Judicial (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 1038

Dated 16 May 1895

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

KALUGUMALAI RIOT.

Directing the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly to furnish, while submitting his report on the recent---, detailed particulars regarding the Deputy Magistrate's conduct relative to the enquiry instituted in connection therewith, and requesting his opinion on the proposals of the Inspector General of Police in regard to the establishment of a punitive police force in the neighbourhood of Kalugumalai.

1

[illegible]

BACK PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.
	836		24-4-95		

FURTHER PAPE

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O	No.
	2695		1895		
	4660		95		
	4957		95		

Judicial (1895) DEPARTMENT.

Ct No 2020/95

G.O 836 : 24.4.95 Mis (a)
G.O 578 : 15.2.95 }
G.O 3186 : 22.12.94 } Papers about punitive police.
2703 : 8.12.1894 }

FROM

M. Hammick Esq. I.C.S.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL

OF POLICE,

To

No. 46.

Dated 29 } April 1895.
Received 30 }
Regd 1st May 1895.

Encl. 3.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S No. 30 APR 1895 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

SUBJECT.

Reporting for the information of Government the details of the Crime lately committed in Kalugumalai in Tinnevelly District.

4.5.2/5.

Forbes

Enclosure no. 3 to letter no. 46 dated 29.4.95 from the Inspr Genl of Police.

A detailed list of the number of houses of several classes of people in Kalugumalai village No: 308 attached to Kalugumalai Division in Ettiyapuram Zemindary.

Name of Classes	Number of houses	Name of classes	Number of houses
Kammalars	54	Chucklers	7
Vellalars	70		
Idayans	13	Total	695
Muhammadans	6	Bazaars	92
Pundarams	22	Temple, Mundapam,	
Chetties	80	Madam, Chutram,	
Vadugans	11	Schools &c	67
Brahmins	26	Godowns Cattleshed	26
Dancing girls	13		
Kothans	10	Grand Total	880
Maistries	4		
Kaikalars	56		
Moniyagaran	19		
Kusavans	13		
Aramanay	1		
Maravas	95		
Nattuvas	6		
Barbers	14		
Kavundans	9		
Kavarai Chetties	8		
Washerman	6		
Kumbalathars	5		
Panikan	1		
Shanars	104		
Kuravas	27		
Pullas	8		

(Sd) E. Stevenson
Dist Supdt of Police

(True Copy)
M Hammick
Inspr: Genl of Police

Enclosure No. 1 to letter No. L.C. dated 24 from the Inspector General of Police

A

List of Villages situated near Kalugumalai station.

Names of Villages	Distance miles	Names of Villages	Distance miles	Names of Villages	Distance miles
Kurivikulam	2	Kailasapuram	1/2	Sambaikulam	3/2
Ramalingapuram	1/2	Karadikulam	1/2	Odukulam	3/3
Attupatti	1/4	Kalapamkulam	2/2	Valasai	3/2
Kainampatti	1	Palankottai	1	Mainthanvadi	3/2
Latchmipuram	1	Kannapatti	1	Settikulam	3/4
Ramanathapuram	1/2	Alankulam	2	Avanikanthal	3/4
Duraisamipuram	1/2	Vellinayagapuram	1/2	Vappankulam	3/2
Venkateswarapuram	1	Odaikaripatty	1/2	Kaluvasankottai	3/2
Kumarapuram	1	Kachilapuram	1	Vagaikulam	3/4
Kalangaraipatti	1/2	Puthur	1/2		
Subramaniapuram	1	Saravanapuram	1/2		
Kalugasalapuram	1/2	Pillayarnatham	3		
Valayathapuram	1/2	Thavarkulam	3/4		
Sambulingapuram	1/2	Reddiarpatti	3/2		
Kottaikalugumalai	1	Tharmathupatty	2		
Thulukkapatti	1	Seerangapuram	2/2		
Kulayathavanpatty	1	Kolakuttakurichi	3		

(Sd.) E. Stevenson
Dist. Supdt. of Police

(True Copy)

M. Kennick
Inspr. Genl. of Police

EAS

Enclosure no. 2 to letter no. 1/6 dated 29.4.95 from the Inspector General of B

Villages attached to Kalugumalai Devastanam.

298 Kathalampatti
300 Subramaniapuram
301 Kalugasalapuram
302 Vellirayapipuram
303 Karadikulam
304 Jumbulingapuram
305 Valayuthapuram
306 Therku Kalugumalai
307 Kanthasamipuram
308 Kalugumalai
309 Kopal Vadagadu
310 Duraisamipuram
311 Kumarapuram
312 Venkataswarapuram
313 Vellur
314 Saravanapuram
315 Lutchmipuram
316 Ramanathapuram
317 Alankulam
318 Navalasankottai
319 Akilandipuram
356 Kumarasakkanapuram
357 Matharajapuram
358 Sutharapachayapuram

Temple Puttah – (Primai)
Alaganerikulam
Mudukalankulam
Kuttiwagaikulam
Kalapaputty

(Sd) E. Stevenson
Dist Supdt of Police

(True Copy)

M Hammick
Inspr. Genl of Police

6/ CURRENT No

Department.

~~Chief~~ Office of the Inspector-General of Police,

No. 4 C. Coimbatore ~~Madras~~, 29th April 1895.

From

M. Hammick Esquire, I.C.S.,
Inspector-General of Police,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Ootacamund.

Sir,

Enclosures. Three

I have the honor to report for the information of Government, the details of the crime lately committed in Kalugumalai in Tinnevelly District. I reached Tinnevelly on Friday the 19th April and met there the Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent the District Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector General. I have received a full report on the matter from Mr Stevenson, and have read also such other papers as I could get which bear on the matter. I also saw the Inspector of Police in whose division Kollugumalai lies.

2. It is necessary to go back some years and first explain that in this village which is property of Zemindar of Ettyapuram,

held by him apparently however not as a part of the Zemindari, but as the representative of the Devastanam of the Village, there has been for many years a strife between the Shanars of the Village and the rest of the Caste men in the Village. This dispute which took the usual form in Tinnevelly [of a resisted claim on the part of the Shanars, occupying some houses in the North western Corner of the Village, to ride in procession along the main Streets of the Village ended in August 1874 with a decision of the High Court, on an appeal from the Subordinate Court and Munsiff's Court in the District, that the Shanars had no right to go in procession along these Streets which were held to be private Streets under the Control of the Devastanam Authorities. The Shanars form a very small minority of the inhabitants of the Village living in 104 houses out of a total of 880 in the Village.

I presume then, the Devastanam people maintain these streets
[illegible]

3. Little seems to be known of what went on in the Village after the High Court's decision was known, except that the Shanars had to pay a considerable sum as costs in that suit and that they with a few exceptions bodily went over to the Romish Church some time in the autumn of last year. This wholesale conversion of the Shanars to the Romish Church ~~must~~ probably have been influenced by ~~with~~ some idea that their status would be raised and that they would be able to meet the upper Castes of their fellow Village men with stronger weapons than was possible if they remained Hindus.

4. The Shanars having become Catholics wanted a Church, and this at once became either purposely or by accident a fresh cause of dispute. In one of the main Streets of the Village some distance from the Shanar quarter there is a small portion of ground which was originally occupied on a nominal rent by a dancing girl whose sons sold it in 1880. This land with a house on it was purchased in 1884 by one Kallimuthu Nadan who executed an agreement with the temple authorities that no building with an

upper story third was ever to be erected on the land and further that no door way was ever to be made in the western wall of the building which faces towards the Street. This land was purchased ~~in~~ last year by the Father Superior of the Jesuits in Tinnevelly, and on it a Church was soon after erected. In this Church the door was opened on the western side facing the Street, exactly where under the agreement no door should have been made.

5. In November last, the Father Superior complained that persons had committed riot and obstructed his people from erecting the Church. This complaint was dismissed by the local Magistrate. Again in the same month the Peshkar of the temple complained that the Father Superior was encroaching on Temple land. It was referred to a Civil Court. The Manager of the Estate on learning of the dispute ordered his Peshkar not to interfere further as he the Manager intended filing a suit in the Courts. A Copy of the Peshkar's report to the Manager

Manager and the Manager's order thereon appear to have been sent to the District Magistrate and Deputy Magistrate. In December and in the latter part of November the houses of the Village Munsiff and a local Chetti were burnt and also some six houses belonging to some Shanars and upon this the Sankaranainar local Koil Inspector of Police put in an occurrence report (20th December 1894) to the Deputy Magistrate in charge giving the state of feeling between the Shanars and the Hindus. The Inspector in that report stated that he had visited the place with the Sub Magistrate and that in his opinion both parties were likely to create a disturbance regarding the newly built Church. He requested local enquiry and inspection and such orders as would prevent a breach of the peace. Almost simultaneously with this report from the Inspector, the Deputy Magistrate received a report dated 22nd December 1894, from the local Stationary Sub Magistrate of Sankaranainar Koil upon the Manager's and Peshkar's report referred to above, which had been sent by him to the Sub Magistrate. The Sub Magistrate in this report seems to have informed the Deputy Magistrate that there was danger to the public peace in Kollugumalai from the dispute which existed there and stated that the car dragging would be interfered with by the Church. The Sub Magistrate also informed the Deputy Magistrate of the fires which had taken place. On the 29th October, the villagers had petitioned the District Magistrate about the erection of the Church, and the Father Superior had also petitioned the Superintendent of Police about the same matter. These two latter petitions appear to have been sent by the District Magistrate to the Deputy Magistrate for personal enquiry and report on the 8th January 1895.

6. The Deputy Magistrate apparently had therefore the District Magistrate's order to make a personal enquiry into the matter, dated 8th January 1895 and the Inspector's report dated 20th December 1894 and the Sub Magistrate's report dated 22nd December 1894 before him at the beginning of January.

7. After the beginning of 1895, the following offences had been reported to the Police:

(1) The houses of the Catechist sent to the place to instruct the new converts was burnt down (16th January 1895.) -

(2). The houses of two Hindus in the village were burnt down (17th January 1895).

(3). The Father Superior reported that on the 18th January certain Hindus had entered the Church and assaulted two Christians (18th January 1895) -

(4). On the 19th January two more houses belonging to the Hindus were burnt (19th January 1895).

8. On the receipt of the report from the Inspector of Police, dated 20th December 1894, referred to above, the Deputy Magistrate ordered the Inspector to put in a Charge Sheet on the facts and on this the Police Inspector put in a Charge Sheet, dated 18th January 1895 to the Head Quarter Deputy Magistrate stating that certain named

Shanars had quarrelled with the Hindus and were likely to commit a breach of the peace. The Deputy Magistrate after enquiry on the 18th February 1895 declined to do anything as he considered that the Shanars had been unnecessarily charged. Subsequently on the 16th March 1895, the Deputy Magistrate on a Charge Sheet from the Inspector bound over two Maravars in the Village for good behaviour for six months on a sum of Rs. 250 each.

9. I may also mention that a Mahazar appears to have been sent in on the 1st December 1894 to the District Magistrate complaining of the erection of the Church, which was referred sent to the Joint Magistrate for report. The Joint Magistrate has as Sub Collector Revenue jurisdiction over the Village, but no Magisterial authority there. He obtained a report from the Tahsildar that he anticipated a breach of the peace. On referring it to the Manager of the Estate, the Manager appears to have explained the nature of the dispute and said it would necessitate a Civil Suit on which the

the

the Sub Collector gave the endorsement that the matter was one for the Civil Court and that the Manager could reason with the priest as well as he could. These papers were not known to the Police.

10. Thus it appears that immediately previous to the 7th April when the riot and murders took place, the Deputy Magistrate after enquiry – during which I am told he never went nearer than 12 miles off to the Village – had passed two orders – one on the 18th February 1895 and the other on the 16th March 1895 – in which he was satisfied to bind over two of the Hindus in the Village to keep the peace. The sufficiency or otherwise of this enquiry is no doubt a matter on which the District Magistrate will be able to report.

11. We are now brought down to the 7th April on which day a Car feast was celebrated in the Village at which the Manager of the Estate and others were present. What apparently happened was this – The Car was being drawn in the usual fashion till it came near the [illegible]

door of the Church. It was then found that the Shanars were, many of them, standing near the Church, where a small pandal extending 9 feet from the wall of the Church into the road may had been erected. The existence of the pandal had been reported by the local Peshkar to the Manager on the 29th March 1895. But the Manager had contented himself with forwarding the report to the Estate Pleader who was drafting a plaint for the Civil Suit he proposed to file against the Christians regarding the erection of the Church. The existence of this pandal was apparently not reported to the Inspector of Police whose last visit to the Village before the 7th April was on the 21st March before the pandal had been erected. ~~As far as I can learn~~ The Manager himself did go [illegible] apparently gone once if not twice into the Village and to inspect the place between the 29th March and the 7th April and remarked that he would settle the matter amicably.

12. The Manager on seeing that the pandal prevented the Chains of the Car being pulled in

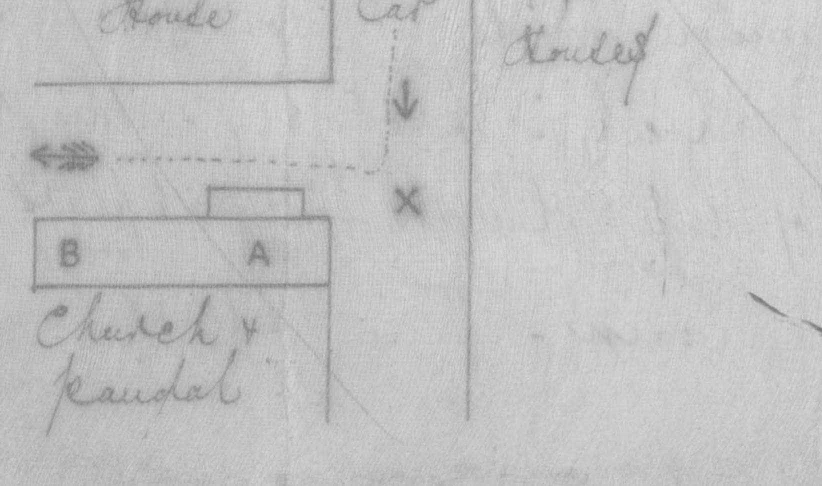
exchanged.

While

~~[illegible]~~ received, ~~received~~ similar treatment one of whom has since died

in the proper direction appears to have stepped forward, keeping back the crowd a few paces, and had some few words with the Shanars. He appears to have offered to re-erect the pandal after the Car passed, if he was allowed to pull it down. Suddenly one of the Shanars or more – the evidence on the point will not be clear, until after the trial – rushed in and stabbed him. He died in a few minutes. The Village Magistrate of Doraisamipuram a neighbouring Village was also stabbed and he died the next morning. Three other persons standing by were also stabbed, and are now in Hospital (one has since died). Immediately, Stone throwing began on the part apparently of the Shanars and as may be imagined in a few minutes all was confusion.

13. I may explain by this diagram what I understand to have been the position of the Car and the pandal –



It will be clear that possibly the pandal would prevent the Chains of the Car coming round so as to admit of the Car being dragged down the side Street. The Car was brought up to the Corner of the Street x and then could not be brought round further owing to the pandal -

14. What followed will probably never be exactly known, though the evidence at the coming trial will probably clear up some points. It appears however that the Shanars almost immediately beat a hasty retreat into the Vestry of the Church, a small thatched building - Eight were arrested there and thirty in the lane outside. These were as far as possible guarded by the Police, while the enraged Hindus having burnt the Church a small thatched building rushed off to the Shanars quarter and fired such houses as they could. The loss of property was considerable. Mr. Stevenson puts it down at about Rs. 8000, which is probably within the mark. The loss of life due to fire appears to have been seven - There appears however to have been little looting, as in only one case ~~can~~ has it been found that anybody was robbed. That was the Case of a Shanar girl whose ear-rings were torn from her ears in the rush of the Crowd. The property said to be missing, jewels, brass vessels, Cotton etc was probably destroyed by fire.

Very exhaustively ... Police Rep[ort] at

15. A very large number of Shanars appear to have been away from the Village on the day in question attending the funeral of one of their number in a neighbouring Village and probably many of the houses burnt were empty. Most of the Shanars in the Village appear to have bolted after the murder of the ~~Deputy Collector~~ estate manager and none of the evidence given by them of what went on in the Village during the fire can be relied upon - ~~Hence it is that up to date little or no valuable evidence has been collected against the Hindus.~~ and consequently but ... is available

16. The seven lives lost in the fire are thus accounted for. Four, a man and his wife and two Children appear to have been suffocated in their house - One Corpse was found burnt in front of one of the Shanars

houses and another was found inside one of the Shanars houses - One an old man's body was found just outside the Village, where he apparently had escaped after being burnt in the fire. The Medical officer certifies that his death was caused by the burns he received accidentally or otherwise -

17. Thirty six Shanars and five men of other Castes were wounded in the fight which immediately followed the murder of the Manager -

18. The above is a brief account of the whole affair and it now remains to explain the conduct of the Police -

19. There is a small Police Station in the Village of 1 Head Constable and 5 men and it has been usual in the case of previous Car feasts to send some 12 to 20 outside men, not for the Car feast itself but for the Cattle fair which takes place a few days after the Car feast is over. The Inspector generally comes to this fair. It is of course at the fair that usually the Police are specially required to look after the men bringing

in

in and taking away Cattle and to guard the roads.

20. There are two Car feasts - one was held in January - the Thaipusam feast and one in April - the Panguniuthram feast - In this year the feast in January passed off perfectly quietly. The Car was dragged past the Church and no disturbance whatever took place -

21. There were in the Village on the day of the second Car feast 10 of the additional men usually sent in - Four to have been with the crowd following the Car four were on beats - Two were stationed at the Temple. The others were on various duties in the Village. The Head Constable had left the Village to arrange for a hut for the patrol Constables and just as he returned he heard the Manager had been killed. He got what men he could, went to the spot and arrested all the Shanars he could. While he was doing this it was that the mob rushed to the Shanars quarter and burnt their houses - The Head Constable

appears to have fired his musket in the air which is reported to have had the effect of dispersing the Crowd.

22 I do not think from all I have learnt the local Police can be blamed for their action in the village. They arrested and protected the Shanars immediately near the Church and that was all it was possible to do. When the Sub-Magistrate and Inspector arrived in the afternoon about 4 p.m., all was quiet and the fires had gone out.

23. The only question is whether or not the Police in the District that is the Superintendent and the Inspector should not have known of the probability of the disturbance and taken measures against it. As regards the Superintendent, Mr Stevenson is a Superintendent who knows much more of what goes on in his District than most Superintendents do. He was not specially warned by any Officer of the likelihood of a breach of the peace at the village. There was admittedly no rumour or

talk in Tinnevelly or Palamcottah of there being any probability of a disturbance in the village; the feast is one of many which take place continually in the District; there had been no disturbance in January at the Car feast and Cattle fair held then in the village; the Manager who lived in the village and knew the people never mentioned to anybody that he thought there was any danger. For these reasons I do not consider Mr Stevenson can be held to blame for not having taken special precautions. After the occurrence, he did everything that was necessary admirably and there is every probability now of the murderers of the Deputy Collector being brought to justice.

He was the Ettiapuram manager. Is this village the Zemindari [illegible] if not how long the manager live there?

24. As regards the Inspector it is most unfortunate that C. Subramania Pillai did not appreciate properly the state of feeling in the village and the probability of a disturbance at this feast. He is a good Inspector and well spoken of and I think after a fair consideration of

all the facts one can only say that a man of sharper wits would have done better. I had a long talk with this Inspector and I am convinced that it was not from any wish to shirk his duty that he was not present in person at the feast. He never had been at one of the feasts in this Village, he knew the feast in January had gone off quietly; he was not aware of the construction of the Pandal; the unfortunate Manager never warned him of any danger. He must be held, I consider, to blame for not having estimated at its proper value the bitterness of the feeling between the two factions in the Village. He knew of all the arson that had been committed, though it was not known who were the Criminals. He had every reason to be dissatisfied with the Deputy Magistrates feeble decision in binding over only two members of one of the factions in the paltry sum of Rs 250 and knowing all this he would have judged well had he visited the

Village

Village after the 21st March when he was there on his ordinary duty of inspection. He said on the 21st March he found the Village perfectly quiet and saw no signs of a disturbance. The unfortunate Manager, moreover, who was the one officer to know the gravity of the situation never gave the smallest hint that he anticipated any disturbance. I do not think under the Circumstances he (the Inspr) can be held very seriously to blame. It must be remembered that these factions are the normal state of things in many villages in Tinnevelly and that arson is a common crime here.

25. It is almost impossible to understand how the unfortunate Manager could have thought that his personal influence could settle such a dispute as existed in the Village. One would have thought that a man of his experience and knowledge of the place would have known that it only required the erection of the small pandal and the obstruction occasioned by it to the Car to complete the quarrel and cause

an outburst of passion which he would be quite unable to control. A word from him to the Inspector two days before the feast would have prevented everything. This he unfortunately never gave. It was from him that the Police legitimately looked for information and throughout from the beginning he appears to have made light of the dispute.

26. The Superintendent and the Deputy Inspector General of Police agree in thinking that a punitive Police force should be established in the Village. I agree that it would be a good lesson to other villages in this District and to this village if a small force were placed in the Village for the next two or three years.

27. It must be remembered that these disputes between the Shanars and the other Castes of Hindus are very common in the Villages of Tinnevelly and that Crime continually results from these disputes. The ruse adopted by these Shanars in becoming Christians does not alter the Case.

They

they as a body urged what they thought were their rights until their feelings became so excited that one of their number deliberately killed in broad daylight the officer who was ready to do all he could for them consistent with his position. On the other hand the Hindus in the Village took the law into their own hands committed a series of Crimes against order and destroyed an immense deal of property at the cost of many lives. Everybody mixed up in the matter should I consider be made to feel his responsibility. There is moreover the fact that owing to the Hindus alone being present when the arson and consequent murders were committed it is now most improbable that any evidence will be forthcoming to enable us to prosecute any of them with success. The Shanars or some of them will no doubt be convicted of murder and rioting, but it is doubtful whether we shall be able to bring to justice any of the other side

The

28. The Superintendent proposes that the following force should be quartered in the Village.

	Rs.
1. 1st Grade Head Constable	25
1. 4th Grade Head Constable	14
7. 1st Class Constables	56
13. 2nd Class Constables	91
Clothing and Supervision	18
	Rs. 204

or Rs. 2448 per annum.

A ~~Station~~ Huts will have to be built which will cost about Rs. 3,000.

29. The feast at Kalugumalai is attended by many Villagers from surrounding Villages and they must be held jointly responsible for the affair. I give in the appendix to the letter a list of the Villages from which the Superintendent considers persons came to the feast and Villages the Villagers of which were interested in the dispute. He proposes and I agree that all these Villages should contribute to the Punitive

Police

Police Force if sanctioned.

30. I have written this report after reading what papers I have had access to dealing with this matter. I have also had personal discussions with the District Magistrate, the Deputy Inspector-General and the Superintendent of Police on the matter. More evidence will be forthcoming no doubt on the whole business when the Magistrate and Sessions Court have completed their enquiries, but as the Government will no doubt be anxious to know as far as is known, what has happened I submit this report now. It is probable in some points my report may be perhaps not quite accurate, but the District Magistrate who will no doubt report on the matter hereafter will be able to report more fully and with a greater knowledge of the facts.

31. There is no danger of any fresh outbreak in the Village. The Superintendent has strengthened the force in the Village

temporarily

porarily and there is no reason to apprehend fresh disturbance.

2. I append to this report the following pers supplied by the Superintendent.

a. A list of the villages within a radius of 3 1/2 miles from Kalugumalai who should bear a portion of the cost of the Punitive Police if sanctioned.

b. A list of villages handed over to the Kalugumalai Temple, the Village Magistrates of which have orders to send in men to help in dragging the Car. These also should be taxed for the force.

c. A list of the number of houses in the Village of Kalugumalai belonging to each Caste.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient Servant,
M. Hammick
Inspector General of Police

Recd. [illegible]

366—28-5-94.

19

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 2134/95.

From the I.G. of Police.

Dated 29th April 1895.

FOR ORDERS.

Mr. Hammick's detailed report on the Kalugumalai riot is submitted for perusal. A report on the result of the magisterial enquiry is being called for on the linked Proceedings in the Rev. Dept. WS

~~Perhaps the I.G.'s report may be read [illegible] the Dist.'s report.~~

The Supt. of Police, Tinnevelly, the Dy. I.G. & the I.G. are all agreed in thinking that a punitive Police force should be ~~employed~~ established in the village. Orders are solicited on this point. It is not stated whether the Dist. Magte. has expressed approval of this proposal, but Mr. Hammick speaks of having had "personal discussions"* with him. There can, it is submitted, be little doubt of the expedience of establishing a punitive police force, but Mr. Hammick's detailed proposals in the matter should perhaps be referred to the Dist. Magte. for remarks.

2. The individuals who appear to blame for the riot are the *Manager of the Estate who is dead, the Police Inspector, with whose shortcomings Mr. Hammick's report deals & the Deputy Collector, [illegible]

Send out a punitive force as proposed, Ins for 2 years. From the I.G.'s estimate of the force required must apparently be deducted the cost of the existing force – or does he propose that the force for which he estimates shall be added to the ordinary force? This is not clear. HS

For orders.

Yes WS

* The fault here was too much confidence. HS

19/5/95

Naidu, in magl charge of the division who failed to bind over the principal members of both factions when the police sent in charge sheets & the Dist. Magte directed him to make a personal enquiry.

which, apparently, he did not make
HS

If Govt. concurs with Mr Hammick's view of the Inspector's conduct, &, it is submitted, that there is no reason to differ from him, it will probably suffice to express concurrence

Yes HS
For orders

It simply amounts to this — that a better man would have done better. But I don't think the Insp. seriously to blame.
HS
(For orders)

As regards the Dy. Collector, perhaps the Dist. Magte should be told to ~~report~~ deal specially with his conduct when reporting on the whole matter. The report shld. presumably be deferred until after the magisterial cases have been finally disposed of.

D
7.5.95

For orders. Yes
HS
9/5/95

H.M

~~Order~~

~~The Govt concurs with Mr Hammick in considering that the Police Inspector was not seriously to blame. The Estate manager's confidence was no doubt to a great extent~~

Police

Report on the Kalugumalai riot

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

18

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.
Again G.O., dated 189 , No.
Current No. of 189 , dated from

Current No. 2134 of 1895, dated 29.4 from the I.G., Police

ORDER. Dd 16th May 1895 No. 1038

From the Inspector General's report it appears that the individuals responsible for the failure to prevent the occurrence of the Kalugumalai riot are the Estate Manager, ~~who is dead~~, the Police Inspector and the Deputy Magistrate. The first named of these is dead, & the Govt. concurs with the Inspector General in considering that the Police Inspector was not seriously to blame though a smarter officer would probably have done better. The Deputy Magte ~~was~~ did not apparently make the personal enquiry which he was directed by the Dist. Magte to conduct, but it would, at this stage, be premature to discuss his responsibility in connection with the riot. The Dist. Magte in reporting upon the incident should deal specially with his conduct &, in order that the fullest information may be available, the report should be deferred until the conclusion of the magisterial enquiry into the cases arising out of the riot

2. There is no doubt as to the ~~expedience~~ desirability of establishing a punitive police force in the ~~village~~ neighbourhood of Kalrayamalai but before passing orders on the point the Govt. desires to have the opinion of the District Magte on the Inspector General's detailed proposals. It is not clear whether ~~[illegible]~~ the force specified in para 28 of the I.G.'s letter is intended to be in lieu of, or, in addition to, that existing ~~force~~. This should be expressly stated

(from orders)

D
11.5.95

The I.G., Police (G & O) issued 15/5/95
The Dist Magte, Trinomally G & O with original of current to be returned

Office note:

Communicate H.M.'s note & passage marked on p. 2 of the current to A.H. & ascertain from Revenue how the Estate manager came to live at Kalrayamalai

D
11.5.95
Office note approved.

Kalrayamalai Riot

[illegible] it is thought that his brief remarks on the margin written by [illegible] do not matter.
D
11.5