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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1611 Press
~~B.P. No.~~ ~~Mis.~~

Dated 9-11-~~196~~1876.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, *9th November* 1876.

No. 121. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th October 1876:—

Read the following letter from J. HOPE, Esq., Acting Collector of the Godavery District, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 25th October 1876, No. 326.

On Saturday evening last I received an intimation by *express* from my Assistant, Mr. Tate, in charge Head Assistant's Office at Ellore, to the effect that there was serious rioting at Ellore on the 19th instant, and yesterday I heard from the Superintendent of Police who went up to Ellore on the 22nd instant. For some days past it seems that the merchants there refused to sell rice in retail at all, and many have refused all offers for rice; so that the price has, it is reported, gone up from Rs. 16 to Rs. 32 per putti in less than a week. On the 19th instant every bandy bringing in rice from the country was seized by a number of bad characters. At first only a few men joined in the riot, but the number rapidly increased. About twelve godowns were plundered, and wherever rice was found it was carried off in bags and baskets. The rioters who were principally Mussalmans, Telugas, and Pariahs, confined themselves nearly entirely to paddy and rice. The Police Inspector and Mr. Tate took all the steps necessary to suppress the riot, and they succeeded in dispersing the rioters. But in the afternoon coolies and Pariahs of the town seized and carried off the rice in all the boats stuck near the lock, which is two miles from the town. The grain lost is roughly estimated to be worth Rs. 5,000 or 6,000.

2. Over 70 of the rioters have been arrested. A strong body of Police has been organised, and every arrangement made to prevent further disturbances. While this was the state of matters in the town of Ellore, news came in to Mr. Tate that over 100 Yanadies were in a village near Viziarai, about six miles from Ellore. Mr. Tate sanctioned the enrolling of 200 special Constables among the Mussalmans and pensioned Sepoys, and directed the Inspector to order his reserve of twenty men into Viziarai [illegible]

3. The Superintendent of Police happened to be in Cocanada when news was received of these disturbances. He at once ordered 100 Constables to be despatched from his reserve at Rajahmundry and proceeded himself to Ellore. I have since heard from him that all is now quiet at Ellore. So far as Ellore is concerned, it appears that the disturbances of the 19th were not renewed.

4. The foregoing is all the information that is given in the demi-official communications of the Assistant Magistrate and Superintendent of Police. I have been hourly expecting Mr. Tate's official report, but as it has not been as yet received and the steamer for Madras is in the roads, I do not think it desirable to delay this report longer. Mr. Tate's report will be sent in as soon as it is received.

5. We have had a repetition of these grain-riots at Cocanada, though on a smaller scale. At about 7 A.M. of the 23rd instant, it would appear that a Police Peon or Constable (it has yet to be ascertained who it was) went to a rice-merchant in the Cocanada bazaar, and asked him to sell rice. He said he would sell it at 11 seers a rupee and not more, whereupon the Peon became violent and called out to the coolies and others standing by to plunder the rice. This they did, and in no time they were followed by many others. This is what report says. All the rice heaped up in the bazaar was plundered in a few minutes, and the value of the rice so carried away may be estimated at Rs. 1,000. The plunder lasted only a few minutes, the Police and the Sub-Magistrate having then arrived. As soon as I received information of the disturbance, I repaired to the spot, and with the aid of the Police put a stop to further depredations. I sent for a number of Constables from the neighbouring salt station (that at Penuguduru), and in the course of the morning enrolled 60 special Police Officers. Application was made by telegraph for further Police aid, and a European Inspector, with a party of 20 Constables, arrived yesterday morning from Rajahmundry. Some sixty plunderers have been arrested, and are being tried by the magistracy. There is no reason to anticipate further disturbance here.

6. Yesterday morning at 10 A.M. it would appear that a gang of Pariahs looted ten bandies of paddy on their way from Peddapur to Samulcottah ; some of the robbers were soon overtaken by the Police, and were arrested with some of the stolen property.

7. I cannot think that there is any real scarcity of food. There is plenty of produce available, but as a good deal is being exported by sea to other districts the people here are reduced to the state of their brethren in the dry districts. Besides this, there has been no rain for many days, and the merchants are anxious that they should store their grain, and sell it when they can make the best of it. If the season continues as unfavorable as hitherto, I am afraid prices will rise even higher than they are now, and much distress will be felt by the poorer classes.

8. I am not as yet, however, in a position to suggest any remedy in the shape of relief works or otherwise ; and I do not think that there is any necessity for them at present ; should it, however, hereafter be found desirable, I shall lose no time in applying to the Board for assistance.

9. I need hardly mention that liberal remissions will have to be given this year in the upland taluqs, especially as the tanks have not received their usual supply of water.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have received Mr. Tate's report, dated 21st ultimo, No. 158. Time not being available to have it copied in my Office I send it in original. The Board will, I trust, accord their approval of the action taken by Mr. Tate, who evidently displayed much courage, promptitude, and judgment in the steps he took to put a stop to the riots. I may add that I should have myself proceeded to Ellore on the first news of the outbreak, had not the new Head Assistant, Mr. Maltby, been on the point of joining (he left Cocanada for Ellore on the 21st, and would be there on the morning of the 23rd). I wrote to Mr. Tate requesting him to remain in Ellore in case Mr. Maltby should require his assistance in the disposal of the numerous magisterial cases arising out of the riots.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From W. J. TATE, Esq., Assistant Magistrate in charge of Ellore Division, to J. HOPE, Esq., Acting District Magistrate, Godavery District, dated Ellore, 21st October 1876, No. 158.

I HAVE the honor to report that on the day before yesterday (Thursday, 19th instant) a disturbance of a serious nature took place in the Town of Ellore under my charge.

2. The history of this disturbance is as follows :—

For some days previously the price of rice had been rapidly rising at Ellore, partly owing to the scarcity of the grain, and partly to the usual trick of the Komaties in keeping back rice so as to raise the value. Not very long ago grain was sold at Rs. 16 per putti, a tolerably fair price, though a little above the ordinary. On Wednesday, the 18th, the bazaar-rate advanced to Rs. 25 per putti, and ran up to Rs. 28. So far the people had only to complain of high prices. But on Thursday, the day of the disturbance, the Komaties forced the price up as high as Rs. 35 to Rs. 38, and in addition refused to sell in retail, the lowest quantity sold being half a putti. The Tahsildar at length persuaded a few to sell at Rs. 31 per putti (or Rs. 6 per putti more than on the previous day) ; they still, however, obstinately refused to sell in retail. At about 11 A.M. the Tahsildar went through the town and found all quiet. Shortly afterwards a Pariah came to buy rice of one of the Komaties keeping their shops in the main bazaar just below the bridge. The Komaty refused to sell retail, and the Pariah began in consequence to be noisy and threatening. He did not, however, attempt to take any rice. As the dispute continued, the Komaty lost his temper and pushed the Pariah away. A crowd gathered round, composed of Mussalmans, low caste Hindus, and a sprinkling of Brahmins, and in a few seconds all raised a shout of "loot, loot!" The Komaty's shop was rifled of all the rice it contained, and, as if by magic, a similar loot was commenced in all parts of the town. Intelligence came to the Inspector of Police and myself, and we immediately set out for the town. The Inspector took a detour through Adivarapupeta, a large suburb lying to the right of the direct road to the town, and rejoined me in the

bazaar, where we also met the Taluq Magistrate. Meanwhile, I had come across a large gang running at full cry and all armed with sticks. I ordered them to lay down their sticks, which they did peaceably after a moment's hesitation, and had the latter all stacked in a Municipal shed under charge of a Municipal servant. On arriving at the bazaar, I was able to prevent one loot, which had only just begun, but found that a great deal of rice had already been stolen. I then gave the Inspector verbal sanction, at his request, for the employment of 200 special Constables under Section 16 of the Police Act, and afterwards recorded the same in writing. After going round a great part of the main town, I left it, with order apparently quite restored, at about 1-30. On my way home, however, I thought it better to make a slight detour, and found that a worse riot than ever had broken out in Adivarapupeta. This, with the aid of a Peon and a pensioned Sepoy, I succeeded in stopping, and at once sent a note to the Inspector for more Constables as a reinforcement for the one Head Constable and one Constable in charge of that suburb. Meanwhile, the Inspector had been disturbed from his business of recruiting "Specials" by a fresh outbreak in the bazaar. An attack had been made on the godowns of one Mothi Venkatasawmy (a Municipal Commissioner) and of a Komaty living next to him. Venkatasawmy's godown was saved (though he had previously lost a few bags in another attack), and the other Komaty was persuaded by the Inspector to save his rice by selling it off at the rate of Rupees 20 per putti. No further attack was made on his house, and it is stated that he made Rupees 1,000 on the spot by retail sales. No other Komaty, however, could be persuaded to do this, and the shops of the town remained all closed and barred for the day. The Inspector, leaving these godowns, made for Adivarapupeta according to my note, but had to turn aside again owing to important news from the suburb on the far (N.) side of the other called Lakshmivarapupeta ; here the rioters had not confined themselves to stealing rice, but had completely stripped one house of jewels, taking them even from the children's necks. This was done before the Police could come up in force, and subsequently Head Constable Ramayya saved the house of one of the richest men in Ellore, Mohuryala Subbarayudu, a man noted for his wealth in jewellery, but not possessing a single bag of rice. These attacks in Lakshmivarapupeta were, therefore, made simply for the sake of plunder. It was now about 3-30, and I was engaged in my ordinary work, trusting that the disturbance was over, as the bazaar and the pettas were reported quiet ; when news came that an attack had been made on the boats grounded and moored beyond the lock at the distance of 1½ miles from the town. I immediately wrote for Constables, but they did not arrive before some hundreds of sacks had been carried from the boats and from the bandies on the road. This was the last outbreak of the rioters. The Inspector and myself went together to the Police station, and we there apportioned out the "specials." I may thus say that owing to the beat Constables having come in, the specials being ready for action, and the whole Police force thoroughly on the alert, the riot was checked completely by 6 P.M. I then called together the principal Komaties, through the Tahsildar, and after considerable discussion got them to sign their names to an agreement pledging them to sell their rice retail at Rupees 25 a putti for the next two days.* This was tom-tomed through the town the first thing next morning, and it was added to the notice that any breach of the peace would be severely punished. In consideration of the Komaties having signed this agreement I promised each man signing one Constable and one special Constable to guard his house or godowns. The Komaties have, I am glad to say, kept to their word, and the town has consequently been quite quiet from 6 P.M. on Thursday up to date. The boats and bandies, however, bringing in rice refuse to come beyond Bhimadole (10 miles distant), and I have therefore sent a taluq Peon to that place with assurances of safety.

3. I am of opinion that this riot was wholly due to the avaricious and ill-advised action of the Komaties. It will be seen from the above that the first blow was struck by one of their number, and that almost all the Komaties godowns in the town were simultaneously attacked.

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* This step may be justified under the circumstances ; the force available for the preservation of the peace being far too small, and two days being just the time required for reinforcements to arrive from Rajahmundry.—J. H.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
9th November 1876.

The time chosen for the attack, its simultaneous nature, and the care of the rioters in going in large bodies and entirely concealing their several objects of attack from the Police, all make me think that the attack was preconcerted, how many hours before I cannot say. Certain it is, however, that, although the Pariahs and Mussalmans were seen sitting together in knots and talking eagerly, not one of the Komaties or of the Police had heard of the existence of a conspiracy before the disturbance broke out. At the time of attack some of the 54 Ellore Police were on beat duty, others in their houses, and others in the taluq cutcherry with prisoners! so that scarcely more than 20 men were at first available to defend the town and its two distant petas. The Police were, therefore, ordered to begin by defending and guarding property and to refrain from arresting offenders till reinforcements came, as an arrest would infallibly have been followed by a rescue, which, in the excited state of both people and Constables, might have led to dangerous results. Some of the Constables are reported to have taken grain themselves, but, on the whole, I am of opinion that the Police did all that could be expected of them. The Taluq Magistrate and the Inspector also did their duty thoroughly.

4. It is extremely difficult to estimate the amount of property taken. The Tahsildar, whose report I enclose, estimated nearly Rupees 4,000 as the value of the property lost by the first loot in the town. His report, which I received at about 3-30 does not include the losses in Adivarapupeta and Lakshmivarapupeta, and at the boats. The Inspector puts the total of the losses very high, but I do not think it can possibly exceed Rupees 5,000; each sack of rice being taken as worth about Rupees 6; this sum represents a loss of over 800 sacks.

That is about 100 puties of grain-rice—W. J. T.

5. I would just add here that the spark seems to have been set to the tinder by a report which is still strongly believed in the bazaar, viz., that a most successful loot of rice took place three or four days ago at Madras. I cannot yet judge of the effect this report had in the minds of the people, as I am at present unable to say how far it is true.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government.

2. The Board consider the action of the local officers commendable.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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

No. 122.

ORDER THEREON, 9th November 1876, No. 1,611.

Miscellaneous.

RECORDED.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Inspector-General of Police.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

3

Govt. of (1876) Madras.

REVENUE.

To
THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated November, 9th.
Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 9th November 1876, No. 1,611.

NOVEMBER.
Nos. 121-122.

Grain Riots at Ellore and Cocanada in the Godavery District.—Recording Board's Proceedings, submitting report on the —.

No. 326

Godavery District
Collector's Office
Cocanada
25th October 1876

(161)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(161)/4

No. 4462

From Board of Revenue

Dated 27: October - 1876.

FOR ORDERS.

Seen

2 [illegible]

to Ellore on the 22nd Instant.

Some days past, it seems that

merchants there refused to sell

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No. 326

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1611/5

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FOR ORDERS.

Grain riot in Godavery Dt.

No. 2611

Recorded.

[illegible]

D. G. N.

30/10/6.

9 November/76

14 to Board of Revenue Dept 10/11

6 Inspector Genl of Police

Inspector Genl of Police

C. 28. Octr/76 10.30

No. 326

Godavery District
Collector's Office
Cocanada
25th October 1876

From

James Hope Esquire,
Acting Collector.

To

H. E. Stokes Esquire,
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Madras.

Sir,

On Saturday evening last, I received an intimation by express from my Assistant, Mr Tate, in charge Head Assistant's office at Ellore to the effect that there was serious rioting at Ellore on the 19th Instant and yesterday I heard from the Superintendent of Police who went up to Ellore on the 22nd Instant. For some days past, it seems that the merchants there refused to sell

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Seized and carried off the rice in all the boats, stuck near the lock, which is 2 miles beyond the town. The grain lost is roughly estimated to be worth 5 or 6000 Rupees

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8 I am not as yet however in a position to suggest any remedy in the shape of relief works or otherwise and I do not think that there is any necessity for them at present. Should it however hereafter be found desirable, I shall lose no time in applying to the Board for assistance.

9 I need hardly mention that liberal remissions will have to be given this year in the upland talukas especially, as the tanks have not received their usual supply of water.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obed^t Serv^t

James Hope
Ag. Collector

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Genl. R. No 7416/76

Rec. 4462/76

Genl. R. No 7410/76

Recd / No 4789 25/10/76

161

No. 158.

Godavery District
Hd. Asstt. Magistrate's Office
Ellore ~~22nd~~ October 1876
21st

Dispatched morning of 22nd
WH.

From W. J. Tate Esquire
Assistant Magistrate
Incharge of Ellore Division

To James Hope Esquire
Ag District Magistrate
Godavery

Sir

I have the honour to report that on the day before yesterday (Thursday 19th Instant) a disturbance of a serious nature took place in the town of Ellore under my charge.

2. The history of this disturbance is as follows:—

~~For some days~~ previously the price of rice had been rapidly rising at Ellore, partly owing to the scarcity of the grain & partly to the usual trick of the Komaties in keeping back rice so as to raise the value & not merely my office I send it in original. The Board will, I trust, accord their approval of the action taken by Mr. Tate, who evidently displayed much courage, promptitude and judgment in the steps he took to put a stop to the riots. I may add that I should have myself proceeded to Ellore on the first news of the outbreak, had not the new Head Assistant Mr. Maltby been on the point of joining (he left Cocanada for Ellore on the 21st and would be there on the morning of the 23d). I wrote to Mr. Tate requesting him to remain in Ellore in case Mr. Maltby should require his assistance in the disposal of the numerous magisterial cases arising out of the riots -

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25/10/76

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of the Comaties keeping their shops in the main bazar just below the bridge. The Comati refused to sell retail; & the pariah began in consequence to be noisy & threatening. He did not, however, attempt to take any rice. As the dispute continued, the Comati lost his temper & pushed the pariah away. A crowd gathered round, composed of Mussalmans, low caste Hindus & a sprinkling of Brahmans, & in a few seconds all raised a shout of "loot, loot!" The Comati's shop was rifled of all the rice it contained and, as if by magic, a similar loot was commenced in all parts of the town. Intelligence came to the Inspector of Police & myself and we immediately set out for the town. The Inspector took a détour through Adwarapupeta a large suburb lying to the right of the direct road to the town, and rejoined me in the bazar, where we also met the Taluq magistrate. Meanwhile I had come across a large gang running at full cry and all armed with sticks. I ordered them to lay down their sticks, which they did peaceably after a moment's hesitation, and had the latter all stacked in a Municipal shed under charge of a Municipal servant. On arriving at the bazar, I was able to prevent one loot, which had only just begun, but ~~[illegible]~~ found that a great deal of rice had already been stolen. I then gave the Inspector verbal sanction at his request for the employment of 200 special Constables under sec. 16 of the Police Act, and afterwards recorded the same in writing. After going round a great part of the main town, I left it, with order apparently quite restored, at about 1-30. On my way home, however, I thought it better to make a slight détour, & found that a worse riot than ever had broken out in Adwarapupeta. This with the aid of a peon and pensioned sepoy, I succeeded in stopping, & at once sent a note to the Inspector for more Constables as a reinforcement for the 1 Head Constable & 1 Constable in charge of that suburb. Meanwhile the Inspector had been disturbed from his business of recruiting "specials" by a fresh outbreak in the bazar. An attack had been made on the godowns of one Mothi Venkataswamy (a Municipal Commissioner) & of a Comati living next to him. Venkataswamy's godown was saved (though he had previously lost a few bags in another attack) & the other Comati was perswaded by the Inspector to save his rice by selling it off at the rate of Rs 20 per putti. No further attack was made on his house & it is stated that he made Rs 1000 on the spot by retail sales. No other Comati, however, could be persuaded to do this, & the shops of the town remained all closed & barred for the day. The Inspector, leaving these godowns, made for Ciwarapupeta according to my note, but had to turn aside again owing to important news from the suburb on the far (N) side of the other, called

Lakshmivarapupeta. Here the rioters had not confined themselves to stealing rice, but had completely stripped one house of jewels, taking them even from the childrens' necks. This was done before the Police could come up in force; but, subsequently, Head Constable Ramayya saved the house of one of the richest men in Ellore, Mohunyala Subbarayudu, a man noted for his wealth in jewellery, but not possessing a single bag of rice. These attacks in Lakshmivarapupeta were therefore made simply for the sake of plunder.

It was now about 3.30 and I was engaged in my ordinary work, trusting that the disturbance was over, as the bazar & the petas were reported quiet, when news came that an attack had been of one Mothi Venkataswamy (a Municipal Commissioner) & of a Comati living next to him. Venkataswamy's godown was saved (though he had previously lost a few bags in another attack) & the other Comati was persuaded by the Inspector to save his rice by selling it off at the rate of Rs 20 per putti. No further attack was made on his house & it is stated that he made Rs 1000 on the spot by retail sales. No other Comati, however, could be persuaded to do this, & the shops of the town remained all closed & barred for the day. The Inspector, leaving these godowns, made for Chivarappapeta according to my note, but had to turn aside again owing to important news from the suburb on the far (N) side of the other, called Lakshmivarappapeta. Here the rioters had not confined themselves to stealing rice, but had completely stripped one house of jewels, taking them even from the childrens' necks. This was done before the Police could come up in force; but, subsequently, Head Constable Ramayya saved the house of one of the richest men in Ellore, Mohurgula Subbarayudu, a man noted for his wealth in jewellery, but not possessing a single bag of rice. These attacks in Lakshmivarappapeta were therefore made simply for the sake of plunder.

It was now about 3.30 and I was engaged in my ordinary work, trusting that the disturbance was over, as the bazar & the pétas were reported quiet, when news came that an attack had been made on the boats grounded & moored beyond the lock at the distance of 1½ mile from the town. I immediately wrote for Constables, but they did not arrive before some hundreds of sacks had been carried from the boats, and from the bandies on the road. This was the last outbreak of the rioters. The Inspector & myself went together to the Police station and we there apportioned out the "specials". I may thus say that owing to the Beat Constables having come in, the specials being ready for action, & the whole Police force thoroughly on the alert, the riot was checked completely by 6 p.m. I then called together the principal Comaties, through the Tahsildar, and after considerable discussion got them to sign their

names to an agreement pledging them to sell their rice retail at Rs 25 (twenty five) a putti for the next two days.+ This was tom tomed through the town the first thing next morning, & it was added to the notice that any breach of the peace would be severely punished. In consideration of the Comaties having signed this agreement I promised each man signing 1 Constable & 1 special constable to guard his house or godowns. The Comaties have I am glad to say kept to their word and the town has consequently been quite quiet from 6 p.m. Thursday up to date. The boats and bandies, however, bringing in rice refuse to come beyond Bhimavole (10 miles distant) & I have therefore sent a taluq peon to that place with assurances of safety.

+ This step was adopted under the circumstances, the force available for the preservation of the peace being too small & 2 days being just the time required for reinforcements to arrive from Rajahmundry
JH

3. I am of opinion that this

~~was~~ riot, was wholly due to the avaricious & ill advised action of the Comaties. It will be seen from the above that the first blow was struck by one of their number, and that almost all the Comaties' godowns in the town were simultaneously attacked. The time chosen for the attack, its simultaneous nature, & the care of the rioters in going in large bodies & entirely concealing their several objects of attack from the Police all make me think that the attack was preconcerted, how many hours before I cannot say. Certain it is, however, that, although the pariahs & Mussalmans were ~~seen~~ been sitting together in knots & talking eagerly, not one of the Comaties or of the Police had heard of the existence of a conspiracy before the disturbance broke out. At the time of attack some of the 54 Ellore Police were on beat duty, others in their houses, & others in the Taluq Cutcherry with prisoners, so that scarcely more than 20 men were at first available to defend the town & its two distant Petas. The Police were, therefore, ordered to begin by defending & guarding property & to refrain from arresting offenders till reinforcements came, as an arrest would infallibly have been followed by a rescue, which, in the excited state of both people & Constables, might have led to dangerous result. Some of the Constables are reported to have taken grain themselves but, on the whole, I am of opinion that the Police did all that could be expected of them. The Taluq Magistrate & the Inspector also did their duty thoroughly.

4 It is extremely difficult to estimate the amount of property taken. The Tahsildar, whose report I enclose, estimated nearly Rs 4000 as the value

i.e. about 100 putties of grain & rice

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i.e. about 100 puttis of grain [illegible] of the property lost by the first loot in the town. This report, which I received at about 3.30 does not include the losses in Adivarapupeta & Lakshmivarapupeta, & at the boats. The Inspector puts the total of the losses very high. but I do not think it can possibly exceed Rs. 5000; each sack of rice being taken as worth about Rs 6. this sum represents a loss of over 800 sacks.

5. I would just add here, that the spark seems to have been set to the tinder by a report which is still strongly believed in the bazar, viz: that a most successful loot of rice took place 3 or 4 days ago at Madras. I cannot yet judge of the effect this report had in the minds of the people as I am at present unable to say how far it is true.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your Most obedient Servant

CW Lee
Assistant Magistrate
In charge

3

1876
In a letter
From
The Ag Collector
Godavery District
To
The Ag Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Madras
Dated 25th October
Received
No 326 ~~[illegible]~~

Letter from the
Assistant Magistrate
in charge of Ellore
Division dated
21st October No 188
Enclo. [illegible] 16/10/76
[illegible] 1611

Revenue Department

141/176

[illegible]

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.
Dated 27 October 1876

Read letter from the Acting Collector of Godavery district, dated 25th October 1876, No. 326, reporting on the grain riots that have lately occurred at Ellore and Cocanada and forwarding the report of the Assistant Magistrate in charge of the Head Assistant Magistrate's office

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Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Board consider the action of the local officers commendable.

(True extract)

Actg Secretary.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Rev: Deptt,

with original letter and its enclosures, to be returned.

No. 4462
Revenue 1876 Dept
Pro: Board of Revenue

Dated 27 Octr. 1876

Dd 27
Recd 28th
Lit 2

(61)

Circ

G.O. ~~9th November~~/76 No. 1611
Subg. for information
of first report on
the grain riots which
occurred at Ellore
& Cocanada in
Godavery Dist

No. 121-

C-28: Octr. 76 No 30

No. 4462
Revenue 1876 Dept
Ro: Board of Revenue

Dated 27 Octr. 1876

Dated 27
Recd 28
Lis 2

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No. 4462
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Dated 27 Octr 1876

Dd 27
Recd 28/1
Lit 2

(61)

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No 121-

C-28: Octr 76 No 30

No. 4462
Revenue 1876 Dept
Pro: Board of Revenue

Dated 27 Octr. 1876

Dd 27
Recd 28
Lit 2

(101)

Circ

G.O. 9th ~~November~~/76 No. 1611
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No 121-

C. 28. Octr. 76 No 30