Guide to Mussoorie
GUIDE TO MUSSOORIE

WITH NOTES ON
Adjacent Districts and routes into the Interior.

Twelve Illustrations

Compiled from various sources

For

E. Bodycot,
Proprietor. Mafasilte Printing Works,
MUSSOORIE, U.P.
The following pages cannot pretend to much originality. In compiling them I have been considerably indebted to Williams' "Memoirs of the Dun," to a Guide Book published by Mr. T. Kinney, in 1878, to Northam's "Guide to Mussoorie," published by Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, in 1884, and to sundry unknown Correspondents of the Pioneer, the Indian Daily Telegraph, and the Indian Daily News, whose letters about Mussoorie I have made use of. I have also to thank Mr. C. W. Hope I. C. S. Superintendent of the Dun, for a good deal of information and assistance. The Routes into the Interior, compiled mostly from personal knowledge, in 1878, have been kindly looked over and, so far as practicable, brought up-to-date, by Mr. Charles Wilson. The Photographs were taken by Mr. Julian Rust.

August, 1st 1897.

The Compiler.
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Frontispiece
GUIDE TO MUSSOORIE.

CHAPTER I.

To Mussoorie: The Present and the Past.

Among the attractions of Mussoorie are its splendid climate, its freedom from landslips and other catastrophes, the remembrance of which, as regards other hill stations, makes many people taking a trip to the hills prefer to visit a place which has no dismal memories of death and disaster to daunt them; and which is never cut off from communication with the plains, no matter how heavy the rainy season, as is occasionally the case with more pretentious places which give themselves airs on the score of viceregal residence or as the habitat of Lieutenant Governors or other lesser lights. Mussoorie has many other attractions besides the foregoing. The Clubs—the Himalaya, and the Happy Valley, at the latter of which the fine grounds for games of all sorts are a great attraction; two fine large hotels and several smaller ones; numerous boarding houses of all sorts and sizes to suit all classes of people and purses; a good race course and polo-ground; numerous first class shops; a good water supply, and electric lighting; all these render Mussoorie most attractive to the visitor. Naturally the number goes on increasing every year.

Mussoorie is easy of access. In the past it was somewhat of a journey to get at it; but since the opening of the Dehra Dun Railway, a branch line from Lhaksar via Hardwar to Dehra Dun, which is worked, though not owned, by the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, the journey to Mussoorie from any part of India has been an easy and comfortable one. For many years a railway to Dehra Dun was a favourite project, but as the scheme generally advocated was a line
from Saharanpur through the Mohan Pass, along which the road to Dehra Dun lay, the idea was for long scouted as visionary. The project of a line round the east end of the Sewaliks via Hardwar and through the Eastern Dun was taken up afterwards, and the present line was eventually opened for traffic in 1899.

Travellers from any part of India except the Punjab would come up to Lhaksar Junction, as a rule, by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, from Lucknow, or from Moradabad. Those from Punjab would come to Lhaksar via Saharanpur. The Dehra Dun Mail runs through from Lucknow to Dehra Dun; through carriages are attached to the other train, the Punjab Mail, as a rule; through carriages via Aligarh connect at Bareilly, and from Delhi at Moradabad, accommodating visitors to Mussoorie from all directions.

Arrived at the Dehra Dun Railway Station one has Chota Hazri at the refreshment room, and, if arriving by the Dehra Dun Mail, wants it badly. The train is late as often as not, and the last place tea is available at is Najibabad, early in the morning, when you were most probably asleep, and which is in any case a trifle too early for Chota Hazri. By the first train you arrive at Dehra Dun quite early enough for your mid-mudial tea and toast. It is strange that an "early tea" business is not started at Hardwar, where the trains stop for ten minutes. A cup of tea here would also be appreciated by the passengers per Dehra Dun down mail leaving Dehra in the afternoon. The refreshment contractors on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway might consider the advisability of adding Hardwar to the list of their refreshment rooms.

From Dehra Dun to Rajpur tongas, dak ghari is of the old type, turn-turn, and occasional khasis are available at the station. Messrs. Smith, Rodwell and Co., agents Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the Prince of Wales Hotel, and the Agency Hotel, are the chief "conveyancers" between Dehra and Rajpur; and besides the two Hotels mentioned above, there is a Rest House, and one or two other minor places for rest and refreshment, available at Rajpur.

A general idea of the trip up from the plains to Mussoorie may be gained from the following account of the journey up made by the writer three years ago, after a long absence from Mussoorie.

There have been a few changes since then; one, an unpleasant one, in the tax levied, which is now Rs. 1-4 for a dandy and coolies, and a rupee for a pony. But otherwise the journey up from the plains to Mussoorie is much the same now as it was in 1904.

The approximate date of my first visit to Mussoorie may be discovered by the learned antiquarian from the statement that I travelled from Calcutta by rail only as far as Ghazipur, and the journey thence being continued via Meerut to Saharanpur by dak ghari; and thence, through the Mohan Pass to Rajpur by a terrible two wheeled vehicle known as the cart mail. The tonga and omnibus on this route were still the things of the future; the S. P. & D. Railway (Scinde, Punjab and Delhi; otherwise known from its initials and its general behaviour as the Slow, Poor and Dirty Railway) was only in the construction stage; and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which now carries you so comfortably and expeditiously to Dehra Dun via Hardwar, had not begun to struggle into existence. Upper India generally, as far as travel was concerned, was still under the sway of that instrument of torture, the dak ghari, whose glories Calcutta's first great comedian, Dave Carson, celebrated in song.

A journey from Lucknow to Dehra Dun in those days was a surprising contrast both in time and comfort, to what one does now. Amongst the many misfortunes of a mis-spent youth, I am glad to say that a trip from Lucknow to Dehra in the old days was spared me. It was quite bad enough coming up on the west side of the Ganges, with the Railway as far up as Ghazipur, and on my second trip, as Meerut, the "Slow, Poor and Dirty Railway" having progressed so
round you. You are very glad to get on to the level and shady bit of road below Oak Grove, and still more pleased to alight at the "halfway house" at Jharpani, give your muscles, tired with trying to keep your grip on the saddle up steep grades, a rest, and irrigate your dusty throat with tea, or something stronger, as taste inclines. There are a couple of "Rest Houses" the old one, run by a khansamah, and a new one kept by Mrs. Grange, the widow of an Assam planter. You are about 5,200 feet above the sea, and can look down on the Dun spread out at your feet, and over the distant Sewaliks at the hazy plains beyond on the extreme horizon, with a sense of pity for those poor devils grilling in the heat down there. Some little distance from the old Rest House, on a little hill above the road, is the remains of an old column, somewhat out of repair, on the base of which is a tablet containing the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Sir C. Farrington, Bart., Captain of Her Majesties 35th Regiment, who departed this life on the 18th March, 1826," This is just the year after the opening of the Landour Depot. Capt. Farrington was, in all probability an invalid officer, being sent up to the hills for a change, who was too ill to stand the hardships of the journey in those primitive days and died on the way up.

From Jharpani the road is much more pleasant, level stretches alternating with an occasional "pull up" but none of the latter very steep, except perhaps the bit just above Barlowganj up to Ralston Cottage, the road usually taken by people coming up to the eastern portion of Mussoorie from the Kukri to Landour. Visitors to the western part of the Station, Library, Vincent's Hill, or Happy Valley end, usually take the lower road past the Crown Brewery, which is long and winding, but comes out on the Mall at the Library with a very gentle gradient. It was quite a shock to my nerves to come across, in the cutting between Whytbank and St. George's College, a Municipal lamp! The road is lit all the way down to here, substantial lamp-posts
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I forget what Grant Scott's record time from the Himalaya
Hotel to Hurst's Hotel in Rajpur in the old days was,

EXACTLY, but it was somewhere about the half-hour. I fancy
few could get near that record now. And, after all,
Cui bono? The "strenuous life" of these days is quite
hurried and hasty enough without reckless riding to
Rajpur. And it was rough on the pony's legs, anyhow.

In the ancient days,—not the prehistoric ages alluded to
before, when the East Indian Railway had got as far as Ghazin-
bad, and thence dâk ghâri or dâli was the only means of getting
further,—but when the Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway
took you to Saharanpur, you had, if you were lucky, only a
nights journey before you to Rajpur. The train from down
country arrived in the evening, and if you had pre-engaged
your dâk ghâri, you made up your bed therein, after stowing
your small luggage in the "well" and your larger packages
on top of the ghâri; and after dinner at the railway refresh-
ment room, made a start for Rajpur. The start was often a
peculiar and protracted one. Dâk ghâri ponies were extra-
ordinary animals: they would jib; rush off across the road for
the ditch; back; turn round and apparently try to get into the
ghâri with you; anything rather than start on the way they
should go. And when, after the baijir (as they called the syce)
aided by numerous bystanders, had nearly tuged their heads
off; had shoved forward the wheels till the ghâri propell-
ed the ponies; and the coachman had exhausted every conceivable
opprobrious epithet—and his whip hand,—and reviled the
unfortunate ancestors of the ponies even unto the third and
fourth generation,—the animals would at last, unexpectedly,
start with a violent jerk that generally broke a bit of harness
somewhere, bumped your head violently against the nearest
panel, and mixed up your internal anatomy generally. But
broken heads or broken harness, there was no thought
of stopping the ponies, once they were got going; it was a
wild gallop—

"Crack the whip! Blow the horn! Off-off we go!"
as Dave Carson's descriptive song had it, till the next chauki was reached. The dripping, dejected ponies were taken out; the sleepy syces at the chauki, awakened by weird, unwholesome sounds as of a soul in torture, from the lugubrious countenance, brought forth another pair of mad, mutinous steeds, who, after being reluctantly harnessed, proceeded to play up the same old game; the coachman put new sin into his whip-hand and special ed into his description of the ponies' female relations, till they started off in their turn with the same unexpected, dislocating jerk. It was all part of the programme; a special portion of the delights of travelling in the good old days—

"As we roll along the chankar in the Dak ghari oh!"

Besides the dāk ghāri, the bārt wāli was available for one or two passengers, with ten seers of luggage each. This was a heavy two wheeled sort of dog-cart carrying the mails in a box-body. You sat in front beside the driver, or at the back beside the syce; both equally odoriferous; and you held on to a little iron rail, while the starting pantomime was gone through, and you prayed fervently that your fall, when you were jerked off, might be on something soft. And before you got to your journey's end you were generally praying that you might fall off soon—anyhow—just to get a rest from the everlasting jolting and holding on to that little rail.

Later on the "omnibus" was introduced; a big lumbering, but fairly comfortable vehicle which carried about six passengers; one or two in front next the driver, in a fairly comfortable seat, covered in; and three or four in the body of the vehicle, in which you could sit or, by covering the well with the usual boards, spread out your bedding and lie down. But when three or four people were lying down, as if in one big field bed, it was as well to know something about your fellow passengers. With the jolting of the road, and the eccentric performances at the chaukis, starting a "four in hand," you were apt to get "mixed up" a bit, and find yourself in some one else's bed, with a promiscuous stranger lying on your chest. Truly a trip from Saharanpur to Rajpur through the Mohan Pass was an exhilarating experience in the "good old days."

It was not a cheap journey, though people often said it was a nasty one. A full dāk ghāri, two inside seats and one outside, was Rs. 40 for the trip; a single seat in a dāk ghāri (changing who your "stable companion" might be) was Rs. 25. The luxuries—and prayerfulness—of the mail cart were attainable for the small sum of Rs. 11. The distance was 49 miles. You paid a good deal, but you got lots for it. A seat in a first class compartment, in the Dehra Dun Railway, Rs. 4 from Lhaksar to Dehra, is considerably more comfortable, and a great deal cheaper, if less exciting.

If you were not in a hurry to get on, on your arrival at Saharanpur, you could stay at the dāk bungalow, or at one of the several hotels, and go on next morning. You thus, sitting up in your dāk ghāri or omnibus, avoided the misfortunes that proverbially lead to strange bedfellows, and saw some lovely scenery, going through the Sewalik range of hills. There were twelve chaukis, or stages for changing horses, between Saharanpur and Rajpur. At Fatehpur, 14 miles from Saharanpur, the road to Rurki branches off. Here, and at Mohan, were dāk bungalows; the latter one, 28 miles from Saharanpur, at the foot of the Sewaliks, was very prettily situated on a little hill, with a fine large encamping ground below it. The bungalow itself was a fairly good one, clean and well kept; but people who marched from Saharanpur to Rajpur or vice versa, as some occasionally did, found it best to carry their own provisions, to supplement the "sudden death" which was, as a rule, the only resource of the Khan-saami-jī.

From Mohan the passage through the Sewaliks began. The ascent commenced with a gentle gradient, gradually increasing, and eventually the road was winding and steep. The scenery was very striking; the peculiarity of this range, as of the Sub-Himalayan foot-hills throughout their length,
from the Kangra Valley to Assam—being abrupt, perpendicular faces in a southerly direction, and fairly gentle slopes to the north, which gives constant striking contrasts as you pass ridge after ridge, and see crest after crest, showing sheer precipices of rock, like tier over tier of fortifications, on one face; with occasional pines, but generally soil-clad slopes, a comparatively gently sloped, timber-covered glacis, on the other side. The first chauki in the pass was Tunbara, under a huge rock with the river on the left, which you had just crossed by a bridge. At the next stage, Landibara, the road became very steep, and it was usual to put in bullocks instead of ponies, to your conveyance, from here to the tunnel which was driven through the crest of the ridge, and from which the descent into the Dun commenced.

There are traditions of the days of duli dakh, when a causeway, built along the bed of the river, known as “Logan’s Folly” was the road; which road, naturally, became impassable during the rains. The pleasures of a trip to Mussoorie by duli dakh were enhanced by the torches and tow-tows which accompanied you, by night or by day, to scare off inquisitive wild elephants and other wandering and occasional feroacious fauna, who sometimes put a good deal of gratuitous excitement into your journey. Even in the days of the dakh ghari there were tales of terror of mast elephants resenting the curious lumbering animal that advanced on four unexpected revolving legs, trumpeting challenges over two strange looking things in front of it that might be mis-shapen twin trunks (the terror-stricken coachman vainly extorting dreadful sounds from his bugle, and the shying taws), and resultant disaster and chaos!

From the tunnel the bullocks carried you on to Asarauri, on the bank of the Asarauri Rau, a small village on the skirts of the forest which used to be a great place for shikar, where there was a “refreshment room” of sorts, a little shanty where the traveller by night could get a cup of tea in the early dawn; and thence, with ponies once more, you drove down a gentle
slope, through forest, past Bhimtal, across the Bindal Nadi into Dehra. Crossing the Bindal was all right in the dry weather; but after the rains had commenced the traveller was liable to be “stock up” for hours. Looking at the wide dry boulder-bed which the Bindal usually exhibits, one could hardly believe what a formidable torrent it can become after heavy rain. It was not only the torrent of water, but the rush of water-rolled boulders which made crossing the Bindal during a “spate” impossible.

Through the Dehra Bazar, where horses were again changed, and up the Rajpur road, lined on each side with houses of the European residents, passing the Church on the left, you eventually reached the “Body Guard,” where the last change of horses was made. From Dehra to Rajpur, things are much the same as they were a quarter of a century ago, except that filpress are now the general conveyance up the steep road and that more and more houses are springing up along the Rajpur road. From Rajpur to Mussoorie is also much the same as it used to be; only the jhampen has disappeared; dandi and ponies are the only means of conveyance; and the tolls are quadrupled. In the “Eighties” the rates were jhampen, eight annas; dandi, four annas; horse, four annas; pony two annas.
CHAPTER II.
The Siwaliks.

In the foregoing chapter mention has been made of the Siwaliks, the range of foot hills through which the road from Saharanpur to Dehra came, via the Mohan Pass. This range of foot hills lies under the main Himalayan range, throughout its length from the Kangra Valley on the West to Assam on the East, higher on the West and gradually growing lower as you go farther East, till in Upper Assam it is a mere ledge some miles inland of the north bank of the Brahmaputra. Between this line of foothills and the first slopes of the main range lie lovely valleys, more or less fertile, wild and jungly, as they have come under the influence of cultivation or not. The Kangra Valley is well known; so in Dehra Dun; between these lie Sirmur and other lesser known valleys. To the East we go on through the Kumaon Bhabar and the Nepal Terai, to the Darjiling Terai and the Western and Eastern Duars; and so on, the foot hills getting lower and the valleys tending to become plateaux sloping gently to the North with a South or South-east scarp, we arrive at the highlands of Darrang and North Lakhimpur in Assam.

That part of the Siwaliks which borders the Dehra Dun District on the South runs from the Ganges at Hardwar to the Jumna at the North-western extremity of the valley, approximately parallel with the Himalayas. At these points the rivers named pass through immense gorges. Having made room for the passage of the two great rivers of Hindustan, the Siwaliks extend into Sirmur on the one hand and into the Terai on the other. At the South-eastern extremity the hills diminish gradually into the lower prominences about Hardwar, while at the North-western end they throw out a bunch of huge spur somewhat like the opened fingers of the hand into the bed of the Jumna, which here makes a detour to enclose them. From the backbone, throughout its whole length, are thrown to the South a series of spurs, and between these run a large number of raves or torrent-beds, which take the watershed in the rains, but, for the most part, are dry at other seasons. On the northern side the spurs are much shorter, and take a more gradual slope into the Dun. Approaching the Siwaliks from the plains they look bold and imposing, and their remarkable feature is their abruptness of outline, abounding in peaks, sloping gradually on the one side, and on the other completely perpendicular and as sharp in profile as though cut with a knife. These hills are clad with thick forest composed chiefly of Sal and Sain. The pine grows on the higher crests, and they were the home of many wild animals; tigers, leopards, sloth-bears, hyenas, deer, pig and porcupine used to abound in the jungles.

The Siwaliks are said to be an alluvial formation of the newer tertiary or upper miocene period, and are regarded as detritus swept down from the Himalayas. Doctor Falconer divides the Siwaliks strata into two classes, "ist and lowermost, sandstone and conglomerate, containing subordinate beds of clay; and and uppermost gravel." The sandstone is a whitish grey arenaceous rock with a fine quartz basis. Its consistency varies from extreme friability to crystalline hardness, according to the proportion of carbonate of lime cementing it together, but its leading characteristic is friability, so that it cannot be utilized to any extent for building purposes. The conglomerate consists of fragments of all the rocks entering into the composition of the higher range, viz, quartz, greywacke, hornblende, limestone, etc., resting on a clayey and arenaceous basis. It alternates with the sandstone. The beds of clay occur in both, and modify their character according to circumstances. Uppermost comes the gravel or shingle, which gradually develops from small pebbles abundantly mingled with sand where it is in contact
The Siwalik explorations soon attracted notice in Europe, and in 1837 the Wollaston Medal in duplicate was awarded for their discoveries to Dr. Falconer and Captain Cautley by the Geological Society, the fountain of geological honors in England. Dr. Falconer's and Captain Cautley's researches were continued and furnished many a scientific paper to the learned societies.

One of the Quadrumanza found in the Siwaliks was thought to have exceeded the Ourang-Outang in size. In their account of the huge tortoise, after discussing the palæontological and mythological bearings of the case, they sum up by stating—

"The result at which we have arrived is, that there are fair grounds for entertaining the belief that Colossochelys Atlas may have lived down to an early epoch of the human period and become extinct since."

CHAPTER III.

The Story of Mussoorie.

In a subsequent chapter we give some account of Dehra Dun as recorded in Hindu mythology and ancient Aryan myths, as well as more modern and up-to-date statistical information about that beautiful valley, and the town and cantonments. Authentic history knows nothing of Dehra Dun till the seventeenth century, when it formed a part of the kingdom of Garhwal; and it is due to the conquest of Garhwal by the Gurkhas that, indirectly, we owe Mussoorie. The acquisition of Dehra Dun by the British, and the consequent origin of Mussoorie dates back some ninety-two years; the events which led to it—the rise of the power of the Gurkhas, fifty years farther back. About one hundred and forty years ago, in 1765 or thereabout, the progenitors of the redoubtable little warriors who now form so distinguished a section of the Indian Army, and the head-quarters of whose Brigade is, appropriately enough, now in Dehra Dun, the Gurkhas, under the leadership of Prithi Narain, the first of the Nepalis to appreciate and utilize European discipline and arms, began to make themselves felt as a formidable power among the surrounding hill tribes. They first subdued Kathmandu, Lalitapat, and Bhatgaon, in Nepal proper; and, after Prithi Narain's death, under his widow and his brother as regents for his infant son, they extended their conquests westward into Kumaon. In 1790 they captured Almora, and made themselves masters of the whole country up to the Ranganga.

From Kumaon, pursuing their career westward, the Gurkhas carried their invasion into Garhwal, but its conquest was delayed by news of a Chinese invasion of Nepal, which caused the invading force to withdraw from Garhwal to assist in
defending their own country. A few years later, however, the tide of Gurkha invasion again flowed westward: Srinagar, then the capital of the Raja of Gurhwal, was attacked in February 1803, and the Raja retreated southward. He made a futile stand at Barahat, but was driven thence, first into the Dun, and then to Saharanpur. Here the harassed Raja, Parduman Sah, raised a couple of lakhs of rupees by pawning all his property, his throne, and even the sacred jewels and plate of the Badrinath temple. With these funds he got together a new army, returned to the Dun, and attacked the invaders who, under Umar Sing Thapa, then occupied Dehra; but he was defeated, and killed.

Mr. J. B. Fraser, author of "Himalayan Mountains" mentions that the priests of Paliagarh, a sacred glen not far from Jumnotri, prophesied the misfortunes of Raja Parduman Sah, the last of the Kings of Gurhwal, the rise of the Gurkha power, and its eventual subjugation by the British. The Paliagarh Brahmins were no doubt shrewd observers, and, from pilgrims to Jumnotri, were probably in touch with the latest news from all parts of India. Knowing how the British power had gradually overspread the whole of Hindustan, they were doubtless keen enough to deduce the inevitable result from the fact that the British forces reached the steep south faces of the Sewalik range, just as the Gurkha wave surged up the northern slopes of those foothills. Colonel Burn marched into Saharanpur about the same time as Umar Sing Thapa occupied Dehra, in October 1803.

The rule of the Gurkhas in the Dun was at first extremely severe, and drove many of the inhabitants to emigration. Slavery increased rapidly; defaulters of every kind were condemned to life-long bondage. The restitution to the Mahant or High Priest of the Dun, of the lands and villages of which he had at first been deprived, was beneficial. His great local influence, and the encouragement he offered to agriculture, induced many of the people to return to their deserted villages; and his example even had some effect upon the Gurkha
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E. WESTON,
Manager,

Some five years afterwards, in 1822, the Hon. Mr. Shore was appointed Joint-Magistrate and Superintendent of the Revenues of the Dun; but some time before that it appears a force of Military Police, called the Sirmur Battalion, had been raised and equipped from amongst the Sirmurias and the remnants of the Gurkhas left in the Dun, under the command of Captain Young, of the 68th N. I. This battalion was afterwards well-known as the Sirmur Rifles, or the 2nd Prince of Wales's Own Gurkhas, whose headquarters for many years has been the cantonments west of Dehra Dun.

The first Superintendent of the Dun, Mr. Shore, and his military coadjutor Capt. Young with his Sirmur Rifles, had a good deal of trouble for some time with some desperate bands of Gujar outlaws under a leader called Kalwa, or, as he more grandly styled himself, Raja Kalian Singh. He was finally overcome and killed in the storming of the Kunjah fort, in which he had taken refuge, the gate of which fort, in the absence of artillery, was burst in with an improvised “battering ram” in the style of ancient warfare, by the plucky little Gurkhas. The regiment there also took its first trophies,—two small guns which the besieged Gujars had mounted in the fort. These two guns, with a model of the battering ram with which the gate of the fort was broken down, were kept for many years in the Guard-room of the Regiment in the Dehra Dun Cantonments.

It is only natural to suppose that officers located in the Dun for any time should “lift up their eyes unto the hills,” and eventually climb them here and there in search of sport, and of coolness. The first house erected on the hills north of Dehra was a small hut built on the Camel's Back as a shooting-box by Mr. Shore and Captain Young, in 1823. Another small house was built shortly afterwards, somewhere on the Kuli Hill. This is said to be Zephyr Cottage, close to Zephyr Hall. Mellingar, built by Captain Young as his residence as Commandant of Landour, on top of a hill below
Landour, and White Park Forest, now known as Annfield on the spur below it, are probably the first houses built which are recognizable at the present day. White, Park and Forest was the name of three men who chummed in this house. The splendid climate and the good sport obtainable gradually attracted other Europeans, as the Dun and the hills to the north of it became better known; and, in 1827, Government established a convalescent depot for European soldiers at Landour. By this time there were several houses in Mussoorie; the Park was built by Colonel Wyshe in 1827; Phoenix Lodge in 1829; and about this time Captain Kirke, and one or two other whose names are amongst the first in the old "householder's register," commenced building. As we find it recorded that a merchant named Lawrence came up in 1829 with a stock of miscellaneous goods for sale, building a hut for himself and his wares on the Camel's Back, it is evident there must have been something of a European population by that time, to purchase.

The two stations of Landour and Mussoorie were at first entirely separate. The convalescent depot was on top of the Landour Hill; Mussoorie showed a tendency to keep well to the west in the direction of Hatipaon and Cloud End. The Old Brewery, Bohle's Brewery, and the first school (Mackinnon's) were out west; Colonel Everest, the first Surveyor-General who located himself in Mussoorie, fixed on the Park as his office and residence. Clover Lodge, Leopard Lodge, Cloud End, and the ruins of other old houses in that direction, show the western tendency of Mussoorie, which is further emphasised by the reservation of sites for bazaars in Mr. Wells' settlement, at Hatipaon, at Dudhili Kial, and even as far west as Bhadraj, a hill crowned by a temple, overlooking the Jumna River. Mussoorie and Landour having now joined, and Eastern Mussoorie being overbuilt and overcrowded, the western tendency is reasserting itself. The number of houses in Western Mussoorie is rapidly increasing; the large new shops near the Library and the rumoured opening of a branch of Messrs. Fitch and Co. near the Charleville gate, further emphasise the westward tendency of the growth of Mussoorie.

There was apparently no settlement of any kind in Mussoorie or Landour till some eighteen years after Captain Young and Mr. Shore built the first hut on the Camel's Back. Indeed, beyond Mr. Calvert's fixing of the Revenue Subdivisions in 1816, there seems to have been no regular settlement or survey in the Dun itself. The European settlers in Mussoorie took up what land they required, direct from the zamindars of the villages on both slopes of the hills. The boundary line between Dehra Dun and the territories left to Raja Sudarshan Sah of Tihri, who was reinstated after the British forces had driven the Gurkhas out of the Dun, was laid down as the watershed of the Mussoorie-Landour range. Hence the northern slopes of the hill down towards the Aglar Valley, are, strictly speaking, Tihri territory. The question of the boundary first cropped up when Government established the convalescent depot at Landour in 1827, and, in the fact that the land on the northern slopes of the hills was not in British territory being established from the records consulted, compensation was accordingly determined on, in the way of an annual quit-rent, the Government paying Rs. 70 per annum for the Landour depot, and the Civil Station, or Mussoorie proper, Rs. 378 per annum. These rates have since been enhanced; but as the total area of Mussoorie and Landour (excluding Rajpur and Bhadraj, which were eventually excluded from the settlement, after it was first made) is nearly twenty square miles, about half of which, roughly speaking, was Tihri territory, a rent of say Rs. 350 per annum was by no means excessive; about Rs. 35 per square mile.

The first business started in Mussoorie (if we except Mr. Lawrence's venture of general goods for sale in 1829) would appear to have been the "Old Brewery" which was started
by Mr. Bohle from Meerut in 1830, on the site of the present Mackinnon's Brewery. In 1832 Mr. Bohle appears to have got into trouble with Colonel Young (the Captain Young, formerly of the Sirmur Rifles) who at this time apparently combined the offices of Superintendent of the Dun and Commandant of Landour. The difficulty seems to have been about supplying beer to soldiers who came down from Landour to the brewery with forged passes. Whether on account of trouble with the authorities, or because he found that a hill brewery was not a paying concern in those days, Mr. Bohle closed his brewery in 1832, after only two years' working, and sold the estate to Mr. Parsons. Two years afterwards, in 1834, Mr. Mackinnon came up, purchased the estate from Mr. Parsons, and opened the first of the Mussoorie Schools, calling it the Mussoorie Seminary. Bohle also returned about the same time and re-opened the Old Brewery, where he continued working till 1838 when he built the place known as Bohle's Brewery, on a spur to the north of the Old Brewery, and transferred his plant and business there. The ruins of this place are still in evidence, some of the buildings in fairly good repair.

In 1835 the European population was large enough to trouble itself about its spiritual wants. A meeting was got up to arrange about erecting a Church, and a site on the Kulri Hill near where Zephyr Hall now stands was proposed. To this Mr. Mackinnon, already one of the leading men in Mussoorie owing to his energy and public spirit, objected, on account of the distance from his school, and proposed that the Church should be erected out to the west of the station. A compromise was effected by the selection of the present site; and in 1836 the tower and nave of the present Christ's Church were erected by Captain Rennie Tailyour, of the Bengal Engineers. The chancel and transepts were not added till seventeen years later, in 1853. St. Paul's Church, Landour, was built a short time after the Mussoorie Church, and was consecrated by
Bishop Wilson on 1st May, 1840. The Rev. Mr. Whiting was then Chaplain for both Mussoorie and Landour, and it was not until 1848 that the two stations were separated, ecclesiastically, and two Chaplains appointed.

The North-West Bank was started in 1836 under the management of Colonel F. Angelo, and for some time it was utilized, in a way, as a Government bank, holding a floating deposit of treasury money for the convenience of Government officers and their families residing in Mussoorie. This arrangement was put to an end in 1842 by Mr. Vansittart, then Superintendent of the Dun, as irregular; and it is probable he was well advised in so doing, as the bank stopped payment shortly afterwards. The depositors were all paid up, but the shareholders lost a good deal. In 1849 the Delhi and London Bank opened a branch in Mussoorie, which is still going strong; in 1864 the Mussoorie Savings Bank was started by Mr. Hobson, and sometime later the Himalaya Bank was opened under the management of Mr. Moss. These two banks disappeared sometime ago, the collapse of the latter making rather a sensation at the time. The Bank of Upper India opened an agency for a short time in the seventies, but closed it again shortly afterwards. It re-opened in 1904 in the premises formerly known as the Himalaya Hotel. The Alliance Bank of Simla opened a branch in Mussoorie on the 21st August 1891 in very handsome premises known as Tiverton House at the east end of the Mall.

In 1841 the Himalaya Club was formed with no less than 148 members, which gives some idea of how the number of residents in Mussoorie and Landour had increased by this time. About forty years afterwards, at the end of the seventies, one of the original members was still on the list, in the person of General C. L. Showers, father of a family of boys well known in India, amongst them being Major Showers of Lumsden's Horse, who was killed in the first action in South Africa in which that corps took part. In 1841 the settle-
ment of Mussorie was carried out by Mr. Wells, and in 1842
Major Brown completed his survey of the settlement, and
demarcated and mapped out the various estates taken up by
the European settlers.

We give some particulars of the settlement, and land
Tenures generally in Mussorie, in the next chapter.

In 1842, after Mr. Wells' settlement, the Mussorie Munici-
pal Board was constituted, and the records of the settlement
deposited in their office containing particulars of all the
estates then held, and a supplementary register was estab-
lished to record transfers and subdivisions of these estates,
and particulars of all new ones taken up. The first
Secretary was Mr. A. MacGregor, and the office was at first
a room in the Kacherri, while the monthly meetings were
held in the Library, in the Mussorie Bank, and in various
other places. It was not until 1871 that the Belleville
estate was purchased from Mr. Geo. Hunter by the Munici-
pality, and the existing house thereon altered and enlarged
to adapt it for the purposes of a Municipal and Town Hall.
The Municipal office and records were removed there; a
stage was erected, and two large rooms thrown into one
to form an auditorium or ballroom; and for many years
all public performances, dances and entertainments were
given there. A handsome and commodious Municipal Office
has recently been erected adjoining the Municipal Hall, as
the work now done by the Board, the establishment now
kept, and the rapidly increasing amount of files and records,
necessitate a special building.

Mussorie seems from the first to have been deemed an
eligible residence for native princes. The Chateau Kapurthala,
the picturesque hill residence of His Highness the Maharaja of
Kapurthala, above the Savoy Hotel, is well known. Mussorie
is also the home of an ex-Amir of Afghanistan, who with
his family and retinue of Kibulis, resides at Bellevue, on a
fine site on the southern spur of Vincent's Hill. As far back
as 1853 Mussorie afforded shelter for a time to a distinguished
Punjabi prince, the Maharaja Dhulip Singh, son of the
celebrated "Lion of the Punjab," Ranjit Singh. When the
child prince was removed from the influence of his mother
and her intriguing ministers, he was first made over to the
care of Dr. Login, at Lucknow. Afterwards he was sent up
to Mussorie for his health, and The Castle, the house on top
of the Castle Hill, for some time the property of Mr. Geo.
Bladen Taylor, but now belonging to Mr. Henry Vansittart,
was selected as Dhulip Singh's residence. Thence he was sent
to England, on the annexation of the Punjab, where, as is
well known, he made his permanent residence. Another of
the Punjabi Princes, Raja Lall Sing, who tendered his
submission after the first Sikh campaign, was given a
jagir in the Dun, to which jagir, together with the Mid-
stream estate in Mussorie, his son Raja Ranbir Sing, so
well known to Mussorie and Dehra residents, eventually
succeeded.

In 1842, a weekly newspaper called The Hills was started
by Mr. Mackinnon, who was the moving spirit of Mus-
soorie: well edited and well supported, it soon made its
mark and became well known. It was decidedly radical in
its views, and occasionally appears to have adopted the
idea of the traditional Irishman, who was not quite sure
what his politics were, but they were "agin the Guv'ment
anyhow." However the Government was able to survive it,
as it does the attacks of the press even unto the present
day. The Hills was never scurrilous; even if a trifle over-
candid in its strictures, it was always in good style and tone.
The paper ran for some seven or eight years, when Mr.
Mackinnon closed his school and re-opened the "Old
Brewery" in 1849. For some ten years Mussorie was with-
out a paper of any sort, till, in 1860, Dr. Smith revived The
Hills in a larger form, and it maintained its existence, under
the editorship of Mr. A. Mackinnon, the Revd. Mr. Shaw, and
latterly of "Jimmy" Peyton of the Survey Department,
till 1865, when it finally collapsed.
About 1870 an attempt was made to start another paper called the *Mussoorie Exchange*; this was chiefly an advertiser and only lived for a few months. In 1872 Mr. Coleman started the *Mussoorie Season*, and was joined in the venture by Mr. John Northam, who, when Mr. Coleman disappeared from Mussoorie somewhat abruptly in 1874, ran the paper on till the end of the Season, and then started the *Himalaya Chronicle*. In the winter of 1875-76 an attempt was made to run the *Himalaya Chronicle* throughout the year, transferring the publication to Meerut during the cold weather, but apparently this was not successful, as it was only tried for one year. Since the demise of the *Himalaya Chronicle*, there have been several other weekly papers published in Mussoorie from time to time, one of which, the *Bouquet*, under Dr. Hawthorne had a somewhat lurid (not exactly brilliant) but brief career. The *Musilite*, run by Mr. Liddell, lasted a considerable time, but eventually collapsed. The *Bouquet*, started by Mr. Morton, subsided after a brief career of a couple of seasons. The *Mussoorie Times*, which was started by Mr. Bodycot while the *Musilite* was running, seems to have come out “on top”—and is still going very strong in its seventh year.

When Mr. Mackinnon closed his School, and re-opened the “Old Brewery,” Mr. Ramsey took over his pupils, but does not seem to have made a success of the school. The Chaplain of Mussoorie was the Revd. Mr. Maddock, and he, concluding there was a good opening for a school here, got his brother out from home, who started a school on the hill above the Library, well-known at first as “Maddocks”—and later on as “Stokes.” Mr. Maddock had rather a struggle at first, but eventually established a first class school, which on his retirement in 1865 was purchased by the Diocesan Board and placed at first under the charge of the Rev. A. O. Hardy, who was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Stokes. “Stokes’ School” was a very well known name amongst the boys of the North West Provinces thirty years ago. Some five or six years ago, as the school seemed to be on the wane, the Diocesan Board decided
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School parties met at Calcutta, Lucknow and Ambala.

to close it. The estate was purchased by Lucknow capitalists,
the school buildings and chapel dismantled, and the Savoy
Hotel built on the site.

Mussorie rapidly developed in the scholastic line. St.
George's College, Manor House, was established in 1853, the
course of studies being at first specially designed to prepare
the pupils for Rurki College and the Survey Department.
About the time the Mussorie School was purchased by the
Diocesan Board of Education from Mr. Maddock, in pursu-
ance of Bishop Cotton's scheme for the establishment of
schools in the hills for boys, Archdeacon Pratt, who took a
great interest in providing for girls education, projected the
Caineville School, which was opened in 1865 under Miss
Scanlan. The Convent School on the Waverly Hill has
been long and favourably known as a first class educational
institution for girls, as has also the Woodstock School above
the Tibri road, Landour, working under the control of the
Ladies' Board of Foreign Missions of the American Presby-
terian Church. Hampton Court, conducted by the Rev. Henry
Sells, was another well known boys' school thirty years ago:
it is now Miss Holland's Girls' School. Numerous other minor
schools were started from time to time, flourished for a while,
and faded away. Of the bigger and better known schools
"Stokes" has passed away, but it has its successor in a way
in the Abbey School, conducted by Mr. Horst, who was a
master in Stokes' in the old days. The Convent, St. George's
and Woodstock are going strong; and Hampton Court is
still a very well known and popular school, though it has
changed management and sex, so to speak.

Another important scholastic institution of Mussorie
deserves more than a passing mention. The Summer
Home for Soldiers' Children at Glenburnie was started in
1876, so it has a history of some 30 years to look back on,
already.

General Biddulph, struck by the condition of soldiers' child-
ren in the plains, collected funds for their benefit, before
anything very definite had been decided as to the best way to use them. The Revd. Mr. Stamper and his wife had long wished to establish a “nursery” or home on the hills to which soldiers’ children in delicate health could be sent, and General Biddulph was asked for a portion of his fund. Mrs. Stamper first proposed to take a house in Mussoorie and commence on a small scale with a few children; but, communicating with different regiments, so many urgent cases were forthcoming which could not be refused, that it was necessary to considerably expand the original design. Eventually 45 children were brought up, and Bassett Hall was taken for the season. The results of the first year being found eminently satisfactory it was decided to carry on the scheme, Mrs. Stamper undertaking the Honorary management. There was some difficulty about a suitable house, few large houses being available except at very high rents, and it was considered best to purchase one. Eventually Glenburnie, then the property of General Reid, was purchased for Rs. 13,000. The Summer Home for Soldiers’ Children is now a most flourishing institution, under the management of Mrs. Stehelin.

The Railway School at Fairlawn was started in 1877 by the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company as an offshoot of the Lahore Railway School, under the management of Mrs. Ross. Fairlawn has now passed into the hands of Deb Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, the ex-Prime Minister and Commander in Chief of Nepal; and the Railway School, now an East India Railway Institution, is at Oakgrove, Jharapani.

The Mussoorie Cart Road, generally known as Mackinnon’s Road, was commenced in 1843, a joint stock company with a capital of Rs. 60,000 being floated by Mr. Mackinnon for the purpose. The road is wonderfully well graded and constructed; passing above Bhalla Village, it comes up by the Crown Brewery to the Library; a branch going eastward from Kincraig toward Tara Hall, and thence coming out on the Kulri above Kenilworth Lodge. The new cart road from Bhalla to the Old Brewery was made by Messrs. Phillip and Vincent Mackinnon at their own expense, for the use of the Brewery.

The Library was started in 1843, some Rs. 2,500 for the building and for purchasing books being collected by subscription.

Lodge Dalhousie, formerly No. 422, but now No. 630 E. C., was not constituted till 1854. The first Master was the Rev. T. G. Smythe, and Colonel Waugh, Surveyor-General of India in succession to Colonel Everest, was the first S. W.

Mussoorie has, from its commencement, had a curious attraction for surveyors, Colonel Everest, then Surveyor-General of India, having made his headquarters in the Park as far back as 1833, while the head office of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and the recess quarters of all sorts of survey parties, scientific, topographical, and revenue, have constantly been located in Mussoorie. The G. T. Survey had its office for a short time at Montrose House, and thereafter, for a good many years, at Evelyn Hall, near the top of the Camel’s Back; the highest point just above the office being utilized as an observatory. Many a survey officer who subsequently distinguished himself in geodetic work made his first acquaintance with a big thirty-six inch theodolite in the little observatory on the top of Camel’s Back under the paternal guidance of Mr. J. B. N. Hennessy, for many years in charge of the Head Quarters Offices, and afterwards Superintendent of the G. T. Branch of the Department. After the amalgamation of the three separate Survey Departments, Trigonometrical, Topographical and Revenue, into one, the Head Quarters of the Trigonometrical Branch were retained in their “winter quarters” at Dehra Dun, where they now are. Evelyn Hall is now known to fame as a Nursing Home; but several Survey parties from Upper India,
and elsewhere, have always recessed in Mussoorie, and the number has considerably increased this year.

A second survey of Mussoorie, purely topographical this time and ignoring estate boundaries, was carried out by the old Kumaon and Garhwal Survey party, (originally the Kashmir party) under Major Montgomery, R. E., at odd times during their seasons of recess from their labours in the interior, from 1865 to 1870 or 1871. From this survey on the scale of ¾ inches to the mile, a “Guide Map” on half-scale was prepared in 1872 which, divided up into sections duly lettered marginally, with an alphabetical list of houses, formed the basis of the present Guide Map. But this is now considerably out of date, the last issue being ten years old. Another survey, scale 2½ inches to the mile, was made for the Municipal Board in 1875-76 by the writer, during six months' leave from departmental work. This was a skeleton survey, only showing houses, roads, and estate boundaries and was an attempt to bring Brown’s settlement survey of 1843 up to date, with somewhat inadequate means and time at disposal. This is now over thirty years old; a large number of houses have been built and sub-divisions of estates have been made since then; and it is high time the Municipal Board had a new survey to bring the record of houses and estates up to date.

Mussoorie was first connected by telegraph with the world in general about 1863. A post office had been established with the opening of the Landour Convalescent dept in 1857. The head post office has been for many years at Grand Parade, at the entrance to the Landour Bazaar, but with the growing preponderance of Mussoorie, the opening of the branch office on the Kaudi Hill in the centre of the shops and business quarter was a real boon to the public. The subsequent opening of the Library Sub-office, the Charlerville despatching office, and, last year, the Barlowgunj delivery office, are all steps in the right direction, towards four despatch and delivery offices; Landour, East and West Mussoorie, and Barlowgunj or South Mussoorie.
CHAPTER IV.

Mussoorie Settlement and Land Tenures.

Mention was made in the last chapter of the so-called "Settlement" of Mussoorie, which was carried out by Mr. F. O. Wells. The attention of Mr. J. Thomason, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, was attracted to the irregular way in which land was being taken possession of in Mussoorie, and, in 1841, he drew up a celebrated minute describing the situation and suggesting that a Special Commissioner should be appointed to investigate all tenures, and to delimit the boundaries of each holding. Mr. F. O. Wells was appointed as this Special Commissioner, and completed his "settlement" in 1842. He was assisted in the work by Major Brown, who prepared maps of all the then existent estates. It should be noted however that this was not a revenue settlement, as it did not in any way affect cultivated lands or assess any revenue payable to Government. It merely defined and registered holdings of land as found existent; and, in view of the customary meaning attached to the word "settlement," as referring to the operations of a Settlement Officer engaged in assessing land revenue, it would have been better to have called Mr. Wells' work a "registration" instead of a "settlement." Mr. Wells was not a settlement officer in the ordinary sense of the word.

There had been a register of proprietary holdings kept in the office of the Superintendent of the Dun, and Mr. Wells' first action was limited to revising this register, and demarcating the holdings, in which he was assisted by Major Brown, who may legitimately be styled the "Survey Officer" of the Wells Settlement. The payment of ground rents was enforced, and where title was clearly proved, title-deeds were granted. But the register had not been carefully kept up, and very
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WEST END, MUSSOORIE.
s auctioned after the "Registration." Again it allowed the Mohant to dispose of some land directly to the transferee and not through the Committee under the following circumstances. In 1844, one General Wilkinson applied to the Secretary of the Committee, to acquire a piece of land known as Chajuli. The Secretary, Mr. Healy, referred him to the Mohant. Accordingly in 1845, General Wilkinson got a lease in perpetuity of the land from the Mohant on an annual payment of Rs. 25, and the lease was registered in the office of the Board; and not only this, but in the year 1851 Rs. 25 on account of the annual rent of the land in question were paid through the Secretary of the Board to the Mohant without deducting the Board's share of one-third. In 1861 Mr. Hobson bought the land from General Wilkinson, and in 1881 the Bank bought it from Mr. Hobson. It finally was bought by Messrs. Mackinnon, who sold a small portion of it to the Municipality for the Bulharu refuse shoot. Another portion of this land was purchased by Captain Murray and on this are the springs now to be utilized for the water-supply scheme, and which has now to be purchased by the Board for the purpose. The Board having so far sanctioned the successive transfers was estopped from denying the title of Messrs. Mackinnon, and an anomalous tenure was created in Mussoorie, the proprietary title of the owners not being subject to any ground rent.

The next chapter of importance in the history of Mussoorie tenures begins with the 17th October, 1894, when the Raja of Tihri-Garhwal entered into an agreement with the Municipal Board and the Secretary of State for India, providing that the boundary between Tihri and Mussoorie should be the boundary as demarcated by Captain Montgomerey's party in 1860-70 and plotted on the twelve inch maps of Mussoorie; and that in consideration of a payment to be made to the Raja by the Board of a sum of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre for all unoccupied Tihri lands in Mussoorie and of an annual payment of two-thirds of an anna per "pakka bigha," the Raja would relinquish
With reference to Landour lands, that is lands now or originally within cantonments, it appears that in 1842 Mr. Wells found that the "Commandant of the Depot" without any control had granted land to persons, both European and native, to build on. This procedure is alleged to have continued up to the time of the Mutiny. In 1894 the Landour bazar was made over by the military authorities to the Board and is now within municipal limits. In consequence of the transfer, the question of the title of persons claiming to have received grants from the Commanding Officer of Landour arose, and a test case was instituted. This case was dismissed owing to some legal technicality and was never contested to the end on its merits. It would appear, however, that the Commanding Officer did make such grants, and it might be difficult at this date to prove that they were ultra vires.

To sum up the matter, proprietary rights and tenures within the Municipality of Mussoorie may now be classified as follows.

1. **Government Nazul Land.**—These are the unoccupied lands, which in 1843 were registered by Mr. Wells as within the area belonging to the British Government, and which have since then neither been granted as building sites nor assessed by any settlement to revenue. The Municipal Board is entitled to auction these lands, fix a ground-rent, and appropriate the whole of the auction-price and ground-rents.

2. **Municipal Lands.**—These are the lands purchased by the Municipality from the Raja of Tihri in 1891, and a few sites acquired from time to time from private owners for the purpose of works of public utility, e.g., the Chajouli land purchased from Messrs. Mackinnon for the Bhilaru shoot. In such lands alone have the Municipality proprietary rights.

3. **Zamindari Lands.**—These are the lands which have been included at any time in areas assessed to revenue by
management in 1842, but in the topographical Survey by the Kumaon-Garhwal party it was excluded from the municipal area by a revised demarcation. It has now been made over to the Board by the Government as part of the Forest Reserve.

CHAPTER V.
Walks, Rides and Excursions.

There are very many pleasant walks and rides round and about Mussoorie. The Mall in some ways claims first place, as the main thoroughfare from the Library to the Head Post Office at Grand Parade, at the southern end of the Landour Bazar; but the portion from the Library to "The Shops," as the business centre of Mussoorie on the Kulri Hill is commonly called, is too much exposed to the glare of the sun in the fine weather and to the full sweep of the mist from the Dho during the rains, to be a favourite resort simply as a pleasant stroll. A visitor can hardly realize how hot it can be up in the hills, at an elevation of 6600 feet above the sea, until he has had a walk along the Mall from the Library to near the Kacherri, in June, before the advent of the rains. From beyond "The Shops" at the northern foot of the Kulri Hill, along the foot of the Club Hill, up to the Landour Bazar, the Mall is more sheltered and shaded, and affords some very pretty views of the east side of the Camel's Back, the Castle Hill, and, between these, across the Aglar Valley, the slopes of the Tain and Nag-Tiba range, with perhaps a peep of a snowy peak peering up from behind them. Going on through the Landour Bazar, we have a variety of walks at our disposal; but, as Landour roads are steep, it is as well, unless in possession of a sturdy pair of legs used to hill climbing, to associate a pony or a dandy with the trip.

Shortly after leaving the Landour Bazar, the road branches right and left, up to the Landour Church, the left road being the shorter, but very steep. There are two "Circular Roads" in Landour, winding right round the hill tops, well worthy of a walk. The highest point in Landour, a little above the Roman Catholic Chapel, should also be achieved.
of gravity like the Tower of Pisa, all linked together in one glistening snow-chain of vast extent and majestic depth, which the sun often burnishes with a crimson glory uncaught of art and untaught of tongue. The ascent of Top Tibi over steep tracks, and through rough and curiously tilled potato fields, may be trying, if the sun be hot, but it repays all the needed effort. It may best be made from a bend in the road a mile or so beyond Jalki, where, on a spur forming a natural platform jutting towards the road, the building timber brought in such large quantities into Mussoorie is sawn, and may be watched in the process of passing from timber to plank. To any for whom the ascent may be impracticable, there remains a view of part of the snowy range obtainable through a crescent formed by the lower limb of Top Tibi, which is unspeakably beautiful. This view bursts upon you before reaching Jalki, and shortly after turning an angle on the Tibri Road two miles after leaving Masrana. Here one finds oneself in a vast amphitheatre of massive and mostly rugged mountains of that russet brown hue that seems to have its own meaning and tell its own tale of old-world forces and fires that did their upheaving work and retired, leaving mountains to be mellowed by sun and rain; with ciphers traced upon them, if men could only read!—and their bare tops pointing off in solemn stillness into the skies. One quite understands a church steeple when one studies its original model in a Himalaya peak piercing the heavens. The crescent just mentioned sweeps down to reveal the snows beyond, like a dream of fairy-land seen in sleep and remembered in many waking moments after. Above all stands the deep blue dome, in which the moon may be seen at midday, and into which, if you look long, something seems to move as though it were a sapphire alive. One has heard of a "quick" scarlet, but moving azure can be seen only in the Himalayas. It is surprising that, of the hundreds who flock to Mussoorie every year, few ever find their way to Top Tibi—or it would be, if men had not before been given their
for in winter, when they are most accessible, before the snow sets in, the cascade forming their chief glory dwindles into a pitiful dribble. From the falls one can either struggle up to Chamasari along the stream, which makes a pleasant but trying excursion, or retrace one's steps and rejoin the regular path. It makes a good diversion, for a trip to Chamasari, to go by the lower route and return by the upper.

**THE KEMPTI FALLS AND THE JUMNA BRIDGE.**

Twelve and a half miles from Mussoorie the road to Chakrata and Simla crosses the Jumna. This would not claim a place in a record of rambles, were it not that the way to it has been strewn with loveliness. The usual way is by the road branching off the Waverly Road near Rectory Lodge, but there is another which starts from the Hermitage, beyond the Pavilion, passes near the new Racecourse and polo-ground and, after countless windings under leafy arches and over grassy knolls, rejoins the Chakrata Road near the fourth milestone, at Shiagaon. From here one can either walk or remount the pony sent on by the other way, and after two more miles of well-laid road reach Kempti, the biggest and grandest waterfall near Mussoorie. This is a famous picnic ground, and those going no further must descend a deep declivity to see the water in its silvery glory. *Facilis descensus Averni.* Not so the return.

There are five separate falls, aggregating about 600 feet. Persons going further ahead can get a more striking view of the falls from a turn of the road a mile off, where the valley opens up and shows the whole volume of water falling with a sound softened by distance and in a perspective improved by the standpoint. In fact, instead of being possessed by the cascade as a demon, as from below, one sees it and hears it from above and from the distance in its poetic relation to the surrounding features of the scenery.

The Jumna Bridge is eighty paces across and spans a volume of water never fordable at any time of the year. From the Lakhwar side of the bridge, looking upwards
Charleville Hotel
HAPPY VALLEY, MUSSOURIE

Proprietors—WUTZLER, Ltd. Caterers.

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO—
T R. H. The Prince and Princess of Wales.
BY APPOINTMENT TO—
His Excellency the Earl of Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught; Their Excellencies Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Earl of Elgin and the Marquis of Lansdowne, late Viceroy and Governors-General of India; the late H. R. H. The Duke of Clarence, H. I. H. The Czar of Russia; and H. I. & R. H. The Archduke of Austria.

This is the only Hotel in India at which H. R. H. the Princess of Wales stayed during the Royal Tour.

This Hotel is unsurpassed for its excellence of cuisine and accommodation, it is the LARGEST AND MOST SELECT HOTEL IN INDIA, replete with every modern addition and improvement and situated in the Happy Valley and Facing the Snows.

Magnificent Ballroom, Ladies' Drawing-room, Spacious Smoking and Card-room and Billiard-room with two tables, also Post, Telephone and Telegraph Office on the premises.

The Charleville String Band specially engaged for the whole Season plays during Dinner each evening.

ROYAL HOTEL,
LUCKNOW.

Open from 1st October to 31st March

Tourists will find this hotel the best appointed and most comfortable in Northern India. The Management entirely under the supervision of the proprietors. Carriages meet all trains.
some cultivated land, to a point where ponies used to be left. As the falls are neared, there are some awkward banks for ladies, and down which one has to slide, but there is little or no danger to be apprehended from them. The falls are very pretty, and their distinguishing feature is the many charming and picturesque little nooks that may be found all along the banks of the Khirkiuli Naddi and which may be got at by a little exploration. By crossing the Naddi—a very easy matter—and proceeding down stream, some pretty spots may be reached. From the Caineville School a spur of easy gradient also leads to the falls. These falls are now “harnessed” to supply the power for the hydro-electric scheme.

HARDY FALLS.—These can hardly be called a place for picnics or a pleasure resort, as they are far off and difficult of approach. They are approached by the south-western spurs from Vincent’s Hill, and are rarely visited, and only by adventurous pedestrians.

MOSBY FALLS.—These falls and the “Hearsey Falls” are accessible through the Maryville Estate near Barlowganj, the road leading off to the east from the main road opposite Ralston. The road passing through a private estate, permission should be obtained to visit these falls, and to picnic in the “Tivoli Gardens”—or what remains of that once renowned pleasure resort, which was opened in 1882, with dancing pavilion, dressing-rooms, a dining saloon, tennis and badminton courts, summer houses, “bowers” and all sorts of luxuries, but which has now fallen more or less into disuse. From Barlowganj also a road leads off through the Maryville Estate to the New Botanical Gardens, at Arangadh across the Raspanna Naddi, which are well worth a visit.

THE PARK.—This is a favourite place for picnics, and from the ruined house on the summit of the hill, which was once the house of Colonel Everest, the Surveyor-General, a lovely view of the Dun is obtainable; while the Park itself is a most beautiful valley. This also is a private estate, and permission to visit it should be obtain from Messrs. Mackinnon.

SAHASRADARA.—These remarkable petrifying or sulphur springs can hardly be legitimately classed as among Mussoorie excursions, as, though they are on the stream which forms the Murray Falls, they are inaccessible from there, and the only way to reach them is from Rajpur. The Sahasradara or “Thousand Streams” is reached from Rajpur, going down into the Raspanna Nadi from the plateau on which are the Hotels, crossing the stream either by the mill close by, or lower down, and making ones way up the valley as best one can, there being no regular road. Passing the village of Nagal there is a stiff descent into the dry bed of the nadi, then a short distance through some low jungle, and you come upon the springs. The petrifying cave may be reached without much difficulty, and within are indeed a “Thousand Streams,” so that an umbrella would be useful. The sulphur water oozes from the hill-side and coats everything with which it comes in contact. Twigs of trees, fern leaves, chicken bones, all become encrusted with lime and sulphur, and specimens are easily procured to bring away. Numerous stalactites hang from the roof of the cave, and on the floor of the cavern is that deposit of earthy or calcareous matter, formed by the drops, known as stalagmite. On the other side of the stream is a sulphur spring, which oozes from the ground, and which also possesses “petrifying” powers. Many dispute the statement that these are petrifications, and say they are simply encrustations of lime or other minerals which cause the curious phenomena. The Murray Falls and these springs were discovered by Dr. Murray more than fifty years ago. Dr. Murray had some huts built near the springs, and sent a number of ailing soldiers from the Landour Depot to benefit by what he considered the healing powers of these waters; but the experiment was not pursued.
CHAPTER VI.

Landour.

The Convalescent Depot at Landour dates back, as already noted (Chap. III, page 30) to 1837, when Government selected a site on top of the Landour Hill, and sent up a few men, placed for the time under the care and control of Major Young. There were then only a few houses in Mussoorie, and the two stations were quite separate and apart. Gradually however, Landour came further down, and Mussoorie extended eastward; the big bazar that gradually grew up along the narrow neck of land that connects what is now known as the Club Hill with the Castle Hill and again with the western slopes of Landour, eventually joined the two stations. Landour Cantonments is a block of about a square mile and a half towards the east end of the Mussoorie settlement, which extends considerably further east than Landour, past Jabbarakhet towards Jalki, and surrounds Landour on all sides, north and south as well as east and west. The "Childers" group of houses one sees crowning the hill-top above the Khatterpani spring are outside Landour, to the north, just as Elcot, South Hill, Hay Croft and Oak Ville are beyond Landour, to the east. Including the Landour Bazar, the area included within cantonment boundaries was 1070 acres, but the military authorities got the Mussoorie Municipality to take over the Bazar in 1897, so that the Landour boundary now commences where the road runs east from the end of the Bazar, under Market Hill, to the entrance to Theodore Lodge, and the small bazar lying to the north of it. In this Landour Bazar are some 300 shops of all kinds, pettii dalers in fruit and vegetables, grain-merchants, banias of all sorts and sizes, cloth-merchants, mahajans and native bankers. It is one of the best supplied
basars in India; the majority of the larger dealers are direct importers from the European manufacturer in their particular lines, and one can get here almost anything one requires.

Landour contains 78 private houses, and over 230 European residents. There are twelve Government Bungalows used as barracks, and seven private houses also are rented by the Military authorities for the accommodation of the soldiers. The average number of troops stationed here during the season is 350; they arrive about the beginning of April, and the Depot closes at the end of October. During the winter only some ten men remain up; the Commandant, Senior Medical Officer, and Staff Sergeant Major go down, leaving the Station Staff Officer, the Quartermaster Sergeant, and the Orderly Room Sergeant up for the winter. About July there is a "half-time relief"; men who have had three months or more of the hills go down, giving place to others who want a change for the latter half of the hot weather and rains. There is no Officers Mess, but there is a Sergeants Mess; and for the amusement and recreation of the men there are Reading Room, Library, Billiard Room, Theatre, Coffee Shop, Canteen, and the R. A. T. A. room. During last year, 1906, the Commandant was Major M. A. Foster, D. S. O.; the Senior Medical Officer, Major A. J. Luther, R. A. M. C. The Station Staff Officer is Captain A. C. Longhurst, 2-10, Gurkhas; the Quartermaster Sergeant is O. M. S., H. J. Beckingham, and Sergeant G. W. Proctor is Orderly Room Sergeant. The Station Staff Officer, Captain Longhurst, is also Cantonment Magistrate, holding the powers and having the jurisdiction of a third class Magistrate. The Revd. Mr. Kitching is the Church of England Chaplain, St. Paul's Church Landour. Father Jerome has the care of the Roman Catholics and St. Peters R. C. Chapel; while the Revd. Mr. Woodside looks after the Wesleyans &c.

The incidence of taxation is light; within Cantonment limits house tax is absolutely the only tax levied, the rate
The following tables of distances will be found useful. They are given from three principal centres and were measured by the Kumaon and Garwhal Survey Party in the course of their twelve-inch Topographical Survey of Mussorie during 1888-89, along the middle of the roads, with a "perambulator" of Sir Andrew Waugh's pattern, so that the actual surface distances travelled is recorded. The New Race Course and Polo Ground has, of course, been only now inserted into this table and the distances given to it, are approximate only.

### Distances in and near Mussoorie and Landour

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<th>M.F. Yds.</th>
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</thead>
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<td><strong>M.F. Yds.</strong></td>
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<td>0 4 51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banog Observatory</td>
<td>7 4 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barlowganj Bazar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bhatta Falls (Picnic ground)</td>
<td>2 2 50</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1 2 112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cricket Ground, Happy Valley</td>
<td>3 0 150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evelyn Hall, Nursing Home</td>
<td>1 2 88</td>
</tr>
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<td>Gorge, Camels Back between Gorge Head and Rose Lynn</td>
<td>3 0 20</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3 0 07</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Commissariat Office</td>
<td>2 0 213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convent Gate</td>
<td>0 5 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Reach</td>
<td>1 2 31</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kempf Falls (Picnic ground)</td>
<td>4 7 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulri Hill (foot of hill)</td>
<td>3 3 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leopard Lodge near Park Entrance</td>
<td>3 3 208</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mussoorie Library</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Race Course and Polo ground</td>
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<tr>
<td>Priest's Garden</td>
<td>2 3 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajpore (foot of hill near Hotel)</td>
<td>1 1 77</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Paul's Church, Landour</td>
<td>6 1 118</td>
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#### FROM MUSSOORIE LIBRARY.

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<td>Mackinnon Cart Road and Crown Brewery</td>
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<td>Mackinnon Cart Road and Crown Brewery</td>
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<td>Maple Hayes</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Mall, Upper Mall</td>
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<td>Clairville</td>
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<td>Kacherri</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
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<td>Kulri Hill (foot of hill)</td>
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<td>Pvt. Garden</td>
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<td>Mussoorie Library</td>
<td>2 2 3 (about)</td>
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## Distances in and near Mussoorie and Landour

### TO:

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<th>Location</th>
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### Circuits

- Camel's Back and Mall Circuit: 3 6 118
- Circuit of the three hills Landour: 4 6 74
- Waverley Circuit, via Tullamore & Clairville: 3 2 114
CHAPTER VII.

Dehra Dun.

DEHRA DUN is the northern district of the Meerut Division of the United Provinces, bounded on the north by Tihri Garhwal, on the west by the Jumna River, on the east by the Ganges and by Tihri Garhwal, and on the south by the Saharanpur District. It is connected by railway via Hardwar with the Oudh and Rohilkhand main line at Lhaksar; and the Dehra railway station is 534 miles from Moghal Serai, the junction with the East Indian Railway.

The District of Dehra Dun may be subdivided into four portions, the Eastern and Western Dun, the former draining into the Ganges, the latter into the Jumna; Mussoorie, including the hills from Rajpur upwards; and the sub-division of Jaunsar-Bawar. When the valley of the Dun proper first came under British rule, remains of ancient dams, tanks and canals were numerous, indicating that a good system of artificial irrigation had once been established, but during the rule of anarchy which preceded the British advent these works had been disused and fallen to ruin.

In Hindu mythological tradition Dehra Dun formed part of the region known as Kedarkund, the abode of the great God Siva whose name is commemorated in the Siwalik range. In later but still traditional times, the Dun became the scene of episodes related in the great epics of the Ramayana and Mahabharata. Here came Rama and his brother, to do penance for the death of the demon king Ravana; and here for a while sojourned the five Pandava brethren on their way to the higher snowy ranges, where they eventually sacrificed themselves on the sacred peak, Maha Panth. Another legend connects the origin of the river Suswa with the prayers of 60,000 pigmy
The Dehra Municipal Board is comprised of thirteen elected members, four official members and two appointed by Government. Of the elected members there are five Europeans, five Hindus, two Mahomedans and one Indian Christian. The official members are the Superintendent of the Dun, Chairman, the Assistant Superintendent at Dehra, Vice Chairman, the Civil Surgeon, and the Principal of the Imperial Forest School. The members appointed by Government are Lala Sarni Mal, Honorary Magistrate, and Khan Nazaf Ali Khan, Assistant Political Agent.

There are several first class roads through the District: Dehra to Assarauri (the old Mohan Pass road, formerly the main road into the Dun); Dehra to Rajpur; Dehra to Doiwala Railway Station; and Dehra to Chakrata, which is a district road from Dehra to Fatehpur, and a military road from Fatehpur to Chakrata. Another first class road has been sanctioned from Dhaki to Ambari which will be commenced this year, and which will shorten the journey to Chakrata by four miles. The streams between Dehra and Fatehpur, with the exception of the Tons, are all unbridged. A new bridge is under construction on the pilgrim road over the Song near Rikikesh.

The third Circle P. W. D. Irrigation works has charge of the Dehra Dun Canals and there is a Provincial District Engineer.

Dehra has been for a number of years the head-quarters of the Trigonometrical Branch of the Survey of India, formerly the Great Trigonometrical Survey Department. Williams, in his "Memoir of the Dun," writes; "The Great Trigonometrical Survey Office at Dehra is 2,323 feet above the level of the Sea. It dates its establishment from the year 1830, and its history may be summed up in a few lines. With the object of measuring the size of the earth, Col. Everest (whose name is associated with the highest peak of the Himalayas) carried his arc of triangulation from Cape Comorin northwards, until he struck the Himalayas at Dehra Dun. Here he built
CHAPTER VIII.

Tihri-Garhwal.

The story of the Gurkha invasion of Garhwal, the expulsion of Rajah Parduman Sah and his death and the taking of the country by the British in 1815, has already been told in "The Story of Mussoorie," Chapter III. The early history of the Garhwal dynasty is very obscure; but it ruled Garhwal for many generations, acknowledging the authority of the Emperor of Delhi. When the British took the country in 1815, that portion of his hereditary possessions which lay to the west of the Alaknanda River was restored to the Raja, the British Government retaining the lands to the east, Dehra Dun, and the present district of Garhwal. During the mutiny the Raja rendered valuable assistance to the Government. He died in 1830, without legitimate issue, and in accordance with the terms of the Treaty, the State lapsed to Government; but in consideration of the services of Sudarsan Sah, his eldest illegitimate son, Bhowani Singh, was allowed to succeed. Bhowani Singh subsequently received a sartad confirming his adoption. He was succeeded in 1875 by his eldest son Pratab Sah, born about 1850, the father of the present ruler. The Raja pays no tribute.

The area of Tihri-Garhwal is about 4,180 square miles. A large portion of the territory is covered with forests, which include valuable deodar tracts. These were leased to the British Government in 1864, but have been given up again of late years.

The name "Garhwal" is supposed by some to be derived from the sanskrit gadul, which means crooked, or hump-backed. The aboriginal inhabitants were, in all probability some dark race, of which the survivors are now the Doms; then came Mongolians and Scythians. The ancient kings had their capital at Srinagar on the Alaknanda. Some old forts are still to be seen towards the head of the Billang river, constructed of huge square blocks of stone. The builders were either a giant race, or they had an extensive knowledge of mechanical appliances.

Tihri-Garhwal comprises the valleys of the Bhagirathi, Billang, and Jumna Rivers. The Billang Valley is not often visited by Europeans, but the other two are much frequented. From the head waters of the Jumna a series of passes take you into the Sutlej valley; the lowest and easiest of these is the Rupin. Mr. Loraine Petre, c.s., ascended one of the Jamnotri peaks, said to be over 20,000 feet above sea-level, and witnessed some marvellous electric phenomena, but we are not told how he determined his height. For a long time the record in Himalayan hill-climbing was held by Mr. William Johnson, formerly of the Survey Department, and afterwards Wazir of Ladakh, whose figure was the only one over 20,000; Messrs. Ryall, Kinney and others ran him close, with heights over 19,500; and these heights were accurately fixed by triangulation. But of late years travellers like the Bullock—Workmans have put surveyors' feats into the shade.

The shrines at Gangotri and Jumnotri are particularly sacred. The Gurkhas appear to have respected these sacred places and made over some village in Basahar for the support of the Gangotri temple. At Jumnotri there are some hot springs and some small lakes not very well known.

The following description of a trip from Mussoorie to Tihri made in September 1905 will give a good idea of the capital of the Tihri Raja and the way there. The correspondent was perhaps a bit "out of condition" or his pedestrian powers were not as good as they had been, and he commences with a diatribe against paharis and their ideas of distance. "The pahari will tell you, he says, that the march is only char kos, which should mean about eight miles or so, and he will point to a spur of the hill in front of you and inform you the "staging bungalow" (mark the phrase) is just round that spur. If you
GUIDE TO MUSSOORIE

Formerly, so far was the custom pressed, that only certain Bhotias could go to certain marts, but time has already broken down this restriction to a great extent, and although there have been difficulties, yet there has been also a much greater freedom. Taklakot or Taklakhhar, known as Purang by the Tibetans, has led the way, and trade has been possible there even without a "house connection," although the drinking of tea has been a necessary part of all business. Now the Treaty of Lhasa of 1904 has introduced free trade and changed the old order of things.

The trade figures for 1903-04 are as follows, i. rupees:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native Garhwal</th>
<th>Mana Pass</th>
<th>Niti Pass</th>
<th>Untadhora Pass</th>
<th>Lipu Lekh Pass</th>
<th>Mangalhun Pass</th>
<th>Lampiya Kuti La</th>
<th>Neo Dhura</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>43,000</td>
<td>1,31,000</td>
<td>3,29,000</td>
<td>4,87,000</td>
<td>4,87,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,87,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of this latter about four lakhs go over the Lipu Lekh Pass, which is a very easy one. In 1841, the trade over this Pass was only Rs. 35,900, showing that the trade has increased since then elevenfold. Meanwhile, over the Johar Pass, trade has in the same period, increased only 2½ times. A further point of interest is that, between 1872 and 1902, the population in Johar has increased 1375 per cent., and in Pargana Darma 93'7 per cent. About 80 per cent. of the trade of the United Provinces goes through the Almora District. The wonder is not that the entire trade is so small, but, considering the execrable routes, that there is any trade at all. The principal imports are borax, salt and wool; and exports, grain, sugar and piece-goods.

CHAPTER IX.

Sirmur.

The route to Sirmur is from Dehra to Rampur Mandi, on the bank of the Jumna River, 26 miles; whence, crossing the river, three marches take the traveller to Nahan, the capital of the state. The ferry at Rampur Mandi is a first class ferry, i.e., will take carts, animals &c., as well as goods; but owing of the rapid current the crossing is somewhat tedious as the ferry boat has to be towed up stream some hundreds of yards on each bank, in order to fetch the ghat on the other bank, as is usual at ferries across rapid streams that have not the advantage of a wire rope crossing. The marches from Rampur Mandi are: Majra 10 miles, Kolar 8 miles, Nahan 12 miles.

From Nahan there is a fairly good route to Simla via Dagshai, 99 miles, the stages being as follows:—

Kala Am ... 6 miles.
Sadaura ... 14
Burara ... 12
Banati ... 14
Sarahan ... 13
Naini Tikkar ... 23
Dagshai ... 99
Simla ... 21

There are no restrictions on visitors or travellers in the Sirmur state, but sportsmen are not permitted to fish or shoot without a permit, which can be obtained only from the Ruler of the State. Applications for a shooting licence should be...
**CHAPTER X.**

**Routes into the Interior.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Routes</th>
<th>Camp</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mussoorie to</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Along Tihri Road to near Jalki, then down steep khud for a mile, and along hill side with a gradual descent to camp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phedi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ballu</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Round spur down to Aglar Valley, then up valley to camp. Bad road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lalcauri</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Three miles to crest of ridge; magnificent view of snowy range from top. Steep descent to camp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dharasu</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Steep descent of a mile to a small stream, sometimes difficult to cross in the rains. Then steep ascent for a mile, and round a spur into valley of the Ganges, on to the old Bhagiratti Forest Road. There was a good Forest Bungalow here but since the Imperial Forest Department have left the valley, it is probable that all the Forest Bungalows are falling into disrepair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Khailatta</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Along Forest Road up Bhagiratti Valley ascent very slight. Goral or takr may perhaps be seen on opposite side of valley. Height about 4000 feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nagani</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Along Forest Road, partly through cultivated fields. Pass Barahat village over a big ascent and descent, and Kota Forest Bungalow. At Nagani, Mr. F. Wilson, the great Himalayan shikari, naturalist, and timber contractor, formerly had a bungalow here, now in ruins.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MALL VIEW HOUSE, (NEAR THE LIBRARY.)**

WE cordially invite the Residents and Visitors of Mussoorie to inspect our Magnificent Stock.

Our Prices are moderate and the quality of our goods absolutely reliable. Repairs and New work of every kind carefully executed at moderate charges.
CHAPTER XI.

Mussoorie Institutions.

CLUBS.

HIMALAYA CLUB.—The Himalaya Club was instituted in 1841 with 148 members, the following being the first Committee of Management:

President, Col. F. Young.
Vice-President, George Bacon, Esq.
Members, P. Salaroli, Esq., Captain J. Fisher, M. Ross, Esq., with Captain F. Angelo, as Honorary Secretary.

The number of members was not limited; Civil Servants, Commissioned Officers of H. M. or H. E. I. C. Services, Medical Officers, the Bench, the Bar, the Clergy, and gentlemen not in the services residing in "Bengal or Agra Presidencies" were eligible as members. The original shareholders of the Club were all considered members, and other members were admitted by ballot, as at present.

The present control is as follows:—Trustees:—P. W. Mackinnon, Esq., Colonel Rennie R. A. M. C. (retired) and J. Banks, Esq. The Committee for 1906, was comprised as follows:—H. Vansittart, Esq., Chairman, Col. Tinley, A. A. G., Colonel Kellie, I. M. S., Major Luther R. A. M. C., Major Delme-Radcliffe, Royal Welsh Fusiliers and Capt. Crosthwaite, R. E. The Secretary is Capt. Stuart Cowie.

A new member must be proposed and seconded by permanent members, and he must then be ballotted for: at least twelve members must vote. One black ball in six excludes. The entrance fee is Rs. 100 but it may be paid in monthly instalments of Rs. 10, but until such time as the full amount shall be paid up the candidate ranks as a temporary member only. The monthly subscription is:—Members resident on Club premises, Rs. 10, permanent Members residing in Mussoorie or Landour, Rs. 5; half rates for periods under 15 days. There are now 775 temporary and permanent members.

There are thirty-two sets of quarters in the Club buildings for bachelors, and in "The Oaks," a large house with two detached cottages, charmingly situated in a bright, sunny spot, with a lovely view, not far from the Club, there are eight suites for married people, one more in the small cottage and two in the large one, making eleven suites in all available for ladies. "The Oaks" stands in fine large grounds, and there is a good tennis court. Residents of "The Oaks" have the use of the rooms in the Club set apart for ladies, i.e., the ladies dining-room and reading room; there is also a small library. The ladies dining-room is available during the season for luncheon and dinner parties.

A "Sticke" Court was added to the Club in 1906, which is placed at the disposal of the members free of charge.

HAPPY VALLEY CLUB.

The Happy Valley was purchased from Mr. Vansittart by Mr. V. A. Mackinnon in April 1904, and on the 29th of that month a meeting was held at the Library, with Major-General Henry in the chair, to decide the best means of managing it. By general consent it was decided that the establishment of an Amusement Club was desirable. Subscriptions were fixed, and the meeting then decided on the general scope of the club, its terms and qualifications for membership, and elected a Managing Committee. The "Happy Valley Club" is open to members of the Services, and of recognised Clubs, and to their families. All persons desirous of joining must be proposed and seconded by members of the "Happy Valley Club," and a ballot will be held by the committee. As the Club is a proprietary one, members are liable for nothing beyond the amount of their subscriptions and their bill for refreshments. The Club House contains a reading-room, a
library, card-rooms and a billiard-room. The ordinary subscription covers lawn-tennis, racquets (balls are extra) badminton, hockey and the newspapers. The Library and Canadian tennis are extra; billiards is of course, as usual, per game. The Committee may reserve the grounds, (but not the Club-House) on such days as they may be required for shows, hockey tournaments, private parties &c., after posting up a notice in the Club premises. When the grounds are so reserved, no members of the Club may use them without arrangement with the parties reserving the grounds.

The first Managing Committee was as follows:—

PRESIDENT, Major-General Henry, C. B. Members; Colonel Mortimer, Mr. P. W. Mackinnon, Colonel Rennie, Lieut.-Col. Beer, Capt. Crosthwait, with Mr. G. A. Dampier as Honorary Secretary.

The rates of subscription are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Canadian Tennis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For 10 Days</td>
<td>Rs. 3</td>
<td>Rs. 5</td>
<td>Rs. 2</td>
<td>Rs. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 1 Month</td>
<td>&quot; 8</td>
<td>&quot; 12</td>
<td>&quot; 3</td>
<td>&quot; 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  Season</td>
<td>&quot; 40</td>
<td>&quot; 60</td>
<td>&quot; 15</td>
<td>&quot; 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following fees are charged for the use of the grounds by outsiders.

Cricket ... ... Rs. 11 per day.
Hockey and Football ... ... 5 for two hours.

The Happy Valley Club has been most successful, and has proved a great boon, not only to the residents at the west end of Mussoorie, but to visitors generally. Organised something on the lines of the Darjiling Amusement Club, chiefly as a place for meeting and for recreation, the games available, the books and papers, make it a favourite resort; while the fact that it is a Club, the members of which must be duly elected by the Committee, gives sundry advantages which need not be enlarged upon.

The Library.

The Mussoorie Library was projected in 1843, the funds for the building and the purchase of books being collected by subscription. An amount of over Rs. 2,500 was collected between 7th April 1843 and the 1st April 1844, by which time the building was nearly finished. It was completed and finished by the end of July the same year, but has, of course, received considerable additions and improvements since then as funds were available. It is situated on the flat east of the Savoy Hotel; close to it is the Band stand, the Criterion Restaurant, and the fine new shops just built by Mr. Gregory. There is a convenient but somewhat unsightly bazar close to it also,—a relic of the past which it is hoped will in time be improved away. The upper veranda of the Library is used as a Restaurant by the Savoy Hotel on band evenings.

All the best periodicals and newspapers are taken in, and the book shelves contain every kind of literature. The Library and reading room are governed by the following rules.

Every resident or visitor of Mussoorie and neighbourhood shall be eligible to join the the Society either as Member or Temporary Subscriber, subject to the approval of the Committee.

Full Members are those who are residents of Mussoorie and pay half-yearly or yearly subscriptions; they only are eligible to serve on Committees or as Honorary Secretary or to vote at Meetings.

Subscribers and Visitors subscribing for less than 6 months cannot serve on Committees, nor can they vote at any Meetings.
A Register of Subscribers shall be kept by the Librarian and each Subscriber shall himself enter his name therein. Every Subscriber shall receive from the Librarian a copy of the rules before his name is entered in the Register.

The Library shall be open on weekdays only for the issue and return of books from 8 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. The Reading Rooms shall be open daily from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. The following are the rates of Subscriptions which must all be paid in advance before a subscriber can be allowed to enter his name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Subscribers</th>
<th>Family Subscribers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For 1 week ... Rs. 2</td>
<td>... Rs. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ... Rs. 3</td>
<td>... Rs. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 month ... Rs. 4</td>
<td>... Rs. 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ... Rs. 6</td>
<td>... Rs. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ... Rs. 12</td>
<td>... Rs. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ... Rs. 16</td>
<td>... Rs. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 ... Rs. 27</td>
<td>... Rs. 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 ... Rs. 44</td>
<td>... Rs. 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Season not exceeding 7 months ... Rs. 20 ... Rs. 30

Annual Family Subscriptions may be paid quarterly in advance at Rs. 11 per quarter or Rs. 44 for the year.

Annual Single Subscriptions may be paid quarterly in advance at Rs. 7 per quarter or Rs. 28 for the year.

A single Subscription admits the subscriber only.

A family subscription admits all relatives permanently co-resident with the subscriber, who have not an independent income.

The Rink was built in 1850, for Mr. Miller, Dental Surgeon, and started by Mr. Keelman, who also originated the first Rink in Calcutta. It did very well at first, and a limited liability company was formed to run it, but after the first year or so it did not "take" so well, and the company was not a success. In 1894 it was purchased by Mr. Charles Wilson, and since then has had a very successful career, especially since the management has been taken over by Mr. George Leslie. In addition to the skating floor, which is one of the finest in the East, there is a large stage, and most public performances and entertainments by the Mussoorie Amateur Dramatic Club, and other amateurs, and by professionals, are given here. The auditorium is fitted with private boxes, and when the skating floor is fully seated a very large audience can be accommodated. The bars and tea-galleries are well fitted and catered for, and are very popular during the season.

The Rink Amusement Club, in comfortable and well appointed premises, is open to members during the season, and in connection with this, tennis-courts are reserved for the use of members two days a week. Attached to the Rink is a Billiard Saloon, open to the public as well as to members of the Club, which is one of the finest Billiard-rooms in the station. The entire premises are lighted by acetylene gas.

The Municipal Hall.

In 1871 the Belleville estate was purchased by the Municipality from Mr. G. Hunter and the large house thereon altered to adapt it to the purposes of a Town Hall. Two large rooms were thrown into one, and a stage erected at one end. There is also a band gallery. Until the Rink was built, all public performances, and most of the big dances, were held here; it is occasionally used for these purposes now, and for occasional public meetings. In 1877 the Municipal Office with its records was transferred here from the Kacheri, and the Municipal meetings were held here. Recently a fine two storied building has been erected, close by, as a Municipal Office, with a suitable Board Room, and offices for the staff.
Hospitals.

A few years ago there were no such institutions in Mussoorie, sadly needed as they were in a station to which so many invalids come to recover their health. Invalids who were ordered into a hill hospital or who required special treatment, had to be sent to Naini Tal or Simla, to receive the attention their cases required.

Thanks to the exertions of Major Alpin, who was Civil Surgeon in Mussoorie in 1903, there is now a Cottage Hospital situated near Grand Parade, the Head Post Office, on the Wynberg Road. The funds were raised by subscriptions and donations and the new hospital is now an appreciated factor in promoting the health and comfort of the sick.

The European Cottage Hospital is situated near the main Post Office. It was opened in April 1903, for the treatment of Europeans and Eurasians who are unable to afford the cost of medical treatment, medicines and nursing in their own homes. The hospital is almost entirely supported by donations from the charitable public and by payments made by patients who are able to contribute to its resources by a daily fee not exceeding Rs. 4. Indigent persons are admitted free. The institution is under the management of a Committee.

The Civil Surgeon and his assistant render medical aid, and there is an efficient staff of trained European nurses. The Cottage Hospital supplies a very great want in Mussoorie, but it is too small for so large and important a hill-station. The support of this institution is brought to the notice of our charitable readers.

Nursing Homes.

Of these there are now four. The oldest is Evelyn Hall, on top of the Camels Back, with two or three adjacent cottages, under the direction of Miss Haines, late matron of Red Hill, assisted by a staff of certificated nurses, and in medical charge of Lieut.-Col. Rennie, R.A.M.C. (Retired). At Grey Castle, close by, is another Nursing Home under the direction of Mrs. Hamilton, with a staff of qualified nurses, and under the charge of the Civil Surgeon. Miss Vaughan, M. B., has a third Nursing Home at the Monastery, Happy Valley; and Mrs. Williams has this year opened a "Maternity Home" at Rock Cliff on the Camels Back, close to Grey Castle.

Churches.

The Protestant Churches comprise Christ Church, Mussoorie, just above the Mall, east of the gorge leading to the Camels Back Road, Chaplain of Mussoorie in charge; St. Paul's Church, Landour, Chaplain of Landour in charge; and All Saint's Church, Castle Hill, Revd. W. Hooper D.D. in charge. These three are Anglican, Church of England. There are also the Union Church, at the bottom of the Club Hill; the Methodist Episcopal Church (Osborne Memorial) in the Kulri, and the Presbyterian Church (Kellogg Memorial) in Landour. St. Peters is the Roman Catholic Church in Landour; in Mussoorie there is at present only the Convent Chapel, but a fine large Church is in course of erection, St. Emilians, on the Club Hill.

Banks.

The Banks are the Alliance Bank of Simla Limited, Agent, Mr. MacDonald; Delhi and London Bank Limited, Manager, Mr. Banks; Bank of Upper India Limited, Manager Mr. Weston; and Messrs. Bhagwan Dass, and Co., Landour Bazar.

Postal and Telegraph.

The General Post Office, Mussoorie, is at Grand Parade, at the south end of the Landour Bazar, with Sub-Offices at Landour, the Library, the Charleville Hotel, Barlowganj and Jharapani. The Sub-Offices at Barlowganj and the Library, are also offices of delivery.

The Head Telegraph Office is on the Kulri Hill between Messrs. Fitch and Co.'s, and Messrs. M. S. Hathaway's. It is a second class office, open from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. The
Offices at Landour and Barlowganj are open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Urgent Messages can be sent at any time, during closed hours, from the head Office.

**BREWERIES.**

The Old Brewery.—Was started by Mr. Bohle in 1830, on the site of the present Mackinnon's Brewery, but was closed again after two years working. In 1838, Bohle's Brewery, on the spur to the north of the Old Brewery, was started by Mr. Bohle, and in 1850, Mr. Mackinnon re-opened the Old Brewery, which is still going very strong under the management of his sons, Messrs. P. W. and V. A. Mackinnon. Bohle's Brewery was abandoned many years ago, and the premises are now more or less in ruins.

The Crown Brewery was originally established on its present site near Barlowganj by Messrs. Murch and Dyer in 1867, but flourished only for a couple of years, being closed in 1869. Messrs. Whymper and Co. leased the premises in 1876, enlarged them considerably, and by 1878 were turning out 2,000 hhd's. per annum. The present limited liability Co. was formed in 1884, the present Directors being Messrs. S. L. Whymper (Managing Director) and A. M. Ker. The premises and plant have been greatly enlarged and improved of late years.

**MASONRY.**

Lodge Dalhousie, situated to the south of the Himalaya Club on the upper Cart-road (from the Kulri) was constituted under warrant of the Grand Master on 31st August 1854, the first Master being the Revd. T. Cartwright Smythe; Col. Waugh, Surveyor General of India, was the first Senior Warden, and Mr. R. Berrill the first Junior Warden. The original number of the Lodge was 422; it is now No. 639 E.C. The present Master is J. E. Hathaway Esq. There is a Royal Arch Chapter, formed in November 1835 "St. John the Baptist" attached to Lodge "Dalhousie", also a Mark Lodge, "Adoniram", constituted in 1875.

**SCHOOLS.**

East Indian Railway Schools, Oakgrove.

(Boys and Girls).

These schools are the outcome of a wish on the part of the Directors and other authorities of the East Indian Railway Company to help those employés who cannot afford to send their children to England, by enabling them to give them a sound modern school education, under, as nearly as possible, English conditions. For this purpose they purchased the Oak Grove Estate, which comprises 193 acres of land and is situated at an elevation of 5,300 feet 3 miles from Rajpore at the foot of the hills, and 3 miles from Mussoorie. A difficulty on the estate was a want of water, but this was remedied by the acquisition of the rights to the water issuing from five springs known as the "Mossy Falls" which take their rise considerably higher up in the hills than Oak Grove. At the same time the right to lay pipes across intervening properties was secured, and the schools are therefore furnished with a supply of water which analysis has shown to be of excellent quality. These springs, however, partially failed after the earthquake in April 1905 and a supplementary supply is now under provision.

The object of these schools is to give to the sons and daughters of the Company's employés a sound modern school education, at the lowest possible cost, and as far as possible, on the lines of schools in England. The senior masters and mistresses are imported from England, where they have been trained for an educational career, and have acquired experience in the teaching and management of large numbers of pupils. They are in constant touch with the scholars, inculcating British ideas of rectitude and vigour; and sports and physical exercise of all kinds are encouraged. Nothing is left undone to turn out boys and girls educationally, physically, and morally, as nearly equal to those brought up in the United Kingdom as the different conditions will allow. A scheme for the granting of scholarships to the
most deserving boys and girls, tenable in most cases at the school but in some cases at more advanced institutions or in railway service, comes into force in the ensuing session.

Both boys and girls schools are built on the most modern principles. They have airy, comfortable dormitories, fitted with a separate iron bedstead (with coir mattress) for each child, with ample clear space all round. To each dormitory there is the proper proportion of lavatories, baths, &c., with a constant supply of water to each one. To every child a cupboard is apportioned for clothing &c. These cupboards are in rooms provided for the purpose, with direct access from the dormitories, and each room is fitted with a lock and key for safety. The class rooms are well-lighted and cheerful, fitted with dual desks and all the necessary apparatus for teaching; the dining rooms are large and well-ventilated.

A Sergeant and a Matron are attached to the Boys’ school, and a Matron to the Girls’ school, the whole supervised by the Head Master and his wife (Head Mistress) who live in a house midway between the two schools. The Second master has immediate charge of the Boys’ school and lives there with the other masters, and the Assistant Mistresses all live at the Girls’ school. Among such a large number of children, occasional sickness can hardly be avoided and the provision for this is liberal, there being a separate building midway between the two schools, furnished as a hospital. In the central portion of this building two European Trained Nurses reside, and are in charge of the hospital. To the right of their quarters is a ward for boys; to the left an exactly similar ward for girls; while at the back are corresponding separate wards for boys and girls who may be suffering from infectious diseases, with a well-stocked dispensary situated between the two. These latter wards have no opening into, or communication with any other part of the building, or with each other, and can only be entered from the open air. In medical charge of both schools, there is a fully qualified European Doctor who visits and inspects them weekly, and if there be sickness, as often as may be necessary. There is also a resident qualified Native Doctor on the school premises.

There is a swimming bath, 60' x 20', for boys, supplied with pure water for instruction in swimming and life-rescue exercises. Sports are encouraged both by the governing body and the teachers. Boys play cricket, football, hockey and other games; girls play tennis, hockey and badminton. There are swings and a giant’s stride in each school, parallel bars, etc., for the boys, and a see-saw for the smaller girls.

The schools are provided with a library and reading room, funds for the supply of books being obtained by subscriptions from children and the staff, and by donations from the officers of the E. I. and N. W. Railways. Suitable books and illustrated and other boys’ and girls’ periodical papers are provided as funds permit.

ST. GEORGE’S COLLEGE.

This College, situated on the broad flat top of the “Manor House” hill just east of Barlowganj, was founded in 1853, with the object of giving to the sons of Catholic parents the advantages of an education such as is obtained with great expense, and at the cost of separation, at schools at home. The College is conducted after best models of the English public school system, and the teaching staff is mainly composed of teachers who have been trained on this system in Home Colleges and Universities. Pupils of religious persuasions other than Roman Catholic are also admitted to St. George’s College, and their religion is not interfered with, but in other respects they must conform to the discipline of the College. The course of studies comprises the PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, for boys from 5 to 12 years of age who have their own dormitory, play ground and dining-room, and are under the care of a Matron who sees to their comfort, cleanliness and tidiness; the SCHOOL DEPARTMENT, from the Fifth to the Eighth standard inclusive; these boys also have dormitory and dining-room to themselves, and are under
the constant case of the Brothers; and the Special Department, for students preparing for the various professions, for the Public Service, and for the Entrance examination of Medical Colleges and Engineering Schools, at home, and for the Universities. These have quarters quite separate from the other boys, and one of Brothers resides with them.

The College Session for Senior students commences on 15th January, and ends on 15th December each year. The session for Junior Students opens on 1st March and ends on 15th December. The Principal is the Revd. Bro. Forde O. S. P. and he is assisted in the College Department by Professor W. B. O’Connor, B. A. The Head Master of the School Department is the Revd. Bro. L. Dineen, O. S. P. who is assisted by three other Reverend Brothers, and five other teachers, laymen. In addition to the house keeper there is a trained nurse as matron. The College boasts a Literary Society, a fine Library and a Laboratory; there is also a Sports Committee and a strong Company of Volunteers.

Adjacent to St. George’s College, on the same hill, is the St. Fidelis High School and Military Orphanage. This is conducted by the Brothers of St. Patrick under the patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Agra. Non-Catholic boys are admitted, and their religion is not interfered with. The course of studies includes preparation for the Upper Subordinate Departments, Roorkee, the Provincial Survey of India, the Forest Accounts and Medical Departments and the High, Middle and Primary Examinations according to the European Code, United Provinces. Test Examinations are held quarterly, and a progress report sent to the parents or guardians.

The success of this school at the public examinations during the year, was remarkable. Over 75 per cent. of those presented for the Junior, Middle and High School Examinations, were successful. The working of the school was very favourably reviewed in the public report given to the press by the Inspector of the district.

There is a splendid play ground for cricket, hockey, football etc. a playshed for the rains, a large covered-in gymnasium, ball and tennis courts, and also volunteering which furnish all that is necessary for physical development. An extension of the building has just been completed costing Rs. 22,000, comprising dormitory accommodation, a set of class-rooms, and a study hall of the most modern type. There are at present about 150 boys in the school, comprising forty orphans, sixty semi-orphans, and the remainder boarders.

The school is greatly aided by the Annual Fancy Fair organised by Col. Angelo, assisted by Mrs. Milward Griffin, Mrs. Ridgway, and other prominent residents in Mussoorie. To their zeal and the support given by the Mussoorie residents to the Fancy Fair is due the large number of orphans which the school is able to support.

Convent of Jesus-Marie.

This well known and deservedly popular Institution was established over 60 years ago, and maintains its high reputation for affording a sound Catholic and general English education to its pupils, besides teaching the usual accomplishments.

It comprises the two Schools of Waverley and Belmont; the former for children paying full fees, and the latter for those admitted at lower rates. Children resident in Mussoorie are received either as boarders or day scholars. The religion of Protestant children is not interfered with.

The “Convent Hill Estate” is close to the Library and is admirably adapted for a large school; the grounds being extensive and well wooded, and the site one of the healthiest and most beautiful in Mussoorie. It is nearly 7000 feet above sea level and commands a fine view of the snows, the adjacent hills and the Dun.
Some of the blocks which were damaged by the great earth-quake of the 4th April, 1905, have been rebuilt on new and improved plans; and the accommodation now available is better than ever and amply sufficient for at least 100 boarders.

The children are under the personal tuition and care of the Nuns of Jesus and Mary; the Civil Surgeon is permanently employed as their medical attendant; and the Government Inspector of Schools visits the Institution annually and reports on its general administration, management and efficiency. Prospectuses and other information can be obtained on application to the Reverend Mother Superior.

Caineville House School.

This school for girls was opened in 1865. It owes its origin to Archdeacon Pratt, who was greatly interested in the question of education for girls in India, and who,—about the same time as the Diocesan Board, in pursuance of Bishop Cotton's scheme for establishing schools in the hills for boys, purchased the "Mussoorie School" from Revd. R. M. Maddock,—projected the Caineville School for girls. It was opened by Miss Scanlan in March 1865 with only four pupils, but it rapidly increased in size, as the benefits of a good education in a good climate became more widely known and appreciated; and in 1867, two years after its commencement, there were fifty-six pupils on the books.

The governors of the school are the Members of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education; the Honorary Secretary is the Ven. Archdeacon of Lucknow;—the principal now is Miss Adams.

The school is charmingly situated in its own extensive (over 60 acres) and beautifully wooded grounds. The class-rooms, dormitories, dining hall, and studio are very bright and large, and are well supplied with everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of the pupils.

The object of the school is to provide a sound education, such as is given in the best High Schools in England. The Head Mistress is assisted by a highly competent staff of trained and certificated English Mistresses. Special attention is paid to French, drawing, music, dancing, and physical drill.

Woodstock.

This is a first class "Home School" for girls, which was established under the auspices of the Ladies Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in 1856. The curriculum is comprehensive, commencing with "Kindergarten" and carrying the pupils through all the intermediate standards of the Government Code up to the University examinations. Physical culture also has due attention paid to it, and religious training is given a prominent place; fortunately we are not troubled with "Education Bills" here in India. Stress is laid on the dormitory accommodation, little "cubicles" being provided for the pupils, affording privacy, as a contrast to the publicity of the general huge bedrooms, and a prize is given for the neatest and most tastefully arranged cubicle. The principals are the Revd. H. Marston Andrews M.A., and Mrs. Andrews, and they are assisted by a staff of thirteen teachers. The school term lasts nine months, from the beginning of March to the beginning of December.

Hampton Court.

This school is splendidly situated, the estate bordering the Mall and facing the south, with beautiful level grounds and fine large buildings. These consist of three blocks, a three-storied Boarding House, a double-storied School House (just built) and the residential quarters for the Staff. There are no less than 8 halls ranging from 30 to 80 feet. The school is recognised by Government and is open to inspection, but it receives no aid from the State or from any religious body; it has had to depend entirely on efficiency for success, and there is no branch of education in which the pupils of Hampton Court have not scored constant and enviable successes. The school is strictly undenominational, Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Non-conformist pupils are received and sent to their own Churches and instructed by their own Ministers.
A large proportion of the pupils proceed to schools in England where they have invariably taken excellent positions.

**The Wynberg Institute.**

The above institution, otherwise known as the Christian Training School and Orphanage, is a purely philanthropic school originated by a few Christian gentlemen in the year 1886 in the interests of the large European and Eurasian community in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, now the United Provinces. At present it is a High School, including in its curriculum industrial and domestic work, such as cooking, dressmaking, etc., with accommodation for about a hundred girls and boys. The latter are not received if over 13 years of age. The institution is located at the foot of the Club Hill, east of the Rajpore Road to Landour, on what once was the Mussoorie Hotel estate, and known then as now by the *pahari* coolie as "Bobby Sahib ka hotel;" and by no other shibboleth will he recognize the place.

The main building called Wynberg and the schoolroom called Meakin Hall are the gift of A. G. Meakin Esq., of Kirkee, Poona, in 1893. Two other buildings, namely Cedar Hall and Constantia, were added by purchase. Constantia having been wrecked by the earthquake of April 4th 1905, is now being replaced by a magnificent double-storyed-steel frame structure affording dormitory accommodation for eighty pupils. The school is non-denominational, having no connection with any particular Mission or Church, but is Protestant and evangelical. The property is vested in five trustees, who hold it in perpetuity for the one purpose of educating and training European and Eurasian children. The fees being comparatively small and proportioned to the income of parent or guardian makes it possible for many a child to reap the advantages of a sound Christian education in a healthful climate; destitute orphans are received free.

**The Modern School.**

The Modern School was established in 1896 by Mr. F. Maurice Smith B.A., at Bassett Hall, above Christ's Church. It is a high class school, whose main object is to prepare boys for the English public schools, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, so as to avoid the failures so often incurred as the result of sending boys home at too early an age. The number of boarders has steadily increased during the last ten years, and the greatest attention is paid to the good behaviour and gentlemanly bearing of the pupils. Those who are not destined to go home are carefully prepared for Indian careers, and the school is already represented in the superior branches of the Indian Police, Railway Traffic and Engineering Departments, while candidates sent into the Forest School have passed out with distinction.

**Junior Mussoorie School; The Abbey.**

This is a private school, aided by the Lucknow Diocesan Board of Education, and is intended for boys under 14 years of age. It is located in the Abbey and two adjoining houses on one of the healthiest sites of Mussoorie.

The object of the school, besides giving boys a general elementary education, is to prepare them for schools in England. A very large percentage of the boys have gone to English schools, and most satisfactory reports have been received of their progress.

Boys are not sent up for the Government Code Examinations; but the curriculum includes French, Latin, drawing and drill, all of which are covered by the monthly charge, the only extra being music.

The staff consists of the Head Master, Mr. W. C. Horst, B.A., and two assistants, qualified and certificated teachers.

All the domestic arrangements are personally managed by Mrs. Horst, the Head Master's wife; and great care is bestowed on the moral training and general welfare of the boys.

**Woodlands School.**

A Day and Boarding School for boys. This school, which had been in existence under a different name since 1898, was opened in its new premises in 1906, under the patronage of the Diocesan Board of Education, the object being to establish a centrally...
LANDOUR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

This school was opened on March 5th 1906, by Mr. George Moore, late of the Philander Smith College, Mussoorie and Naini Tal, whose attention was called to the increasing need of a Boys' School at Landour. That there was need of such a school is evidenced by the fact that 69 pupils were enrolled during the year.

The aim of the school is to combine the comforts of a home with the highest possible educational efficiency. Mr. Moore is assisted in this work by A. S. Phillips, Esq. B. A. Mrs. Hunt and others, some of whom have had a wide and successful experience as teachers. Great attention is paid to the development of good manners, of truthfulness, and a high sense of honour, and it is the aim of all concerned to develop these noble and manly qualities more by personal persuasion than by punishment.

The teaching is in accordance with the schedule prescribed under the Government Code of Regulations for European Schools and for the university matriculation examination. A kindergarten department is to be opened this year under an experienced teacher.

Great care is devoted to the domestic arrangements by Mrs. Moore who does her utmost to make pupils happy and comfortable.

The school is located in "Sunny Bank," Landour, a large house with spacious rooms, well situated, nearly 7000 feet above the sea; the buildings are dry, the air is pure, and the place all that could be desired for healthfulness.

THE SUMMER HOME FOR SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.

This institution was started at Basset Hall, (now the Modern School) in 1876, under the management of the Rev. Mr. Stamper and his wife, with portion of a fund collected by General Biddulph for the benefit of soldiers' children. The first year 45 children were brought up. Next year Glenburnie, the house where the Home is still located, was purchased for Rs. 13,000 from the estate of General Reid; of late years of course considerable additions and improvements have been made to the house. For the last seven years this Home has been under the management of Mrs. Stehelin, as lady superintendent, who is assisted by Mrs. Sims, the matron, and an Army Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress who are appointed each year. On an average about 60 children come up each year, and are domiciled at the Home from 1st April to October 31st.

This is the only institution of its kind in India, and it deserves support and encouragement from all British regiments stationed out here. Except for the services of the Army Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress, the Home receives no support from Government. Each parent pays a small subscription for his children, but for the rest of the funds the institution is entirely dependent on voluntary donations. The children can be readily recognised in Mussoorie by their khaki uniform; and their looks are sufficient proof of their good health and their happiness. The necessity for this Home is perhaps not so urgent now as it was in the old days when it was started, when not a single depot had any "family-quarters;" but there are still very many soldiers' wives, who for want of available quarters cannot get to the hills, or who object to leaving their husbands, but are anxious about their children in the heat and surroundings of their plains-station, and who are more than thankful to have such a place as the Glenburnie Summer Home to send
HOTELS.

**The Charleville Hotel:** — main building was built by General Wilkinson, who acquired the Chajauli rent-free lands from the Mahant of Dehra in 1854, which he sold to Mr. Hobson in 1861. When Mr. Hobson left the Mussoorie Bank, of which he was Manager for many years, he started the Hotel, and after his death in 1880, it was run by Messrs. T. Fitch and C. Stowell, under the management of Mr. Treherne. In 1884 it was taken over by Mr. Wutzler and has remained in his energetic and capable hands ever since. In June 1906, Mr. Wutzler, with a view to his own eventual retirement from his arduous labours, formed the business into a limited liability Co. The premises have of course been immensely enlarged and improved since 1884: there were then only some 40 rooms; and now there are double and single suites and double and single bedded rooms, in all 112, which will accommodate comfortably some 160 people. The public rooms are a large dining-room, a children's dining-room, ball-room, public drawing-room, smoking room and card-room, a fine billiard-room with two tables, and a ladies cloak-room for ball nights. The linen-room is in charge of a European house-keeper, and in addition to the finely appointed kitchen, there is a bakery and a confectionery. There are two tennis courts and a badminton court. A very pretty little book giving full information about the Savoy Hotel, with plans of the rooms, and illustrated with photographs, may be had from the Manager.

**The Savoy Hotel:** — is built on the site of the old Mussoorie School. This estate "was acquired by Mr. Lincoln of Lucknow when the Diocesan Board School was closed, and the buildings were specially erected for the Hotel, which was opened to the public in 1902. Some of the buildings were badly damaged in the earthquake of 1905, and the Hotel was closed nearly all that year, a few rooms being opened towards the end of the season. It has since been almost entirely rebuilt.

The Savoy is situated just above the Library, on the crest of the hill, thus commanding a lovely view both of the snows and the Dun. There are six buildings, the main building containing the fine public rooms, dining-room, drawing-room, bar, billiard-room and reading-room, while, up-stairs, there are four very spacious family suites of rooms, each suite comprising a large sitting-room, two bed-rooms and bath-rooms and a glazed veranda room. Then there are the north and south wings, west blocks Nos. 1 and 2, and the bachelors quarters. In all there are sixty-four suites of rooms—and special attention has been paid throughout to light and ventilation. There is a gymnasium, racquet-court and several tennis and badminton courts. A very pretty little book giving full information about the Savoy Hotel, with plans of the rooms, and illustrated with photographs, may be had from the Manager.

**The Waverley Hotel:** — is situated a short distance from the Library along the road to the Happy Valley, on the roadside. It is a very strongly built three storied erection, the upper story level with the road, and contains a large dining-room, with bed-rooms opening off it on each side, and a drawing-room, on the upper floor, with suites of rooms on the second and lower stories, in all about twenty-eight suites. The situation of the Waverley, on the level road, close to the Library, makes it very convenient.

**The Hotel Cecil:** — has just been opened this year in a new building on the top of the hill east of the Library, and contains 20 suites of rooms, with handsome public rooms and a fine veranda.
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