graze in the station area on payment.

(Source – I.N. Sewal, *Working Plan for the Cantonment Forest of Ranikhet, U.P., Govt. of India Press, New Delhi: 1938, p3,4.*)

## Forests (Ranikhet Cantonment)

Someone has rightly commented on Ranikhet,  
*“It’s not a town within forest, but a forest within town.”*

Ranikhet is very thickly wooded with a canopy of deodar, pine, oak, walnut, chestnut, *surai* (cypress) being in abundance.<sup>35</sup> Forests were first brought under proper control in 1887. Thereafter they were managed under ordinary cantonment laws up to 1915 wherein grazing and grass cutting without permission was forbidden. In 1915 part of the forest was notified as Reserve forest and declared out of bounds for public.

No rights and concessions are allowed in the Reserve forests and the Station Area. Although grazing by cattle (except goats and sheep) is allowed on payment of grazing fee in areas other than those under regeneration.

**History of Forest Management:** Cantonment Reserve Forest has been managed under different working plans, like Braid Wood Plan (1887-1896), Hearle’s Plan (1897-1918), Canning Plan (1917-25), Raynor Plan (1925-35), Sewal Plan (1938-1952), Tripathi Plan (1954-68), etc.

The first references to Forests in the Proceedings of the Cantonment Committee date back to 17<sup>th</sup> August 1870;

*Resolution IV, ‘At the instance of Conservator of Forests N.W.P. no trees to be cut down pending the visit of H.E. C-in-C to the Station’*

The first Ranikhet Reserve enumeration survey was made in 1878–79 by **Mr. W.R.J. Breerton**, Deputy Conservator of Forests, who drew up a preliminary

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<sup>35</sup> See – **Glossary of Vernacular Names of Common Plants found in Ranikhet** (later in the Chapter)

working plan for the forest in 1880, this plan was, however, considered premature by the Inspector-General of Forest and never came into operation.<sup>36</sup>

Thereafter **E.E. Fernandez, Esq.**, Offg. Deputy Director, Forest School, Dehradun worked out the '**Working plan of the Ranikhet Working Circle**' which incorporated the results of enumerations surveys conducted by Mr. Brereton.

Given below are few extracts from this Working Plan, which the researcher found in the National Archives, New Delhi:

Requirements to be met from these forests:

(1) Firewood for the Ranikhet garrison; (2) Gratuitous supply of various forest products to villagers; (3) Timber, wood & c., sold to the general public, and (4) Timber and wood used by the Department.

Firewood for the garrison –

It is mainly to this item that is due the great importance of properly managing these forests, and the sole object of the present working plan is to provide in a permanent manner for this supply, without causing and hardship to the inhabitants of the surrounding villages.

The present strength of the garrison is 1½ battalions, a whole battalion being located in the Ranikhet or lower portion of the cantonment and the half battalion about 500 feet higher up on the Chaubattia ridge. Until 1881 the troops remained in garrison the whole year; but since that year all, with the exception of invalids and depot, go down to the plains during November – March, or the season of the year when most firewood would be consumed.

In the absence of sufficient oak and other hard woods conveniently situated, and owing to the great abundance of Chir right up to the limits of the cantonment, the respective quantities of Chir, oak and other firewood supplied is roughly in the proportion of 75:18:7.

During the past six year the total consumption has been –

In 1880 – 81 –	75,002 maunds of 100 seers.
In 1881 – 82 –	94,919 " " "
In 1882 – 83 –	44,147 " " "

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<sup>36</sup> E.E. Fernandez, Esq., Offg. Deputy Director, Forest School, Dehradun. Working plan of the Ranikhet Working Circle. Allahbad. NWP & Oudh Govt. Press. 1888

In 1883 – 84 –	56,531	"	"	"
In 1884 – 85 –	59,642	"	"	"
In 1885 – 86 –	50,508	"	"	"
Average per year in round numbers	<u>63,500</u>	"	"	"

Annual consumption per battalion may thus be taken at 42,300 maunds, and actually the average annual deliveries during the past six years at the Ranikhet and Chaubattia Commissarial depots have been respectively, in round numbers, 47,100 and 16,400 maunds.

#### The Ranikhet Reserve – <sup>37</sup>

*Situation and Boundaries* – This forest lies between 29° 37' north latitude and 79° 29' and 79° 33' east longitude, and is situated to the north of the cantonment. The whole of its eastern and a small part of its southern boundary marches with those of village lands. On the north it adjoins for about 21½ miles, the Padholi protected forest and for about 1½ miles the Dwarson protected forest; on the west the small protected forest of Deolikhet borders it, and on the south the Chaubatia protected forest east touches it. Elsewhere, the greater length of its boundary, it is adjacent to the Cantonment.

Area – 4,931 acres, of which 297 unproductive.

In 1888 itself *E.E. Fernandez*, charted out an '**Estimate of trees to be felled during the next 40 years**':

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<sup>37</sup> E.E. Fernandez, Esq., Offg. Deputy Director, Forest School, Dehradun. Working plan of the Ranikhet Working Circle. Allahbad. NWP & Oudh Govt. Press. 1888. p.156



## Forest Management

Since the constitution of the Cantonment the whole area has been under the control of the Cantonment Magistrate (now called the Executive Officer, Ranikhet cantonment), and the professional management in the reserved forest has been supervised by the divisional forest officer West Almora division. Prior to 1915 the Divisional Forest Officer, Nainital division, attended to the professional management. The unreserved portion of the cantonment (Station area) has remained under the direct control of the Executive officer, and is subjected to cantonment code rules.

**Past systems of management** – The forests were first brought under a working plan in 1887:

**Braidwood's Plan 1887-96** – In the Station area fellings were limited to removal of trees on sanitary or aesthetic considerations, or for clearing new building sites. The average annual outturn obtained was 19,650 *maunds*. In the forest outside the station area fellings were carried out under the selection system, from which an average annual outturn of 23,920 *maunds* was obtained.

**Hearle's Plan 1897-1918** – Under this plan the forest was divided into three working circles, *viz.*, Station Area, Ranikhet and Chaubattia working circles. In the station Area working circle fellings were carried out on aesthetic considerations and for clearing new building sites. In the forest area the system of management prescribed was that of selection fellings, effecting, firstly, the removal of all dead, drying, diseased or over – mature trees; and, secondly, that of sound mature trees, if necessary to make up the prescribed possibility. The exploitable age of *chir* was taken as 130 years when it was estimated they would have attained a girth of 5'. Oaks were to be removed when over 4½' girth at an estimated age of between 110 and 120 years.

**Canning's Plan 1917 – 1925** – Under this plan two working circles were prescribed, *viz.*, the Station Area and the Reserved Forest working circles, and the latter was divided into four felling series to conveniently meet the current demands of the station. A complete and systematic enumeration of the growing stock down to 1' in girth was made in the whole of the Reserved Forest working circle. The silvicultural system adopted was the uniform system with a rotation of 120 years for all species and a floating periodic block allocated for regeneration, no line of division between oak and *chir* being recognised, and regeneration operations were to generally aim at a future crop of *chir* or oak according to the suitability of the locality for one species or the other. *Chir* was to be favoured by checking the tendency of oak to spread into *chir* areas. Five seed-bearers per acre were prescribed in the case of *chir* and five to six in the case of oak.

**Raynor's Plan 1925-1935** – This plan divided the area into two working circles –

1. The Station Area working circle, (1539 acres).
2. The Reserved Forest working circle, (2679 acres).

**The Station Area working circle** – No definite prescriptions were given for the station area, as fellings were under the direct control of the Executive Officer and were presumably merely for aesthetic and sanitary purposes.

**The Reserved Forest working circle** – the whole of the oak and *chir* areas were thrown together into one working circle and the Shelterwood system prescribed. The method of management was the *Quartier bleu* system with a rotation of 120 years. The actual area put into P.B.I. was the equivalent of 29 years. In the *chir* areas eight to twelve seed-bearers per acre and in the oak areas twelve to fifteen seed-bearers were to be retained as mother trees. In addition to the usual subsidiary operations, sowing of *chir* and oak and artificial regeneration of deodar and cypress in suitable places was prescribed.

**Past revenue and expenditure** – The past average of annual revenue, expenditure and surplus over the periods 1881-82 to 1885-6, 1886-87 to 1896-97, 1897-98 to 1915-16, and 1917-18 to 1924-25 are shown below :-

**Average Annual –**

Year	Revenue (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Surplus (Rs.)	Remarks
1881 – 82 to 1885 – 86	5,422	1,260	4,162	
1886 – 87 to 1896 – 97	6,695	906	5,789	
1897 to 98 to 1915 – 16	12,183	6,873	5,310	Estimated surplus was Rs. 4,730/-
1917 – 18 to 1924 – 25	63,571	41,269	22,302	Estimated surplus was Rs. 9,100/-

**Financial Forecast and Cost of the Plan (Sewal Plan 1937) –**

**Financial Forecast** – Nearly three-fifths of the total revenue is derived from the sale of fuel and a little less than one-quarter from the sale of resin. On the expenditure side (Conservancy and works) too, fuel and resin are the two principal items. The quantity of fuel consumed is directly dependent on the military population, which may vary from year to year. Again during the last two or three years (1935-37), the military have been increasingly making use of coal imported from the plains. If the use of coal is not discouraged, it is bound to affect the forest revenue of the cantonment board adversely. The price of resin has also fluctuated within wide limits during the past. While the sale price per *maund* was Rs. 6-8 in 1926, it fell down to Rs. 4 in 1931 and is now Rs. 5-4. For these reasons a financial forecast is rendered more than usually difficult. The figures given below are based on a careful comparison of past figures.

## 1. Revenue –

Source	Income in Rupees (Rs.)
Sale of fuel. 45,000 <i>maunds</i>	27,400
Sale of resin. 1,900 <i>maunds</i> @ 4/11	8,900
Grazing and grass	1,800
Wood passes	1,600
Sale of minor forest produce	700
Sale of tree	100
Royalty on stone	1,000
Sale of fuel from station area, (estimated average)	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,500</b>

## 2. Expenditure –

<b>B. Conservancy and works –</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Cutting, carriage and sale of wood	9,000
Resin tapping	4,000
Stores, tools and plant	100
Roads and buildings	200
Upkeep of boundaries	100
Sowings and planting, cleanings, etc.	250
Fire – protection	150
Miscellaneous	300
<b>C. Establishment –</b>	
Salaries	6,100
Contingency	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,300</b>
<b>Estimated annual surplus</b>	<b>Rs. 23,200</b>

## Deodar Plantation –

There is a *deodar* plantation, now nearly 65 years old (according to Sewal Plan, 1937) in compartment No.40 (in Chaubattia), with an area of 60.3 acres. (Therefore this plantation dates to 1872.)

During the last four or five years, nearly 50 per cent of *deodars* trees have been attacked by a virus, *Peridermium cedri*, and as a result many trees present a very unhealthy appearance.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>38</sup> I.N. Sewal, Working Plan for the Cantonment Forest of Ranikhet, U.P., Govt. of India Press, New Delhi: 1938

It is therefore prescribed that no efforts be made in future to raise new plantations of *deodar* or to extend the existing ones.

An extract from the Cantonment Board proceedings dated 18<sup>th</sup> April 1881, states,

*'Trees planted near Barracks: great risk of damage after occupation of the family & Fitzwaygram barracks.*

*The Officer Commanding the 30<sup>th</sup> regiment stated- they will be glad to tell off a married soldier to look after the safety of the trees'*

Fortunately these trees have survived and magnificent deodars are still in plenty all along the Deolikhet ridge (from Diwan Singh Hall to Nar Singh Ground) Deodars were planted for their ornamental value, "*Deodar trees to be planted in small chunks as ornamental trees and not generally over the whole area. Deodars not suitable for fuel supply- they do not attain their full growth within a century and when they do they are too valuable for fuel.*"<sup>39</sup>

Planting of trees was high on Cantonment priorities, as indicated by the fact that in July 1881 Rs. 200/- was sanctioned for planting trees in the Station. This was a significant amount at that time and today not even a fraction of it is contemplated for such purposes.

## Oak

**Artificial regeneration** – Direct sowing of acorns in the forest has not proved successful in the past, due either to bad seed or to damage by birds and rodents. It is therefore proposed to raise *banj* seedlings in a nursery and then transplant these in blank felling areas. The following note taken from Troup's *Silviculture of Indian Trees* is inserted here for the guidance of range staff : –

"For raising seedlings in the nursery the seed should be sown in early spring (February or March) in drills 9 inches to 1 foot apart in soil which has been well dug up; the seed should be covered to a depth of ½ to 1 inch. Watering is advisable during the dry season, and the beds should be kept clear of weeds, the soil being loosened periodically. The seedlings will be ready for planting out in the third or fourth year, when about 12-15 inches high. Pricking out in the nursery is not essential, but if desired it should be carried out in the rainy season the year after sowing, the roots being slightly trimmed if necessary. The rainy season has been found to be the best season for transplanting in the forest, the results of winter planting having proved to be on the whole less successful; the latter, however, has been carried out quite successfully at Dehra Dun. Plantations require to be protected from grazing until the plants are out of reach of danger".

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<sup>39</sup> Proceedings of the Cantonment Board Committee, 19<sup>th</sup> June 1883

### Subsidiary silvicultural operations:

Where oak or other broad-leaved species are encroaching on *chir*, these should be completely cut back in order to favour *chir*. (Today this opinion has been reversed, oak trees and other broad-leaved species are now considered essential for water retention and there are very strict laws to protect these trees.)

### Utilization of the produce

**Wants of the population** – During summer the population consists of detachments of British regiments, whose usual strength is about 2,000, their servants and camp followers, the bazaar population and some visitors. The population of the station has been as below during various periods : –

Year	Population
1901	3,246
1911	5,781
1921	3,632
1931	4,745

The troops begin to arrive at Ranikhet by the end of March and vacate the area by the beginning of November.

The cantonment forests supply the fuel demand of this population. The demand for charcoal and timber is being met from the adjoining government forests of West Almora division.

The average annual consumption of fuel and charcoal during the five years (1932 – 37) at the various depots, locally called *tals* is:

#### 1. Fuel –

Name of Depots or <i>tals</i> <sup>40</sup>	Average annual sale. Maunds (100 lbs)
R.I.A.S.C. Chaubattia	9,625
R.I.A.S.C. Alma Barracks	17,128
R.I.A.S.C. Deolikhet	7,395
Sadar Bazar Public <i>tal</i>	11,023
Officer Mess Public <i>tal</i>	4,014
Chaubattia Public <i>tal</i>	4,133
<b>Total annual average</b>	<b>53,318</b>

<sup>40</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> October 1943

Resolution VII: To consider tenders for cutting, carriage & stocking of Fuel at three R.I.A.S.C & three public wood yards for the supply to the Military & the Public during the year 1944

Kunwar Singh, Sadar Bazar at Rs 31/4/- per 100 mds of 100 lbs each.

Bhagwat Singh, Chaubattia at Rs. 20/-/-' ''

Dhan Singh, Mess Tal at, Rs. 28/8/- ''

## 2. Charcoal –

Name of Depots	Average annual sale. Maunds (82–285 lbs)	
Deolikhhet	Oak Charcoal	5,740
	Chir Charcoal	480
Mess Chaubattia	Oak Charcoal	4,795
	Ditto	1,585
<b>Total Oak Charcoal</b>		<b>12,120</b>
<b>Total Chir Charcoal</b>		<b>480</b>

The total number of cattle which grazed in cantonment forests during the last two years (1935-36) is as below: –

Owners of cattle	Kind of cattle	1935 – 36	1936 - 37
Ranikhet and Chaubattia bazaar public	Cows or bullocks	81	55
	Buffaloes	5	2
	Calves	21	17
	Mules	1	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>108</b>	<b>77</b>
Butchers, (military and bazaar)	Cows or bullocks	2,224	2,209
	Buffaloes	102	102
	Sheep and goats	3,216	3,600
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,542</b>	<b>5,933</b>

The numbers given above show the total number of cattle slaughtered at the butcheries. The average per month would thus come to 791 for 1935 – 36 and 847 for 1936 – 37 for seven months from March to September.<sup>41</sup> Goats and sheep are not allowed to graze in reserved forests.

The following grazing fees are charged: –

**1. From residents of Ranikhet and Chaubattia : –**

per cow or bullock, buffalo, mule and pony @ Rs. 4 per year, or @ 0-10-0 per month from June to November and @ 0-4-0 p.m. from December to May.

**Per calf: –**

@ Half the above rates.

<sup>41</sup> The researcher found a Minute in the Cant. Proceedings dated 18<sup>th</sup> May 1903 which deals with, **Rates of Mutton & Beef:** Major H.B. Scaife represented to the Committee that he has reasons to believe that the price of meat in Ranikhet was much higher than in most hill stations. -The Committee requests the Cantonment Magistrate to ascertain the price of Beef and Mutton in Dalhousie, Mussorie & Chakrata  
17<sup>th</sup> June 1903

The Committee considers the price of meat in the Cantonment is excessive as compared with some other Hill Cantonments and that the price of 1<sup>st</sup> Class Mutton should be reduced to 8 (eight) annas & 1<sup>st</sup> Class Beef to 7 (seven) annas a *Seer* from 1<sup>st</sup> July 1903.

**2. From butchers : –**  
**Per cow, bullock or buffalo : -**  
@ 0-3-0 each.

Per goat or sheep (only in station area) @ 0-1-0 each.  
The average annual income from grazing is Rs. 1,291.

**Special objects of management** – The special object of management are: –

1. To encourage *chir* against all other species. (Now this position is reversed)
2. To meet the cantonment fuel demand.
3. To get the largest profit possible from the yield of resin in conformity with the tapping rules current in the adjoining government forests.

**Fire** – Fire protection began in 1870. During 1887 practically the whole of the forest was burnt, and during the subsequent ten years an average of 192 acres was burnt annually. During the period from 1897 to 1937 there was a marked improvement; the average area burnt having fallen to two and a half acres per annum. The chief fire during this period was in 1916, when 38 acres got burnt in old compartments 8 and 12.

To avert the menace of forest fires, the Cantonment Committee in 1945 appointed **fire-watchers** for the summer months.<sup>42</sup>

But even today this threat is very much present and every year there are quite a few fires in the forests, the prime factor being the dry pine needles that are very inflammable.

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<sup>42</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> April 1945

Res. X : appointment of 5 temporary fire watchers for four months at Rs 19/8/- per month

## Flora & Fauna

### Mammals:

Leopard, *Ghural*, *Kakar* (Barking Deer), *Sambar*, Porcupine, Pine Marten, Wild Boar, *Langur*, Monkey, Hare, Civet cat, Fox, Bats, Flying fox.

### Reptiles:

Rat snake (*dhamin*), viper, krait, monitor lizard, chameleon

### Birds:

The Red-Billed Blue Magpie  
The Great Tit  
The Blue Whistling Thrush  
The Rufous Babbler  
The White Cheeked Bulbul (Himalayan Bulbul)  
The Black Headed Sibia (Rufous Sibia)  
The Spotted Forktail  
The Great Himalayan Barbet  
The Himalayan Golden Eagle  
The Steppe Eagle  
The Himalayan Griffon  
The Lammergier  
The Kalij Pheasant (*Jangli murgi*)  
The White – Capped Redstart  
The Short-Billed Minivet  
The Slaty-Headed Parakeet  
The Mountain Scops Owl

### Insects:

#### Butterflies-

Common Sailor, Tiger, Indian Cabbage White, Jezebel, Common Crow, Red Breast, Mormon, Glassy Tiger, Hedge Blue

### Trees: <sup>43</sup>

Oak, Cedar, Pine, Rhododendron, Cypress, Horse chestnut, Eucalyptus<sup>44</sup>, Bay berry, *Utis* (Alder)

### Shrubs:

Cotton easter, *Berberis asiatica*, gooseberry.

### Herbs:

Rosemary, thyme, fennel, chives, oregano, sage, spearmint, lemon balm, marjoram, parsley, borage, chamomile, marigold, basil, lavender, nasturtium, angelica, caraway, coriander, lemon verbena.

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<sup>43</sup> **Details in- Glossary of Vernacular Names of Common Plants found in Ranikhet**

<sup>44</sup> Eucalyptus trees are present near the bungalows, they were planted by the British who believed that this tree improved the quality of the air, thus preventing from malaria (which they believed was caused by *mal-air* or bad air).

Glossary of Vernacular Names of Common Plants found in  
Ranikhet

<b>Vernacular Name</b>	<b>Botanical Names</b>
<i>Akhrot</i> (Walnut)	<i>Juglans regia.</i>
<i>Angu</i> (Ash)	<i>Fraxinus micrantha</i>
<i>Ayar</i>	<i>Pieris ovalifolia</i>
<i>Baitara or Cher</i>	<i>Litsea umbrosa</i>
<i>Banj</i> (Oak)	<i>Quercus incana</i>
<i>Barwa</i>	<i>Daphne papyracea</i>
<i>Bhains</i>	<i>Salix</i> sp.
<i>Bhamora</i>	<i>Cornus capitata</i>
<i>Bhati</i>	<i>Lonicera quinquelocularis</i>
<i>Bhekal</i>	<i>Prinsepia utilis</i>
<i>Burans</i>	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i>
<i>Chamlai</i>	<i>desmodium tilaefolium</i>
<i>Chamar – mowa</i>	<i>Ulmus wallichiana</i>
<i>Chariant</i>	<i>Rhus cotinus</i>
<i>Chedula</i>	<i>Rhamnus virgata</i>
<i>Cher or Baitara</i>	<i>Litsea umbrosa</i>
<i>Chir</i> (Pine)	<i>Pinus longifolia</i>
<i>Deodar</i> (Cedar)	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>
<i>Dhaniala</i>	<i>Deutzia staminea</i>
<i>Dharmil</i>	<i>Rhus semialata</i>
<i>Gadh mahwa</i>	<i>Engelhardtia</i>
<i>colebrookian</i>	
<i>Gadh Mehal</i>	<i>Stranvaesia glaucescens</i>
<i>Gear or Paliala</i>	<i>Sarcococca saligna</i>
<i>Ghani</i>	<i>Myrsine africana</i>
<i>Ghingaru</i>	<i>Crataegus crenulata</i>
<i>Gwia</i>	<i>Viburnum</i> sp.
<i>Hinsalu</i>	<i>Rubus ellipticus</i>
<i>Janila</i>	<i>Aechmanthera tomentosa</i>
<i>Kabasi</i> (Hazel)	<i>Corylus jacquemontii</i>
<i>Kairua</i>	<i>Asparagus</i> sp.
<i>Kais or Khagsa</i>	<i>Cornus macrophylla</i>
<i>Kala hinsalu</i>	<i>Rubus lasiocarpus</i>
<i>Kandai</i> (Holly)	<i>Ilex dipyrena</i>
<i>Kanek or Konkon</i>	<i>Euonymus pendulus</i>
<i>Kanjula</i> (Maple)	<i>Acer</i> sp.
<i>Kaphal</i>	<i>Myrica nagi.</i>
<i>Kath mahuwa</i>	<i>Glochidion velutinum</i>
<i>Katonj</i>	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>
<i>Kaula</i>	<i>Machilus duthiei</i>
<i>Khagsi</i>	<i>Boehmeria platyphylla</i>
<i>Kharik</i>	<i>Celtis australis</i>
<i>Kilmora</i>	<i>Berberis</i> sp.

<i>Kimu</i>	<i>Morus</i> sp.
<i>Kunja</i>	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
<i>Kunja</i>	<i>Rosa moschata</i>
<i>Lichkura</i>	<i>Cyathula tomentosa</i>
<i>Lodh</i>	<i>Symplocos crataegoides</i>
<i>Mairab</i>	<i>Spiroea</i> sp.
<i>Makhhol</i>	<i>Coriaria nepalensis</i>
<i>Mauni</i>	<i>Caryoperis grata</i>
<i>Mehal</i>	<i>Pyrus pashia</i>
<i>Molchara</i>	<i>Plectranthus coetsa</i>
<i>Padam or Payan</i>	<i>Prunus creasoides</i>
<i>Padhera</i>	<i>Leptodermis lanceolata</i>
<i>Pahari Pipal (Poplar)</i>	<i>Populus ciliata</i>
<i>Paliala or Gera</i>	<i>Sarcococca saligna</i>
<i>Pangar</i>	<i>Aesculus Indica</i>
<i>Piunli</i>	<i>Hypericum cernuum</i>
<i>Phaliant (Oak)</i>	<i>Quercus glauca</i>
<i>Pomni (Hornbeam)</i>	<i>Carpinus viminea</i>
<i>Pothi</i>	<i>Elsholtzia flava</i>
<i>Raduthia</i>	<i>Pittosporum eriocarpum</i>
<i>Banj (Oak)</i>	<i>Quercus lanuginosa</i>
<i>Ringal</i>	<i>Arundinaria falcata</i>
<i>Ruins</i>	<i>Cotoneaster bacillaris</i>
<i>Sakina</i>	<i>Indigofera</i> sp.
<i>Silang</i>	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
<i>Surai (Cypress)</i>	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>
<i>Thelka</i>	<i>Ficus nemoralis</i>
<i>Tilonj (Oak)</i>	<i>Quercus dilatata.</i>
<i>Timur</i>	<i>Zanthoxylum alatum</i>
<i>Timul</i>	<i>Ficus roxburghii</i>
<i>Tushari</i>	<i>Debregeasia hypoleuca</i>
<i>Utis (Alder)</i>	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>

## Himalayan Peaks visible from Ranikhet

The great snow mountains are the most conspicuous feature of the view from Ranikhet. A range of almost 120 miles (200 kms. approx.) is visible from Ranikhet. This expanse of magnificent peaks is part of the Central Himalayan Range, which spread from Garhwal in the West and Nepal in the East.

The following peaks can be seen from Ranikhet or Chaubattia. The names are given from west to east:

Ø Bandarpoonch (monkey tail)	–	20,731 ft. (6320m)
Ø Jaonli (Jaunli)	–	21,784 ft. (6632m)
Ø Kirti Stambh	–	21,226 ft. (6270m)
Ø Bhartekhunta	–	21,594 ft. (6578m)
Ø Kedarnath	–	22,844 ft. (6960m)
Ø Kharacha Kund	–	21,785 ft. (6632m)
Ø Chaukhamba I	–	22,393 ft. (7138m)
Ø Chaukhamba II	–	23,190 ft. (7070m)
Ø Chaukhamba III	–	22,944 ft. (6995m)
Ø Chaukhamba IV	–	22,481 ft. (6854m)
Ø Neelkantha	–	21,713 ft. (6597m)
Ø Kamet (on the Tibetan border)	–	25,443 ft. (7756m)
Ø Abi Gamin	–	24,124 ft. (7355m)
Ø Mana	–	23,862 ft. (7274m)
Ø Gauri Parbat	–	22,068 ft. (6728m)
Ø Rataban	–	22,141 ft. (6167m)
Ø Nanda Ghunti	–	20,959 ft. (6390m)
Ø Ronti	–	19,778 ft. (6030m)
Ø Trishul I	–	23,406 ft. (7120m)
Ø Trishul II	–	21,943 ft. (6690m)
Ø Trishul III	–	19,706 ft. (6008m)
Ø East Trishul	–	22,360 ft. (6817m)
Ø Mrigthuni	–	22,484 ft. (6855m)
Ø Maiktoli	–	22,314 ft. (6803m)
Ø Nandadevi	–	25,661 ft. (7817m)
Ø Nandadevi East	–	24,384 ft. (7434m)
Ø Nandakhat	–	21,468 ft. (6545m)
Ø Baljuri	–	19,424 ft. (5922m)
Ø Changuch	–	20,736 ft. (6322m)
Ø Nanda Kot	–	22,530 ft. (6861m)
Ø Panch Chuli I	–	20,844 ft. (6355m)
Ø Panch Chuli II	–	22,661 ft. (6904m)
Ø Panch Chuli III	–	20,703 ft. (6312m)
Ø Panch Chuli IV	–	20,775 ft. (6334m)
Ø Panch Chuli V	–	21,113 ft. (6437m)
Ø Hardeol	–	23,445 ft. (7151m)
Ø Raj Rambha	–	21,448 ft. (6539m)
Ø Tilkot	–	21,114 ft. (6437m)
Ø Nampa /Api (in Nepal)	–	23,352 ft. (7119m)

(Source: *The Indian Mountaineering Foundation – Information Handbook*)