

The Ranikhet Club

After careful study of records associated with Ranikhet Club, it was a pleasant revelation that, what we call Ranikhet Club was not its original name. Up-till 1920's all references and records are made in the name of Gymkhana Club. So it will be safe to say that, for the first forty years, the present day Ranikhet Club was better known as Gymkhana Club.

*Upat Race Course and Golf Links: "The Cantonment. Magistrate & Captain Kane S.S.O.; as Secretary to the local Gymkhana Club will see Upat Compartment 18 and make an estimate of the value of the passing in connection with the race course and golf link, whereby the Gymkhana Club can have control of the same during the rainy season months on payment of the due considerations."*¹

*"The Gymkhana Committee to place railings from Cricket pavilion down both paths to parade ground and the railing at South end of Parade ground."*²

The first reference to this Club, in Cantonment Board Proceedings comes on 4th July 1894. The agenda was to discuss the boundary of the Club compound. Wherein, the Secretary asks Committee 'to plant a hedge along Cart Road side, as the Road had deviated some yards'. This hedge was agreed as the Registered boundary to the south of the Club. The Cantonment Committee further made the Club responsible for the care of garden plots inside the hedge (which I believe the Club does to the present day).

This question of Club boundaries was time and again discussed in Cantonment Board Proceedings:

15th March 1902: Resolution V – Extension of lower tennis courts slightly outside boundary pillars.

22nd Jan. 1904: Res. VII- Sanction only for those alterations which come within the Club boundary pillars.

Area of site granted by Q.M.G. – 2438. C. Dt. 30.6.1874 is 3(a)-1(r)-3(p).

But, when Mr. North R.E. (Garrison Engineer) took measurements some thirty years later, it came to: 3(a)-3(r)-0(p).

¹ Cantonment Board proceedings: Resolution IX. 12th Sept. 1898.

² Ibid. Res. X. 14th March 1899.

This resolution gives light to the dispute of Club boundaries, but the important derivation, which could be drawn out of this, is the Circular of Q.M.G., which is dated 30th June 1884, this can be safely treated as the age of Ranikhet Club.

The club was the favourite jaunt of the elite of the town, where Europeans-military as well as civilians could socialise. Strict rules governed the conduct of the members in the club.

There were rules even for parking of conveyance utilities –

*‘Standing of horse carts, rickshaws, jampanis and the like outside Club entrance prohibited, these must stand in shed erected for the purpose’.*³

The club had a billiard parlour, tennis courts (nine), bar, a dancing hall and a library. Unfortunately a devastating fire gutted most of it two decades back.

Sale of Ranikhet Club: In 1946 when the sale of this club was contemplated. Stiff opposition was faced from certain members of the Club; prominent among these was Col. Noel Barwell, who even filed a suit in the State High Court. It was commonly felt that the Club is essential for the social life of the town.

Accordingly the matter was discussed in the Board meeting of the Cantonment –

‘To consider a requisition from four members of the Board regarding the question of sale of Ranikhet Club property within the Cantonment comprising Survey No. 194.

Resolution: The Cantt. Board is given to understand that the Ranikhet Club is intended to be transferred. The Cantt. Board places on record the following considerations: -

1. The Club was let out under Condition III of the lease presumably on the specific purpose of having a non-profit making and non-proprietary but subscripitive club.
2. It is for that reason given above that the club has been allowed to enjoy the land on a nominal rent of Re. 1/- p.a.
3. Presumably the lease also was sanctioned as an amenity to the public of the station as an impetus to the economic life of Kumaon hills.

³ Cantonment Board proceedings: Resolution XV, 1906.

4. If the club is sold out the foregoing presumed purposes of the lease would be defeated and as such it would amount to the breach of Condition III of the lease.

Hence the Board recommends that if the club is to be closed it should not be allowed to be transferred but should be resumed under Clause VII of the lease with or without compensation as the case may be.⁴

Noel Barwell: Whenever we talk about Ranikhet Club, the name of this English Gentlemen invariably comes in mind. As for years his portrait adorned the mantelpiece above the fireplace in the lounge room. His picture was the most significant reminder of the services this gentleman rendered not only to the Club but also for the benefit of the Township.

Col. Noel Barwell, M.C., M.A. was an Englishman, who retired from the Army and settled in Ranikhet in 1921. He selected Fairlands, a beautiful bungalow as residence and it was from here he started his social activities and thoroughly involved himself in the socio-cultural life of the town.

Even at a time when the slogans – safety of environment and enhancement of tourism were not very familiar, Barwell raised these issues in Ranikhet.

In an article: *'Ranikhet: As It Was – As It Is – And As It Should Be'*⁵ Barwell warned the Government in 1948, that reckless deforestation and its carelessness in the matter would create disequilibrium in the Himalayan ranges and this in turn would harm the health resorts. He wrote, *"In the past, tourists from afar, and holiday-makers from nearer by, have delighted in this lovely pine-clad retreat, with its vision of those giant peaks whose glacial waters form the main sources of the Ganga."*

He was very critical of the local government. He stated, *"It has so neglected the needs of the place, that trade, even during the short spring and summer seasons, is now a days at a standstill and owner of houses can no longer afford to keep them in proper conditions. Such has been the recent depression over the whole locality that one of the three hotels has closed and its site has passed to a convent"*.⁶

Time and again Mr. Barwell raised the questions for the welfare of the townsfolk- proper and adequate water supply, well-equipped hospital, food shortage; he also wrote about the menace of the monkeys⁷ (which is even now a big problem in town).

⁴ Ibid. Resolution XII, 2nd Nov. 1946.

⁵ (Unpublished)

⁶ This refers to the closing down of Essex House, which for years have been run as a hotel by Mrs. Ferguson.

⁷ "Letter dated 28th Feb. 1946 from Col. N. Barwell regarding food shortage & monkey scourge. Resolution: Resolved that the Cant. E.O. should make enquiries from the C.E.O. Lucknow as to how they are dealing with the monkey nuisance." C.B. P. Res. VIII, 29th March 1946.

Barwell was much influenced by the Gandhian philosophy, he had great faith in social equality, which he felt, was lacking in British India. He felt that clubs could serve as centres for abridging this social divide. He advocated the introduction of locals to these exclusive Clubs, *“a well-placed and well-designed club has always been ready to admit gentlemen to temporary membership.”*

When through a resolution, the permanent members of the Ranikhet Club almost unanimously decided to dispose off this Club; it was Barwell who fought against the decision in the High Court. It was his efforts that the sale was stalled and the Club handed to the people of Ranikhet.

After independence, when the roads of the town were being renamed, the Cantonment Committee named a road after this gentleman as a mark of tribute for his services in Ranikhet.

Proceedings of the special meeting of the Cantonment
Board Ranikhet held at the Boards office on Monday the
15th March 1948 at 11 a.m.

*Club Road from Lower Mall to Upper Mall near Club be
renamed as “Barwell Road” (Lt. Col F.N.Barwell Road)*

Unfortunately, in 1987 the Club fell to flames and now there is no Barwell to bring back its past beauty.⁸ Even his portrait is now missing.

Barwell passed away in 1966 in Calcutta, his death was reported in the *Statesman* newspaper.

Golf Course at Upat:

It's a nine-hole natural golf course, with putting 'browns' and eighteen different tees.

For years its ownership has been a contentious issue, which continues somewhat even today.

On 22nd Oct. 1923 the Committee,

*‘discussed the question of regularizing the grant
of the land in the possession of the Ranikhet Club at
Upat and used as a golf course.*

*Resolution – As no records can be traced to
show under what conditions the land is held by the
Ranikhet Club. The Committee considers that it is
essential that the possession be regularized and
recommends that a lease be granted in the name of the*

⁸ M.C.Sah, Noel Barwell – A messiah of Ranikhet. (*Shardotsav Smarika* 1993)

President of the Ranikhet Club for 99 years at a nominal rent of Re 1/- per annum.’⁹

Presently this Golf course is in possession of the army (which was furtively converted to Class-A category or Military Land some years back), on record it is classified as “Advance Training Area.”

Brewery:

A European entrepreneur H.G. Meakin opened a brewery at the newly developed hill cantonment Ranikhet in the closing years of nineteenth century. He chose the southern slopes of Ganiadoli, as this phase of the mountain is comparatively warm and it is perfectly suited for fermentation of spirits.

He realised the opportunity of selling spirits to a large number of troops and seasonal visitors flocking to the new station. The soldier’s allowance of beer and spirits in India were very high, each one was permitted upto a gallon of spirit every 20 days, and a quart of strong beer every day and one or two drams of rum or arrack (an Indian spirit).¹⁰ The free availability of liquor, together with boredom of barrack life, and the sense of ‘isolation’ in an alien and often-dangerous environment were contributory factors in extremely high incidence of alcoholism among British troops in India.¹¹

The need to curb on excessive use of alcohol in Ranikhet was realised, as is evident from the following extract of Cantonment Board Proceedings:

‘Read letter No. 41 dated 10th Nov. 1924 from the Excise Officer Ranikhet to the Secretary Cantonment Board requiring whether there is any objection to the renewal of the licenses for the retail vend of country spirits and hemp drugs at Ranikhet shops for the year 1925-26.

Resolved: That the renewal of licenses is not recommended as the Board is in favour of preventing excess consumption of Alcohol etc. in Ranikhet.

The following members dissent from the above resolution: Mr. E. Thomas; Mr M.M. Lingsly; Lt. Col. W.C. Croly DSO, RAMC; The President.’

One important inference that could be drawn from this extract is that after the introduction of natives in the Cantonment Board (after the new Cantonment act of 1924). It was the native members in the Committee who raised alarm against excessive use of alcohol and hemp drugs, while the English members were definitively more concerned with the revenue drawn to the exchequer, so they dissented.

⁹ Lt. Col. R.W. Burton & Others, Précis Book – Proceedings of the Cantonment Committee.

¹⁰ Mark Harrison, Cambridge History of Medicine – Public Health in British India: Anglo Indian Preventive Medicine 1859-1914. Cambridge University Press, p. 62, 63.

¹¹ Ibid.

This brewery produced the famous Ranikhet Beer and malt liquors and employed “about 30 hands”.¹² “Malt Liquors are brewed after European methods in private breweries at Mussoorie, Lucknow, Naini Tal and Ranikhet, and a duty of one anna per gallon is levied.”¹³

According to Kashmirilal Goel, vendor of beer in town, soldiers gulped down pints of beer, as there was a firm belief among soldiers that flushing down their body, beer prevents the spread of venereal disease. Mr. Goel would remark “beer *pine se ginnorea nahi hota*.” (drinking beer prevents gonorrhoea!).¹⁴

Ranikhet beer was famous throughout United Provinces; it enjoyed a dedicated clientele. A parsi firm, Nariman & Co.¹⁵ were the transporters of this beer, which was transported in wooden casks upto Jhansi.

In 1912, an English gentlemen Mr. Dunnings was its Manager; “*Letter No. 621 dt. 7-11-12 from C.H. Dunning Esqr., Manager Brewery Ranikhet regarding remission of Water Tax on Beer Godowns situated at Kumpore, Standing Camp and Chaubattia.*”¹⁶

However after independence this brewery in Ganiadoli was converted into a Government managed Cooperative drug factory, (today this beer factory produces Chawanprash!).

There was another Brewery near Soni village,¹⁷ 15 kilometres on the Ramnagar route. But this brewery produced only country liquor. Now the building is in ruins.

Antecedents

Edward Dyer an English entrepreneur set up the first-ever brewery in India in Kasauli (1855). He set up more breweries at Solan, Shimla, Murree, Rawalpindi and Mandalay. Some years later, another entrepreneur H.G. Meakin came to India from Britain and bought the old Shimla and Solan Breweries from Dyer and added more at Ranikhet, Dalhousie, Chakrata, Darjeeling and Kirkee.

These English entrepreneurs saw opportunity to set up breweries near military hill stations as consumption in army was significant and moreover it was a ready market. “*The cool temperatures, clean water, and captive market provided by British troops in hill cantonments prompted the establishment of fifteen or more breweries in highland locations across India.*”¹⁸

¹² The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. V, Abazai to Arcot, Oxford at The Clarendon Press, 1908 p. 249

¹³ The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. XXIV, Travancore to Zira, Oxford at The Clarendon Press, 1908, p.258

¹⁴ As told by Mr. D.C. Kala.

¹⁵ Till some years back a building belonging to Nariman & Co. was in Kathgodam.

¹⁶ Proceedings of the Cantonment Committee. Resolution -XIV, 30th Nov. 1912.

¹⁷ *Manœuvre Map of The Country Round Ranikhet. Survry of India. June 1908.*

¹⁸ Dane Keith Kennedy **The Magic Mountains: Hill Stations and the British Raj**, University of California Press (February 1, 1996), p.95

After the First World War the two firms merged and formed Dyer Meakin & Company. In 1935, when Burma was separated from India the company was reconstructed with its Indian assets under the name and style of Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd. In 1949, N.N. Mohan took over the management of the company. To mark the contribution of Mohan, the company's name was changed from Dyer Meakin Breweries to Mohan Meakin Breweries in 1967.¹⁹

Beer Godowns

The first reference to a Beer godown comes in Cantonment records, 3rd Dec 1877: Resolution VI

Wall round Beer Godown - Read application from Mr. Parvion. Agent to the Naini Tal Brewery Company for permission to erect a stone wall round the Company's Beer Godown at Chaubattia.

In 1882, the beer godown below the present CSD Canteen (Alma Hill) was Naini Tal Malt Liquor godown.

*"Mr. Beynon's application to make a short road to the Nainital Malt Liquor godown situated below the 1st East Lancashire Regiment Canteen. – Sanctioned."*²⁰

These old records indicate that during the early years of setting of the station, the requirements of spirits were met by the Naini Tal Brewery Company (Beer Bhatti). Both Mr. Parvion and Mr. Beynon had arrived in association with liquor trade; possibly they were suppliers of liquor from Nainital Brewery.

It is also noted that both settled in town and built bungalows in the Mall area. Mr. Beynon built Mount Beynon (name speaks for the owner) above Mall Road police station; while Clyde Bank and Parvion's Shop (present day Sorabjee Building) were owned by Mr. Parvion, the latter also tried hands at piggery business and also opened a billiard saloon in his shop.

Later when Ranikhet Brewery was opened in Ganiadoli, one more Beer godown was put up at Standing Camp²¹ (Deolikhet hill).

¹⁹ [Source : darupo.com]

²⁰ Cantonment Board proceedings: Resolution VI. 11th April 1882.

²¹ Deolikhet Beer Godown has now been demolished and a new structure built on the site. It is now the summer residence of Maj. Gen. U.K. Dubey (Retd.). Who some years earlier (as Brigadier then) commanded the station.

This practice of building a residence at Ranikhet by army personnel after having served here in official capacity is a very old practice, in fact this had started soon after setting up of the Cantonment itself (in the nineteenth century) when many British Army officers built bungalows and settled here for good.

Chaubattia Garden

The Chaubattia Garden is one of the oldest horticulture research centres in Asia, dating back to 1869. This is the date asserted for the start of this garden, but an extract from the Cantonment Minutes, dated 28th March 1871 puts a doubt on setting-up of this Garden in the year of establishment of this Cantonment itself. The Minutes States: '*Proposal by N.W.P. Govt. to make, 30 acres of ground – the Provincial Nursery for fruit trees.*'

The objective of the Government to start this garden was: "*The free distribution of finer varieties of such fruit trees as would thrive in the climate and soil of the outer ranges of the Himalayas, to show practically the best methods for the various species and to prove what could be done in the out-turn of excellent fruit under proper treatment.*" Mr. Craw, a trained gardener himself, served as the first Superintendent. He introduced several fruit plants from Europe. The results were encouraging, and thereafter many species propagated in this garden, were further utilised by European planters in their estates; who found it more profitable than to maintain their old tea plantations. Fine orchards were developed by General Wheeler at Jalna and Ghorakhal; and Mr. Deriaz at Ramgarh. During the tenure of Mr. Craw, till he died in 1891, about 1.25 lakh fruit plants were distributed for free, but the results were far from satisfactory. Most of the plants withered away for want of proper care and protection from villagers who had received them for free. Thereafter, from 1890 these plants were sold to the villagers at half rates.

An eminent horticulturist, Mr. Stokes introduced the famous Red Delicious variety of apple here, which is still much sought after. The Spanish chestnut was introduced in 1880 with a view that villagers would plant them and the fruit brought into general use.

In 1906 Mr. Lovegrove, the then Conservator of forests, visited the garden and prepared a Report for the Government, suggesting future management of the Garden. At the time of his visit there were 3539 bearing and 2877 non-bearing fruit trees in the Garden. There were 91 varieties of apples, 34 of pears, 8 of apricots, 10 of cherries, 4 of peaches and 13 of plums.²²

However, the garden proved a recurring loss to the Government to the extent of Rs. 3000 a year. Therefore, attempts were made to lease it out or even sell it off at a fixed price of Rs. 20,000, which failed and the garden passed through a period of uncertainty up till 1914 when it was transferred to the Charge of Commissioner of Kumaon Division, Nainital.

Norman Gill, who had trained in the famous Kew Garden, and was then Superintendent of Kumaon Government Gardens Nainital was deputed for Chaubattia. On 11th 1914 December the Forest Department handed over the charge of the Garden to this hard working horticulturist and from the very outset he began to introduce means that would make this orchard a self-supporting institution. He started Jam and

²² Sah , Ram Lal – A Short history of Government Orchard, Chaubattia (*Shardotsav Smarika*,1993)

Pulp Making, Fruit Bottling, Fruit Grading and Packaging in modern style. He also introduced cultivation of medicinal plants.

In 1918, for the utilisation of non-graded and other unmarketable fruit a specially designed small Jam manufacturing unit, run by a 10 h.p. Boiler and equipped with a hand operating can-making machinery (designed by Max Ams Machine Co. of New York, U.S.A) was set-up. Quality jam, certified by Food Lab, Kasauli was made and packed in lacquered (on both sides) cans and supplied to British Army either loose and in packed cans.²³

Norman Gill travelled extensively in the Hill Districts and collected a number of interesting wild plants, which he identified himself and established a herbarium-*Flora of Kumaun*. In the year 1918, Sri Ram Lal Sah, a young man who was appointed as a clerk under him at Chaubattia took interest in Gill's plant collection and identification work. Seeing his interest, Gill also trained this young man in the art of collection and identification of wild growing plants and made him in charge of the small herbarium of his own collection. In 1922, when Gill left for England on medical leave, he gave away his collection to Sah. Sah not only maintained his collection but added his own to it.²⁴ In 1948 Sah presented the collection to the newly established National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow.

Till date his son Umesh Chandra Sah is maintaining one other collection of Ram Lal Sah – the *Ramji Herbarium* in Ranikhet.

Chaubattia Paste:

The most well known product associated with Horticulture Research Institute, Chaubattia is the **Chaubattia Paste**. It is an anti-fungal paste applied on plant wounds and cut surfaces. The base material of this paste is Linseed oil and some other chemicals are added to it [Composition – Copper Carbonate : Red lead : Linseed Oil in the ratio of 1 : 1 : 1.25 litres]. Though now a Modified Chaubattia Paste is also being used for checking fungal infections in plants, its composition is: 1.25 ltrs. Linseed oil and 3 ml Monocrotophos 20 EC.

Some vegetable, flower and fruit varieties have also been developed at the Research Institute:

Vegetables – *Chaubattia Red* is a variety of tomato, *Chaubattia Green* is a marrow pumpkin, *Chaubattia Early* is a variety of cauliflower and *Chaubattia Topcrop* is variety of French Beans.

Flowers – *Chaubattia Mohini*, *Chaubattia Sinduri* and *Chaubattia Arunima* are all different varieties of Gladioli.

²³ Sah, Ram Lal – A Short history of Government Orchard, Chaubattia (*Shardotsav Smarika*,1993)

²⁴ Shah, N.C, – Norman Gill.

Fruits – *Chaubattia Princess* and *Chaubattia Anupum* are early varieties of apples. *Chaubattia Madhu* and *Chaubattia Alankar* are well known early varieties of apricot, while *Chaubattia Kesri* is a late variety.

A walnut variety with soft shell, *Chaubattia Kagazi* is also developed at the Horticulture Research Institute, Chaubattia.

Presently the Garden is better known as Apple Garden as it produced a wide range of apple varieties, *golden delicious* being primarily sought for. Unfortunately the change in weather pattern has adversely affected production of apples. According to experts the mandatory sub-zero hours (300 hrs) required by the soil for proper flowering are not being fully met. This has made flowers very fragile and therefore proper fruit setting does not take place.

Besides apples his garden also produces peaches, apricots, plums, walnuts, mushrooms, cherries and chestnuts. Some exotic fruit varieties like kiwi have also been successfully developed at Chaubattia Garden.

Early in the twentieth century, besides the Government Orchard, (as Chaubattia Garden was better known then) there were many Cantonment Gardens all around the station. These were primarily utilised for raising nurseries of a variety of flower species. It is alleged that many plants were specially imported from European countries, to generate seeds here, which catered the needs of European flower enthusiasts in hill-stations all over the Indian sub-continent. It was also here that many indigenous varieties were propagated utilising the seeds and plant gathered from the 'Valley of Flowers' in Garhwal.

Some of these gardens were allotted (for an annual fee) to the natives, who could make profit from the sale of plants and seeds:

Cant. Garden – next to Snow View – 150/- p.a.

” ” – ” ” *Telegraph Office & Club – 150/- p.a.*

” ” – ” ” *Sarna Bageecha – 390/- p.a.*²⁵

²⁵ Cantonment Records, March 1922

Ranikhet disease (Newcastle Disease)

It is an acute, febrile and contagious disease of birds resembling the fowl plague. Caused by a Paramyxovirus²⁶ (Newcastle disease virus) and characterized by high infectivity with respiratory and nervous symptoms. The virus is transmissible to man, causing severe transient conjunctivitis.

The brief history of 'Poultry Industry developments in India' covers the chronology of Ranikhet Disease.²⁷ But the extract (given below) received from the British Parliament adequately discusses the antecedents and causes of the disease.

House of Commons²⁸ Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease Third Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation

Monday 7 July 2003

[Mr. James Cran in the Chair]

Draft Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease (England and Wales) Order 2003

4.30 pm

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Mr. Ben Bradshaw):

*"I beg to move that the Committee has considered the draft
Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease (England and Wales) Order
2003.*

²⁶ **Paramyxovirus-** The virus has RNA as its genetic material, and is between 100 and 200nm in diameter (1-2 millionths of a cm). There are nine types of paramyxovirus, which vary in their ability to cause disease. The incubation period is between 2 and 18 days, the more virulent the strain of virus the shorter the period.

²⁷ **Brief history of Poultry Industry Developments in India:**

1907: One of the most reputed British poultry firms, "Sperrin", established its business in India.

1910: All India Poultry Club started with Sir Harcourt Butler as its President and Col. Tyrell as Secretary

1919: First poultry association is formed at Lucknow under the name of "United Provinces Poultry Association"

1924: Sperrin Poultry Farm exports first batch of Rhode Island Red (RIR) chicks to India.

1927: **New Castle Disease detected in Ranikhet.** Hence named as Ranikhet Disease in India

1940: The Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry at its meeting at IVRI, Izatnagar, announce discovery of the evolution of an attenuated (English) strain of the Ranikhet Disease virus by chick embryo passage and its use as a vaccine.

1946: Successful Ranikhet Disease vaccine is produced at IVRI, Izatnagar.

1971: **Dr. S.G. Iyer, "Father of Ranikhet Vaccine"** dies in New Delhi (July 1)

²⁸ **House of Commons Session 2002 – 03**
(Publications on the internet)

The Government are introducing the order to extend to avian influenza and Newcastle disease some of the powers introduced in respect of foot and mouth disease by the Animal Health Act 2002. Both the diseases named in the order are highly infectious in poultry, and are most often spread through contact with migrating wild birds—particularly with their faeces and through contamination of equipment and feeders...

4.37 pm

Mr. John Hayes (South Holland and The Deepings):

“...I thought that it would be useful to put a little about the disease on record. It is, of course, a serious poultry disease. It first came to light in 1926, when a ship from the far east docked at Newcastle upon Tyne. Rubbish from the ship containing chicken carcasses was fed to local chickens, which all died from the deadly new disease.

The disease was first reported in Java, as I know you are aware, Mr. Cran. Outbreaks were soon reported from places as far apart as Newcastle, Ranikhet in India and Colombo in Sri Lanka. The disease soon spread, either naturally or as a result of being transported between countries in refrigerated meat, and now has worldwide distribution. Newcastle disease can easily be confused with fowl plague, which is caused by the avian influenza virus. It has been given many names over the years, including fowl pest, pseudo-fowl pest, Ranikhet disease and avian pneumoencephalitis. The Committee will find those facts interesting, not only because they are of intrinsic interest, but for the following reasons. First, they show that the disease was caused by imported products. Secondly, they show that it is not only faeces but carcasses and their introduction into the food chain in an unacceptable way which should be an important factor in the Committee's considerations. Thirdly, there is an issue, as I suggested, with refrigerated meat, which takes us back to the way in which we deal with imported products.”

Controlling the disease

Newcastle disease is noticeable. Because of the differences in their pathogenicity, Newcastle virus infections are given a score using the intra-cerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI). The ICPI is measured by injecting the virus into the brains of 10, one-day-old chicks. The index is calculated by scoring each bird for each 24-hour period, over an 8-day period, using a scale of 0 if the chick is normal, 1 if it is sick and 2 if it is dead. So an infection of poultry caused by an avian strain of paramyxovirus 1 has an ICPI in day-old chicks greater than 0.7.²⁹

There is no treatment for Newcastle disease. The number of deaths vary according to the strain of virus. Control relies on prevention by vaccination. Two types of vaccine are in use: inactivated vaccines where the virus has been killed, and live vaccines where the virus has been weakened (attenuated) or is one that causes little damage to the bird. Outbreaks are usually dealt with by slaughtering the whole flock and burying or burning the carcasses. At the same time, movement of poultry in the area is usually restricted for a period and birds within an area around the point(s) of infections may be vaccinated. This is a procedure called 'ring vaccination'.³⁰

Moreover, today as I give finishing touches to my thesis, the world is bracing itself for yet another avian viral threat – the Bird Flu or the **Avian Flu**. This is a very potent viral strain (H5N1 virus) which, unlike **Ranikhet Virus** has a potential to infect even humans. It is alleged by the scientists that once it starts affecting humans it will be very difficult to control.

Therefore these days the avian viruses (including Ranikhet virus) are very much in limelight.

²⁹ world wide web

³⁰ Ibid

Account of some famous personalities who stayed at Ranikhet before and after the British rule.

Ranikhet has been fortunate enough to have hosted many luminaries over the last century like, Mahatma Gandhi [in 1929, Gandhiji stayed at Tarikhet (12kms). The house where he stayed was built by the locals, which is now called Gandhi Kutir.], Jawahar Lal Nehru, Lord and Lady Mountbatten,³¹ Frontier Gandhi – Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Govind Ballabh Pant (who was born in *Khunt*, a village close to the town) Dr. Rajendra Prasad, K.M. Munshi, V.V. Giri, Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa, Indira Gandhi, as also glitterati from Bollywood including Bimal Roy, Dilip Kumar, Vijayanti Mala, Shammi Kapoor, Asha Parekh, Dharmendra et al.

Ranikhet's serenity has allured many artists, litterateurs and naturalists to spend time here. Famous painter³² Frank Brewster, eminent Hindi writers Nirmal Verma, Rahul Sankrityayan, Upendra Nath Ashk, poet Keki N. Daruwalla, publishers Ravi Dayal and Rukun Advani, renowned ornithologist Dr. Salim Ali all belong to this tribe. Few years back Booker Prize winning novelist Amitav Ghosh was on a sabbatical here.

For reasons not very clear Ranikhet has been a great favourite of Bengalis. Many eminent Bengalis like Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Chidanand Das Gupta etc. used to flock here every year. Some from the *bhadralok* have even settled here for good.

During the course of my research I came across references of some Englishmen who stayed in town during their tenure as Soldiers or Officers in the British Administration, but when they went home they could not forget the memory of this place, especially the view of the magnificent Himalayas. Here is a brief account of a soldier who was a poet at heart and when he went home he built a house, which he named – **Ranikhet**.

Ranikhet House – Alfred Williams: The Hammerman Poet

Alfred Williams was born at South Marston (England) in 1877, the fifth of eight children and the son of a carpenter and a farmer's daughter. The First World War raged on and Alfred, despite his ill health, volunteered and was surprisingly passed fit for service. He became a gunner in the Royal Field Artillery and found himself serving in India.

Fascinated by the country, at one stage he moved to Ranikhet, within sight of Mount Everest (as he writes, probably Everest here is a reference to the Himalayas) and his experiences refuelled his thirst for writing. He even considered settling in India, but returned to South Marston in 1919 – to a life of poverty. Only a grant from the Royal Literary Fund helped him through these difficult times.

³¹ At Holm Farm there is a framed photograph of them substantiating this fact.

³² Ranikhet is also the birthplace of two painters: Nathu Ram Upreti and Abdul Malik.

“Now almost forgotten as a writer, Alfred still had not lost the taste for all the things he had done before. He continued to write, publishing ‘Round about the Upper Thames’ and ‘Folk Songs of the Upper Thames’ and taught himself a new language – Sanskrit. Alfred and Mary even built themselves a home from old bricks salvaged from the locks of a disused canal, which they called ‘**Ranikhet**’ and moved into in 1921.”³³

Birth Records:

Since this study primarily covers the years before the independence, I was on a constant lookout for personalities who were born in Ranikhet. It was with this objective I checked various web sites on the Internet. I also enlisted myself with some genealogy sites,³⁴ which I found to be very fruitful. Some help in this search was gained by using ‘**LDS Microfilms of Church Records in India**’³⁵.

Here is a brief account of some famous and interesting personalities, which I was able to gather over the Internet:

For almost two years in the course of my research I was on the lookout for records of the Troup family. As it was this family that had settled here even before it was decided to build a town in the locality. Finally, this year I was able to get the birth records of **Norman Troup** who along with his father Robert Troup can be said to be the founder members of this town. Norman stayed in town for many years and there are records which suggest that he stayed here till the first decade of the twentieth century.

IGI Individual Record ³⁶ FamilySearch™ International
Genealogical Index v 5.0

Asia

Norman Francis Tytler <Troup>

Male

Event(s):

Birth: 04 JUN 1844, India Office Ecclesiastical Returns-Bengal
Presidency, Misc., India

Parents:

Father: Robert Troup

Mother: Emma Deborah

Messages: Extracted birth or christening record for the locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the birth or christening date.

³³ world wide web

³⁴ rootsweb.com, ancestry.com, familysearch.org and National Archives, Britain.

³⁵ The first British church in India was St Mary’s in Forte St.George, Madras, which was consecrated in 1680. Many other churches were established after that date and records exist for most of them from the time of their consecration. Every year on Lady Day (25th March), British churches were required to send copies of their ecclesiastical records to the capital city of each Presidency. The Presidencies then indexed the records and sent them to the India Office in London (now the Oriental and India Office Collection of the British Library, or the (OIOC).

³⁶ www.familysearch.org

Source Information:
Batch No.: C750051
Dates: 1845
Source Call No.: 0498983
Type: Film

John Slessor, the son of an army officer, was born in Ranikhet, India, on 3rd June 1897. Childhood polio left him lame in both legs and as a result he was initially rejected by the British Army as “totally unfit for any form of military service”. However, with the help of influential members of his family, he was able to gain a commission in the Royal Flying Corps in 1914.

Slessor, a member of 17 Squadron, saw action in the Sudan during the First World War. He was badly wounded in 1916 but after making a full recovery he was appointed flight commander of 5 Squadron and was sent to the Western Front in France.

After a spell in business Slessor joined the Royal Air Force in 1920. He held several staff positions including commander of 4 Squadron (1925-28). His reputation was enhanced by the publication of his book, *Air Power and Armies* (1936). In the book Slessor argued that during a war heavy bombing could be used to destroy enemy morale.

In 1937 Slessor was appointed Director of Plans at the Air Ministry. During the Second World War he was Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (1942-43), Commander in Chief of Coastal Command (1943-44) and Commander in Chief of RAF Mediterranean and Middle East (1944-45).

After the war Slessor was Air Member for Personnel (1945-47), Marshal of the RAF (1950) and **Chief of the Air Staff** (1950-52).

Following his retirement from the Royal Air Force he was a Justice of the Peace, a county councillor and High Sheriff for Somerset. He also published two military books, *The Central Blue* (1956) and *The Great Deterrent* (1957). John Slessor died on 12th July, 1979.³⁷

Michael George Raworth Hull, obstetrician, gynaecologist and reproductive endocrinologist; **born – Ranikhet, India 2 July 1939** – the son of a Major in the Army’s medical services. The family returned to Britain in 1946 when his father was demobilised after the Second World War; Registrar in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, St Mary’s Hospital, London 1969-72, Lecturer and Honorary Senior Registrar 1972-76; Senior Lecturer, Bristol University 1976-84, Reader 1984-89, Professor of Reproductive Medicine and Surgery 1989-99; married 1976 Griselda Goodden (three daughters); died Bristol 22 November 1999.³⁸

³⁷ world wide web

³⁸ world wide web

One very important inference that can be made on the basis of some birth records is that many English families (Soldiers and Civil servants alike) preferred to have the deliveries of their children (if expecting in Summer months) at Ranikhet. Firstly, because the weather here in summers was excellent and more importantly the medical facilities in town were like any major city of the country.

The recalls of Charles Edward Wyncoll (N) (1857 – 1943)

“In March 1884, we marched to Chaubuttia (7,000 feet), 1,000 feet above Ranikhet, where we lived in a small hut, and my daughter, Gladys Jane Fowler, was born on the 13th August 1884, and was baptised there. At the end of the summer, the regiment marched to Bareilly, and on to their new quarters at Jullundur.” ³⁹

Albert George Seary (1879 – 1940)

Albert was a career soldier with the Devonshire Light Infantry. In 1897 he was recorded serving in ‘D’ Coy of the 2nd Battalion. He served in the Boer War with the 1st Battalion, and returned to the UK in 1901 or 1902. After their marriage in 1902, he and Martha spent several years in Shahjahanpur and **Chaubattia** (where his daughter Olive was Born in 1903) in India, Rangoon, the Andaman Islands, St Helier in the Channel Islands, and the Regimentl HQ at Tidworth, Devon.

WIFE

Martha Selena (‘Lena’) HAWKINS 1874 – 1957

MARRIAGE

place: Little Coxwell

date: 27 August 1902

CHILDREN

Olive Lena SEARY 1903 –

born: 1903 at Chaubattia, India⁴⁰

On checking the Birth Records at the Cantonment Office, Ranikhet I found that a high ranking Civil Officer (I.C.S) Mr. W.W. Finlay,⁴¹ chose Ranikhet to have deliveries of his two children:

On 9th Sept. 1937 Alison Wills Finlay a daughter was born, when the designation of Mr. Finlay was Deputy Commissioner Almora.

Two years later, on 23rd April 1939, David Waters, a son was born, while his designation was Commissioner, Shahjahanpur.

³⁹ world wide web

⁴⁰ world wide web

⁴¹ W.W. Finlay also served as the Kumaun Commissioner from 1943 to 1947.

It is through these birth records some other inferences can be made; like that many of the bungalows (owned by Indians) were lent out to army and other officials, where their children were born:

Name: Anthoney Geoffery (M)(b. 27-4-1940); Father/Mother: Capt. Vyvan J.G., 2/ R.W. Fusiliers; Profession of Parents: Soldier; Caste: British; Place: Pandey Bank

Name: Peter Mc Gregor (M) (b. 30-6-1943); Father/Mother: Alexander Mc Gregor; Profession of Parents: Engineer; Caste: British; Place: Vania Cottage⁴²

Some birth Records throw light on the chronology of the Regiments that came to Ranikhet and Chaubattia, while others confirm the presence of United States Army and Prisoners of War in town:

Name: Paul Ashley Butler (M) (b. 1-7-1946); Father/Mother: Mrs Joan Butler (Mother); Profession of Parents: Sgt. U.S. Army

Name: Tania Rosemaria (F) (b. 29-5-1947); Father/Mother: Salvatore Fishetti; Profession of Parents: Italian Soldier; Caste: Now Civilian, previously Italian P.O.W.⁴³

Some records corroborate the fact that the town was a Soldier Family Station. There were mortalities at the time of child deliveries:

Name: - Horsman (F) (b. 12-1-1946) (Died within 30 mts. of birth); Father/Mother: Albert Francis Horsman⁴⁴ (father); Profession of Parents: Retired; Caste: British (C/E) Place: Knock Fierna⁴⁵

This feature of infant mortalities is depicted by the significantly large number of infant graves at the cemeteries in town.

Cemeteries⁴⁶

Extensive survey of the three major cemeteries adjoining the town – called the Old Cemetery, New Cemetery and Chaubattia Cemetery – has revealed that the majority of the graves are of young women and children, or of soldiers succumbing to

⁴² Register of Births for Europeans & Eurasians in the Cantonment of Ranikhet.

⁴³ Ibid

⁴⁴ It is alleged that Mr. Horsman was one of the richest men in India before independence.

⁴⁵ Ibid

⁴⁶ **Details in** Appendix – IV: Churches, Chapels & Cemeteries – Ranikhet

wounds received elsewhere. Apart from this, Cholera⁴⁷ and Venereal disease were the major killers of the army. Many young women and infants died at childbirth. This gives an idea of the nature of European populace inhabiting the town.

Although the Old and New Cemeteries are in a fair state, the Chaubattia Cemetry is in a very bad shape. Many of the epitaphs are broken and lying elsewhere. Some are missing altogether; as a result many graves have opened up.

At the cemetery site in Deolikhet hill (Survey No.15) two buildings have been constructed (of course, the occupants are oblivious to this). The other site lying vacant is Survey No. 3/2, opposite Military Dairy above the road, the researcher found no sign of it being ever used for the purpose.

Christian Cemeteries Ranikhet

S.No.	Designation	Location	Date of oldest grave	Area covered	Condition
	Survey No. 3/2	Opposite Military Dairy Rkt.- Hld. Road	No graves observed	1.415 Acrs.	At present the site is laying vacant and not used for the purpose.
	“ No. 15	Between Rai Estate & Ghingarikhal:	No graves observed	5280 Sq. Ft.	At present, two Military Buildings Occupy the site.

47

War Memorials in the Wakefield area.

Knottingley St. Botolphs Church War Memorials

On a wall plaque in the church

IN LOVING MEMORY OF
 JOHN MARK CARTER
 LIEUTENANT, 85TH KINGS SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY
 ELDEST SON OF
 GEORGE WILLIAM AND ELIZTH M^C. M.D. CARTER OF CLIFF END HOUSE SCARBOROUGH
 BORN AT LIMEGROVE IN THIS PARISH 18 MAY 1880
 DIED AT RANIKHET NWP INDIA 26 JULY 1903 OF CHOLERA
 HE RECEIVED THE QUEENS MEDAL AND FOUR CLASPS
 FOR SERVICE IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR OF 1899 - 1902
 HE WAS BELOVED AND DEEPLY REGRETTEED BY ALL WHO KNEW HIM
 "I HAVE FOUGHT THE GOOD FIGHT I HAVE FINISHED MY COURSE I HAVE KEPT THE FAITH
 2. TIM. IV. 7

		Between CBP Nos. 39 & 40			
	“ No. 50 (Old Christian Cemetery)	Near Army Transit Camp Rkt. - Hld. Road	1870		Many graves observed in fair state.
	“ No. 167 (New Christian Cemetery)	Near Ganiadoli, Hld.- Rkt. Road	1895	4203 Sq. Ft.	At present the site is being used for the purpose.
	“ No. 308	Near CBP No. 90 Chaubattia	1889*	1.485 Acres.	The site is in a very poor state most of the graves have been vandalized and tombstones are missing.

Source – Cantonment Board Ranikhet Records.

* During research I came across a grave dated 1879.

The Army Death Indexes 1901-1905. ⁴⁸

This is the index of the Deaths recorded by the British Army in this period; they relate to a series of Death Certificates available through the ONS (familiar to any Genealogist) and are orderable through that organization. They cover deaths in India, Ceylon, South Africa, Burma, Egypt and a dozen more locations around the Empire, which occurred outside of war periods (it does not cover the Boer War deaths). The index covers soldiers, soldiers' wives and children.

I have included only deaths, which occurred in Uttaranchal area, especially Ranikhet and Chaubattia, where most of the deaths occurred.

One important observation from this record, as well as from visits to the cemeteries in Ranikhet, is the young age at which these soldiers died. Most of the deaths were in the twenties. This pattern of deaths among European troops is common throughout the country as is also evident from the Table: MORTALITY in EUROPEAN ARMY at different AGES, on 1st July of each Year (1894 – 1903)⁴⁹ (See Appendix – IX)

⁴⁸ The Asplin Military History Resources, (World Wide Web.)

⁴⁹ *Statistical Abstract relating to British India, from 1894-95 to 1903-04, Thirty-Ninth Number. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. London: Printed For His Majesty's Stationary Office, By Wyman and Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, E.C. 1905.*

The format is Surname, Christian name, Age, Location of Registration of Death, Year of Death and Page of Entry.

Adams Phyllis May 0 Ranikhet 1903 300
 Allcock Rudolph S.V. 16 Ranikhet 1903 296
 Allwright Walter 21 Ranikhet 1904 399
 Andrews Harriett 27 Ranikhet 1904 400
 Ayrton Audrey 0 Chakrata 1903 191
 Baker Frank 0 Chakrata 1905 297
 Blewitt Frederick C. 17 Chakrata 1905 289
 Bull William 0 Landour 1903 304
 Bagley William 23 Ranikhet 1903 299
 Bancroft Arthur Robert 20 Ranikhet 1902 181
 Bennett James 39 Chaubuttia 1902 220
 Bentley William 26 Ranikhet 1905 260
 Birch William Thomas 30 Naini Tal 1905 340
 Bird James 22 Ranikhet 1903 263
 Bland Louis 26 Naini Tal 1901 218
 Blundred Charles 24 Ranikhet 1903 299
 Bowdrey William Ranikhet 1902 279
 Bradford Samuel John 26 Naini Tal 1901 215
 Brember Peter 28 Chaubuttia 1901 259
 Bridgland Royston C. 16 Naini Tal 1903 221
 Brown Ernest Arthur 23 Chaubattia 1903 301
 Bull Walter 21 Ranikhet 1901 201
 Burrows Walter 26 Naini Tal 1904 350
 Burton James 28 Ranikhet 1903 298
 Butler Arthur 22 Naini Tal 1905 299
Carter John Mark⁵⁰ 23 Ranikhet 1903 296
 Chandler Alfred 36 Landour 1905 271
 Clarke James 21 Chakrata 1905 326
 Conybeare William 25 Chakrata 1905 276
 Cooksey Sydney 23 Landour 1905 276

Crawley Michael 33 Naini Tal 1903 249
 Crook John 0 Chaubuttia 1902 216
 Cautley Ethel Loma A. 1 Naini Tal 1901 262
 Coleman Frederick 29 Naini Tal 1901 219

Davies Christopher 26 Ranikhet 1903 299
 Dougherty Thomas 26 Ranikhet 1901 256
 Ellis Arthur 27 Naini Tal 1902 222
 Evans David John 25 Chakrata 1903 209
 Fisher James Benjamin 35 Landour 1901 268
 Fitzgerald Arthur Joseph McK. 22 Chakrata 1903 204
 Filewood Arthur Henry 23 Naini Tal 1905 197
 Ford Agnes 28 Ranikhet 1901 194
 Ford Richard Hetherington 6 Ranikhet 1902 127
 Fogwell Mark 22 Chaubattia 1903 301

Garbett Charles 29 Ranikhet 1903 298
 Geerneart Louis 1 Ranikhet 1905 303
 Green Elsie 0 Ranikhet 1901 256
 Guest Edward William 29 Ranikhet 1903 297

⁵⁰ His Name is etched in a memorial stone dedicated to 20 soldiers of '2nd Kings Shropshire Light Infantry' at New Christian Cemetery, (near Ganiadoli) Ranikhet. Moreover a plaque in his memory is also placed in a church (Knottingley St. Botolphs Church) in Wakefield, England.

Hall John William 25 Ranikhet 1903 297
 Higgett Samuel 21 Ranikhet 1903 179
 Holding William 21 Ranikhet 1903 299
 Houston Emily 30 Ranikhet 1902 278
 Houston John 0 Ranikhet 1902 278
 Howitt Walter 22 Ranikhet 1902 175
 Hutley William 21 Ranikhet 1904 155
 Gardner Charles 22 Chaubattia 1904 391
 Gough Walter 16 Naini Tal 1901 220
 Green Edward 25 Naini Tal 1902 223
 Hartford Arthur 21 Chakrata 1905 272
 Hayes John 21 Chakrata 1902 288
 Holmes Winifred Oris 4 Muktesar 1903 87
 Hughes Robert 24 Chakrata 1903
 Hillyard Frank W. 32 Naini Tal 1904 334

 Innes Willie 0 Chakrata 1904 307
 James Julia 24 Chakrata 1904 97
 Johnson William 21 Chakrata 1902 227
 Jackson John 21 Ranikhet 1905 374
 Jinks George Henry 20 Ranikhet 1903 297
 Johnson Edwin 27 Naini Tal 1902 240
 Jones Sarah 33 Naina Tal 1905 277

 Keeping Joseph Edwin 21 Chakrata 5 27
 Kempe Samuel Stanlake 21 Ranikhet 2 279
 Keogh William 24 Ranikhet 3 298
 Kerrins Patrick 23 **Bhowali**⁵¹ 5 261
 Lackey William 23 Chakrata 1 234
 Lyons Florence Margaret 1 Chakrata 1 136
 Langton Stephen 31 Naini Tal 4 188
 Livingston John 23 Ranikhet 1 261
 Lovelock George 25 Ranikhet 3 221
 McFarlane Michael 26 Ranikhet 1 261
 Lyons William George 32 Chaubattia 3 301
 Mathew John Drysdale 4 Almora 2 173
 McCauley John 31 Naini Tal 3 248
 McDonald John 21 Chaubuttia 1 198
 McGowan John 22 Ranikhet 4 155
 McIntyre Aurora 34 Naini Tal 5 80
 McIntyre Aurora Lilla 36 Naini Tal 5 376
 Mitchell James 23 Ranikhet 3 296
 Moore Joseph 33 Ranikhet 3 298
 Muldoon John 28 **Ratighat**⁵² 1 199

 Nicholson Muriel Romilly L. 0 Naini Tal 1902 283
 Nock William 24 Dehra Dun 1904 286
 Norman Albert 25 Ranikhet 1903 261
 Nutt George Edward 21 Chaubattia 1904 390
 Payne Arthur 29 Raniket 1902 224
 Pownall Alice 0 Ranikhet 1904 357
 Pownall Annie 0 Ranikhet 1904 357
 Pownall Lilian 0 Ranikhet 1904 400
 Pratchett Fred 29 Naini Tal 1901 210

⁵¹ Bhowali was *en route* of army-march to Ranikhet. It is likely that this soldier died on way.

⁵² Ratighat is also *en route* of army-march to Ranikhet.

Preece William 20 Ranikhet 1902 279
Preston George 19 Naini Tal 1902 227
Price Sheila Marjorie 0 Naini Tal 1905 375
Pobjoy James 27 Chakrata 1901 219
Prime George 32 Landour 1902 165

Reynolds, William, 25, Ranikhet, 1902, 282
Rodwell, James, 25, Naini Tal, 1902, 227
Ruscoe, Thomas, 26, Ranikhet, 1903, 297
Salter, William, 23, Chaubattia, 1904, 391
Sheath, Frank Alexander, 10, Chaubattia, 1905, 263
Sheppard, George, 30, Naini Tal, 1903, 234
Smalls, Philip, 26, Naini Tal, 1904, 334
Smith, George, 28, Ranikhet, 1902, 281
Soden, William, 2, Ranikhet, 1904, 399
Stevens, Albert George, 25, Ranikhet, 1905, 262
Smith, Emma, 30, Chakrata, 1904, 559
Spooner, Thomas, 27, Chakrata, 1901, 214
Stewart, John, 24, Chakrata, 1905, 326

Trousdale Thomas 30 Mussoorie 1904 397.
Tipper Thomas James 27 Ranikhet 1903 299
Togwell Mark 22 Chaubattia 1903 301
Tolley Female 0 Ranikhet 1902 581
Trumper Arthur 20 Ranikhet 1903 297
Turner Elizabeth Mary 0 Ranikhet 1901 173

Whitehouse William 20 Chakrata 1905 327
Wing George 24 Landour 1903 213
Webster Leonard 24 Ranikhet 1901 257
Williams George 30 Ranikhet 1903 298
Williams Thomas 24 Ranikhet 1903 296
Woodland Elizabeth F. 26 Ranikhet 1903 300
White Charles 23 Chaubuttia 1902 216
Willis Richard Arthur 20 Naini Tal 1901 202
Wilson Daniel 23 Naini Tal 1903 251
Young Thomas 23 Naini Tal 1903 250
