

JUDICIAL

GIO. NO. 2135

DATE 21.12.1912

Government of Madras.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

CONFIDENTIAL.

} 1912. *Enclosures*
 Spare copies

G.O. No. 2135, 21st December 1912.

Riots.

Recording a memorandum regarding the chief — or other disturbances of the peace (other Moplah outbreaks and the Vizagapatam Agency disturbances of 1891) which have occurred in Madras Presidency during the 22 years, 1891 to 1912, showing the conduct of the principal serial and police officers concerned.

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G.O. No. 2135, 21st December 1912.

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According to a memorandum regarding the chief — or other disturbances of the peace (other than the Moplah outbreaks and the Vizagapatam Agency disturbances of 1891) which have occurred in the Madras Presidency during the 22 years, 1891 to 1912, showing the conduct of the principal civil and police officers concerned.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following :—

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances of the people (other than Moplah outbreaks and the Vizagapatam Agency disturbance of 1891) which have occurred in the Madras Presidency during the 22 years 1891, to 1912, showing the conduct of the principal magisterial and police officers concerned.

Order—No. 2135, Judicial, dated 21st December 1912.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~

~~JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.~~

~~NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 2135, JUDICIAL, DATED~~
~~21st DECEMBER 1912.~~

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances of the peace other than Moplah outbreaks and the Vizagapatam Agency disturbances of 1891 which have occurred in the Madras Presidency during the last 22 years (1891—1912), showing the conduct of the principal Magisterial and Police officers concerned.

Conduct of superior officers concerned.

Riot or disturbance.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(1) Kuttippuram (Malabar district)—22nd January 1891.

On 22nd January 1891 a quarrel occurred in a Moplah house at Chelloor, and the police of the Kuttippuram station, consisting of a Station-house officer, one head constable and two constables, were called to the spot. A crowd of 150 Moplahs, armed with sticks, collected and beat the police who ran away. The Station-house officer was severely injured.

At 6 p.m. on the 22nd January 1891, the Inspector of Police of Pudiangali brought to Mr. P. Rajagopalachari (Statutory Civil Service), Sub-divisional Head Assistant Magistrate (service 3 years), while the latter was in camp at Tirur, a tel-gram from the Station-house officer, Kuttippuram, reporting the occurrence of the riot and asking the Inspector to come with as many men as possible. Tirur is 10 or 11 miles from Kuttippuram. The Sub-divisional Magistrate, considering that the journey by road would cause delay, engaged a special train and, accompanied by the Sub-Magistrate, the Inspector of Police and six constables, proceeded to Kuttippuram. He stopped the train, however, about half a mile from Kuttippuram and sent two constables to the scene of the disturbance to investigate. As these policemen reported that all was now quiet, the Sub-divisional Magistrate and party went on to Kuttippuram where they found the wounded head constable. Neither the Sub-divisional Magistrate nor the Sub-Magistrate nor the Police Inspector went to the scene of the riot that night. Next morning the Sub-divisional Magistrate returned to Tirur, leaving the Sub-Magistrate and Inspector to take down depositions and submit them to him. The Government held that the engaging of the special train was justifiable, but that the Sub-divisional Magistrate ought to have gone himself to the actual scene of the disturbance and made inquiries at once at the spot.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Conduct of superior officers concerned.

Riot or disturbance.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(2) Karur (Coimbatore district)—23rd June 1891.

Ill-feeling had existed for sometime between the Hindus and Muhammadans in Karur and this came to a head on 23rd June 1891 when the Muhammadans objected to the Hindus mumming in the streets dressed as "tigers" (a Muhammadan custom) on the occasion of the Hindu *Mariamman* festival. The Tahsildar-Magistrate first issued an order allowing the disguise but, on the Muhammadans remonstrating, he rescinded it. The Hindus, however, persisted in carrying out their programme and a serious riot ensued in which the Hindus looted Muhammadan houses and shops, damaged two masjids and tombs, tore up the Koran and threw it into a well, and stoned the police. The mob was master of the situation for two hours. The police, who were insufficient in numbers and unarmed, were overpowered and beaten by the rioters.

M.R.Ry. A. Chengalvaraya Nayudu, Acting Taluk Magistrate (service 16 years), who had but recently joined the taluk, heard of the likelihood of a riot at 2 p.m. on the 23rd June and accompanied by his orderly, two peons and two pleaders, he proceeded to the Amaravati river where the police succeeded in inducing most of the Hindus to wash off their disguise. The Taluk Magistrate then went to the temple where he heard that the Muhammadans were advancing on the Hindus as two or three of the latter were still wearing the "tiger" disguise. Shortly afterwards the Muhammadans attacked the Hindus with stones and the Taluk Magistrate came up, but, being hit by two stones, he retreated and took refuge in a house whence he proceeded to his office by a circuitous route. The Taluk Magistrate had had several days' warning of the possibility of trouble, but had taken no previous steps to give intimation of it to his superiors or to insure the maintenance of peace himself, and when the situation became critical, he made matters worse by his vacillating and contradictory orders. He was reverted to his permanent post of Deputy Tahsildar, and severely reprimanded.

Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja (Statutory Civil Service), Acting Joint Magistrate (service 11 years), was in camp 20 miles from Karur on the 23rd June when he received at 1-30 p.m. a note from the Taluk Magistrate warning him of the possibility of trouble. The Joint Magistrate promptly set out for Karur and arrived there at about 6 p.m., but instead of proceeding to the taluk office or inquiring what was happening, he went to his bungalow avoiding the area where the riot was in progress and took no action until 7 p.m. when his peons informed him of the rioting and the injury received by the Taluk Magistrate. The Joint Magistrate then went to the taluk office, but even then did not

M.R.Ry. T. K. Sankaralingam Mudali, Inspector of Police (13 years service), had been laid up with fever since the 12th June, but he was attending to his routine work and was not on leave. He did not make any arrangements to prevent the disturbance nor did he leave his house to suppress the disturbance when it broke out even though he received a summons from the Taluk Magistrate. He was suspended by the Inspector-General preparatory to dismissal from the service, but the Government restored him to his former appointment only treating the period during which he was out of employ as one of substantive suspension as his conduct, though clearly reprehensible, was palliated by his illness.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(2) Karur (Coimbatore district)—23rd June 1891—cont.

approach the scene of the riot but sent constables out to inquire what was going on. Hearing that the mob was dispersing, he telegraphed to the District Superintendent of Police for assistance but did not visit the disturbed area. The Government accepted his assurance that he did not intentionally avoid the disturbed part of the town when proceeding to his bungalow but expressed disapproval of his conduct in failing, on his arrival at Karur, at once to inquire into the state of affairs or to proceed to the scene of disturbance which he ought to have done instead of shutting himself up first in his bungalow and later in the taluk office.

(3) Kurnool (Kurnool district)—5th and 17th November 1891.

Between 7 and 8 A.M. on the 5th November 1891 a mob of about 3,000 people, irritated at the action of grain merchants in suddenly raising the price of grain, consequent on drought and failure of crops, assembled in the bazar and began to loot some grain shops. On the arrival of the reserve police, the looting ceased, but the crowd persistently refused to disperse unless the merchants came to some terms. Eventually the merchants promised to sell grain at the lower rates which had previously prevailed and matters then quieted down.

On the 17th November a more serious disturbance occurred. The grain merchants refused to open their shops and angry crowds collected.

The Deputy Magistrate quickly arrived on the scene and persuaded a Mubammadan to open his shop and sell grain, but as he would give only 10 measures of cholam per rupee, the mob was not satisfied and attempted to rush the shop. This was resisted by the police under Inspector Shortt. Mr. Shortt was stoned and severely wounded, his left eye being damaged, but he succeeded in

M.R.Ry. L. D. Swami-kannu Pillai (Provincial Civil Service), Sub-divisional Magistrate (3 years' service), received news of the disturbance at about 8 A.M. on the 5th November and proceeded to the scene with the reserve police, addressed the shopkeepers, dispersed the mob, and restored order.

On the 17th November, the same Sub-divisional Magistrate proceeded to the scene within 20 minutes of the receipt of the news of the riot and superintended the attempts of the police to restore order. On the ground of his leaving the scene to take the wounded to the hospital, the Inspector-General of Police accused him of having run away, but the Government held that the Sub-divisional Magistrate was not guilty of failure in the performance of his duty or of any want of courage.

Mr. C. Kough, I.C.S., District Magistrate (service 24 years), was absent in camp both on the 5th and 17th November and returned to Kurnool on the 7th and 18th November, respectively. He was called on to explain why he left Kurnool without assuring himself that there was no appre-

Mr. J. H. Stoddard, District Superintendent of Police (service 18 years), being backward in his inspections, was absent in camp doing inspections both on the 5th and 17th November as he perceived no signs of an approaching disturbance. No intimation of the riots was sent to him either by the Headquarter or by the Town Inspector.

On the morning of 17th November, Inspector J. H. Shortt (service 12 years) (who was absent in camp during the previous riot of the 5th November) went to the reserve barracks and advised Inspector Duggan (on probation) (formerly a soldier) to keep the reserve ready for an emergency as the town was in a disturbed state. In spite of this the reserve were not supplied with ammunition and were not despatched promptly on receipt of news of the riot. Inspector Duggan received severe contusions as a result of the stoning by the mob. He was found guilty of a grave error of judgment in withdrawing a large portion of his force in order to obtain a fresh supply of ammunition, which could well have been performed by a couple of constables.

the shopkeeper

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(3) *Kurnool (Kurnool district)—5th and 17th November 1891—cont.*

driving back the mob and sent for the reserve police. Meanwhile some men were caught looting in a godown and were arrested and shut up there. The mob surrounded the godown, demanding the release of the prisoners, and stoned the police. Even with the help of the reserve police who had now arrived, the force was not strong enough to cope with the crowd, and the Sub-divisional Magistrate ordered the police to fire. No volley was, however, fired, but only isolated shots which were without much effect, though about 50 persons received gun-shot wounds of whom one succumbed. The police having exhausted their ammunition were led back by Inspector Duggan to procure more. The Sub-divisional Magistrate also left the scene to remove some wounded to the hospital, and the mob was thus left uncontrolled, and looted many shops, Rs. 10,000 worth of grain being carried off. When the police returned with more ammunition, Mr. Weld, I.C.S., the District and Sessions Judge, in the absence of the District Magistrate, volunteered to assist and direct their movements, and with his aid and that of a European Salt Inspector, order was restored. Troops had, however, to be requisitioned from Bellary to prevent any recurrence of disorder.

hension of a breach of the peace. He explained that he resumed his tour as he saw no signs of any further disturbance after that of the 5th November. This explanation was recorded.

Mr. Weld, the District and Sessions Judge, was thanked by Government for his services.

(4) *Kurnool (Kurnool district)—14th April 1892.*

During their *Ramzan* fast, the Muhammadans objected to a Hindu car procession passing their mosque even without music. About 70 Muhammadans collected together and broke the Hindu idols. Several persons on both sides were wounded by stones and sticks, as also two policemen, though none seriously. The immediate cause of the riot was the felling of a tree in front of a mosque as the tree obstructed the free passage of the car.

The Sub-divisional Magistrate, M.R.Ry. K. Narasimham Pantulu (Provincial Civil Service) (12 years' service), proceeded to the scene at 9 p.m. on being summoned by the Headquarter Inspector of Police, but left it again to procure some police and to concert means for identifying the ringleaders, and to search for the Tahsildar-Magistrate with whom he returned. The disturbance took place during the Deputy Magistrate's absence. The Government considered that the Sub-divisional Magistrate's procedure in himself

The Headquarters Inspector N. Alavanthara Chetti (23 years' service), gave prompt information of the riot to the Deputy Magistrate, but when the latter left the scene, the Inspector also left in order to inform the Assistant Superintendent of Police. It would have sufficed if he had sent a man to do this.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(4) Kurnool (Kurnool district)—14th April 1892—cont.

going to fetch the Tahsildar was indefensible and in his evidence as a prosecution witness in the court of the Special Assistant Magistrate, Kurnool, he stated "I thought it better to keep aloof from the crowd as I had heard of the grain riots and how Mr. Shortt's eye was injured; also there was no one to obey my orders," thus admitting the reasons for his misconduct.

the Subdivisional Magistrate

(5) Nayagarh (a Native State in Orissa, old Bengal, adjoining the Ganjam frontier on the North)—January 1894.

The Khonds (hillmen) and other ryots in the Tributary State of Nayagarh in Orissa (Bengal Presidency) rose against their Chief, whom they accused of gross oppression and cruelty, and when the local police, under a Inspector, went to quell the disturbance, they killed the Inspector and several constables. There was some danger of the Ganjam Khonds joining their fellow tribesmen in Nayagarh, but in consequence of precautionary measures taken by the local authorities in Ganjam, no outbreak occurred in this Presidency.

Mr. C. J. Weir, I.C.S., Agent to the Governor and District Magistrate (14 years' service), on receipt of information from the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, directed his Special Assistant, Mr. G. W. Elphinstone, I.C.S. (6 years' service), and the General Charge Deputy Collector (name not specified) to proceed to the Nayagarh frontier. These officers called out the Goomsur Paiks to guard the passes. On the Special Assistant Agent's wiring that 500 Khonds were assembled at a place about five miles from the Goomsur frontier, Mr. Weir himself proceeded with the District Superintendent of Police and 30 reserve police, and remained in the neighbourhood until all apprehension of disturbance was over.

Mr. C. H. Travers, District Superintendent of Police (14 years' service), accompanied the District Magistrate to the scene of disturbance and took part in the measures taken to maintain order.

(6) Kallugumalai (Tinnevely district)—7th April 1895.

In Kallugumalai, a village in the Ettiyapuram zamindari, extreme ill-feeling had existed for some time between the Shanars or toddy-drawing caste and the other Hindu castes owing to the claim of the former to ride in procession along the main street of the village. The question was tried in the Civil Courts which decided against the Shanars. The Shanars then in a body joined the Roman Catholic Church and, in order to provide themselves with a church, purchased a site abutting on the main street and built a church

No magistrate or superior officer of police was on the spot during the riot. M.R.Ry. N. Velayudam Pillai, the Sub-Magistrate (16 years' service), and M.R.Ry. E. Subrahmanya Pillai, the Inspector of Police (12 years' service), arrived in the afternoon after the riot was over.

M.R.Ry. V. Venkata Rao (20 years' service), a Deputy Collector (Provincial Civil Service), employed as Manager of the Ettiyapuram estate, who was murdered by the Shanars, was the person best qualified by his position and local know-

Kallugumalai is a small police station with one head constable and five constables. At the time of the riot the head constable was absent from the village on duty. Hearing news of the murder, he hastened to the village, mustered what men he could, went to the spot and arrested as many Shanars as possible. While this was being done, the mob went to the Shanar quarters and burnt their houses. The head constable referred to above fired a musket in the air, which had the effect of dispersing the crowd.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—*cont.*

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(6) *Kallugumalni (Tinnevely district)—7th April 1895—cont.*

upon it. This led to fresh disputes between the Shanars and the other Hindu castes, and petitions on both sides were put in. The District Magistrate ordered the Sub-divisional Magistrate (M.R.Ry. T. V. Narasimhalu Nayudu) to make a personal inquiry, but it afterwards appeared that, though this officer passed orders declining to interfere, he never visited the village or went nearer than 12 miles of it. On the 7th April 1895 the Hindus celebrated a car festival in which the car had to pass the new Shanar Church. It was found that the Shanars had erected a pandal (shed) projecting into the street and blocking the progress of the car. The Manager of the Ettiyapuram estate, who was present, attempted to negotiate with the Shanars offering to re-erect the pandal after the procession if it was pulled down for the present. He was suddenly attacked by a crowd of Shanars and was stabbed, dying in a few minutes. The village magistrate of a neighbouring village and one of the by-standers were also stabbed. Stone-throwing then began on both sides, and the Hindus, enraged at the attack made by the Shanars, burnt the Shanars' church, causing considerable damage to the church property. The total loss of life was seven, while 36 Shanars and five men of other castes were wounded in the riot.

ledge to form an opinion on the state of feeling in the village, but he evidently underestimated the gravity of the situation.

M.R.Ry. T. V. Narasimhalu Nayudu (Provincial Civil Service), Deputy Magistrate (18 years' service), also failed to grasp the seriousness of the situation and was to blame for not making an inquiry on the spot, as the District Magistrate had ordered. The Government, however, regarded these omissions as merely an error of judgment for which there was considerable excuse.

The District Magistrate had joined his appointment in Tinnevely only in December 1894 and was consequently unacquainted with the local situation.

(7) *Negapatam (Tanjore district)—23rd October 1896.*

In consequence of disputes with the authorities of the South Indian Railway, the employes at the Railway Locomotive Workshops, Negapatam, went on strike in September 1896. The strike dragged on for some weeks, and as disturbances were anticipated, the reserve police were brought down to Negapatam and the District Superintendent of Police and Head Assistant Magistrate were in the town. On the afternoon of the 23rd October 1896, a body of strikers broke into the South

Mr. J. Andrew, I.C.S. (17 years' service), was on tour in the district at the time of the riot. On hearing of the riot, he, accompanied by Mr. W. B. Ayling, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, engaged a special train and arrived at Negapatam at 4 a.m. on the 24th October.

Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, I.C.S. (3 years' service), was severely handled by the mob. The Government expressed their appreciation of Mr. Marjoribanks's conduct under difficult and trying circumstances.

Mr. A. P. Agar, District Superintendent of Police (20 years' service), was present with the Head Assistant Magistrate both during and after the riot. The Government expressed their appreciation of Mr. Agar's conduct.

The police behaved as a body very well and the prosecutions were very successful, 84 of the 91 committed to the Sessions being convicted.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(7) *Negapatam (Tanjore district)*—23rd October 1896—cont.

Indian Railway engine-shed, took pinchbars therefrom and went out to tear up the line. The Head Assistant Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police, with all available police, at once proceeded to the spot and found a large body of strikers engaged in tearing up the line. On the approach of the police, the strikers attacked and stoned them and the police then opened fire on the rioters. The mob, however, which included a large number of Eurasian workmen, rushed the police force which was driven back and dispersed. The Head Assistant Magistrate was struck several times with stones, his hat was knocked off, and he was otherwise assaulted. He was separated from the police and took shelter in a native house, but a crowd gathered and demanded his presence, so he came out and was taken by a body of rioters, kicking and cuffing him, to the railway station where he was confined in the Telegraph office. Soon after a further body of rioters, bent on violence, broke down the window of the room in which Mr. Marjoribanks was confined and was entering it when Mr. Marjoribanks persuaded his guards to open the door and so escaped and made his way to the Railway Locomotive office. The District Superintendent of Police and his men had also by now reached the Locomotive office. They were there beset by the mob and were forced again to fire on the rioters, who then returned to the railway station and sacked it. The telegraph wires had been cut by the rioters, but messages were sent by other routes and military were promptly despatched from Trichinopoly. Meanwhile the rioters, after sacking the railway station and doing further damage to railway property, dispersed. Two rioters were killed by the fire of the police and several were wounded.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(8) Polavaram Agency (Gōdāvari district)—July 1897.

The Koyas, a hill tribe in the Gōdāvari Agency Tracts, finding themselves in difficulties for food owing to the badness of the season and the refusal of the advances usually granted to them by the Komatis (shopkeepers) formed bands, looted the grain shops in several villages, and plundered the inhabitants of money and jewellery.

Mr. V. A. Brodie, I.C.S., District Magistrate (19 years' service), on receiving the news of the outbreak, at once proceeded to the Agency with the District Superintendent of Police and a force of police. One and a half companies of sepoys were also summoned from Vizianagram. The police succeeded in capturing several bodies of the looters and a number were judicially flogged. The other Koya bands dispersed and the headmen gave themselves up. Large quantities of loot were recovered. The season also improved, and the Koyas were able to resume cultivation.

Mr. H. E. Sweet (22 years' service), District Superintendent of Police, hastened to the scene with the District Magistrate and took part in the measures taken to restore order.

(9) Tinnevely (Anti-Shanar) riots—June 1899.

The Shanars, a low caste in Tinnevely and Madura, whose original occupation was toddy-drawing, had for some years been regarded with great hostility by the chief agricultural castes such as the Maravars, Vellalas and Pallas. The causes of this ill-feeling towards the Shanars were their success in trade, their attempt to rise in the religio-social scale, their pretence of being Kshatriyas, their claims to enter temples from which they were formerly excluded, and the like. The anti-Shanar movement assumed a violent character in 1899. A riot of some gravity occurred at Sivakāsi in April of that year. A very serious riot occurred again at Sivakāsi on the 6th June, and the disturbance then rapidly spread throughout the district of Tinnevely, and affected also parts of Madura and Travancore. These disorders were characterized by murder, arson, and wholesale looting of villages. Altogether 866 houses were destroyed by fire and 21 persons were killed. The chief centres of the disturbance were Karisalukulam, Sivakāsi, Chinnayapuram, Tenkāsi, Shenkotta and Sankaranayinarkōyil. Companies of sepoys had to be

On the occasion of the April riot at Tenkāsi the Chief Magisterial officer concerned was Saiyid Mustafa Sahib (Provincial Civil Service), Sub-divisional First-class Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of Srivilliputtur division. He received more than one message from the police that a serious riot, accompanied by arson, was going on in the town of Sivakāsi and that his presence was necessary, but he failed to proceed to the scene of the disturbance, remained in a building close by and did not venture out till the disturbance was over. He was found unfit for magisterial powers and was reduced to a clerical post.

The District Magistrate of Tinnevely in the period April to June 1899 was Mr. E. Scott, I.C.S. (12 years' service). Mr. Scott seems to have quite failed to appreciate the gravity of the state of affairs in the Sattūr and Srivilliputtur taluks in April and May 1899. When at noon on the 5th June he received news of a large assemblage of Maravars at Karisalukulam, he started at once by the mid-day train, reached Sivakāsi that evening, and thinking the force there (a Sub-Magistrate, 2 Police Inspectors and 33

Mr. E. S. D. Stevenson, Deputy Inspector General of Police (service 29 years), did invaluable work in connexion with the suppression of the disturbances.

Mr. F. A. Dene, Assistant Superintendent of Police acting as District Superintendent of Police (service 11 years), co-operated well with the District Magistrate in the measures adopted by the latter for the suppression of the riots. Like Mr. Scott, however, he totally failed to realize the gravity of the state of affairs in the Sattūr and Srivilliputtur taluks in April and May 1899. His acting allowance was withheld and his permanent promotion was stopped for a period of one year from the 7th February 1900.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(9) Tinnevely (Anti-Shanar) riots—June 1899—cont.

requisitioned and a number of special officers were posted to Tinnevely.

constables) was sufficient, he pushed on to Karisalukulam which he reached with the District Superintendent of Police at 8 A.M. on the 6th only to find that the Maravars had decamped. Returning, he received a wire on the way from the Sub-Magistrate at Sivakasi announcing the occurrence of serious rioting at that place. Mr. Scott reached Sivakasi between 3 and 4 P.M., but found that the rioters had already disappeared after burning and looting the village, the Sub-Magistrate and police having failed to take any action to check the riot. Mr. Scott left the District Superintendent of Police at Sivakasi and returned to Tinnevely. Next day he made over charge of the district to Mr. Bedford and proceeded on leave which had previously been granted. For this conduct in proceeding on leave when affairs were in so serious a position, Mr. Scott was reduced nine places in the I.C.S. list and was debarred from promotion as District Magistrate or Sessions Judge for one year.

As further outrages by Maravar gangs were anticipated at Virudupatti and many other places in the district, Mr. Scott, before he left, had wired for the assistance of troops. The Government further placed at the disposal of his successor, Mr. Bedford, the services of several additional European officers, and a little later Mr. (now Sir Murray) Hammick was appointed a Special Commissioner for the suppression of the Maravar disturbances. He commended the very excellent manner in which Mr. Bedford carried out his duties as District Magistrate. When he assumed charge of the district, he was confronted with a most serious state of things. His measures were well thought out and he succeeded in getting them carried out by his subordinates with promptitude and precision.

M.R.Ry. T. Raghavayya
(Provincial Civil Service),

*The special
Commissioner*

Mr Bedford's

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(9) *Tinnevely (Anti-Shanar) riots—June 1899*—cont.

Deputy Magistrate, Srivilliputūr, had charge of the town of Sivakāsi after the riots, held the balance evenly between the Shanars and showed great energy, ability and tact.

Mahdi Husain Sahib (Provincial Civil Service), Deputy Magistrate, Tenkāsi, worked well and dealt successfully with the trouble the British authorities had with the Travancore subordinates on the frontier.

M.R.Ry. G. Srinivasa Aiyar, who was the Sub-Magistrate, Sivakāsi, on the 6th June 1899, had had only a few weeks' experience as a Magistrate, his permanent appointment being that of a Sub-Registrar. He proved utterly unfit by temperament for the post and was completely paralyzed by fear when Sivakāsi was set on fire by the rioters on 6th June; and he abstained from making any attempt to disperse them. This officer was reverted to his former post in the Registration department.

(10) *Korrvanivalsa (Sālwru taluk, Vizagapatam district)—3rd May 1900.*

At Korrvanivalsa, a small hamlet at the foot of the ghats in Sālwru taluk, a hillman who laid claim to divine inspiration established himself early in 1900. He gradually collected many thousands of adherents and his mission, which was at first religious and harmless, finally assumed a political aspect, as he promised his followers a new Raj, announcing that their bamboo clubs would be miraculously turned into guns while the bullets of the Government would become as water. A head constable and constable, who visited the camp on 1st May to make inquiries into the doings of the *swami*, were attacked and beaten to death by the *swami*'s followers.

Mr. W. O. Horne, I.C.S., District Magistrate (17 years' service), on receipt of information of the murder of the two policemen, promptly mobilized the reserve police and started for Korrvanivalsa about 43 miles from his headquarters travelling all night accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Carmichael). With the help of detachments of police from Parvatipuram and Jeypore, Mr. Horne surrounded the *swami*'s camp in the night. On the morning of 3rd May 1900 when the police were discovered, they were charged by several thousands of the *swami*'s adherents who were, however, driven off by the fire of the police. Mr. Horne then advanced alone when he was suddenly confronted by some 50 fresh hillmen. He saved the situation, however, by levelling his pistol at them and ordering them to lay down their arms, which they did. The bulk of

Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, District Superintendent of Police (17 years' service), and Mr. O. B. N. Pelly, in charge of Jeypore (8 years' service), actively co-operated with the District Magistrate in quelling the disturbance. Mr. Pelly received a severe blow on the arm.

Mr. F. E. Coningham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was sent with 20 men to assist in surrounding the camp. He received a graze in the face from a club which just missed him and the user of which he shot dead.

Inspectors Pitts and Sanyasaya Nayudu also did good work in putting down this disturbance.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

- (10) *Korravanivala (Sahiru taluk, Vizagapatam district) - 3rd 1900*
~~Emergency (Anti-Swami) riots - June 1899 - cont.~~

Magisterial officers. Police officers.
the Swami's followers then surrendered and the Swami himself was captured.

Mr. J. M. Turing, I.C.S. (13 years' service), Senior Assistant Magistrate, when he heard of the murder of the two policemen, ordered up the Parvatipuram reserve to Pachipenta (near Korravanivala) thus preventing the situation from becoming more serious. He aided in surrounding the swami's camp. No Indian officer was apparently concerned with the case.

- (11) *Tangacheri, Malabar district—9th December 1900.*

The inhabitants of this village being refused permission to tap cocoanut trees and draw toddy for their domestic consumption, and having other grievances against the liquor contractor, broke into an arrack shop at midnight and stole the cash. Next day the 9th December 1900, some six persons were arrested for this by the police. The brother of one of the arrested men went to the Sub-Magistrate and asked for their release on bail, but the Sub-Magistrate refused. The brother left but returned with about a dozen more persons and peremptorily demanded the release of the prisoners. The Sub-Magistrate then yielded and released them. Shortly afterwards four more accused were brought in in custody, upon which another demand was made to the Sub-Magistrate for the release of these men also. This likewise was refused at first but subsequently granted. Meanwhile a large crowd had assembled outside the Sub-Magistrate's office and threatened him with violence. He had the office shut up, and finally retreated into the sub-jail, where he locked himself in and stayed for some hours till he was rescued by some Police from Travancore. Meantime the mob smashed his carriage to pieces and threw the pieces into the sea, destroyed and burnt the liquor contractor's shop and did other damage.

M.R.Ry. K. Kunbunni Menon, Sub-Magistrate (26 years' service), weakly yielded to the demand for the release of those arrested, and when the crowd began to assemble, refused to face the crowd, shut himself up in his office, and failed to maintain peace and order. For this cowardly conduct he was reduced.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(12) Cuddapah—16th April 1902.

The *Muharram* synchronized with the Hindu festival of *Sriramanavami*. No disturbance was expected in Cuddapah, where the *Muharram* had passed off quietly for years, but on the 16th April 1902 some Muhammadan rowdies attacked a Hindu place of meeting where sacred music was being played and assaulted those present, several Brahmins being severely beaten. The disturbance was put an end to by the arrival of the Police.

On the 18th April, the Muhammadans, emboldened by an order of the District Magistrate forbidding the playing of Hindu religious music and also by the release on bail of the rioters of the 16th April, entered the Brahman quarters armed with stones and sticks and began rioting. The police suppressed the riot and dispersed the crowd.

The District Magistrate (Mr. B. Macleod, I.C.S., now retired) was not in Cuddapah on the 16th April. He returned to Cuddapah on the 17th and he decided that the playing of Hindu religious music during the *Muharram* should be prohibited. When the disturbance occurred on the 18th, he proceeded to the spot and stayed there till the disturbance had been suppressed. Mr. Macleod's action in forbidding Hindu music was of doubtful propriety.

Mr. P. C. Dutt, I.C.S. (2 years' service) was the Sub-divisional Magistrate. He did not go to the scene of the riot when the disturbances occurred, but it was not shown that he received any report about the riot. He was also of only two years' standing.

M.R.Ry. H. Seshagiri Rao (21 years' service), Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Cuddapah, was hit with a stone in the course of the riot on the 18th and disappeared from the scene.

Mr. R. J. M. Mayne, District Superintendent of Police, was absent from Cuddapah being in camp at Vayalpad where the Joint Magistrate thought his presence necessary, as the relations between Muhammadans and Hindus in that town were strained.

(13) Villur (Madura district)—3rd August 1903.

The Agambadiyans disputed the right of the Kavarai Chettis to rebuild a demolished gateway at the entrance to the Chettis' quarter. A force of police was sent to protect the Chettis from being molested by the Agambadiyans, but when the work of rebuilding was begun on 3rd August 1903 the police were stoned by the mob. Several policemen were disabled, the police fired on the mob and one rioter was killed and another wounded by the fire of the police.

No magisterial officer was present when the riot occurred. The local Sub-Magistrate, M.R.Ry. K. Seshadri Aiyangar, was, however, found to have taken sides in the dispute between Agambadiyans and Chettis, and was dismissed from the service.

The police force was in charge of Probationary Police Inspector C. K. Shanmukhanatham Pillai (10 years' service). He was found to have underestimated the chances of rioting and to have shown much want of discretion and determination in his conduct when the riot occurred. He disobeyed orders by directing his men to shoot in the air and over the heads of the mob, and when this proved ineffective, he retreated to a *mutt* (Hindu convent) where he took refuge. His services were dispensed with.

(14) Cocanada (Godavari district)—31st May 1907.

After Bipin Chandra Pal's visit to Cocanada (17th April 1907), the students in that town used to shout *Vande Mataram* in an offensive manner at Europeans whom they saw in the streets. About 4-30 P.M. on 31st May, Captain Kemp, I.M.S., stopped

Mr. J. A. Cumming, I.C.S., District Magistrate (service 20 years), on hearing of the outbreak, collected the sub-treasury guard of a head constable and eight constables, marched to the club and dispersed the rioters. Mr. Cumming was hit on the head

The Town Inspector W. Elliot (22 years' service) (East Indian) shut himself up first in the police station and then in his house and did not appear until long after the riot was over. He was found guilty of cowardice and neglect of duty and was reduced.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—*cont.*

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(14) *Cocanada (Gōdāvari district)*—31st May 1907—*cont.*

and struck a boy who shouted *Vande Mātaram* at him. About 8-30 p.m. that evening a mob, armed with sticks and stones, collected, and after parading the town, attacked the European club, destroyed property, and assaulted Europeans.

by a soda-water bottle by one of the rioters in the club and somewhat severely injured.

(15) *Villupuram (South Arcot district)*—10th December 1907.

The Hindus objected to a Roman Catholic procession which was arranged to take place on 10th December 1907. A large mob attacked the procession, stoned the police, burnt the Roman Catholic cars, looted Roman Catholic houses and destroyed property.

Mr. E. P. Walsh, I.C.S., Sub-divisional Magistrate (8 years' service), attempted to conduct the procession but was overpowered by the mob, and although under his orders the police fired on the mob, he was forced to retreat first to the Roman Catholic Mission house and then to the railway station escorted by railway volunteers. He remained there until the arrival of reinforcements of reserve police. Mr. Walsh must be held to have failed to deal successfully with this outbreak.

No Police officer above the rank of Inspector was present.

(16) *Tinnevely*—13th March 1908.

In consequence of an organized campaign of anti-Government agitation and the frequent delivery of inflammatory speeches, the District Magistrate issued notices under section 108, C.P.C., calling on several persons to show cause why they should not give security for good behaviour, and remanded the three leading men to jail on the 11th March 1908. On the 13th morning a very serious and organized riot occurred. The bazaars were all closed and large bodies of rioters took possession of the town, attacked the Municipal office, the Post and Telegraph office, the District Munsif's Court and Police station, setting fire to the first-named office, attacked Europeans, stoned the police, looted the public offices and otherwise caused damage to property in Tinnevely.

The District Magistrate Mr. L. M. Wynch, I.C.S. (22 years' service), accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police and Deputy Magistrate M.R.Ry. J. Dharmaranga Razu (19 years, service) promptly proceeded to the scene with a small body of police and as the mob refused to disperse and stoned the police, gave orders to fire. Several persons were hit by the fire of the police and the mob then dispersed and order was gradually restored. During the course of the disturbance, the position of Mr. Wynch and his police was for some time extremely critical. The mob was a large one and very hostile and had the small body of police been rushed and overpowered, the position of the European residents in Tinnevely and Palamcottah would have been very precarious. Mr. Wynch's firm and judicious action saved the situation. The Deputy Magistrate Mr. Dharmaranga Razu behaved exceedingly well and has since received the title of Rao Bahadur.

Mr. P. B. Thomas, District Superintendent of Police (21 years' service), co-operated efficiently with the District Magistrate in suppressing the disturbance. Four Inspectors did good work and the Inspector-General of Police rewarded them by promotion.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc. - cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(17) Tuticorin (Tinnevely district)—13th March 1908.

In Tuticorin, where similar political excitement prevailed, the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Mr. Ashe, issued orders prohibiting all public meetings for a week. On 13th March 1908 a meeting was held contrary to the orders of the Sub-divisional Magistrate in order to express sympathy with the three leaders in custody.

Finding his order disobeyed, the Sub-divisional Magistrate Mr. R. W. D'E. Ashe, I.C.S. (service 12 years), proceeded to the place of meeting with 20 constables and ordered the meeting to disperse. The mob began to stone the police who were then ordered to fire, and the mob was dispersed.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police Mr. E. H. H. Lewis (service 17 years) was knocked down by a large stone thrown on him from a roof.

(18) Kotappakonda (Guntur district)—18th February 1909.

A large body of pilgrims had collected at Kotappakonda on the occasion of an annual festival and the Sub-divisional Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police, Tahsildar, and the Sub-Magistrate were encamped in the neighbourhood to maintain order. On the 18th February 1909 a mob, irritated by orders issued by the Sub-divisional Magistrate prohibiting their bathing in a drinking-water tank and ordering the destruction of some unwholesome sweetmeats which the police had seized in in bazaar, attacked the police station, set fire to it, burning alive a police constable who was in it, and killed a salt peon, besides damaging property and records.

Mr. P. Kershasp, I.C.S., Sub-divisional Magistrate (service 13 years), proceeded to the scene of the disturbance with a small number of police and attempted to pacify mob. Failing in this, he took shelter in a choultry (or native rest-house), where he remained inactive, refused to face the mob, sending out messages by his head peon; when it appeared likely that the mob would set fire to the choultry, Mr. Kershasp made his escape therefrom in disguise, leaving the wounded District Superintendent of Police behind and took shelter in a neighbouring village, where he remained all night without making any further attempt to quell the riot or to obtain assistance. Mr. Kershasp was reduced from Acting Sub-Collector to Assistant Collector without independent magisterial charge.

The Tahsildar-Magistrate M.R.Ry. S. Brahmanandam Nayudu (23 years' service) made no attempt to assist the Sub-divisional Magistrate and police but, as soon as the disturbances broke out, fled on foot leaving his tents and Government records which were afterwards burnt by the mob. He was dismissed for shirking responsibility and showing cowardice.

M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayadu, Sub-Magistrate (9 years' service), was within 230 yards of the scene of disturbance and although he received messages from the police demanding his presence, he did not leave his shed until

M.R.Ry. A. Subba Rao, District Superintendent of Police (service 21 years), after firing ineffectually on the mob, took refuge in the choultry. He had received injuries which, in his case, excused his failure to take further action. On the mob setting fire to the choultry, he attempted to escape and was severely beaten. He was reduced to Deputy Superintendent, first grade.

All Police Inspectors, except one, were guilty of cowardices and desertion of duty.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(18) Kotappakonda (Guntur district)—18th February 1909—cont.

the arrival of Mr. Kershasp whom he joined between the choultry and the police station and with whom he took refuge inside the choultry. He effected his escape from the choultry at the same time as Mr. Kershasp and went off to another neighbouring village and stayed there the whole night without making any further attempt to check the riot. He did, however, despatch telegrams to the police and Headquarter Deputy Magistrate, Guntur, reporting the occurrence of the riot. He was dismissed for cowardice and neglect of duty.

(19) Coimbatore (Coimbatore district)—12th January 1911.

Provoked by the Town Police Inspector's arrest of two boys for mumming in the streets without a license during the *Muharram*, a Muhammadan crowd attacked the police station in which the Town Inspector had taken shelter, set fire to it and burnt property and records. Part of the mob attacked the Police Inspector's house, burnt his stables and did other damage.

No Magistrate arrived until the riot had been put down by the police.

The Town Inspector T. R. Sourirajulu Nayudu (service 25 years), by his indiscreet action, caused the riot and failed afterwards to deal with it successfully. The Reserve Inspector Mr. Humphreys (service 15 years, an ex-British soldier, age 55) showed courage and, with a small force of police, dispersed the rioters and suppressed the riot.

(20) Kandukur (Nellore district)—25th September 1911.

The Muhammadan fast *Ramzan* and the Hindu *Dasara* festival synchronized. The Sub-divisional Magistrate issued orders forbidding the Muhammadans to proceed in procession with music past the Hindu temple. On the Muhammadans contravening this order, the police interfered and a riot broke out; the Police Inspector being knocked down by the rioters. The procession was taken past the temple and the mob then dispersed.

M.R.Ey. S. Kuppuswami Chetti (Provincial Civil Service), Sub-divisional Magistrate (service 27 years), failed to conduct the procession or to take any personal action to maintain order. He remained in his house close by the scene of the riot and even when the Sub-Magistrate and Police Inspector sent written messages asking for instructions and saying that his immediate presence was necessary, he merely sent written replies asking unnecessary questions and never went to the scene of the riot at all. He was reduced for cowardice to a ministerial post.

The Police Inspector U. Subba Rao (service 18 years). He was badly hurt at the beginning of the disturbance and was unable to take further part in its suppression.

The Sub-Magistrate (service 14 years) fled when the mob attacked the Police Inspector and hid himself in a neighbouring house. He was reduced to his permanent post of Head Clerk, Deputy Collector's office.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—*cont.*

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(21) Tirupattūr (North Arcot district)—1st January 1912.

The Muhammadan Muharram and the Hindu festival *Vaikunta Ekadesi* synchronized and the final processions of both Muhammadans and Hindus were fixed to take place on the same day but at different hours. On 1st January 1912 the Sub-divisional Magistrate (Mr. J. F. Hall, I.C.S.) was superintending the Muhammadan procession which was to take place first, when he found that the Muhammadans were intentionally delaying the procession so as to obstruct the Hindus. On his urging the Muhammadans to proceed, he was attacked by Muhammadans with sticks and stones. Serious rioting followed. Several Hindu temples were broken into by Muhammadans and looted and other damages done.

When Mr. J. F. Hall, I.C.S., Sub-divisional Magistrate (service 6 years), was attacked by the mob, the few police with him bolted with two exceptions. He, with the two policemen and one private person, took refuge in a native shop and although fiercely attacked with bamboos and stones, they succeeded in keeping the mob at bay until a force of reserve police arrived just in time to prevent the attack on the shop from succeeding. Mr. Hall and the men with him sustained several injuries, but not of a serious character.

M.R.Ry. S. Narasa Aiyar, Sub-Magistrate (service 21 years), was with Mr. Hall when the riot began and ran away. He has been reverted to a clerical post.

Inspector Abdul Rahiman (service 27 years) disappeared when the Sub-divisional Magistrate was attacked and did not reappear until the arrival of the reserve police. For this cowardly conduct, he has been removed from the service.

(22) Berhampur (Ganjām district)—28th February 1912.

On the evening of the 28th February 1912 the Hindu weavers in Berhampur being jealous of the prosperity of some Muhammadan merchants who had settled of late years in the town caused a riot on the occasion of a Hindu religious procession, attacked the Muhammadan mosque, looted it and burnt its contents, and then looted some Muhammadan shops and burnt the goods in the street. The mob also attacked the house of the Police Inspector.

Mr. E. Graham, I.C.S., Sub-divisional Magistrate (service 2 years), with the District Superintendent of Police, had superintended the Hindu procession and, when it was over, went home at 6-30 p.m. The riot broke out shortly after his departure. Receiving news of the riot, the Sub-divisional Magistrate returned at 7-30 p.m. with the District Superintendent of Police and on their appearance, order was restored. Mr. Graham was hit with a stone.

The Sub-Magistrate N. Jagga Rao Nayudu (service 30 years), attempted to stop the riot before the return of the Sub-divisional officer and District Superintendent of Police, and on the whole behaved well, though the steps he took to stop the rioting were neither effective nor well chosen.

The Tahsildar-Magistrate A. Prakasam Pantulu (service 18 years), who was in the streets at the time of the riot and saw the bonfires, did not go to support the Sub-Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate but hid in a temple till the riot was over. He was ordered to revert to his permanent appointment for 12 months.

Mr. W. E. Lonsdale, District Superintendent of Police (24 years' service), co-operated with the Sub-divisional Magistrate and was hit by a piece of wood. Police Inspector Subba Rao acted well at first, but afterwards was seized with panic and sought refuge in the police station. He and one Sub-Inspector found guilty of neglect of duty.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(23) Parlakimedi Maliahs (Ganjam Agency)—8th to 12th October 1912.

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 In order to check the destruction of the forests by the system of shifting cultivation practiced by the Savaras, a hill tribe in the Ganjam Agency, it was proposed to reserve some of the forests under the Madras Forest Act, 1882. The Savaras objected and threatened the forester. Hearing of this on the 5th October the Special Forest officer, Mr. G. H. Welchman (service 3 years), proceeded to Serango on the 6th and invited the headmen of the villages to come and represent their grievances. This, however, they did not do. On the 8th October 1912 Mr. Welchman arranged to cut the line of the reserve, but soon after he began, the Savaras assembled with arms in the neighbouring fields and threatened to shoot the men engaged in cutting the line. The Special Forest officer then suspended operations and returned to his bungalow. A large body of Savaras, armed with bows, arrows, axes, knives, and guns, followed and demanded that the forester should be given up to them. A party halted in front of the Special Forest officer's bungalow, but on the latter bringing out a camera, they took fright mistaking the camera for a gun and made off. That night the Special Forest officer sent the forester away by back paths under escort to a place of safety, as the Savaras had picketed the main paths. Next day the attitude of the Savaras was so threatening that the Special Forest officer, on the advice of the headman, considered it safer to leave his bungalow and move into the Fort. On the 12th the Agent arrived with a strong force of police, arrested the ringleaders and disarmed several villages. The Savaras then dispersed.

Rao Sahib C. Bhaktavatsaludu Nayudu (Provincial Civil Service) Deputy Magistrate, in charge of the Chicacole I.C.S. division (29 years' service), received a demi-official from the Special Forest officer on the 6th October informing him of the gravity of the situation. The Deputy Magistrate passed this demi-official on to the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Serango "for immediate action according to rules". Subsequently he wired to the Deputy Tahsildar asking whether his presence was necessary. It was clearly his duty to have proceeded to the spot at once and the Government have expressed the opinion that his failure to do so showed a misappreciation of the duties of his position.

M.R.Ry. J. Ramamurti Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Parlakimedi (service 21 years), first heard of the trouble on the night of the 8th October. He at once arranged for the despatch of police and then started himself. The Agent brought to the notice of Government the prompt, discreet and energetic conduct of this Deputy Tahsildar and the Government acknowledged his good services.

Mr. N. Macmichael, I.C.S., District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Ganjam (17 years' service), on receiving intimation of the disturbance, proceeded to Serango and wired to the District Superintendent of Police for 50 reserve police. He reached Serango on the 12th, ordered the arrest of 12 of the ringleaders (of whom one has been sentenced since to two years' rigorous imprisonment) and he disarmed seven villages. These measures restored tranquillity.

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 Mr. L. Clift, Assistant Superintendent of Police (service two years), arrived on the morning of the 13th October with reserve Police and co-operated with the Agent in disarming the villages.

Summarizing the results of these 23 riots, the following general results appear so far as the Magistracy is concerned :—

	Indian Civil Service.		Statutory and Provincial Civil Service.		Subordinate Service.	
	NO.	PER CENT.	NO.	PER CENT.	NO.	PER CENT.
Conduct good and action adequate ..	13	65	4	36	2	17
Conduct indifferent or action inadequate	5	25	7	64	10	83
No comment	2	10
Total ..	20	100	11	100	12	100

Of the five officers of the I.C.S., whose conduct in connection with these riots appears to have been indifferent or their action inadequate, two were Indians.

A. G. CARDEW—~~21-12-12~~ ~~21-12-12~~

* Mr. Scott (case n^o 9)
 M^r. Macleod (case no. 12)
 Mr. Dutt (case no. 12)
 Mr. Walsh (case no. 15)
 Mr. Kershaap (case no. 18)

2P

Riots.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

[G. 6]
10,299-25-0-97

Recording a memorandum regarding the chief ----- or other disturbances of the peace (other than Moplah outbreaks) which have occurred in the Madras Presy. during the 22 years 1891 to 1912, showing the conduct of the principal magisterial and police officers concerned.

and the Vizagapatam Agency disturbances of 1891

Read

Press
Print this in
G.O.

and the Vizagapatam Agency disturbances of 1891

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances of the peace (other than Moplah outbreaks) which have occurred in the Madras Presidency during the 22 years 1891 to 1912, showing the conduct of the principal magisterial and police officers concerned.

ORDER No. 2135, dated 21. December 1912.

PS.

Confidential.

RECORDED.

(Not for E.T.).

21/12/12

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E.S.
21.12.12

CONFIDENTIAL.

and the Moplah
Agency
disturbances of
1891

(1891-1912)

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances of the peace (other than Moplah outbreaks) which have occurred in the Madras Presidency during the last 20 years, showing the conduct of the principal Magisterial and Police officers concerned.

21

Riot or disturbance.

Magisterial officers.

Conduct of superior officers concerned.

Police officers.

Kuttiyuram (Malabar district)—22nd January 1891.

On 22nd January 1891 a quarrel occurred in a Moplah house at Chelloor and the police of the Kuttiyuram station, consisting of a Station-house officer, one head constable and two constables, were called to the spot. A crowd of 150 Moplahs, armed with sticks, collected and beat the police who ran away. The Station-house officer was severely injured.

At 6 p.m. on the 22nd January 1891, the Inspector of Police of Pudiangadi brought to Mr. P. Rajagopalachari, Statutory Civilian and Acting Sub-divisional Head Assistant Magistrate (service 3 years), while the latter was in camp at Tirur, a telegram from the Station-house officer, Kuttiyuram, reporting the occurrence of the riot and asking the Inspector to come with as many men as possible. Tirur is 10 or 11 miles from Kuttiyuram. The Sub-divisional Magistrate, considering that the journey by road would cause delay, engaged a special train and, accompanied by the Sub-Magistrate, the Inspector of Police and six constables, proceeded to Kuttiyuram. He stopped the train, however, about half a mile from Kuttiyuram and sent two constables to the scene of the disturbance to investigate. As these policemen reported that all was now quiet, the Sub-divisional Magistrate and party went on to Kuttiyuram where they found the wounded head constable. Neither the Sub-divisional Magistrate nor the Sub-Magistrate nor the Police Inspector went to the scene of the riot that night. Next morning the Sub-divisional Magistrate returned to Tirur ~~on the morning of the 23rd January~~, leaving the Sub-Magistrate and Inspector to take down depositions and submit them to him. The Government held that the engaging of the special train was justifiable, but that the Sub-divisional Magistrate ought to have gone himself to the actual scene of the disturbance and made inquiries at once at the spot.

Karur (Coimbatore district)—23rd June 1891—Religious.

Ill-feeling had existed for sometime between the Hindus and Muhammadans in Karur and this came to a head on 23rd June 1891 when the Muhammadans objected to the Hindus mummifying in the streets

A. Chengalvaraya Naydu, Acting Taluk Magistrate (service 16 years), who had but recently joined the taluk, heard of the likelihood of a riot at 2 p.m. on the 23rd June and accompanied by his

T. K. Sankaralingam Mudali, Inspector of Police (13 years service), had been laid up with fever since the 12th June, but he was attending to his routine work and was not on leave. He did not

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Conduct of superior officers concerned.

Riot or disturbance.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Karur (Coimbatore district)—23rd June 1891—(Religious)—cont.

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dressed as "tigers" (a Muhammadan custom) on the occasion of the Hindu *Mariamman* festival. The Tahsildar-Magistrate first issued an order allowing the disguise but, on the Muhammadans remonstrating, he rescinded it. The Hindus, however, persisted in carrying out their programme and a serious riot ensued in which the Hindus looted Muhammadan houses and shops, damaged two masjids and tombs, tore up the Koran and threw it into a well, and stoned the police. The mob was master of the situation for two hours. The police, who were insufficient in numbers and unarmed, were overpowered and beaten by the rioters.

orderly, two peons and two pleaders, he proceeded to the Amaravati river where the police succeeded in inducing most of the Hindus to wash off their disguise. The Taluk Magistrate then went to the temple where he heard that the Muhammadans were advancing on the Hindus as two or three of the latter were still wearing the "tiger" disguise. Shortly afterwards the Muhammadans attacked the Hindus with stones and the Taluk Magistrate came up, but, being hit by two stones, he retreated and took refuge in a house whence he proceeded to his office by a circuitous route. The Taluk Magistrate, who had had several days' warning of the possibility of trouble, had taken no previous steps to give intimation of it to his superiors or to insure the maintenance of peace himself, and when the situation became critical, he made matters worse by his vacillating and contradictory orders. He was reverted to his permanent post of Deputy Tahsildar, in which he was ordered to remain for some time and he was severely reprimanded.

Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja, Acting Joint Magistrate (service 11 years), was in camp 20 miles from Karur on the 23rd June when he received at 1-30 p.m. a note from the Taluk Magistrate warning him of the possibility of trouble. The Joint Magistrate arrived at Karur at about 6 p.m., but instead of proceeding to the taluk office or enquiring what was happening, he went to his bungalow by a circuitous route thereby avoiding the area where the riot was in progress. At 7 p.m. his peons informed him of the rioting and the injuries received by the Taluk Magistrate. The Joint Magistrate then went to the taluk office, but even then did not approach the scene of the riot but sent constables out to enquire what was going on. Hearing that the mob was dispersing, he telegraphed to the District Superintendent of

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make any arrangements to prevent the disturbance nor did he leave his house to suppress the disturbance when it broke out even though he received a summons from the Taluk Magistrate. He was suspended by the Inspector-General preparatory to dismissal from the service, but the Government restored him to his former appointment only treating the period during which he was out of employ as one of substantive suspension as his conduct, though clearly reprehensible, was palliated by his illness.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Karur (Coimbatore district)—23rd June 1891—(Religious)—cont.

Police for assistance but did not visit the disturbed area. The Government accepted his assurance that he did not intentionally avoid the disturbed part of the town when proceeding to his bungalow but expressed disapproval of his conduct in that, on his arrival at Karur, he failed at once to inquire into the state of affairs or to proceed to the scene of disturbance which he ought to have done instead of shutting himself up first in his bungalow and later in the taluk office.

Kurnool (Kurnool district)—5th and 17th November 1891—(Agrarian).

Between 7 and 8 A.M. on the 5th November 1891 a mob of about 3,000 people, irritated at the action of grain merchants in suddenly raising the price of grain, ~~consequently~~ on drought and failure of crops, assembled in the bazaar and began to loot some grain shops. On the arrival of the reserve police, the looting ceased, but the crowd persistently refused to disperse unless the merchants came to some terms. Eventually the merchants promised to sell grain at the lower rates which had previously prevailed and matters then quieted down.

On the 17th November a more serious disturbance occurred. The grain merchants refused to open their shops and angry crowds collected.

The Deputy Magistrate quickly arrived on the scene and persuaded a Mubammadan to open his shop and sell grain, but as he would give only 10 measures of cholam per rupee, the mob was not satisfied and attempted to rush the shop. This was resisted by the police under Inspector Shortt. Mr. Shortt was stoned and severely wounded, his left eye being damaged, but he succeeded in driving back the mob and sent for the reserve police. Meanwhile some men were caught looting in a godown and were arrested and shut up there. The mob surrounded the godown,

M.R.Ry. L. D. Swami-kannu Pillai, Sub-divisional Magistrate (3 years' service), received news of the disturbance at about 8 A.M. on the 5th November and proceeded to the scene with the reserve police, addressed the shopkeepers, dispersed the mob, and restored order.

On the 17th November, the same Deputy Magistrate proceeded to the scene within 20 minutes of the receipt of the news of the riot and superintended the attempts of the police to restore order. On the ground of his leaving the scene to take the wounded to the hospital the Inspector-General of Police accused him of having run away, but the Government held that the Deputy Magistrate was not guilty of failure in the performance of his duty or of any want of courage.

Mr. C. Kough, I.C.S., District Magistrate (service 24 years), was absent in camp both on the 5th and 17th November and returned to Kurnool on the 7th and 18th November, respectively. He was called on to explain why he left Kurnool without assuring himself that there was no apprehension of a breach of the peace. He explained that he resumed his tour as he saw no signs of any further disturbance after that of the 5th November. This explanation was recorded.

Mr. J. H. Stoddard, District Superintendent of Police (service 18 years), being backward in his inspection, was absent in camp doing inspections both on the 5th and 17th November as he perceived no signs of an approaching disturbance. No intimation of the riots was sent to him either by the Headquarter or by the Town Inspector.

On the morning of 17th November, Inspector J. H. Shortt (service 12 years) (who was absent in camp during the previous riot of the 5th November) went to the reserve barracks and advised Inspector Daggan (on probation) (formerly a soldier) to keep the reserve ready for an emergency as the town was in a disturbed state. In spite of this the reserve were not supplied with ammunition and were not despatched promptly on receipt of news of the riot. Inspector Daggan received severe contusions as a result of the stoning by the mob. He was found guilty of a grave error of judgment in withdrawing a large portion of his force in order to obtain a fresh supply of ammunition, which could well have been performed by a couple of constables.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Kurnool (Kurnool district)—5th and 17th November 1891—(Agrarian)—cont.

demanding the release of the prisoners, and stoned the police. Even with the help of the reserve police who had now arrived, the force was not strong enough to cope with the crowd, and the Deputy Magistrate ordered the police to fire. No volley was, however, fired, but only isolated shots which were much effect, though about 50 persons received gun-shot wounds of whom one succumbed. The police having exhausted their ammunition were led back by Inspector Duggan to procure more. The Deputy Magistrate also left the scene to remove some wounded to the hospital, and the mob was thus left uncontrolled, and looted many shops, Rs. 10,000 worth of grain being carried off. When the police returned with more ammunition, the District Judge volunteered to assist and direct their movements, and with his aid and that of a European Salt Inspector, order was restored. Troops had, however, to be requisitioned from Bellary to prevent any recurrence of disorder.

Mr. Weld, the Sessions Judge, was thanked by Government for his services.

without

Kurnool (Kurnool district)—14th April 1892—(Religious).

During their *Ramzan* fast, the Muhammadans objected to a Hindu car procession passing their mosque even without music. About 70 Muhammadans collected together and broke the Hindu idols. Several persons on both sides were wounded by stones and sticks, as also two policemen, though none seriously. The immediate cause of the riot was the felling of a tree in front of a mosque as the tree obstructed the free passage of the car.

M.R. Ry. K. Narasimham Pantulu (12 years' service), who had only been in Kurnool for a week at the time of the riot, proceeded to the scene at 9 p.m. on being summoned by the Head-quarter Inspector of Police. He left the scene for about 15 minutes to procure some police and to concert means for identifying the ring-leaders, and he also went to search for the Tahsildar-Magistrate with whom he returned. The disturbance took place during the Deputy Magistrate's absence. The Government considered that the Deputy Magistrate's procedure in himself going to fetch the Tahsildar was indefensible and in his evidence as a prosecution witness in the court of the Special Assistant Magistrate, Kurnool, he stated "I thought it better to keep aloof from the crowd as I had heard of the grain riots and how Mr. Shortt's eye was injured; also there was no one to obey my orders," admitting the cowardliness of the reasons for his misconduct.

The Head-quarter Inspector N. Alavanthara Chetti (23 years' service), gave prompt information of the riot to the Deputy Magistrate, but when the latter left the scene, the Inspector also left in order to inform the Assistant Superintendent of Police. It would have sufficed if he had sent a man to do this.

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Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Ambur (North Arcot district)—22nd and 23rd April 1892—(Social).

Ill-feeling had long existed between the Muhammadans of Ambur and the Hindus of the neighbouring village of Devapulur and a riot occurred between them in 1874. On the 22nd April 1892, a market day, a quarrel occurred and that night and the next morning several conflicts occurred in which a Labbai was killed and various outrages on the Hindus were alleged to have been perpetrated, but the story was found by the Sessions Court to have been much exaggerated. Smaller disturbances occurred on the 31st May and on the 4th June, but did not require special measures.

The Joint Magistrate, Mr. B. Macleod, I.C.S. (11 years' service), and the Taluk Magistrates of Vellore and Gudiyattam (names not specified) proceeded to Ambur on receipt of telegraphic information and arrested the ringleaders in the disturbances.

The Superintendent of Police (Mr. Agar) was laid up from the results of an accident, but the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. C. L. Bidie (two years' service), proceeded to Ambur on receipt of telegraphic intimation, arrived there on the forenoon of the 23rd and camped there for some time.

without

Vizianagram (Vizagapatnam district)—22nd and 23rd September 1892.

On the 22nd September, there was a wrestling match at Vizianagram between a Punjabi professional wrestler and a sepoy of the 9th Regiment quartered at Vizianagram in which the sepoy was defeated. The sepoys were annoyed at this result and a fight occurred between them and the spectators which was stopped by the police. The sepoys then returned to their lines, but next morning they set upon several police constables and severely beat one head constable and four constables, one of whom received severe internal injuries.

Mr. W. A. Willock, I.C.S., District Magistrate (19 years' service), arrived at Vizianagram on the 23rd September about one hour after the disturbance and was present at the identification of the prisoners by the police.

The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. H. G. Young (18 years' service), did not receive news of the disturbance on the night of the 22nd. Hearing on the morning of the 23rd of the attacks on the police, he personally reported the matter to the Officer Commanding the Regiment who paraded the men and the offenders were identified.

Inspector K. Narayanaswami Nayudu (14 years' service), and his subordinates, assisted by the Havildar-Major of the Regiment, Ramaswami, who were present at the wrestling match, soon quelled the disturbance there and the police on the whole behaved well.

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Nayagarh (a Native State in Orissa, Bengal, but adjoining the Ganjam frontier on the North)

—January 1894—(Political).

The Khonds (hillmen) and other ryots in the Tributary State of Nayagarh in Orissa (Bengal Presidency) rose against their Chief, whom they accused of gross oppression and cruelty, and when the local police, under an Inspector, went to quell the disturbance, they killed the Inspector and several constables. There was some danger of the Ganjam Khonds joining their fellow tribesmen in Nayagarh, but in consequence of precautionary measures taken by the local authorities in Ganjam, no outbreak occurred in this Presidency.

Mr. C. J. Weir, I.C.S., Agent to the Governor and District Magistrate (14 years' service), on receipt of information from the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, directed his Special Assistant, Mr. G. W. Elphinstone, I.C.S. (6 years' service), and the General Charge Deputy Collector (name not specified) to proceed to the Nayagarh frontier. These officers called out the Goomsur Fairs to guard the passes. On the Special Assistant Agent's wiring that 500 Khonds were assembled at a place about five miles from the Goomsur frontier, Mr. Weir himself proceeded with the District Superintendent of Police and 30 reserve police, and remained in the neighbourhood until all apprehension of disturbance was over.

Mr. C. H. Travers, District Superintendent of Police (14 years' service), accompanied the District Magistrate to the scene of disturbance and took part in the measures taken to maintain order.

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Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Kallugumalai (Tinnevely district)—7th April 1895—(Religio-Social).

In Kallugumalai, a village in the Ettiyapuram zamindari, extreme ill-feeling had existed for some time between the Shanars or toddy-drawing caste and the other Hindu castes owing to the claim of the former to ride in procession along the main street of the village. The question was tried in the Civil Courts which decided against the Shanars. The Shanars then in a body joined the Roman Catholic Church and, in order to provide themselves with a church, purchased a site abutting on the main street and built a church upon it. This led to fresh disputes between the Shanars and the other Hindu castes, and petitions on both sides were put in. The District Magistrate ordered the Sub-divisional Magistrate (M.R.Ry. T. V. Narasimhalu Nayudu) to make a personal inquiry, but it afterwards appeared that, though this officer passed orders declining to interfere, he never visited the village or went nearer than 12 miles of it. On the 7th April the Hindus celebrated a car festival in which the car had to pass the new Shanar Church. It was found that the Shanars had erected a pandal (shed) projecting into the street and blocking the progress of the car. The Manager of the Ettiyapuram estate, who was present, attempted to negotiate with the Shanars offering to re-erect the pandal after the procession if it was pulled down for the present. He was suddenly attacked by a crowd of Shanars and stabbed, dying in a few minutes. The village magistrate of a neighbouring village and one of the bystanders were also stabbed, stone-throwing began on both sides, and the Hindus, enraged at the attack made by the Shanars, burnt the church, causing considerable damage to the church property. The total loss of life was seven, while 36 Shanars and five men of other castes were wounded in the riot.

No magistrate or superior officer of police was on the spot during the riot. N. Velayudam Pillai, the Sub-Magistrate (16 years' service), and T. Subrahmanya Pillai, the Inspector of Police (12 years' service), arrived in the afternoon after the riot was over. V. Venkata Rao (20 years' service), a Deputy Collector, employed as Manager of the Ettiyapuram estate, who was murdered by the Shanars, was the person best qualified by his position and local knowledge to form an opinion on the state of feeling in the village, but he evidently underestimated the gravity of the situation.

M.R.Ry. T. V. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Deputy Magistrate (18 years' service), also failed to grasp the seriousness of the situation and was to blame for not making an inquiry on the spot, as the District Magistrate had ordered. The Government, however, regarded these omissions as merely an error of judgment for which there was considerable excuse.

The District Magistrate had joined his appointment in Tinnevely only in December 1894 and was consequently unacquainted with the local situation.

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Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Kallugumalai (Tinnevely district)—7th April 1895—(Religio-Social)—cont.

Kallugumalai is a small police station with one head constable and five constables. At the time the riot occurred and the Manager of the Ettiyapuram estate was murdered, the head constable was absent from the village in order to arrange for a hut for the patrol constable. On hearing news of the murder, he hastened to the village, mustered what men he could, went to the spot and arrested as many Shanars as possible. While this was being done, the mob went to the Shanar quarters and burnt their houses. The head constable referred to above fired a musket in the air, which had the effect of dispersing the crowd.

Nallur (Madura district)—9th June 1896—(Social).

A number of villagers from a village in the lower Palni Hills descended into the plains in pursuit of a Kallar belonging to the village of Nallur who was alleged to have stolen some bullocks. They were joined by other villagers as the feeling against the Kallars was strong, and the village of Nallur, which is inhabited by Kallars, was surrounded by a large crowd which demanded the surrender of the Kallar alleged to have stolen the cattle. A riot ensued in which two anti-Kallars and two Kallars were killed, and 79 Kallar houses were burnt.

No magistrate was in the neighbourhood at the time of the riot. S. Narasayya, the Sub-Magistrate, Nilakottai, (24 years' service), immediately on receipt of information proceeded to the village, but the riot was over.

Mr. J. K. Batten, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate (8 years' service) also proceeded to the locality and these measures prevented further disturbances, though there was much feeling against the Kallar (a thief caste) in the country-side.

G. E. Baudrey, District Superintendent of Police (16 years' service), arrived on the night of the 11th June on receipt of a telegram from the Joint Magistrate and took the necessary steps to arrest the rioters. The Inspector of Police (name not specified) and the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Batten, co-operated with the police.

The Station-house officer and two constables, who went to Nallur to prevent a breach of the peace, were quite powerless to avert the disturbance.

Negapatam (Tanjore district)—23rd October 1896.

In consequence of disputes with the authorities of the South Indian Railway, the employees at the Railway Locomotive Workshops, Negapatam, went on strike in September. The strike dragged on for some weeks, and as disturbances were anticipated, the reserve police were brought down and the District Superintendent of Police and Head Assistant Magistrate were in the town. On the afternoon, a body of strikers broke into the engine-shed, took pinchbars therefrom and

Mr. J. Andrew, I.C.S. (17 years' service), was on tour in the district at the time of the riot. On hearing of the riot, he, accompanied by Mr. W. B. Ayling, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, engaged a special train and arrived at Negapatam at 4 a.m. on the 24th October.

Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, I.C.S. (3 years' service), was severely handled by the mob. The Government expressed their appreciation of Mr. Marjoribanks's conduct under difficult and trying circumstances.

Mr. A. P. Agar, District Superintendent of Police (20 years' service), was present with the Head Assistant Magistrate both during and after the riot. The Government expressed their appreciation of Mr. Agar's conduct.

The police behaved as a body very well and the prosecutions were very successful, 84 of the 91 committed to the Sessions being convicted.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—*cont.*

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Negapatam (Tanjore district)—23rd October 1890—cont.

went out to tear up the line. The Head Assistant Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police with all available police, at once proceeded to the spot and found a large body of strikers tearing up the line. On the approach of the police, the strikers attacked and stoned the police, who opened fire. The mob, however, which included a large number of Eurasian workmen, rushed the police force which was driven back and dispersed. The Head Assistant Magistrate was struck several times with stones, his hat was knocked off, and he was otherwise assaulted. Having got separated from the police, he took shelter in a native house, but a crowd gathered and demanded his presence, so he came out and was taken by a body of rioters, kicking and cuffing him, to the railway station where he was confined in the Telegraph office. A further body of rioters, bent on violence, broke down the window of the room in which Mr. Marjoribanks was confined and were entering it when Mr. Marjoribanks persuaded his guards to open the door and escaped by running across to the Railway Locomotive office. The District Superintendent of Police and his men had also by now reached the Locomotive office. They were there beset by the mob and were forced again to fire. The mob then returned to the railway station which they ransacked. The telegraph wires had been cut by the rioters, but messages were sent by other routes and military were promptly despatched from Trichinopoly. Meanwhile the rioters, after sacking the railway station and doing further damage to railway property, dispersed. Two were killed by the fire of the police and several wounded.

Maddhikera (Kurnool district) (Agrarian)—15th November 1896.

A poligar pensioner and his household on being reduced to poverty and starvation took to looting grain. They were joined by others and looting became general.

The Taluk Magistrate (name not specified), who was present on the spot, proved powerless to restore order as he had only two carbines, two rounds of buckshot and four constables. He, therefore, sent for the Sub-Magistrate, the Inspector, and all available police.

Mr. H. G. Prendergast, District Superintendent of Police (26 years' service), on receipt of information at Kurnool, started immediately and, on his arrival, the ringleaders surrendered themselves to the police.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Polacaram Agency (Gōḍāvari district)—July 1897—(Agrarian).

The Koyas, a hill tribe in the Gōḍāvari Agency Tracts, finding themselves in difficulties for food owing to the badness of the season and the refusal of the advances usually granted to them by the Komatis (shopkeepers) formed bands, looted the grain shops in several villages, and plundered the inhabitants of money and jewellery.

Mr. V. A. Brodie, I.C.S., District Magistrate (19 years' service), on receiving the news of the outbreak, at once proceeded to the Agency with the District Superintendent of Police and a force of police. One and a half companies of sepoys were also summoned from Vizianagram. The police succeeded in capturing several bodies of the looters and a number were judicially flogged. The other Koya bands dispersed and the headmen gave themselves up. Large quantities of loot were recovered. The season also improved, and the Koyas were able to resume cultivation.

Mr. H. E. Sweet (22 years' service), District Superintendent of Police, hastened to the scene with the District Magistrate and took part in the measures taken to restore order.

Tinnevely (Anti-Shanar) riots—6th June 1899—(Religio-Social).

The Shanars, a low caste in Tinnevely and Madura, whose original occupation was toddy-drawing, had for some years been regarded with great hostility by the chief agricultural castes such as Maravars, Velallas and Pallas. The causes of this ill-feeling towards the Shanars were their success in trade, their attempt to rise in the religio-social scale, their pretence of being Kshatriyas, their claims to enter temples from which they were formerly excluded, and the like. The anti-shanar movement assumed a violent character in 1899. A riot of some gravity occurred at Sivakāsi in April of that year. A very serious riot occurred again at Sivakāsi on the 6th June, and the disturbance then rapidly spread throughout the district of Tinnevely, and affected parts of Madura and Travancore. These disorders were characterized by murder, arson, and wholesale looting of villages. 866 houses were destroyed by fire and 21 persons were killed.

On the occasion of the April riot at Tenkāsi the Chief Magisterial officer concerned was Saiyid Mustafa Sahib, Sub-Divisional 1st-class Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of Srivilliputtūr division. He received more than one message from the police that a serious riot, accompanied by arson, was going on in the town of Sivakāsi and that his presence was necessary, but he failed to proceed to the scene of the disturbance, and remained in a building close by and did not venture out till the disturbance was over. He was found unfit for magisterial powers and was reduced to a clerical post.

The District Magistrate of Tinnevely in the period April to June 1899 was Mr. E. Scott (12 years' service). Mr. Scott seems to have quite failed to appreciate the gravity of the state of affairs in the Sattūr and Srivilliputtūr taluks in April and May 1899. When at noon on the 5th June he received news of a large assemblage of

Mr. E. S. B. Stevenson, Deputy Inspector-General of Police (service 29 years), did invaluable work in connection with suppression of the disturbances.

Mr. F. A. Dene, Assistant Superintendent of Police acting as District Superintendent of Police (service 11 years), co-operated well with the District Magistrate in the measures adopted by the latter for the suppression of the riots. Like Mr. Scott, however, he totally failed to realise the gravity of the state of affairs in the Sattūr and Srivilliputtūr taluks in April and May 1899. His acting allowance was withheld and his permanent promotion was stopped for a period of one year from the 7th February 1900.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Tinnevely (Anti-Shanar) riots—6th June 1899—(Religio-Social)—cont.

The chief centres of the disturbance were Karisalukulam, Sivakāsi, Chinnayyapuram, Tenkasi, Shenkotta and San-karanayinarkōyil. Companies of sepoys had to be requisitioned and a number of special officers posted to Tinnevely.

Maravars at Karisalukulam, he started at once by the midday train, reached Sivakāsi that evening, and thinking the force there (a Sub-Magistrate, 2 Police Inspectors and 33 constables) was sufficient, he pushed on to Karisalukulam which he reached with the District Superintendent of Police at 8 a.m. on the 6th only to find that the Maravars had decamped. Returning, he received a wire on the way from the Sub-Magistrate at Sivakāsi announcing serious rioting there. He reached Sivakāsi between 3 and 4 p.m., but found that the rioters had already disappeared after burning and looting the village, and that the Sub-Magistrate and police had failed to take any action to check the riot. Mr. Scott left the District Superintendent of Police at Sivakāsi and returned to Tinnevely, where he made over charge of the district to Mr. Bedford and proceeded on leave. For this conduct in proceeding on leave when affairs were in so serious a position, Mr. Scott was reduced nine places in the I.C.S. list and was debarred from promotion as District Magistrate or Sessions Judge for one year.

As further outrages by Maravar gangs were anticipated at Virudupatti and many other places in the district, Mr. Scott, before he left, had wired for the assistance of troops. The Government further placed at the disposal of his successor, Mr. Bedford, the services of several additional European officers, and a little later appointed Mr. (now Sir M.) Hammick as a Special Commissioner for the suppression of the Maravar disturbances. Various outbreaks against the Shanars occurred at different places in the district, but the presence of troops, extra police and additional British officers gradually put an end to the disturbances.

The Special Commissioner who was appointed to inquire and report on these riots, Mr. (now Sir Murray) Hammick,

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—*cont.*

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Tinnevely (Anti-Shanar) riots—6th June 1899—(Religio-Social)—cont.

commended the very excellent manner in which Mr. Bedford carried out his duties as District Magistrate. When he assumed charge of the district, he was confronted with a most serious state of things. His measures were well thought out and he succeeded in getting them carried out by his subordinates with promptitude and precision.

M.R.Ry. T. Raghavayya, Deputy Magistrate, Srivilliputur, had charge of the town of Sivakasi after the riots, held the balance evenly between the Shanars and showed great energy, ability and tact.

Mahdi Husain Sahib, Deputy Magistrate, Tenkasi, worked well and dealt successfully with the trouble the British authorities has with the Travancore subordinates.

G. Srinivasa Aiyar, Sub-Magistrate, Sivakasi, on the 6th June 1899, had had only a few weeks' experience as a Magistrate, his permanent appointment being that of a Sub-Registrar. He proved utterly unfit by temperament to meet such a crisis; he was completely paralyzed by fear when Sivakasi was set on fire by the rioters on 6th June; and he abstained from making any attempt to disperse them. This officer was reverted to his former post in the Registration department.

M.R.Ry.

Koravanivalsa (Sāṭuru taluk, Vizagapatam district)—3rd May 1900—(Religious and Political).

At Koravanivalsa, a small hamlet at the foot of the ghats in Sāṭuru taluk, a hillman who laid claim to divine inspiration established himself. He gradually collected many thousands of adherents and his mission, which was at first religious and harmless, finally assumed a political aspect, as he promised his followers a new Raj, announcing that their bamboo clubs would be miraculously turned into guns while the bullets of the Government would become as water. A head constable and constable, who visited the

Mr. W. O. Horne, I.C.S., District Magistrate (17 years' service), on receipt of information of the murder of the two policemen, promptly mobilized the reserve police and started for Koravanivalsa about 43 miles from his headquarters travelling all night accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Carmichael). With the help of detachments of police from Parvatipuram and Jeypore, Mr. Horne surrounded the *swami's* camp in the night. When the police were discovered, they were

Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, District Superintendent of Police (17 years' service), and Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, in charge of Jeypore (8 years' service), actively co-operated with the District Magistrate in quelling the disturbance. Mr. Pelly received a severe blow on the arm.

Mr. F. E. Coningham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was sent with 20 men to assist in surrounding the camp. He received a graze in the face from a club which just missed him and the user of which he shot dead.

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Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.	Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.	
	Magisterial officers.	Police officers.
Korravanivala (Sāṭuru taluk, Vizagapatam district)—3rd May 1900—(Religious and Political)—cont. camp on 1st May to make inquiries into the doings of the <i>swami</i> , were attacked and beaten to death by the <i>swami</i> 's followers.	charged by several thousands of the <i>swami</i> 's adherents who were, however, driven off by the fire of the police. Mr. Coningham and Mr. Pelly of the Police had narrow escapes and received some injuries, and after the first rush had been stopped, Mr. Horne was himself in a very critical position as he had advanced alone and was suddenly confronted by some 50 fresh hill-men. By coolness and courage, however, he saved the situation, levelling his pistol at them and ordering them to lay down their arms, which they did.	Inspectors Pitts and Sanyasaya Nayudu also did good work in putting down this disturbance.

Mr. J. M. Turing, I.C.S. (13 years' service), Senior Assistant Magistrate, took prompt action when he heard of the murder of the two policemen. He ordered up a party of the Parvatipuram reserve to Pachipenta (near Korravanivala) thus preventing the situation from becoming more serious before the main body of police arrived. He aided in surrounding the *swami*'s camp. No Indian officer was apparently concerned with the case, but C. Suryanarayana Rao, Sub-Magistrate of Sāṭuru, promptly reported the murder of the policemen without delay to his superiors.

Tangacheri, Malabar district—9th December 1900.

The inhabitants of this village being refused permission to tap coconut trees and draw toddy for their domestic consumption, and having other grievances against the liquor contractor, broke into an arrack shop at midnight and stole the cash. Next day some six persons were arrested for this by the police. The brother of one of the arrested men went to the Sub-Magistrate and asked for their release on bail, but the Sub-Magistrate refused. The brother left but returned with about a dozen more persons and peremptorily demanded the release of the prisoners.

K. Kunhunni Menon, Sub-Magistrate (26 years' service), weakly yielded to the demand for the release of those arrested, and when the crowd began to assemble, refused to face the crowd, shut himself up in his office, and failed to maintain peace and order. For this cowardly conduct he was reduced.

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Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.	Police officers.
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Tangacheri, Malabar district—9th December 1900—cont.

The Sub-Magistrate then yielded and released them. Shortly afterwards four more accused were brought in in custody, upon which another demand was made to the Sub-Magistrate for the release of these men also. This likewise was refused at first but subsequently granted. Meanwhile a large crowd had assembled outside the Sub-Magistrate's office and threatened him with violence. He had the office shut up, and finally retreated into the sub-jail, where he locked himself in and stayed there for some hours till he was rescued. Meantime the mob smashed his carriage to pieces and threw the pieces into the sea, destroyed and burnt the liquor contractor's shop and did other damage. The Sub-Magistrate had sent messengers for help to the neighbouring Travancore authorities, and they despatched some police to his assistance and escorted him home.

Cuddapah—16th April 1902—(Religious).

The *Muharram* synchronized with the Hindu festival of *Sriramanavami*. No disturbance was expected in Cuddapah, where the *Muharram* had passed off quietly for years, but on the 16th April 1902 some Muhammadan rowdies entered a Hindu place of meeting where sacred music was being played and assaulted those present, several Brahmans being severely beaten. The disturbance was put an end to by the arrival of the Police.

On the 18th April, the Muhammadans, emboldened by an order of the District Magistrate forbidding the playing of Hindu religious music and also by the release on bail of the rioters of the 16th April, entered the Brahman quarters armed with stones and sticks and began rioting. The police suppressed the riot and dispersed the crowd.

The District Magistrate (Mr. B. Macleod, I.C.S., now retired) was not in Cuddapah on the 16th April. He returned to Cuddapah on the 17th and he decided that the playing of Hindu religious music during the *Muharram* should be prohibited. When the disturbance occurred on the 18th, he proceeded to the spot and stayed there till the disturbance had been suppressed. His action in prohibiting the playing of Hindu music during the *Muharram* was criticized in the Press, but he had a police reserve of only 20 men and in view of the excited state of Muhammadan feeling, he thought the prohibition necessary.

Mr. P. C. Dutt, I.C.S. (2 years' service) was the Sub-divisional Magistrate. He did not go to the scene of the riot when the disturbances occurred, but it was not shown that he received any report about the riot. He was also of only two years' standing.

Mr. R. J. M. Mayne, District Superintendent of Police, was absent from Cuddapah being in camp at Vayalpad where the Joint Magistrate thought his presence necessary, as the relations between Muhammadans and Hindus in that town were strained.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Cuddapah—16th April 1902—(Religious)—cont. *m R P*

H. Seshagiri Rao (21 years' service) Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Cuddapah, was hit with a stone in the course of the riot on the 18th and disappeared from the scene.

Villur (Madura district)—3rd August 1903—(Social). *m R P*

The Agambadiyans disputed the right of the Kavara Chettis to rebuild a demolished gateway at the entrance to the Chettis' quarter. A force of police was sent to protect the Chettis from being molested by the Agambadiyans, but when the work of rebuilding was begun, the police were stoned by the mob. Several policemen were disabled, the police fired on the mob and one rioter was killed and another wounded by the fire of the police.

No magisterial officer was present when the riot occurred. The local Sub-Magistrate, K. Seshadri Aiyangar was, however, found to have taken sides in the dispute between Agambadiyans and Chettis, and was dismissed from the service.

The police force was in charge of Probationary Police Inspector C. K. Shanmukhanatham Pillai (10 years' service). He was found to have underestimated the chances of rioting and to have shown much want of discretion and determination in his conduct when the riot occurred. He disobeyed orders by directing his men to shoot in the air and over the heads of the mob, and when this proved ineffective, he retreated to a *mutt* where he took refuge. His services were dispensed with.

Cocanada (Godavari district)—31st May 1907—(Political).

Shortly after Bipin Chandra Pal's visit to Cocanada (17th April 1907), the students began to shout *Vande Mataram* at Europeans in the street, and about 4-30 p.m. on 31st May, Captain Kemp, I.M.S., assaulted a boy who shouted *Vande Mataram* at him. About 8-30 p.m. that evening a mob, armed with sticks and stones, collected, and after parading the town, attacked the European club, destroyed property, and assaulted Europeans.

Mr. J. A. Cumming, I.C.S., District Magistrate (service 20 years), with a head constable and eight constables, marched to the club, fixed bayonets and dispersed the rioters. Mr. Cumming was hit on the head by a soda-water bottle by one of the rioters in the club and somewhat severely injured.

The Town Inspector W. Elliot (22 years' service) (East Indian) shut himself up first in the police station and then in his house and did not appear until long after the riot was over. He was found guilty of cowardice and neglect of duty and was reduced.

Villupuram (South Arcot district)—10th December 1907—(Religious).

The Hindus objected to a Roman Catholic procession. A large mob attacked the procession, stoned the police, burnt the Roman Catholic cars, looted Roman Catholic houses and destroyed property.

Mr. E. P. Walsh, I.C.S., Sub-divisional Magistrate (8 years' service), attempted to conduct the procession but was overpowered by the mob, and although under his orders the police fired on the mob, he was forced to retreat first to the Roman Catholic Mission house and then to the railway station escorted by railway volunteers. He remained there until the arrival of reinforcements of reserve police.

No Police officer above the rank of Inspector was present.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—*cont.*

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Tinnevely—13th March 1908—(Political).

In consequence of an organized campaign of anti-Government agitation and the frequent delivery of inflammatory speeches, the District Magistrate issued notices under section 108, C.P.C., and remanded three leaders to jail on the 11th March 1908. On the 13th morning a very serious and organized riot occurred. The bazars were all closed and large bodies of rioters took possession of the town, attacked the Municipal office, the Post and Telegraph office, the District Munsiff's Court and Police station, set fire to the first-named office, attacked Europeans and stoned the police, looted the public offices and otherwise caused damage to property in Tinnevely.

The District Magistrate Mr. L. M. Wynch, I.C.S. (22 years' service), accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police and Deputy Magistrate, promptly proceeded to the scene with a small body of police and as the mob refused to disperse and stoned the police, gave orders to fire. Several persons were hit by the fire of the police and the mob then dispersed and order was gradually restored.

Mr. P. B. Thomas, District Superintendent of Police (21 years' service), co-operated efficiently with the District Magistrate in suppressing the disturbance. Four Inspectors did good work and the Inspector-General of Police rewarded them by promotion.

Tuticorin (Tinnevely district)—13th March 1908—(Political).

In Tuticorin, where similar political excitement prevailed, the Sub-divisional officer issued orders prohibiting all public meetings for a week. On 13th March a meeting was held contrary to the orders of the Sub-divisional Magistrate in order to express sympathy with the three leaders in custody.

Finding his order disobeyed, the Sub-divisional Magistrate Mr. R. W. D'E. Ashe, I.C.S. (service 12 years), proceeded to the place of meeting with 20 constables and ordered the meeting to disperse. The mob began to stone the police who were then ordered to fire, and the mob was dispersed.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police Mr. E. H. Lewis (service 17 years) was knocked down by a large stone thrown on him from a roof.

Kotayyakonda (Guntur district)—18th February 1909.

A large body of pilgrims had collected at Kotayyakonda on the occasion of an annual festival and the Sub-divisional Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police, Tahsildar, and the Sub-Magistrate were encamped in the neighbourhood to maintain order. On the 18th February 1909 a mob, irritated by orders issued by the Sub-divisional Magistrate prohibiting their bathing in a drinking-water tank and ordering the destruction of some unwholesome sweetmeats which the police had seized in a bazaar, took advantage of a quarrel between a drunken ryot and a police constable, attacked the police station, set fire to it, burnt a police constable, killed a salt peon, besides damaging property and records.

Mr. P. Kershasp, I.C.S., Sub-divisional Magistrate (service 13 years), proceeded to the spot with a small number of police and attempted to pacify mob. Failing in this, he shut himself up in a choultry (or native rest-house), refused to face the mob, sending out messages by his head peon; made his escape therefrom in disguise, leaving the wounded District Superintendent of Police behind and took shelter in a neighbouring village, where he remained all night without making any further attempt to quell the riot or to obtain assistance. Mr. Kershasp was reduced from Acting Sub-Collector to Assistant Collector without independent magisterial charge.

The Tahsildar-Magistrate S. Brahmanandam Nayudu (23 years' service) made no

A. Sabba Rao, District Superintendent of Police (service 21 years), after firing ineffectually on the mob and being injured, discarded his uniform and hid himself in the choultry. On the mob setting fire to the choultry, he attempted to escape and was severely beaten. He was reduced to Deputy Superintendent, first grade.

All Police Inspectors, except one, were guilty of cowardice and desertion of duty.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Kotappakonda (Guntur district)—18th February 1909—cont.

attempt to assist the Sub-divisional Magistrate and police but, as soon as the disturbances broke out, fled on foot leaving his tents and Government records which were afterwards burnt by the mob. He was dismissed for shirking responsibility and showing cowardice.

G. V. Subbarayadu, Sub-Magistrate (9 years' service), was within 230 yards of the scene of disturbance and although he received messages from the police demanding his presence, he did not leave his shed until the arrival of Mr. Kershasp whom he joined between the choultry and the burnt police station and with whom he took refuge inside the choultry. He effected his escape from the choultry at the same time as Mr. Kershasp and went off to another neighbouring village and stayed there the whole night without making any attempt to check the riot. He did, however, despatch telegrams to the police and Head-quarter Deputy Magistrate, Guntur, reporting the occurrence of the riot. He was dismissed for cowardice and neglect of duty.

Coimbatore (Coimbatore district)—12th January 1911.

Provoked by the Town Police Inspector's arrest of two boys for mummifying in the streets without a license during the *Muharram*, a Muhammadan crowd attacked the police station in which the Town Inspector had taken shelter, set fire to it and burnt property and records. Part of the mob attacked the Police Inspector's house, burnt his stables and did other damage.

No Magistrate arrived until the riot had been put down by the police.

The Town Inspector T. R. Sourirajulu Nayudu (service 25 years), by his indiscreet action, caused the riot and failed afterwards to deal with it successfully. The Reserve Inspector Mr. Humphreys (service 15 years, an ex-British soldier, age 55) showed courage and, with a small force of police, dispersed the rioters and suppressed the riot.

Kandukur (Nellore district)—25th September 1911.

The Muhammadan fast *Ramzan* and the Hindu *Dasara* festival synchronized. The Sub-divisional Magistrate issued orders forbidding the Muhammadans to proceed in procession with music past the Hindu temple. On the Muhammadans contravening this order, the police interfered and a riot broke out; the Police Inspector being knocked down by rioters. The procession was taken past the temple and the mob then dispersed.

M.R.Ry. S. Kuppuswami Chetti, Sub-divisional Magistrate (service 27 years), remained in his house close by the scene of the riot and even when the Sub-Magistrate and Police Inspector sent written messages asking for instructions and saying his immediate presence was necessary, he merely sent written replies asking unnecessary questions and never went to the scene of the riot at all. He was reduced for cowardice to a ministerial post.

The Police Inspector U. Subba Rao (service 18 years) was badly hurt at the beginning of the disturbance and was unable to take further part in its suppression.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance. Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

	Magisterial officers.	Police officers.
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Kandukur (Nellore district)—25th September 1911—cont.

The Sub-Magistrate (service 14 years) fled when the mob attacked the Police Inspector and hid himself in a neighbouring house. He was reduced to his permanent post of Head Clerk, Deputy Collector's office.

Tirupattūr (North Arcot district)—1st January 1912.

The Muhammadan Muharram and the Hindu festival *Vaikunta Ekadesi* synchronized and the final processions of both Muhammadans and Hindus were to take place the same day but at different hours. The Sub-divisional Magistrate (Mr. J. F. Hall, I.C.S.) was superintending the Muhammadan procession which was to take place first, when he was attacked by Muhammadans with sticks and stones. On the same day, serious rioting followed. Several Hindu temples were broken into by Muhammadans and looted.

When Mr. J. F. Hall, I.C.S., Sub-divisional Magistrate (service 6 years), was attacked by the mob, the few police with him bolted with two exceptions. He, with the two policemen and one private person, took refuge in a native shop and although fiercely attacked with bamboos and stones, succeeded in keeping the mob at bay until a force of reserve police arrived. Mr. Hall and the men with him sustained several injuries, but not of a serious character.

[S. Narasa Aiyar, Sub-Magistrate (service 21 years), was with Mr. Hall when the riot began and ran away. He has been reverted to a clerical post.]

Inspector Abdul Rahiman (service 27 years) disappeared when the Sub-divisional Magistrate was attacked and did not reappear until the arrival of reserves. For this cowardly conduct, he was removed from the ~~Magisterial service~~ *Magisterial service*.

has been

service.

M.R.D.

Berhanpur (Ganjām district)—28th February 1912.

The Hindu weavers being jealous of the prosperity of the Muhammadan merchants who had settled of late years in the town caused a riot on the occasion of a religious procession, attacked the Muhammadan mosque, looted it and burnt its contents, and then looted some Muhammadan shops and burnt the goods in the shop. The mob also attacked the house of the Police Inspector.

Mr. E. Graham, I.C.S., Sub-divisional Magistrate (service 2 years), had superintended the Hindu procession and, when it was over, went home at 6-30 p.m. with the District Superintendent of Police. The riot broke out immediately after his departure. Receiving news of the riot, the Sub-divisional Magistrate returned at 7-30 p.m. with the District Superintendent of Police and on their appearance, order was restored. Mr. Graham was hit with a stone.

The Tahsildar-Magistrate A. Prakasam Pantulu (service 18 years), who was in the streets at the time of the riot and saw the bonfires, did not go to support the Sub-Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate but hid in a temple till the riot was over. He was ordered to revert to his permanent appointment for 12 months.

The Sub-Magistrate N. Jagga Rao Nayudu (service 30 years), before the return of the Sub-divisional officer and District Superintendent of Police, on the whole behaved well, though the steps he took to stop the rioting were neither effective nor well chosen.

Mr. W. E. Lonsdale, District Superintendent of Police (24 years' service), co-operated with the Sub-divisional Magistrate and was hit by a piece of wood. Police Inspector Subba Rao acted well at first, but afterwards was seized with panic and sought refuge in the police station. He and one Sub-Inspector found guilty of neglect of duty.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Parlakmedi Maliahs (Ganjam Agency)—8th to 12th October 1912.

The Savaras, a hill tribe in the Ganjam Agency, objected to the proposal of the Special Forest Officer to make a reserved forest, the object being to check the destruction of the jungle by shifting cultivation. On the 8th October, Mr. Welchman arranged to cut the line of the reserve, but soon after he began, the Savaras assembled in the neighbouring fields and shouted out that they would kill the men engaged in cutting the line. The Special Forest officer then suspended operations and returned to his bungalow. A large body of Savaras, armed with bows, arrows, tangis, knives and guns, then came up to the fort and demanded that the forester should be given up to them. A party of these halted in front of the Special Forest officer's bungalow, but on the latter bringing out a camera, they took fright mistaking the camera for a gun. That night the Special Forest officer sent the forester away by back paths under escort to a place of safety, as the Savaras had picketed the main paths. Next day the attitude of the Savaras was so threatening that the headman urged him to move into the fort which he did at night. During the next two days little happened and on the 12th the Agent arrived with a strong force of Police, arrested the ringleaders, disarmed several villages and the Savaras dispersed.

Rao Sahib C. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu, Deputy Magistrate, in charge of the Chicacole I.C.S. division (20 years' service), received a demi-official from the Special Forest officer on the 6th October informing him of the gravity of the situation. The Deputy Magistrate passed this demi-official on to the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Serango "for immediate action according to rules". Subsequently he wired to the Deputy Tahsildar asking whether his presence was necessary. It was clearly his duty to have proceeded to the spot at once. ~~He has been called on for an explanation of his failure to do so immediately on receipt of the Special Forest officer's demi-official.~~

M.R.Ey. J. Ramamurti Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Parlakmedi (service 21 years), first heard of the trouble on the night of the 8th October. He at once arranged for the despatch of police and then started himself. At first none of the Savaras would appear, but after a time the Deputy Tahsildar succeeded in obtaining the presence of some of them and as they persisted in their defiant attitude he ordered them to appear before the Agent on the 12th. The Agent brought to the notice of Government the prompt, discreet and energetic conduct of this Deputy Tahsildar and the Government acknowledged his good services.

Mr. N. Macmichael, I.C.S., District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Ganjam (17 years' service), first received intimation of the disturbance on the 9th October. He at once wired to the Deputy Tahsildar to summon the ringleaders to an inquiry which he

Mr. L. Clift, Assistant Superintendent of Police (service two years), arrived on the morning of the 13th October with reserve Police and co-operated with the Agent in disarming the villages.

and the Govt have expressed the opinion that his failure to do so showed a misappreciation of the duties of his position.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Parākīmedi Maliahs (Ganjām Agency)—8th to 12th October 1912—cont.

proposed to hold at Parākīmedi on the 12th. On the 11th, the Agent proceeded to Serango and wired to the District Superintendent of Police for 50 reserve police. He reached Serango on the 12th, took statements from the Special Forest officer and the Deputy Tahsildar, explained the Savaras who met him that he would inspect the line of the reserve and that, if he found that the line marked out by the Special Forest officer left any village inefficient land for podu cultivation, it would be moved back and that the line as fixed by the Agent would be immediately cleared and demarcated. The Agent ordered the arrest of 12 of the ringleaders (sentencing one to two years' rigorous imprisonment) and he disarmed seven villages to mark the displeasure of Government with their conduct. He found the mutta officials taking sides with the Savaras and replaced them by others. These measures restored tranquillity.

Mr G. H. Welchman, Special Forest officer (service 3 years), on hearing of the opposition of the Savaras on the 5th October, proceeded to Serango on the 6th and invited the headmen of the villages to represent their grievances to him. The Savaras were, however, recalcitrant. The Special Forest officer sent his forester whose life was in danger to his native village by a circuitous route. He acted with judgment and discretion in dealing with a difficult emergency.

*and the Govt have
expressed the opinion
that his failure to do
so showed a
misapprehension of
the duties of his
position.*

Government of Madras.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1912.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 1100, 21st December 1912.

Riots.

Recording a memorandum regarding the chief — or other disturbances of the peace (other than Moplah outbreaks and the Vizagapatam Agency disturbances of 1891) which have occurred in the Madras Presidency during the 22 years, 1891 to 1912, showing the conduct of the principal magisterial and police officers concerned.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following:—

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances of the peace of 1891, Moplah outbreaks and the Vizagapatam Agency disturbances years 1891, to 1911, which occurred in the Madras Presidency during the 22 years 1891, to 1911, concerning the conduct of the principal magisterial and police officers concerned.

Order—No. 2135, Judicial, dated 21st December 1912.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 2135, JUDICIAL, DATED
21ST DECEMBER 1912.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances of the peace (other than Moplah outbreaks and the Vizagapatam Agency disturbances of 1891) which have occurred in the Madras Presidency during the last 22 years (1891—1912), showing the conduct of the principal Magisterial and Police officers concerned.

Riot or disturbance.

Conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(1) Kuttipuram (Malabar district)—22nd January 1891.

On 22nd January 1891^a a quarrel occurred in a Moplah house at Chelloor and the police of the Kuttipuram station, consisting of a Station-house officer, one head constable and two constables, were called to the spot. A crowd of 150 Moplahs, armed with sticks, collected and beat the police who ran away. The Station-house officer was severely injured.

At 6 p.m. on the 22nd January 1891, the Inspector of Police of Pudiangadi brought to Mr. P. Rajagopalachari, (Statutory Civilian) and Acting Sub-divisional Head Assistant Magistrate (service 3 years), while the latter was in camp at Tirur, a telegram from the Station-house officer of the occurrence of a riot and asking the Inspector to come with as many men as possible. Tirur is 10 or 11 miles from Kuttipuram. The Sub-divisional Magistrate, considering that the journey by road would cause delay, engaged a special train and, accompanied by the Sub-Magistrate, the Inspector of Police and six constables, proceeded to Kuttipuram. He stopped the train, however, about half a mile from Kuttipuram and sent two constables to the scene of the disturbance to investigate. As these policemen reported that all was now quiet, the Sub-divisional Magistrate and party went on to Kuttipuram where they found the wounded head constable. Neither the Sub-divisional Magistrate nor the Sub-Magistrate nor the Police Inspector went to the scene of the riot that night. Next morning the Sub-divisional Magistrate returned to Tirur, leaving the Sub-Magistrate and Inspector to take down depositions and submit them to him. The Government held that the engaging of the special train was justifiable, but that the Sub-divisional Magistrate ought to have gone himself to the actual scene of the disturbance and made inquiries at once at the spot.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Conduct of superior officers concerned.

Riot or disturbance.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

(2) Karur (Coimbatore district)—23rd June 1911—(Religious).

Ill-feeling had existed for sometime between the Hindus and Muhammadans in Karur and this came to a head on 23rd June 1891 when the Muhammadans objected to the Hindus mummifying in the streets dressed as "tigers" (a Muhammadan custom) on the occasion of the Hindu *Mariamman* festival. The Tahsildar-Magistrate first issued an order allowing the disguise but, on the Muhammadans remonstrating, he rescinded it. The Hindus, however, persisted in carrying out their programme and a ~~massive~~ riot ensued in which damaged ~~roads~~ looted Muhammadans, tore up ~~tins~~ and shops, threw it into a well, and ~~ids~~ and the police. The mob was master of the situation for two hours. The police, who were insufficient in numbers and unarmed, were overpowered and beaten by the rioters.

M.R.Ry. A. Chengalvaraya Nayudu, Acting Taluk Magistrate (service 16 years), who had but recently joined the taluk, heard of the likelihood of a riot at 2 p.m. on the 23rd June and accompanied by his orderly, two peons and two pleaders, he proceeded to the Amaravati river where the police succeeded in inducing most of the Hindus to wash off their disguise. The Taluk Magistrate then went to the temple where he heard that the Muhammadans were advancing on the Hindus as ~~two~~ three of the latter were still wearing the "tiger" disguise. Shortly afterwards the Muhammadans attacked the Hindus with stones and the Taluk Magistrate came up, but, ~~retreat~~ hit by two stones, he house whence ~~he took~~ refuge in a his office by a circuitous road to The Taluk Magistrate ~~who~~ had had several days' warning of the possibility of trouble, had taken no previous steps to give intimation of it to his superiors or to insure the maintenance of peace himself, and when the situation became critical, he made matters worse by his vacillating and contradictory orders. He was reverted to his permanent post of Deputy Tahsildar, in which he was ~~ordered to remain for some time and he was~~ severely reprimanded.

Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja, ^(Statutory Civil Service) Acting Joint Magistrate (service 11 years), was in camp 20 miles from Karur on the 23rd June when he received at 1-30 p.m. a note from the Taluk Magistrate warning him of the possibility of trouble. The Joint Magistrate arrived at Karur at about 6 p.m., but instead of proceeding to the taluk office or inquiring what was happening, he went to his bungalow ~~to a distance~~ ^{there} avoiding the area where the riot was in progress. At 7 p.m. his peons informed him of the rioting and the injury received by the Taluk Magistrate. The Joint Magistrate then went to the taluk office, but even then did not

M.R.Ry. T. K. Sankaralingam Mudali, Inspector of Police (13 years service), had been laid up with fever since the 12th June, but he was attending to his routine work and was not on leave. He did not make any arrangements to prevent the disturbance nor did he leave his house to suppress the disturbance when it broke out even though he received a summons from the Taluk Magistrate. He was suspended by the Inspector-General preparatory to dismissal from the service, but the Government restored him to his former appointment only treating the period during which he was out of employ as one of substantive suspension as his conduct, though clearly reprehensible, was palliated by his illness.

promptly set out for Karur with aid

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and took no action until

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Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officer concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Karur (Coimbatore district)—23rd June 1891—(K. M. M.)—cont.

approach the scene of the riot but sent constables out to inquire what was going on. Hearing that the mob was dispersing, he telegraphed to the District Superintendent of Police for assistance but did not visit the disturbed area. The Government accepted his assurance that he did not intentionally avoid the disturbed part of the town when proceeding to his bungalow but expressed disapproval of his conduct in ~~that~~ on his arrival at Karur, ~~he failed~~ at once to inquire into the state of affairs or to proceed to the scene of disturbance which he ought to have done instead of shutting himself up first in his bungalow and later in the ~~late~~ ^{last} November 1891—(Agraham).

failing

Provincial Civil Service

(3) Kurnool (Kurnool district)—Mr. L. D. Swamin Pillai, Sub-divisional Magistrate (3 years' service), received news of the disturbance at about 8 A.M. on the 5th November and proceeded to the scene with the reserve police, addressed the shopkeepers, dispersed the mob, and restored order.

Between 7 and 8 A.M. on the 5th November 1891, at about 3,000 people, merchants the action of the price the price added, frequent on drought and of crops assembled in the bazar and began to loot some grain shops. On the arrival of the reserve police, the looting ceased, but the crowd persistently refused to disperse unless the merchants came to some terms. Eventually the merchants promised to sell grain at the lower rates which had previously prevailed and matters then quieted down.

On the 17th November a more serious disturbance occurred. The grain merchants refused to open their shops and angry crowds collected.

The Deputy Magistrate quickly arrived on the scene and persuaded a Muhammadan to open his shop and sell grain, but as he would give only 10 measures of cholam per rupee, the mob was not satisfied and attempted to rush the shop. This was resisted by the police under Inspector Shortt. Mr. Shortt was stoned and severely wounded, his left eye being damaged, but he succeeded in

On the 17th November, the same Deputy Magistrate proceeded to the scene within 20 minutes of the receipt of the news of the riot and superintended the attempts of the police to restore order. On the ground of his leaving the scene to take the wounded to the hospital the Inspector-General of Police accused him of having run away, but the Government held that the Deputy Magistrate was not guilty of failure in the performance of his duty or of any want of courage.

Mr. C. Kough, I.C.S., District Magistrate (service 24 years), was absent in camp both on the 5th and 17th November and returned to Kurnool on the 7th and 18th November, respectively. He was called on to explain why he left Kurnool without assuring himself that there was no apprehension of a breach of the

Mr. J. H. Stoddard, District Superintendent of Police (service 18 years), being backward in his inspections, was absent in camp doing inspections both on the 5th and 17th November as he perceived no signs of an approaching disturbance. No intimation of the riots was sent to him either by the Headquarter or by the Town Inspector.

On the morning of 17th November, Inspector J. H. Shortt (service 12 years) (who was absent in camp during the previous riot of the 5th November) went to the reserve barracks and advised Inspector Duggan (on probation) (formerly a soldier) to keep the reserve ready for an emergency as the town was in a disturbed state. In spite of this the reserve were not supplied with ammunition and were not despatched promptly on receipt of news of the riot. Inspector Duggan received severe contusions as a result of the stoning by the mob. He was found guilty of a grave error of judgment in withdrawing a large portion of his force in order to obtain a fresh supply of ammunition, which could well have been performed by a couple of constables.

Sub-division

Sub-division

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.	Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.	
	Magisterial officers.	Police officers.

Kurnool (Kurnool district)—5th and 17th November 1891—(Agarwal)—cont.

driving back the mob and sent for the reserve police. Meanwhile some men were caught looting in a godown and were arrested and shut up there. The mob surrounded the godown, demanding the release of the prisoners, and stoned the police. Even with the help of the reserve police who had now arrived, the force was not strong enough to cope with the crowd, and the Deputy Magistrate ordered the police to fire. No volley was, however, fired, but only isolated shots which fell without much effect, whom about 50 persons police having shot wounds of ammunition were led ad. The Inspector Duggan to proceed more. The Deputy Magistrate also left the scene to remove some wounded to the hospital, and the mob was thus left uncontrolled, and looted many shops, Rs. 10,000 worth of grain being carried off. When the police returned with more ammunition, the District Judge volunteered to assist and direct their movements, and with his aid and that of a European Salt Inspector, order was restored. Troops had, however, to be requisitioned from Bellary to prevent any recurrence of disorder.

peace. He explained that he resumed his tour as he saw no signs of any further disturbance after that of the 5th November. This explanation was recorded.

Mr. Weld, the Sessions Judge, was thanked by Government for his services.

District and

Divisional

and Sessions

The Subdivisional Magistrate,
(Provincial Civil Service)

Kurnool (Kurnool district)—14th April 1892—(Tritton)

(4) During their Ramzan fast, the Muhammadans objected to a Hindu car procession passing their mosque even without music. About 70 Muhammadans collected together and broke the Hindu idols. Several persons on both sides were wounded by stones and sticks, as also two policemen, though none seriously. The immediate cause of the riot was the felling of a tree in front of a mosque as the tree obstructed the free passage of the car.

M.R. Ry. K. Narasimham Pantulu (12 years' service), who had only been in Kurnool for a week at the time of the riot, proceeded to the scene at 9 P.M. on being summoned by the Headquarter Inspector of Police. He left the scene for about 15 minutes to procure some police and to concert means for identifying the ring-leaders, and he also went to search for the Tahsildar Magistrate with whom he returned. The disturbance took place during the Deputy Magistrate's absence. The Government considered that the Deputy Magistrate's procedure in himself going to fetch the Tahsildar was indefensible and

The Headquarters Inspector N. Alavanthara Chetti (23 years' service), gave prompt information of the riot to the Deputy Magistrate, but when the latter left the scene, the Inspector also left in order to inform the Assistant Superintendent of Police. It would have sufficed if he had sent a man to do this.

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Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—*cont.*

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Kurnool (*Kuruvool district*)—14th April 1892—(B. W. M.)—*cont.*

in his evidence as a prosecution witness in the court of the Special Assistant Magistrate, Kurnool, he stated "I thought it better to keep aloof from the crowd as I had heard of the grain riots and how Mr. Short's eye was injured; also there was no one to obey my orders," thus admitting the cowardliness of the reasons for his misconduct.

Ambur (*North Arcot district*)—22nd and 23rd April 1892—(S. W. M.)

Ill-feeling had long existed between the Muhammadans of Ambur and the Hindus of the neighbouring village of Devapattur and a riot occurred between them in 1874. On the 22nd April 1892, a market day, a quarrel occurred and that night and the next morning several conflicts occurred in which a Labbai was killed and various outrages on the Hindus were alleged to have been perpetrated, but the story was found by the Sessions Court to have been much exaggerated. Smaller disturbances occurred on the 31st May and on the 4th June, but did not require special measures.

The Joint Magistrate, Mr. B. Macleod, I.C.S. (11 years' service), and the Taluk Magistrates of Vellore and Gudiyattam (names not specified) proceeded to Ambur on receipt of telegraphic information and arrested the ringleaders in the disturbances.

The Superintendent of Police (Mr. Agar) was laid up from the results of an accident, but the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. C. L. Bidie (two years' service), proceeded to Ambur on receipt of telegraphic intimation, arrived there on the forenoon of the 23rd and camped there for some time.

Vizianagram (*Vizianagaram district*)—22nd and 23rd September 1892.

On the 22nd September, there was a wrestling match at Vizianagram between a Punjabi professional wrestler and a sepoy of the 9th Regiment quartered at Vizianagram in which the sepoy was defeated. The sepoys were annoyed at this result and a fight occurred between them and the spectators which was stopped by the police. The sepoys then returned to their lines, but next morning they set upon several police constables and severely beat one head constable and four constables, one of whom received severe internal injuries.

Mr. W. A. Willock, I.C.S., District Magistrate (19 years' service), arrived at Vizianagram on the 23rd September about one hour after the disturbance and was present at the identification of the prisoners by the police.

The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. H. G. Young (18 years' service), did not receive news of the disturbance on the night of the 22nd. Hearing on the morning of the 23rd of the attacks on the police, he personally reported the matter to the Officer Commanding the Regiment who paraded the men and the offenders were identified.

Inspector K. Narayanaswami Nayudu (14 years' service) and his subordinates, assisted by the Havildar-Major of the Regiment, Ramaswami, who were present at the wrestling match, soon quelled the disturbance there and the police on the whole behaved well.

(5) Nayagarh (*a Native State in Orissa, old Bengal, but adjoining the Ganjam frontier on the North*)—January 1894—(P. W. M.)

The Khonds (hillmen) and other ryots in the Tributary State of Nayagarh in Orissa (Bengal Presidency) rose

Mr. C. J. Weir, I.C.S., Agent to the Governor and District Magistrate (14 years' service), on receipt of

Mr. C. H. Travers, District Superintendent of Police (14 years' service), accompanied the District Magistrate to the

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.	Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.	
	Magisterial officers.	Police officers.

Nayagarh (a Native State in Orissa, old Bengal, and adjoining the Ganjam frontier on the North)
—January 1894—(M.M.) cont.

against their Chief, whom they accused of gross oppression and cruelty, and when the local police, under a Inspector, went to quell the disturbance, they killed the Inspector and several constables. There was some danger of the Ganjam Khonds joining their fellow tribesmen in Nayagarh, but in consequence of precautionary measures taken by the local authorities in Ganjam, no outbreak occurred in this Presidency.

information from the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, directed his Special Assistant, Mr. G. W. Elphinstone, I.C.S. (6 years' service), and the General Charge Deputy Collector (name not specified) to proceed to the Nayagarh frontier. These officers called out the Goomsur Paiks to guard the passes. On the Special Assistant Agent's wiring that 500 Khonds were assembled at a place about five miles from the Goomsur frontier, Mr. Weir himself proceeded with the District Superintendent of Police and 30 reserve police, and remained in the neighbourhood until all apprehension of disturbance was over.

scene of disturbance and took part in the measures taken to maintain order.

Kallugumalai (Tinnevely district)—7th April 1895—(Religio-Social).

(6) In Kallugumalai, a village in the Ettiyapuram zamindari, extreme ill-feeling had existed for some time between the Shanars or toddy-drawing caste and the other Hindu castes owing to the claim of the former to ride in procession along the main street of the village. The question was tried in the Civil Courts which decided against the Shanars. The Shanars then in a body joined the Roman Catholic Church and, in order to provide themselves with a church, purchased a site abutting on the main street and built a church upon it. This led to fresh disputes between the Shanars and the other Hindu castes, and petitions on both sides were put in. The District Magistrate ordered the Sub-divisional Magistrate (M.R.Ry. T. V. Narasimhalu Nayudu) to make a personal inquiry, but it afterwards appeared that, though this officer passed orders declining to interfere, he never visited the village or went nearer than 12 miles of it. On the 7th April the Hindus celebrated a car festival in which the car had to pass the new Shanar Churell. It was found that the Shanars had

No magistrate or superior officer of police was on the spot during the riot. M.R.Ry. N. Velayudam Pillai, the Sub-Magistrate (16 years' service), and M.R.Ry. E. Subrahmanya Pillai, the Inspector of Police (12 years' service), arrived in the afternoon after the riot was over.

M.R.Ry. V. Venkata Rao (20 years' service), a Deputy Collector (employed as Manager of the Ettiyapuram estate, who was murdered by the Shanars, was the person best qualified by his position and local knowledge to form an opinion on the state of feeling in the village, but he evidently underestimated the gravity of the situation.

M.R.Ry. T. V. Narasimhalu Nayudu, a Deputy Magistrate (18 years' service), also failed to grasp the seriousness of the situation and was to blame for not making an inquiry on the spot, as the District Magistrate had ordered. The Government, however, regarded these omissions as merely an error of judgment for which there was considerable excuse.

The District Magistrate had joined his appointment in Tinnevely only in December

(Provincial Civil Service)

(Provincial Civil Service)

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Kallugumalai (Tinnevely district)—7th April 1895—(Political Social)—cont.

erected a pandal (shed) projecting into the street and blocking the progress of the car. The Manager of the Ettiyapuram estate, who was present, attempted to negotiate with the Shanars offering to re-erect the pandal after the procession if it was pulled down for the present. He was suddenly attacked by a crowd of Shanars and stabbed, dying in a few minutes. The village magistrate of a neighbouring village and one of the bystanders were also stabbed. Stone-throwing began on both sides, and the Hindus, enraged at the attack made by the Shanars, burnt the church, causing considerable damage to the church property. The total loss of life was seven, while 36 Shanars and five men of other castes were wounded in the riot.

Kallugumalai is a small police station with one head constable and five constables. At the time the riot occurred and the Manager of the Ettiyapuram estate was murdered, the head constable was absent from the village in order to arrange for a hat for the patrol constable. On hearing news of the murder, he hastened to the village, mustered what men he could, went to the spot and arrested as many Shanars as possible. While this was being done, the mob went to the Shanar quarters and burnt their houses. The head constable referred to above fired a musket in the air, which had the effect of dispersing the crowd.

Nallur (Madura district)—9th June 1896—(Social).

A number of villagers from a village in the lower Palni Hills descended into the plains in pursuit of a Kallar belonging to the village of Nallur who was alleged to have stolen some bullocks. They were joined by other villagers as the feeling against the Kallars was strong, and the village of Nallur, which is inhabited by Kallars, was surrounded by a

No magistrate was in the neighbourhood at the time of the riot. M.R.Ry. S. Narasayya, the Sub-Magistrate, Nilakottai (24 years' service), immediately on receipt of information proceeded to the village, but the riot was over.

Mr. J. K. Batten, I.C.S. Joint Magistrate (8 years' service), also proceeded to the locality and these measures

G. E. Baudrey, District Superintendent of Police (16 years' service), arrived on the night of the 11th June on receipt of a telegram from the Joint Magistrate and took the necessary steps to arrest the rioters. The Inspector of Police (name not specified) and the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Batten, co-operated with the police.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Nallur (Madura district)—9th June 1896 (Social)—cont.

large crowd which demanded the surrender of the Kallar alleged to have stolen the cattle. A riot ensued in which two anti-Kallars and two Kallars were killed, and 79 Kallar houses were burnt.

prevented further disturbances, though there was much feeling against the Kallar (a thief caste) in the country-side.

The Station-house officer and two constables, who went to Nallur to prevent a breach of the peace, were quite powerless to avert the disturbance.

Negapatam (Tanjore district)—23rd October 1896.

In consequence of disputes with the authorities of the South Indian Railway, the employes at the Railway Locomotive Workshops, Negapatam, went on strike in September. The strike dragged on for some weeks, and as disturbances were anticipated, the reserve police were brought down and the District Superintendent of Police and Head Assistant Magistrate were in the town. On the afternoon, a body of strikers broke into the engine-shed, took pinchbars therefrom and went out to tear up the line. The Head Assistant Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police with all available police, at once proceeded to the spot and found a large body of strikers tearing up the line. On the approach of the police, the strikers attacked and stoned the police, who opened fire.

The mob, however, which included a large number of Eurasian workmen, rushed the police force which was driven back and dispersed. The Head Assistant Magistrate was struck several times with stones, his hat was knocked off, and he was otherwise assaulted. Having got separated from the police, he took shelter in a native house, but a crowd gathered and demanded his presence, so he came out and was taken by a body of rioters, kicking and cuffing him, to the railway station where he was confined in the Telegraph office. A further body of rioters, bent on violence, broke down the window of the room in which Mr. Marjoribanks was confined and were entering it when Mr. Marjoribanks persuaded his guards to open

Mr. J. Andrew, I.C.S. (17 years' service), was on tour in the district at the time of the riot. On hearing of the riot, he, accompanied by Mr. W. B. Ayling, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, engaged a special train and arrived at Negapatam at 4 a.m. on the 24th October.

Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, I.C.S. (3 years' service), was severely handled by the mob. The Government expressed their appreciation of Mr. Marjoribanks's conduct under difficult and trying circumstances.

Mr. A. P. Agar, District Superintendent of Police (20 years' service), was present with the Head Assistant Magistrate both during and after the riot. The Government expressed their appreciation of Mr. Agar's conduct.

The police behaved as a body very well and the prosecutions were very successful, 84 of the 91 committed to the Sessions being convicted.

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Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Negapatam (Tanjore district)—23rd October 1896—cont.

the door and escaped, ~~then~~ ~~to~~ to the Railway Locomotive office. The District Superintendent of Police and his men had also by now reached the Locomotive office. They were there beset by the mob and were forced again to fire. ~~They~~ then returned to the railway station ~~which~~ ~~the~~ sacked. The telegraph wires had been cut by the rioters, but messages were sent by other routes and military were promptly despatched from Trichinopoly. Meanwhile the rioters, after sacking the railway station and doing further damage to railway property, dispersed. Two were killed by the fire of the police and several wounded.

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Muddhikera (Kannool district) (Agrarian)—15th November 1896.

A poligar pensioner and his household on being reduced to poverty and starvation took to looting grain. They were joined by others and looting became general.

The Taluk Magistrate (name not specified), who was present on the spot, proved powerless to restore order as he had only two carbines, two rounds of buckshot and four constables. He, therefore, sent for the Sub-Magistrate, the Inspector, and all available police.

Mr. H. G. Prendergast, District Superintendent of Police (26 years' service), on receipt of information at Kannool, started immediately and, on his arrival, the ringleaders surrendered themselves to the police.

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Polavaram Agency (Gōdāvari district)—July 1897. (M. W. W.).

The Koyas, a hill tribe in the Gōdāvari Agency Tracts, finding themselves in difficulties for food owing to the badness of the season and the refusal of the advances usually granted to them by the Komatis (shopkeepers) formed bands, looted the grain shops in several villages, and plundered the inhabitants of money and jewellery.

Mr. V. A. Brodie, I.C.S., District Magistrate (19 years' service), on receiving the news of the outbreak, at once proceeded to the Agency with the District Superintendent of Police and a force of police. One and a half companies of sepoy were also summoned from Vizianagram. The police succeeded in capturing several bodies of looters and a number were judicially flogged. The other Koya bands dispersed and the headmen gave themselves up. Large quantities of loot were recovered. The season also improved, and the Koyas were able to resume cultivation.

Mr. H. E. Sweet (22 years' service), District Superintendent of Police, hastened to the scene with the District Magistrate and took part in the measures taken to restore order.

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Tinnevely (Anti-Shanar) riots—6th June 1899. (Religion—Social).

The Shanars, a low caste in Tinnevely and Madura, whose original occupation was toddy-drawing, had for some years been regarded with great hostility by the chief agricultural

On the occasion of the April riot at Tenkasi the Chief Magisterial officer concerned, was Saiyid Mustafa Sahib, Sub-Divisional Ist-class Magistrate and Deputy Collector in

Mr. E. S. B. Stevenson, Deputy Inspector-General of Police (service 29 years), did invaluable work in connexion with suppression of the disturbances.

Provincial Civil Service

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Tinnevely (Anti-Shanar) riots—~~June 1899~~—~~Police officers~~—cont.

the castes such as Maravars, Vellalas and Pallas. The causes of this ill-feeling towards the Shanars were their success in trade, their attempt to rise in the religio-social scale, their pretence of being Kshatriyas, their claims to enter temples from which they were formerly excluded, and the like. The anti-Shanar movement assumed a violent character in 1899. A riot of some gravity occurred at Sivakasi in April of that year. A very serious riot occurred again at Sivakasi on the 6th June, and the disturbance then rapidly spread throughout the district of Tinnevely, and affected parts of Madura and Travancore. These disorders were characterized by murder, arson, and wholesale looting of villages. 866 houses were destroyed by fire and 21 persons were killed. The chief centres of the disturbance were Karisalukulam, Sivakasi, Chinnayapuram, Tenkasi, Shenkotta and San-karanayinarköyil. Companies of sepoys had to be requisitioned and a number of special officers posted to Tinnevely.

charge of Srivilliputtur division. He received more than one message from the police that a serious riot, accompanied by arson, was going on in the town of Sivakasi and that his presence was necessary, but he failed to proceed to the scene of the disturbance; ~~and~~ remained in a building close by and did not venture out till the disturbance was over. He was found unfit for magisterial powers and was reduced to a clerical post.

The District Magistrate of Tinnevely in the period April to June 1899 was Mr. E. Scott (12 years' service). Mr. Scott seems to have quite failed to appreciate the gravity of the state of affairs in the Sattur and Srivilliputtur taluks in April and May 1899. When at noon on the 5th June he received news of a large assemblage of Maravars at Karisalukulam, he started at once by the mid-day train, reached Sivakasi that evening, and thinking the force there (a Sub-Magistrate, 2 Police Inspectors and 33 constables) was sufficient, he pushed on to Karisalukulam which he reached with the District Superintendent of Police at 8 a.m. on the 6th only to find that the Maravars had decamped. Returning, he received a wire on the way from the Sub-Magistrate at Sivakasi announcing a serious rioting ~~there~~. He reached Sivakasi between 3 and 4 p.m., but found that the rioters had already disappeared after burning and looting the village, ~~and that~~ the Sub-Magistrate and police had failed to take any action to check the riot. Mr. Scott left the District Superintendent of Police at Sivakasi and returned to Tinnevely, ~~where~~ he made over charge of the district to Mr. Bedford and proceeded on leave. For this conduct in proceeding on leave when affairs were in so serious a position, Mr. Scott was reduced nine places in the I.C.S. list and was debarred from promotion as District Magistrate or Sessions Judge for one year.

Mr. F. A. Dene, Assistant Superintendent of Police acting as District Superintendent of Police (service 11 years), co-operated well with the District Magistrate in the measures adopted by the latter for the suppression of the riots. Like Mr. Scott, however, he totally failed to realize the gravity of the state of affairs in the Sattur and Srivilliputtur taluks in April and May 1899. His acting allowance was withheld and his permanent promotion was stopped for a period of one year from the 7th February 1900.

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Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Tinnevely (Anti-Shanar) riots—~~11/1~~ June 1899—(Bligho-Achil)—cont.

As further outrages by Maravar gangs were anticipated at Virudupatti and many other places in the district, Mr. Scott, before he left, had wired for the assistance of troops. The Government further placed at the disposal of his successor, Mr. Bedford, the services of several additional European officers, and a little later appointed Mr. (now Sir Murray) Hammick as a Special Commissioner for the suppression of the Maravar disturbances. Various outbreaks against the Shanars occurred at different places in the district but the presence of troops, extra police and additional British officers gradually put an end to the disturbances.

The Special Commissioner who was appointed to inquire and report on these riots, Mr. (now Sir Murray) Hammick, commended the very excellent manner in which Mr. Bedford carried out his duties as District Magistrate. When he assumed charge of the district, he was confronted with a most serious state of things. His measures were well thought out and he succeeded in getting them carried out by his subordinates with promptitude and precision.

M.R.Ry. T. Raghavayya, Deputy Magistrate, Srivilliputur, had charge of the town of Sivakasi after the riots, held the balance evenly between the Shanars and showed great energy, ability and tact.

Mahdi Husain Sahib, Deputy Magistrate, Tenkasi, worked well and dealt successfully with the trouble the British authorities had with the Travancore subordinates.

M.R.Ry. G. Srinivasa Aiyar, Sub-Magistrate, Sivakasi, on the 6th June 1899, had had only a few weeks' experience as a Magistrate, his permanent appointment being that of a Sub-Registrar. He proved utterly unfit by temperament to meet such a crisis; he was completely paralyzed by fear when Sivakasi was set on fire by the rioters on 6th June;

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(Provincial Civil Service)

(Provincial Civil Service)

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Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—*cont.*

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Tangacheri, Malabar district—9th December 1900.

(11) The inhabitants of this village being refused permission to tap coconut trees and draw toddy for their domestic consumption, and having other grievances against the liquor contractor, broke into an arrack shop at midnight and stole the cash. Next day some six persons were arrested for this by the police. The brother of one of the arrested men went to the Sub-Magistrate and asked for their release on bail, but the Sub-Magistrate refused. The brother left but returned with about a dozen more persons and peremptorily demanded the release of the prisoners. The Sub-Magistrate then yielded and released them. Shortly afterwards four more accused were brought in in custody, upon which another demand was made to the Sub-Magistrate for the release of these men also. This likewise was refused at first but subsequently granted. Meanwhile a large crowd had assembled outside the Sub-Magistrate's office and threatened him with violence. He had the office shut up, and finally retreated into the sub-jail, where he locked himself in and stayed there for some hours till he was rescued. Meantime the mob smashed his carriage to pieces and threw the pieces into the sea, destroyed and burnt the liquor contractor's shop and did other damage. The Sub-Magistrate had sent messengers for help to the neighbouring Travancore authorities, and they despatched some police to his assistance and escorted him home.

M.R. Ry. K. Kunbunni Menon, Sub-Magistrate (26 years' service), weakly yielded to the demand for the release of those arrested, and when the crowd began to assemble, refused to face the crowd, shut himself up in his office, and failed to maintain peace and order. For this cowardly conduct he was reduced.

by some Police from Travancore.

Cuddapah—16th April 1902—(Religious).

(12) The Muharram synchronized with the Hindu festival of *Sriramanamami*. No disturbance was expected in Cuddapah, where the Muharram had passed off quietly for years, but on the 16th April 1902 some Muhammadan rowdies entered a Hindu place of meeting

The District Magistrate (Mr. B. Macleod, I.C.S., now retired) was not in Cuddapah on the 16th April. He returned to Cuddapah on the 17th and he decided that the playing of Hindu religious music during the Muharram should be prohibited. When

Mr. R. J. M. Mayne, District Superintendent of Police, was absent from Cuddapah being in camp at Vayalpad where the Joint Magistrate thought his presence necessary, as the relations between Muhammadans and Hindus in that town were strained.

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Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Cuddapah—16th April 1902—(Religious)—cont.

where sacred music was being played and assaulted those present, several Brahmans being severely beaten. The disturbance was put an end to by the arrival of the Police.

On the 18th April, the Muhammadans, emboldened by an order of the District Magistrate forbidding the playing of Hindu religious music and also by the release on bail of the rioters of the 16th April, entered the Brahman quarters armed with stones and sticks and began rioting. The police suppressed the riot and dispersed the crowd.

the disturbance occurred on the 18th, he proceeded to the spot and stayed there till the disturbance had been suppressed.

His action in prohibiting the playing of Hindu music during the Muharram was criticised in the Press, but he had a police reserve of only 20 men and in view of the excited state of Muhammadan feeling, he thought the prohibition necessary.

Mr. P. C. Dutt, I.C.S. (2 years' service) was the Sub-divisional Magistrate. He did not go to the scene of the riot when the disturbances occurred, but it was not shown that he received any report about the riot. He was also of only two years' standing.

M.R.Ry. H. Seshagiri Rao (21 years' service), Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Cuddapah, was hit with a stone in the course of the riot on the 18th and disappeared from the scene.

W. Macleod's action in forbidding Hindu music was of doubtful propriety.

Villur (Madura district)—3rd August 1903—(Social).

The Agambadiyans disputed the right of the Kavara Chettis to rebuild a demolished gateway at the entrance to the Chettis' quarter. A force of police was sent to protect the Chettis from being molested by the Agambadiyans, but when the work of rebuilding was begun, the police were stoned by the mob. Several policemen were disabled, the police fired on the mob and one rioter was killed and another wounded by the fire of the police.

No magisterial officer was present when the riot occurred. The local Sub-Magistrate M.R.Ry. K. Seshadri Aiyangar was, however, found to have taken sides in the dispute between Agambadiyans and Chettis, and was dismissed from the service.

The police force was in charge of Probationary Police Inspector C. K. Shanmukhanatham Pillai (10 years' service). He was found to have underestimated the chances of rioting and to have shown much want of discretion and determination in his conduct when the riot occurred. He disobeyed orders by directing his men to shoot in the air and over the heads of the mob, and when this proved ineffective, he retreated to a nulli where he took refuge. His services were dispensed with.

Cocanada (Godavari district)—31st May 1907—(Political).

Shortly after Bipin Chandra Pal's visit to Cocanada (17th April 1907), the students began to shout *Vande Mataram* at Europeans in the street. About 4-30 p.m. on 31st May, Captain Kemp, I.M.S., arrested a boy who shouted *Vande Mataram* at him. About 8-30 p.m. that evening a mob, armed with sticks and

Mr. J. A. Cumming, I.C.S., District Magistrate (service 20 years), ~~was~~ a head constable and eight constables, marched to the club, ~~and~~ dispersed the rioters. Mr. Cumming was hit on the head by a soda-water bottle by one of the rioters in the club and somewhat severely injured.

The Town Inspector W. Elliot (22 years' service) (East Indian) shut himself up first in the police station and then in his house and did not appear until long after the riot was over. He was found guilty of cowardice and neglect of duty and was reduced.

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Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance. Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.
Magisterial officers. Police officers.

Cocanada (Godavari district)—31st May 1907—(Political)—cont.

stones, collected, and after parading the town, attacked the European club, destroyed property, and assaulted Europeans.

Villupuram (South Arcot district)—10th December 1907—(Political).

The Hindus objected to a Roman Catholic procession. A large mob attacked the procession, stoned the police, burnt the Roman Catholic cars, looted Roman Catholic houses and destroyed property.

Mr. E. P. Walsh, I.C.S., Sub-divisional Magistrate (8 years' service), attempted to conduct the procession but was overpowered by the mob, and although under his orders the police fired on the mob, he was forced to retreat first to the Roman Catholic Mission house and then to the railway station escorted by railway volunteers. He remained there until the arrival of reinforcements of reserve police.

No Police officer above the rank of Inspector was present.

Mr. Walsh must be held to have failed to deal successfully with this outbreak.

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Tinnevely—13th March 1908—(Political).

In consequence of an organized campaign of anti-Government agitation and the frequent delivery of inflammatory speeches, the District Magistrate issued notices under section 108, C.P.C., and remanded three leaders to jail on the 11th March 1908. On the 13th morning a very serious and organized riot occurred. The bazaars were all closed and large bodies of rioters took possession of the town, attacked the Municipal office, the Post and Telegraph office, the District Munsif's Court and Police station, set fire to the first-named office, attacked Europeans, stoned the police, looted the public offices and otherwise caused damage to property in Tinnevely.

The District Magistrate Mr. L. M. Wynne, I.C.S. (22 years' service), accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police and Deputy Magistrate promptly proceeded to the scene with a small body of police and as the mob refused to disperse and stoned the police, gave orders to fire. Several persons were hit by the fire of the police and the mob then dispersed and order was gradually restored.

Mr. P. B. Thomas, District Superintendent of Police (21 years' service), co-operated efficiently with the District Magistrate in suppressing the disturbance. Four Inspectors did good work and the Inspector-General of Police rewarded them by promotion.

Mr. R. J. Dharwad—
Ranga Raya (19 years' Service)

During the course of the disturbance, the position of Mr. Wynne & his police was for some time extremely critical. The mob was a large one & very hostile & had the small body of Police been rushed and overpowered, the position of the European residents in Tinnevely, and Palamcottah would have been very precarious.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police Mr. E. H. Lewis (service 17 years) was knocked down by a large stone thrown on him from a roof.

Wynne's firm & judicious action saved the situation. The Deputy Magt. Mr. Ranga Raya, behaved exceedingly well & has since rec'd that it.

Tuticorin (Tinnevely district)—13th March 1908—(Political).

In Tuticorin, where similar political excitement prevailed, the Sub-divisional Magistrate issued orders prohibiting all public meetings for a week. On 13th March a meeting was held contrary to the orders of the Sub-divisional Magistrate in order to express sympathy with the three leaders in custody.

Finding his order disobeyed, the Sub-divisional Magistrate Mr. R. W. D'E. Ashe, I.C.S. (service 12 years), proceeded to the place of meeting with 20 constables and ordered the meeting to disperse. The mob began to stone the police who were then ordered to fire, and the mob was dispersed.

which was arranged to take place on 10th December 1907.

calling on several persons to show cause why they should not give security for good behaviour.

ting

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Kotappakonda (Guntur district)—18th February 1909.

(18) A large body of pilgrims had collected at Kotappakonda on the occasion of an annual festival and the Sub-divisional Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police, Tahsildar, and the Sub-Magistrate were encamped in the neighbourhood to maintain order. On the 18th February 1909 a mob, irritated by orders issued by the Sub-divisional Magistrate prohibiting their bathing in a drinking-water tank and ordering the destruction of some unwholesome sweetmeats which the police had seized in in bazaar, took advantage of a quarrel between a drunken coolie and a police constable, attacked the police station, set fire to it, burnt a police constable, killed a salt peon, besides damaging property and records.

ing alive

who was in it, and

when it appears likely that the mob would set fire to the choultry, Mr Kershasp

Mr. P. Kershasp, I.C.S., Sub-divisional Magistrate (service 13 years), proceeded to the spot with a small number of police and attempted to pacify mob. Failing in this, he ~~sent himself~~ ^{took shelter} in a choultry (or native rest-house), refused to face the mob, sending out messages by his head peon, made his escape therefrom in disguise, leaving the wounded District Superintendent of Police behind and took shelter in a neighbouring village, where he remained all night without making any further attempt to quell the riot or to obtain assistance. Mr. Kershasp was reduced from Acting Sub-Collector to Assistant Collector without independent magisterial charge.

The Tahsildar-Magistrate M.R.Ry. S. Brahmanandam Naradu (23 years' service) made no attempt to assist the Sub-divisional Magistrate and police but, as soon as the disturbances broke out, fled on foot leaving his tents and Government records which were afterwards burnt by the mob. He was dismissed for shirking responsibility and showing cowardice.

M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayadu, Sub-Magistrate (9 years' service), was within 230 yards of the scene of disturbance and although he received messages from the police demanding his presence, he did not leave his shed until the arrival of Mr. Kershasp whom he joined between the choultry and the ~~last~~ police station and with whom he took refuge inside the choultry. He effected his escape from the choultry at the same time as Mr. Kershasp and went off to another neighbouring village and stayed there the whole night without making any attempt to check the riot. He did, however, despatch telegrams to the police and Head-quarter Deputy Magistrate, Guntur, reporting the occurrence of the riot. He was dismissed for cowardice and neglect of duty.

M.R.Ry. A. Subba Rao, District Superintendent of Police (service 21 years), after firing ineffectually on the mob ~~and being injured, discarded his uniform and hid himself~~ in the choultry. On the mob setting fire to the choultry, he attempted to escape and was severely beaten. He was reduced to Deputy Superintendent, first grade.

All Police Inspectors, except one, were guilty of cowardice and desertion of duty.

scene of the disturbance

took refuge

He had received injuries which in his case, excuse his failure to take further action.

took shelter

where he remained inactive

further

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers

Coimbatore (Coimbatore district)—12th January 1911.

(19) Provoked by the Town Police Inspector's arrest of two boys for mummung in the streets without a license during the Muharram, a Muhammadan crowd attacked the police station in which the Town Inspector had taken shelter, set fire to it and damaged property and records. Part of the mob attacked the Police Inspector's house, burnt his stables and did other damage.

No Magistrate arrived until the riot had been put down by the police.

The Town Inspector T. R. Sourinajulu Nayudu (service 25 years), by his indiscreet action, caused the riot and failed afterwards to deal with it successfully. The Reserve Inspector Mr. Humphreys (service 15 years, an ex-British soldier, age 55) showed courage and, with a small force of police, dispersed the rioters and suppressed the riot.

(Provincial Civil Service)

Kandukur (Nellore district)—25th September 1911.

(20) The Muhammadan fast Ramzan and the Hindu Dasara festival synchronized. The Sub-divisional Magistrate issued orders forbidding the Muhammadans to proceed in procession with music past the Hindu temple. On the Muhammadans contravening this order, the police interfered and a riot broke out; the Police Inspector being knocked down by rioters. The procession was taken past the temple and the mob then dispersed.

M.R.Ry. S. Kuppaswami Chetti (Sub-divisional Magistrate (service 27 years), remained in his house close by the scene of the riot and even when the Sub-Magistrate and Police Inspector sent written messages asking for instructions and saying his immediate presence was necessary, he merely sent written replies asking unnecessary questions and never went to the scene of the riot at all. He was reduced for cowardice to a ministerial post.

The Police Inspector U. Subba Rao (service 18 years). He was badly hurt at the beginning of the disturbance and was unable to take further part in its suppression.

failed to conduct the procession or take any personal action to maintain order. He

that
The Sub-Magistrate (service 14 years) fled when the mob attacked the Police Inspector and hid himself in a neighbouring house. He was reduced to his permanent post of Head Clerk, Deputy Collector's office.

(21) Tirupattūr (North Arcot district)—1st January 1912.

The Muhammadan Muharram and the Hindu festival Vaikunta Ekadesi synchronized and the final processions of both Muhammadans and Hindus were to take place the same day but at different hours. The Sub-divisional Magistrate (Mr. J. F. Hall, I.C.S.) was superintending the Muhammadan procession which was to take place first, when he was attacked by Muhammadans with sticks and stones. On the same day, serious rioting followed. Several Hindu temples were broken into by Muhammadans and looted.

When Mr. J. F. Hall, I.C.S., Sub-divisional Magistrate (service 6 years), was attacked by the mob, the few police with him bolted with two exceptions. He, with the two policemen and one private person, took refuge in a native shop and although fiercely attacked with bamboos and stones, succeeded in keeping the mob at bay until a force of reserve police arrived. Mr. Hall and the men with him sustained several injuries, but not of a serious character.

Inspector Abdul Rahiman (service 27 years) disappeared when the Sub-divisional Magistrate was attacked and did not reappear until the arrival of reserves. For this cowardly conduct, he has been removed from the service.

the Police

they just in time to prevent the attack on the shop from succeeding.

M.R.Ry. S. Narasa Aiyar, Sub-Magistrate (service 21 years), was with Mr. Hall when the riot began and ran away. He has been reverted to a clerical post.

that the Muhammadans intentionally using the procession to obstruct the Hindus. On his seeing the Muhammadans to proceed, he

and other damage done.

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance. *in Berhampur* Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.
Magisterial officers. Police officers.

Berhampur (Ganjam district)—28th February 1912.

On the evening of the 28th February 1912
Some
Hindu
street
The Hindu weavers being jealous of the prosperity of the Muhammadan merchants who had settled of late years in the town caused a riot on the occasion of a religious procession, attacked the Muhammadan mosque, looted it and burnt its contents, and then looted some Muhammadan shops and burnt the goods in the shop. The mob also attacked the house of the Police Inspector.

Mr. E. Graham, I.C.S., Sub-divisional Magistrate (service 2 years) had superintended the Hindu procession and, when it was over, went home at 6-30 p.m. with the District Superintendent of Police. The riot broke out immediately after his departure. Receiving news of the riot, the Sub-divisional Magistrate returned at 7-30 p.m. with the District Superintendent of Police and on their appearance, order was restored. Mr. Graham was hit with a stone.

Mr. W. E. Lonsdale, District Superintendent of Police (24 years' service), co-operated with the Sub-divisional Magistrate and was hit by a piece of wood. Police Inspector Subba Rao acted well at first, but afterwards was seized with panic and sought refuge in the police station. He and one Sub-Inspector found guilty of neglect of duty.

shortly
The Tahsildar-Magistrate A. Prakasam Pantulu (service 18 years), who was in the streets at the time of the riot and saw the bonfires, did not go to support the Sub-Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate but hid in a temple till the riot was over. He was ordered to revert to his permanent appointment for 12 months.

The Sub-Magistrate N. Jagga Rao Nayudu (service 30 years), before the return of the Sub-divisional officer and District Superintendent of Police, on the whole behaved well, though the steps he took to stop the rioting were neither effective nor well chosen.

attempted to stop the riot

1912

Parlakimedi Matiahs (Ganjam Agency)—8th to 12th October 1912.

In order to check the destruction of the forests by the system of shifting cultivation practised by

and
The Savaras, a hill tribe in the Ganjam Agency, objected to the proposal of the Special Forest Officer to make a reserved forest, the object being to check the destruction of the jungle by shifting cultivation. On the 8th October Mr. Welchman arranged to cut the line of the reserve, but soon after he began, the Savaras assembled in the neighbouring fields and ~~shouted~~ *demanded* that they would kill the men engaged in cutting the line. The Special Forest officer then suspended operations and returned to his bungalow. A large body of Savaras, armed with bows, arrows, ~~knives~~ *knives* and guns, then came up to the line and demanded that the forester should be given up to them.

Rao Sahib C. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu, Deputy Magistrate, in charge of the Chicacole I.C.S. division (29 years' service), received a demi-official from the Special Forest officer on the 6th October informing him of the gravity of the situation. The Deputy Magistrate passed this demi-official on to the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Serango "for immediate action according to rules". Subsequently he wired to the Deputy Tahsildar asking whether his presence was necessary. It was clearly his duty to have proceeded to the spot at once and the Government have expressed the opinion that his failure to do so showed a misappreciation of the duties of his position.

Mr. L. Clift, Assistant Superintendent of Police (service two years), arrived on the morning of the 13th October with reserve Police and co-operated with the Agent in disarming the villages.

Provincial Civil Servant

on the 5th October
The Savaras objected & threatened the Forester. Hearing of this, the Special Forest Officer, Mr. H. Welchman (service 3 years), proceeded to the head men of the villages to enquire their grievances. This however they did

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Parlakimedi Maliahs (Ganjam Agency)—8th to 12th October 1912—cont.

A party ~~at the~~ halted in front of the Special Forest officer's bungalow, but on the latter bringing out a camera, they took fright mistaking the camera for a gun. That night the Special Forest officer sent the forester away by back paths under escort to a place of safety, as the Savaras had picketed the main paths. Next day the attitude of the Savaras was so threatening that the headman ~~urged him to move into the forest which he did at night.~~ During the next two days little happened and on the 12th the Agent arrived with a strong force of Police, arrested the ringleaders, disarmed several villages and the Savaras dispersed.

M.R.Ry. J. Ramamurti Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Parlakimedi (service 21 years), first heard of the trouble on the night of the 8th October. He at once arranged for the despatch of police and then started himself. ~~At first none of the Savaras would appear, but after a time the Deputy Tahsildar succeeded in obtaining the presence of some of them and as they persisted in their defiant attitude he ordered them to appear before the Agent on the 12th.~~ The Agent brought to the notice of Government the prompt, discreet and energetic conduct of this Deputy Tahsildar and the Government acknowledged his good services.

Mr. N. Macmichael, I.C.S., District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Ganjam (17 years' service), ~~first received intimation of the disturbance on the 9th October. He at once wired to the Deputy Tahsildar to summon the ringleaders to an inquiry which he proposed to hold at Parlakimedi on the 12th. On the 11th the Agent proceeded to Serango and wired to the District Superintendent of Police for 50 reserve police. He reached Serango on the 12th, took statements from the Special Forest officer and the Deputy Tahsildar, explained the Savaras who met him that he would inspect the line of the reserve and that, if he found that the line marked out by the Special Forest officer left any village inefficient land for podu cultivation, it would be moved back and that the line as fixed by the Agent would be immediately cleared and demarcated. The Agent ordered the arrest of 12 of the ringleaders (sentencing one to two years' rigorous imprisonment) and he disarmed seven villages to mark the displeasure of Government with their conduct. He found the mutia officials taking sides with the Savaras and replaced them by others. These measures restored tranquility.~~

on receiving

of whom has been sentenced since

considered it safer to leave his bungalow & move into Fort On

ad

17

Memorandum regarding the chief riots or other disturbances, etc.—cont.

Riot or disturbance.

Name and conduct of superior officers concerned.

Magisterial officers.

Police officers.

Parlakimedi Maliahs (Ganjām Agency)—8th to 12th October 1912—cont.

Mr. G. H. Welchman, Special Forest officer (service 3 years), on hearing of the opposition of the Savaras on the 5th October, proceeded to Sorango on the 6th and invited the headmen of the villages to represent their grievances to him. The Savaras were, however, recalcitrant. The Special Forest officer sent his forester whose life was in danger to his native village by a circuitous route. He acted with judgment and discretion in dealing with a difficult emergency.

Summarizing the results of these 23 riots, the following general results appear so far as the magistracy is concerned:

	Indian Civil Service		Statutory and Provincial Civil Service		Subordinate Service	
	No	P.C.	No	P.C.	No	Per cent
Conduct good and action adequate	13	65%	4	36%	2	17%
Conduct indifferent or action inadequate	5	25%	7	64%	10	
No comment	2	10%	—	—	—	
Total	20	100	11	100	12	

Of the 5 officers of the I.C.S. whose conduct in connection with these riots appears to have been indifferent or their action inadequate, two were Indians.

slf
21 Dec 12

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