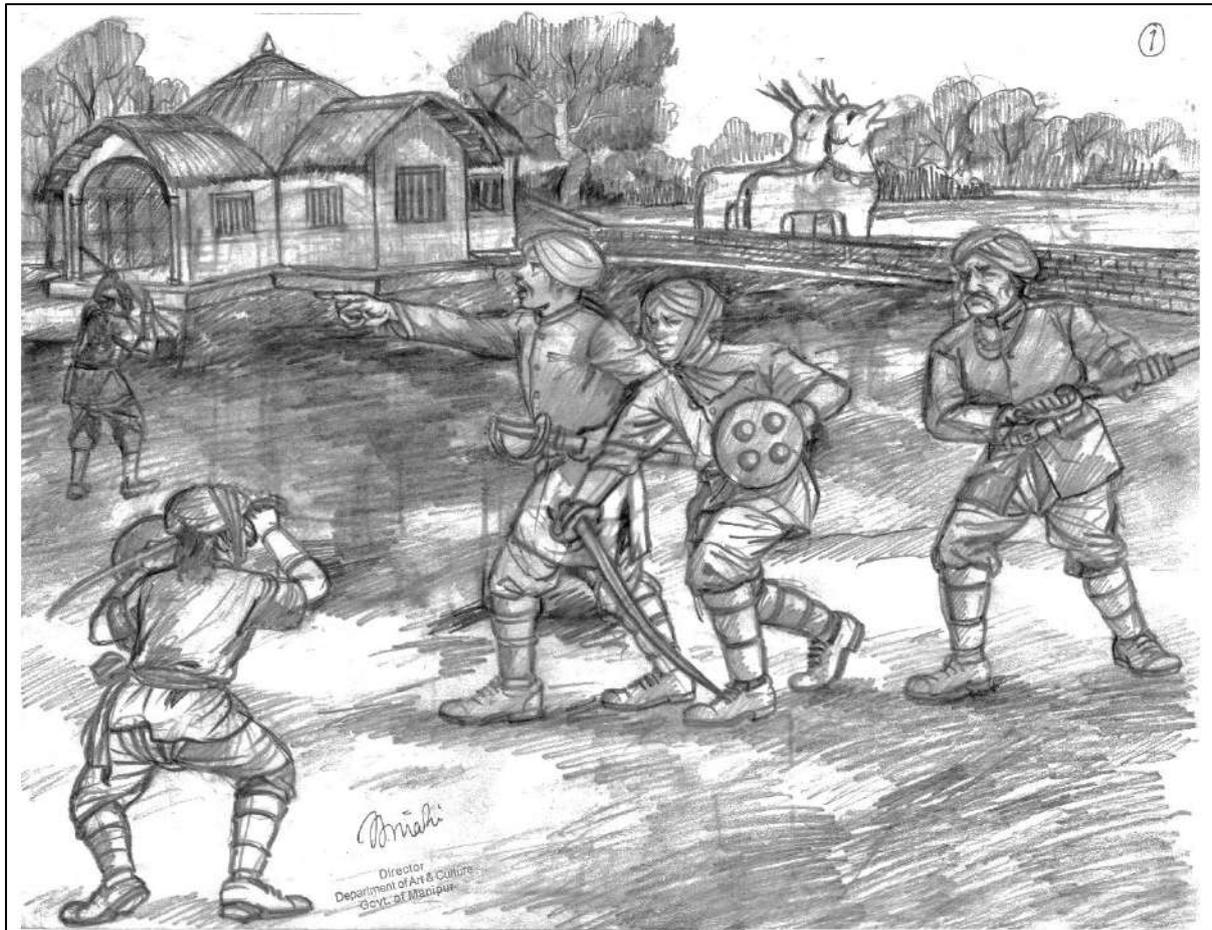


MURALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF "STREET4PEOPLE" AT GOVERNOR ROAD (BETWEEN JOHNSTONE SCHOOL AND BT PARK)

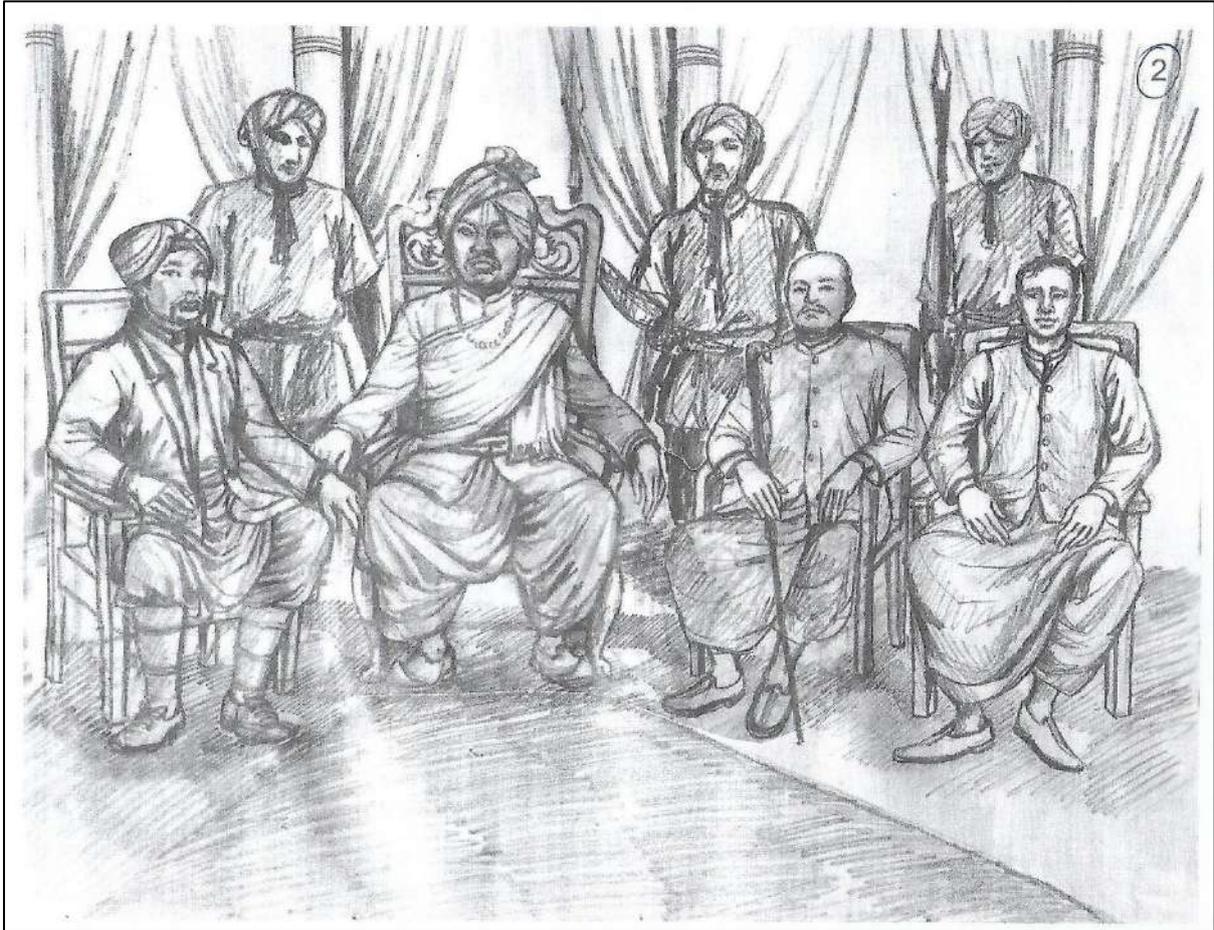
1. THE PALACE REVOLT



The historic event of the Palace revolt was spearheaded first by Prince Angousanan and Zillangamba from the group of Kullachandra. They attacked the Royal Palace by scaling the wall leading to the Maharaja's apartment with the handful of their followers. Later, Tikendrajit also joined hands with his two younger brothers. Maharaj Surchnadra Singh, without giving any fight against the rebellion party, left the Palace and entered the residence of British Political Agent.

MURALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF "STREET4PEOPLE" AT GOVERNOR ROAD (BETWEEN JOHNSTONE SCHOOL AND BT PARK)

2. ASCENDENCY OF KULLACHANDRA SINGH AS A KING



The next day, King Surchandra Singh abdicated the throne and left Manipur for Brindaban, a sacred religious place of Hindu Religion. Then, Jubaraj Kullachandra Singh became the King of Manipur and Tikendrajit became the crown prince (Jubaraj). The other two princes, Angousana and Zillangamba, held respectable posts in the Royal Durbar.

MURALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF “STREET4PEOPLE” AT GOVERNOR ROAD (BETWEEN JOHNSTONE SCHOOL AND BT PARK)

3. SURCHANDRA’S COMPLAINT TO THE BRITISH

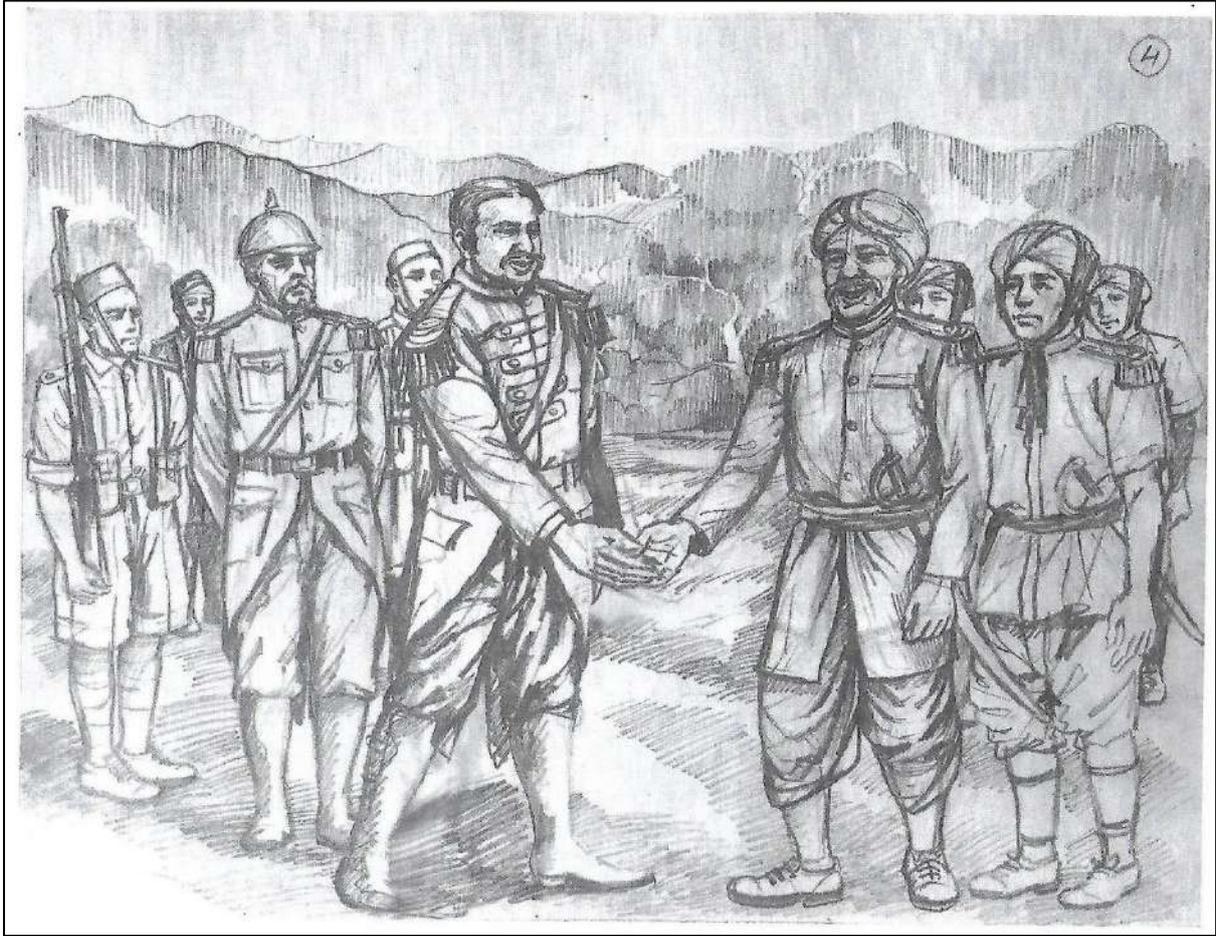


Instead of going to Brindaban, Surchandra Singh went to Calcuta (present day Kolkata) and made a formal complaint to the British, stating that he was forcibly removed from the throne by his rebel brothers. He further requested the British to extend all possible help for the restoration of his throne. After having a detailed discussion, the British adopted four resolutions:

- I. To recognize Kullachandra Singh as the King of Manipur,
- II. administration of Manipur would be carried on the advice of British Political Agent,
- III. to deport Tikendrajit from Manipur, and
- IV. to allow the Political Agent to keep 200 soldiers with Residency.

MURALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF "STREET4PEOPLE" AT GOVERNOR ROAD (BETWEEN JOHNSTONE SCHOOL AND BT PARK)

4. ARRIVAL TO ARREST TIKENDRAJIT



To implement the decision of the British, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Mr. J.W. Quiton, was sent to Manipur with a large army and he was received by General Thangal. He arrived at Imphal on 21st February, 1891. The moment he reached Imphal Mr. J.W. Quinton disclosed his plan to Mr. Grimwood, the British Political Agent in Manipur.

MURALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF "STREET4PEOPLE" AT GOVERNOR ROAD (BETWEEN JOHNSTONE SCHOOL AND BT PARK)

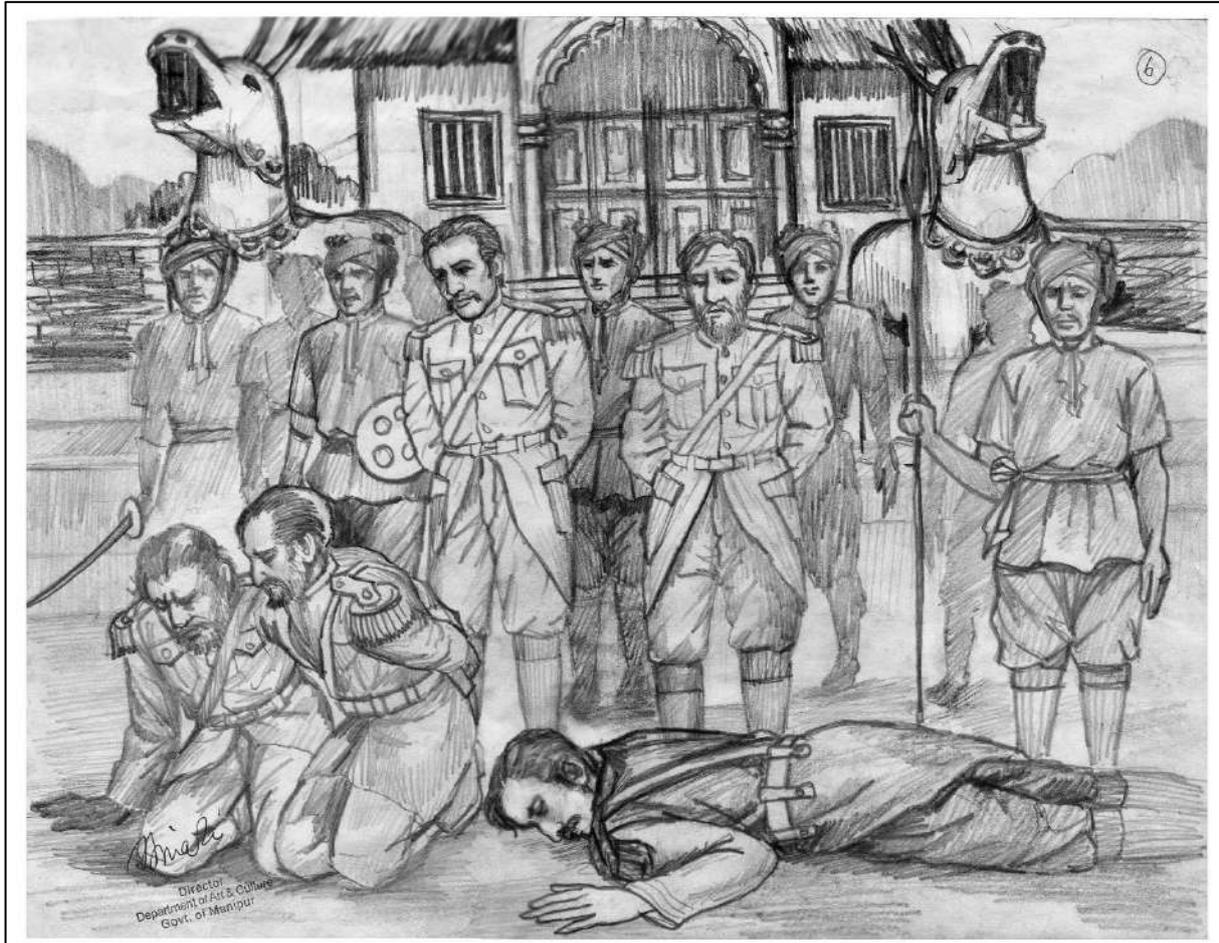
5. ATTEMPT TO ARREST TIKENDRAJIT



As desired by Mr. Quinton, the Political Agent requested Maharaja Kullachandra to hold a durbar at twelve noon of the next day. As the plan of Mr. Quinton to arrest Tikendrajit was failed repeatedly, he prepared to arrest Tikendrajit by force. Accordingly at about 3.45 am of March 24, 1891, the British force attacked the residence of Tikendrajit. However, the British force was defeated and surrendered before the King.

MURALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF "STREET4PEOPLE" AT GOVERNOR ROAD (BETWEEN JOHNSTONE SCHOOL AND BT PARK)

6. DURBAR MEETING AND BEHEADING OF FIVE BRITISH OFFICERS



The King of Manipur convened a durbar along with Mr. J.W. Quinton and his team. The other British officers were (1) Col. Skene, (2) Mr. Cossins (3) Lt. Simpson (4) Mr. Grimwood. The durbar was not able to bring any type of concrete resolution. During that a large number of people were also assembled outside the durbar hall to hear the final outcome of the meeting. While the British officers came out from the durbar hall, the mob chased them and Mr. Grimwood was separated to death by Kajao Singh and Lt. Simpson was wounded by sword. The remaining British officers were executed in front of Kangla Sha.

MURALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF "STREET4PEOPLE" AT GOVERNOR ROAD (BETWEEN JOHNSTONE SCHOOL AND BT PARK)

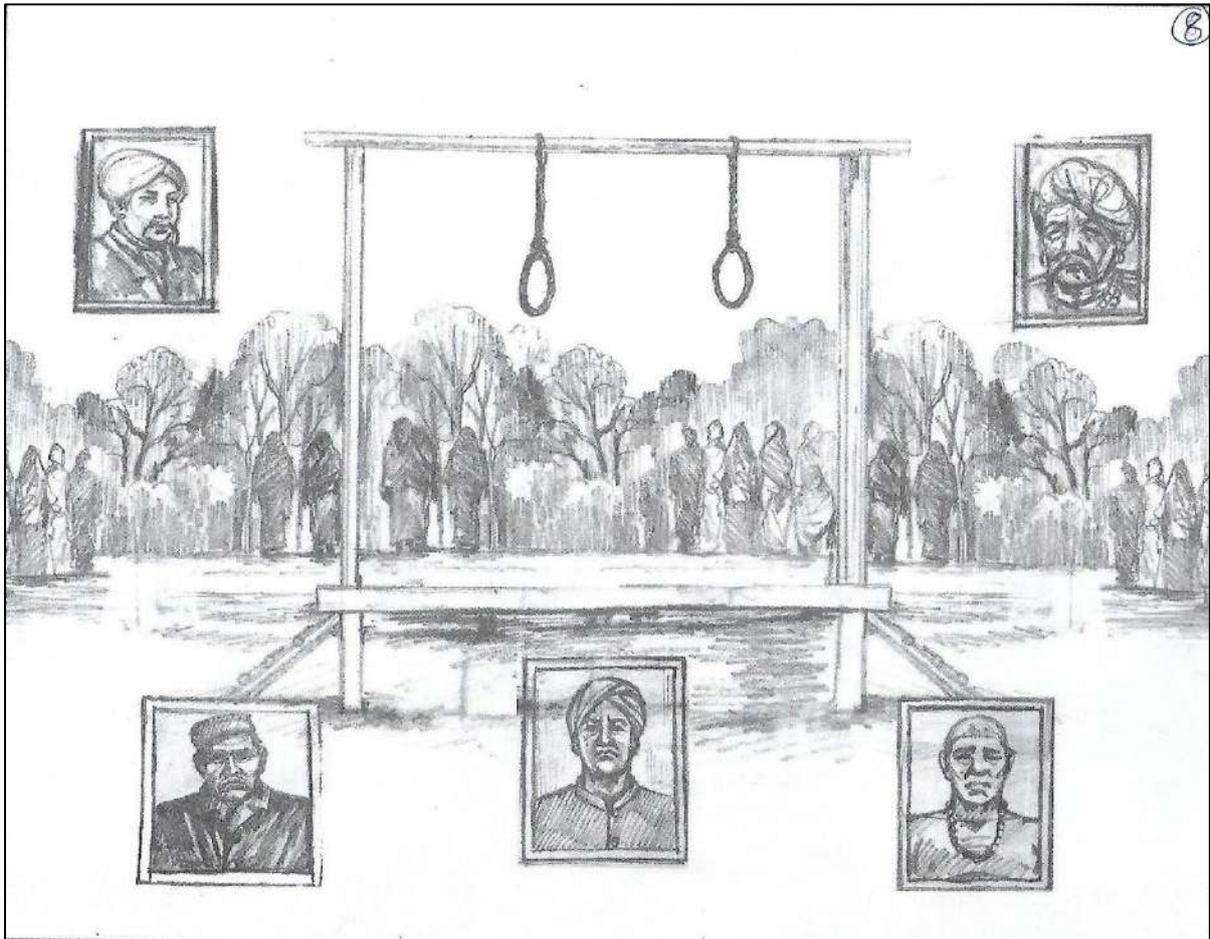
7. ARRIVAL OF BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FROM THREE DIFFERENT SIDES



Just after beheading of five British officers, the British Government immediately sent their large armies from three different directions of Manipur: (1) Silchar Column, (2) Tamu Column and (3) Kohima Column. The Silchar Column was led by Lt. Col. Rennicks and the Tamu Column was led by Brigadier General T. Graham and Kohima Column was led by General Collet respectively. General Collect was the over-all commander of the British army. Manipur also defended their territory on all the three directions. The prominent army officers who tried to resist the invading of force of British were (1) Major Jambhovan and his team in northern direction, (2) Nganba, Kala and their team against Silchar Column. The heroes against the Tamu Column were – (1) Yaiskul Lakpa (2) Senggoi Sana (3) Paona Brajabasi (4) Chongtha Mia (5) Chinglen Sana (6) Wangkhei Meiraba, etc. On early morning of 27th April, 1891, the army of Col. Rennicks hoisted Union Jack and marked the final defeat of Manipur in the hands of British.

MURALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF "STREET4PEOPLE" AT GOVERNOR ROAD (BETWEEN JOHNSTONE SCHOOL AND BT PARK)

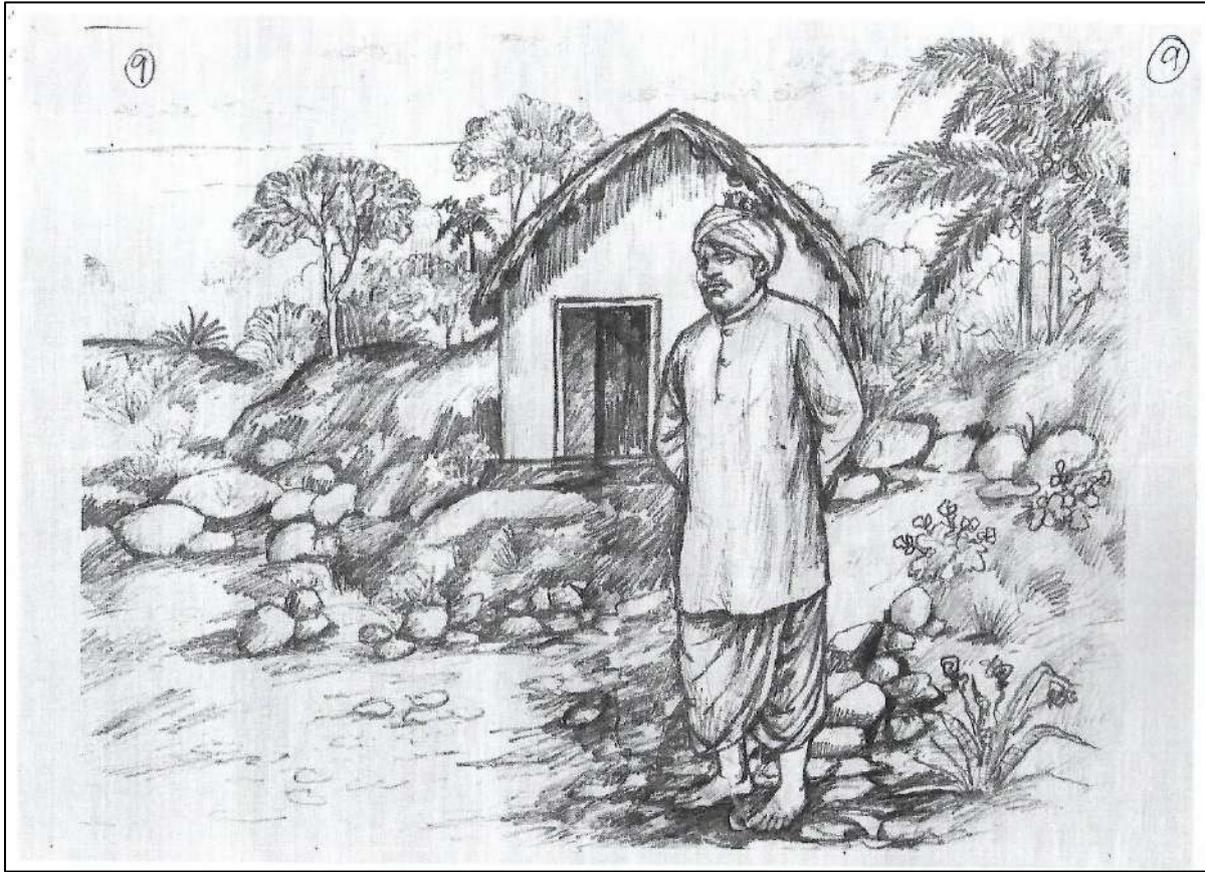
8. TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF MANIPUR HEROES



After defeating the Manipur, the British army arrested all the accused persons. All of them were put on a trial at a special court constituted for the purpose. All the arrested persons were sentenced according to the nature of charge frame. Out of these accused, five persons i.e. General Thangal, Tikendrajit, Chirai Thangal, Niranjana Subedar and Kajao were sentenced to death.

MURALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF "STREET4PEOPLE" AT GOVERNOR ROAD (BETWEEN JOHNSTONE SCHOOL AND BT PARK)

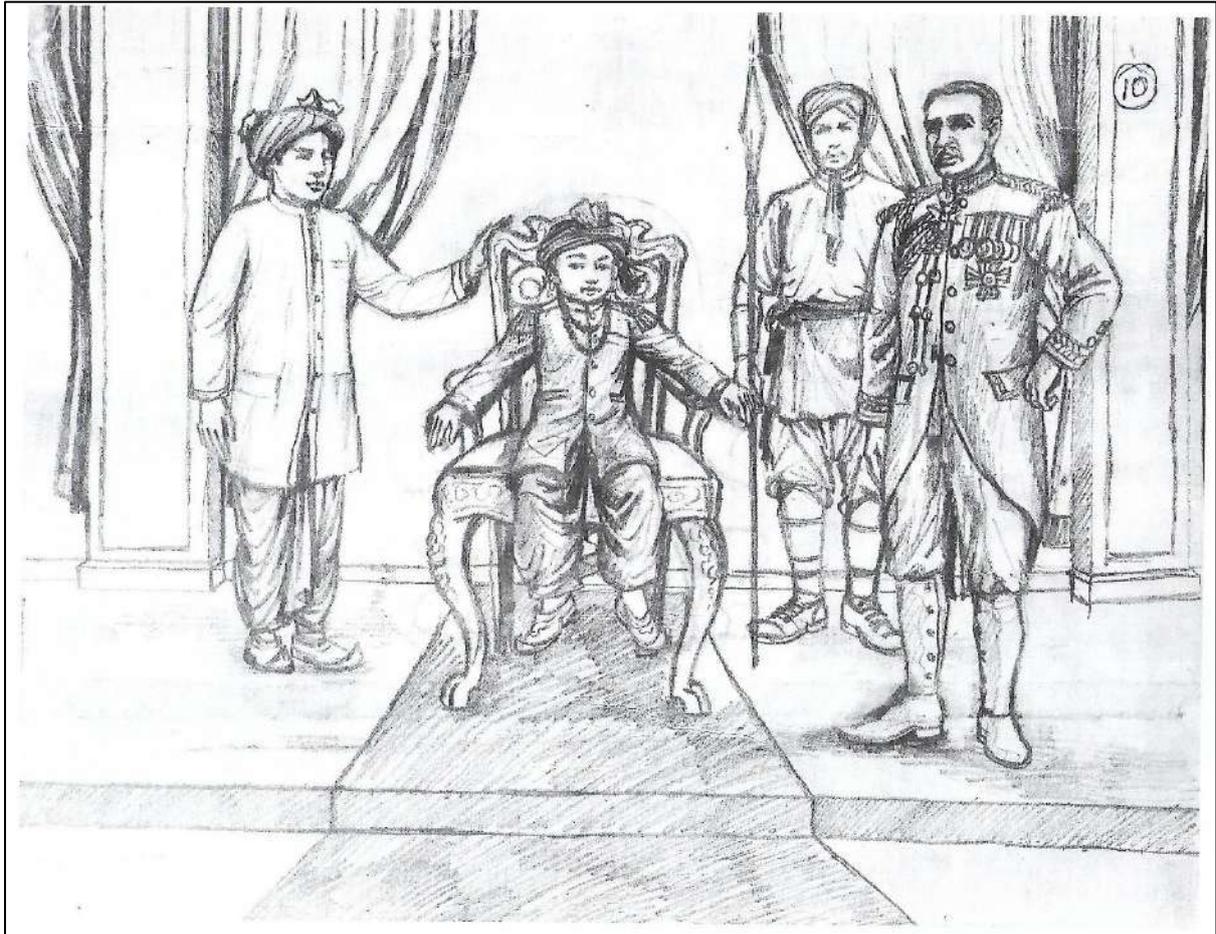
9. DEPORTATION OF MAHARAJA KULLACHANDRA AT ANDAMAN NICOBAR ISLAND



The remaining accused person including Maharaja Kullachandra Singh, were deported to Adman Nicobar Island as life imprisonment. The place, where Maharaja Kullachandra was kept as captive is know as "Mt. Harriet". It was letter renamed as Mt. Manipur in the year 2021, as an honour to the sacrifices and by Manipuri heroes.

MURALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF "STREET4PEOPLE" AT GOVERNOR ROAD (BETWEEN JOHNSTONE SCHOOL AND BT PARK)

10. INSTALLATION OF CURCHAND SINGH AS NATIVE KING



Then just after consolidation of the position in Manipur, the Government of British India have decided to make Manipur as 'Native State'. Accordingly, Major H.S.R.P. Maxwell, Superintendent of Manipur, had appointed Churachand Singh, a minor lad of hardly five years old, as the King of Manipur. Thus, on 29th April, 1892, at the presence of large crowd, Mr. Maxwell formally installed Churachand Singh as the King of Native state, Manipur.