

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	527	Press Mis.
Dated	19-8	19/858

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Fort Saint George, Political Consultation, 24th August 1858.

No. 5. From Lieutenant General W. CULLEN, Resident of Travancore and Cochin : to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 21st July 1858, No. 32.

SIR,

I have the honor, with reference to Extract from Minutes of Consultation, No. 825, of the 26th September 1857, to submit to Government copies of the reports of the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin, on the subject of the robbery of the Conkany Bimboms from Alleppey by the Conkanies of Cochin, and the claims of the respective parties to the final possession of the Images.

2. I have to apologize for the delay that has occurred in transmitting this report. The death of the Ranee of Travancore had occurred just at the time I received the orders of Government, which necessarily detained me at Trevandrum, and I was also preparing for my annual visit to Cochin, where I hoped to be able to obtain further information on the subject; but I was there again interrupted by the lengthened discussions between the Rajah and his Dewan, besides suffering from an attack of illness, and I had also to wait for the report of the Dewan of Travancore, which did not reach me till the end of March.

3. The two Dewans have furnished explanations on the several points specially called for by Government; but they continue respectively to maintain, the one that the original Bimboms have been returned to Alleppey, while the Travancore authorities as positively deny it.

4. I believe it to be impracticable to positively determine the point; I have made every enquiry on the subject, on my frequent tours to and from Cochin, but have been unable to obtain reliable information.

5. All the Travancore servants, who were in Office at Alleppey at the time, including the Dewan and the Commercial Agent, Mr. Crawford, were most positive as to the non-restoration of the chief Image, and so long an interval had elapsed since the original deposit of the Images at Alleppey that none of the Cochin Officials could be expected to be acquainted with them.

6. Much suspicion however cannot but attach to the assertion of the Cochin party, for the moment it was known that the Court of Directors had sent out orders on the subject, it was generally and confidently asserted that the chief Image had been again removed from its Pagoda and concealed in a place of security. Another strongly suspicious circumstance is the urgent Appeal they made in their Petitions to the Government that the Images should be lodged in the Company's country until a decision could be come to on their respective claims.

7. The claim to the permanent possession of the Images would appear to be with the Cochin Conkanies. It had rested undisturbed there for several centuries, the Officers and Servants for the service of the Pagoda being elected from both countries. The Images were only removed to Alleppey in 1792 solely for protection against the tyranny of the then Cochin Rajah; but they were again applied for soon after the British took possession of the country, and it was only refused by Colonel Munro, on the urgent representation of the Travancore Officers, that the presence of the Image was considered to be intimately connected with the prosperity of the Port of Alleppey.

8. The total No. of Conkanies in the Cochin Territory are 5,763, of whom about 4,000 are stated to reside within 5 miles of the Pagoda, where the Image originally rested. In Travancore the total number of Conkanies are about 4,000, of whom about 3,000 are stated as residing within 10 or 12 miles of Alleppey, or from 20 to 30 miles from the original Pagoda at Cochin.

9. I have been unable to ascertain the exact state of feeling on the part of the Conkany population of Travancore, in regard to the restoration of the Images. The census shews that a very large proportion of the Conkany population of Cochin reside almost in the immediate vicinity of the original Pagoda, while about one half or nearly 2,000 of the Travancore Conkanies also reside in the single District of Shertally, which immediately adjoins the Cochin Territory.

10. The Images had until the year 1853 remained where they had been originally lodged coming from Cochin in 1792 in a small confined building, an Agrashalla on the bank of the

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Canal at Alleppey. No great festival or ceremonies could be held there, and it was only after the construction by the Travancore Government of a large and new Pagoda for it in another locality about a mile distant, that any festivals were resumed. The erection of a new and handsome Pagoda for it, under the direct patronage of the Rajah of Travancore, probably enlisted in its favor a portion of the immediate Residents of Alleppey. Individuals holding land or employment under or in connection with the Travancore Government, but otherwise, I think, it probable that the Travancore Conkanies generally would be indifferent as to its locality, while many must naturally desire its restoration to its ancient resting place at Cochin.

11. The principal Image not having been restored, I hardly know what course of proceeding to suggest. A large reward was originally proposed by the Travancore Government, but I feared that it might lead to further violence and I discouraged it; or the parties known to be more or less implicated might be handed over to the local Courts for trial. At one time the property in land belonging to the Pagoda at Cochin and some of the Chief Konkanyes were placed under attachment; but on the belief that the *bonafide* Images had been restored in 1857, and the whole question being before the Government, the attachment was withdrawn.

12. I should have hoped that the Rajah of Travancore would have been disposed to give up the Images to Cochin, had his feelings been a little consulted by their temporary restitution to Alleppey; but it is a subject on which His Highness is naturally a little sensitive, and I have never directly put the question.

13. My report, No. 52 of 27th August 1857, with the correspondence therein referred to will have so fully explained every thing connected with this dispute that it will be unnecessary here to repeat them. I will only therefore take the liberty to add the copy of a letter which I addressed to the late Dewan of Cochin at the time of the robbery to shew that the Sirkar Officers appear to have been aware of the intended robbery, but took no pains whatever to punish it.

From T. MADAVA ROW, Acting Dewan; to Lieutenant General W. CULLEN, British Resident of Travancore, dated 16th March 1858, No. 588.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications, Nos. 137 and 481, dated the 23rd January last, and 8th Instant, respectively.

2. In reply I beg to state that the Sirkar has no doubt but that the Bimboms returned by the Cochin Conkanies, were not the genuine ones.

3. The information called for in your communication under reply is embodied in the accompanying Memo. It is as precise as can well be obtained.

4. The Images are objects of veneration not only with the Konkany Community numerous as they are, but also of other Hindoos, especially those engaged in Commercial transactions.

5. The Sirkar confidently trusts that the Madras Government will not suffer to be shaken, its first determination to see the abstracted Bimbons restored to their actual possessors before any investigation as to rights, a determination, which the Companies of Calcutta would appear to be desirous of evading, as if such evasion would be quietly tolerated.

6. The Sirkar is not exactly aware whether it is at Ailpore or Calcutta that a greater number of Cookaries reside. But mere numerical preponderance is supposed not to be allowed naturally to affect the merits of the cases.

[illegible]

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Memo.

The Companies of Travancore.

No. of Conganies.	Alleppey.	In Ambalapalay.	Other parts of the District.	Sertallay.	Kartikapully.	Trevandrum.	Sheringuil.	Quilon.	Karnagapully.	Tirwallah.	Mavellicurray.	Vycome.	Chunganacherry.	Cottayom.	Yetmanoor.	Conatnad.	Allengad.	Paroor.	Total.
754	444	1839			727	83	30	208	78	286	67	279	41	60	61	35	38	289	5319

No. of Conganies.	754	444	1839	127				
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The occupations followed by and the means of livelihood of the Conganies are Commercial transactions Agriculture, Manual labor, the Professions of Physic and Priesthood, Manufacture of fireworks, &c., and a small number is employed in the service of the Sirkar.

are objects of worship and veneration to both the Conganies

The occupations of the Bimboms are Agriculture, Manual labor, the Transactions of the Company, &c., and a small number is employed in the service of the Government. The Tiroomalah Bimboms are objects of worship and veneration to both the Companies and Hindoos of Travancore.

The only tradition extant is that the Conganies immigrated into Cochin in the Malabar year 400 or about seven centuries ago. It is said that the Bimboms were brought into Cochin only about five centuries ago and not by the first settlers.

The Conganies of Alleppey feel as deeply as the Travancore Sirkar the loss of the Bimboms.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Acting Dewan.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Acting Dewan.

(Signed) W. CULLEN,
Resident.

From VENCATA ROW, Dewan ; to Lieutenant General W. CULLEN, British Resident of
 Travancore and Cochin, dated 6th March 1858, No. 141.

SIR,

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 139, of the 23rd January last, and of the enclosed copy of an order from the Government under date the 26th September 1857, and to furnish you with the information therein called for.

1. The number of Conkanies residing at, or within a radius of five miles of the Port of Cochin is 4,040.

2. The number in the adjoining Districts is 1730.

2. The number in the adjoining Districts is 1730.
3. The Conkanies are chiefly petty Shopkeepers; some are engaged in the Mercantile pursuits on a large scale, others are Cultivators of land; and a few are brought up for the priesthood.

4. The worship and veneration offered to the Bimboms in question are not generally shared in, by the indigenous Hindoos of Cochin and Travancore. Free will offerings are sometimes brought to the shrine, donations are occasionally given by His Highness the Rajah.

5. The traditions that exist regarding the first immigration of the Conkanies into Cochin. state that owing to certain religious disputes, they were obliged to leave their Native country Conkan, with their Idols in 1294 A. D., and travelling Southward, they came to the territory of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin. Having obtained grants of land, and assured promises of protection from His Highness, they settled in Cochin and formed themselves into a community which, they named the "Conkanasta Mahajannum." The Biahbons in question are declared to be

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the very Images, which the Immigrants brought with them, and which were three in number, forming a set called "Moola Wighahoms" and was intended to be kept stationary in the Pagoda, the principal or centre Image of this set bears the name of "Vencata Chella Puthy" or "Thiroomala Daven;" its two companions are Sree Davee, and Bhoo Davee. There was another set named "Oolswa Wighahoms" always carried about in procession on festive occasions which the Conkanies are supposed to have purchased after their arrival here. There were many other minor Idols, which the Konkany community either purchased or received as gifts, and which were distributed among the Graummums, or Settlements; they, in process of time established in the adjoining Districts, such as Vypeen, Ernacollum, and Tripoontorah, &c., in the Cochin Territory, and Toroor, Alleppey, &c., in Travancore; the above Graummums, sixteen in number, were in all religious matters under the immediate control of the "Conkanasta Mahajanum." They thus continued to prosper till the year 1792 A. D., when by the inconstancy of fortune they incurred the displeasure of the Rajah, who then reigned, and were obliged to remove themselves, and their Idols, to their little Settlement at Alleppey, where in a corner of their Pagoda the Bimboms lay in a box totally neglected in the beginning, but destined as they were to return to Cochin before long, according to the prognostications of some of their devout priests. In the year 1853 they were brought back by stealth to their own Pagoda but great and inexpressible was the grief of the whole community when it was found that in obedience to the orders of a Paramount power they were immediately afterwards to be deprived of what they were convinced was *there own* by all rights.

6. The Conkanies one and all most solemnly declare that all the Images have been restored to Alleppey.

From W. CULLEN, Resident: to VENCATA ROW, the Dewan of Cochin, dated 28th February 1853, No. 611.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 77 of the 21st Instant.

1. You must be perfectly aware that I should not be disposed under the circumstances you have stated to give my sanction to the employment of any other force than the Law provides you with, but I do confess my surprise and regret that you have not exercised that powerful influence which I have believed you to possess towards the adjustment of a case involving so serious a violation of the Laws of a friendly State.

2. Moreover your report is confined to but one portion of the complaint, viz., the restoration of the Image. You have not reported having taken any steps towards the apprehension of the perpetrators of the robbery, nor of the jewels stolen.

3. You state to me that you received my two first letters on the 14th Instant, but as the Idols were landed opposite the Palace at Muttancherry in the most public manner at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 8th Instant, you must I conclude have been made aware of the fact on the following morning at Trichoor; that is to say five days before the receipt of my letters on the 14th; yet you do not appear to have taken any steps in the matter for 5 days afterwards, although it was one which required your immediate presence at Cochin.

4. Had you returned at the first moment and exerted that influence which I have always considered you to possess to counteract proceedings so directly hostile to the interests of the Cochin State, I cannot believe that there would at that early stage have been this great difficulty.

5. It is impossible to suppose that the Idols were landed in the most public manner at Cochin, and that the Rajah's Palace, and the Cutcherry, had not been immediately apprised of the fact.

6. I am sure that the Idols on the morning of the 8th Instant, were landed on the morning of the 8th Instant, and that the Rajah's Palace, and the Cutcherry, had not been immediately apprised of the fact.

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7. Am I to suppose that you had no communication on the subject with your Office at Ernacollum from the 9th till the 14th? and if you had, why was an immediate report not made to me? were none of the Officers of your Cutcherry applied to on the occasion for advice or protection and were there no references made to Tripoontoray or to Shevaroy?

8. If I am correctly informed, the Idol was carried in procession from the landing place to the Pagoda and accompanied by Police Peons and other Sirkar Servants and who subsequently continued as a guard at the Pagoda. If this be true, by whom at Ernacollum or elsewhere were such orders given or suggested?

9. You observe that you issued orders to the Tahsildar of Cochin on the 14th; five days after the robbery to seize the persons and properties indicated, a duty which you knew well that imbecile person was utterly incapable even of understanding, and much less of executing, independent of its being a case in which the Dewan alone was competent to act.

10. But again as the Idols were publicly landed close to the Palace and Talook Cutcherry on the morning of the 8th; I wish to know if the Tahsildar made no report of the circumstance to you, so as to call for your immediate orders.

11. It is a subject of deep regret to me, as I feel assured it will also be to my excellent friend His Highness the Rajah of Cochin, that such an insult should have been offered to the Laws and Government of Travancore at a moment when His Highness was absent from his country.

12. I cannot enter into any discussion in regard to any ancient claims that the Cochin Conkanies have wished to establish before you to the Idols in question. The present case is one of outrage and robbery and should have been investigated as such. The Images were originally brought to Travancore owing, I understand, to the severities practiced on the Conkanies by the then Rajah of Cochin, and the protection and permission of the Rajah of Travancore were formally obtained by them for the reception of the Idols at Alleppey. No measure less formal could warrant its removal.

ORDER THEREON, No. 529; dated 19th August 1858.

✓ No. 6.

With reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 26th September last, No. 825, the Resident of Travancore and Cochin submits copies of the reports of the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin on the subject of the robbery of the Konkany Bimboms from Alleppey by the Conkanies of Cochin, and the claims of the respective parties to the final possession of the Images.

2. The Dewans have furnished explanations on the several points specially called for by Government; but they continue respectively to maintain, the one that the original Bimboms have been returned to Alleppey, while the Travancore Authorities as positively deny it.

3. General Cullen believes it to be impracticable positively to determine the point. He has made every enquiry on the subject, on his frequent tours to and from Cochin, but has been unable to obtain reliable information.

4. The claim to the permanent possession of the Images would appear to be with the Cochin Conkanies. It had rested undisturbed there for several centuries, the Officers and Servants for the service of the Pagoda being elected from both countries. The images were only removed to Alleppey in 1792 solely for protection against the tyranny of the then Cochin Rajah; but they were again applied for soon after the British took possession of the country, and it was only refused by Colonel Munro on the urgent representation of the Travancore Officers, that the presence of the image was considered to be intimately connected with the prosperity of the Port of Alleppey.

5. The total numbers of Conkanies in the Cochin Territory are 5763, of whom about 4000 are stated to reside within 5 miles of the Pagoda, where the image originally rested. In Travancore the total numbers of Conkanies is about 4000, of whom about 3000 are stated to be residing within 10 or 12 miles of Alleppey, or from 20 to 30 miles from the original Pagoda at Cochin.

Fort Saint George, Political Consultation, 24th August 1858.

6. The Resident has not been able to ascertain the exact state of feeling on the part of the Konkany population of Travancore in regard to the restoration of the images. The census shews that a very large proportion of the Konkany population of Cochin reside almost in the immediate vicinity of the original Pagoda, while about one-half or nearly 2000 of the Travancore Konkanyes also reside in the single district of Shertallay, which immediately adjoins the Cochin Territory.

7. The images had until the year 1853 remained where they had been originally lodged on coming from Cochin in 1792, in a small confined building, an Agrashalla on the bank of the canal at Allepey. No great Festival or Ceremonies could be held there, and it was only after the construction by the Travancore Government of a large and new Pagoda for them in another locality about a mile distant, that any Festivals were resumed. The erection of a new and handsome Pagoda for them, under the direct patronage of the Rajah of Travancore, probably enlisted their favor a portion of the immediate residents of Allepey, individuals holding land or employment under or in connection with the Travancore Government, but otherwise the Resident thinks it probable that the Travancore Konkanyes generally would be indifferent as to their locality, many must naturally desire their restoration to their ancient resting place at Cochin.

8. The Governor in Council observes that the course which this Government has laid down for giving effect to the instructions to the Honorable Court of Directors respecting these images, is, that the restoration of the Bimboms to their late place of deposit at Allepey should be insisted on. When this had been done and atonement thereby made for the outrage offered to the Travancore Government by the clandestine abduction of the images, the Madras Government as the paramount power would then decide on the claims advanced to the possession or custody of them by the Travancore and Cochin States respectively.

9. The condition above referred to has been fulfilled. The Bimboms have been restored to Allepey. It is indeed asserted by the Travancoreans that the images or at least the chief image given back by the Cochinese are not genuine ones, and that false ones have been substituted. But of this fraudulent substitution, although there may be ground for suspicion, there is no positive proof. With every effort that the Resident has made he has been unable to obtain reliable information on the point.

10. Such being the case the Government in the absence of distinct proof to the contrary must assume that the real images have been restored, and must proceed to decide as to the proprietary right in them after consideration of what has been stated by the two Dewans and by the Resident.

11. On this head there seems to the Governor in Council to be no room for doubt. The Bimboms were brought to Cochin several centuries ago, and had rested there undisturbed until the year 1792, when they were removed to Allepey in consequence of the tyranny of the then Rajah. On tranquillity and good order being re-established by the British taking possession of the country, they were applied for by the people of Cochin. The application was refused by the then Resident, Colonel Munro, not because it was not well founded, but in consequence of the importunities of the Travancore Officers, who feared that the removal of the image might affect the prosperity of Allepey.

12. The right being thus shewn to be with the people of Cochin, it remains only for the Government to give effect to it by directing that the images be made over to them. The Resident will proceed accordingly to cause the removal of the Bimboms to Cochin as quickly as possible. He will at the same time apprise His Highness the Rajah of Travancore of the removal which have led the Madras Government to the step now taken, and that an ample consideration they are fully convinced that the claim to the images preferred by the Cochinese is well founded, and that the Government will be glad to see them restored to their original resting place. It is necessary that the Government should be satisfied that the matter is settled, and that it is final, and that the Government are satisfied with the matter.

Signed J. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary

Political Department

No 507

*From the Resident of Travancore & Cochin.
Dated 21st July 1858.*

For Orders

When applied for by the people of Cochin, the propriety of the request was not doubted by the Government, and the images were restored to them.

There have recently arrived the orders of the Government for the images, and I have no occasion for inquiring to see if they are really the images.

The people of Cochin are very anxious to see the images, and I have no objection to their seeing them.



Swaps - has not been sent to the principal
but a swap one sent them, when the principal
would desire them to send it, it
The said swap one to be delivered to them
as they can have no objection
keeping it -

Do not see why the Forest
should interfere with them
to keep the road -

W. H.

Then as to paying any order
in regard to a bank note
the right before of the
wages - should pay the
order -

The Travellers have
long possession in their
favor - they have had the

Political Department.

N^o 529

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
dated 19th Aug^r. 1858

Read the following
letter from the Resident of
Travancore and Cochin

(Here enter 21st July, 1858, 1132)

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6. The Resident has been able to ascertain the exact state of the part of the Contention of Travancore to the restoration. The Census shows a large proportion of the heavy population reside almost in the immediate vicinity of the Bagoda, while about 2,000 of the Core Contention are in the single district of Allepy, which immediately joins the Cochin Contention.

7. The images had in the year 1853 remained they had been originally lodged on coming from in 1792, in a small building on the bank of the Allepy. No great festival ceremonies could be held and it was only after the

struction by the Travancore Government of a large and new Bagoda for in another locality about a mile distant, that any Festivals were resumed. The erection of a new and handsome Bagoda for under the direct patronage of the Rajah of Travancore, probably enlisted in favor a portion of the immediate residents of Allepy. Individuals holding land or employment under or in connection with the Travancore Government, - but otherwise the Resident thinks it probable that the Travancore Contention generally would be indifferent as to locality, while many must naturally desire the restoration to its ancient resting place at Cochin.

8. The Governor in Council observes that the course which this Government has laid down

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ple of Cochin, it remains
only for the Government to
give effect to it by directing
that the images be made
over to them. The Resident
will proceed accordingly
to secure the removal of
the Bimbura to Cochin as
quickly as possible. He will
at the same time apprize
H. H. the Rajah of Travancore
of the reasons which have
led the Madras Government
to the step now ordered, viz.
that after due consideration
they are fully convinced that
the claim to the images pre-
ferred by the Cochinans is
valid and such as ought
not to be resisted. General
Cullen will likewise inti-
-mate to His Highness, if
necessary that this resolution

has

has been arrived at
careful deliberation
it is final. and the
Government cannot
the matter to be
discussed.

J.P.

to the Resident of Travancore } Sept 25th
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