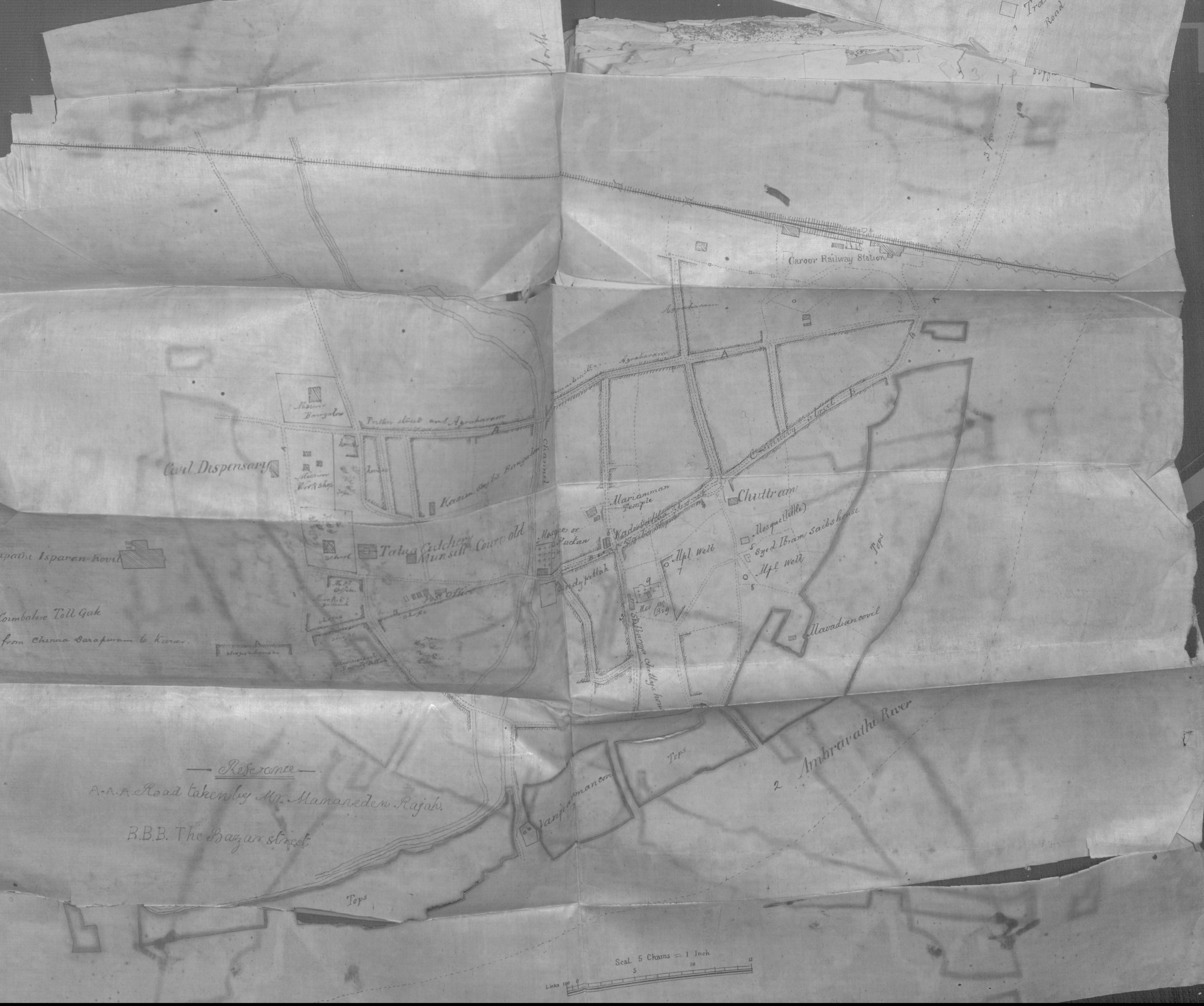
G O No: 824 A Jdle

Date 29-4-1892


Caroor Railway Station
Agraharam
Agraharam
Puthu street and Agraharam
A
B
Channel
Mission Bungalow
Civil Dispensary
Mission Work Shop
Kasim Saib's Bungalow
Commutty Street
Mariamman Temple
Chuttram
Mosque or Huckan
Kaderbatcha Street
Talug Cutchery
Munsiff Court old
School
pathi Isparan Kovil
Mpl Office
Market ground
Post Office
Sandypettah
Mosque (little)
Syed Ibram Saib's house
Mpl Well
Mpl Well
Mosque Big
Subbaroya Chetty's house
Mavadiancovil
Tops
Coimbatore Toll Gate
from Chinna Darapuram to Karur
shops & houses
Vanjiamman covil
Tops
Tops
Ambravathi River
2
3
5
6
7
8
9
Reference
A-A-A Road taken by Mr. Mananeden Rajah.
B.B.B. The Bazar street
Scal 5 Chains = 1 Inch
Links 100 0 5 10 15

Deposition of Buran Khan Sahib, Duffadar, Karur Tal

I remember the riot that took place at Karur in
June last. I saw Mr Manavedan Raja passin
by the Hospital Road in a horse carriage to the B
in the Vangal (ratha) Road on the evening of the day on
which the riot took place. When I saw Rajah I
not aware that there was a riot in progre
the bazaar Street of Karur town. Therefore I d
tell anything to the Joint Magistrate about
He ordered me to bring him the Bungalow
some milk. I went to the Travellers' Bungo
the Vangal Road with the key. On the
some milk in the Kurumba Street an ok
I took the key from a Sahib who lived close
Cutcherry. While thus going to the said Bung
did not hear, in the Hospital Road, in the
Street which leads to the Bungalow or
Station Road, anything to lead me to think
was riot in progress then in any pa
town nor did I see anything. When I w
low, one of the Subcollector's dalayats,
to the Bungalow and told Raja Aurrow beg
was going on. It was then that for
I came to know of the riot.

(Sd) Dabada Govern

9th March 1893

[illegible] before [illegible]
[illegible]

I remember the riot that took place at Karur in
June last. [illegible] Mr. Manavedan Raja [illegible]
by the hospital Road to a [illegible] to the [illegible]
in the Hospital Street. Besides the [illegible] of the [illegible]
which the riot took place. [illegible]
not commenced. There was a [illegible]
the Brahman Street of Karur town [illegible]
tell anything to the Joint Magistrate about
he ordered me to bring [illegible]
[illegible] I went to the travellers Bunga
the [illegible] Road with the Raja. In the [illegible]
[illegible] Street [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]. While then going to the riot [illegible]
did not pass in the hospital Road [illegible]
Street till it leads to the [illegible]
[illegible] Road. Anything to lead to the
was not in progress then [illegible]
[illegible] anything [illegible]
[illegible] one of the [illegible]
to the Bungalow and told [illegible]
[illegible] the riot [illegible]
I came to [illegible] of the riot

15-a

No. 4.

Chingleput Sub Collector's Office,
Camp Tirupukuli, 22nd March 189

4

From
K. C. Manavedan Raja Esquire,
Sub Collector of Chingleput.

To
The Collector of
Chingleput.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receip of Copies of Correspondence relating to the riot that occurred at Karur in June 189.

2. A few weeks ago I heard casually that Gov ment, while passing final orders on the Distric Magistrate's report in connection with the said ri expressed a regret that I failed to do my duty o occasion. I could not clearly understand the nat of the censure and it was with a view to explain my conduct that I applied for the papers. I now beg submit an explanation of what I did and reque You to be good enough to forward it to Govern

3. In para. 1 of his endorse nt [illegible]d 4th August, 1891. No. 1066/Magl. on Joint Magistrate's report dated 17th July 1891 No. 2090, Mr. Tate states as follows:-

"I forward all the important papers bearing on the matter as per separate list, as also Mr. Manavedan Raja's first two reports which ought to have accompanied my previous letter. With respect to these, I must say that I cannot understand how it came about Mr. Manavedan Raja saw (as he says) nothing of the riot. He appears, rom the Taluq Magistrate's statement, to have arrived in the town before 5 or 5-30 (his report says about 6). Head Constable Subba Rau says he actually escorted two of his peons out of the riot. So he must have reached the town while the was in progress, and it seems to me a little surprising that he should, as his letter no. 181/25-6-91 ows, have skirted it towards the Bungalow by the Railway Station – vide the plan – instead f going along the Main Road which would have aken him in among the rioters or at any rate g at once to the Taluq Cutcherry to learn from [illegible]

the Taluq Magistrate himself how matters were going on.

In the face of [illegible] remarks and the circumstances conne[illegible] the case, the main points which I have to clear up for the satisfaction of Government so far as my conduct is concerned seem to be

(1) Whether I had previous knowledge that a disturbance would occur

(2). Whether I knew that a riot was in progress when I entered the town

(3) Why I "skirted the town" as Mr. Tate puts it an

(4) Why I did not go directly to the Taluq Office a see the Tahsildar.

4. Before explaining these points there is a minor one which I shall dispose of at once. This is with reg to the time of my arrival at Karur. Mr. Tate says that I should have come before 5 or 5.30 a not about 6 as I have said in my report, and, in proof of this, adds that Tahsildar stated to him that he saw [illegible] peons during the riot and that a Head Constable escorted two of them out the riot. I have not got my report with me but

can conscientiously assure Government that when I said I came about 5 I had not the remotest wish to misrepresent facts. I however beg to point out that the appearance of the peons in the town is no proof that I should have entered it with them. As a matter of fact ~~these~~ peons, seen in Karur came in advance escorting my saman and accompanied by one of my servants ~~peons~~. There was no peon with me in my andy and it was only after they appeared before me at the Bungalow that I knew which peons had come to Karur. The question as to the particular time at which I reached the town is however not a material one as will be seen from what I state below. I shall, however, assume that I entered the town between 5 and 5.30.

Now with regard to point 1, I beg to state that I ad no previous intimation whatever of the riot. It difficult, if not impossible, to adduce proof of a sitive character in supporting this statement and all that I can show is that the subordinates who should have given me the necessary information ailed to do so on the occasion, the reason being other than the fact that they themselves were not

13a aware

aware that a riot was imminent.

6. It is admitted that the Taluq Magistrate had submitted no official report of an apprehended riot.

1.30 in previous report.

7. On the morning in question, I was at Chinna Darapuram whence I had intended to go to Erode. At about 12 noon I got a Demi-official from the Taluq Magistrate of Karur whom I had expected in my camp. In it he said that he could not m me as his presence was required on account of certain disputes between Muhammadans and Hindus in connection with wearing Puliveshams. This, it must be mentioned, was a Demi-official not inten to give me informat about the disputes, or only to excuse him for his absence. There was not a word in it a the nature of the disputes, as to the time and circumstances under which the disputes were like to arise or whether the disputes were likely to culmina in a quarrel. The peon who brought the Demi-of could not give me any further information but fro

I am not certain that the Demi-official made mention of Pulivesham. I think I got this information also from the peon. The Demi official is unfortunately mislaid and could not be found though I made a careful search for it.

him I ascertained that the veshams were worn during a procession. He did not tell me when the procession was to take place nor did it occur to me to ask him for that information because, I took it for granted that this procession would come off after sunset as is invariably the practice with all Hindu Religious processions. It is under these circumstances, impossible for me to have had previous knowledge that a riot was imminent. But from what I have heard of similar disputes elsewhere, I thought it was necessary to obtain clearer information of the nature of the disputes. With this view I proceeded to Karur.

X

See para 11

In respect to point No 2, it is clear from the above emarks that, when I entered the town, I had t the remotest idea that a riot was imminent nd that I came with the impression that the propsion must come off during night. On entering own I had no knowledge that a riot was progress in any part of the town. Nobody, the first place, informed me of the progress a riot, nor was there any commotion on the

12a road

road I took to attract my attention or to indicate that there was a disturbance.

I cannot remember having seen any one in particular on the road I took except the Taluq Duffadar whom I saw in front of the Taluq office when I reached the place where the Hospital Road meets the Cutchery Road. This man, I was certain, knew nothing of the riot at the time and his Statem (enclosed) shows that he heard of the actual occurrence of the riot only after my peons reached the Bungalow.

X why?

It will be seen from the sketch enclosed and from Mr. Wynch's report that the disturbance was entirely confined to the locality marked in Red Ink. rioters did never go further to the west or to the Nor of this line and it will be observed that this si is completely shut out from the Road that I took. Num houses, shops and topes intervene between this Road and the Scene of the riot

Had I known that a riot was going on there was noth to prevent me from driving straight to the scene of the riot and I cannot bring myself to imagine that I should have failed to realise the fact that it would be been a gross dereliction of duty on my part to have avoided the riot if I knew of it when I reached Karur and on this point the only further assurance that I can give Government is the declaration on my honor that I knew nothing of the riot till after I reached the Bungalow.

9. As regard point 3, why I skirted the town, I beg to state that I did no such thing. The Road I took is well within the town (vide the plan). It is the Railway which skirts the town and my route lay midway between the Railway and the bazaar Street. If Mr. Tate knew more of the topography he would not, I feel assured, have used such a condemnatory term to describe the route which I had adopted. And Government, I fear, but naturally enough, taking the term in its ordinary sence has been led to the inference that I deliberately took the route to avoid the riot. This inference, I beg to state, would have been justifiable if I had a foreknowledge of the riot or knew that it was in progress when I entered the town.

A Sd

This route is on the one hand, not very much longer than the bazaar Street and on the other hand, is much more quiet than the bazaar Street which is always busy and crowded. Coming from Chinna Darapuram one would never prefer the bazaar Street to the route that I adopted on one's way to the Bungalow, and as I have already shown that I had no information of the imminence or progress of a riot I respectfully request that Government will be pleased to reconsider the unfavorable inference it has been led to make from the expression "Skirting the town". If my explanation is not considered satisfactory on this point I request that a reference may be made to Mr. Sturrock who must be personally acquainted with the topography of the town.

11a

Street

12a Road

10. Lastly, as regard point 4; It will be seen from the remarks on points 2 and 3 that I had no reason to go to the Taluq office at once, because, in the 1st place, I had no previous knowledge that a riot was imminent, in the 2nd place, I had no information that a riot was in progress when I entered the town and, in the 3rd place, I w

In Ball?

the impression that the procession would come the night, I thought there was ample time to hear the Tahsildar, to admit of arrangements being made if found necessary, in time.

11. I have not referred to what occurred or what I did after I heard of the riot from the peons; but I may point out that it is not denied that I went into the town at a time when, according to my information the fight was at its height.

XX

X what is 9th [illegible] Karur

With these remarks I respectfully leave it to Government to decide whether it is possible that I would have avoided what I had specially come to prevent.

12. I regret that I was not called upon to submit any explanation before the Government passed its final orders. In that case, I might, perhaps have been able to make the explanation more convincing. But considering the serious nature of the charge – nothing less than deliberate neglect of duty – I have thought it my duty to place before the Government what I had to say and respectfully request Government will be pleased to reconsider that part of the order which refers to my conduct.

13. I received the papers on the 13th February and I regret that owing to the difficulty of obtaining a sketch of Karur town, I was not able to submit this explanation earlier.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
[illegible] Raja
Subcollector

From

The Sub Collector of the
Chingleput District.

To

The Collector of the Chingleput Dt.

Dated 22nd } March 1892.
Received

Refer *No.* 4

Enclosure

SUBJECT.

Submitting an explanation as to a riot that took place in Karur in June 1891.

4
J 1458/92

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[25]

Judl. Department.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT, MADRAS.

95
//

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following paper :—

Again G.O. of 18 Aug. 1891 No. 1624 Judl.
C. No. 1458 of 1892 dated 22 March ~~1892~~
from K.C. Manavedan Rájá.

Order 29 April 92 No. 824
4

The Govt. readily accepts Mr. Manavedan Rájá's assurance that he did not intentionally avoid the ~~town~~ main street of Karúr during the progress of the riot but ~~[illegible]~~ it is clear that the Joint Magistrate on arrival at Karúr apprehended a breach of the peace & it was his obvious duty to at once enquire into the state of affairs instead of betaking himself as he did to the bungalow. The Govt. is also constrained to express disapproval of Mr. Manavedan Rájá's conduct when he learned that a disturbance had actually taken place; he should have visited the ~~disturbed~~ locality personally instead of remaining

HCl
27 apr

J.H.S.
27/4/92

... to the point there raised,

at the Cutcherry & sending forward constables to ascertain the state of affairs.

(From orders)

[illegible] 25 ap
25

DESPATCHED
3 MAY 92
IN MS

To M.R.Ry K. C. Manavedan Raja, B.A., C.S.
through the ~~Collector~~ Dt. Mag. of Chingleput.
copies to the ~~Collector~~ Dt. Mag. of Coimbatore
& the I.G. of Police.

Q & O.

Note

The above draft seems to represent the views of the majority.

[illegible]

Submitted.

Case of M. Manavedan Raja

[illegible]

(From orders)

Q28/4

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From

F

10

x [See para 3 of Mr. Tate's report 7 July 1891 No. 133 Jud. in G.O. Sri M. Raja now says it was at 12 noon.]

The Tahsildar's note to Manavedan Raja was written on the night of the 22nd & cannot but have been very indefinite. It seems to me quite probable that when Manavedan reached Karur he had no idea that there would be anything to be done but to take precautions against a possible breach of the peace, or that there was any urgency for his immediate presence in the town. Even up to 2 p.m. on the 23rd the Tahsildar himself had no information as to the putting on of [illegible]; it was not till 4 o'clock that he went to the temple, & not until about 4.30 that any riotous acts occurred, close to the bank of the river. The Tahsildar remained at one of the houses in which he took refuge for half an hour. Supposing Manavedan to have arrived at the end of the Hospital road near the Taluk Kacheri between 5 & 5.30 p.m., or even the latter hour, it seems to me quite possible that at that time there may have been no signs whatever of anything unusual going on, & that the duffadar at the Cutcherry may not have been aware that a riot was in progress in the town. It must have been some time after Manavedan

[illegible] to the points there raised.

~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

cattle are not fast - he would not do more than 6 miles an hour with a change and if he took one animal the distance would hardly have been covered under four hours if that. If Sri M. Raja started at two thus allowing him the very brief period of half an hour to prepare he could hardly have got in before 6.

It seems certain that in the evening about 5.30 or so a peon or two peons of Mr. Manavedan's were in Karur — probably on their way to the bungalow. They could not even if they had ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ have got in between 1.30 & 5 or 5.30 and their master ~~[illegible]~~ not bring them in with him. They must as they were clearly sent in advance have left Chinna Dharapuram ~~some~~ time before 1.30 p.m.

It seems probable that Sri M. Raja is still foggy as regards the hour at which he received the Tah. letter; that it really reached him early on the 23rd, that he sent his people on in front and followed somewhere about 12 or 1 o'clock. He must have reached Karur at 6 at the latest but very possibly at 5 or 5.30

The difference in distance between the road along the bazaar street and that taken by Sri M. Raja is as measured on the map, which is drawn to scale, under 300 yards a very trifling distance. It is therefore not surprising that he preferred this route to the crowded bazaar and his taking it does not justify the conclusion that he was attempting to avoid the riot.

What is remarkable and what Mr M. Raja has not at all explained is that when he saw the duffadar and asked him for the key of the bungalow and some milk he never bethought himself to enquire for the Tah. or direct the duffadar to bring him.

... Rupah thought the works whole
to set aside all his plans and become
expeditiously into Karur and the first
thing that one would suppose that he
would do when he reached the Taluq Cutcherry
would be to ask for the Tahr. and
enquire what he was doing.
There does not appear where Mr. M. Rupah
went to the bungalow should have been anything in the
way of shirking. He went into the
~~town~~ Taluq Cutcherry as soon as the news of the riot
was brought to him. He absolutely
denies that he took the route that
he did with any view of shirking going
into the town or that he had any
idea that a disturbance of ~~any~~
sort was going on. I have known him
almost ever since he came into
the service and I do not think that
he lacks courage or is anything but
truthful.
His subsequent conduct does not
seem to have been very wise. He
ought certainly to have gone out
& shown himself at the scene of
the disturbance and taken his
chance. This would have been the
first thing that an European Civilian
would have done but one can hardly
judge a native officer in this respect
by the Englishman's standard.
Mr. M. Rupah was no doubt at fault
there. He should before consulting
his own personal comfort have seen
to the business which brought him
to Karur. He however had had
a pretty long and no doubt hot and
dusty journey and as he had heard
nothing about any riot or seen signs
of one it was not unnatural that
he should wish to get up to the
bungalow, allay his thirst, wash
the dust off himself and await

Precisely – he shd. have presented him-
self first & washed his face after-
wards –

I don't think the Chief Secy or any other
European in Mr. M.R.'s place wd. have
done this.

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13.

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own statement that at the time
he knew nothing of what was ta
place is open to considerable suspicion.

6. The fourth point.
Mr. M.R.'s contention that by taking
the roundabout way to the bungalow
he did not "skirt the town" is ~~not~~
~~[illegible]~~ somewhat
of the nature of a quibble; he at
all events, whether intentionally or
unintentionally, skirted the scene
of the riot. Mr. M.R. explains
why he took the roundabout way;
his reasons seem natural enough
if it be admitted that he knew
nothing about the riot when he
arrived.

7. The fifth point.
Mr. M.R. explains why he did not go
to the Taluk cutcherry at once or
make any efforts to see the Tahsildar
in para. 10 of his letter. This seems
the weakest part of his defence.
Mr. M.R. knew from the Tahsildar's
letter that there was a dispute
about "Pulivésham" & he learnt
from the peon who brought the
letter that the 'vésham' was to be
ession. As a
[illegible] Mr. M.R. might be expected
to know when the Karúr festival
would come off but as it is a
merely local festival it is not
safe to assume that he did so. As
a fact the 23rd was the last day
of the festival & he must at all
events have known from the Tahsildar's
letter that the festival would take
place very shortly even if ~~[illegible]~~
not actually then going on. Mr.
M.R. assumed that the procession
would come off after sunset &
he reached Karúr at 6, he says. On
the 23rd June 1891 the sun set at
6.27 so that he had only a few
minutes within which to make
arrangements if the procession was
to take place that night. From the
eneral tone of Mr. M.R.'s letter it
eems probable that he did know
t the procession was to take place
t night; in any case it w
[illegible], but

3

began & if the Tahsildar heard
had so arrived the information
5 or ifestly false. Tahsr's statement
this statins, f. M.R.'s peon about
Mr. M.R. must on the strength of
about that time. Tate declares that
in Karúr
Mr. M.R. now argues that Tate's
deduction is not correct because he
sent on some of his peons with
the sámán in advance of himself
so they may well have been in
Karúr before he arrived, but if
Mr. M.R. only got the Tahsildar's Note
at 1.30 p.m. & was then 20 miles
off how could his peons have
possibly got into Karúr by 5.30
with the sámán? There must be
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
some mistake about the time at
one end or the other for Mr. M.R. says he did
not take any peon along with him in his own conveyance.
There seems however little reason to
doubt that Mr. M.R. was in Karúr (at whatever time that may have been)
when the Tahsr. saw this peon for
he himself says in his report of
the 25th June that his peons told him
while he was in the bungalow in the town &
[illegible] vakil had been hurt. The
Tahsr. says that he sent the peon he
met to Mr. M.R. with orders to report
what had happened & it ~~was~~ is probably
the report of this peon to which Mr.
M.R. refers in his report of the
25th June as having been received by him in
the bungalow.
The point is of some importance
for if Mr. M.R. was in Karúr by
even 5.30 p.m. he must have been
there while the rioting was still in
full swing for the riot did not
cease till about 6.30 p.m.

4. The second point:–
Mr. M.R. protests that he received no
previous intimation whatever of the

[illegible] respect the [illegible] the worth while

an obvious duty to enquire, yet in spite of this he went to the bungalow & had been there an hour before his peons brought him word that rioting was then going on. Mr McK. says he thereupon went into the town "when the fight was at its height"; but this seems to be incorrect for the riot must have been practically over before Mr McK. left the bungalow & he did not then go into the town apparently but went to the cutchery whence he sent out constables "to ascertain the exact portion (?) of the mob." These constables reported that it was rapidly dispersing & Mr McK. then telegraphed to the Supt. of Police for assistance. So far as can be ascertained from the records Mr McK. never went into the troublous part of the town at all.

Mr McK. admits that before he reached the town after leaving the bungalow it was dark, so that although he expected the procession to take place after sunset & although he knew [illegible] connection with it was, [illegible] he took no steps whatever until after the sun had set & even then only moved on a report that a riot had actually occurred.

Ju

6 Ap.

There has evidently been some mistake or confusion as to time. It would be almost if not utterly impossible for Mr Manavedan to reach the Bungalow if he got the Tahr's note at 1.30 to have reached Karur 20 miles away by 5. or 5.30 P.M. He naturally would have started off at once. If he [illegible] Bungalow, [illegible] [illegible] the dusk off himself and await

at Karúr on account of certain disputes between Muhammadans & Hindus in connection with the wearing of Pali-vesham. Mr McK. goes on to say that there was not a word in the note as to the nature [illegible] likely as to the time & circum[stances] which the disputes [illegible] quarrel or as to what to culminate.

Unfortunately this D.O. from the Tahsildar is not forthcoming but in para. 4 of his report of the 25th June Mr McK. remarked "at about 1.30 I received "a note from the Tahs. to say that he "could not meet me as he appre-"hended a breach of the peace." The note was at all events sufficient to induce Mr McK. to abandon his projected journey to Erode & to start off at once for Karúr a town about 20 miles off.

5. The third point:—

Mr McK. observes that when he entered Karúr he had not the remotest idea that a riot was imminent. Mr McK. admits that he passed the Taluk Duffadar near the cutchery but he did not apparently stop to speak to [illegible]. He declares that he saw no signs of [illegible] rumours of a riot on his [illegible] to the bungalow. The first intimation of what was going on seems to have reached Mr McK. while he was at the bungalow about an hour after his arrival.

Seeing that Mr McK. did not pass through the part of the town where the rioters were engaged & did not apparently stop to speak to anyone on the road it is natural that he should have seen & heard nothing of the riot. He suggests as a reason for not stopping & asking the Taluk Duffadar whether anything had happened that he was "certain that the man "k[new] nothing about the riot at the [illegible]

[illegible] Karur

4a

Judicial Depth

Enclos: 4

Forwarded to Govern-ment

Mr Manavedan wishes me to a[illegible] remarks that [illegible] permits [illegible] was never in the [illegible] in Question

Thomson
Colr

28.3.92
Cheyyur

CHIEF SECRETARY
1 APL 92
GOVERNMENT

Thro' the Sub Colr who is requested to indicate clearly on the map the road he took from the [illegible] Darapuram Road to the Bungalow.

Forwarded.

A.A.K. in reel. was the route taken by me [illegible] reference to the bazaar street

[illegible] superior officers.

[illegible] of G.O. Aug. 18. 91 might be [illegible] as to the point there raised, but

~~[illegible]~~ Upon [illegible] I think M. M. Raja failed in his duty - It is often a dangerous as well as an unpleasant thing to face a mob at any time & still more so after dark - but Mr Hill made no attempt to do so ~~[illegible]~~

Maccaldan Raja by his own showing went to Karur on information supplied to him, a from which he considered it advisable to give up his arrangements, and proceed at once to Karur. I am quite willing to accept his statement that he had no intention of shirking the crowded parts of the town, but I cannot understand why he did not at once when he reached the town take the obvious step of ascertaining the exact condition of affairs. He ought to have got out at the Taluq Cutchery - which he passed a few yards off, and then & there ascertained f his presence were required in the town, or f he had time to refresh himself at the Bungalow. It is incomprehensible why e did not do this. and I think he is much to blame for not having adopted his very obvious course. Nor did he ow much courage in his subsequent oceedings, and we have a right to look r more decided action on the part of r superior officers.

2. of G. O. Aug 18. 91 might be

[illegible]

the Tahsildars arrival

As for what he did when he got to the Taluq Cutcherry it seems very probable that he got flurried when he found himself suddenly confronted with the fact that a serious riot had taken place and that influenced by the tales of the Tah: and others he thought it as well not to attempt to face a mob which had been doing what it pleased for some time and had stoned the authorities when they attempted to check them.

It is not a pleasant thing even to a courageous European to walk about in the dark unarmed & in momentary expectation of being felled by a brickbat or belaboured with sticks by a gang of infuriated budmashes.

11 April

it shd. be pointed out that Govt. disapprove of his slackness on reaching the town, as well as of the vicarious manner in which he proceeded to ascertain the condition of affairs, after he assumed command.

W

23 April.

Mr. Marandan Raja
& the Kaisar-i-Hind

The Hon'ble Mr Stokes C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr Garstin C.S.I.

R 20/4

H. E. the Governor 20/4

R 25/4

13.

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[7]

Confidential No. 68
1892

1 docket (1)

24-1-24

Judicial DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 29. April 1892
No. 824-A
Series. Mis

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DESPATCHED
8 MAY

[Despatch Abstract.]

Karur Riot Passing orders on letter from Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja regarding his conduct at the.

1

Confidential.

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1
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1a

Confl. No. 339. of 92
CONFIDENTIAL.

~~Connected with G.O. No. 4050 of 92 - [illegible] of 93~~

Connected with Judl. G.O. $\frac{1835}{8-9-93}$ Mis. re Cumbum riots

Bangi Abdul Kader Saib, his father
and his brother were concerned in the
riot of Gumbur that took place
in 1874. His father and brothers were
convicted & they are now dead.
B. A. K then absconded and a warrant
was [illegible] issued for his arrest. It is
not known how the matter was disposed
of afterwards.

Some time after he returned to
the village. Afterwards he gained
riches & influence. Afterwards
he committed the following actions
1. He beat one Kishing Chari with
slippers in the river bed. K. Chari
is a timid & did not complain
out of disgrace. He would not
have told it. This was about 1883.

2. B. A. K was a Forest Contractor &
the V. M of Charagatta village was

not taken to B.
him Agree B. A. K. have force beat
him so severely that the consequence
was he was suffering from the wounds
& died afterwards. No complaint
was made.

3. There was a dispute about a
piece of land between B. A. K. and
Thuthipaul Hanumantha Rao - wants of
the Enmity, B. A. K. burnt Hanumantha-
Rao's cowshed on the land. He complained
to the Joint Magte. but the case was
dismissed for default.

4. One Kishna Rao was in employ
of Govinda Chetti who sent some
letters to Post office one day. In confusion
Govinda chetti enclosed a 100 Rs note in
a Cover by mistake and sent it to the Post
Office. Afterwards G. chetti suspected
Kishna Rao with theft of the note.
complained to B. A. Kader Saib.
The

2.
Govinda chetti beat [illegible] Kishna Rao.
A few days afterwards the
addressee of the Cover which
(carried the note) informed the
fact to Govinda) chetti. Then
Chetti and B. A. K. sent for
this Kishna Rao, and rewarded
him with a cloth and Rs 10.

5. Pitambur Ramachandra Rao
was once beaten by B. A. K through
some enmity. He complained to
the J. Magte. but the case was
dismissed for want of evidence.
One Gulab Dawat Khan gave evidence
in the case against B. A. K.
B. A. K beat him
in revenge.

6. One Nurdin - a chuklar -
adopted son of T. Mahammad
Saib was a servant of B. A. K.
He was suspected to be in Criminal

B.A.K. was [illegible]

him. One day he was found to have had sexual intercourse with B.A.K.'s niece. The girl's father, Chandamma (brother of B.A.K.) saw this and reported it to B.A.K. Then B.A.K. killed the man Nurudin and buried him in his orange garden. This was in 1891. To conceal this murder, B.A.K. lodged a complaint petition to the S.H.Officer charging Nurudin with theft of a watch worth Rs 18.10.0 from his Bungalow in this orange garden. He also stated in the complaint that he and his witnesses named in the margin × who were also his servants arrested Nurudin but he escaped from their hold and ran away. He put in another petn.

×
1. Kandan
2. Gujjan
3. Chinnan
- Vaniyan
- babiyan

to search the house of Nurudin immediately lest the property should be concealed. The S.H.O searched the house of Nurudin's adoptive father's house and the watch was found in a compartment where Nurudin lived. The case still pending [illegible]. vide crime No. 65/1891 on the file of the S.H.O. Pat Cumbur-

This Nurudin was chuklar by birth and was adopted by T. Mahammad Saib. This Mahammad Saib did not care for the death of Nurudin but received a sum of Rs 100 from B.A.K. and kept quiet. B.A.K. paid this Rs 100 on the same day of the murder. He also sent the widow of Nurudin to Bangalore and gave her to some man in Nikka marriage. She joint murder of They came & enquired with the matter.

On the ~~[illegible]~~ day of murder B. A. K's brother Chandamia grew mad, was suffering from madness for about 12 days & muttering all ~~[illegible]~~ sorts of nonsense. After 12 days, he died out of the same disease. ~~[illegible]~~

The fact that ~~[illegible]~~ Nurjan's wife was sent to Bangalore is only a rumour. B. A. K told the Police that Nurjan's wife went to Bangalore & is living in a chuttram. The Police went in search of the woman, but she was not found in the Chatram. There the people told the Police that the Labbas or Mussalmen are not allowed in the Chatram. Her whereabouts are

sent an occurrence asking the Magistrate to examine B. A. K and his witnesses under S. 512. C. P. C. The Magte sent summonses several times but they avoided to appear before the Magte on all occasions. The witnesses say they will have not to utter falsehood in favor of B. A. K about watch affair and that, therefore, they don't want to appear before the Magte: they would not tell the truth because they are afraid of their lives.

There is also a rumour that B. A. K. removed the dead body of Nurjan from the orange garden and buried it in a cess pool of some Labbas house. The Joint Magte and Asstt Supt of Police, during their enquiry, searched for the dead body in the spot

Per

pits they received but the corpse [illegible]

[illegible] found in the pit

B. A. K instructed his servants,
3 refugees named above to appear
before magte and depose in his
favour that Nurulin stole the
watch and escaped from their
hold. They would not listen to
him. B. A. K, therefore, dismissed
these away from his service after
wards at different times.

The Police sent the occurrence
report referred to above asking
the magte to examine B. A. K & his
witnesses under section 512 C.Cr.P.C.
with the object that murder
affair may perhaps come to light.

So far about his antecedents

Ambur st. [illegible] bad sale of Devo[illegible]
Karumbur went to Mariamman Kovil in that
village to perform Pongal ceremony.
They were cooking rice in a crowd.
Then the Labbas of Ambur about
6 in no. went to the spot, kicked
and the pots with rice and rice dirt.
~~this the male persons came~~
~~to the spot with stick, spade~~
~~and assaulted the Labbais.~~ They also
touched the female breasts with
and pulled some woman
Davaram and
by holding their breasts.
Labbais and about 15 other Hindus
(males) who were present there.
This was the
beginning of the Labbas and since then the Labbas
used to assault the Hindus, wherever
they happened to meet, and the Hindus
also used to do the same in their turn.
On the 22nd 4. 92, the man

copy this received but the corpse [illegible] of
there. The Labbais [illegible]
~~[illegible]~~ assaulted ~~Kuruppan~~ and
his uncle Periyasami stating
that he was the man who beat
the Labbais on the other day at
Mangammal Kovil. These 2 persons
complained to B.A.K. that they
were afraid of going to their village.
The Labbais also went & complained
to B.A.K. that Sevlian and other
Hindus assaulted & beat them
and asked him what they should
do. B.A.K. said in reply
"why do you come and complain
to me after being beaten by
Kondanakattis — meaning Hindus —
you had better go & beat
them and I shall help you."
The Labbais 13 in no. then went
to Devalapuram and drank
Toddy

Durai Badsha was one of them.
They were then talking that they
should beat the persons who
beat them in the market. The
~~old~~ shopkeeper Pethavelan
who was hearing them so talking
told this to Dairie Govindan
of Devalapuram who in this
way told this to the people
of Devalapuram. Then the people
of Devalapuram came in a crowd
& met these Labbais and a fight
ensued. In the fight Durai Badsha
was killed. This was very near
the village Devalapuram.
The Labbais then carried the
corpse of Durai Badsha and
placed it in the riverbed on the
Krishnapuram side. ~~The~~ Another

P.C.

[illegible] the [illegible] of

them, went and se[illegible] forced this to them at

B.A.K. who was

Chinna Muspid. B.A.K. went

to the place where the dead

body was [illegible] in company with 200

or 300 men. B.A.K. told his

people that Kuppa Reddi

was the cause of this murder

and asked them to kill Kuppa Reddi.

B.A.K. selected

[illegible] some of the people & went to

Kishnapuram to ~~Kuppa Reddi's house~~

with a view to attack Kuppa Reddi's

house.

[illegible] following went to Kishnapuram,

entered into the house of Abbi Reddi

in which Kuppa Reddi also lives

of the same family attacked the inmates

and committed dacoity because

they suspected the people of

Devalapuram having murdered

Durai Badsha at the instigation

of that Kuppa Reddi. They went

there with the intention of killing

Kuppa Reddi but he was absent

then at Vellore. In committing

the dacoity they also raped the

women named in the margin. These

two are mother and daughter.

Abbi Reddi is Kuppa Reddi's uncle

being his father's brother. Mangatayammal is Abbi Reddi's brother's

widow. One of the culprits also

raped another woman Sallammal

sister of Mangatayammal. They

1.* Kuppammal aged 14
2. Mangatayammal aged 35.

the abo[illegible] of
they Kuppammal attained puberty
only about 4 days before that day.
The Labbais brought 2 bundles of
paddy straw in the yard and in
that night they [illegible] committed
as above. Of the accused Pakuam
Amir Sait is said to have brought
the bundles of straw from outside.
The next morning the Labbas
assembled at the musjid on
the bank of the river, among whom
was B.A.K. There B.A.K said to
his people as follows: "Devalapuram
"people murdered Dorai Badsha
"Don't you feel it? If you had labber attack them
"to that village and
"commit dacoits." He also
sent for bamboos and distributed
among his people for this purpose.
Then

[illegible] about 200 in no. [illegible] to
Devalapuram entered almost
all houses, brought the pots with
grain outside & threw them and
drove the female inmates naked
stripping them off their clothes.
They also attacked the people.
Several men were not present.
[illegible] was [illegible]
in their houses.
Morning 7 to 10 men were engaged
in fields. A few who were present
fled away having been beaten by
the Labbas. The Labbas then left
the village. Then the Hindus
returned to the houses, took the clothes
left by Labbas and gave them
to females & brought them back
to theirs.

[illegible] the present ~~Head~~ Constable
of Arkonam Narayana Aiyar was in Arkonam
S. H. Officer. He went to a neighbouring

robbed [illegible] of whom was Dorai Badsha above referred to. They asked the S. H. O to get down from horse back. when he refused, they attempted to beat him. He then got down. Dorai Badsha got on horse back and asked the S. H. O officer to lead him by holding the horse as far as their house out of fear The S. H. O officer did so.

The then Taluk magistrate Srinivasachari took statement from Mangattayammal & [illegible] Salammal only. No statement was taken from the girl Kuppammal.

There was one Bada saib in Vodugatur He [redacted] committed several murders [redacted] 1883, secretly. After all in one murder case he was arrested and

---

was sentenced to death.

In that case this B. A. K. saib used his influence to help Babé saib to save him from the case. as he is a great friend of him.

In this case Babé saib pleaded alibi and he stated he was in achatram that day at Vallore. In support of this statement, he reported to the S. H. O at Vallore Town that some of his property were stolen that day by the man who was [redacted] said to have been murdered by himself.

B. A. K. played this sort of tricks in Nurubin's case above referred to.

was seen [illegible]

Any that I can say that the Hike said

was his pig removed to his [illegible] Babe

Sal [illegible] said him from the cage

as he [illegible] from the [illegible] him

In this case [illegible] Bot [illegible] said pletted

able [illegible] tabled he was in

[illegible] and Vallore [illegible]

achatrau

suffort [illegible] this statement

he referred to the S. H. O at Vallore Town

that some of his property were

stolen [illegible] by the man

[illegible] said to have

gold was [illegible]

been murdered [illegible]

Kiff [illegible]

There was one Bad [illegible] said in Vohugalur

several murders

Be [illegible] committed [illegible] 1883

steadily [illegible] often [illegible]

[illegible] der case he was [illegible]

Mr C 339/1892

Do.

From

Collr. N. Arcot.

No.

Dated 20. 9. 92

Received 22. 9. 92

Enclosures One

SUBJECT.

Ambur riot

Judl. G.O., No 824, 29-4-1892.

PLAN OF THE KARUR TOWN