

(1) Number of pages 66
(2) Date of repair 29-11-49
(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

Judicial

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1162	Press
B.P. No.		Mis-
Dated	21 st May	1857.

Original

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper :—

G.O., dated 16th December 1887, Mis. No. 2862, Judicial.

Read—the following petition from the landholders of Tinnevely, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, dated 21st October 1887 :—

The humble request of the land-holders of the Tinnevely district is put forth thus :—

1. From the coronation of our Gracious Queen and Empress of India, all Her subjects of India have been prospering under Her Majesty's benevolent administration. But though we have been enjoying many rights concerning our lands after the time of the Settlement, we have yet been suffering under some important concern. As we have long been expecting your Excellency's visit to this place, hoping that we shall then have our grievances redressed directly by your Excellency, we want to make the best use of your Excellency's presence.

2. We have been paying, with no dislike, our many taxes imposed upon us by the Government, in addition to what we have been paying for our lands, the fruit of which we have been duly enjoying though not without grievances.

3. We enjoyed much prosperity before the Settlement by certain favorable arrangement. But since its introduction we have been paying our taxes even for such lands as have not been brought under cultivation by the unfitness of the season or by some other mischance, while most of the adjacent lands have been cultivated only in due season. In addition to this, we not only lose what we spend in this cultivation, but are also forced to pay the tax with no remissions, in case of the failure of one of the crops, while we get remissions only in case of the total failure of the two crops.

4. The road cess collected from villagers in addition to the land tax is chiefly, we think, intended for public good, i.e., specially for the repairs of roads or making convenient roads where there is necessary to the respective villages from which it is collected. The fund collected from villages, instead of being used for the benefits of the villages, is used by Government in various other ways without the least amount of benefit to the villages.

The villages suffer great amount of difficulties from want of roads, or repairs of roads if there happens to be any, for the free passage to cattles, bullocks, and bandies to carry manures to the fields, to bring paddies from fields not only in rainy season, but also in other times. Not even a little portion of the tax they receive is spent for their benefits. We pray therefore your Excellency will be graciously pleased to take to your Excellency's benign consideration all their cravings and thus relieve them.

5. We humbly pray that your Excellency may notice all the following matters and may be pleased to pass favorable orders :—

- (I) That we should get proper remission even in case of the failure of one of the crops of those lands which are twice cultivable every year.
- (II) That we should get remissions also for such small pieces of land as become incapable of cultivation owing to the want of sufficient and proper water supply.

(III) That your Excellency may be pleased to favor us with the enforcement of the Criminal Tribes Act against the most troublesome Maravars (criminal class) of the district in respect of damage to crops sustained by the landlords, and numerous heinous crimes such as dacoities, robberies and burglaries often committed by them, and to augment the Police force of the district for the safety of our person and property so that the ryots may not be obliged to resort to the Kudikaval system now abolished.

(IV) That no member of the said dismissed Kudi-kavalgars should be given any appointment at all, either of Thaliary or of Vettian.

(IV) That no member of the said dismissed Kudi-kavalgars should be given any appointment at all, either of Tlaliary or of Vettian.

No. 7102.

No. 7102.

With reference to their requests in clauses I, II and IV of paragraph 3, the petitioners are referred to the local authorities.

2. The request contained in paragraph 5, the Department.

2. The request contained in clause III will be considered in the Judicial Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
19th November 1887.

To the Judicial Department, with petition.

(By order.)

(Signed) H. A. STUART,
Under Secy. to Govt.

Order—dated 16th December 1887, *Mis. No. 2862, Judicial.*
The petition, dated 21st October 1887,
of Police and to the District
the request

The petition, dated 21st October 1887, Mis. No. 2862, Judicial, of Police and to the District Magistrate of Tinnevely for remarks, with reference to the requests in clause III of paragraph 5. Mr. Lee-Warner, District Magistrate of Chingleput, will also be requested to submit his opinion thereon. The report called for in paragraph 19 of G.O., 26th September 1887, No. 2198, from the District Magistrate of Tinnevely, should be expedited. ●

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

READ—also the following papers:—
From the Magazine

From the following papers:—
From the Magistrate of the Chingleput district, dated Saidápet, 24th January 1888, No. 13—G. and B.
From the Acting District Magistrate of the same district, dated Saidápet, 24th January 1888, No. 13—G. and B.

From the Acting District Magistrate of Tinnevelly, dated Tinnevelly, 18th April 1888, No. 460.

From the Acting Inspector-General of Police, dated Madras, 21st April 1888,
No. 2179.

ORDER—dated 21st May 1888, No. 1162, Judicial.

In clause III of paragraph 5 of the petition from certain landholders of Tinnevely recorded in G.O., 16th December 1887, No. 2862, two requests are made, viz., first, that the Criminal Tribes Act should be enforced against the Maravers of the district of Tinnevely, and, second, that the Police force of the district should be increased. The foregoing papers are replies received from officers to whom these requests were referred for remarks.

2. As regards the first request, the Government agree with the officers consulted that the enforcement of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, against the Maraver tribe, is altogether impracticable. The adoption of such a step would require legislation and could not be justified, and in considering the petition above referred to, the Government put this part of the prayer out of the question.

3. The matters connected with the second request and referred to in the foregoing papers are chiefly two—the management of the village police and the strength of the district force. Taking the latter first, the Government are of opinion that a good case for increasing the strength of the force has been made out. The Inspector-General of Police will take up the Tinnevely district first in connection with the suggestions recently made in paragraph 3 of G.O., 7th March 1888, No. 595, and will submit proposals for providing an inspector for every division and a head constable for every station. Additional constables should also be given where necessary, and the proposals for this district should be submitted in advance of the general scheme, or the taluks of Tenkási, Nángunéri and Ambásamudram may be separately dealt with.

4. The Government are not prepared to make the Talayaries or Government Kavalgars police officers under the Act, but they agree that this class of village officers should be brought under the partial control of the District Superintendent. The Superintendent should always be consulted before the appointment of a talayari is made, and his proposals to remove any talayari should receive the careful consideration of the Collector. The increase of pay which the village police may receive in the revision of village establishments will improve their position and make their office better worth having and themselves more careful in attending to their duties.

5. As Mr. Stevenson is now in Tinnevely, he may be able to introduce some part of the system, said to have been so successful in North Arcot, for encouraging and maintaining control over the talayaries. The Government fear there would be difficulty in adopting the District Magistrate's suggestion regarding the application of the provisions of Madras Act III of 1882,* and doubt the necessity of the measure.

6. As regards the employment by the ryots of Kudi-kavalgars, nothing can be done. Of course, such active breaches of law as exaction and terrorism can be punished, as pointed out in G.O., 30th November 1881, No. 1843, Revenue Department. The Kavalgars in zemindari and devastanam villages can only be touched by extending the Village Cess Act to zemindaries, when the cess would take the place of the Swatantrams and the establishment could be reorganized. It seems desirable that this should be done, and the matter will be referred for consideration in the Revenue Department in connection with the question of a new Bill for Karnams in zemindari tracts which formed the subject of paragraph 4, G.O., Legislative, 14th January 1888, No. 4.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary,

To the Revenue Department.
 " Inspector-General of Police.
 " District Magistrate, Tinnevely.
 " " " Chingleput.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Gobt. of (1888) Madras.
JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 21st May 1888, No. 1162.

MAY.

Police.

Passing orders on petition from certain land-holders of Tinnevely praying that the police force of the district may be increased.

Page no 3
(15 min)

I am aware, that the ability and the zeal of the inculcated Police require to be sharpened. Hitherto they have relied too much upon others, not the village police, to do all their work. I am great hopes, however, that the recent orders Government forbidding village Magistrates to take down confessions will throw them back upon their own resources, and that detection will improve. One great desideratum is that a few good convictions should be obtained. Hitherto no Judge has been able to transact business consisting entirely of circumstances then proved to be entirely false built upon confession, which has been most certain extorted, and is retracted almost invariably in the Court. Persons of the Petitioners' class, & lords, &c. can serve themselves best refusing to serve the Maravans in their nefarious employment, and aiding them to procure information.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. Leveque
District Magistrate

Copied
x 2-10

2.4 no 2862-16-12-87

FROM *magr*
THE COLLECTOR OF THE
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

TO *Chief*
THE SECY. TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
MADRAS.

Dated 24
Despatched
Received

SENT No. 13
ENCLOSURES.

SUBJECT.

Submitting the opinion
called for in G.O. 122862
dated 16 December 1887 in connec-
-tion with the Petition from
the land holders of *Chingleput*.

to be sent

Recd 25/3

No. 460 *Chingleput*
Sinnivelly District Magistrate's
Office 18 April 1888.

From *C. F. Mac-Carthy Esquire*
Sinnivelly District Magistrate of
Sinnivelly

To *The* Chief Secretary to Government
Judicial Department
Fort Saint George.

Sir,
With reference to G.O. dated 16 December

1887, no. 2862, I have the honor to submit
the following remarks on Clause III. para V
of the petition dated 21st October 1887 forwarded
therewith.

2. Granting the existence of predatory
instincts in the indigenous Maravars I am
altogether unable to advocate his suppression
by means of the Criminal Tribes Act
of 1871 in the absence of proof
that the caste is uniformly addicted
to the systematic commission of non-bailable
offences, or that crime of that character
is increasing to such an extent as to
warrant resort to a most drastic remedy.

3 The Maravar Caste, numbering according to the last Census Returns 154,960 souls, is to be found in almost every village of the District, but is most influential and formidable in the Taluqs of Tunkarai, Mangumuri and Ambasamudram. In Mangumuri Taluq are to be found numbers of Maravars Landowners, while the Zemindars of Urkad and Singampati in the Ambasamudram Taluq are members of the same community. Besides whom there are 10 other Maravar Zemindars in the District. The introduction of the Act would place these respectable and wealthy individuals under precisely the same restrictions and disabilities as the black-sheep of the tribe; this is a consummation not altogether to be desired. Speaking generally, the Maravars are Agriculturalists or Kavalgars and hence have a settled occupation with to some extent, the settled habits which it is the aim of the Act to promote. Even so long ago as 1870 the then Inspector General of Police when reporting on the Timewally Police observed in the authority of Mr. Puckle

that "Many of the Maravars have settled down to agriculture and abandoned their predatory habits".

4 This is undeniably true, and there is no doubt, whatever that vast numbers of Maravars lead peaceable and well-ordered lives; to place all such persons indiscriminately under the ban of the Act merely because some of their number are addicted to Crime would be not only an oppressive, but a most impolitic measure.

5 This view of the case receives confirmation from the comparatively insignificant number of Maravars whom the Police have registered as Known Depredators. The actual number so registered for 1887 is only 600 roughly or 38 per cent. of the Maravar population. Very likely the statistics are incomplete, but were the number doubled it would still be insufficient to justify such an heroic remedy.

6 I admit that the Maravar occupies a bad pre-eminence in the Criminal Courts,

but this is explained by two causes. In the first place his physical and mental superiority over other southern races makes him a natural leader. With the head to devise and the hand to execute he inspires or engages in the robberies and house breakings that disfigure the criminal returns of this District with instinctive relish when he takes to evil ways.

7. In the next place it is a mistake to judge of the number of offenders from the number of offences committed. I believe that the predatory crime of the District is confined to a comparatively small number of desperate characters who have concentrated themselves in certain notorious villages which are perfectly well known to the Police. Examples of such villages are—

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Pulam. | 4. Sabankulam. |
| 2. Maragathurichi. | 5. Velur and |
| 3. Perungulam. | 6. Podugapattu. |

8. These strongholds of Crime I would control not by indiscriminately dragging the whole Maravar Community but by planting Punitive Police Posts in their midst whenever crimes of violence become rife in their vicinity. This simple Repressant is of established efficacy and I am surprised that it has not been adopted heretofore as the obvious remedy in dealing with the murders, technical dacoities and other crimes of violence which have their origin in land and crop disputes and of late years especially in the sanguinary faction fights between Maravars, Shanars and Traiks over the "Thread and Palangum" dispute. The "Thayilpati" murder is a case in point with the leading facts of which the Government are familiar. I am confident that the introduction of the Punitive Post System in carefully selected instances coupled with unflinching severity in

punishing the offenders on conviction would revolutionize the Criminal Statistics of Junesally.

9. The second of Petitioner's request is a question more for the Inspector General to consider than for me. I may, however, be permitted to observe that the strength of the Force is too low, while the Head Constables are under paid. Considering their responsibilities and the nature of the work which they are expected to perform. Ill-educated Head Constables incapable of commanding respect from their subordinates are often found in charge of Inspector's Divisions with 1st Class Constables in charge of Police Stations. Such obviously objectionable make-shifts should be avoided at all costs. Few Stations have more Constables than there are beats, hence when the sick, scholars, widowers and others are deducted

there are often not enough men for ordinary duty. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to find detection at a very low level as the General Police have lost touch of the Village authorities. Beats are badly done and worse supervised with the result that nearly all the crime of the District is reported by the Village Divisions and is practically detected by the Talaiyars on whom the Police are absolutely dependent for information. This valuable body of men possess an intimate knowledge of the Criminal population which is proved by their ability to lay their hands on an offender when wanted and to recover stolen property when it is made worth their while. What is now wanted is to make them realize their responsibility and to devise a scheme for the better utilization of their local knowledge. I am not prepared to advocate the transfer of this body of men to the control of the Superintendent.

off-hand, because as at present constituted
the Police Department is quite unequal
to the task of supervising or of dis-
bursing salaries to so large an addition
to the force. I am I in favour of
devoting any portion of the Village
Service cess to the creation of a rural
Sub. Inspectorate for the supervision
of the Village Police, because the
tendency of fresh appointments is to
afford fresh scope to extortion.

The revision of the Village
establishment now in progress will
result in a uniform addition to the
Salaries pay; this concession will insensibly
stimulate their self-respect and much
may be done in the same direction
by giving substantial Rewards
for good service done or valuable
information afforded to the Police.

The Reward System has hitherto been
a failure in this District, Rs. 37 only having
been

13
been distributed among men during 1887;
discreetly used however it has an enormous
influence for good, and Mr. Stevenson
obtained most valuable information
by its means in North Arcot where
also he effected a material improvement
in the working of the Village Police
by introducing a system with the consent
of the District Magistrate under which
the Tahsildars occasionally sent the
Tahsildars' pay bills to the Division
Inspectors for opinion as to the manner
in which the Village Police work had
been done. In this manner without
being placed absolutely under Police
Control the Tahsildars came to recognize
an indirect supervision and amended
their ways on learning that stoppages
resulted from unfavourable reports.
The experiment will be introduced here.
In illustration of the second of my

objections to the introduction of the
 Criminal Tribes Act which is enumer-
 ated at the end of para 2 supra
 I append statistics of urban offences
 against property for the years 1880 to
 1887 inclusive, the inference derivable from
 which supports my contention.

The report called for in
 para 19 of G.O. No. 2198 dated 26 September 1887
 is being separately submitted.

	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
	No. of Cases	No. of Cases	No. of Cases	No. of Cases	No. of Cases	No. of Cases	No. of Cases	No. of Cases
Dracoity	11	14	22	20	11	13	26	30.
House Breaking	38	46	48	45	53	30	18	15
Robbery	12	15	26	7	19	24	15	50
Theft	759	785	763	744	802	651	675	696.

I have the honor to be
 Sir,
 Your most Obedt. Servant
 (MacLellan)
 Ag. Dist. Magistrate

The
 me

Judicial Department.

10/5/

1888
Tinnevely District Office

From The District Magistrate

Tinnevely

To The Chief Secretary to
Government
Fort St. George.

Dated 18th April 1888

Received

No. 460
C/107/1888
Subject: Criminal Tribes

Submitting remarks as
directed in G.O. No. 2862
of 16-10-87 on petition from
the Land holders of
Tinnevely of 21-10-87
praying for the enforcement
of the Criminal Tribes Act
against the most troublesome
Maravars & for the augmentation
of the Police force of the District
for the safety of persons & property.

7 heading 19
CURRENT NO. 1912

No. 2179

CHIEF OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

Madras, 21 April 1888

FROM

Colonel C. B. Fortescue

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

TO

THE Chief Secretary

Government

Police Department

SIR,

Enclosures

one

With reference to G.O. No.
2862, Judicial, dated December
16, 1887, on the subject of a
request by the land-holders
of Tinnevely for the enforce-
ment of the Criminal Tribes
Act against the most trouble-
some Maravars (Criminal Class)
of the District. I have the
honor to report that, although
the Criminal Classes in Madras
and Tinnevely are undoubtedly
very

very extensively recruited from the Maravars that Caste forms a very large and influential section of the people.——

According to the Census of 1881 the Maravars of Tinnevely number 154,960 and form nearly one eleventh part of the population (1,699,747) of the District——

There are only two Castes in Tinnevely more numerous than the Maravars—the Shanars numbering 232,457 and the

Janahis	95,014	Julies	108,963
Shepherds	89,988	Vellalas	numbering
Muhammadians	89,467	1,38,830	Come next
Kamma	83,399	below the Maravars:	
Kumalas	59,362	the numbers belonging	
Brahmins	38,027	to the other Castes	
Reddis	31,348	are much fewer.——	
Madigas	27,014		
Kyhalars	24,711		
Shethalis	21,398		

See See.

3. The

for the safety of person & property

The Maravar Caste, or tribe, is divided into seven principal Classes as follows——

1. Sambu Nattu
2. Kondayan Kottai
3. Apandu Nattu
4. Agata Nattu
5. Creigus Nattu
6. Uru Kottai
7. Kurichi Kottai

The highest of these is the Sambu Nattu but which is the best or which is the worst. as regards Character, it would be difficult to say—all are much alike——

4. Maravars are Confined nearly entirely to the Madurai and Tinnevely Districts.——

Except in Perakolun, which has 12,250 Maravars, the number of this Caste in the other taluqs

of

side of the Madura District is
Comparatively small.

Of the 83,402 Maravars of the
Madura District, 57,278 are to be
found in the Rannad and
Sivagunga Zamindaries. These
two Zamindaries and the Tinne-
vely District may therefore be
considered to constitute the
Maravar Nadu/Country/
divided into the Mel and
Kel Nadu.

In Tinnevely, Commencing
from the North, there are—
in the Chevilliputur Taluk 20 Maravars
— " — Sunkarnainarkoil — 30,964 — do —
— " — Satus — 14,664 — do —
— " — Opudaram — 20,908 — do —
Western Taluk — " — Unibasamudram — 13,033 — do —
— " — Sentkasi — 11,423 — do —
Southern do — " — Tinnevely — 12,440 — do —
— " — Sentkasi — 19,139 — do —
— " — Kanganeri — 10,189 — do —
Total 154,960

Thus

Thus it will be seen that
every taluk in the District has
a considerable number of
Maravars. Those in the South
are more troublesome than
their brethren in the North—
the worst probably being the
Maravars of Kanganeri.

The Setupattin the heredi-
tary Ruler of the large Zamind-
ary of Rannad in the Madura
District is the head of all the
Maravars, while in the Tinne-
vely District there are many
Maravar land-lords, descendants
of the old Poligars, of good
family and considerable
property, notably the Zamindars
of Uttumalai, Singumpatti,
Urtad, Surandai, Setur, Siva-
geri, Maniachi, Kudumbur,
Avadiapuram.

Avadiapuram, Alavankolai
and Andakkollantondam. Besides
these, there are numerous
Maravar families living quite
as quietly, on their small
properties, as other Castes do.

6. In former times, the Maravars
as a great fighting or warrior
tribe, held the same position
in the South that the Rajput
tribes held in Northern India -
so only that they did not rise to
the same rank and power
which the latter attained. At
the end of the last and the
beginning of the present
Century, they were notorious
for their turbulence and law-
lessness, and gave much trouble
both in Madurai and Tinnevely.
They have now for many years
past

past settled down to peaceable
habits, still, however, exhibiting a
much bolder and more deter-
mined spirit than their
neighbours. They furnish near-
ly the whole of the village
Police { Kavilgars - Watchmen }
and are at the same time
the principal burglars, robbers
and thieves of the Tinnevely
District. Very often the chief
and watchman are one and
the same individual. Except on
the principle of Let a thief to
Catch a thief, this appears
an anomalous arrangement
but it is by no means confined
to Tinnevely.

In Trichinopoly and Madurai
the Village Watchman and
thief are to be found in one,
in

in the Koller. In Kurnool, in
the Boya and in Ganjam, in
the Dundra. Similarly, in
many other Districts, the Village
Police furnish, to a Consider-
able extent, our Criminals —
Nearly every District has had
its { and many still have —
their } Complaints against the
Village watchman — thief; but,
in no District, is there such a
powerful organization as that
of the Maravans, known of
Tinnevely. —
In the Maravans of the
present time, of course remain
only a shadow of the power
which their ancestors wielded
under the Poligars, who
Commenced the Kavil System.
Still the Maravan of to-day,
as

16
As a member of a Caste which is
both numerous and influential —
As a man of Superior physique
and bold, independent spirit —
thief and robber. Village Police-
man and often detective. Com-
bined — is an immense power
in the land, with whom it
is difficult to deal. —

There are three Classes of
Village Police in the Tinnevely
District. —

Police — of whom
and their number. These are
the Government Village
Police, paid by Government
— at rates ranging from
— Superior 2 — to Rupees 4 —
per mensem, from the Village
Cess Fund, levied at the
rate of one anna per
Rupee

in the greater safety of their
property they are usually
paid in kind - and on the
understanding that they
must return an equivalent in
value for anything stolen.
an agreement to this effect
is entered into when the
Kudi Kavilgars are appoint-
ed - but, as they have neither
a fund nor any means of
making such amends, the
Kudi Kavilgars resort to
degradations elsewhere to
meet the claims made
against them and thus
one of the Kudi Kavilgars
preys on another. So on,
throughout the District till
the system has become a
veritable curse to the people
who

the greater safety of their
property they are usually
paid in kind - and on the
understanding that they
must return an equivalent in
value for anything stolen.
an agreement to this effect
is entered into when the
Kudi Kavilgars are appoint-
ed - but, as they have neither
a fund nor any means of
making such amends, the
Kudi Kavilgars resort to
degradations elsewhere to
meet the claims made
against them and thus
one of the Kudi Kavilgars
preys on another. So on,
throughout the District till
the system has become a
veritable curse to the people
who

who are afraid to get rid
of their nominal protectors
at least they should be
plundered wholesale.—
The number of Kavilgars
and Kudi Kavilgars is very
large. Mr. Robinson, Inspector
General of Police put the former
down many years ago at 10,000.
Including the latter and
pungabes the number must be
at least 30,000; so that a large
proportion of the Marathas
population is intimately
associated with the Kavil
System and, as the Kaliares,
Kavilgars and Kudi Kavilgars
of a village are generally more
or less related to, or connected
with, each other they have
immense power for good or
evil.

16 31
undoubtedly. In Chinnelly the Kudi-
Kavilgars are, either directly or
indirectly, the Criminals in
many cases and the difficulty
of detecting crime committed by
them is greatly enhanced owing
to their relations to the
Kalias and Kavilgars.—
It would be too much to
expect the villagers to dismiss
their Kavilgars before we
are able to afford them proper
protection, either by means of
regular or village police.—
That the regular police,
with their present attenuated
strength (622 all told for
Kudab extensive work) can
guarantee the villagers, through-
out the District, protection of
their

their property and immunity
from the depredations of Kudi-
Kavijars and other Maravars,
is simply impossible.—
In towns where the Police
are in larger numbers and
have a regular system of
night beats, they may be able
to cope successfully with crime
and generally do so; but in
rural tracts with the small
number of Police in proportion
to population, area and the
criminal classes, this is
impossible without the assist-
ance of the village Police.—
The following statement
will give some idea of the
proportion the Police bear to the
work to be done.

13. The following appear to me
some reasons for crime in
Cinnivilly and for its want of
detection.—

i The inherent propensity, or
instinct, of the Maravars to
rob and steal.—
ii The insufficiency of pay of
pataries, who take little or
no interest in their work
and do not care about their
appointments. If one lot
is dismissed, it is replaced
by relatives or friends
so that the pay small
as it is, is secured to
members of the same
family bound according to
native custom and parti-
cularly so according to
Maravar custom, to help
each other.—

iii The smallness of the
Subaltern

	Inspector	Head Constable	Constable	Total	Inspector	Head Constable	Constable	Total
Sanctioned strength of the District					19	115	757	891
Police employed on Sub-jails								
And Treasuries		11	67	78				
Towns	3	13	4	20				
Reserve		11	81	92				
	1	9	66	76				
					4	114	221	269
Balance for Rural Police work					15	71	536	622

	Population of Towns	Number of Police employed in Towns	Proportion of Police to population in Towns	One to
	67,456	95		710
Rural population				
less Towns	16,32,281	622	do in Rural parts	2624
Maravars only	15,49,60	622	do to Maravars	249
Number of Salaries	1577	622	do Salaries	2.5
Kavilgars and Kudi Kavilgars	30,000	622	do Kavilgars	48
Area of District	5381	622	do Area	8.6

cutting, fees and emoluments granted to Kavilgars and Kudi Kavilgars, and the irregularity with which these are paid. Some times not at all. Consequently driving them to steal. to enable them to live. The latter want of Control over the talianes, Kavilgars and Kudi Kavilgars, who roam the Country, who do just as they choose. and remain absent from their villages, whenever and as long as they like, without let or hindrance.

The difficulty of obtaining
convictions in the
Sessions Court, when
grave cases against Maravars
and others are committed.
To remedy this state of
things, I would suggest.
That the pay of all
Italians in Cinnvelly be
raised to Rupees 6
per mensem. and that of
Head Italians to Rs 7.
There appears no reason
why the present rate of
pay should be in the Rupees
levied on the land apportionment,
should not be somewhat raised, if necessity
and policy demand it.
That Sutantrams, fees
of Kavilgars be fixed
and

21 31
steps be taken to
insure their regular and
punctual payment.
That, to enable work to
be done, they be exempted from them, for
the pay and fees which they
receive. To make them remain
in their villages, and patrol their villages,
and watch suspected characters
and all Italian and Kavil
be placed under the
control of the Police. the
department which it is
their duty to assist in the
detection of crime.
At present the regular
Police attempt to do duty
properly belonging to the village
Police and fail. It is to the
village Policemen, with his
perfect knowledge of the country
and

of mind of every Character, good, bad
and indifferent, in and about.

— In his village, that we must look
for information regarding
persons and Circumstances
connected with Crime. Through
him, valuable information may
be & ought to be, obtained.
Little can be expected from the
most unlearned, beat Constable of
another Canto, another taluq,
and perhaps, another District, who
has to get through his beat
in villages with as little delay

as possible, and be back at
his station for other work. —

— I would suggest —

That all taluqies be appointed
by the Superintendent
of Police, be enrolled as part
of the Police force and
receive

receive Salaries of office
under Police Act. —

— This is necessary to enable
prosecution for neglect of duty
to stand, as the High
Court have held that a
taluq is not a Police
officer under the terms of the
Act, because he has not

been enrolled yet.
— That no changes be made
among the Kavalgars with-
out the knowledge and
sanction of the Superin-
tendent of Police. —

— That the names of all
taluqies, Kavalgars and
Kud. Kavalgars be registered
in the Superintendent's Office.
— And that Inspectors and
Station House Officers have

lists

to lists of all Kavalgars within
their respective Divisions and
Stations.

That all Kavalgars be
mustered and told off for
duty every evening and the
disturbances by day and night
known which is not the case
now and at present.

By this it is not intended
that Kavalgars and Kavalgar
should be prevented doing
revenue work or that they
should be taken from the

jurisdiction of Village Heads
to the latter have now little or no
hold over their Kavalgars. But
it is hoped that the Police
Control would be better than
the present no Control at all
over the Kavalgars and that
it

would be of assistance to
the Revenue Authorities in their
work and to the Village head
in upholding his Authority.
As many Kavalgars and
Kavalgars as are wanted for
Revenue purposes might be
told off for that duty daily
but as they are not required
for that work at night, they
should account for themselves
every evening.

I may add here that, for
six years after the organization
of the Police, all the Kavalgars
and Kavalgars of Cinnelly
were entirely under the Super-
intendent of Police who eventually
succeeded in getting them well
in hand and exacting fair
work from them. When this
desirable

of a desirable stage was arrived at,
with an all-round control over the Kavilgard
which was removed from the Police to
the Revenue authorities. The
control of the latter was only
nominal, the Kavilgard broke
loose all over the country and
as was then predicted, crime
increased and the village police
have been more or less out of
hand ever since.

10. We cannot do without a
village police and as village
police in Ceylon, we can
have none other than Maravars
the hereditary police of the
country. So we must keep
them. They are undoubtedly
bad but I think are capable
of improvement. They have
been underpaid and under-
remunerated.

43
remunerated, they have, except
for the short and successful
period under the Police, been
under no control. have not
been taught their duties or
been made to understand or feel
their responsibilities. In fact,
they have never been encouraged
to do their best. At first to
be abused. Now every man's hand has been
against them. Can it be
wondered that their hands
should be against every man?—
I would not recommend
the organization to be attempted
and it would be too great an
undertaking. It would be
difficult to know where to
commence and still more
difficult to know where it
would
Moreover

and would end. On the other hand,
if improvement in the working of
the present system is feasible
on the lines pointed out, and
whether on these or other lines,
some improvement is absolutely
necessary for the welfare of the
people; for Crime is largely on
the increase in the Tinnevely
District, and the Maravars
have at present very much
of their own way.

I cannot recommend the
introduction of the Criminal
Tribes Act. It could not be
applied against the whole
Maravar tribe. Police and non-
Police of villages. And I am
quite as much against its
partial application.

In either case a large increase
of

of the regular Police would
be required. —
Not only would the work-
ing of this Act be difficult,
if not impracticable, against
a body of village Police, but it
would bring us into open
antagonism with the whole
of the great Maravar tribe,
who would resent the peculiar
distinction with which they
were treated. It would, more-
over, put a very strong weapon
for taunt and abuse into
the hands of the Shanars,
between whom and the
Maravars bitter animosity
already exists, and would lead
to many conflicts between these
two powerful Castes. —

Moreover

Moreover the application of
the Criminal Tribes Act at the
present time appears to me a
retrograde policy. If it was not
necessary when the Police was
organized in 1860-61, it can
scarcely be necessary after this
Department has been in ex-
istence for 26 years. —
The state of things with
reference to the Karavans in
India can only in my
opinion be improved by a
combination of the "Suaviter in
modo" with the "fortiter in re"
— but conciliatory measures
are required to counteract
bad influences and the habits
and customs of generations.
Now for man a Karavan is

as good as any Policeman.
Seeing then that there are
thousands of the former and a
mere handful of the latter, the
Police have a heavy task, if they
have not the assistance of a
village Police. —

*
22. The accompanying abstracts
from Administration Reports
will show that although
much has been written, little
has been done regarding the
village Police. —

*
Not sent -
found to be
too voluminous.
will be sent
if required.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt Servant

W. A. Forrest Colonel

Ag. Inspectr of Police

Mr
E. B. K. D. V.
C. O. B.

Statement of Grave Crimes in the Linn County District since the introduction of the present Police system

Wardgate under the Pine tree
the beginning of 1864

The 1607 letter is a large volume of Chinese written very hard.
Hollander has only one paper been taken - and says some words reached
the before a new year. The meaning under the heads of 1607 & 1608
is very poor. The value of property lost estimated.

Ms. A. 9. 2. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844

DEPARTMENT.

ENCLOSURE. /

In a letter from the Inspector

General of Police, dated *Madras*

21 April 1888.

no 2179

June 1912

Judicial (1888)

DEPARTMENT.

FROM

Colonel C.A. Parkes.

Ag Inspector General

of Police,

No. 2179

Dated 21
Received

April 1888.

Enc No. 1

SUBJECT.

Submits a report
on the subject of a request
by the land holders of
Tinnevely for the enforcement
of the Criminal Tribes Act
against Maravars of the
District.

It is a pity the reference was not more
thoroughly worked. The fact were aware that
the extension of the Criminal Tribes Act to require
legislation. & measures could not be justified
but this part of the paper out of the
question. I think the G.O. of 2. state this.

Col. Portman's experience of Tinnevely
has enabled him to give a very clear &
fair account of the Marava population.
My own knowledge of Madura confirms
it.

I do not agree with him that the Taluk
2 foot Kavalgass should be made Police
Officers under the Act but I do agree
that they should be brought under the partial
control of the Dept. The Dept for instance
should always be consulted before the appointment
of a Talukdar & his proposals to remove
any should be allowed considerable weight.
It seems that their pay is likely to be
increased shortly & this in itself will
improve their status & make them
better worth having & themselves more
functional in attending to its duties.

Kavalgass in Tamil & Devastanam Village
cannot be trusted unless a Village Constable
Act can be passed for them. This
seems desirable & the point may be
referred for consideration in the Rev. Dept.

The only other measure is to strengthen
the Police & it is obvious that a good
case for this has been made out.

Probably the best plan will be that
proposed by the Chief Secretary, viz.
that the D.G. of take up this District
first in connection with the suggestion
recently made.

It may be hoped that the new Dept.
will see its way to introduce
this measure.

Jud.

C. No 429, 1881 & 1912

From the Magt. of the Chingleput Dt., 24 Jan.

Tinnevely, 18 April

Illof Police - no. 2179 - dated 21st.

For Orders.

In November 1887, the Rev. Dept. received a Petition
from certain landholders of Tinnevely, clause III
para. 5 of which was referred to this Dept. for disposal.
By R.D. Endorsement no. 7102 dated 19 Nov. 87. On
Notes were recorded thereon, & by G.O. 16 Dec. 87. No.
2862. the clause in question was referred to the D.G.
Police, the D. Magt. of Tinnevely & Mr. Lee Warner
reunites. Their replies are now for orders.
Two requests are made in the Clause of the Petn.
in question, viz:-

- 1) that the Criminal Tribes Act 1871 be put in force
against the Maravars.
- 2) that the Police Force be increased, so as to
be sufficient to protect person & property, without the
natives being obliged to have recourse to the
now abolished Kudikaval system.

(1) As regards the proposed enforcement of Act XVIII of
1871 against the Maravars, such a course is
impossible, for by sec. 1. the Act applies only to the
M.W.P., Punjab, & Oudh. To apply its provisions
to the Maravars would require fresh legislation, which is
out of the question. All the officers consulted
agree moreover, in declaring that such a course
would be impolitic as well as oppressive. Only a small
proportion of the Maravars are criminals, & they
supply not only numerous Zemindars (including
Rammad in Madura) & a considerable agricultural
pop. but also the whole village Police. It is
believed, however, that Govt. never intended to apply
the Act to the tribe, & that the reference ordered
had relation to the (2) request of the Petn.

(2) With regard to this, the statement with G.O. 16 Dec.
87. No 2862 showed that the existing Police Force
in Tinnevely is 30 p.c. below the average of the
Presidency as compared with population.
The D.G. deals with the matter in a long letter. Paras. 1 &
5 relate to the Maravar Tribe generally; paras. 6 & 12
deal with the position of Maravars as Village Police of
the D. Police; paras 13 to 21 contain suggestions.
The conclusions at which the D.G. arrives as to the
existing state of affairs are:-

- (1) that the

- 2) that the Kavalgars (in Zemindari & Dewas to Nam villages) & the Kudi-Kavalgars (engaged by the people) are ill paid & uncontrolled.
- 3) That the rural Police, consisting only of 622 men, are too weak to cope with crime. Remedies which he proposes are:-

- i. to raise pay of Taluaries, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 & that of Head Taluaries to Rs. 7.
- ii. to fix the fees payable to Kavalgars & ensure regular payment.
- iii. to place all taluaries & Kavalgars under the control of the Police, so that -
 - (a) all taluaries be apptd. by the Supt. of Police & no changes made among Kavalgars without his sanction.
 - (b) taluaries to be enrolled as part of the Police force, granted "samads" & so on under the Police Act
 - (c) names of all taluaries, Kavalgars & Kudi Kavalgars to be registered in Office of Supt. & each Supt. & S.H.O. to have lists of those within his jurisdiction & the taluaries to be mustered & told off for duty every evening.

The practical result of these proposals would be to turn the entire Taluary force into Police - thus giving it an addition of 1577 men. But the proposals should not, it is submitted, be adopted. It would be a mistake to entirely hand over the control of the Village Police to the Supt. the result of which would be that the Village Police will become divorced from Village life & will lose much of their usefulness. The proposals of Mr. MacCarrie noticed below are much better considered.

Mr. MacCarrie after devoting his first 7 paras. to the general position of the Maravars makes the following suggestions & remarks:-

- (1) that Punitive Police Posts should be placed, under Act III of 1882, in the neighbourhood of those special villages which are known to be head quarters of criminals, or in which crimes of violence due to caste disputes, such as the Thayilpat's murder, have occurred.

- (2) that the Police are too weak to do much & rely entirely on the Village officers, or on extorted confessions. The Supt. thinks that G.O. 17 Dec 87 No 2883 may check the tendency to rely on confessions & encourage genuine detection. He does not say so, but will obviously approve of Police being strengthened.

assist, for encouraging & maintaining control over the Taluaries.

P.H.H.
9 May

(Except when they break the law as stated in G.O. 30 Nov. 87. They cannot be brought under control.)

The Kudi-Kavalgars cannot be touched at all. They are private servants of the system. Best way to deal with them is to make them superfluous.

The Kavalgars can only be touched by extending the Village cess list to Zamindaries, when the Cess would take the place of the S.H.O. & the S.H.O. would be reorganized. There has been much talk of a Karanam Bill for Zamindaries, but the other S.H.O. need reorganization just as much.

M.S.

This would be the difficulty. There should be proof of the fact, and clear proof. There would be an outcry from every village selected.

M.S.

will receive some addition under the revision of the Village establishment now in progress.

- (4) that to encourage the Village Police, substantial rewards for good service or information should be given.

Mr. Stevenson who worked the system in N. India, when Mr. MacCarrie went there, seen it is now in Tinnevely with the cooperation of the S.H.O. he should be able, if it is submitted, to effect improvement.

(5) that he will not make over the Taluaries to the police, but in order to give the latter some check, pay bills of the Taluaries will be sent by Tahsildars to the Div. Inspector for opinion as to the manner in which work is done.

To these remarks may be added those of Mr. Mac Warner - viz - that the more respectable landowners of Tinnevely often employ the Maravars to commit crimes of violence in revenge for some offence or quarrel - & that the Police rely too much on the Taluaries & Village officers & on extorted or false confessions. He thinks G.O. 17 Dec 87. No 2883 may check this & encourage genuine detection.

Some addition to the Rural Police Force seems necessary, & if funds can be provided, the D.G. might be required to submit proposals for increasing it by the provision of an Inspector for every division & a head constable for every station. If Mr. MacCarrie's suggestions regarding the Punitive Police system are approved, this will probably be enough: otherwise a further increase in the Force up to 3 strength (622) will apparently be necessary. The (4) & (5) of Mr. MacCarrie's suggestions might be approved. As regards the (3), nothing is known in this Dept. as to what increase of pay the Taluaries will get in the revision of village establishments.

As regards the Kudi-Kaval system, informt. will be found in the file put up. cop. last G.O. 30 Nov. 81 No 1873 R.D.

The Div. Insp. might report what pay is proposed for them.

M.S.
9 May.

M.S.
5 May.

Jud. Department

Read again by O. 16 Oct 87. N^o. 2862.

also
READ the following papers.

с № 429, 1881 + 1912.

Order 21 May 1882: 1162.

In clause III of para. 5 of the Petition from certain landholders of Tinnevely recorded in G.O. 16th Dec^r 1887 N^o. 2862, two requests are made, viz:—
first: that the Criminal Tribes Act should be enforced against the Maravars of the Dt of Tinnevely, & second: that the Police Force of the Dt should be increased.
The foregoing papers are replies rec^d from officers to whom these requests were referred for remarks.
2. as regards the first request, the Govt agree with the officers consulted that the enforcement of the Criminal Tribes Act 1871 ag^t the Maravar tribe is altogether impracticable.
As their ~~own request~~ ~~signature~~ ~~signature~~ The adoption of such a step w^{ld} require legislation & could not be justified, & in considering the petition above referred to, the Govt put this part of the prayer out of the question.

3. The matters connected with the second request + referred to in the foregoing reports relate chiefly to the matters...

Judl. G.O. 1162/88

File
Draft submitted in accordance with Hm's orders
All.

length of the D^t Force. Taking the latter first, the Gov^t is of opinion that a good case for increasing the length of the Force has been made out. The Dy. of Police will take up the Tinnevely D^t first in connection with the suggestions recently made in para. 3 of G.O. 7th March 88 N^o 595, and will submit proposals for providing an Inspector for every Division & a head constable for every station. Additional constables should also be given where necessary, & the proposals ^{for this District} sh^d be submitted in advance of the general scheme, or the Talukos of Tirukasa, Nanguneri & Ambasamudram may be separately dealt with.

4. The Gov^t are not prepared to ~~proceeding~~ make the Talayaries or Government Kavalgars Police officers under the Act, but they agree that this class of Village officers should be brought under the partial control of the D^t Supt. The Supt. should always be consulted before the App^t of a talayari is made, & his proposals to remove any talayari should receive the careful consideration of the Collector. The increase of pay wh^{ch} the Village Police ^{men} will receive in the revision of village establishments will improve their position & make their office better worth having & themselves more careful in attending to their duties.

5. As Mr. Stevenson is now in Tinnevely, he may be able to introduce some part of the

said to have been so successful in N. Arcot, for encouraging and maintaining control over Talayaries. The Gov^t fear there would be difficulty in adopting the D^t Mag^t's suggestion regarding the application of the provisions of Madras Act III of 1882. Every village selected as the seat of a Punitive Police Post would protest against being singled out, & proof of the fact that it was the headquarters of criminals would be difficult.

6. As regards the employment by the ryots of Kudi Kavalgars nothing can be done except to make them superfluous, ^{through} of course such active breaches of law as exaction & terrorism can be punished, as provided out in G.O. 30 Nov 1881 N^o 1843 Rev^t Dept. The Kavalgars in Zemindari & Devasthanam villages can only be touched by ~~the~~ ^{the} extending the Village Cess Act to Zemindaries, when the cess would take the place of the Swatantra's & the establishment could be reorganized. It seems desirable that this should be done & the matter will be referred for consideration in the Revenue Dept. in connection with the question of a new Bill for Karmans in Zemindari tracts which ^{formed} the subject of para. 4. G.O. Legislative - 14th January 1888. N^o 4.

From order.
18/5 may.

Rwe Dept. - 7
1 G. Police 8
D^t Mag^t - Tinnevely - 6
Chinnel - 6

15/5 may

judith

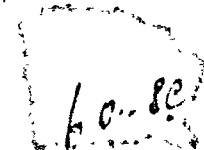
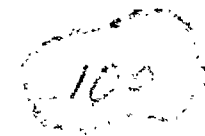
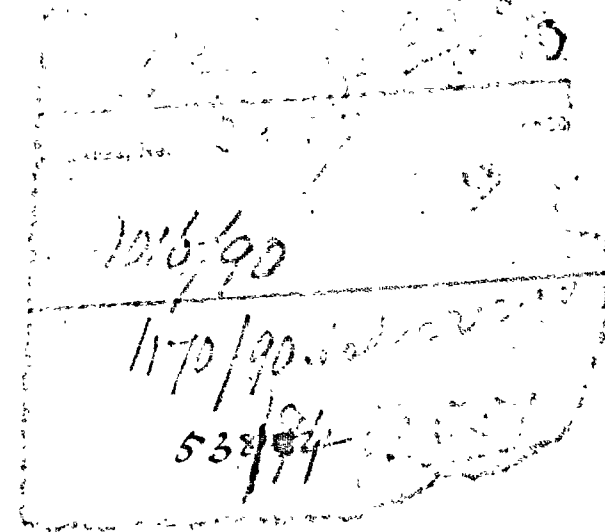
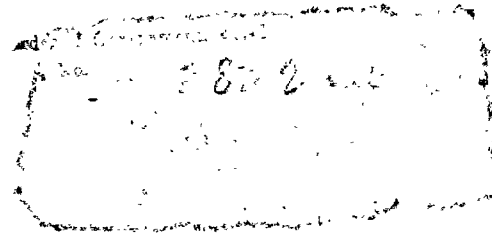


*Petition for the Discharge
of the said*

Prisoner

for the

*To the Hon. Judge of the
Court of Appeals
at Richmond
Virginia*



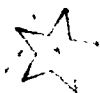
ORDINARY, PRINTED.

AN
Judl. DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 21st May 88
No. 1162

First copy sent to Press. 28/6.

Returned for signature. 6/6.

Despatched in print. 16/6.



[Despatch Abstract.]

Police

Passing orders by petition
in certain landholders of
Mavelly praying that the
Mee force of the district may
be increased.

17.1.15 ✓
12.5.05 ✓
3-10-11 ✓
2-8-16 ✓
21-1-16 BV ✓