

(1) Number of pages 1-16

(2) Date of repair 23-2-40

(3) Initials of the Referencer J

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial

DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 3/32

Press
Mis.

Dated 24 Feb 1886.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

To

CURRENT NO. 4198

The Right Honourable

The Governor in Council

Madras

The humble petition of Chennu
Krishnan, late 4th grade # constable
No. 522, residing in Sherapet, Salem Dist.
most respectfully sheweth:-

That your Excellency's humble
petitioner and 13 others were, in con-
-nection with the Salem Riot
which took place on the 16th August
1882, charged under sections 44 & 46 of
Act ~~XXIV~~ of 1859 and were, after full
investigation, acquitted by the joint
Magistrate as will be seen from
the copy of judgment enclosed

That your Excellency's petitioner
had 11 years' service in the Police Dept.
that during that period he had
discharged his duties to the satis-
-faction of his superiors, that
the same will be clear from the
copy of minute also enclosed

That your Excellency's petitions
being

being without employment is suffering
hard for the maintenance of his
large family.

And that your Excellency's
humble petitioner, in conclusion,
most respectfully requests that
your Excellency will be pleased
to issue orders to restore him
to his former post and protect
him and that he will, with
due deference, look ^{upon} your Excellency
as his noble and kind Benefactor,
Should your Excellency be pleased
to grant his request.

And that he begs to
remain

Your Excellency's most
obedient and
Servant

Shropshire, Salen. 8th }
5 November 1886 }

Wm. H. B. B. B.
Wm. H. B. B. B.

In the Court of the Joint
Magistrate of Salem

Calendar case No. 28 of 1882

Complainant

Defendants

Regina

1. Chinna Krishnan
2. Mahamed Umimar
3. Varadusifa Naidu
4. Shaikh Babu
5. Abdul Cadur
6. Mahamed Eusuf
7. Chinna Tambi
8. Subarayaloo
9. Annamalai
10. Chinnaiah
11. Ramaswamy
12. Paul Abraham
13. Ranga Row
14. Gaur

judgment.

The prisoners in this case (1) Chinna Krishnan
(2) Mahamed Umimar (3) Varadusifa Naidu
(4) Shaikh Babu (5) Abdul Cadur (6) Mahamed
Eusuf (7) Chinna Tambi (8) Subarayaloo (9)
Annamalai (10) Chinnaiah (11) Ramaswamy
(12) Paul Abraham (13) Ranga Row and (14)

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(14) Parumath are police constables and are charged with having on the 16th of August at Sherapett been guilty of a violation of duty and wilful breach of lawful orders punishable under Section 44 of Act 21 of 1859 and of cowardice punishable under Section 46 of the same Act. The evidence shows that police Inspector Johnson on the morning of the day just mentioned went down to the Mosque at Sherapett with a large force of constables. There was then a body of two Head constables on duty at a temporary guard which had been established at a house at the point where Manicka Mudaliyar's street runs into the open space of the grounds in front of the Mosque. As the Inspector considered that this guard was not strong enough, he reinforced it with constables. The first man, a Head Constable, was placed in command of this guard and all the other prisoners were members of it. The Head Constable was ordered to prevent people from passing down Manicka Mudaliyar's Street towards the Mosque. By one o'clock on that day an enormous crowd

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had collected round the Mosque and a serious riot took place which lasted till past four o'clock. The Superintendent of Police, the Head Assistant Magistrate, Inspectors Johnson and Ashton and a party of police were during the riot, stationed almost opposite the guard room already mentioned and at a considerable distance from it. It has also been shown that a large and turbulent mob had assembled between Inspector Johnson's party and the place where the prisoners had been stationed. Mr. Mullaly (the Head Assistant Magistrate), Major Whitlock (Superintendent of Police) and Inspector Johnson state that during the riot went on the prisoners. They believe that as they were on horseback, they would have been able to see the men if they had remained where they had been posted. Inspector Ashton, however, who was also present on horseback, states that he believes that if the men had remained

on the roof of the guard-room where they had been originally drawn up, he would have been able to see them but that if they had got down from it and remained standing in the streets, the intervening crowd would have prevented him from doing so. The most important witness in the case is Sub-Inspector Maria Prakasham Pillai (1st witness). He states that he came down Maricha Mudalyar's street at about 12 o'clock, met Inspector Johnson and told him that a crowd was collecting in that street. The Inspector told him to go back and order them to disperse. He did so and then went on to his own house. A few minutes afterwards he heard that there was a riot going on and accordingly came out by the street already mentioned towards the mosque. When he had got as far as the temporary guard-house already mentioned, he found that all the constables composing it were standing close to the side drawn on the opposite side of the streets and within a few

yards of the guard-house. Shots were being fired by Johnson's party, which as already stated, was stationed on the other side of the open space round the mosque and almost opposite the point at which the prisoners had been stationed. Some of the prisoners advised the Sub-Inspector to stand on one side or he might be shot. As he found that the crowd was too great for him to be able to make his way directly across to Johnson's party, he went through some back streets and reached it in a few minutes. By the time that he did so the firing had ceased. It is evident that in one particular the evidence given by this witness is not to be relied upon. Almost two hours must have elapsed between the time Johnson ordered him to tell the crowd to disperse and his appearance at the place where the prisoners were stationed. It is therefore probable that he remained in his house for a much longer time than he acknowledges. His evidence however proves conclusively that up to the time that the firing was going on and when the riot was

at its very worst, the prisoners had not
deserted their posts. All the evidence goes
to show and most of the prisoners them-
selves acknowledge that when the riot
was at its worst, they had moved from
their original position at the guard house
to the opposite side of the street and
I fancy that this change of position was
sufficient to prevent their being seen
by Major Whitlock and those who were
on horseback with him. I cannot however
consider that in thus shifting their position
the prisoners deserted the posts at which
they had been stationed. Inspector Ashton
states that in their original position
the men at the Mosque, guards were in
the line of fire from Johnson's
fire. I do not think that
they can be deserving of blame if
they merely moved across the street
to get out of the line of fire. Inspector
Johnson states that during the riot, no order
was sent to the prisoners and acknowledges
that it was possible to have sent some
one with an order to them. That this is the

Case is also shown by the ease with which
the Sub-Inspector was able at the very height
of the riot to get from one party to another
by going through some back lanes. It
has certainly been shown that the prisoners
were of little or no use towards quelling
the riot but this I think is principally
due to the fact that there was no one
present with them, who had sufficient
authority to utilize their services. If
either they had been sent for to join
Johnson's party or an Inspector been sent
to take command of them, I believe
that they could have been put to some
use. On the whole I do not consider that
it has been shown that the prisoners
deserted their posts and in their
conduct were guilty of the offence
they are charged and order that they
may be set at liberty.

(Signed) — Lewis Monte

{ Dated 28th
September 1882

Ag. Joint
Magistrate

Copy of Minute and defaulters extracts

5-5-81 - 25 3

100 - 100 - 100

Every man mentioned in the
Inspector General's order III of 3/5th August 1882
will as an example and warning to all be
dismissed the service from date of suspension.
The Inspector General considers that the
men mentioned in order III were guilty
of gross cowardice in making no attempt
to disperse the rioters deserting their original
post and not joining their comrades
(under Inspector Johnson), whom they
knew were only a few yards off, vide Inspector
General's Memorandum No 5143 dated
9th October 1882. Copies of defaulters sheets
and discharge certificates of Coy
367, 427, 565, 922, 724, 10, 141,
769, 1118, 171, 572 & 617 are attached.

25/4/81.

Awarded 2 black marks and warned for reduction { For not making arrangements to guard the Prisoner lock-up on 20-3-81 whereby a prisoner escaped
(Signed) W. H. Whitlock Major
Superintendent of Police

24/4/81
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Madras Police

Form No 13

Salem District 11th

Age - Years 30 -

Height 5 feet 8 inches

Eyes Black

Hair Black

Complexion Brown

Country Salem

Caste - Gentle

Rank of Enlistment

3rd C. Constable

Rank of leaving the force

(4th B. Constable)

General Character Good

I hereby certify that 4th B. No.

Constable No 522

Thennakrishnan Description

(as per margin) joined the Police

Force of the Salem District

on the 18th March 1872 and has

been dismissed for reasons as

per order attached.

(Signed) W. H. Whitlock Major

Superintendent of Police



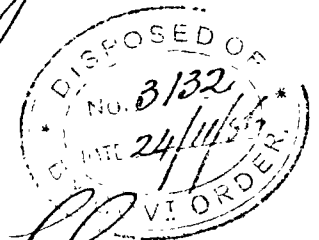
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Ind E 24-8-83: 2233
- 24-7-83: 1939m.
- 15-12-82: 2148m
- 4-11-82: 1777-
- 11-9-82: 1291-

[9]

CURRENT NO. 4198

Judicial DEPARTMENT.



15/11/86 0640-5515

Order 24 Nov/86. 3132
his

From Chennai Krishnam
Clerk of Salem
Police

Para 5.

Petitioner Has Dep 25/11/86
25/11

Please see letter to
India marked A

his

No.

Dated 5th Dec/86

Received & do

Enclosures two.

SUBJECT.

Praying for
restoration

The government has
no reason to interfere
with the orders already
passed in this case.

2/12/86

18/11