Judicial (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 2362-2363.

Dated 16" Nov: 1895.

[Despatch Abstract.]

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF IMITATION COINS.

Replying to letter from the Government of India as regards measures for repressing the--.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Madras
12th Sep: 1895

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
13 SEP 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dear Mr Price

I sent herewith a report on the work regarding the Bilauchi Sampo was about to be sent up, I was asked to make out a note on the information regarding in Abstract concerning Bilauchis. I then put my clerk carefully worked through the whole of the abstracts & after several days hard work compiled the enclosed note; this I sent to the A.G.G. Police to be forwarded with Thurlo's report to show what had been done by the S.B. from 1888

to the present date, in keeping those Lamps under a careful watch & in repairing their movements.

I find this work lodged in the Comptr Generals Office, & hand it up: now complete in the day it is only fair on myself & my predecessors that Govt should know that the movements of these Lamps have been most carefully repaired by S.B.

I hope in this matter you, Hons. & Govt will not think that I have in any way neglected my duty — The work shows the work done by S.B. for the last eight years with regard to these Lamps.

Yours sincerely

J.E. Carr.

NOTE FOR THE ~~CHIEF SECRETARY.~~

A.E.G.

The numbers given to these Gangs, as far back as 1889-1890, have been adhered to throughout this note on Bikuchi Gangs, to answer as accurate reference, & help in tracing their movements from year to year.

It will be seen from the note that the same Gangs, or portions of them, have gone & come in successive years, one principal being :—

Ghulam Ali's Gang No: 13.
Ghulam Husain's } do do 10.
with several aliases.
Karim Khan's do do 5.
Ali Nakki Khan's do do 11.
Gulsher Khan's do do 15.
Dilawar Khan's. do do 14.
Abdullah Khan's. do do 16.

During this year 1895, a new Jemadar named Ramdar Khan has come to this Prudy - but his Gang is probably only an offshoot of either Gang Nos 5. or Gangs Nos. 13. & 10.

F.C. Carr.
Ag. Asst. to Supt.

OBH
6-7-95

Encl. 1 to Confl. 307/95

Bilúchi Gangs.

1888

Vol. I (1888)

Hassan Khan Jemadar's gang. 13.

Head men: Hassan Khan & Ghulam Ali Khan.

first mentioned 18th August 1888. Gang from North Arcot to Kistna. para 1 of Madras Abstract, 1888.

The above gang visited the Madras Presidency in 1881. (para 34)

The gang split up, part going into the Nizam's territory: the other part remaining in Kistna. (para 85).

Pages 1 10. 12 vol 1 20 33 37 39

Selling Akbar Rupees

Jemadars: Hussain Khan & Kadir Khan —
(vide page 12)
(Vide also para 121 of Vol. I.)

Karim Khan's gang. 5

Jemadar Karim Khan, Sharif Khan & Ghulam Ali Khan joined from Bombay (para 121)

Murad Khan, Hayat Khan & Ghulam Khan were with the gang.

Note. With regard to the Turkish coins which formed part of the stock-in-trade of these Bilúchi gangs, they are pronounced to be false Akbar rupees manufactured in Bangalore; the intrinsic value of them in silver is 15 annas. Bilúchis sell them for one Rupee, eight annas. The Kalemah or Islamitic profession of faith which forms part of the inscription

Madura.

uses the Akbar Rupee to be much valued by Muhammadans (para 77.)

Part of this gang under Dilawar Khan went to Cochin: stated there that they had property worth six thousand Rupees half of which is in coins procured from Stamboul: some of these were of gold. (para 150).

Dilawar Khan's gang 14

From para 204 of the Vol. four gangs seemed to have joined into one making altogether 32 men, 28 women & 52 children: the parties comprising this gang were under:-

I Jemadar Dilawar Khan ..... Gang 14
II " Muhammad Ali ..... part of above gang
III " Karim Khan ..... gang 5
IV " Ghaus Khan ..... part of above gang

Ali Nakki Khan's gang 11

Ali Nakki Khan (alias) Haji Hasan's gangs are reported in para 182 of this Vol. as proceeding to Mangalore from Karwar (Bombay presidency). then consisted of 12 men, 16 women & 30 children. They said they came from Calcutta.

Note. This seems the first time this gang was reported in Madras.

(This gang seems to have been joined in South Canara by another party under Haidar Khan & Haidar Ali (para 246)

Haidar Ali Khan's gang 12

Note. This year (1889) two gangs at least were wandering in Malabar, South Canara & Coimbatore districts.

Dharia Khan's gang 10

With regard to these gangs & Dharia Khan's which was in Bellary in July 1889, the description given in para 725 of the Vol. of their way of gaining a livelihood will be interesting. The gangs seem to be fairly well off & Dharia Khan averred that he had sold several thousand Rupees worth of things in Poona.

Full description of a Biluchi gang in Surat. Broach, Rara with reports from the different Superintendents is given in para 837 - a most important para.

In this connection another important para is

The

The Bombay G. B. has assigned the following numbers to the Biluchi gangs frequenting the Bombay presidency.

No. I Dharia Khan's
No. II Dilawar Khan's
No. III Ghulam Mustafa's
No. IV Rohan Khan's (para 867 Vol. II)

Note. Dilawar Khan & four or five members of his gang were charged with cheating in September 89 at Coelampur, but were acquitted.

Dilawar Khan & his gang charged with cheating - but acquitted.

Ghulam Hosain's Gang.

This is first mentioned in para 866 in Tinnevelly - 60 strong.

Further particulars of this gang are given in paras 904 & 918. Ghulam Hosain is here mentioned as being identical with Dharia Khan and Nur-ud-din Khan.

In para 1021, the District Magistrate of Kolaba says that these men are not Biluchis as no Biluch - Sindi or Pathan tribe will acknowledge them as kinsmen: they are in fact nothing more than gypsies and have their origin

Nur-ud-din Khan alias Ghulam Hosain alias Dharia Khan's gang. 10

Vide 13

origin probably in Southern Persia. but most of these gangs must have left that some generations ago and they cannot be properly said now to have any residence or nation. They are of course legally foreigners but those long wandering in India are presumably British Indian subjects. They do not register births or deaths if they can help it. They are like English gypsies dangerous when unwatched: but timid when looked after, and are likely enough to become harmless after a couple of generations of sharp supervision. It does not seem fair to honest and peaceable ryots of the country to be soft hearted with such a lot of lazy vagabonds and impostors.

Note. Vide also para 889 & para 971 of this Vol.

Ghulam Ali's gang returned from Tuticorin to Ceylon in September 1889 - 105 strong (para 916).

Note. Ghulam Hosain's, (No. 10) & Ghulam Ali's (No. 13) gangs - about 200 strong seem to have come from Poona in the middle of 1889 and wandered through Salem & North Arcot and then gone to Tinnevelly, where they split, part going to Ceylon for a short time, returning in September - (vide para 916).

Ghulam Ahsain's gang No. 10 & Abdulla Khan's

In April 1890 Ghulam Ahsain's gang which was seen in Inniselly with Dilawar Khan's (No 14) gang passed through Ahmedmajjar to Mannad. Both gangs were very much smaller.

Dilawar Khan's gang possessed a lot of certificates enumerated in para 289.

Part of Ghulam Ahsain's gang under the designation of Hayat Khan alias Ghulam Ahsain seem to have wandered about Cuddapah, North Arcot and Anantapur - vide paras 429, 430 & 504 - Where they seem to have joined me Abdulla Khan's gang.

Superintendent of Police, Anantapur, in weekly report of 21-6-90 reports that Hayat Khan's gang Nos 10, consisting of 11 men, 11 Women, & 15 children was suspected of committing house breaking at Kadiri where property worth three hundred Rupees was stolen (para 431)

The same Superintendent in a later report states that these two gangs gave great trouble at Amarapur, a large village in the Madakasira taluq and very nearly caused a riot (para 504)

They left soon after for Mysore province (-"-"-)

Haidar

Haidar Ali & Ali Nakki's gangs

In para 558 the gang under Haidar Ali Khan, with Ali Nukke came into the Salem district from Mysore in July 1890: they were reported to be 100 strong.

Particulars of this gang are given in para 624.

In para 667 they are reported in Pichirapoly. The gang employed a Munshi, one Abdul Jabbar to teach the children.

They went by train to Tanjore and then on to Kumbaconum (para 668). Here they divided.

Haidar Ali's gang with Ali Nakki's gang

10 & 12

Khan

P.P.C.

No 14

10

1891

Gangs Nos 10 & 12 seem to have remained in the Southern districts & Cuddapah & Anantapore until May 1891.

Interesting information concerning these gangs will be found in paras 426 & 427 of Vol IV, also para 507 in which Dilawar Khan & Nirkat Khan were apprehended by the Railway police in Pursuit (of Bengal) for picking pockets on the railway in Hugli district.

Note. Vide para 598 in which Dilawar Khan was convicted under section 379 and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 50, in default to a further period of three months.

Also para 599 in which test case of cheating was instituted against one of the members of Ghulam Ali's gang at Bettiah (Bengal) in June & July 1891.

Note. This must be another section of Ghulam Ali's gang.

This gang No 10, seems to have gone to Vellore in September 1891 where some of the members of the gang formed illicit marriages with three Muhammadan girls of Vellore town.

Two women of this gang were convicted under section 454 I. P.C. and sentenced to 6 months' R. I. at Calendar No 179 of 24th October at Kottapatam (para 1028)

In December 1891 the gang No. 12 under Haidar Ali went through Ekurnool on their way to Belgaum.

Gang No. 5 under Karim Khan

arrived in Coimbatore in September 1891 from Mysore (para 842)

Ali Nakki Khan seems to have been in this gang (para 869)

This gang seems to have returned to Mysore in November 1891.

Gang No. 13 under Bhaswat Khan

Haidar Khan is shown in this gang. They came to Anantapur on the 26th Dec 190 from Bangalore: they seem to have gone back in January 1891 to Mysore.

Gang Cl. No. 14 under Dilawar Khan arrived

at Jollarpet in September 1891; they came with Haidar Ali Khan's gang No. 12; they were troublesome at that station (para 707)

Note. Part of the gang No. 12 at Tindivanam Railway Station assaulted the Police and the bandymen - 4 men & 2 women were arrested under Sec: 323, 325 I.P.C. but were discharged.

These two gangs returned to Jollarpett scared at Vellore by cholera (para 739)

In both the railway journeys they paid no fares (ibid)

Dilawar Khan's (Cl. No 14) gang then went to Nellore (para 813) where they again gave trouble: a full description of their behaviour is given in this para.

Further information of these two gangs - Nos 12 & 14 is given in para 841.

They are reported in Salem in October 1891 and also in Nellore in the same month.

The gang split into two parties on 10th November one going under Dilawar Khan and the other under Gul Sher Khan

Gul Sher Khan's party met Karim Khan's (Cl. No. 5) gang and went off into Mysore in November 1891.

Dilawar Khan's party went into Cuddapah (para 1106).

Madura.

Gang 14 — Gang No. 14 under Dilawar Khan is
in Bangalore in June 1892.

Gang 12 — Gang No. 12 under Haidar Ali and
visited Nellore to see their relations in
December 1891 (para 11): also vide para
The same gang visited Gudalur (Nilgiri
with Ali Nakki's gang No. 11 in Septem
on their way to Malabar (paras 930-31
The two gangs travelled together to Malab
and then went on to Mangalore (para 1023).

Gang 10 — Gang No. 10 under Hayat Khan reached
to Mysore from South Canara on the 7th Decem
and is not reported again in 1892.

Gang 5 — Gang No. 5 under Karim Khan arrived in
gal (Coimbatore district) from Mysore in Janua
(para 112) and returned in March 1892.
In April they are reported at Hindupur (Ana
pur district) para 420 — and Cuddapah (para
North Arcot (para 532); then returned to Mysore (para
Again returned to North Arcot (para 636); then
lore (para 670), Anantapur & Kurnool. The last
heard of them in this year was in Trichinopoly

Gang No. 11

Gang No. 11 under Ali Nakki

[illegible] Sabramangalam (Coimbatore district)
[illegible]eyrore in March 1892 (para 113). They
[illegible]velled through the Coimbatore & Madura dis-
[illegible] Trinevelly & from there returned through
[illegible]tore to Mysore. Then joined Gang No. 12 (Hamdan
[illegible] and travelled through Malabar with them
[illegible]reached the Cochin State in November
[illegible]is year.

Gang No. 13

Gang No. 13 under Ghulam Ali.

[illegible] is doubtful whether this gang is identical
[illegible]th Bhasarat Khan's gang mentioned in
[illegible]ras 327, 361, 392, 506, 582.

Gang No. 15

Gang No. 15 under Zahir Khan or
Gulsher Khan.

The most important para to do with this
[illegible]ang is 1285.

In September 1892, one of the females
of the gang committed a theft at Trichy
station and some 15 or 16 other women entered
a house in Trichy Fort and stole Jewels worth
Rs 768. They were sentenced to 6 months
R.I. under Sec. 457, 380 by the Dy Magistrate,
and also 6 months' R.I. under Sec 457 by the
2nd class Magistrate & confined in the Vellore Jail.

Gulsher Khan &
Dilawar Khan
making purchases
at
Lakha Kirana
Shop in Trichy.

Two

Two of the men (Mustafa Khan alias [illegible]
& Ali Miraza) were convicted of cheat[illegible]
Sec 417 I.P.C. and sentenced to 6
R.I. by the 2nd Class Magistrate, Trich[illegible]
The sentence against four of these women
quashed by the District Magistrate. The
against 12 was confirmed. The sentence
the two men was quashed. Before this
gang was in Salem.

This gang arrived in Salem from [illegible]
lore in July 1892.

Gulsher Khan -	
Dilawarkhan	
Sudar Khan	All frequent Ships in
Ali Nunja	Bombay.
Gulam Ali	
Ali Sahib "	Malbaris in
Ali Naqui "	Bombay.
Mir Nunja	

Gang II — Ali Nakki's gang No. 11. mentioned as having been in Coolein in November 1892, passed through Coimbatore to Madura in January 1893 and having been in the Presidency till August left Adoni (Anantapur District) on the 24th Aug. for Sholapur (Bombay): paras 15 & 906.

This gang joined Ghulam Alis No. 13 and Gulcher Khan's No. 15 in Madanapalli (Cuddapah) vide para 690.

They all seem to have come together from North Arcot.

Note. Important information as to the part of the country near Dera Ghazi Khan from which these Biluchi gangs are said to come is given in para 473.

Gang No. 11 is reported in Jaypore Distt. in April (para 3). Before this they seem to have visited Karikal, a French Settlement.

Note. In paras 311 & 312 important information is given regarding Biluchi gangs.

In March this gang No. 11 joined Gulcher Khan's No. 15 for a short time in Jaypore. No mention seems to have been made of No. 11 gang between January and March: they must have been in Madura.

Gnl Sher Khan's Gang No. 15.

Gang 15

Some members of this gang were convicted in September 1892: a portion of the gang is next reported in Tinnevelly and Pudukota, then in Tanjore (para 172). This gang seems to have been joined at Chidambaram (South Arcot Dt.) on the 13th April by part of Ghulam Ali's No. 13 and Karim Khan's No. 5 (para 379).

These combined gangs left for Tanjore near Salem (para 472) where their total strength was over a hundred. They then went to Gudiyattam (North Arcot) from which place they went to Madanapalli (Cuddapah Dt.) where they met Ali Nakki's gang No. 11. From here they all seem to have gone to Bellary (para 814).

Gangs under Abd-ullakhan No. 16 with Ghulam Hussains No. 10 & part of Ghulam Ali's No. 13 entered Vizagapatam from Kalahandi in June 1893 (para 649). The gang consisted of 105 members and split up into two or more parties: some going to Ganjam, some stopping in Vizag, and some proceeding to Godavari under one Ghulam Ali (this cannot be the Jemadar No. 13 - as his gang seems to be at his home). The two

Gang 16 / 10 / ? 13

parts under Ghulam Ali & Ghulam Hussain are reported to have passed through Ganjam in 3, to Samalpur in December (paras 1247 & 1248).

Ghulam Hussain's Gang No. 10 ?

Gang ? 10

A gang giving as its Jemadar, Mur-ud-d Khan, identical probably with Ghulam Hus is reported from Malabar in January. This ga employed one Nawaz Muhammad (one of Gnl Sher's gang) as tutor to the children. No further mention seems to have been made of this gang (para 85).

Of 96

Vol VII (1894) 1894

All the gangs mentioned in 1893 — viz 11, 13, 15, 16, 10 — seem to have left the Presidency at the end of 1893. (vide para 14).

Only two new gangs to which numbers have not been given as they only visited Jeypore on their way to Bastar (Central Provinces) from Kalahandi, are reported during the year.

(paras 456 & 579)

Important information concerning the gold & silver coins with which these Biluchis traffic is given in paras 1082, 1049, 1017 & 795.

Vol VIII (cont'd)

Gang 13 Ghulam Ali's Gang № 13 with another is reported to have arrived in Rajahmundry en route to Masulipatam (in para 86) in January. Where they arrived from has not been reported, probably by Bastar.

Note. This gang seems to have been lost sight of.

Gang 17 Nandar Khan's Gang № 17.

This gang with Karim Khans No. 5 which must have joined them in South Arcot, is reported in paras 507, 508 & 529.

Gang № 17 must have come into Godavari district with Gang No. 13 and worked its way down South.

A full descriptive Roll of Gangs Nos. 5 & 17 is given in para 685 from Trichinopoly where they must have split up, one going to Coimbatore: the other to Madura (paras 684, 685) They again joined in Coimbatore (para 736)

Ali Nakki's gang No. 11 –

Gang 11

Several members of this gang are reported as having visited Madras in February. They seem to have gone to Chingleput and no further mention is made of them.

They probably joined Ghulam Ali's gang No. 13 in South Arcot.

Karim Khan's Gang No. 5.

Gang 5

Part of this gang is reported from North Arcot in March, from here they seem to have gone to South Arcot in April where they also probably joined Ghulam Alis Gang No. 13.

Gul Sher Khan's Gang No. 15.

Gang 15

is reported from Ganjam. No further report

(para 313)

Collected
6/7/95

F.C. Carr.
Ag. Asst. Commr.

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 301

Current No.

Judl. Department.

D.O.

From

F. E. C. Carr Esq.

No.

Dated 12 } September 1895.
Received 13 }
Reg. 16

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Forwarding a note prepared in the Special Branch regarding Bibuchi Jaags.

Subt to W. Papers connected with Mr. Hewett report are mine, and 17/9. Avant Kan returns
D
12/9

[G/37]

[General-Subject Office-Paper.]

Anantapur Collector's Office,

Date of Receipt

Papers to be read in Proce

Date of Receipt and Registrar's Initial.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.
Again G.O., dated 189 , No.
Again G.O , dated 189 , No.

Current No.	of 189	~~from Accountant-General.~~	
Do.	do.	„	~~Advocate-General.~~
Do.	2496 do.	„	Anantapur.
Do.	2055 do.	„	Arcot, North.
Do.	1604 do.	„	Arcot, South.
Do.	2043 do.	„	Bellary.
Do.	1922 do.	„	Canara, South.
Do.	2428 do.	„	Chingleput.
Do.	2485 do.	„	Coimbatore.
Do.	do.	„	Cuddapah.
Do.	do.	„	~~Director of Public Instrn.~~
Do.	1751 do.	„	Ganjam.
Do.	2221 do.	„	Gódávari.
Do.	do.	„	~~Judges of the High Court.~~ Court of Police
Do.	1246 do.	„	~~Inspector-General of Jails.~~
Do.	do.	„	Inspector-General of Police
Do.	1266 do.	„	~~Insp.-Genl. of Registration.~~ Chief Presidency Magte
Do.	do.	„	Kistna.
Do.	1865 do.	„	Kurnool.
Do.	do.	„	~~Madras.~~
Do.	2328 do.	„	Madura.
Do.	2327 do.	„	Malabar, ~~North~~.
Do.	do.	„	~~Malabar, South.~~
Do.	do.	„	~~Master Attendant.~~
Do.	do.	„	~~Military Department.~~
Do.	do.	„	Nellore.
Do.	2464 do.	„	Nilgiris.
Do.	do.	„	~~Public Works Department.~~

Manufacture of imitation Mohurs.

Go 412 25.2.95

and Registrar's Initial.				
	Current No.	of 189	from ~~Revenue Board.~~	
	Do.	do.	„ ~~Revenue Department.~~	
	Do.	1323 do.	„ Salem.	
	Do.	do.	„ ~~Sea Customs, Madras.~~	
	Do.	do.	„ ~~Settlement Department.~~	
	Do.	2191 do.	„ Tanjore, ~~North.~~	
	Do.	do.	„ ~~Tanjore, South.~~	
	Do.	2718 do.	„ Tinnevelly.	
	Do.	4125 do.	„ Trichinopoly.	
	Do.	2121 do.	„ Vizagapatam.	

3830
3570
Anantapur - 2595 27.5.95
Salem 3764
Madura - 3392
Vizagapatam - 2764
Tinnevelly - 2718

Rev. & Rev. Dept. Sec. 17.7.95
2nd Pdmz 8-8-95

CURRENT NO. 2196

Anantapur Collector's Office,

Dated 27 April 1895.

No. M. Dis. 177
29-4-95

Enclosure

From F. A. Nicholson Esquire,
District Magistrate of
~~The Collector of~~
Anantapur.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Fort Saint George.

Sir,

With reference to Government Order No. 412/25.2.95 Jdl., I have the honor to state that imitation Mohurs containing less than the proper quantity of gold are not manufactured and sold in this District, and no executive measures of prevention have therefore been adopted for the protection of the public in this matter.

2. As regards the second point, it is reported that no metal tokens purporting to represent the gold and Silver coins issued by past rulers of India, are manufactured in the district.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

for District Magistrate.

Judicial Dept

Form CURRENT NO. 2196

The Collector of St Magte

Anantapur

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government,

Fort Saint George.

Dated 27 April 1895.
Received 29 April
Regd. 30 Idem

M1 Dis. ON 177
Encls. 4

29-4-95

CHIEF SECRETARY
-2 MAY. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject

Reporting on the manufacture and sale of imitation mohurs and metal tokens -

CURRENT NO. 2196 of 96

North Arcot COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Jr No. 409 Jud OF 1895. Camp Bairedipalle 20th April 1895.

DESPATCHED. 23 APR. 95

FROM

S H Lynne Esquire
COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
North Arcot

To

THE Chief Secretary to Government
Judicial Department.
Madras.

SIR,

With reference to Government letter dated 25th February 1895, No: 412 Judicial, I have the honor to report that no instances of the manufacture or sale of imitation gold mohurs have come to light in this District. Some wanderers gangs have been selling coins or tokens said to be imitations of those of the Emperor Akbar and a full inquiry is now being instituted in the Police Department. Whether special legislation is necessary (if suppression of manufacture is after this inquiry deemed

desirable) is a difficult question in
view of a certain Bombay High Court
ruling, but not one upon which
my opinion would be of any
value.

I have the honorable,

Sir,

Your most obedt Servant.

S. H. Young.

District Magistrate

Jal

Judicial Department

From

CURRENT NO. 2053.

The District Magistrate
South Arcot

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Jud. Dept.
Madras.

Dated 20
Recd April 95
Recd 25.
Reg. 26.

Enclosure nil

Dis No 409 / May 1895

Subject

Coinage

Replying to G.O. No 412
Jud dated 25th February 95
Calling for a report as to the
protective measures taken
against imitation gold
Mohurs and as to the necessity
for legislative action
to repress the manufacture
of metal tokens.

JS

SOUTH ARCOT.

1604 DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Camp Uttukkottai
26th March 1895

NO.

FROM

A. E. Castle Stuart Stuart Esquire

Ag. DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF SOUTH ARCOT.

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY,

TO GOVERNMENT

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS.

SIR,

Referring to Government order No: 412, Judicial dated 25th February 1895, I have the honour to state that of my Divisional Magistrates, the Deputy Magistrate Tirukoilur is of opinion that legislative action is called for to put down the manufacture of imitation Mohurs He reports that they are sold

very

very largely in the bazaars at Madras and are purchased and used by the poor classes as Jeunekery and that they are passed upon ignorant ryots in the moffussil as real mohurs. I have not come across such cases myself and speaking for this District alone, legislative measures do not appear to be called for.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

for- Ag. St. Magistrate.

1895. 1604

Judicial Department.

From

The District Magistrate of

South Arcot.

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government

Madras.

Dated 26th
Despatched 28 } March 1895.
Received 30

Read 1/4

No. 760
Mis.

Enclosure. 1

Subject.

Submitting his report referred to in G.O. dated 25th February 95 Regarding Coinage

CHIEF SECRETARY
30 MAR. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Read Crown 89

Bellary Collector's office
dated 22nd april 1895
Recd. 23 —

CURRENT NO. 2043.

From

H. Tremenheere Esquire
District Magistrate
Bellary

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Judicial department
Madras.

Sir,

In reply to G.O no 412 J dt 25-2-95 I have the honor to report that no special Executive measures of precaution have been adopted in this District for the protection of the public in the matter of the manufacture and sale of imitation mohurs Containing less than the proper quantity of Gold. It has been Conceived that the Sale of such Coins came under the offence of Cheating.

2. For the manufacture of Spurious old coin, My Divisional Officers and

and Superintendent of Police are divided as to the necessity for legislative action. Occasionally a so called Cabuli Jang or other Suspicious Characters go about selling spurious Rupees; but if they sell by means of misrepresentation they come under the Penal code for Cheating. The manufacturers have not hitherto been traced out, but their business should I think be made penal. This might be simply done by omitting the words "for the time being" from the definition of coin; which might then run "Metal Stamped & issued by the authority of some State or Sovereign power in order to be used as money".

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed[t] Servt

C[s] Runtastic
for Chief Magte

Wm

Judicial dept.

CURRENT NO. 2043.

From

The District Magistrate

Bellary

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt

Judicial Department

Madras.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
25 APR. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

In Reader

Dated 22nd April 95

Recd 23 " "

Read 25th "

Encl Abstract

Suggesting certain amendment in the definition of coin in the Penal code with reference to G.O No 412 25.2.95 regarding imitation Mohurs.

Reference on Current No 1079/95 May

CURRENT NO. 1922

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,

Camp Kumbla

3 April 1895.

From

W. H. Welsh Esquire,

District Magistrate of

South Canara.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Judicial Department,

Fort St. George.

Sir,

As directed in Government Order No: 412, Judicial, dated 25th February last, I have the honor to report. It is now common for Baluchies and other Asiatic Vagrants to carry false gold Mohurs or silver coins amongst their stock in trade. These are sometimes of two qualities, one very pure and one very base. It might strengthen the hands of the authorities in saving the population from molestation if the forgery of such coins were prohibited.

2. I beg to submit copy of the report dated 21st March from the General Duty Deputy Magistrate M. R. Ry D. Ananthaya Avergal on the subject.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

W. H. Welsh

Dt: Magistrate.

South Canara General Duty
Dy: Magistrate's office, Camp
Vittal, 21st March 1895.

From,

M. R. Ry: D. Ananthaya Avgl
Head Quarters Dy: Magistrate
in charge of Puttur Division
South Canara.

To,

The District Magistrate of
South Canara.

Sir,

With reference to your footnote of the 16th Instant to G. O. dated 25th ultimo No: 412 Judicial, I have the honor to inform you that in this District, I did not come across the manufacture and sale of imitation gold mohurs nor metal tokens purporting to represent the gold and silver coins issued by past rulers of India. While employed in other Districts I have come across Cabulis offering gold or silver coins represented to be the mohurs of the time of "Akbar". They were round or square. On examination I sometimes

South Canara General Duty
Dy: Magistrate's office, Camp
Vittal, 21st March 1895.

From,

M. R. Ry: D. Ananthaya Avgl.
Head Quarters Dy: Magistrate
in charge of Puttur Division
South Canara.

To,

The District Magistrate of
South Canara.

Sir,

With reference to your footnote of the 16th Instant to G. O. dated 25th ultimo No: 412 Judicial, I have the honor to inform you that in this District, I did not come across the manufacture and sale of imitation gold mohurs nor medal tokens purporting to represent the gold and silver coins issued by past rulers of India. While employed in other Districts I have come across Cabulis offering gold or silver coins represented to be the mohurs of the time of "Akbar". They were round or square. On examination I sometimes

I sometimes found them to be imitations though they were represented to be old genuine coins. They were generally of a little less weight; but as the people generally having means have a liking to possess such and to have them worn by children, they were purchased at the value of real old coins believing that they are really old coins. Without melting such it is generally impracticable to find out whether they are really old coins or imitations though it is generally presumed that if old they would be a little worn out.

2. I do not understand for what purpose legislative action is desired. Imitation or real mohurs are as a rule purchased at the gold value of the day. As a rule there is no fraud or deception in such transactions.

I have &c

(Signed) D. Amanthaya.
4th Asst Dy: Magistrate
in charge.

(True Copy)

for District Magistrate

10.5
Tuesday
Enclos. No 1
To
D. No 1922

Enclosure. one

In a letter from the District Magistrate of South Canara to the Chief Secretary to Government Judicial Department, Madras, dated 3rd April 96 No 1079 Mag. of 95.

True Copy of a letter from M.R.Ry. D. Ananthaya Avergal Head Quarters Dy magistrate in Ch: of Puttur Division to the District Magistrate of South Canara.

1.—P. No. 28—93.

Judicial Dept

CURRENT NO. 1922

1895.

From,
The — District Magistrate of
South Canara.

CHIEF SECRETARY
17. APR 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

To,
The Chief Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department,
Fort St. George.
Madras.

Dated 3rd April 1895.
Received 17/3 do
Regd 18/3 do

Reference on Current R. No. 1079/95
Mag.

ENCLOSURE one.

Subject.

Submitting a copy of the report dated 21st March from the Gunnal Duty Dy: Magistrate M. R. Ry: D. Manthaya Avl. with a report that it is now common for Baluchis and other Asiatic Vagrants to carry false gold Mohurs or silver coins amongst their stock in trade.

S/

1895

CURRENT NO. 2428

14
11

Dis No. 217/Magc 1895

Chingleput Dt. MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Station, Saidapet,
11 5/4 May 1895.

FROM

C. H. Mounsey Esquire,
Ag: District MAGISTRATE OF Chingleput,

To Chief
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial DEPARTMENT,
Madras.

SIR,

In reply to G.O., No. 412 Judicial, dated the 25th February 1895, I have the honour to report that all my sub-divisional Magistrates are unanimous in reporting that there has been no manufacture and sale of imitation mohurs in this district. It has not, therefore, been considered necessary to adopt any executive measures of precaution for the protection of the public. Nor has there been any manufacture of metal tokens purporting to represent the gold and silver coins issued by past rulers of India; consequently no legislative action seems to be called for, for repressing such manufacture.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

for Dy: District Magistrate

I.—P. No. 28—93.

Judicial Dept.

CURRENT NO. 2428

FROM

THE MAGISTRATE OF

Chingleput,

To Chief

THE SECY. TO GOVERNMENT,

Judicial DEPARTMENT,

Madras.

Dated 11th
Despatched 11th } May 1895.
Received 13th
Regd 14th

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
13 MAY. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dis No. 277 / 95
Magl
Enclosure.

Subject.

Reporting that no legislation is necessary with regard to the repression of the manufacture of imitation mohurs referred to in G.O., No. 412 dated 25th February 1895.

1895

CURRENT NO. 2485

Coimbatore District Magrs office 30th April 1895.

Dis No 463 / 95
Magl

From

Herbert Bradley Esquire,
District Magistrate
of Coimbatore.

To.

The Chief Secretary to Government
Judicial Department
Octacamund.

Sir,

With reference to Government order No 412 Judicial dated 25th February 1895, I have the honor to state that all magistrates report there is no reason to suppose that the manufacture of metal tokens purporting to represent the gold and silver coins issued by past rulers of India is going on in any part of this District. No legislative action is therefore called for on this matter.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedt servt

For District Magis

mvs

CURRENT NO. 2185.

Judicial (1895) dept

From

The District Magistrate
of Coimbatore

To

The chief secretary to Govt
Judicial Department

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
-2 MAY 1895

Colr Sammad.

Dis No 463 / magte of 95.

Dated 30 / 4 / 95
Recd 2nd May

Cudo

Subject.

Reporting on the necessity for legislative action in order to repress the manufacture of metal tokens purporting to represent the Coins of past rulers of India —

1895 211

7.

MAGISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.

Dis No. 438 / Magte

Cuddapah District MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Camp, Vayalpaud dated 23d May 1895.

CURRENT NO.

FROM J. Nemetsawe Esquire,
THE Ag District MAGISTRATE OF
Cuddapah.

TO
THE Chief Secretary to Government
Judicial Department
Madras.

SIR,

Referring to G.O No. 412 of the 25th February last, I have the honor to state that no cases of manufacture of imitation mohurs or of coins purporting to have been issued by the past rules of India have come to notice in this district; and that no specific legislation in this direction seems necessary.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant

J Newetsawe
Ag District Magistrate

HCR

Judicial Deptt.

CURRENT NO. 2295

Magisterial Department.

FROM

THE District MAGISTRATE OF

Cuddapah

To

THE Chief Secretary to Govern-ment

Judicial Department

Dated 23d May

Despatched " } 1895.

Received 25th "

Rep 27- "

Dis No. 438 Magl

ENCLOSURES. Nil.

SUBJECT.

Reporting that no cases of manufacture of imitation mohurs or of coins have come to notice in this district —

1895

From

C. J. Weir Esqr

District Magistrate

Cuddapah

To

The Chief Secretary to

Government Judicial

Department Madras.

Dated April 1895

Sir,

In reply to Government Order dated 25th February last No 412, I have the honor to report that no cases of Gold or Silver metal tokens purporting to represent coinage of past rulers of India have been brought to notice.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Most obedient Servt

A Thomson

For Dt Magistrate

Mkl

CURRENT No/757.

From

The District Magistrate
Godavari

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Judicial Department
Madras.

Dated 13
Despd 25 April 1895
Recd 6
Repd 8

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
6 APR 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Reno 277/Mag/95

Submitting Report stating that no cases of Gold or Silver Metal tokens etc have been brought to notice.

CURRENT NO. 2227

Godavari Dt Magistrate's Office
Camp Dowleshwaram 26-4-95

From

V. A. Brodie Esquire
Dt. Magistrate Godavari

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Judicial Department

Sir,

In reference to the Governments order no 412 dated 25th February 1895, I have the honor to report that the practice of manufacturing and selling imitation mohurs etc is not prevalent in this district. Nor do metal tokens purporting to represent gold and silver coins issued by past rulers of India seem to have ever been manufactured here. The native chamber of commerce of Cocanada, however, reports that some merchants from Cabul, once sold some gold coins which they called "Akbar mohurs", that they

appear to be of recent manufacture and that it was difficult to say whether or not the medal used was good gold, but that in point of weight there was no diffrence between them and the mohurs issued by European Governments. As transactions of this nature are extremely rare, no legislative interference seems necessary

I have the honorable
sir
Your most obedient servant
(sd) V. A. Bradie
Dt magistrate
Godaveri

For Dt magistrate

17/16/4/95

Judicial Dept

CURRENT NO. 2221

From

The District Magistrate
Godavari Dt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt
Jud. Department

Dis No 27 MAY. 1895 Dated 1895

CHIEF SECRETARY'S GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 26th April
Despatched
Received 3rd May 1895
Regd 4th do
Encl

Subject

Reporting to Govt that legislative measures are not necessary for the repression of the manufacture and sale of imitation mohurs.

Kistna District Magistrate's office.
Camp Mangalagiri
5th august 1895.

CURRENT NO. 3764

From,

J. N. Atkinson Esquire,
District Magistrate
Kistna.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Judicial Department.

Sir,

I have the honor to reply to G.O dated 25th February 1895 No 412 Judicial.

2 The first question raised, is what executive measures of precaution have been adopted for the protection of the public in the matter of manufacture and sale of imitation mohurs containing less than the proper quantity of gold. There is no such manufacture or sale in this District and no executive measures have therefore been taken. The G.O No 203 dated 1st February 1892 Judicial, Communicating the views of Government of India on the Subject, was forwarded to the Divisional officers for attention.

3 The answer to the 2nd question, whether it is advisable to suppress the manufacture of metal tokens [illegible] to represent [illegible] silver co[illegible]

issued by the fast rulers of India depends upon the extent to which the manufacture is carried on. There is no manufacture in this District and it is not known where these tokens are manufactured but rumour says that at least it is as far as Bombay. If then these tokens are found in existence in any considerable quantities in this District at a distance of 800 miles from Bombay, the natural inference is that the manufacture is extensive.

4. There is reason to believe that many such tokens have been sold in this District. The gangs of Beloochies who visit this part of the Country periodically are said to deal in these tokens. Instances are given of their having sold some Silver tokens in Guntur at 12 annas each while their intrinsic value was only 5 annas a piece. The popular belief is that the coins issued by the Mogheel rules of India contain less alloy than British coin. People therefore readily purchase these tokens; but from a vague fear that they themselves may have transgressed some provision of law, even when they do discover that they have been duped, it is very rarely that they set the law in motion. The people who actually purchased these tokens in Guntur and were deceived thereby were very reluctant to come forward to give any information whatever. No persuasion or assurance that they were beyond danger was of any avail.

5 A few cases of selling false pagodas in the Talups of Bezwada and Bander have been brought to trial and the offenders were convicted of cheating. But these are very rare instances of detection and cannot be expected to check the manufacture and distribution of these metal tokens.

6 I have also heard of some cases of habitual "Receivers" of stolen property being victimised, but they generally succeed in passing on the false tokens to other unsuspecting dupes.

7 I would recommend that the Manufacture of these tokens be prohibited by Law.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your Most obedient Servant

J. A. Atkinson.

5

District Magistrate

Comp. pa. 5/8.

Judicial Dept

CURRENT NO. 3764

From,

The District Magistrate

Kistna

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

Judicial Department

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
RECEIVED
8 AUG 95
GOVERNMENT

Date
&
Despatched 5th august 95
Recd ——— 8th "
Repd ——— 9th "

Disposal 218 for
Encl nil

Subject

Submitting report regarding the manufacture & Sale of metal tokens in this District.

Note. Result to be telegraphed on the 8th Papers read in this office 9th

9.8

P.C. No. Mag 976

ENCLOSURES.

KURNOOL, DATED 9th april 1895.

From

C M Mullaly Esq
District magistrate
of ~~COLLECTOR~~ OF KURNOOL.

To

THE SECRETARY TO Chief Government
Judicial Department
Madras

Sir,

Adverting to G.O. No 412 / 25-2-95 judicial I have the honor to state that in this District there is no manufacture of the metal tokens of the kind therein referred to and Consequently no legislative action is necessary, So far as this District is Concerned.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servt

Ag. District Mag
~~Collector~~

Correspondence Department.

FROM

C. M. Mullaly Esq
a/c District Magistrate

COLLECTOR OF KURNOOL.

CHIEF SECRETARY GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 15 APR 1895

To

Chief
THE SECRETARY TO Government
Judicial Department
Madras

DATED 9
RECEIVED 15 } April 1895.

Re No. 284
May 95

ENCLOSURES.

Subject.

Stating that in this district there is no manufacture of the metal referred to within and consequently no legislative action is necessary

S.

K. C. O.—Reg. No. 178—dated 24-8-93—Copies 1000.

May 1895.

CURRENT No. 2328

From

J. Twigg Esquire,
acting District Magistrate
Madura.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Judicial Department
"With the Governor Stone House Hill."

Sir,

In reply to G.O. No. 412 Judicial, 25-2-95 I have the honor to state that no case of manufacture or sale of imitation bronzes has hitherto occurred in this District and that consequently no special measures have been taken to protect the public. Legislation is unnecessary so far as this part of the Presidency is concerned.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedt Svt

J. Twigg
acting District Magte

J.T.
E.S.

c/q Dist Magistrate
std. a

Govt. Department.

From

The District Magistrate

Madura

Rec'd 8 MAY 1895 CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT MADRAS

Dated 6th May 1895

Dis No 382

Encln

Subject

Stating that no measures were taken to repress the manufacture and sale of metal tokens and that legislation is not necessary at present.

Note

CURRENT NO 237

Malabar District Magistrate's Office

Calicut, 3rd May 1895

No. 706 Magl

From

H. Moberly Esquire

Ag District Magistrate MALABAR.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

Judicial Department

Sir

With reference to G. O. dated 25th February 1895 No. 412 Judicial, I have the honor to state that no case either of manufacture and sale of imitation gold mohurs, or of the manufacture of metal tokens, has come to notice and that no legislative action is at present called for.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant.

Ag Dist magistrate

Judicial Department

CURRENT NO. 2327

CHIEF SECRETARY'S GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 8 MAY 1895

From

The COLLECTOR / DISTRICT MAGISTRATE of MALABAR.

Calicut

To

The Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

Dated 3rd
Despatched 5th
Received 8th

May 1895.

No. 706.

Enclosure. 4

Subject.

manufacture & Sale of imitation mohurs

Stating that no case of ——— have come to notice in the District

CURRENT NO. 3392

NELLORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

No. 801

Dated 12 July 1895

DESPD 15 JUL. 95

Mag

From K.C. Manavedan Raja Esq.,

Collector and District Magistrate of Nellore.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department

Sir,

With reference to G.O. No. 412 Judicial dated 25 February 1895. I have the honor to report that all the Subdivisional Magistrates inform me that there have been no cases of manufacture and sale of imitation mohurs containing less than the proper quantity of gold or of metal tokens purporting to represent gold or silver coins issued by past rulers of India. I beg therefore to submit that, in my opinion, legislative action is uncalled for at the present time for the repression of such manufacture

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servt.

In my own pen Raja
District Magistrate

[Mag.; 15-1-91.]

Judicial Dept.

From the District Magistrate

of Nellore.

CURRENT NO. 3392

To The Chief Secretary to Government
Judicial Department

Dated 12th July 1895
Rec'd 16th do
No. 801/Mag.
Encl:

CHIEF SECRETARY'S
16 JUL. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Submitting report about the repression of the manufacture and sale of imitation mohurs etc.

MAGISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT NO. 3744

No. 251

Nellore — DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Octacamund 19 June 1895.

FROM

H. A. Sim Esq. I.C.S.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,

Nellore.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department,
Stonehouse Hill.

Sir

In reply to Government order dated 25th February 1895, No. 412, Judicial, I have the honor to State that imitation mohurs containing less than the proper quantity of gold are not manufactured and sold in this District, as also metal tokens referred to therein.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your most obedient Servant

A. Rajoo
816
for acting District Magistrate

KS
6.7.95.

Judicial Deptt

Judicial Deptt

CURRENT NO. 2145

From

The District Magistrate
Nilgiris

To

The Chief Secretary to
Government
Judicial department
Stone Office Fort St. George.

SECRETARIAT
20 JUN 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated
Desptd } 19 — 6 — 1895
Recd 20th } 6 95
Regd 21
No 251
Encl nil

Imitation mohurs and metal tokens

Informing that — are not manufactured in the Nilgiri district —

CURRENT NO. 1323

500-17-8-94.

Salem Collector's Office,
14th March 1895

No. 489
M

From G. Stokes Esquire
Collr. & Dist. Magte. of Salem.

To The Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department,
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to Government order dated 25th February 95, No 412 Judicial, I have the honor to inform You that I have heard of no cases of the manufacture and sale of imitation Mohurs here, and have therefore no suggestions to make

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Servant

Thenmuthuraja
Forest Magistrate

Copy 15/3/95

Judicial Dept

Jud

CURRENT NO. 1323

Department.

From the Collector

and District Magistrate,

Salem.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Judicial
Department
Madras

Dated 14 — 3 — 95

Dsp'd 15 — 3 — 95

Rec'd 16/3

Repd 18/3

No. 487

M.

Enclosure.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE RECEIVED 18 MAR 1895

Subject.

Reporting ~~that~~ there have been no cases of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors

CURRENT NO. 2291

TANJORE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,

No. 408/magl Camp, 30th April 1895.

FROM

J. Thomson ESQUIRE,
Ag DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
TANJORE,

To

The Chief SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial DEPARTMENT,
MADRAS.

SIR,

Adverting to Government order No. 412 dated 25th February 1895, I have the honor to report that from enquiries made it does not appear that gold or Silver Coins of the kind referred to therein are in Circulation or trafficked in as articles of Commerce anywhere in this District. No legislative action on the subject is therefore necessary so far as the District is Concerned.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient servt
J. Thomson
Ag D.C. Magistrate

Gn. No/

4.5.95

Judicial Dept

CURRENT NO. 2291

From

The Asst Dist Magte

Tanjore

To The Chief Secretary

to Govt Jd Madras

6 MAY 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dy 30.4.95

Recd 6th } May 1895.
Regd 7th }

No 408
Magl

Enclo

Subject

Reporting that no imitation gold or Silver Coins are in Circulation or trafficked in as Articles of Commerce anywhere in the Dist

Tinnevelly District Magistrate's Office
Camp Tiruchendur.
Dated May 1895.

CURRENT NO. 2718

From

A. W. B. Higgens Esquire,
District Magistrate of
Tinnevelly,

To

The Chief Secretary to
Government,
Judicial Department,
Madras.

Sir,

In reply to G. O. dated the 25th February 1895, No. 412 Judicial, I have the honor to state that as far as I am aware there is neither manufacture nor sale of imitation mohurs containing less than the proper quantity of gold in this district at present. No executive measures have therefore been found necessary hitherto.

Judicial Dept

Urgent

Tinnevelly Dt Magts office

CURRENT NO. 2718.

From

The District Magistrate
of
Tinnevelly

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Judicial Dept.

Dated 29th May 1895

Recd — 3 JUN. 1895 — No. 1798.

Rep'd 5-6-95

Encl: 4

Submitting that there is neither manufacture nor sale of imitation mohurs containing less than the proper quantity of gold in this Dt at present.

Trichinopoly District Magistrate's Office
25th April 1895.

Disposal No: 382/Mag of 95

Dated 27/4

CURRENT NO 2125.

From

E. A. Elwin Esq
Ag: District Magistrate of
Trichinopoly

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Judicial Department
Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to reply to G.O. No. 412, Judicial, dated the 25th February last.

2. The G.O. no. 203 dated the 1st February 1892 Communicating the letter of the Government of India leaving it to the Local Governments to take such executive measures as may be considered necessary and desirable for the protection of the public against the manufacture and sale of imitation mohurs containing less than the proper quantity of gold, was duly Communicated to the Divisional officers. No further steps have been considered necessary as instances of such manufacture and sale have not come to notice.

3. As regards the manufacture of metal tokens purporting to represent the gold and Silver Coins issued by past rulers of India, I beg to state that enquiries show that such manufacture is not carried on to any extent in this District. No legislative action is accordingly necessary in that direction.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
A. Krishnaswamayer
Asst for Ag: District Magistrate

Judicial Depts

CURRENT No 2125.

From

E. A. Elwin Esq

Ag. District Magistrate of

Trichinopoly

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Judicial Department

Madras.

CHIEF SECRETARY
APR 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 25th
Despd 27
Recd 29th
Repd 30th
} April 1895

Dis no 382/mag of 95.

Encl: nil.

Reporting that no legislative action is necessary in order to repress the manufacture of metal tokens purporting to represent the Coins of the past rulers of India.

[V. C. P.—1-11-94.—300.]

CURRENT No. 2121

Re. C. / Dis. No. 575

VIZAGAPATAM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 24 April 1895.

From

F. D'A. O. WOLFE-MURRAY ESQR.,
Ag. Collector,
Vizagapatam District.

To

THE HONORABLE J. H. Price,
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial DEPARTMENT,
MADRAS.

SIR,

Referring to G. O. No. 412 dated the 25th February last, I have the honor to report that the manufacture and sale of imitation mohurs and of metal tokens purporting to represent the gold and silver coins issued by the past rulers of India, is not extensively carried on in this District. Such imitations are only made at the requisition of particular persons for ornamental purposes, by the local goldsmiths, the quantity and weight of gold being fixed at the choice of the persons ordering their manufacture. They are never used as legal tender nor are they ever offered for sale to the public at large to be used as such and that consequently no executive measures of precaution have been adopted in this District.

2. Any malpractices, which are not heard of, can best be punished under the provisions of the Penal Code and I therefore think that no special measures need be taken in the matter.

I have the honor to be,
Your most Obedient Servant,
for Ag District Magistrate

CURRENT No. 2121

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF VIZAGAPATAM.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S
29 APR 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

To

THE CHEEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

DEPARTMENT,

MADRAS.

Dated 24 } April 1895.
Received 29 }
Regd 30.

Re. C. / Dis. No. 575

ENCLOSURES.

Subject.

Reporting that no special measures need be taken in regard to the manufacture of imitation Mohurs

CURRENT No. 1266

No. 59.

Presidency Magistrates' Court,

Egmore, Madras, 13th March 1895

FROM

C. R. Jones Esqre,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Madras,

To

The Honble Mr J. F. Price.
Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort St George.

Sir,

As directed by Government Order No. 412 Judicial, dated 25th February 1895, I have the honor to report that no cases have come before the Courts of Presidency Magistrates in connection with any coins of the kind mentioned in the letter of the Under Secretary to the Government of India communicated by the above Government order - Consequently no special measures of precaution or legislative action would appear to be necessary in this part of India, as far as I am able to judge -

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obdt Servant
C R Jones
Chief Presidency Magistrate

CURRENT NO. 1266

From

O.P. Jones Esqre
Chief Presy Magte
Madras

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort St. George
Madras

No 59

Dated 13.3.95
Recd 13
Regd 14

CHIEF SECRETARY'S
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
13 MAR 1895

Subject

Reporting that no cases have come before the Presy Magts Courts Madras in connection with any kind of coins.

G.P. 1246+1266/95.

To await other replies.

D/ 14.3.95

WR 14.3.95.

G.
S 300—24-7-94.

CURRENT NO. 1246

No. 20-

City Police Office,

Madras, 12th March 1895

From Colonel A.W.H. Cox,
THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
MADRAS.

To The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George,
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to G.O. dated 25th February 1895 No. 412 Judicial, I have the honour to report that the imitation Mohurs referred to have not found their way to Madras and that no executive measures of precaution for the protection of the public appear to be called for.

2 Obsolete coins are purchased by the natives at their intrinsic value, which is easily ascertained and I do not think that any legislative action in the matter is necessary, unless it is to make the offence of Cheating cognizable by the Police.

I

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most Obd.t Humble Servt.

Lieut. Colonel,
Commissioners of Police.

To
The

G.O. 412 · 25 Feb 95 S.G.

CURRENT No. 1246

Jud

From

The Commissioner of Police,

Cuddalore,

To the Chief Secretary to Govt.

Agt & Pol

F. A. St. George,

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
12 MAR 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No. 20.

Dated 12th
Recd: 12 } March 1895.
Regd 13"

Imitation Rupees.

Reporting that ___ have not found their way to Cuddalore, that natives purchase obsolete coins at their intrinsic value and that he considers no legislative action is necessary unless it be to make the offence of cheating cognizable by the Police.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
24 JUN 95
MADRAS

Catalogue of Coins other than those of the currency which are in use in Malabar

a

(4) 1 cent (a little smaller). The Queen's head. 1845

A little smaller than above :-

(5) ob. 

Re. The scales. 1761

Smaller : size of a ½ anna :-

(6) ob. Royal arms. 1802.

(7) —"— —"— 1802.

(8) —"— —"— 1808 : X cash. Two pieces slightly different. many duplicates

(9) —"— —"— 1835 : E.I.C. ¼ anna.

(10) —"— The scales, + date in

(11) Exergue, which is raised and ornamented.

Dish a little smaller :-

(12) ob.  In Exergue, which is raised. ~~and ornamented.~~ United East India Company 1797

Re: Royal arms, and 96 underneath. In Exergue: Auspicio Regis Et Senatus Anglia.

(13) Two pieces of E.I.C. date 1804

(14)

(15) 2 pice piece. E.I.C. —"— 1825

Lic pieces :-

(16) Ob. The 4 above the heart : 1791

(17) -"- -"- -"- : 1794

(18) -"- Royal Arms. Re. Re & cals. 1833

(19) -"- -"- Slightly different to (18).

(20) -"- Royal arms. Re: $\frac{1}{12}$ Anna. E.I.Co. in ite exergue.

So far ite coins are respectable. Now for those which are barbarous. Observe that many succeed ite good coinage of 1835.

(21) to (34) } 14 rude pieces of copper of various thicknesses. The E.I. Co mark. Ite 4 above ite heart or part of it (usually) on one side. Part of ite scales on Re. Dates apparently: 1807 to 1816.

(35) to (39) } 5 xx cash pieces. Struck by different dies apparently. Ob. a lion (in 4 ite usual heart of ite Hindu temples). 1834. Above, what seems to be in Tel. Sri, between ite sun & moon.

(40) to (43) } 4 pieces. Half ite size of ite last, & in ite same style. Dates of 3 are 1839; of 1 it is 1843.

(44) } 3 pies, first as the last, about ½ a
to } pie in value. Dates not apparent.
(46) }

(47) }
to } Five xx cash pieces.
(52) }
Ob. a running elephant — all not
struck with the same Die. Above
the Trl. Sri, between the Sun &
moon.
Re. Some Trl. a Can. letters, part of
words & "xx Cash". very rude.

(53) } Two xx cash pieces.
(54) }
Ob. a running boar, & above it
Sri. between Sun & moon.

Ceylon.

(1) Ob. Geo. III. D. G. Britanniarum Rex
around the King's head.
Re. An elephant, well figures & escentas;
above — Ceylon Two Stivers; below,
1815.

(2) Do Do. one half Stiver. 1815

(3) } 1 cent & one ½ cent of the issues
(4) } Date 1870.

Dutch E. I. Co.

The V.O.C. coins.

(17) One of 1751

(18) — — 1754

(19) — — — 1756

(20) — — — 1766

(21) — — — 1780

(22) to (24) } Three — 1786

(25) One of 1787

(26) — — 1790

Half pie piece :-

(27) One of 1754.

Portuguese.

Silver

(1) A rupee.

Copper.

(2) Ob. Royal Arms of Portugal with "Dei Gratia Ludovicus I" around it.

Re. V inside a wreath outside which is "Portugaliae Et Algarbiorum Rex 1876."

(3) Ob. King's head Ele. 1881

Re. India Portuguesa over a crown; wreath of Quarto de Tanga.

(4) Ottava de Tanga, Ditto. 1881

(5) Ottaba or Tanga (Ditto) 1886.

(6) 5 reis piece —— 1871.

Austrian.

(1) Silver Dollar of Maria Theresa.

Ob. Queens head. Below it, S.F. In exergue: "R. Imp. Hu. Bo. Reg. M. Theresia. D.G."

Re. Royal Arms of Austria. In ex: "Archid. Austr. Dux. Burg. Co. & Tyr. 1780. X."

Rim: "Justitia et Clementia".

These coins are purchased at about 2/- each by pilgrims going to Mecca. It seems the coin is a favourite one in the East. These dollars are manufactured to buy on the ob pattern to supply the demand for them. Here they are called "Arayal" — meaning its Turkish Arab no doubt. I omit a gold coin, about 10 marks, called here "Pakshika" and not uncommon.

French.

I omit the Louis also the 10 franc piece & the rest of the same 5 franc piece which are bought and sold here.

Two 10 centimes pieces of Napoleon III need not be described. These are not-

uncommon, passing for ½ an anna.
Here are three pieces bearing the fleur de lys, which I therefore call French.

(1) (1790) . Obv., four fleurs de lys &
part of a fifth.

(2) Obv. part of a large fleur de lys.
Re. Some hieroglyph.

(3) Obv. Bilts.
Re. — blank.

Travancore, or Cochin?.

The Travancore coins seem to be current in British as well as in Native Cochin. Although this is called Travancore some of the coins may be Cochin. I think some of the gobs farthings are.

Gobs.

(1) The Rāsi farthing. This is valued very highly, more almost as sacred. Parasurama is said by the Malabars to have introduced it into Malabar. The gob is very pure. It is used in a pretty little ceremony, akin to some thing of the kind in England, for determining good or bad luck throu

ite coming fear. On vishu, or New Years
Day in Malabar, it is therefore used, a
rarity 2 are used, buy every one who can
get a couple.

Fanam
○ - Ite size; almost exactly as ite gold fanam
but of much purer gold as its value is 1/8.

ob. 

re. 

(2) ob.  This form is very common
on ornaments also worn as
a ~~bead~~ necklace, in Malabar
very commonly in brass

re  Value 8 annas.

○ (3) } 4 anna fanams in the same style
(4) }

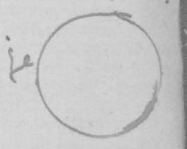
Silver.

(5) The modern Travancore fanam, value
2 as. 4 pis in British Cochin.

(6) "Double Puthan", value 20 pis.
(Three of these)
○ size.

(7) Puthan, bearing the same devices, on re. Value
10 pis. On ob. a god is figured.
○ size.

Turkey. There are 3, one gold, 2 copper, which may as well be segregated.

(1) The gold coin is worth 3/2. Size 
Thin, and of indifferent gold.

(2) (Copper). Slightly larger. It is said to bear the inscription: "May victory attend. Kutantania. Year 1255."
All this for 1 pie!

(3) About ¼ pie.
There is no time to translate (1) & (3).

Miscellaneous.

Beginning with the least interesting & definite.

(1) 1 cent copper piece of N. Borneo, 1888. British.

(2) — " — " — Straits Settlements of 1874, bearing the Queen's head in ob.

(3) A well made coin —
Ob. The scales of the E.I.Co. (Date) 1299
between its cusps. Exergue ornamented.
Re. (In Hindi) "Allah"
" Sultan Saiyid
" Bin Bargash
" Bin Sultan Hafsa.
Exergue - ditto.
My ignorance cannot account for the third
are little worn. What is 1299? This is
only 1317 Hejra. Not a Hejra year
apparently.

(8) Chakrams. Too common for description. They are worth 7 pis in Cochin & 5 pis about Calicut. It may be (I am not sure) there is one kind worth 7 & one worth 5 pis. They are mostly circular in size. Pass in Cochin (British) and in Ponani along Cochin portion. Used also in Travancore by Travancore and Cochin traders. In Travancore they are also used as weights.

Copper. ob. & re. as (2)
(9)

(10) ob. The Chank &c.
Re. The ✡ &c of the Chakram.

(11) (Smaller) Ditto.

(12) ob. Sacred God.
Re. parts of Mal. letters.

(13) Copper chakrams made with
to different dies. Not of worth
(21) differentiating.

in Bombay what- its importation is. From Bombay they are sent here (insures) Post:

Silver.

(5) A Surat rupee (?)

(6) (about- 8as) ob. (Hindi): Jâlus } words imperfect:
Re - Shah }

(7) (about- 2as) ob. Zarlê Arkot
(Hindi) Re. Sikka-i- Âlumgîr Bateka.
(Aurungzebe)
1172.

(8) — — words imperfect:

Add to this 79 copper pieces of various sizes shapes & thickness, uncertain as I have not yet identified them. Some of them are of the old Dynasties- pre British; some again are of Tippu's time. I will in time identify them and, if it is thought worth while, attempt to add them to this imperfect Catalogue.

Calicut
June 21st 1875.

F. Fawcett.
Supt. Police
Malabar

After these waifs we will come to the ma. prop.

Gobs.

(4) The Âmâda. A coin very favourite in ornament. It is commoner than anything else in necklaces & other ornaments about the neck - hanging in front. Layer of neck ornaments made of these coins are often worn by the same (caste). It is said that these coins are liked because of its purity of their gold. That is doubtful. Rather does it appear that the design is favoured. The obv, the genuine, is worth £/14. Today. The rev, the imitation, is worth 6/. ——.

Whence the name Âmâda? The coin is a Venetian sequin. The virgin is turned into Rama! A branch of a Gujerati firm of Bombay deals them out here. They say large numbers are imported into Bombay where the firm sells 2 to 3 lakhs of them every month. For the accuracy of this I do not vouch. But it is very probable the number imported [illegible] is a large one. As indicating prosperity here, the sale of these coins here has decreased. Of course there are imitations. In favour is the design that I have seen it imitated in copper, as a coin, & used (& had been used) as an ornament. It would be worth while ascertaining

5
Jail Dept.
Bundle, No. 1
No. 3330.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
24 JUN 95
MADRAS

CURRENT No. 3452 of 1895

Enclosure No. 1

To letter No. 453

From Inspector ~~General~~ of Police

No. 946

Office of the Superintendent of Police
Calicut 21st June 95

From

J. Jawcett Esq.
Superintendent of Police
Malabar

To

The Inspector General of Police
Madras.

Sir

I have the honor to submit a Catalogue of Coins other than those of the Currency which are in use in Malabar.

Enclosure One.

Duplicates and Copper pieces from which all marking has been effaced in use, have been omitted from it. There are in all 202.

When you were here I told you there was a miscellaneous Coinage in use and as it seemed worth while to Catalogue the

the Coins properly (it being an impossible feat for the keenest numismatist to get together a reasonable Collection of Specimens within the fortnight or so allowed for the report) I asked for some Sufficient time for preparation. But now that I have had Several reminders and am told I am delaying the whole Presidency, I hasten to send you a Catalogue of those which I have been able to get together and to some extent identify.

It is therefore imperfect. It was intended to send it, ~~as~~ as perfect as I, who am absolutely ignorant of the mildest numismatics, Could make it.

It may be said that many in the Catalogue Should not have been included. But the line is not easy to draw. They are all tokens of an accepted Value even though Some, as the Āmâda, are used only as ornaments. But So are Sovereigns. So,

So too the 10 marks piece, or whatever it is (about the size of a ½ Sovereign) of Austria which is So familiar that it is known by a local familiar name.

Some of the smaller Coinage is Circulated regularly in Certain Talugs, generally in Ormani and perhaps in Ernad and Walavanad; sometimes only in Calicut Ernad and Walavanad, while elsewhere they are not what might be termed strictly Current Coins.

Arbitrary distinction is not easy. If a coin is a Symbol representing a certain value, these are Coins.

It should be remembered that in places certain Coins issued from the mint in Calcutta today are not accepted as Coins, will not be taken as payment. As, 2 anna pieces in the Sowrah hills. (I speak of 8 years ago, when I say today). There the two anna piece has one may say, no value. I have seen a 3 pie piece,

piece prepared to a 2 anna piece which was held the quite valueless. Therefore, although the 2 an. piece belongs to our Coinage of today, in the Soorah hills of Ganjam it is not practically Current.

In most of the weekly markets notably in the Comani Taluk there are money Changers who Exchange these out side Coins for others strictly of the modern Coinage.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant

M. Haweis.

Superintendent of Police

CURRENT No. 3452 of 1895.

From

The Superintendent of Police
Macabar

To

The I.G. of Police
Madras

No. 946

Dated 21.6.95

Despd

Encs: 1

Subject

Forwarding a Catalogue of Coins other than those of the Coorg which are in use in Macabar.

Rs For I.G.

R.577.

1895
Jail
Biolos. No. 2
To
C. No. 3330.

CURRENT No. 3330

No. 0-49.

DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

No. 4153. MADRAS, 10th July 1895.

FROM

M. HAMMICK, Esq., I.C.S.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

Madras,

To

THE Chief Secretary to Government, Ootacamund.

SIR,

Enclosures. One.

With reference to G.O., 25th February 1895, No. 412, Judicial, I have the honor to say that I referred the matter to Superintendents of Police for report, and have received reports from all Superintendents except the Superintendent of Salem. I will not delay my letter for want of this one report.

2. The Government of India ask two questions (a) whether executive measures of precaution have been taken for the protection of the public in the matter of the manufacture and sale of imitation Mohurs — (b) whether recent experience makes legislative action advisable.

A.

3. As regards (a) apparently beyond the fact that occasionally Superintendents have warned people against receiving Coins issued by the Beluchi gangs which occasionally visit our Districts, no special precautions have been taken.

4. As regards (b), all the Superintendents except those in the following Districts viz. Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, South Canara, and Malabar, report that nothing is known of the manufacture or circulation of old gold or silver Coins.

5. The Superintendents of Godavari, Kistna and Trichinopoly, report that in 1894 and 1892 when Beluchi gangs visited the districts, they passed off some old Square Mohurs and in Trichinopoly some members of the gang there were prosecuted unsuccessfully for Cheating. Very little is however known about the matter. The people who receive these Coins as a rule do not like to compel having done so.

6. In Bellary in January last a man from Anantapur is said to have passed off sham brass pagodas as genuine gold ones. He was prosecuted and sentenced under the corresponding sections of the I. P. C. which was wrong.

not gold not brass

7. In Coimbatore the Superintendent reports that Veerarayapuram and Dharapuram each are palmed off, the Coins in some cases being made of brass. The Coins are said to come from Malabar.

not gold not brass

8. In South Canara, the Superintendent reports that old Pooki Coins are imported from Bombay, but not used as Coins. They are sham Coins and are supposed to be made in Austria. They are used as ornaments by low Caste women.

? Whereabouts

9. In Malabar Mr. Fawcett reports the use of an immense number of old Coins of various kinds. Some of these Coins are said to be manufactured by a Gujerathi firm in Bombay. I enclose Mr. Fawcett's letter and his Catalogue which contain matters of interest.

10. It will be seen from the above that

that very little is known about the circulation of these false imitations of old Indian Coins. I shall however, in a few days I hope, submit to Government Mr. Hunt's report on the doings of the Beluchi gangs in this Presidency in which I believe he gives evidence of a Considerable trade existing in these Sham tokens. His report is now with the Deputy Inspector General who will no doubt submit it in a day or two. Further the Government has Confidential information of the past few years to show that a very large manufacture is carried on in Bombay which is no doubt also known to the Government of India. I believe when submitting Mr. Hunt's special report I shall be able to give good reasons for supporting the propsal to place the manufacture of these imitations of old Indian Coins under greater restriction than is

Now

now allowed to the executive by the existing law on the subject.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

M Maxwell
Inspector General of Police.

Encl. N B.

CURRENT NO. 3330

Judicial (1895) Department.

From

M. HAMMICK, Esq., I.C.S.,

Inspector-General of Police,

Madras,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Ootacamund.

1552 2-7-79 | 2649-50 21-11-87 | 1074 24-11-90 | 81 15-1-91 | 203 1-2-92 | 412 25-2-95 | 697 3-4-95 | 1171 20-5-95 | 1363 26-6-95 | 1138-9 13-6-94 | 412 25-2-95

Dated 10th
Received 12th } July 1895.

No. 4153.

Enc. 1

CHIEF SECRETARY'S GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
12. JUL. 1895
SUBJECT.

Reporting with reference to G.O., dated 25th February 1895, No. 412 J.D., on the manufacture and sale of imitation Arkhurs &c.

To await further report promised.

SMK
12/7/95

Replaced
90 dy 25-2-95
No 712

No. O. 49.

Department.

CURRENT NO. 3520

Office of the Inspector-General of Police,

No. 4333. Royapooty Cuddapah St. Madras, 22nd July 1895.

From

M. HAMMICK, Esq., I.C.S.,

Inspector-General of Police,

Madras,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Ootacamund.

Sir,

Enclosure 1 one forwarded by Packet Post & another by Parcel Post.

I have the honor to submit for the orders of Government Mr. G. H. Stanks report on the work he has done when on the special duty on which he was placed under G.O. 3rd April 1895. No. 697.

2. I do not think it necessary that I should add much to Mr. Stanks report which is clear and to the point. I think he has done useful work. He has shewn clearly enough that there has been a very considerable trade done for the past three years in these imitations of old Indian coins, that a great deal of it has been illegitimate, that these coins are in many cases made a means of cheating, and that it was time that the Police should be reminded that vigorous means should be adopted

adopted to put down the ill-doings of the Beluchi gangs, who continue to be a recurring naisance in our villages.

3. It seems certain that formerly these gangs formed a much more alarming menace to order than they do now. The correspondence in G.O., 2d July 1879, No. 1552 shows this, and I believe any district officer who has had experience during the past twenty or twenty-five years of Mofussil life would bear out the idea that these gangs used to be much larger and much more formidable to deal with than they are at present. They have probably been driven to earning a livelihood by selling coins through finding that their income by deliberate thieving is growing less, and that they cannot now with impunity commit the acts of lawlessness and harry the people as they formerly did. They are still, however, a great and constant naisance, and the addition of late years of this coin traffic to their other malpractices makes it advisable to act vigorously against them.

4. I have recently (Madras Police Gazette, 1st June 1895, No. 44) issued a Special notice on the subject of these foreigners and drawn the attention of all District Superintendents to the matter, specially bringing to their notice the remarks of the Government of India recorded in the G.O. above referred to. I have directed that when a gang is in a district the Superintendent must in his weekly reports to me specially allude to its conduct and to any action that the Police may take. This will keep Superintendents on the alert watching the doings of these gangs in the districts. I have also directed that the Police, when a gang reaches a district, should publish the fact that it deals in coins and warn villagers against being taken in in this matter. I think these measures will have a good effect.

5. I almost think in some way too much has been made of the doings of these vagrants. The Police seeing the numerous orders about them and having been specially warned that no constable is to escort or accompany them (G.O., 21 November 1884, No. 2649 Judicial), have come to look upon them as more formidable than they really are, and they dread having anything to do with them. I think this has led to their being allowed to commit numerous petty crimes of violence and go unpunished. I hope this will be altered in the future.

6.

6. With regard to the working of the ss preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code there is no doubt that these gangs offer just the cases which should be dealt with under the Code. But hitherto in this Presidency these sections of the Code have been little worked. I have, however, recently circulated statistics as to the working of these sections for the past few years in each district and drawn the attention of all Superintendents to the matter. I have asked them to specially report in their annual administration reports on the preventive work done under the Code during the year and its results. I trust this will lead to a greater use being made of this salutary provision of law, which, however, requires to be worked exceedingly carefully. I do not think any special instructions to the magistracy are necessary. In some of the cases I have examined where the Police complained that magistrates would not take the action they desired I have found the fault to lie not with the magistrates but the Police and it must be remembered that the cases under these sections require the most careful treatment. When next years

years reports come in I shall be better able to say whether anything special need be done in the matter.

7. Mr Hunt's report shows what a very large trade has been done in the false coins in the past three years, and he explains the constant absence of certain members of the gangs who go to Bombay to replenish their stocks. The gangs he specially dealt with have or are just about to leave this Presidency and I fancy the alarm they have had will prevent their returning for some time. The other gangs who are reported to arrive in the Presidency in future will be closely watched on the matter of coins and they will not be allowed to go on cheating the people in the way they have hitherto done. I have not referred here to the numerous entries of the doings of these Belochi gangs in the printed Confidential reports in the Government office. Their dealings in coins have, of course, been several times noticed. Mr Hunt's report, however, is useful in prominently bringing to notice the doings of one special gang in these matters and in showing how the matter has escaped

notice

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notice

notice in several of the places which the gang visited where no doubt they cheated local villagers as they did in North Arcot.

8. I propose after the Government has passed order on these papers to publish the more interesting portion of Mr. Stanks report in the Police Gazette for general information. This will inform Superintendents of the large extent of the trade that has been done in these false coins and also show them what an amount of money these gangs can accumulate in their wanderings. It will cause the Police to be more wide awake in the matter than they have hitherto been.

9. We have no or little evidence that the members of these gangs undertake crime on any organized large scale. They are not known, I believe, ever to have had anything to do with large housebreakings or temple burglaries, and are, it must be remembered, of quite a different class from the foreigners who come down here from the Punjab and Cabul. These men, when criminals, are criminals of a very dangerous type and much more difficult to deal with than these Belauchis. I believe with care and vigor the Police are quite capable of preventing these latter from continuing to harry the country in the way they have done, and if they once find they are carefully watched and made to lead orderly lives. I believe they will, before very long, give up visiting the Presidency.

10. I am not aware of the nature of the legislation now before the Government of India in the matter of coins. If the Government think it necessary the Government of India might be informed of the large traffic in false coins which goes on here. It seems to me that some measures should be taken to prevent the indiscriminate distribution of these German silver imitation coins. Our village people are still so simple that they must be taken in over and over again with them.

11. In conclusion I recommend that Mr. Anak be granted the allowance permissible under Section 98 of the Civil Service Regulations. He travelled almost the whole time he was on duty, and his expenses must have been no considerable. In the case of the constables who went with him I should be glad if Government would sanction a

months

month's pay. Their expenses were no doubt considerable. In the case of the Inspector an order of Government thanking him for his work would probably please him more than anything else. He showed his intelligence in several things that he did and he always works well.

12 I enclose the coins which Mr. Hunt secured from the gang he dealt with.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt. servt.,

M Hammick
Inspector General of Police.

EHS

CURRENT NO. 3520.

Jud. (1895) DEPARTMENT.

FROM

M. HAMMICK, Esq., I.C.S.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

Madras,

To

THE *Chief Secretary*

to Government.

No. 4333.

Dated 22nd } July 1895.
Received 23rd }
Rep. 24th.

Encs: 2 (returned herewith)

(One file of papers & one parcel containing 31 bill coins, 7 pieces (half coins) & two dies)

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
23 JUL 1895
SUBJECT.

Submitting Mr. Hanks report on the investigation of certain cases regarding the circulation of base metal imitations of Macleat coins.

29/5
Covering letter to Mr Hanks' Report

(1) Wha
have b
public
sa
less

(2) Whe
the m
-portio
-issue
legisl
prese
Sir

CURRENT NO. 3524

The Govt. of India asks	Dm. Anantapur states that	Dm. N. Arcot	Dm. S. Arcot	Dm. Salem	Dm. Tanjore	Dm. Tinnevelly	Dm. Trichy.	Dm. Vizagapatam.	Chief Pr. Magist.
(1) What executive measures of precaution have been taken for the protection of the public in the matter of the manufacture & sale of imitation mohurs, containing less than the proper quantity of gold; &	no measures have been taken because the mohurs of the kind in question are not manufactured & sold in his district.	no instances of the manufacture & sale of such coins have come to his notice.	..	no special measures of precaution have been adopted in the district as such coins came under the offence of (a non-cognizable offence) or cases of "Cabali-ya" does not arise frequently.	"	neither manufacture nor sale of imitation mohurs; & no executive measures have therefore been found necessary hitherto.	G.O. 17th Sept 92 No 203 leaving it to local govts. to take the necessary executive measures for the protection of the public against manufacture & sale of imitation mohurs.	The manufacture & sale of imitation mohurs & of metal tokens is not extensively carried on in the Dist. & such imitations are only made at the requisition of particular persons for ornamental purposes, by local goldsmiths, quantity & weight of gold being fixed at choice of the persons giving their manufacture. As they are never used as legal tender nor offered for sale to the public no executive measures have been adopted.	No ca of the have c before consi Magi
(2) Whether recent experience in respect of the manufacture of metal tokens purporting to represent the gold & silver coins issued by past rulers of India makes legislative action necessary at the present time for the suppression of such manufacture.	No metal tokens of the kind are manufactured in the Dist.	That some wandering gangs have been selling coins or tokens said to be imitations of those of the Emperor Akbar & that a full inquiry is being instituted in the Police dept. Whether special legislation is necessary is, he says, a difficult question in view of a certain Bombay High Court ruling, but not one upon which his opinion would be of any value.	The Dy. Mag. of Tirukoilur thinks that legislation is called for to put down the manufacture of imitation coins as that these coins purchased at Madras are passed upon ignorant ryots in the mofussil as real mohurs. But the Dist. not having come across such cases states that legislative measures are not necessary in S. Arcot at least.	That the difference between the Police & the treasurers superiority might be penal by the fact that the coin is forthcoming from the treasury, while the imitation coins are stamped by the ryots & sometimes sovereigns are worn as ornaments.	No cases & No legislation necessary.	About 1885 & in 1892 metal tokens purporting to represent the gold & silver coins issued by past rulers of India were sold in small quantities in Tenkasi taluk by certain Cabulies but the coins did not, on being tested, vary much from the value for which they were purchased.	Such manufacture is not carried on by any ryot in the Dist. & no legislative action is therefore necessary.	No legislative action is necessary as all malpractices can best be punished under the Penal Code.	No legislation is necessary.

	Dt. Kumool.	Dt. Madura	Dt. Kistna	Dt. Ganjam	Go avari.
		No cases of the kind & no measures taken to protect the public.			
	No manufacture of such tokens & no legislation necessary.	Legislation unnecessary.	No cases of the kind & no legislation called for at present.		
				No manufacture of such metal tokens brought to notice.	The practice of manufacturing & selling imitation rupees for sale is not prevalent in the district. Nor are metal tokens manufactured but the native Chamber of Commerce of Cocanada knows that some merchants from Cabul once sold some gold coins known as "Akbar Mohurs" & that they appear to be of recent manufacture, but such transactions of this kind are very rare, & no legislation seems necessary.
					There is reason to believe that many such tokens have been sold in the Camp of the Viceroy but as this occurs only periodically in these tracts
					Recommend legislation necessary down the manufacture of to Rs.
					People of cases of reluc prosecu part of
					Cases Chet Lower

	Dm - S. Canara	Dm Chingleput.	Dm Coimbatore.	Dm Nilgiris	Dm Salem
	..	no measures taken.	..	..	..
	It is not common for Kalluchies & other Asiatic Vagrants to carry false gold mohurs or silver coins among their stock in trade. These are sometimes of two qualities, one only pure to one very base. It might strengthen the hands of the authorities in saving the population from molestation if the forgery of such Coins were prohibited. The Dr. says "Imitation "or real mohurs "are as a rule pur- "chased at the gold "value of the day by "weight" & infers that legislation is unnecessary as they are bought as ornaments	No measures taken.	No manufacture of such metal tokens & no legislative action necessary.	No manufacture & no legislation called for.	No manufacture & no legislation called for.
				No manufacture or imitation mohurs or metal tokens.	No cases & hence no suggestions to make.

In Ilore.	Do Nilgiris	Do Salem.	Do Tinnevelly
"	"	"	"
No cases of manufacture & hence no legislation called for at present.	No manufacture of imitation mohurs & coin metal tokens.	No cases & hence no suggestions to make.	manufa & then legislati ed.

[G. 11]
1,000—24-4-3...

P.S.

ORDINARY, ~~MS.~~

Judl. Department.

G.O., dated 26 aug. 95.

No. 1772/3.

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Furnishing the Govt. of India with the opinion of this Govt. on the draft bill to amend section 230 of the I.P.C.

Go. in the Press.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

As section 230 of the Indian Penal Code now stands, pieces of metal alleged to be "coin" and "Queen's coin" must be "used for the time being as money" in order to fall within the definitions there given. The Indian Coinage Act, 1870, enables the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, to call in coins of any date or denomination, and it would not unlikely be held that coin of any denomination so called in was not "used for the time being as money," at any rate when after a space of time it became sufficiently scarce. With coin of this kind, however, fraud can be committed of exactly the same character as before the calling in, and the same reasons apply to prevention of the counterfeiting coin that is so called in as apply to the coin before being called in—until at least the coin ceases to have any but a numismatic value.

2. Farukhabad rupees, which were formerly in use and circulation as legal tender in Bengal, under the authority of the Government of India, were called in in 1877, and are therefore not covered by the definition as it stands. They are (or very recently were) not altogether out of use as money in some of the Native States. They were recently extensively manufactured in Bombay; and it is considered necessary to take legal power to stop this manufacture.

J. WESTLAND.

The 11th July, 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ANNEXURE

TO

Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code.

(Statement of Objects and Reasons.)

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 213 L. D.—24-7-95.—350.

A

BILL

TO

Amend the Indian Penal Code.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Penal Code; It is hereby enacted as follows:— XLV of 1860.

1. (*1*) To section 230 of the said Code the following shall be added, namely:— Addition to section 230 of Code.

"Any piece of metal which has at any time been the Queen's coin as above defined shall be deemed to be the Queen's coin for the purposes of this Chapter notwithstanding that it may have ceased to be used as money."

(*2*) To the illustrations appended to the said section the following shall be added, namely:—

"(*e*) The 'Farukhabad rupee', which was formerly used as money under the authority of the Government of India, is Queen's coin, although it is no longer so used."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

A

BILL

TO

Amend the Indian Penal Code.

(*Sir James Westland.*)

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 42 L. D.—11-7-95.—350.

Judicial Dept.

Read again G.O. dated 21st February 1895. No. 402, Judl.

and file of replies thereto

FOR ORDERS

The Govt. of India in the letter read in the G.O. quoted above enquired (1) what executive measures of precaution have been adopted in the Madras Presy. for the protection of the public in regard to the manufacture and sale of imitation mohurs containing less than the proper quantity of gold (2) whether recent experience in respect of the manufacture of metal tokens purporting to represent the gold and silver coins issued by past rulers of India has rendered necessary legislation for the repression of such manufacture.

2. Reports relating to the subject were called for from all Dt. Magtes., the Chief Presidency Magte, the I.G. of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras and the currents now under disposal consist of the reports received. Among Dt. Magtes. there is a general consensus of opinion that no legislation is necessary. Most of these officers report that

that no cases of the manufacture and sale of metal tokens purporting to represent old coins have been reported in their districts. The Dt.Magtes. of N.Arcot, Bellary, Godavari, Kistna and Tinnevelly however speak of cases in which spurious coins have been passed off as money or sold as ornaments by wandering Beluchi gangs and the Deputy Magtes. in S.Arcot and S.Canara speak to their personal knowledge of the existence of such practices in the mofussil and in Madras City, while the Dt.Magte. of Vizagapatam reports that the local goldsmiths occasionally manufacture and sell imitation mohurs and other metal tokens solely for use as ornaments. No executive measures of precaution have been taken by any Dt.Magte. except perhaps the Trichy Dt.Magte. who reports that he communicated G.O. dated 1st February 1893, No.108, to his divisional officers. It is evident that no such precautions have been considered necessary but the only officer who explicitly states reasons for this view is the Dt.Magte. of Bellary who reports that no action has been taken in the idea that the fraudulent sale of spurious coins falls under the non-cognizable offence of cheating. The same officer suggests that the sale of such spurious coins should be made penal by omitting the words "for the time being" from the definition of coins in sec.230 of the I.P.C. which might then run "metals stamped and issued by the authority of some state or sovereign power in order to be used as money". The Dt.Magtes. of S.Canara and Kistna are in favour of legislation for prohibiting the manufacture of these coins while the Commissioner of Police considers that cheating might be made cognizable by the Police. Other officers consider it unnecessary.

3. In C.No.3880 the I.G. of Police reports that he has referred the matter to Supts. of Police with the following result. It appears that the only executive measure of precaution adopted by Supts. of Police for the repression of the manufacture and sale of spurious coins has been the occasional issue of warnings to the people against receiving coins from wandering Beluchi gangs. The only Supts. who have knowledge of the manufacture and circulation of these coins are those of Godavari Kistna, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, S.Canara and Malabar. In Godavari, Kistna and

and Trichinopoly it is stated that some old square mohurs were passed off upon the villagers by some Beluchi gangs which visited those parts in 1893 and 1894. In the last-mentioned district, there was an unsuccessful prosecution for cheating against some of the members of the gang. In Bellary there was one case in January 95 in which a man passed off some ~~brass pagodas~~ brass false pagodas as gemuine gold ones and was prosecuted and sentenced (incorrectly) under the coining sections of the I.P.C.

In Coimbatore it is reported that "Veeraroya Fanams" and "Shanar" cash are ~~occasionally~~ occasionally palmed off while in S. Canara the Supt. states that "Pooki" —— ? coins are imported from Bombay for use as ornaments by low-caste women. In Malabar Mr. Fawcett reports the use of a large number of old coins, ~~spurious coins~~; but it does not appear that there circulation is accompanied by fraud.

4. In C.No. 8530, the I.G. submits Mr. Hunt's special report of the work which he has performed during his deputation under G.O. dated 3rd April 1895, No. 697. Mr Hunt was placed on special duty in consequence of the fact that two Beluchi gangs in the N. Arcot Dt. had been ought passing off false coins. He was directed to keep himself informed of the movements of these gangs, to trace them back through the districts which they had visited and to find out whether they have been ~~fraudulently~~ passing off false coins and to trace the origin of the coins found. Mr. Hunt has successfully carried out his instructions and the result of his enquiries upon the most essential point, viz., the origin of the coins found has been to show that they came from Bombay where a regular trade in their manufacture is carried on by certain individuals. The chief manufacturer is one Lala Vijianam who carries on the trade with the aid of machinery ordered out from England. His charge for manufacture is Rs.5 for hundred coins, ~~Rs~~ gold, ~~and~~ silver alloy being used paid for in addition, if not actually supplied by the purchasers. He deals principally with Calcutta, Agra, Delhi, and other large towns, executing orders by the gross; but he does not make for Beluchis and has no direct trade in coins with this Presy. There is another coin trader named

named Lukka Soni Vishram, who is chiefly patronized by the Beluchis. He lives in the Marwari bazaar and employs only manual labour. The Beluchi Jemadars stay with him when they visit Bombay and he apparently acts as Agent to several gangs of these men and has been carrying on transactions with them for the last 10 or 15 years. His usual charge for making coins is Rs.2 per hundred; but if more than a certain percentage of alloy is required, the charge is Rs.5, because the process of stamping is rendered more difficult by an excess of inferior metal. The Beluchis themselves declare that they pay 8 annas a piece for these coins including the value of the material and they as a rule retail them to the public at prices varying from 12 annas to Rs.1-4-0.

5. Mr. Hunt's report and its enclosures* contain much interesting information regarding the movements and habits of the so-called Beluchi gangs and leave no doubt that they make a practice of passing off spurious coins as real. Many of these imitation coins are merely sold as ornaments; but it appears frequently

to

* amongwhich will be found specimens of imitation Silver coins. found on analysis to contain over 88 per cent of offer.

to be the case that they are passed off as actual coins, the modus operandi being either to bully the individual to whom they are given into receiving them as real or else to have resort to the expedient of first getting rid of real silver coins and thus inducing other individuals to accept imitations in the belief that they are bonafide coins. One difficulty in getting accurate information about these practices is to be found in the fact that the dupes of these Beluchi gangs are as a general rule unwilling to inform against them, because they themselves desire to pass on the coins to other people or possibly because they are aware that they have obtained them at an unduly low price.

6. As regards the conduct and origin of these gangs Mr. Hunt reports that it is impossible to say with any authority where their forefathers came from and that most of the present generation have been born in British India and have never been out of it. This piece of information is useful, as showing that it would hardly be practicable to make use of the Foreigners' Act

Act III of 1864 in order to procure their deportation from this Presy. Mr. Hunt believes that they number in all some 300 excluding women and children, and are divided into about a dozen gangs; each gang is headed by a Jemadar who is elected by common vote and is generally ~~the best business man, As a rule~~ chosen in consequence of his business capacity, He has little or no authority over the members of the gang, and if he does not gave satisfaction or becomes too old he is readily deposed. Beneath him, again as a rule, there are 3 or 4 Sub-Jemadars who usually take charge of a party, when the gang splits up, as it frequently does, a distant rendezvous being arranged to which several parties proceed by different routes. The men are professional bullies and thieves. The women are even more addicted to violence. The occasional absence of one or two of the members from a gang is, as Mr. Hammick surmised, principally due to the fact that they have gone to Bombay to replenish their stock of false coins. In many cases, no doubt these coins are ~~issued~~ given in return for stolen jewellery. Mr Hunt considers that the best way of dealing with these gangs is

is to detach a smart head constable with another constable to follow each gang in order to warn the people of the villages through which they pass of the tricks which they practise and at once to report any misbehaviour of which they may be guilty to the local magistrate.

8. ~~In~~ Enclosure A to Mr. Hunt's report contains an extract from Lakka Vishram Sonis accounts showing the number of coins bought by him from the Beluchi gangs during the last 3 or 8 years.

9. Enclosure B contains a statement from a man named Yar Mahomed a member of the ~~gang~~ found in N. Arcot in which he describes the habits and customs of the Beluchis.

10. Enclosure C contains a list of the members of the N. Arcot gangs together with some description of their movements.

11. Enclosure D is a statement from a girl living in Mangalore who in 1893 married a member of one of these gangs and travelled with him for some 2 or three years. This gives an interesting account of the various

RB

devices

devices in which these Beluchis are in the habit of robbing and swindling people.

12. Enclosure E which contains all the documents submitted with Mr. Hunt's report consists of a number of extracts relating to the doings of Beluchi gangs either taken from the special branch abstracts, or from reports submitted by inspectors of Police who have had special knowledge of their tricks. Among these will be found a number of lists giving the names of persons who have received coins from Beluchis either as ornaments or payments for goods supplied. 13. Mr. Hammick in forwarding Mr. Hunt's report remarks that these Beluchi gangs have become much less numerous and less formidable to deal with, than they were 20 or 30 years ago. He considers that they should be dealt with under the preventive sections of the Cr.P.C. and has issued instructions to his subordinates accordingly. The gangs which Mr. Hunt was specially deputed to watch are reported either to have left or to be just about to leave this Presy. and Mr. Hammick thinks the alarm they have had will prevent their return for some time. He also states that these gangs reported to arrive in the Presy. in future will be closely watched and will not be allowed to go on cheating people in the way they have hitherto done He proposes after Govt. has passed orders on the papers, to publish some interesting portions of Mr. Hunt's report in the Police report for general information for a course to which there seems to be no objection as it is highly desirable that the public generally and the Police especially should be aware of the favorite practices of these gangs.

14. Finally Mr. Hammick recommends that Mr. Hunt should be granted the deputation allowance permissible under sec. 98 of the Civil Service Regulations i.e. an amount not exceeding 1/5 of his salary (Rs. 600 per mensem); he at the same time recommends the grant of a month's pay to the constables who accompanied him and an expression of the thanks of Govt. for the services rendered by Inspector Jey Singh. Orders are solicited as to whether his recommendations may be approved.

approved

P.T.O.

Mr. Hunt's report contains very much more information on the matters referred for report by the Govt. of India than all the other currents received and seems to leave little doubt that some measures should be taken to prevent the indiscriminate distribution of these imitation coins. As Mr. Hammick remarks, "our village people are so very simple "that they must be taken in over and "over again with them". coins

Imitation Mohurs

(For Orders)

Granting that legislation is necessary in order to repress the manufacture or sale of these coins, the question for decision is what form such legislation should take.- Mr. Lemesurier's suggestion (para. 2 supra) appears to meet the needs of the case. The Govt of India has at present under consideration a proposal † to amend S 230 of the I.P.C. by an addition including within the definition of "Queen's Coin" - "any piece of metal which has at any time been the Queen's coin --- or which may have -standing that it is intended to be used as money". Mr. Lemesurier's suggestion is that

† vide Draft Bill attached; Govt has already expressed its approval of this amendment after consultation the High Court.

[G / 25]
600—23-7-95.

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

Apparently little or nothing has been done to stop the passing of imitation coin, because it has not been common a practice hitherto as to attract much attention. Mr. Hunt's report shows however, that there must be much more of it going on than we were aware of & that for the protection of the people it is necessary to stop it. I should adopt Mr. Lemesurier's proposed amendment of the law. This would no doubt prevent manufacture for use as ornament of imitations of coins current, but not now current, formerly, but I don't know that this would matter to any one. People could still make purse ornaments bits of metal of the size of rupees, but bearing images & superscriptions different from those borne by coins, current or ancurrent. I have noted separately on the other points raised

WH
24/10/95

a similar amendment should be introduced into the definition of "Coin". - If this proposal were accepted, it would then be illegal to counterfeit the "gold and silver "coins issued by past rulers of "India".

It is to be remembered, however, that intention & desire or the knowledge that deception is likely is an essential element in the offence of counterfeiting coin (vide I.P.C. s. 28). If the wholesale manufacturers in Bombay were questioned, they would of course allege that they manufactured imitation coins solely for sale as ornaments, without intending any deception. It is doubtful whether the Courts would accept this explanation for two reasons viz.

in the first place, the respondee would be that an individual disposing of large quantities of coin to disreputable wandering gangs must necessarily be aware that they are likely to practise deception in order to get rid of the coin; secondly, it might be successfully argued that there is no demand for imitation coins as ornaments, the individuals who purchase them valuing them solely because they believe them to be genuine. The enclosures to Mr Hunt's report seem to leave little doubt but it is in this idea that the villagers buy them. — Perhaps it would be safer to prevent or at least to minimize, the possibility of a successful defence by requiring the manufacturer to stamp one side of each coin with the words "Imitation" and in English and the vernacular languages in which the inscription proper is written. Such a rule has, I believe, precedent in the English requirement that certain foreign goods should be stamped with "Made in Germany", & its introduction in the case of coin would meet the requirements of the

FOR ORDERS.

× I agree with the views taken as to the first point but as to the second it is well known that the poorer classes certainly do buy for ornament imitation coins which are perfectly well known to be imitation and which possess no intrinsic value. Take the Lambardis (or Gujaris in the Bengal & Canarese countries as they are there called); these women are covered with imitation coins. I have seen many a woman of this class with quite a hundred coins on her all brass. There is no doubt though that there is a good deal of passing of bad stuff as good.

This would not help people who can't read & some effort would be necessary to prevent people who can read from removing the word "imitation" purposely or ignorantly × But what about for instance a gold imitation mother brooch made by say Orr & Sons and what is to become of the imitation of the description or device on the side of the coin on which "Imitation" has to be stamped.

× not know that the device was not that of a genuine coin. But we can't protect people entirely from the consequences of their own ignorance

WP

[G / 25]
600—23-7-95.

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

Case in India, if supplemented by the proposed amendment in the definition of coin in S. 230 of the I.P.C., Sections 231 et seqq. would then render liable to punishment all persons engaged in the manufacture and disposal of imitation coins, as the offences mentioned in these sections are already cognizable by the police there would be no need to adopt Col. Cox's rather dangerous suggestion that cheating should be made cognizable.

29 — 8 — 95

I have read the voluminous file forming the enclosures to Mr Hunt's report. They refer to those — one may say universally — the all wherever these so called Baluchis have been they have thieved, bullied the people, generally speaking terrified the police, and not only stolen coins as

× Unless stamped with the word "imitation"?

genuine but passed them off in payment for articles purchased. All this Govt. knew before but it did not know what any many of the people exported but I chose eg that they are not so oppressive as they used to be and that they seem to the entire manning with women of the country and determination in Bengal and Bombay. Nothing to the last in enclosure A the trade in imitation coins seems to have rapidly and largely increased & apparently a considerable number of these imitation coins have during the last year been passed in one way or another. It is the present that the Bombay police are looking up these "Agents" who have been making such extensive purchases. Mr. Hunt's suspicions seem to have fixed upon the gangs here the determination of making themselves aware and the measures which will no doubt be the result of the Govt recent orders will probably soon end this Resistance of which has for several years been a standing nuisance. Nothing further than what the Lt. has already ordered appears for the present at any rate called for. As for Col Cox's proposal to

FOR ORDERS.

Manufacture
Sale of Imitation
Coins

[G/25]
600—23-7-95

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

make cheating a cognizable Offence
it is I submit only of the question.
The two portions of the Statements of
Jemal Bee in the enclosure of No.
of his letter marked with a slip of paper
and underlined with blue pencil appears
perhaps a correct explanation, coming
from where it does, why the Police have
been so backward in dealing with
these gangs. The Lt. might perhaps
if he has not already done so draw
the attention of Col Cox to the State-
ment made in the Police of the
"Poli on the contract of Beloochies
which I have marked with red lines
& underlined. It is possible that
the introduced is an "Agent" per-
haps a receiver and that it would
be of advantage to keep and eye on
him.

Mr. Hunt in his letter suggests that

a little weight would cause great pleasure to Poor Sing. his character suggests the thanks of Govt. This man is I believe always picked out when there is any job on hand and I know personally that both Col Kelly & Col Dobbs had a high opinion of his detective abilities.

Whether he has done enough in the course of his service to justify his being recommended for the honour he covets is a matter for the consideration of the Govt.

The Lt. apparently thinks that he can [illegible]

HS
4/3/95

FOR ORDERS.

This is for H.L. — Please bring this notice. I don't know the man myself but I have frequently heard him mentioned favourably mentioned — I may be as well to warn H.L. that he need not trouble to go through the file which will take him a long time — at least it has me —

HS

Home Department,
(Judicial)
Simla, the 16th September 1895.

No. 1364
CHIEF SECRETARY
25. SEP. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

To

THE Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras

Subject:
Manufacture and trade in counterfeit old coins.

SIR,

I AM directed to invite attention to the communication marginally noted,* and to request an early reply thereto.

* No. 202 dated 13th February, 1895, and subsequent reminder No. 1224 dated 20th August, 1895.

Lodged

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India.

4554

Ct No 4061/95 lodged
412) 25.2.95 ds

Judicial Dept

2362-63-16 11 95

From

The Govt of India.
Home Dept

Lodged.

№ 1364

Dated 16
Recd 25 } sept/95.
Reg 27

Subject

Requesting to be favoured with an early reply to the Comm noted within

To await return of papers from cir. D/10

[G. 24.]
200—5-10-95.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O, dated 25th February 1895, No. 412 & file of replies thereto.
Again G.O., dated 3rd April 1895, No. 697
Current No. 3520 of 1895, dated 22.7.95, from I.G. of Police № 4333
" " " 189 , " , "
" " " 189 , " , "

Subject to remarks on here d. 21 Nov

ORDER. 16 Nov. 1895, № 2362

C.P.

I regret that the press of Legislative & Revenue work combined has prevented me from submitting earlier the draft from orders on these papers. I did not hand them over to Mr Francis when he took over Jud. work 10 days ago because the papers were lengthy & I had dealt with them in the earlier stages.

2. The concluding portion of para 3 of the draft order may require revision if H.E. the Govr considers Inspector Jey Singh worthy of an honorific title; it is the draft letter which is urgent & the order can issue later if in a modified form if necessary.

3. In the draft letter I have interpreted Mr. M's notes as not accepting the proposal to have all coins marked "imitation"; this, I think, is clearly his intention

14. R Eo

The Govt. has perused Mr. G.H.Hunt's special report with much interest and agrees with the I.G. of Police in considering it advisable to publish the more prominent portions of it in the Police Gazette for general information. It is evident from Mr. Hunt's enquiries that some measures should be taken to prevent the indiscriminate distribution of imitation coins by members of so called Beluchi gangs, and the Govt. is disposed to consider that they should take the form of special legislation for the repression of the manufacture and sale of such coins. The matter will be brought to the notice of the Govt. of India but in the meantime some good may result from the publication in the Police Gazette of an account of the practices of these wandering gangs.

2. The I.G.'s attention will be drawn to the statement made in enclosure D to Mr.Hunt's report by the wor Jamal Bee to the effect that the Poli offic

officers accompanying Beluchi gangs are "fed by them and sometimes given presents" If this statement is true it may perhaps be regarded as some explanation of the backwardness hitherto of the Police in dealing with these free-booters.

In another of the enclosures to the report it is stated that Kareem Khan's gang during its stay at Trivellore was in the habit of going to Madras and there visiting one Daud Lubbai a "gilt-shop keeper" in the Jeli Fazli Bazar Road, Black Town. It is possible that this man is an agent or receiver upon whom it would be desirable to keep a watch and the I.G. of Police if he has not already done so, should draw the attention of the Commr. of Police to the matter.

3. The Govt. sanctions the grant to Mr.Hunt of the maximum deputation allowance permissible under art sec.98 of the C.S.R. for the period upon which he was on special duty and the constables who accompanied him should as the IG. recommends receive a special reward of one month's pay each. The thanks of Govt. should be conveyed to Mr Hunt as also to Inspector Jey Singh for the services which he has rendered during Mr.Hunt's enquiries.

4. The following letter will be despatched to the Govt. of India.

(Bom orders)

The thanks of Govt. should be conveyed to Mr. Hunt, as well as to his Inspector. W 21 Nov

This will require revision should H.E. the Govr. consider it appropriate to give to Inspector ~~a title~~ an honorific title.

This is enough to put in the G.O. Inspector Jey Singh's name should be entered in the Register of Native Titles, and it will be for my successor to consider whether he should recommend him on the next occasion for sending up names for honours. W 21 Nov

The a.g. (para 3) accdp 15/11 & action taken 17/11 Pol. D.S. with Comrs report & Pol. dept. with Enclosures by 16/11 this note LETTER No. 2363 dated 16 Nov 1895

To

The Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home dept.

Sir

accpd 16/11

30 2200 1/10/95

No. 2363.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr.Luson's letter d./ 13th Feb. 1895, No.2 Judl.-202, enquiring what executive measures of precaution have been taken in the Madras Presy. for the protection of the public in the matter of the manufacture and sale of imitation mohurs containing less value than the proper quantity of gold and requesting to be informed of whether recent experience in respect of the manufacture of metal tokens purporting to represent the gold and silver coins issued by past rulers of India has led H.E. the Governor in Council to think that legislative action is necessary at the present time for the repression of such manufacture.

2. In reply to the first of these questions I am to state that no executive measures of precaution have been taken in this Presy. for the protection of the public in this matter except in so far as Dt. Police Supts. have from time to time warned the rural inhabitants of such advantage against receiving coins from wandering gangs. On receipt of Mr Melitus' letter d./ 12th Jan.1892,No. 1,Judl.-41 conveying the opinion of H.E. the Governor-General in Council that legislative action was not required in this matter and leaving it to Local Govts. to take such executive measures of precaution as they considered desirable and necessary, no special instructions were issued by this Govt., for there was at that time no reason to suppose

officers

that there was any necessity for such a course. Mr.Melitus' letter was therefore merely communicated to the principal magisterial and Police officers in the Presy, it being left to their discretion to take such action as they might consider necessary. Reports ~~have~~ on the subject have now been received from these officers from which it appears that Dt. Magtes. generally are of opinion that no special precautions are called for in view of the fact that few or no cases of the manufacture and sale of metal tokens purporting to represent old coins have been reported in their districts. One officer explains with more particularity that no action in the matter has been taken in his district in consequence of the fact that the fraudulent sale of spurious coins merely constitutes the non-cognizable offence of cheating and that it is therefore in the present state of the law impossible for the Police or Magtes. to take active steps unless the persons deceived choose to move in the matter.

3. With regard to the question whether legislation is now required for the repression and sale of these imitation coins, I am directed to state that H.E. the Governor in Council ~~is~~ has after careful consideration arrived at the conclusion that it is desirable to amend the law in such a manner as to prohibit the manufacture of such coins and to render persons attempting to pass them off subject to more stringent

control

than is ~~to be found in the~~ provisions of the I.P.C. relating to the offence of cheating. This conclusion has been reached chiefly in consequence of the results of a special enquiry made during the current year by Mr.G.H Hunt, an Asst. Supt. in the Madras Police who was in April last placed on special duty for the purpose of tracing the movements of two Beluchi gamgs members of which had been found passing ~~off~~ spurious coins in the district of N.Arcot. Mr.Hunt received instructions to keep himself informed of the movements of these gangs, to trace them back through the districts which they had visited and to ascertain whether they have been regularly in the habit of passing ~~off~~ false coins and if so, to ~~find out~~ ascertain the source from which they procured such coins. AS regards the most essential point viz. that last-mentioned, Mr.Hunt's enquiries leave no doubt as to the fact that these Beluchi gangs have been in the habit of procuring imitation coins on ~~on~~ a large scale from Bombay, where a regular trade in their manufacture appears to be carried on by certain individuals, a trader named Lukka Vishram Soni who lives in the Marwari Bazar being the chief source of supply. This individual appears to act as agent to several gangs of Beluchis and has been carrying on transactions with them for the last 10 or 15 years. His ~~usual~~ charge for making coins, it is reported, varies from 2 to 5 rupees per hundred

and

and his accounts show that he has disposed of enormous quantities of them ~~to Beluchi gangs.~~ ~~Many of~~ These coins are ostensibly carried ~~on~~ about for sale as ornaments but there is no doubt that in very many cases they are passed off as genuine coins, the modus operandi being either to bully the individuals to whom they are given into receiving them as real or else to commence by disbursing a number of genuine silver coins of similar appearance and ~~them~~ this to induce other individuals to accept spurious ~~imitations~~ tokens in the belief that they are ~~bona-fide coins~~ genuine. ~~One~~ Great difficulty has been felt in obtaining accurate information regarding these practices in consequence of the fact ~~of~~ that the dupes of these gangs are as a rule unwilling to inform against them partly because they themselves desire to pass the coins on ~~as genuine~~ to other people and sometimes because they are aware that they have obtained what they believed to be genuine coins at so low a price as to lay them open to ~~a~~ suspicion of having knowingly received stolen property.

Mr.Hunt's report leaves no doubt that the sale of these imitation coins has been ~~of~~ a more common practice than was hitherto supposed and there can be no question that the rural inhabitants of this Presy. are frequently deceived into accepting them as genuine. It is for this reason in the opinion of H.E. the Governor in Council desirable that

that special measures should be taken to repress the manufacture and sale of these coins. It remains to discuss what form the legislation should take The Govt. of India ~~had~~ has recently under ~~its~~ consideration a bill to amend the definition of Queen's coins by the addition to sec.230 of the I.P.C. of a provision bringing within the definition pieces of metal which ~~have~~ were formerly ~~been~~ used as current coins issued under the authority of the Queen notwithstanding the fact that they have subsequently ceased to be so used ~~as money~~ As it appears to Govt., that the most satisfactory method of meeting the practices now under discussion would be to amend in a similar manner the definition of 'coin;' this might be done by the omission of the words "for the "time being" and the further alteration ~~in~~ of the definition into the following form:- "Coin is metal stamped and "issued by the authority of some state "or sovereign power in order to be used "as money" The metal tokens which these Beluchi gangs pass off are it is believed for the most part imitations of coins issued by the Moghul emperors.and their manufacture and sale ~~is~~ are perfectly legal unless any active deception is practised upon the purchaser of such a nature as to render the seller liable to punishment for cheating. In such cases no action can be taken except upon the motion of the person deceived and as has been explained above, the

dupe is as a rule not ready to inform against the individual who has deceived him. If however the proposed amendment in the definition of coin is passed into law, all persons engaged in the manufacture and disposal of these metal tokens will render themselves obnoxious to the provisions of secs. 231, 233, 235 et seqq of the I.P.C. and, the offences under these sections being cognizable, it will be possible for the Police to take active measures towards repressing the practices at present ~~prevailing~~ existing.

I have etc.

D
14.11.95

15/11/95

MANUFACTURE and SALE of IMITATION COINS.

(FROM ORDERS)

~~H.M.~~ Co

E

Hon'ble W. Bliss
for perusal of H.E.'s remarks

D
2.12.95

4/12/95

wb
15/11

8

Submitted to H.E. the Governor with reference to the Hon. Mr. Bliss' note marked with slip. The letter to the Govt. of India has issued, but the draft order has not, as the concluding portion of it para 3 of it may require modification if H.E. decides to recommend Inspector Jey Singh for a title.

The I.G. of Police in C. 35·20 (marked with red slip) recommends that the Inspector cited occupy the thanks of Government. - The Chief Secretary's note raises the question whether he should not be given an honorific title & it is against this note that the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss has noted that the papers should be circulated to H.E. the Gov. with refce to this particular point

D
18.11.95

(Thro' L.B.)

H.
18-11-95

I merely referred to the matter as Mr. Hewett at the close of his report suggested a title and I remembered that I had heard of the man

D 20/11/95

C 20/11

BACK PAPER, No. Com 412 OF 1895.

FURTHER PAPER, No. Com 1423 OF 1896.
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Judl. Department.

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Manufacture and sale of imitation coins.

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