[53]
1,000—35-7-96.

Judicial (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 238, 239

DATED 4th Feb. 1895.

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

CAPE COMORIN AND KOLLUR TEMPLE BURGLARIES

Awaiting the final report of the Inspector-General of Police on the -- ;informing the Punjab Government that Mr.Meredith's contemplated visit to the Punjab will not now take place; and stating that it has been already ordered that Mr.Meredith should draw the maximum deputation allowance admissible under article 98 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	2369-70		28-9-94				

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
C.	2576 158		1895 1896				

DEPARTMENT.

25 Nov 90 Judl

Done

FROM

Col. C. A. Porteous

INSPECTOR-GENERAL

OF POLICE.

No. 7074

UNDER SECRETARY PUBLIC & JUDL. DEPTS. 12 DEC 94

Dated 1st } December 1894
Received 2 }
Regd 3
Encl - 6

Desh 2.10.94

No.

2597
949 R

SUBJECT.

Submitting report of Mr. Meredith, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, placed on Special duty in connection with the House-Breakings which took place in the Cape Comorin and Kollur temples.

R
The G.O. in which Mr. Scotts Depn was called for & the minute of appt. appts Mr. Com. as ay 29, [illegible] The papers re Gulam Rasul's extn at Goa [illegible] case. [illegible] 6/12

R
Put up
as
6/12.

Put up
as

For orders

C 13/12

G.O. 2 [illegible] 94 Mis [illegible]
2947: 4.12 94 foreign
2087/88/94 S C
G.O. 2 4.1.92 Mis calls papers
G.O. 866 1907 Mil ~~S C~~

For orders.

Submitted to H.M. with ~~special~~ refce to his query in G.O. 30 Nov. 94, No. 2911 Judl. Orders are solicited as to whether ~~any~~ ~~[illegible]~~ what deputation allowance ~~might~~ be allowed to Mr. Meredith. — When he was appointed (vide G.O. d/ 28 Sept. 1894 No 2369 Judl., it was stated that he should "draw the maximum "deputation allowance admissible "under Art. 95 of CSR." This order will presumably hold good.

2. Col. Porteous will no doubt address Govt. separately regarding the registration of foreigners in Ceylon.

8.12

12/12/94.

A copy of the report might be sent has not been already sent to the Govt. of Bombay?

12/12/94.

Enclosure to letter No. 7074 dated 1/12/94 from the Inspr General of Police

500—9—93.

DEPARTMENT.

No. 7073

CHIEF OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
Madras, 1st December 1894.

FROM
T. Meredith Esquire,
Assistant INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

TO
THE Inspector General of Police,
Madras

SIR,

Enclosures.
5

I have the honor to report the result of my investigation into the Cape Comorin and Kollur temple burglaries.

II. I left Madras for Tinnevelly on the 10th of October to find on my arrival there that the prisoners in the former case had been transferred to the Travancore authorities and that the preliminary inquiry was shortly to be held at Nagercoil before the District Magistrate. The prisoners - 14 in number - had been under remand with 2 exceptions* since the 19th June. No useful purpose could be served by visiting the scene of offence or interviewing the prisoners.

[illegible] that we ascertained this before starting & so have lost the time & expense of the journey W.S.

*Bahram Khan arrested 4th July 1894
Saiyid Abdul Rahiman arrested 10th August 1894.

My

my Stay in Tinnevelly however enabled to acquaint myself with all the det the Case-

Leaving Tinnevelly I proceeded to Bangalore and Hubli, those places bei the chosen haunts of Kabulis and ther many of the incidents connected with th Kollur and Cape Cases occurred.

III — To particularise in detail the occurrenc in both these Cases within the body of th report would render it inordinately length and confusing; to obviate this, I hav attached Statements summarising events in their chronological order with an analysis of the evidence bearing on each Case-

IV — Both these temple burglaries were initiated at Hubli; in both Kabulis were undoubtedly the principals; but beyond this, and also that the men concerned were intimately acquainted with one another there was absolutely no connection between the two-

V — I am inclined to think that apart from the property seized at Rawalpindi with Zardath Khan and identified as belonging to Kollur - little, if any of it went North. It was not until after arrests of Kabulis were made at Hubli that Zardath Khan quitted that place and his subsequent arrest in the Punjab possibly deterred others from following in his Steps- The interests too of many of those engaged are centred in this and the Bombay Presidencies and it is therefore unlikely that property would have been taken to Peshawar. The men who committed these crimes were arrested at Bangalore, Hubli and elsewhere sometime after the perpetration of the burglaries - they made no attempt to go North; of those not yet arrested our information points to their being somewhere in the Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad or Goa-

This — is an example of the casualness of this report. We have never been properly informed of this arrest. It is twice mentioned in the papers in f.d. 2369/28/9/94 but the property seized is there put at Rs 8000 only

VI — The whole of the Kollur property was brought direct to Hubli and there disposed of to Marwadies who in their turn sold it to receivers in Sholapur, Poona and many smaller places in the Bombay Presidency-

VII — Much of the Cape Comorin treasure was no doubt taken to Colombo where the sale of the precious Stones could readily be effected

effected, the rest found its way in all probability to Bangalore, Hubli & Poona and Sholapur. After the commission of the offence some of the gang went to Colombo; Police officers from Tinnevelly and Travancore deputed to make inquiries failed to trace their movements and I attribute their failure in a measure to the non-registration of Foreigners by the Ceylon Police.

VIII. This question might I venture to suggest be brought to the notice of the Ceylon authorities; Kabulis in considerable numbers go to Tuticorin and thence take steamer to Colombo; it is highly probable that the absence of Police supervision over Foreigners makes Colombo a desirable resort for the disposal of stolen goods from India.

IX. So large an amount of stolen property is represented in these two cases, much of which was conveyed to Hubli, that I cannot but think that had a Special Bombay officer been deputed to conduct the investigation better results would have been achieved; we were hampered by having to work with Police belonging to another Presidency over whom they knew we could exercise no authority

authority. Although the Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, acceded most willingly to all my requests for help, his presence would have inspired his men with far more energy and interest than they could be expected to evince under the circumstances.

X. The Cape Comorin burglary took place on the 2nd of May; the Police - Travancore Police in particular - at once assumed that the Tinnevelly Maravers were concerned. On the 7th June, a strange and seemingly improbable story was told by one of them to the effect that some 17 Maravers while out on a hunting expedition in the Vellimalai hills came across a gang of 10 or 12 Kabulis at noon on the 4th May, whom they attacked and routed. In support of this story they produced by degrees the property they had looted from these Kabulis which was identified as belonging to the temple.

(1). The arrest of three Kabulis on the 13th June by the Tanjore Police at the railway Station with Rs. 5000 worth of Cape Comorin jewellery lent confirmation to the Maravers' story and it was only then that the

the Police realized that the temple breaking was the work of Kabulis and not of the Maravers.

(ii) The valuable time thus lost enabled the offenders to dispose of the property which must have passed through several hands before the Police turned their attention to the right quarter -

(iii). The losses in this case are estimated at Rs. 1,06,000 and of this only Rs. 17,000 have been recovered viz. Rs. 12,000 delivered up by the Maravers and Rs. 5000 secured by the Tanjore Police -

XI ——— In regard to the Kollur temple property, the arrest of Zardath Khan at Rawalpindi Railway Station on the 31st July, with jewellery estimated at Rs. 6000 and 2 large emeralds which have been identified by the Complainant, places the recoveries at a very satisfactory figure - These emeralds have not been valued alone, but the two ornaments in which they are set are put down at 6 lakhs; they may therefore be fairly estimated at half this sum -

The value before reported was Rs 8000 only

(i). The Dharwar Police were instrumental in securing the arrest at Hubli railway Station of 2 Marwadis* returning to their village with "broken jewellery" valued at Rs. 8000, which they had purchased from certain Marwadies of Hubli dealing directly with Kabulis -

*1. Alum Chund.
2. Kelar Mull.

(ii) On the outskirts of Hubli in an unfrequented place, a number of nose rings were found by some boys in July last, and as Kabulis had been seen loitering in the vicinity, I determined on reaching Hubli to make a thorough search of the ground; this resulted in the digging up of a pearl necklace, a number of loose pearls and some broken ornaments belonging to the Kollur temple valued at Rs. 1700 -

A double barrelled gun was also found which the Hubli Police thought might be identified as the gun with which a Kabuli had committed a murder -

What Kabuli & what murder? that ought to report it

XII ——— Among the men not yet arrested who participated in the Cape Comorin Case, the most important is Gulam Rasul, he was the ringleader and with Marwadi Denaraz of Hubli (under arrest) organized the undertaking and collected the men - Gulam Rasul* had a house in Madras occupied at the present

*Sentenced by the Sessions Judge Tanjore to 5 years' imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine section 457 - 380 13th September 1875, Calendar No. 75

Since writing this report, intimation has been received from the Goa authorities that Gulam Rasul is there - arrangements are being made for his extradition.

Bombay has been already telegraphed on this point.

These papers will be filed separately

present time by two of his wives; he has hitherto evaded arrest; he is well known to the Police who regard him as a criminal of the worst type.

(ii) **Khyrulla Khan** was severely wounded in the head in the encounter with the Naraners; he is a great ally of Gulam Rasul's and will probably be found in company with him.

(iii). **Bunkett**, a sweet meat seller of Hubli obtained information as to where the treasure was kept - as a brahmin he could enter into any part of the temple; he is known to consort with Kabulis - undoubtedly for unlawful purposes.

The arrest of these three men in particular is very essential, and the case cannot be regarded as satisfactorily closed without their conviction.

(iv). It will be seen from the Statement submitted that there is no evidence against the 6th, 8th, 10th and 11th prisoners nor do I think they were concerned; the arrests at Bangalore were somewhat hastily made.

Turning

XIII

Turning again to the Kollur Case, Sahib Shah (now under remand) was the undoubted ringleader; the most active members of the gang have been secured; 3 or 4 Kabulis who are now at Hubli are also reported to have been implicated but no evidence is forthcoming to warrant their arrest. The only important individual still at large is **Punduth**, a brahmin sweet meat seller, who formerly kept a shop at Negapatam, but more recently resided at Hubli; he was the spy and was also suspected in the same character in the Tirukodiyur temple burglary; he is a gambler and a constant associate of Kabulis.

×
1. Sahib Shah
2. Thorkhan
3. Agha Jan

(i). **Sardath Khan** arrested at Rawalpindi had nothing whatever to do with the Case; he was merely entrusted for safe keeping with the shares of three× of the offenders who like himself were Pathans and it was only after their arrest that he deemed it prudent to quit Hubli where he had lived for 15 years generally regarded as an individual of some respectability

Thorkhan

(ii). Thorkhan and Agha Jan arrested at Hubli in June and September last were no doubt concerned, but at the time of my arrival, no evidence had been obtained against them; three witnesses who implicate them and other Pathans under remand have since come forward; their statements were recorded at my request by the Taluk Magistrate of Hubli under Section 164 C. P. C. –

XIV —— I regret that my deputation has been productive of such small results, the recovery of Rs. 1700 worth of property with evidence against some of the accused; – and 6 months had elapsed since the crimes were committed; the prisoners had been under remand since June; – preliminary enquiries were about to be held; with such adverse conditions, success could scarcely be looked for –

XV —— I hope still to secure the arrest of the individuals referred to in this report and these arrests if effected, may possibly lead to the recovery of further property – I am convinced for reasons given in para. V of this letter that a visit to Peshawar would in no way contribute to the solution of these cases – with your approval I therefore returned to duty, my further absence from Madras being uncalled for – the arrests can be effected when information as to the absconders' movements has been obtained –

XVI —— Although my investigation has not been directly very successful, I have obtained a good deal of information regarding Kabulis; the antecedents of many of these men have been traced and their relationships and connections ascertained; the publication of this in the Madras Abstracts and Police Gazette is likely to prove useful to Police Officers generally –

XVII —— Kabulis – indiscriminately so called – are not confined to men from Afghanistan. Many of them belong to Peshawar and other Districts of the Punjab or to Independent States of Northern India – A more correct designation would be Pathan; among these Pathans there are many sub-divisions

of

of tribes or Castes - those with whom we have most concern and who really form the Criminal Class are generally confined to the following:—

Yusaf Zai
Mohmand
Pakli
Khatak
Muhammad Zai.

XVIII — These Pathans, many of whom have resided for years in this Presidency, not infrequently intermarrying with women of the country, must be regarded as a distinctly Criminal Class - Ostensibly they subsist by the sale of Asafœtida, Cloths or ponies but in reality they are with very few exceptions, house-breakers and thieves-

XIX — There is much freemasonry among them; they are all more or less known to one another and they are always ready to engage in any unlawful undertaking which the more experienced may be organising. The object for which they have been brought together, having been attained

attained, they separate - they do not work in regular gangs, but are only temporarily associated, not always under the same leader or with the same men-

XX — The books of some of the Marwadies of Hubli show that various sums of money were due by Pathans said to represent balances for Cloths supplied; my inquiries however convinced me that these outstandings were really Cash advances made in the capacity of receivers to be recovered when successful Crime shall have placed these Pathans in funds.

XXI — Hubli and Bangalore were much frequented by Pathans until the domiciliary visits of the police rendered existence in those localities insupportable to a class whose associates and dealings are seldom unconnected with Crime; they congregate in many parts of the Bombay Presidency, making Madras their field of Criminal operations thence returning to dispose of their illicit gains to Marwadi receivers in Hubli, Sholapur, Poona and Bombay-

XXII — The rich temples of Southern India afford attractive objects to Pathans who are nearly always concerned in their spoliation; they are not hampered by any sacrilegious qualms and the absence of a properly constituted Railway Police is much in their favor.

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

Assistant Inspector General of

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Incl
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6405

(1894) DEPARTMENT.

FROM

J. Meredith Esquire
Asstt. INSPECTOR-GENERAL
OF POLICE.

No. 7073

Dated 1st } December 1894.
Received }

No.

SUBJECT.

Reporting the result of his investigation into the Cape Comorin and Kollur temple burglaries-

---

Cape Comorin temple burglary-
Summary of events

Dates		Events.
1894 May	2nd	Date of offence. Value of property Stolen - Rs. 1,06,000
"	11th	Inspector Subbaraya Mudaliyar Specially deputed to investigate this Case.
"	15th	Inspector Subbaraya Mudaliyar reached Cape Comorin inspected the temple and commenced his investigation
" to June	20th 6th	} Information received that 17 Maravers of Marugalkurichy and adjacent villages of Nanguneri Taluk had in their possession property belonging to the temple-
June	6th	One of these men, Vanamamalai Thevan, son of Muthudaya Thevan of Marugalkurichy was arrested in Kallikolam village. He stated that he and 16 others went on 4th May on a Sheep Stealing expedition; they came across a band of foreigners in the Villimalai hills. Believing them to be robbers in possession of property they attacked them, wounding two of them severely, one on the leg and the other on the head. Two bags containing broken jewels and precious Stones were secured. The Maravers divided this property-
"	8th	Vanamamalai Thevan produced broken jewels and precious Stones valued at Rs. 943-12-- and said that he and two others had sold the melted gold to goldsmith Muthusami Asari of Panamkolam-
"	9th	Goldsmith Muthusami Asari arrested: 13 gold ingots with Rs. 1254 were found in his possession. At our request the Magistrate released these men-
"	10th	Three more Maravers produced property valued at Rs. 4098 - They were also similarly arrested and released.

Dates		Events
June	11"	Release of Maravers induced 12 more to surrender themselves and their shares of property worth Rs. 5,099-9-6. They confirmed the statement of Vanamamalai Thevan. They were also set free on their own recognizance.
"	12"	A Maravan named Subbu Thevan also produced his share worth Rs. 529-13-". Altogether Rs. 11,925-2-6 worth of jewels and precious stones belonging to the Cape Comorin temple were thus recovered-
"	13"	Inspector Subbaraya Mudaliyar received a telegram from the Tanjore Police intimating the arrest of three Kabulis on suspicion with temple jewels in Tanjore Railway Station; proceeded to Tanjore.
"	14"	Inspector Reached Tanjore and saw the three arrested Kabulis, Malam Khan, Gulam Jilani and Shaik Husain, with Rs. 5,000 worth of jewels and precious stones-
"	15"	The Complainant from Cape Comorin identified ~~the~~ the property recovered in Tanjore-
"	17"	Inspector Subbaraya Mudaliyar went to Bangalore, collected information as to the associates of Malam Khan and others suspected in the case-
"	18"	Arrest of Devadas, a Marwadi of Hubli by the Dharwar Police.
"	19"	Arrested on suspicion Kabulis (1) Kalender Khan, (2) Haidar Khan, (3) Jan Muhammad, (4) Muhammad Haniff, (5) Sarfaraz Khan, (6) Muhammad Saiyid and (7) Mir Abdul Alim Khan. They were produced before the Bangalore Magistrate who directed them to be taken to Tinnevelly-
June	22"	Miya Jan arrested at Hubli on information that he was concerned.
"	23" to 25"	Hubli Police obtained information that the watch found in Vellimalai hills belonged to Devadas.
July	5"	Arrest by Gooty Inspector of Bahram Khan in Gooty. The deer skin bag found on Vellimalai hills identified by Muchi Naradu as having been sold by him to Bahram Khan-
August	10"	Arrest of Saiyid Abdul Rahiman (the man wounded on the leg) at Mashal Village, Nizam's Dominions, by Inspector Jey Sing. On searching accused's house, clothes were found with the same mark as the trousers found in the Vellimalai hills, which a dhoby identified as his mark for accused's clothes.
November	19"	On information sent to Goa that Gulam Rasul was probably hiding there, received intimation from Goa authorities that this man was in Goa.
"	24"	Wired Goa to place Gulam Rasul under surveillance pending extradition warrant applied for-

Chief Office of the
Inspr General of Police
Madras, 1st December
1894

Asstt. Inspr General of Police-

Cape Comorin Case.

Nos.	Witnesses	Points called upon to pr
1 to 3	Temple authorities	The temple theft and identification
4/5	Do.	Saw 4th prisoner in the temple on a
18 to 34	Maravers	Attack on prisoners and others not near the Vellimalai hills; identi the prisoners some of the men they
45 46	Tanjore Head Constable Tanjore Assistant Station Master	The arrest of prisoners Nos. 1 to 3 with templ
47/48 49	Watchmakers of Hubli An Agent of 4th prisoner	That the watch found in Vellimalai he belonged to the 4th prisoner
52/53	Temple Servants	Saw 4th prisoner and another in dyed c 2 or 3 days before the occurrence reconnoitering the treasury in the
57	Sivan Sivan Ananja-Perumal of Panchalingapuram	Saw on 2nd May near Kotralam prison Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13 and 14
64	Mahamathu Sehumydan Lubba of Kathupally at Colachel	That some of the prisoners came to his m a few days before the Occurrence, identifies prisoners 1, 3 and 12.
67	Sena Pillai Minja Pillai of Manavalakurichy bazaar	Prisoners 1, 5 and 13 cooked their food in h house on the day of the occurrence
81	A goldsmith of Yedalagudi	That one or two days before offence, prisoners 1 to 4 were in Cape Comorin and one of them had a crowbar
82.	Kather Sejumammathu of Kunamyapuram	That two or three days before offence he 3rd prisoner and others in the mosque
8/89	Toddy drawers	That at noon of the day of offence 2nd prisoner and others cooked their meals at Kanakulam

itnesses	Points called upon to prove.
ple of Alagappapuram–	That 1st and 2nd prisoners with some others came to the village on the day previous to the offence and left at 4 P. M on the day of offence–
Athiya Sahib of Bangalore Cantonment Shaik Ahmed of Bangalore Kus Musjeet	Identifies the Shoe found in the Vellimalai hills as belonging to 5th prisoner– That prisoners 5, 6, and 7 lived together in the Mosque at Bangalore–
Shaik Adam of Butchers Mosque Bangalore–	That prisoners 8, 9 and 10 stayed in the Mosque at Bangalore–
Muchi Naradu	That the bag found in the Vellimalai hills was the property of 13th prisoner–
Dhoby Subbanna	Identified (by the dhoby mark) the trousers found in the Vellimalai hills as belonging to 14th prisoner–

Note.– Witnesses who speak merely of arrests, preparation of plans, &c., have been omitted herein. This Statement has been prepared from the Charge Sheet received from the Travancore Police. A very large number of witnesses have been called. Many of them, I think, are unnecessary.

Chief office of the
Inspr General of Police
Madras, 1st December
1894

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Asstt. Inspr General of Police

6406

4
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…y against each of men.

…ified by witnesses 5	Miscellaneous witnesses (See note at foot) 6
33 54 57 62 64 67 72 77 81 91 94 96	45 46
27 33 57 72 81 88 91	
27 33 57 64 81 82 83 96	
23 27 28 30 31 33 52 53 57 66 81 103	47 48 49
57 62 67	98
105	
33 57 67	106
23 24 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 57	107

…njore with Rupees 5000/- worth of temple property.

…bills as belonging to 4th prisoner a Marwadi of Hubli.

… as the 5th prisoner's.

…ntify Certain of the prisoners whom they attacked.

…illagers and others who Saw Some of the prisoners either in the …e offence.

…belonged to prisoner No. 13.

… as belonging to 14th prisoner.

…s 6. 8. 10. 11

… Arrests at Bangalore were too hastily made.

Asst. Inspector General of Police

Statem… …prisoners

No. 1	Prisoners 2	Where Arrested 3	Whe… Arre… 4
1	Masam Khan		
2	Shaik Husain	Tanjore	June 1
3	Gulam Jilani	do	do
4	Devaraz	do Hubli	do 13
5	Kalender Khan	Bangalore	do 18
6	Hyder Khan	do	do 19
7	Jan Muhammad	do	do 19
8	Muhammad Saiyid	do	do 1…
9	Sarfaraz Khan	do	do 19
10	Muhammad Haniff	do	do 1…
11	Mir Abdul Alim Khan	do	do 19
12	Miyan Jan	Hubli	do 19
13	Bahram Khan		do 22
14	Saiyid Abdul Rahman	Gooty Mashal	July 4 August 10

Note.— Witnesses 45 and 46 Speak to arrest of prisoners at…
Witnesses Nos. 47/49 identify the watch found in …
98th Witness recognizes the Shoe found in the Ve…
Witnesses Shewn in Red ink (Column 5) are ma…
The Witnesses in black ink (Column 5) are tem…
temple, or near it, or in adjacent Vi…
106th Witness proves that the bag found in the …
107th Witness identifies the trousers found in th…
It will be Seen that there is no evidence against Pri…
As Stated in my report I do not think they were …

Chief Office of the
Inspr General of Police
Madras 1st December 1894

y against each of men.

Kollur Temple Burglary.

Summary of Events.

Dates	Events.
June 1	Date of Occurrence. Value of property lost 4 lakhs.
3	Divisional Inspector Mr. Boyer reached Kollur, wired to Commissioners of Bombay and Madras and other officers reporting burglary and that Kabulis were Suspected.
4	Appana Joisi Manager of the Temple, Stated he Saw a Kabuli (Subsequently identified as prisoner No. 1) near the temple on 31st May.
7	Shopkeeper Krishnappa Stated that two Kabulis (Subsequently identified as prisoners 1 and 5) bought rice at his Shop on 31st May.
9	District Superintendent of Police, South Canara, arrived and inspected the temple.
16	Kollur Toll Gate Contractors Dasappa and Venkatanarain Saw a Kabuli (Subsequently identified as prisoner No. 5) pass by the toll gate on 31st May.
18	Arrest at Hubli Railway Station by the Hubli Police of Alum Chund, Kesar Mull and Joraji with Jewellery Subsequently identified as belonging to Kollur. Prisoners 1 to 3 implicated by the above 3 men were also arrested on this date their houses were Searched and a Small amount of temple property discovered.
22	Arrest by Inspectors Jeysing and Subbaraya Mudaliyar of prisoners 4 and 5 on information that they were Concerned. Houses Searched and a temple Cloth found with prisoner No. 5.
31	Arrest of Zardalli Khan at Rawalpindi with temple property and two large emeralds (Kollur property).

Arrest.

individuals wanted

Dates		Events.
September	6	Arrest of Agha Jan on Zardath Khan's Statement the Jewellery found with him had been given by this man and prisoners 3 and 4.
October	22	Dug up at Hubli by the Madras Police, under the orders of Assistant Inspector General, Rupees 1200/. Kollur property at a Spot where Kabulis had been Seen loitering about and where Some gold nose had previously been found by Some boys.
"	23	More property found in the Same place (Value and a double barrelled gun
"	30	Information obtained that Saiyid Rajah Sahib of Hub had been offered the necklace dug up on the 22 by prisoners 4 and 9. Evidence of this witness Secured.
"		A Shroff of Hubli Thathoba Naick volunteered inform that he was taken to a certain house in Hubli offered Jewellery by Kabulis whom he could id His evidence recorded by the Magistrate and Se Mangalore.
November	1	Krishnaji of Hubli a Servant of Subba Rao's Saw th Pathans Seated for Several days at the Spot the Jewels were dug up. His evidence was also recorded and forwarded to Mangalore.
		Note. The prisoners in this case with the excep of Nos. 9 and 10 were Sent to Tinnevelly w property recovered. It was assumed tha were Concerned in the Cape Comorin Ten burglary; but the property not bein by the Complainant, the Kollur Comp was Sent for. He identified the prop prisoners were then transferred to Sou

Chief Office of the
Inspr. Genl. of Police
Madras/ 1st 4 December 1894

Asst. Inspr. Genl. of Police

Kollur e Burglary.

Statement relati isoners and Witnesses.

No.	Prisoners	Where arrested	When arrested		Found in possession of Kollur temple property	Identified by Witnesses			Remarks
1	Sahib Shah ✓	Hubli	June	18					It is difficult to Say the exact value of property recovered in this Case. The value of the 2 large emeralds found with Zardath Khan may be estimated at between 3 to 4 lakhs. At present there is no evidence against prisoner No. 2 but in all probability he will be identified by witnesses 7 and 8 who have been Sent to Mangalore with this object. He was arrested as he resided with the Ringleader Sahib Shah and had in his possession a Currency Note for R 500 which he could not account for.
2	Azimulla Khan ✓	do			4 Rubies; Currency Notes				
3	Dilbur Khan ✓	do	do						
4	Shor Khan ✓	do	do		Silver Cradle 12 Nose rings 400 pearls 5 obsolete coins, Silver ring	2	3		
5	Rahimulla Khan ✓	do	do	22					
6	Mum Chund	do	do		Benares female Cloth.				
7	Kesar Mull ✓	do	do	18	Ingots of Gold weighing Rs 98/ and precious Stones Rs 4000/, Gold identifiable ornaments and "Basavappa Naick", also a precious Stone with figure of Kistna dancing on a Serpent.	3	4	5	
8	Joraji	do	do						
9	Agha Jan ✓	do	Septr	6	79 Pearls; 22 Rubies; Currency Notes Rs 200/				
10	Zardath Khan	Rawalpindi	July	31	2 large emeralds and Jewellery.				

W esses.

No.	Names	Occupation and Residence	Points Called upon to prove		Remarks
	Appana Joisi	Temple Manager Kollur	Saw 1st prisoner near temple on 31	May.	Witnesses who Speak merely of arrests, preparation of plans, &c, have been omitted herein. The undersigned has not yet been informed by the Superintendent of Police, South Canara which of the prisoners have been identified by witnesses 7 and 8.
	Krishnappa Upendra	Shop Keepers Kollur	Prisoners 1 and 5 bought rice from them	n 31st May	
	Dasappa Venkatanarain	Toll Gate Contractors Kollur	Saw prisoners 14th	witnesses	
	Saiyid Rajah Sahib	Merchant. Hu	Taken to Pallitana Shop		
	Krishnaji	Servant of S Hub		Prisoners other.	
	Hathoba Naick	Shroff Hub		and one llery on	

as wanted wi

500—9—93.

6406

DEPARTMENT.

No. 7074

CHIEF OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
Madras, 1st December 1894.

FROM

Colonel C. A. Porteous,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

TO

THE Chief Secretary
to Government,
Fort Saint George.

SIR,

Enclosures.
One

In submitting to Government the accompanying report of Mr. Meredith Assistant Inspector-General placed at my request on Special duty in connection with the House-Breakings which took place in the Cape Comorin and Kollur temples, I have the honor to state that Mr. Meredith proceeded on deputation on 10th October 1894 and returned to this office on 19th November 1894.

As I concurred with him that there was nothing further for him to do at present in these cases and the arrest of the oth[illegible] individuals [illegible] he [illegible] were at once [illegible] so that the necessary [illegible]

2. Mr. Meredith has made it fu
clear that although the Pathans
in these cases originally hailed from No
India for many years past they have
had their habitat in the Madras
and Bombay Presidencies. At the same
time I have no doubt that they pay
periodical visits, with or without plund
to their Native Country. If not I find
it difficult to understand why Zarda
Khan {arrested accidentally by a Rail
official on the platform of the Rawalp
Railway Station} should have been
sent North[×] with such a large port
of the booty secured in the Kollur Cas

× This is not what Mr. M. says — almost the contrary WL

× 3 or 4 shares

I therefore think that an enquiry
by a Madras officer in North Ind
will still be useful but such enq
must be made with the assistance
one of the local Superintendents
this, the Inspector General of Po
Punjab, informed me, is impossib
present owing to all his officer
engaged with the Lahore D

1 10 01

an officer to North India is to get him in touch with the Police officers there. It would be to the mutual advantage of the Police of different Presidencies or Provinces if there were more frequent interchange of visits between their respective Police officers.

ii. Officers of different Presidencies could not work more separately if they belonged to different nationalities than they do now under our Government.

4. i. Mr. Meredith has performed the duty entrusted in an efficient manner, he does not take credit for having achieved any great results, but he has undoubtedly assisted to forge more closely the links of evidence against some of the individuals now under arrest, and he has obtained much more valuable information regarding Pathans and their movements.

He hasn't sent in at all a good report, though WL

ii. As during his employment on deputation he lost the allowance (Rs. 200 per

Assistant Inspector General, I h
the Government will pass to him su
deputation allowance as will compens
him for the above loss and the work
he has now done.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
Chas. A. Porteous Col.
Inspector General of Police

C No. 6406 (Judl.)

Mr. Meredith having returned to duty, I presume Mr. Carr has reverted to his appt. as Asst. with Govt. — Wasn't there some talk about the latter appt. being done away with? If so, the matter might now be taken up –

It is unfortunate that Mr. M. shd. lose his l. a. of Rs 200 while on this special duty, but it is not in our power to do more for him than we have already done, vizt., order that he is to get the maxm. depn. allce. admissible under the rules –

Mr. M's report seems to me to ruin by the assumption that we know more of these burglaries than we do know. It follows that it is not as useful as it might be. For instance, what is the use of the comment on the Bangalore arrests that they "were somewhat hastily made", when we are not (so far as I can see) told who made these arrests & why?

As to sending a copy of the report to the Bombay Govt., no doubt it would appear that the Bombay Police did not render Mr. M. as much assistance as they might have done. But I don't see how we can say anything when we have no idea what requisitions were addressed to them, nor whether the Supt. of Police Dharwar had other work on hand which prevented his attending more closely to Mr. M. & to these cases. If more assistance was wanted in Bombay, why on earth didn't Mr. M. wire at once to say so that the necessary [illegible] might be made to the Bombay Govt., as ~~[illegible]~~ was done to the Punjab Govt.? By the way, the Punjab Govt. will now have to be told that Mr. M. is not going there after all.

On the whole, I am much disappointed with Mr. M's report. He does not possess the art of reporting, however good he may be at enquiries.

As to writing to the Ceylon Govt. (paras VII & VIII of Mr. M's report) ~~I think~~ we might go so far as to say to them that there is a suspicion that property is taken over there & disposed of & to ask what their arrangements are for watching these Pathans. They may reply, of course, that we should watch the steamers at Tuticorin & catch thieves before they get off with their plunder; & the rejoinder would be a good one.

As to para 2 (the end) of the I.G.'s letter, if he wants to ~~send a man~~ to the North let him ~~[illegible]~~ make definite proposals — the Lahore Durbar is over.

~~The above comments~~ My marginal notes on the reports themselves are not intended for comment to the I.G., of course. All that needs to be said to him now is that it is not in ~~our~~ power to do more for Mr. [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ of deputy office

I think we might put off writing to Ceylon, till we get our railway police established — we shall then be in a much stronger position than we are now — for we could make suggestions for mutual arrangements, which we cannot do now — while we shd. only lay ourselves open to the rejoinder mentioned, to which we would have no answer.

W

26/12

than has already been ordered & that final report on the two cases is awaited. The Punjab Govt. should also be told that Mr. M's contemplated visit to the Province will not now take place.

14/12/99

I think all the information wh. can be given is to be found in the report and appendices, when taken together — but it would have been more convenient if Mr. Meredith had told his story in a more connected form.

As to deputing an officer to N. India — I have discussed this with the I.G. & Mr. Meredith, and agree with them in thinking that nothing would be gained by our adopting such a step. Because the Cabulis who live in Bombay, Mysore & Madras have little or no connection with the north. What we do require is an efficient railway police, who can watch these men along the railway, just as the Cabuli gangs are watched along the roads in the various districts visited by them. The I.G. as soon as these railway police are established should ~~start~~ some system of communication with the Bombay, Mysore & Ceylon police, so that ~~the~~ suspected men ~~[illegible]~~ drawn from the time he leaves his house till he returns to it. If this is properly carried out, we shall either force these people to abandon their nefarious practices, or else quit Southern India altogether.

W
9 Jan

I think all the information which can be given as to the movement is in the report and explanations, taken together – but it would have been more convenient if Mr Meredith had told his story in a more connected form.

As to [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr Meredith, and agree with him in thinking that nothing would be gained by [illegible] [illegible]. Because the [illegible] who live as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the North [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by them. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

H.M. & Hon Mr Grose

Resubmitted for perusal of H.E. the Governor's note

Seen

D
11 Jan.

W.A.
16/1/95

Office
withhold the draft: D
J 17/1

H.L. 18/1.

For C.C.
W.R. 11/1

C 13/12 | C 24/12 C 3/1

Note.

It is proposed to embody H.E.'s remarks about the railway police ~~as soon as Indian Govt~~ in the G.O. on Govt. of India's reply about that question. The Ceylon Govt. might be addressed then

D
9.1

W.A.
1/2/95

But I do not know why this simple draft was sent to me

because I wasn't quite certain of H.E.'s approval

D
2

Read Current No 6406 of 1 Decr 1894 from the I.G. of Police.

Order. to ~~February~~/95 No 238

The I.G.'s final report on the two cases will be awaited. In the meantime [~~the Ceylon Govt. will be addressed on the subject of the registration of suspicious foreigners~~ &] the Punjab Govt. will be informed that Mr Meredith's contemplated visit will not now take place

2. With refce to the question of the allowance to be passed to Mr Meredith, it will be observed that it has been already ordered that he should draw the maximum dep. allowance admissible under Art. 98 (a) of the C.S.R. & that it is not in the power of Govt to do more ~~for him~~ than this.

(from orders)

I.G. Police – q. D 18.12

No 239 23/1/95

DESPATCHED 6 FEB 95 IN M.S

Letter to the Secretary to the Govt of the Punjab, Judl Dept

6 FEB 95 IN M.S

Sir

In modification of my letter No. 2370 Judl of 28.9.94 I am directed to state that Mr Meredith's visit to the Punjab therein referred to has been found unnecessary & will not now take place.

I have &c.

D 18.12

23/1/95

[Letter to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary ~~to the Govt of Ceylon~~ Colombo]

~~Sir,~~

~~The attention of this Govt. has recently been drawn to the~~

fact that wandering Pathans who ~~come~~ down to this Presidency from Northern India on expeditions of plunder frequent elude the vigilance of the local police by embarking from Tuticorin for Colombo where it is probably easy for them to dispose of stolen property – particularly when consisting of jewellery & precious stones. With refce to the practice I am directed to ask govt to be so good as to inform this Govt what arrangements are made in Ceylon for the supervision of the movements & actions of these ~~wandering~~ Pathan gangs.]

I have &c.

D
18/12

Note for C.S.

H.M.'s remarks about doing away with the appt. of "Special Branch" will be dealt with separately

D
18/12

There was some talk about doing away with S.B. &c DO went I think to the P but he objected to the reduction that both of 3 the IG could not do his proper work, the authoritative & S.B. too: both with papers

J.D.
23/1

Note for the CS

Please see the memo to Colonel Portions and his reply thereto under cover of G.O. 2458-9 / 10-10-94. The matter has been for the time disposed of by G.O. of 21.1.95 No 13.

D
25/1

29/1/95

Mr Meredith's Deputation

H.M.
C.S.

Draft for approval (from orders)

Separate.

The office will put up this paper with the orders received from Govt. about the Railway police which are expected to arrive shortly.

D
19/12

7/2

Please

with the latest

Police

C 31/1

1,000

When given for copying ______
When copied ______
" examined ______
When signed ______
189 .

READ AGAIN G.O., No. DATED 189 ,

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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