

(1) Number of pages _____

(2) Date of repair _____

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	342	Press.
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	18.1.1877	197 :

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

4th January 1877, No. 17.

Police.

Read the following paper:—

No. 13. *From Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. HEARN, Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 18th December 1876, No. 5741.*

I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, a report by the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, on the outbreak of dacoity in that district in 1875-76, and the results of Police operations. Memoranda of remarks by the District Magistrate and by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police are appended, with tables of the results of trials before the Sessions Court.

2. Captain Hole's report is very complete and satisfactory. The District Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector-General bear testimony to the great energy and ability displayed by that officer in the conduct of these important operations. Colonel Davies, the Acting Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, also proceeded to Malabar in March and remained there for a considerable time, affording most valuable aid by his good judgment and long experience of the district.

3. The causes of the outbreak were probably various. Poor detection in previous years was doubtless one of them, and this again probably had its origin in more than one direction. The table of results before the Sessions Court for ten years, given by Captain Hole in paragraph 35 of his letter, is instructive. It will be seen that, except in the years 1865 and 1869, the results were not satisfactory, and that in most years of the series they were miserably poor, only a small proportion of cases being usually detected, and the average number of persons convicted in each case seldom exceeding three or four. Sentences too were ordinarily light. The tables published with G.O., No. 2265, dated 3rd November 1876, show that out of 184 persons convicted of *Torchlight Gang Robbery* in Malabar during a period of ten years, only three persons were transported for life, and only six others were transported for lesser periods. The rest were sentenced to imprisonment, the term being only a short one in many cases. Compare this with Cuddapah where out of 107 persons convicted of this heinous offence 69 were transported. Just severity of punishment stopped the crime in Cuddapah. No doubt the immunity from punishment enjoyed by a large majority of the persons concerned in dacoities in Malabar must have greatly increased the confidence of criminals, and it is not impossible also that a certain soreness of feeling was prevailing amongst the Moplahs (who took a leading part in these dacoities) since the occurrence at Kolatur in 1873, which stimulated the commission of dacoity against Nairs. Again, Captain Hole may be right in supposing that the large amount of plunder (Rupees 16,526) obtained in the Ponany case committed in November 1875 greatly inflamed the minds of dacoits, especially as

the case went for a long time entirely undetected, a conviction against five persons having only been obtained at the sessions of the current month. Finally, the local officers consider that the numerical weakness of the Police force in the Moplah taluqs was a cause of the outbreak. With regard to this it may be observed, that, when a scheme for a general increase of District Police Forces was before the Government, the District Magistrate and Colonel Davies, then Superintendent of Police, specially urged the necessity of reinforcing these taluqs. This part of the scheme of increase therefore received prominent notice in my letter to Government* on the subject, but no Provincial Funds being available the matter was ordered to lie over. The extra force has since been granted, and should be permitted to remain.

4. The results of detective operations in 1875-76 have been clearly shown by Captain Hole. They are excellent (bearing strong contrast to those of previous years), and may be shortly summarised as follows:—Out of a total of fifty-three cases 44 (or 83 per cent.) have been successfully detected and prosecuted to conviction. Out of 738 persons estimated to have been concerned in these cases (probably an overestimate besides that many of these were the same persons concerned in different cases) 299 have been convicted, so that about every second man amongst these dacoits has been punished. Dacoits cannot fail to feel that the chances of escape have been dangerously diminished. Finally, seven persons on an average have been convicted in each case successfully prosecuted, which, as the majority of cases were committed by a limited number of persons (*vide* tables), is a large average proportion. Many of the dacoities were of a very savage nature, and the outbreak presented features of determined combination. To the minds of those who picture a dacoit as he applies his torch with devilish triumph to the person of his victim, rather than in his piteous aspect when he himself appeals for mercy in the dock, a feeling of regret presents itself that more of these ruffians did not "leave their country for their country's good," instead of being sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. Severity to dacoits means mercy to the people. The transportation for life of all persons convicted of a dacoity in which brutal violence was committed might have stopped this horrible practice for ever in Malabar.

5. Captain Hole makes the following propositions:—

(i.) That the reward for the recapture of the escaped convict Koongiappa should be raised to Rupees 1,000. The District Magistrate and Colonel Davies concur in the desirability of this measure. The lesser reward offered has failed to bring him in, and it is most important that he should be taken.

(ii.) That the extra force temporarily sanctioned in G.O., No. 538, 22nd March 1876, may be made permanent. This is, I think, indispensable to the peace of the district. The extra force was taken temporarily from the Bellary District, but has been included in the Budget Estimate of 1877-78 for the Malabar District, the full former sanctioned strength of the Bellary Force (which that district now requires) being also maintained. Thus the extra force in Malabar has already been separately provided for in the Budget Estimate of 1877-78. Two extra Inspectors were sanctioned by G.O., No. 970, dated 19th May 1876.

(iii.) That Inspectors Ahmed Gurikul and Coonjoo Numbiar should continue for the present to be Special Dacoity Inspectors in the Ponany and Ernad and Wallavanad taluqs, with an increased horse allowance of Rupees 50 per mensem. The Deputy Inspector-General supports this recommendation, and I consider the measure desirable.

(iv.) That certain rewards (amounting to Rupees 940) should be distributed to the police officers concerned in detecting these dacoities. I trust the Government will consider that these rewards have been well deserved. Captain Hole does not include Inspector Ahmed Gurikul in the list for reasons given, but I would recommend that a sword or some other mark of special favor should be bestowed on this officer who has served the Government well and loyally for many years. His influence in Malabar has on this occasion been invaluable. Captain Hole also brings prominently to notice the services rendered by Karunagara Menon, the Tahsildar of Wallavanad, and Coonjee Ambu, the Sub-Magistrate at Cherpulcherry.

6. I trust that the Government will be satisfied with the exertions of the Police in Malabar. In writing recently of success in Madura against dacoity, I give it as my opinion that this crime could no longer stand against the united determination of the Government and of the various subordinate authorities to put it down (*vide* paragraph 3 of my letter, published with Proceedings of Government, No. 2095, dated 10th October 1876). The brilliant success of the operations in Malabar is an instance in point. And although the present deplorable scarcity has inevitably produced a burst of dacoities in several districts, committed chiefly by hungry people who are not ordinarily criminal, yet I see nothing in this to interfere with the prospect of successfully crushing the remains of professional dacoity so soon as the existing state of famine shall cease. But this cannot be effectually done without great severity of punishment on conviction.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Captain E. HOLE, Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to the Inspector General of Police (through the District Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police), dated Calicut, 25th November 1876, No. 227.

I have the honor to forward, herewith, two statements showing the number of House Dacoities that have occurred in this district during the years 1875 and 1876 up to the 27th August 1876, and the results of the inquiries into them by the Police.

I also forward a third statement showing the results of the inquiries by the Police in 1875 and 1876 into three cases of dacoity which occurred in the year 1874.

2. Before proceeding further, I should explain that the accuracy of the columns in these statements of property lost and of persons concerned is not to be thoroughly relied on, because, firstly, the people generally exaggerate their losses; and, secondly, in these kind of cases it is almost impossible for any person who is dacoited at night to state accurately the exact number of the dacoits who were concerned. I have gone very carefully into the matter, and am of opinion that the number of persons I have shown as concerned in each case are as nearly as possible correct.

You will perceive in these statements that I have shown the dates of the trials. I have done this in order that the work done this year by the Police in the detection of the dacoities for 1874, 1875, and 1876, and the number of times that each case was put up for trial since special measures were adopted, may be seen at a glance.

I have also shown the nature of the sentences awarded in each case, &c.

3. From the statements you will see that the taluqs mostly dacoited were Wallavanad, Ponany, and Palghat, which form the Southern Subdivision of the District. A dacoity occurred in one or the other of these taluqs every month in 1875 up to August, when there was a break for about two months, and then it burst out with redoubled fury, the time being most favorable for the dacoits owing to the large number of Police that had to be taken away from divisions just then on account of the expected visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and it continued up till April 1876 when it may be said to have ceased, the cases which subsequently occurred being of a very trifling nature when compared with those that had happened before, and besides which they occurred in other parts of the district.

4. Wallavanad was by far the worst part of the district, no less than thirteen dacoities having occurred in it in 1875, and ten in 1876 up to April. There were thus twenty-three serious dacoities in it within the short space of sixteen months. Ponany comes next with six dacoities in 1875 and three in 1876 up to the same month, showing a total of nine dacoities in the same period. Lastly comes Palghaut with four dacoities in 1875, and one in 1876.

I must confine my report principally to the dacoities in these three taluqs.

5. The following shows the number of house dacoities in the district in each month, from January 1875 down to 27th August 1876, since which no fresh cases have occurred:—

1875.			1876.		
January	..	2 dacoities.	January	..	3 dacoities.
February	..	1 dacoity.	February	..	7 "
March	..	1 "	March	..	5 "
April	..	1 "	April	..	1 dacoity.
May	..	2 dacoities.	May	..	1 "
June	..	3 "	June	..	0 "
July	..	4 "	July	..	1 "
August	..	5 "	August	..	4 dacoities.
September	..	0 "			
October	..	0 "			
November	..	5 "			
December	..	7 "			
Total	..	31 "	Total	..	22 "

6. It would form quite a volume were I to give full particulars of all these cases most of which are of exactly the same nature, and I therefore will just give a short summary here of the cases that have occurred, and notice in detail hereafter some of the more serious cases:—

In 1875 and 1876 dacoities occurred in the houses of people of the following castes:—

1875.			1876.		
Nambudri Brahmans	..	5	Nambudri Brahmans	..	3
Putter do.	..	1	Putter do.	..	2
Nairs	..	9	Nairs	..	6
Tiers	..	11	Tiers	..	4
Other Hindu Castes	..	3	Other Hindu Castes	..	5
Moplahs	..	2	Moplahs	..	2
Total	..	31	Total	..	22

I would particularly request attention to the few dacoities that occurred in the houses of Moplahs during these two years. Neither of those reported occurred in either of the three dacoited taluqs. It is a curious fact and shows that the Moplahs were at the bottom of nearly all the dacoities in those taluqs.

7. In 1875 the dacoits in twelve instances effected their entrance into the houses by bursting open the doors either with hammers or logs of wood, and in the remaining instances they either opened the doors with false keys, or lifted up the latch of the doors, &c., and entered.

In most cases they had both torches and slings with them, the latter being used for the purpose of slinging stone and preventing any people coming to the rescue, and in three cases, viz., Nos. 5, 21, and 22, they had firearms. In every case the complainants or inmates were either tied up or beaten or otherwise ill-treated.

In two cases, viz., Nos. 15 and 28, the complainants were burnt to make them confess where they had buried their property.

In three cases, viz., Nos. 22, 23, and 25, some persons were wounded, and in Cases Nos. 19, 24, and 25, rape is supposed to have been committed.

8. In 1876 the dacoits in seven instances effected their entrance by bursting open the doors and in the remaining instances they got in either through opening the doors with false keys or else by lifting up the latches of the door or by one of the gang climbing over the roof into the inner yard of the house and opening the door for his companions from the inside. In most instances they had torches, sticks, and slings with them, and in two cases, viz., Nos. 3 and 12, they had firearms. Two persons were wounded in Case No. 5.

In every case the complainants and inmates were either tied up or beaten, sometimes both, to make them disclose where their property was kept.

In four cases, viz., Nos. 4, 7, 12, and 18, the complainants were burnt, and in four cases, viz., Nos. 2, 3, 11, and 16, rape is supposed to have been committed.

9. Finding that the Police in Wallavanad were utterly insufficient and unable to grapple with these dacoities, I, with your sanction, in the beginning of March 1876, ordered Inspector Ahmed Gurikul from Ernaad, and Inspector Coonjoo Nambiar, from the District School into Wallavanad, and gave the former instructions to detect Case No. 3 of 1876, and the latter to work out the cases at Cherpulcherry, and at the same time sent out two Head Constables and twenty-five constables from the reserve to assist.

10. On the 10th March 1876, the District Magistrate, the Deputy Inspector-General, Mr. Cannan, the Deputy Magistrate, and myself met together near Pattamby, and we then decided to withdraw one Inspector, four heads, and twenty-five constables more from the northern part of the district and throw them also into Wallavanad which was done. Besides these and the reserve men, I allowed Inspectors Ahmed Gurikul and Coonjoo Nambiar to take a few picked men from the reserve to assist. In all there were actually at the commencement of our work an extra strength of two Inspectors, nine heads, and seven constables thrown into the Wallavanad taluq.

11. Inspector Coonjoo Nambiar commenced work on the 6th, and Inspector Ahmed Gurikul on the 7th March. Inspector Ahmed Gurikul first opened up the campaign with the arrest of Pilakat Moidooni on the 15th idem. Full particulars of this arrest and of the prisoner's conduct in cutting down two Tiers who he thought had given information against him are given in the Proceedings of Government, Nos. 113, 114, 115, Judicial Department, dated 22nd March 1876.

This man confessed and gave up the names of ten others, and some of these also confessed. One in particular confessed to having been concerned in Case No. 7 of 1876, and through this confession that case was also brought out by Inspector A. Raman, who was placed on special duty in Wallavanad to assist Inspector Ahmed Gurikul in May 1876. It is worthy of remark here that Pilakat Moidooni not only confessed before the Sub-Magistrate, but he also confessed before the Sessions Court, and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for cutting down the two Tiers, and to eight years more for this dacoity (No. 3).

12. On the 19th March Inspector Coonjoo Nambiar, acting on information which he had obtained, pounced down upon a nest of dacoits at Ottapalam who had been concerned in Case No. 11 of 1876, and he at the same time opened up Cases Nos. 12 and 21 of 1875 and No. 5 of 1876, and by the 27th idem he had most of the dacoits in hand in those cases including two notorious ringleaders.

13. On the 26th April 1876, Inspector Ahmed Gurikul effected the important capture of Edapetta Kunjippe, his brother, and three other noted dacoits in the Puroothoor Amshom, Ponany taluq.

14. After this all went on smoothly enough for a time, and at the May sessions Inspector Coonjoo Nambiar appeared with his four cases, and three others, viz., Nos. 23 and 30 of 1875, and No. 16 of 1866, were committed.

In all these cases thirty-nine convictions were obtained at this sessions.

15. Then came our first and only mishap, viz., the escape of the notorious dacoit Kunjippe from the Subsidiary Jail at Angaddipuram on the night of the 26th May 1876. This escape has been described in the Proceedings of Government, No. 1589, dated 4th August 1876, and it is useless my giving any further report of it here. Suffice it to say that all we could possibly do by sending men in all directions after him, and by affixing his descriptive roll at every public market, Police station and elsewhere in Malabar was done. His roll was published in the Cochin and Travancore Gazettes, and in the Police Weekly Circular, and in Ceylon, but I regret to say without effect up to this time.

16. At the June sessions, Cases Nos. 2 of 1874, 24 of 1875, and Nos. 3, 4, 7, and 14 of 1876, were committed for trial, and the result was thirty-two convictions. At this sessions Edapette Mahmath, the brother of Kunjippe and Kunjippe's brother-in-law Alachi Moidin Cooty were convicted, and both sentenced to transportation for life.

17. On the 13th June 1876, Inspector Coonjoo Nambiar made the following three most important arrests of notorious dacoits, viz. :—

1. Marakara Mahmath.
2. Do. Oony Koya.
3. Do. Oony Chek.

The Inspector's good conduct on this occasion deserves to be brought to notice. He had received information that these men, who had been in hiding for some time, and for whose arrest the District Magistrate had on my recommendation offered rewards, had come back to their homes which were within ten miles of his headquarters. He at once got together several constables and started off at night to capture them. He arrived at their houses which are close together about 100 yards, and at once surrounded them and effected their arrest. He was very nearly being severely hurt if not killed in this affair, as No. 2 rushed out at him from his house with his knife in his hand and attempted to stab him. Fortunately the Inspector guarded off the blow with his sword, and at the moment No. 2 was seized by those who were with the Inspector and safely secured.

For attempting to stab the Inspector he was subsequently sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

18. No. 1 dacoit mentioned in paragraph 17 was an independent leader of dacoits in the Wallavanad taluk, and had been dacoiting for some time. The only time in which we know he was concerned with Kunjippe in dacoiting was in Case No. 22 of 1875. There can be no doubt he had been employed solely in this business for some time. After arrest he confessed to having been concerned in Cases Nos. 31 of 1875 and 4 of 1876, and to a dacoity in Cochin territory. He also gave us information which led to the detection of Case No. 6 of 1876. He stated with regard to Case No. 31 of 1875 that he had started off with a gang to commit a dacoity in the Coimbatore District, but luckily for that district an Inspector of Police and some other policemen were near the house which they intended to loot inquiring into a case, and thinking the time was not propitious for looting, they came back and on their way committed the dacoity. This man was transported for life in that case.

19. We may be said to have been somewhat lucky in this month of June. On the 15th was arrested one Kooty Assan Moolah. On going carefully through the Crime Registers of 1874 and 1875, I discovered that, in Cases Nos. 3 of 1874 and 6 of 1875, a person described simply as "a Moolah" had been entered as having been concerned. I consulted with Inspector Ahmed Gurikul on the subject, and he made inquiries and came to the conclusion that it was Kooty Assan Moolah, a well-known dacoit. I accordingly issued instructions for this man's arrest, and he was brought in. On being brought in he denied that he was concerned in Case No. 3 of 1874, but said that it was another Moolah who was subsequently arrested and convicted, and that he

himself was concerned in Cases Nos. 6 and 18 of 1875, and gave us such information as led to the detection of the two serious Cases Nos. 18 of 1875 and 2 of 1876, both of which were committed by Kunjippe and his gang from Wallavanad, and in which though Inspector A. Raman had been working for months, the crimes having occurred in his Division, Ponany, he had been unable to obtain the slightest clue. As soon, however, as he had the clue he went in at them *con amore*, and obtained splendid convictions.

20. Some other most important arrests were made in June by Inspector Ahmed Gurikul, especially those of the Cheroor and Parambil families, well-known associates of Kunjippe's, who were all subsequently convicted.

21. At the July sessions only three cases of dacoity were committed, viz., No. 3 of 1874, and Nos. 12 and 15 of 1876, and fifteen convictions were obtained.

22. At the August sessions six cases were tried, viz., No. 5 of 1875, and Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, and 17 of 1876, and twenty-two convictions were obtained. Cases Nos. 5 of 1875, and Nos. 1, 3, and 7 of 1876, were cases in which some of those concerned had already been convicted at previous sessions, and No. 17 was a case tried by the Sessions Court of North Malabar.

23. At the end of July Inspector Coonjoo Nambiar received information which led him to open up Cases 14, 25, and 27 of 1875, and to make further arrests in Cases Nos. 12 of 1875, and 4, 5, 6, and 11 of 1876, and these cases were all committed to the September sessions.

24. At the September sessions fourteen cases in all were committed, viz., those mentioned in paragraph 23, and Cases Nos. 18, 24, and 31 of 1875, and Nos. 2, 16, and 18 of 1876. Ninety-three persons in all were committed, and eighty-eight convictions obtained, seventy-nine convictions were actually recorded, but four persons were committed in Cases Nos. 14 and 27 of 1875 and one in Case No. 4 of 1876, but were not on their trial in these cases simply because they had been transported for life in Cases Nos. 25 and 31 of 1875, and of course it was unnecessary to try them on the remaining charges.

This was the grandest sessions we have ever had.

25. At the October sessions the following cases were put up, viz., Nos. 24 of 1875, and 3, 16, 19, 20, and 22 of 1876, and the result was the conviction of thirteen persons.

26. At the November sessions Cases Nos. 6, 12, 17, and 29 of 1875, and Nos. 5, 10, 11, 13, and 21 of 1876, were committed, the result being seventeen convictions.

27. To summarize the whole matter it will be seen that of the cases which occurred in the year 1874, one case was convicted in 1875, and two persons punished, and further convictions of three persons were obtained in 1876.

In 1875 of the thirty-one cases reported 24 or 77 per cent. are detected.

Of 447 persons concerned 190 were committed and 152 convicted.

In 1876 of the twenty-two cases reported 20 or 91 per cent. are convicted.

Of 291 persons concerned 163 were committed and 141 convicted.

In the year 1875, twelve cases only were detected, and sixty persons were convicted; one case of 1874 and two persons are included in this. The whole of the remainder of the convictions (viz., thirty-six cases and 244 persons) were

* Including five cases which were previously tried in 1874-75. obtained in 1876, with the exception of thirteen persons in Cases Nos. 24 and 30 of 1875, and 1 of 1876, since the special measures were adopted in the beginning of March.

28. The following is a summary showing the actual number of persons convicted in 1875 and 1876, the punishments awarded, and the castes of the convicts:—

Years.	Nature of Punishments awarded.	Number of Dacoits sentenced to each term of Imprison- ment.	CASTES OF DACOITS.			
			Moplahs.	Nairs.	Tiers.	Other Castes.
1875.	Transportation for life ..	3	3	..	..	..
	Do. seven years ..	2	..	..	2	..
	Seven years' rigorous imprisonment.	26	20	..	6	..
	Five do. do. ..	19	16	..	3	..
	Four do. do. ..	5	5	..	..	..
	Three do. do. ..	5	..	1	4	..
	Total ..	60	44	1	15	..
1876.	Death ..	2	..	..	2	..
	Transportation for life ..	15	5	1	9	..
	Fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment ..	14	7	5	2	..
	Thirteen do. do. ..	2	2	..	..	..
	Twelve do. do. ..	2	..	..	2	..
	Eleven do. do. ..	1	1	..	..	..
	Ten do. do. ..	8	8	..	..	..
	Nine do. do. ..	1	1	..	..	..
	Eight do. do. ..	10	9	..	1	..
	Seven do. do. ..	40	25	2	11	2
	Six do. do. ..	20	8	1	11	..
	Five do. do. ..	66	40	6	18	2
	Four do. do. ..	4	2	..	2	..
	Three do. do. ..	11	6	2	3	..
	Total ..	197	114	17	61	5
	Grand Total ..	257	158	18	76	5

Nineteen of those shown in this list were convicted under Section 412 of the Penal Code as receivers, as the graver offence of dacoity could not be brought home to sixteen of them owing to the length of time that had elapsed between the occurrence and the trial. Three of this number only were actual receivers.

29. It will be seen from the foregoing that we have actually convicted 257 persons, against whom we have obtained 304 convictions. The meaning of this is that several dacoits were convicted two and three times over in other different cases in which they were concerned.

30. It must not be supposed that the persons shown as concerned are all different persons. Numbers of them were concerned in several different dacoities. One man who only came out of jail two years ago where he had been imprisoned for fourteen years for dacoity confessed before the Sessions Court to having been concerned in three of the cases, and two housebreakings besides since he was released; four others confessed to four cases, and one man confessed to five cases and two housebreakings. Numerous instances can be given of others who were concerned in two or three cases. Owing to this, of course, the number of persons shown as concerned in all these dacoities is swelled to an enormous extent.

From the notes which I have made whilst going through these cases, I calculate that about 325 or 350 persons took to dacoity in the Southern Subdivision between the 1st January 1875 and 24th April 1876, but it is impossible to fix the exact number as the same persons were, we have reason to believe, concerned in so many different dacoities. Against this number of persons we have obtained 243 convictions out of 280 committals.

31. It will be noticed in the column of "Dates of Trials" that eleven cases were tried twice, thrice, and in one instance, 24 of 1875, four times over. I merely mention this here to show that

the Police did not remain quiet after obtaining a few convictions at the first trial, but pushed the matter home against all of those concerned as much as possible.

32. In obtaining these results, I should state that we worked with approvers in ten cases, viz., 18 and 31 of 1875, and 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, and 14 of 1876.

33. From paragraph 29 it will be seen that about two-thirds of those convicted were Moplahs, and the remaining one-third were chiefly Tiers. With but one exception (31 of 1875) all the gangs were mixed, i.e., they were composed of Moplahs and Tiers, and now and then a Nair or other Hindu joined. In Case 31 of 1875 the gang was composed entirely of Moplahs.

34. I have pointed out the worst cases in paragraphs 7 and 8, and I trust it will suffice if I give an account of only a few of them.

The first case I would call attention to is No. 22 of 1875. This was the biggest loot of the whole year. The gang consisted of about sixty-five persons nearly all of whom belonged to Wallavanad, or to some neighbouring amshoms of that taluq in Ponany.

I have a list of fifty-three persons who were concerned in it, and in this list I find the names of one Nair and three Tiers only, all the rest being Moplahs. The man who is said to have collected them is a Moplah and a Cochin subject. The rendezvous was near his house, and from thence the dacoits made their way across the Cochin territory and attacked the complainant's farm-house (Kallam) which is within a mile of the frontier and about twenty miles from the rendezvous in the Ponany taluq near Chowghat.

The dacoits were armed with guns, swords, clubs, and hammers, and had torches with them. On arriving there they burst open the doors with their hammers, tied up a servant, and beat a Brahman who were there, and forced their way into the Treasury and carried off 16,526 Rupees worth of property consisting chiefly of gold and silver coins and some jewelry which had been kept in a box and formed part of the ancestral property of the complainant's tarwaad. The property had not been seen by anyone for twenty-three years. Whilst the loot was going on some people from outside came up, and the dacoits as they were leaving the house met them and wounded two Tiers with their swords. From thence they made their way back through the Cochin territory. It was not until about nine months afterwards that we obtained any clue to this case, which is now under trial.

Twenty-one of those concerned have already been convicted in other cases, but I regret to say we have no proof against them in this case.

The fame of this loot was spread far and wide, and doubtless had something to say to the many dacoities that took place immediately after.

B.—The next case that I wish to describe is No. 24 of 1875. This was a dastardly outrage, and I believe that the chief motive in it was revenge. The gang which consisted of thirty persons was composed of subjects of the Cochin and British Governments, and the leader of it was one Pulicherry Chami Nair. He collected his gang from near Puttamby and Chowghat and in Cochin, and the meeting-place, according to the statements of the prisoners, was at the public bungalow at Trichoor. From thence they all started at night for Wadakencherry where they stayed for the day in the jungles. At night they started off to a place not far from the house of the complainant who is an Adiaghari, and there stayed during the next day until shortly after dusk when they committed the dacoity, in the course of which one of the females of the family is said to have been outraged by the leader. Luckily an alarm was raised, and the dacoits decamped leaving behind them one of their number who was captured by the complainant and others. This dacoit confessed, and through his confession we were enabled to bring to justice fifteen of the gang including the leader. One of those who was arrested stated that Pangi Achan, a member of the Palghat Rajah's family, not only knew all about the dacoity, but received his share and gave him a place to conceal himself in after the dacoity, and in consequence of this the dacoit was not caught and tried until ten months after the dacoity occurred. I endeavoured to bring this home to Pangi Achan, but regret to say that I could not procure sufficient proof.

C.—The next very serious case is No. 2 of 1876. I am afraid from what my Inspector saw, who was on the spot the day after the case occurred, that an unfortunate Nambudri woman had been raped.

"I may as well mention here that in no case has it been proved, or attempted to be proved, that rape was actually committed, though there was only too much reason to suppose that such was the case. In fact one of the complainants in the case in which rape is said to have been committed acknowledged to the Inspector that such had been the case, but said that he would not admit it in Court. There is nothing to be wondered at in this. A modest native woman could not be expected to own to anything of the kind, and the caste laws in these cases are inexorable. Any woman who admitted this must be turned out of caste, and it is but natural to suppose that where a woman has been cruelly outraged her relatives would be the last persons to come forward and admit it.

D.—Case No. 3 of 1876 was one of the worst dacoities, but as will be seen a very good account was rendered of those concerned. The dacoits smashed open every box they came across in the house, and are said to have raped one of the females, a girl of high caste, besides beating and tying up others of the inmates.

E.—The next case is No. 4 of 1876. In this case a rag steeped in oil was tied round complainant's finger and set alight in order to make him confess where he had buried his property, and was a very serious affair. The gang, which was composed of Moplahs and Tiers, headed by Marakara Mahmath, whose arrest is described in paragraph 17, started from near Angadipuram, in the Wallavanad taluq, and made their way across country through the jungles to Meypadie in Wynaad, a distance of about fifty or sixty miles. There they were joined by two if not more persons, and committed the dacoity. After committing it they at once came back to Wallavanad. Luckily those that joined them at Meypadie were caught, and the whole thing came out. There is much reason to believe that this same gang committed dacoity No. 11 of 1875. At the time that this dacoity occurred the gang was traced back to Wallavanad, but no good clue was ever obtained.

F.—Case No. 5 of 1876 was a serious case. It has been described in the Proceedings of Government, No. 620, dated 4th April 1876, and no further account of it is required here. The people of the house turned out, and resisted the robbers, and some of them were rewarded by Government for their courageous conduct.

This and Case No. 24 of 1875 are the only two instances in which any actual resistance was offered by the injured parties to the dacoits.

G.—Case No. 7 of 1876 was also a very serious case. The complainant, who is an old man of about sixty years of age, had an oil rag steeped in oil tied round his head which was lighted and the dacoits prodded at him with lighted torches in order to make him disclose where he had secreted his property.

H.—Case No. 11 of 1876.—In this case an unfortunate Brahman girl is said to have been cruelly outraged by some of the gang who in addition tied up two others of the Brahman inmates and placed them with their faces on the ground and kept them in that position until they had done looting the house.

J.—The last case I would mention here is No. 14 of 1876. It is not a regular house dacoity, but I have shown it in my list as it is such a horrible affair. Two unfortunate coolies had been despatched from Tellicherry to Wynaad with Rupees 1,500 in cash. On their way, about seven miles from Tellicherry, they were enticed into a toddy shop, and made insensible, whether through drugs or liquor is uncertain. Whilst in this state the toddy shopkeeper and five others strangled them. Having killed them these wretches carted the corpses off to a place distant about three miles, and threw them into some scrubbing jungle near a Moplah's hut close to the public road with the intention presumably of throwing the suspicion on the owner. The corpses were only discovered on the fourth day, and then there was nothing but the skeletons remaining, the jackals having, in the mean time, done their work most thoroughly. Unfortunately for the murderers they did not take the precaution of doing away with the deceased's clothing, and this eventually led to their being detected. Two of those concerned were taken as approvers, viz., one by the Magistrate, and the other by the Sessions Court, and the result was that three of the miscreants were convicted and sentenced, two to death, and the other to transportation for life.

35. The following statement shows the state of dacoity in this district for ten years, from the year 1865 down to 1874:—

Years.	CASES.			PERSONS.		
	Reported.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1865	32	31	27	176	145	31
1866	22	14	12	62	48	14
1867	19	9	6	37	21	16
1868	14	12	7	40	11	29
1869	6	5	5	55	49	6
1870	13	10	8	48	31	17
1871	12	5	3	35	16	19
1872	13	5	5	34	33	1
1873	13	6	4	24	10	14
1874	14	8	6	38	22	16
Total	158	105	83	549	386	163

36. In considering the cause of this great outbreak of dacoity, I think that the statement contained in paragraph 38 should be examined. It will be seen that the number of undetected cases for the last ten years is large, and it may be inferred from this that we have had and still have amongst us some men who have been successfully dacoiting for years, and never been brought to justice. There is no doubt that in 1875 there were several of those kind of gentlemen at large.

The bad example of such men could not but have the worst effect on the ignorant Moplahs and Tiers in Wallavanad, who seeing how easily the dacoits gained their living and how well they lived, and their immunity from arrest, and contrasting their own miserable style of living with theirs and the hard work they had to do to get a miserable daily pittance of 2 or 3 Annas for a hard day's labor, followed in their footsteps.

For four months in the year, viz., from May to September, coolies in one of the worst dacoited parts of Wallavanad, viz., about Cherpulcherry, can only obtain 2 Annas a-day, and work is not always procurable at those rates, and at other times of the year 3 Annas and the cooly's rice can be got. With such bad examples before them, and such small wages to be earned, it is scarcely to be wondered at that these kind of people took to dacoity for a livelihood. Another serious cause was that there were several influential Moplahs who backed up these people and received the more valuable portions of the stolen property from them which quickly found their way to the melting-pot. I need scarcely say that these men were the worst of the lot, and that it is almost impossible to convict them. Again the Wallavanad taluq, which is one of the largest taluqs in Malabar containing over 900 square miles, was very much undermanned with Police, the Inspector who has been removed was inefficient, and the local Sub-Magistracy who were also removed were not up to their work. Since I took the work in hand, I have been told by natives that the Police were afraid to act owing to their paucity of numbers and other causes, and I believe it was the case.

Again, I hope I may be excused for saying that, in my opinion, the sentences passed on dacoits are too lenient, and have little effect in deterring others from rushing into dacoity. I believe that dacoity is a crime that can only be put down by very severe sentences. It is a most dastardly cruel crime, and cannot be too severely dealt with. In making these remarks I cannot but compare the Northern Subdivision of this District with the Southern. There they enjoy an almost absolute freedom from dacoity, and one cannot help being struck with it. The cases there in comparison with those in the Southern Subdivision are of the mildest description, but the Judge nearly always passes long sentences (*vide* Cases Nos. 7, 13, and 15 of 1875 and 21 of 1876), and I cannot but think that these sentences deter others from joining in such crimes. I may be wrong, but these are my impressions.

37. Now I must give an account of the notorious Moplah Dacoit Kunjippe. This man was brought up in the Aliparamba Amshom, about three miles from Cherpulcherry. He is now about thirty years of age or perhaps more, certainly not less. For many years he was a Mahout, and was not known to have committed any crime until 19th June 1873. He had married into a bad family named Alachi of the Chulawarra Amshom near Cherpulcherry, one of the members of which named Moidin Kooty had been in jail for seven years for dacoity. It was perhaps owing to this that he first took to crime.

On the 19th June 1873 he with three others, amongst them his chosen companion Eriyathur Oother Kooty, committed a cattle theft in the Ponany taluq. As they were driving the cattle into the Wallavanad taluq they were met by a man who taxed them with having committed theft, and they all ran away. Warrants were then issued for their apprehension, but they were never executed.

The next that we know of him is that he joined in a dacoity on the 13th March 1874 in the house of a Moplah in the Toowoor Amshom, Wallavanad taluq. This is the first and last time that we know of his having looted a Moplah. On this occasion he was joined by his brother Mahmath, and after this he fairly took to dacoity and was always accompanied by his brother and Eriyathur Oother Kooty.

On the 18th May 1874 he committed a dacoity in a Nair's house in the Vellinerji Amshom near Cherpulcherry, and on the 4th September 1874 he committed another in the house of a Nambudri at Nattacal, which is also in the Wallavanad taluq. Then we lose sight of him again until 8th May 1875, when he was concerned in Case No. 6 of 1875. It is also suspected that he joined in Case No. 5 of 1875. His brother-in-law Alachi Moidin Kooty was in it, and it is most probable that he was also there. After this he got mixed with the following families, known bad characters, viz., Cheroor, Parambil, and Kullaparambil, and was accompanied by all or some of them as well as by two of his brothers-in-law of the Alachi family on all his subsequent dacoities. It will be seen that he now extended his field of operations to the Ponany Range. We know for we know that he was concerned in Cases Nos 18, 19, 22, and 28 of 1875, and Nos 2, 7, and 15 of 1876, after the committal of the last of which he was caught with his brother and one of the Kullaparambil family and two others by Inspector Ahmed Gurikul who subsequently recovered from his house about 900 Rupees worth of stolen property.

38. I have reason to believe that Kunjippe is still in hiding about the borders of the Cochin territory, but the Police are unable to get any good information regarding him. It is of the utmost importance to the peace of the district that he should be captured, and I would earnestly beg you to recommend the Government to raise the reward offered for him from Rupees 300 to Rupees 1,000 (one thousand), the half of which should be given to anyone giving information which may lead to his arrest, and the other half to the person who captures him. When he and two or three other dacoits we know of are caught there will be but few dacoits of any importance at large.

39. It may be of interest to show what has become of Kunjippe's chief friends. I therefore subjoin a list showing the punishments to which some of them were sentenced:—

1. Edapetta Mahmath	.. ..	Transportation for life.
2. Alachi Moidin Kooty	.. ..	do. do.
3. Kallaparambil Syed Ali	.. ..	do. do.
4. Cheroor Kader	.. ..	14 years' rigorous imprisonment.
5. Parambil Kooty	.. ..	14 do. do.
6. Do. Moidin Kooty	.. ..	14 do. do.
7. Kullaparambil Koyamoor	.. ..	14 do. do.
8. Cheroor Koonjee Koya	.. ..	11 do. do.
9. Parambil Koonjali	.. ..	10 do. do.
10. Pani Palliyalil Oopien	.. ..	9 do. do.
11. Eriyathur Oother Kooty	.. ..	8 do. do.
12. Cheroor Chek	.. ..	7 do. do.

Of course there were many others who went about with him and have been punished, but these and one or two others who have not been caught were his chief allies.

Many of the above were punished in two and some in three cases.

Two very dangerous leaders were caught by Inspector Coonjoo Nambiar in the Cherpulcherry Division—the one a Nair, and the other a Tier. They were concerned in nearly every one of the cases that occurred there, but I am glad to say they were transported for life.

40. The Inspectors who have worked so well in the detection of these dacoities are—

1. First-class Inspector Ahmed Gurikul.
2. Second-class do. A. Raman.
3. Third-class do. Coonjoo Nambiar.
4. Fifth-class do. Ramunni Panikur.

Inspector Ahmed Gurikul worked out Cases Nos. 2 and 3 of 1874, Nos. 10, 16, 29, and 31 of 1875, and Nos. 3, 10, 12, 13, and 15 of 1876, besides making several important arrests in other cases which were detected through them.

Inspector Raman detected Cases Nos. 18 and 20 of 1875, and Nos. 1, 2, and 7 of 1876, besides rendering great assistance.

Inspector Coonjoo Nambiar detected Cases Nos. 6, 12, 14, 21, 25, and 27 of 1875, besides partly detecting Nos. 5 and 19 of 1875. He also brought out Cases Nos. 5, 6, and 11 of 1876, and partly detected Case No. 4 of 1876.

Inspector Ramunni Panikur detected Cases Nos. 24 of 1875 and 16 of 1876.

I cannot say too much in praise of these Inspectors, more especially the first three, who have worked thoroughly well. When work was to be done they were always at their posts and ready to act. I may say the same of their subordinates also. Many is the night that they have started off in the height of the monsoon, acting on information received, and captured the dacoits in their houses, and I need scarcely say that their conduct on these occasions showed a great deal of courage on their part, and is deserving of the highest praise.

Again, the Police deserve great credit for the way in which they guarded the prisoners. We had only one mishap during the whole time, viz., the escape of Kunjippe, as I have before mentioned. But for great vigilance on the part of the Police there would have been many more escapes, for the Subsidiary Jails both at Cherpulcherry and Angaddipuram were in a wretchedly weak condition, and I have seen as many as thirty or forty dacoits in them at the same time. At Cherpulcherry, for some months after we began to fill it, it was impossible to fasten the doors securely. This has been rectified now, and iron barred doors put in.

41. The measures that have been adopted for the prevention of any similar outbreak hereafter are as follow:—

The Wallavanad taluq and the F 1, Ponany Range, have both been divided and two additional Inspectors added on to them. Two new stations have been opened up in the Wallavanad taluq, viz., at Moolayankava and Srikrishnapuram, and another station has also been opened up at Wadacumbra in the Ponany taluq adjoining the Wallavanad taluq.

The extra force sanctioned as a temporary measure by G.O., No. 538, dated 22nd March 1876, has been distributed as follows:—

		Heads.	Constables.
C. I. Wallavanad	.. ..	1	12
C. II. Do.	.. ..	2	17
F. I. Ponany	.. ..	0	7
F. II. Do.	.. ..	0	5
F. III. Do.	.. ..	2	13
Total	.. ..	5	54

42. The strength of the Police now stationed in Wallavanad, which has an area of 900 square miles, is as follows:—

	Inspectors.	Heads.	Constables.
C. I.	1	6	47
C. II.	1	6	46
Total	2	12	93

And I trust that this strength may always be kept up there, and should be very glad if the Government would sanction the temporary extra force being made permanent. There is not a man too many there, and it will never be safe to reduce the strength.

43. Dacoity has quite ceased for the present, and I trust may long continue so; but I must confess that I have my misgivings about it. I would strongly recommend, with a view to the prevention and detection of such cases hereafter in Wallavanad and Ponany, that Inspector Ahmed Gurikul should be placed in charge of the Ernad and Ponany taluqs so far as dacoities are concerned in addition to the charge of his own Range, viz., Ernad, and that he should be instructed to proceed and inquire into any case of dacoity which may be reported in either of those taluqs. I would also give Inspector Coonjoo Nambiar the whole of the Wallavanad taluq so far as dacoities are concerned. I feel confident that if this plan be adopted we shall hereafter have little or no dacoity in those parts. But if this arrangement is sanctioned, I must beg that the fixed horse allowances of these Inspectors may be raised to 50 Rupees per mensem, as they will of course be put to much extra expense in travelling about. I am sure it will be money well laid out in the end.

44. I wish to bring to notice the great assistance rendered me by Karanaga Menon, the Tahsildar of Wallavanad, and Coonjee Ambu, the Sub-Magistrate at Cherpulcherry. Both these officers were selected men, and were moved into Wallavanad after the special measures were adopted to put down dacoity, and right well have they done their duty. It has been a very trying time for them having to inquire into and commit for trial so many intricate cases of dacoity. I was obliged to request the District Magistrate to transfer Cases Nos. 18 and 22 of 1875, and 2, 4, and 7 of 1876, all very serious cases, to the Tahsildar for inquiry, as the prisoners concerned in them were also concerned in other cases which had occurred within the Tahsildar's jurisdiction, and consequently an immense deal of extra work was thrown on his hands. I would strongly recommend that both these officers should be rewarded with a month's pay each for their good conduct, and the great amount of extra trouble to which they were put.

45. I wish also to bring to your notice the good conduct of Mr. Hadfield, the Assistant Superintendent of Police of Coimbatore, who was sent down to assist me. He joined on the 3rd June, and left on the 13th September. During the whole of this time he never once left the Wallavanad taluq except to attend the monthly sessions. He went heart and soul into his work, and rendered me great assistance.

46. I beg to attach a list showing the rewards which I would strongly recommend should be given to the Police for their good conduct. I do not recommend any reward for Inspector Ahmed Gurikul as he was only lately promoted to the first class for his good conduct. I have also omitted the names of many others who have done good service as they have been promoted for it, and I have included the names only of those whom I have been unable to promote excepting only Inspector Coonjoo Nambiar, who has done such excellent service since he was promoted to third class on the 16th June 1876, that I think his conduct deserves some further acknowledgment. To give a full description of the work done by each man would make my report of the most wearisome length, and I therefore beg that my word may be taken for it that each man fully deserves the amount I have recommended.

47. I venture to hope, in conclusion, that the exertions of the Police may meet with your approval.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

NOTE.

The Superintendent's report is so full and so clear that I consider any lengthy remarks from me would be out of place.

2. I concur in all the recommendations made by the Superintendent, but more especially in those which relate to a permanent increase to the Constabulary (see my remarks on this subject in my Grave Crime Report for 1875, paragraphs 41 and 42), and to the offer of a reward of Rupees 1,000 (for Kunhippa's arrest, paragraph 38). As regards this last recommendation, I authorized the Deputy Inspector-General to offer that sum the moment I heard of this notorious

raffian's escape from custody; but at the time it was considered that Rupees 300 would suffice. It is now clear that this latter sum was insufficient. His escape from custody has enhanced his reputation in the eyes of the ignorant people who look upon him as a hero; and the difficulty of capturing him has increased in like proportion. The peace of the district will not be secured until he has quitted it, either of his own accord or at the public expense.

3. In dealing with this very serious outbreak of crime we have steadily kept in view that, as dacoity is committed on (so to speak) joint-stock principles, it is nearly always possible to pick out one or more of the joint-stock company and make it worth their while to tell the whole truth. Of course this is a well-known way of dealing with such crimes; and the success attained in the present instance is only one more proof (if that were needed) of the soundness of the principle.

4. The Magistrates named in paragraph 44, and the Inspectors named in paragraph 40, were all specially selected for the important work, and right well have they done it. I think their good conduct deserves special notice from the Government.

5. And, in conclusion, I wish to record, in the most unqualified terms, my sincere and hearty appreciation of the labor, skill, and ability which the Superintendent himself brought to bear amongst his other manifold duties on this outburst of atrocious crime. I feel sure that the Government will agree with me in thinking that the results attained mainly through Captain Hole's exertions merit the warmest approbation.

CALCUTTA,
6th December 1876.

(Signed) W. LOGAN,
District Magistrate.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

No. 135.

MEMORANDUM.

On the 11th February 1875, I reported that an increase of two Inspectors, nine Head Constables, and sixty-six constables was emergently required in Malabar, and that the Wallavanad and Ponany taluqs should be strengthened by an additional Inspector to each. G.O., No. 538, dated 22nd March 1876, sanctioned a temporary increase to those taluqs, and it is very necessary that the present strength be maintained.

There was no serious increase of crime in Malabar till November 1875 when five dacoities occurred, followed by seven in December, three in January, and seven in February. On the 10th March the District Magistrate, Superintendent, and I met, and a general plan for dealing with the increasing crime was determined on. Captain Hole and I spent part of April and May at Cherpulcherry and Angadipuram (in Wallavanad taluq) in setting the machinery in motion. Since that time Captain Hole has worked with the greatest assiduity and marked success. The result of the operations is due entirely to Captain Hole's exertions, aided by the officers he has named, to whom I strongly recommend the grant of the rewards proposed in his report.

I beg also to support the Superintendent's recommendation that Inspector Ahmed Gurikul be allowed to retain supervision of the Ernad and Ponany taluqs, and Inspector Coonjoo Nambiar that of the Wallavanad taluq, with increased horse allowances. I have some doubts whether Inspector Ahmed Gurikul should not be posted at Angadipuram, the Moplah centre, and I am inclined to think that more may be advisable hereafter, but Inspector Coonjoo Nambiar has done so well that the present arrangement may stand for some time to come.

The enhanced reward of Rupees 1,000, as recommended by the Superintendent, supported by District Magistrate, for Koongiappa's arrest, is now necessary. He has evaded a second capture in a remarkable way by change of plan and rapidity of movement. It was thought he had gone to Calombo and men were sent there, but it appears that he has not quitted the Western Coast. He is a short, stout Moplah, but his friends now magnify him into a giant.

(Signed) A. M. DAVIES, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Ag. Dy. Insp^r-Genl. of Police, Southern Range.

ENCLOSURE
MALABAR

STATEMENT showing the Results of Inquiries by the Police, in 1875

Number.	Date of Occurrence.	Taluk.	Station.	Names of Complainants.	PROPERTY.	
					Lost.	Recovered.
1	18th Jan. 1875.	Ponany	Valpad	Parappen	19	2
2	29th "	Wallavanad	Manarghaut	P. K. Koonjen	520	
3	8th Feb. "	Ponany	Chowghat	Ponasa Menon	437	
4	10th March "	Wallavanad	Cherpulcherry	Naiken Ramen	376	28
5	8th April "	Palghaut	Kongad	K. Kristna Nambiar	1,173	123
6	8th May "	Wallavanad	Cherpulcherry	Keshavan Nambudri	1,951	17
7	" "	Buddagerra	Quilandy	Potshiammah	118	10
8	9th June "	Do.	Nadapuram	Moidin Cooty	82	8
9	17th "	Wallavanad	Shoranore	Parvatee	49	8
10	27th "	Ernad	Munjerry	P. Koonjali	531	215
11	19th July "	Wynad	Nellialom	Krishnan Embrandri	1,209	
12	20th "	Wallavanad	Shoranore	K. Pisharodi	80	23
13	26th "	Buddagerra	Perambur	P. Koonjen	51	15
14	30th "	Wallavanad	Shoranore	Ganapati Nair	102	26
15	2nd Aug. "	Buddagerra	Buddagerra	Ammiammah	75	8
16	3rd "	Ernad	Pandikad	P. Krishnan Nair	813	70
17	7th "	Ponany	Chowghat	P. Shunguni	112	23
18	8th "	Do.	Cheanur	Nilan Nambudri	953	75
19	25th "	Ernad	Tiruvangaddi	Lukshmi Vamsay	1,427	170
20	3rd Nov. "	Ponany	Cutipurem	K. Govinda Menon	395	9
21	4th "	Wallavanad	Cherpulcherry	Sitamah	80	11
22	6th "	Ponany	Chowghat	Ukoma Panikur	15,526	135
23	7th "	Palghaut	Kongad	Narrainan Nambudri	902	
24	30th "	Do.	Allatore	Shekaram Nair	870	1
25	5th Dec. "	Wallavanad	Shoranore	Cutipennu	60	53
26	6th "	Palghaut	Wadakancherry	Kunjen	65	
27	" "	Wallavanad	Cherpulcherry	K. Velu	98	25
28	26th "	Do.	Manarghaut	S. Rama Pothowal	273	
29	26th "	Do.	Do.	Kunji Cooty Naragan	135	24
30	30th "	Do.	Colatore	Kunjen	124	
31	" "	Do.	Manarghaut	Rama Putter	738	52
Total ..					30,405	1,102
Total of Wallavanad, Palghaut, and Ponany Taluks ..					26,989	504

CALICUT,
25th November 1876.

No. 4.

DISTRICT.

and 1876, into House Dacoities which occurred in 1875.

Persons.				Date of Trial in 1875.	Date of Trial in 1876.	Nature of Sentences awarded.	Remarks.
Concerned.	Committed.	Convicted.	Under Trial.				
8	6	5		1st Mar. 1875, and 22nd June 1875.	....	Three, 7 years; two, 5 years.	
20	10	10		....	....	Seven years each.	
10	10	10		1st April 1875, and 5th July 1875.	....	....	
15	9	7		5th July 1875.	9th Aug. 1876.	Two, 5 years; one, 3 years; four, 7 years.	The dacoit was punished as a receiver.
8	5	1		....	10th Nov. "	Three years ..	
7	6	3		23rd June "	....	Transportation for life and 100 Rupees fine.	
5	5	5		....	....	....	
5	5	5		....	....	Five years each.	
10	10	6		5th Aug. "	....	....	
10	10	6		....	....	....	
4	4	4		....	20th May 1876, 7th Sept. " 10th Nov. "	One, transportation for life; three, 4 years each.	This case was first reported as dacoity, but has been punished as robbery. It is so closely connected with other dacoities that I have kept it in this list.
8	6	6		16th Sept. "	....	Two, 7 years' transportation and 50 Rupees fine each; four, 3 years and 50 Rupees fine each.	Four of those committed were transported for life in Case No. 25.
14	9	9		....	9th Sept. "	Five, 7 years ..	
8	5	2		3rd Sept. "	....	Seven years and 100 Rs. fine each.	
6	3	1		18th Aug. "	....	Seven years.	
10	10	8		6th Nov. "	6th Nov. "	Three, 6 years; five, 4 years.	An approver was used.
21	11	8		....	11th Sept. "	One, 5 years; five, 4 years; two, 3 years.	Seven persons were punished under Sec. 412, I. P. C.; one prisoner died after arrest.
30	9	6		9th Nov. "	7th Mar. "	Seven years and 150 Rs. fine each.	
6	6	5		7th Dec. "	20th May "	Five years each.	The prisoner transported in Case No. 12 above confessed to this case also.
20	10	10		....	....	Two, 8 years; eight, 6 years ..	Punished under Sec. 412, Penal Code. The prisoner transported in Case No. 11 of 1876 confessed to having been concerned in this also.
65	34	4		....	18th May "	Three years each ..	
30	16	15		....	7th Feb. " 5th June " 4th Sept. " 5th Oct. " 8th Sept. "	Two, 7 years; thirteen, 5 years.	The prisoner transported in Case No. 12 above confessed to this case also.
14	10	10		....	....	Four, transportation for life; six, 7 years.	Four of those committed were transported for life in Case No. 25.
7	8	5		....	9th Sept. "	Four, 7 years ..	
12	7	7		....	5th Nov. " 6th Mar. 1877, and 16th May 1876.	Five years each.	
10	7	7		....	....	One, 10 years; six, 8 years ..	One dacoit died after commitment and before trial.
20	8	7		....	6th Sept. 1876.	One, transportation for life; one, 10 years; seven, 7 years; one, 3 years.	An approver was used. The man who got three years was a receiver.
10	10	10		....	....	....	
447	195	152	7	....	....	....	
366	153	129	7	....	....	....	

(Signed) F. HOLE, Captain,
Superintendent of Police.

ENCLOSURE
MALABAR

STATEMENT showing Results of Inquiries by the Police into House

Number.	Date of Occurrence.	Taluk.	Station.	Names of Complainants.	PROPERTY.	
					Lost.	Recovered.
1	1st Jan. 1876	Ponany	Cuttipurom	Ittichee	229	20
2	28th Jan. "	Do.	Padiangadi	Raman Nambudri	1,127	250
3	31st Jan. "	Wallavanad	Puttamby	Koruny Nedangady	1,219	213
4	12th Feb. "	Wynad	Meypadie	Kunjen Chetty	1,276	209
5	21st Feb. "	Wallavanad	Cherpulcherry	Pangan	290	44
6	21st " "	Do.	Do.	Shungren Nair	226	64
7	24th " "	Ponany	Cuttipurom	Shungu Nair	380	59
8	25th " "	Wallavanad	Manarghaut	Rama Muthan	106	
9	26th " "	Do.	Do.	Ramaswamy Putter	192	
10	29th " "	Do.	Do.	Pulaven Shungren	70	6
11	1st Mar. "	Do.	Ottapalom	Sesham Putter	300	62
12	10th " "	Do.	Manarghaut	Kupya Gewnden	2,537	78
13	12th " "	Do.	Do.	Kuty Chamy Chetty	28	17
14	15th " "	Kotyom	Kuttaparamba	Mr. Rayne	1,590	26
15	31st " "	Wallavanad	Puttamby	Nambi Achan	95	7
16	24th Apr. "	Falghaut	Allatur	Vaylachi	48	6
17	4th May "	Wynad	Panamaram	Cadangi Nair	112	8
18	4th July "	Calicut	Kaniparamba	Raman Nair	202	47
19	18th Aug. "	Ernad	Kundotti	Kamath	250	93
20	19th " "	Calicut	Kaniparamba	Narranian Nambudri	781	2
21	19th " "	Buddagera	Kutiady	K. Chiruda	290	8
22	27th " "	Cochin	Cochin	M. Kaku		
Total					11,267	1,235
Total of Wallavanad, Falghaut, and Ponany Taluqs.					6,846	845

CALICUT,
25th November 1876.

No. 5.

DISTRICT.

Dacoities which occurred in the Year 1876 up to 27th August.

PERSONS.				Dates of Trial.	Nature of Sentences awarded.	Remarks.
Concerned.	Committed.	Convicted.	Under Trial.			
6	5	4		7th Feb. 1876	Five years each.	An approver was used.
19	13	13		7th Aug. "	One, transportation for life; one, 9 years; one, 8 years; five, 7 years; three, 6 years; one, 4 years; one, 3 years.	
				12th Sept. "		
27	20	18		6th June "	Two, 8 years; sixteen, 5 years.	An approver was used.
				9th Aug. "		
21	10	9		8th Oct. "	Two, 6 years; six, 5 years.	One of those committed was transported for life in Case No. 31 of 1876. Three dacoits died before arrest.
				8th June "		
25	19	17		12th Sept. "	Five, transportation for life; three, 8 years; seven, 7 years; two, 6 years.	An approver was used.
				22nd May "		
11	11	11		8th Sept. "	Nine, 7 years; two, 3 years.	An approver was used.
				10th Nov. "		
16	10	10		11th Aug. "	Two, transportation for life; one, 7 years; seven, 6 years.	The two 3 years' men are receivers. An approver was used.
				7th Sept. "		
13				8th June "		The prisoner transported in Case No. 11 confessed to having been concerned in this case.
				9th Aug. "		
14						
7	1	1		10th Nov. "	Five years.	An approver was used.
25	17	12		10th May "	One transportation for life; six, 10 years; four, 7 years; one, 2 years.	The sentences on six dacoits were enhanced on appeal from 7 to 10 years by High Court.
				7th Sept. "		
17	12	10		11th Nov. "	Two, 7 years; seven, 6 years; one, 3 years.	An approver was used.
				5th July "		
10	3	3		9th Nov. "	Five years each.	One prisoner was taken as an approver by Magistrate, and the Sessions Court took another.
				14th June "	Two, death; one, transportation for life.	
8	4	4		6th July "	One, 7 years; three, 6 years.	Sentence on one dacoit enhanced on appeal by High Court from four to seven years.
				16th May "		
14	13	13		6th Sept. "	Three, 7 years; six, 6 years; four, 4 years.	
				5th Oct. "		
10	3	3		9th Aug. "	Three years and 30 Rs. fine each.	
9	7	6		4th Sept. "	Four, 7 years; one, 6 years.	
10	5	5		6th Oct. "	Five years each.	
9	3	2		6th " "	Five years each.	
6	3	3		11th Nov. "	One, 6 years and 200 Rs. fine or in default three years; two, 4 years and 200 Rs. fine or in default two years.	
9	1	1		5th Oct. "	Five years.	
291	163	147				
211	127	116				

(Signed) F. HOLE, Captain,
Superintendent of Police.

ENCLOSURE No. 6.

STATEMENT showing the Results of Inquiries by the Malabar Police, in the years 1875 and 1876, into House Dacoities which occurred in 1874.

Number.	Date of Occurrence.	Taluk.	Station.	Complainant's Name.	Prisoners.				Dates of Conviction.	Nature of Sentence.	Remarks.
					Lost.	Recovered.	Concealed.	Committed.			
1	2nd December 1874.	Wadavand.	Cherpulcherry.	Govindan	5	11	2	2	15th February 1875.	One, 7 years; one, 5 years.	Six of the others concerned in this case were convicted in 1874 and sentenced as follows: three to four years' and three to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. Three of the others concerned in this case were convicted in 1874, and sentenced to seven years each.
2	18th May 1874	Do.	Do.	Shungu Nair	210	9	2	2	28th March 1876, and 6th June 1876.	One, 5 years; one, 4 years.	
3	24th September 1874.	Do.	Nattacal	Vasuny Nambudri	371	8	3	1	6th July 1876	One, 6 years	
				Total	686	28	7	5			

CALICUT,
25th November 1876.(Signed) F. HOLE, Captain,
Superintendent of Police.

ENCLOSURE No. 7.

LIST of REWARDS proposed to be given to POLICE OFFICERS who did good service in the Detection of DACOITIES in Malabar in the Year 1876.

	Amount Proposed.
1. Second-class Inspector A. Raman	Rs. 200
2. Third-class do. Coonjee Nambiar	200
3. Fifth-class do. Ramunni Panikar	50
4. First-grade Head Constable, No. 397, Bapoo	50
5. Do. do. " 138, Uniri Nair	25
6. Second-grade do. " 39, Athu	25
7. Do. do. " 454, Ramunni	50
8. Do. do. " 15, Thamoo Nair	25
9. First-class Constable, No. 557, Velayadan Nair	40
10. Do. do. " 636, Kunhuni Nair	40
11. Second-grade Head Constable, No. 552, Kelen	20
12. First-class Constable, No. 136, Ramunni Nair	20
13. Do. do. " 599, Chathu Kooty Nair	20
14. Do. do. " 748, Ramunni Nair	20
15. Do. do. " 302, Raman	20
16. Do. do. " 842, Kristnaswamy	20
17. Do. do. " 677, Odenen Nair	10
18. Do. do. " 157, Govindan Nair	10
19. Do. do. " 684, Andy	10
20. Do. do. " 820, Chundu Nair	10
21. Do. do. " 909, Kristna Nambiar	10
22. Do. do. " 1225, Candunny	10
23. Do. do. " 77, Murugan Nair	10
24. Do. do. " 321, Mahmath	30
25. Do. do. " 398, Aydroo	30
26. Do. do. " 99, Athan Kooty	40
27. Do. do. " 296, Cooten Nair	10
Total	1,080

CALICUT,
25th November 1876.(Signed) F. HOLE, Captain,
Superintendent of Police.

ENCLOSURE No. 8.

From Captain F. HOLE, Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to the Inspector-General of Police (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range), dated Calicut, 7th December 1876, No. 233.

In continuation of my report on House Dacoities in this District, which I have sent to you through the District Magistrate, I have the honor to inform you that dacoity No. 22 of 1875 (Ukoma Panikar's case) was convicted yesterday by the Sessions Court, and the five prisoners who were committed, viz., four Moplahs and one Tier, were sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment each.

2. We have now twenty-four cases convicted out of thirty-one which occurred in 1875.

No. 14.

ORDER THEREON, 4th January 1877, No. 17.

The Governor in Council has perused this report with great satisfaction, and congratulates the Inspector-General of Police and his officers and men on the large

measure of success which has attended their energetic efforts to restore peace and security to the community which has been so cruelly harrassed and outraged by this organized system of dacoity. The Government confidently rely on the early attainment and maintenance of complete restoration of order and safety.

2. The proposals advocated by the Inspector-General of Police are sanctioned as under, viz. :—

(1.) The increase to Rupees 1,000 of the reward offered for the recapture of the escaped convict Koongiappa.

(2.) The permanent maintenance of the Malabar Police Force at the strength to which it was raised in March last, without any corresponding reduction in the Bellary Force.

(3.) The continued temporary employment of Inspectors Ahmed Gurikul and Coonjee Nambiar as Special Dacoity Inspectors in the Ponany, Ernad, and Wallavanad taluqs, with special horse allowance of Rupees 50 monthly.

(4.) The award, as specified, of rewards to the Police aggregating Rupees 940.

(5.) A special mark of approbation to Inspector Ahmed Gurikul. The Inspector-General will state specifically what he would recommend.

3. The District Magistrate will convey to Karunagara Menon, Tahsildar of Wallavanad, and Coonjee Ambu, Sub-Magistrate at Cherpulcherry, the expression of the high appreciation by Government of their excellent service in aid of the Police in quelling this outburst of violent crime.

(True Extract.)

[Signature]

Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.

„ Magistrate of Malabar.

„ Revenue Department.

„ Accountant-General.

Exd. J. Wright.

57

302
12

2 To the Boarding Rec 0123 Jan 1

Revenue Report

18509

Book of 1877-1878

JUDICIAL

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL

TO

DO

DO

Dated January, 1877

Issued

Recd

No

24

G.O. 4th January 1877, No. 17.

JANUARY.
No. 13-14.

Notes—Orders passed on report of an order
of duty in the Marine Hospital

18509

Comm. 1877

Board of Revenue

18509