

**Indentured Indian Immigration to Natal, 1860-
1870 with special reference to the Hindu Caste
System and its implications**

By

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INDENTURED INDIAN IMMIGRATION TO NATAL . 1860 - 1870
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HINDU CASTE SYSTEM AND
ITS IMPLICATIONS

by

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SUMMARY

To the people of the West, the inhabitants of India are the least understood and the most easily misunderstood of all men. This project has two themes : firstly, to probe the reasons as to why many Indians left India for South Africa and secondly, to explore the Hindu caste system, a Pan-Indian phenomenon.

Although Indian indenture into South Africa has been studied and written about, it is remarkable just how much more there is that is undiscovered.

While much is written about the Indians from the time they came to South Africa in 1860 to the present day, research leading to the conditions in India prior to 1860 and the possible reasons as to why they left has been neglected. This study therefore is designed to give some insight into the geographic, historical and agricultural background of India, in particular the Presidency of Madras in the South of India and to show how caste operated in a typical South Indian village. I have attempted to give an explanation of the rules, regulations and restrictions of the Hindu caste system.

From the shipping lists of the Lord George Bentinck and Tyburnia, I have tried to analyse the caste, sex, age and regional distributions of the Indians on board these ships.

If in these pages, I can help others of the West to come face to face with the immense and intricate problems which confront all who desire to know, and shall enable them to understand better the conditions and characteristics of life in the Land of Vedas, I will feel amply repaid for my labours.

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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND TO INDIA

The sub-continent of India is in the shape of a triangle standing upon its point. It stretches over two thousand miles from the Himalayas in the North down to the southern tip jutting out into the Indian Ocean. This great triangle falls into three clear divisions. There is the northern mountain wall and in the south the Peninsular Plateau. Between them lies the great plain formed by the valleys of the Indus and the Ganges where the mass of the inhabitants have always lived.

Nine out of ten Indians live in villages and most are farmers. In the towns, the slum quarters of the industrial workers are in marked contrast to the elegant splendour of the finest buildings. Such violent contrasts, many kept going by the traditional caste system, are accepted with amazing equanimity by the Indian people.

The climate in India is very varied and almost everytype of disaster can descend upon the land. The greatest problem is water. Rainfall comes in summer with the south west monsoon. "Everything depends upon the amount of the prolonged deluge." ¹

The plateau in the south is the most backward area where famine always hits hardest. Apart from the cotton grown on the black soil of the Deccan, there is little beyond primitive agriculture. The peasants are suspicious of outside influence and progress is necessarily slow.

1. India 1965, Annual Review, p. 6.

Madras is the premier port and city in the south and is a modern British product, distinctive in its western appearance and not nearly as truly Indian as the old temple cities within the presidency, namely Tanjore, Coonjeeveram, Trichinopoly and Madurai. The land of Madras is pierced by three great rivers, the Godáwari, Kistná and the Kavéri. The first census conducted in regular form in the Madras Presidency 1871 showed that the Hindus numbered 28, 863, 968; Moslems 1, 857, 857; Christians that is Roman Catholics 397, 071; and Protestants 93,228; Jains 21,254 and others 4328. However, Christians are more numerous in Madras than in any other part of India.² The Hindus, 92,3% of the whole, are sub-divided into 16, 159, 610 Sivaites, that is worshippers of Siva, God of Destruction in the Hindu triad, 11, 657, 311 Vishnuvites who worship the God Vishnu, the preserver, 154, 989 Lingavats who are also a sect of Sivaites but who derive their name from the practice of carrying about on their persons the 'Linga' or emblem of Siva; and 892, 068 are of other sects including Hill tribes.

Most of the people in the south and in particular the presidency of Madras, speak one or other of the Dravidian languages namely Tamil, Telegu, Kannada or Malayalam. And the most dominant element of the population is the proto-Mediterranean type which is noted for its medium stature, long and narrow head, medium nose, either straight or acquiline.

Over the greater part of the area of Madras artificial irrigation is

2. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 9th edition, Vol XV, p. 185.

impossible because there are no dams and cultivation is dependent upon the local rainfall which rarely exceeds forty inches a year and is liable to fall irregularly. The Malabar Coast is the only part where the rainfall brought by the South West Monsoon may be trusted both for its amount and its regularity. Over the greater part of the Presidency the rainy season is caused by the South East Monsoon which breaks about the end of September. The deltas of the Godávari, Kistná and Kavéri rivers are the only areas on the East Coast where artificial irrigation is able to save the people from risk of occasional scarcity.

Of the total cultivated area about 80% is returned as 'dry' land or that which is solely dependent on local rainfall. 15% as 'wet' land irrigated from river channels and about 3% fallow and pasture and 2% as garden land irrigated from wells.

The principal food staples are rice, 'cholam', 'kambu', 'ragi' and 'varagu'. The most common oilseed is gingelly. Garden crops comprise tobacco, sugar-cane, chillies, betel-leaf and plantains. The fruit trees are cocoa-nut, areca-nut, date, palmyra palm, jack, tamarind and mango. Special crops include cotton, indigo, coffee, tea, cinchona. The first coffee plantation was opened in the Wainad in Madras in 1840. Today coffee covers 131, 348 acres of Madras. Tea covered 4000 acres in 1880 - 1881. Tobacco is grown extensively in Godávari and Kistna districts.

Because irrigation is fairly stable in the deltas it was very populous but despite this my sample³ shows that the greatest number of people

3: See Table 2

came from the inland districts, and very few from the Delta and coastal regions.

The greater part of Madras is held by the cultivators direct from the government under the tenure known as Ryotwari. The peasant in effect became the proprietor of the land with a right to mortgage, lease or sell his land. This system was introduced by Sir Thomas Munro in Madras when he was its governor from 1820 - 1827.

Ryotwari is a mode of settlement with small farmers, so small, indeed that their average holding is on recent figures only about 6½ acres. The system possesses the following properties: The registered occupier is, so far as concerns governments, free to alienate encumber and devise his land at discretion,⁴ subject to unimportant qualifications, he may at any time relinquish any portion of his holding, he can never be ousted unless he fails to pay regularly the assessment fixed on the land or any other charge by law recoverable as land revenue in which case his land may be attached and sold to the extent necessary to discharge the debt; no additional charge may be imposed on account of improvements effected at the ryots cost, but a separate charge may be made for minerals extracted and the rate of assessment is liable to alteration on the expiry of the specified period for which it has been fixed and then only.

Previously a share in the produce of their land could be claimed by a sovereign, or by a granteé of the land revenue deriving his right from

4. H.H. Dodwell : The Cambridge History of India, Vol 6, p. 154.

the sovereign or by a 'Zamindar'(landlord)who claimed this among other rights of the sovereign. In the absence of any court of law, the nature of the sovereign's rights and the cultivators tenure was determined not by law but by the interplay of three forces - the power of the sovereign, the custom of the village and the economic condition of the district.⁵ The Hindu joint family system, where all land is held in common by members of the household, and the lack of stock tended to divide up the land into smaller holdings. In many villages, especially in the irrigated tracts there was a tradition of a joint settlement and a common ancestry and the whole village was held in shares, the lands in some of them being periodically redistributed.

Madras however in the course of time had discovered new potential for raw materials like iron-ore, magnesite and lignite. The utilisation of natural resources like waterfalls to generate electricity and to establish industries was a modern phenomenon which helped agriculture and industries. Two railway companies and the continuous seaboard of the Madras Presidency had created a widely diffused trade in Madras.

The geography of Madras has had another, no less important effect on the culture of the south. The situation of Madras in the south of the Peninsula has saved it from the exotic cultural and political influences brought in by the Kushans, Afghans, Turks and Mughals in the North, even as the Madras Presidency itself is broken up into a number of sub-regions by the hills and rivers and these have developed their own sub-regional dialects as well as cultural variations largely due to poor

5. H.H. Dodwell : The Cambridge History of India, Vol 6, p. 54.

transport facilities. "After a short and easily forgotten spell of Muslim invasions in the fourteenth century and a brief government in Madurai of Sultanate, till India received the impact of world cultural forces in recent centuries, the south has successfully retained the essentials of ancient Indian culture more and better than any other region in India." ⁶

6. N. Subramanian : History of Tamilnad, p. 6.

CHAPTER ONE

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND INDIA

Indians migrated from India to many parts of the globe but no Indian colony was the result of a single mass migration to relieve congestion or to expand dominions, rather Indian colonization was always a means to "cultural expansion and commercial enterprise."⁷ But there was a special class of Indian emigration under the indenture system between 1835 - 1917 which was unique in some respects.

The agricultural revolution and the expansion of European influence in different parts of the world necessitated adequate manpower to exploit the vast resources at hand. The abolition of slavery in 1833 and the general reluctance of blacks to work aggravated this situation and a system of indentured labour was devised in 1835. It was realized that India could be an ideal country for the recruitment of labourers urgently needed for the sugar plantations of the colonies and the Government of India was approached by the planters through the imperial government.

The indenture system was a highly organised and peculiar system of recruiting cheap labour on contract. The migrant undertook to work as a labourer for five years in the colony for a wage and the cost of his passage. On the expiry of the indentured period the Indian labourer could either renew the contract or settle in the colony to work as a free labourer or return to India at the expense of the importing colony.

7. J.C. Jha : *Indentured Indian Migration*, Journal of Indian History, 1970, Vol 48, p. 335.

How did Natal come to avail itself of the provision of Indian labour under the system of indenture already worked out for Mauritius and the West Indian colonies? In order to answer this, it is necessary to look at the conditions in Natal during the mid-nineteenth century.

During the years 1838 - 1843 Natal was a Voortrekker Republic but once the Voortrekkers had reached the sea and seemed likely to take possession of the only good harbour on the Natal coast line, the "sensitive-ness of British sea-power awoke"⁸ and it was decided in 1843 to annex Natal. With Natal under British rule, many emigration schemes were devised in Britain to bring settlers out to Natal. However many of the Boers who had previously settled in Natal, now trekked over the Drakensberg, leaving the settlers to fend for themselves. This exercise led them into experimentation with a variety of sub-tropical products, including tea, coffee, arrowroot sugar and indigo. But in the end it was proved that sugar was the main crop for the hot, humid conditions of Natal. Sugar however depends upon a steady supply of labour and it was this factor that was lacking.

It was difficult to understand how a shortage of labour could arise in a colony settled by some 20 000 blacks. First of all this was due to the type of economy of the blacks. They were a pastoral people, practising a small amount of extensive agriculture and even the latter was left mainly to the women. The second factor was attributed to the system of tribal reserves introduced by Sir Theophilus Shepstone. This system allowed the blacks in Natal to continue their traditional methods

8. M. Palmer : The History of the Indians in Natal, p. 9

of subsistence agriculture and cattle herding. Furthermore Shepstone steadily blocked any proposals for compulsion of labour on the black population.

In these circumstances, it is clear that the plight of the European planter was a serious one and it is not surprising therefore that they explored every possible means of securing an adequate supply of labour. However it soon became apparent that the only practical source of labour for the sugar plantations was a supply of Indian indentured immigration.

Under the continued pressure of the planters, the Government of Natal was ultimately compelled to open negotiations and the governments of Britain and India reluctantly consented to the plan. It was a reluctant move because the government of India felt that emigration to Mauritius and the Caribbean was sufficient. Nevertheless emigration to Natal was finally sanctioned by Act XXXIII of 1860 on 7 August. The Emigration Agency was waiting, W.M. Collins the Postmaster General of Natal was sent to Madras as Emigration Agent in March 1860, and the first ship, the *Truro*, from Madras arrived at Durban on 16 November 1860.

So Indian emigration on a large scale and over long distances was a phenomenon novel to the nineteenth century and had to wait upon previous settlement of European colonies and investment of capital in plantation agriculture. Indian 'coolies'⁹ had only unskilled labour to sell and were thus forced to move into areas where there was a skilled white managerial group to direct them and where their "docility and capacity for labouring were welcome".¹⁰

9. *Coolie*, is a Portuguese term for 'load-bearers, dockers 'Culi', See H.Tinker, p. 41 - 42.
10. I.M. Cumpston. A Survey of Indian Immigration to British Tropical Colonies to 1910, Population Studies Journal, Vol 9 & 10, P. 158.

The success of the traffic from an economic point of view may be measured in the almost meteoric rise in export figures from plantation products and the establishment of new industries. This could be seen in Natal where Natal sugar exported at the end of 1860 was £32,005 almost four times greater than that of the preceding year which was £8,368.¹¹

While the indenture system was a success from the economic point of view, it should be remembered however that there was a low propensity among the people of India to migrate due mainly to inertia, 'to the restraints imposed and securities offered by the village community and joint family and to religious objections'.¹²

Furthermore the peasant was far from being the business man. He seldom left his village which for generations has been a self-sufficient unit in which men lived in close relation to God and man and the soil. Travel also involved the risk of breaking caste rules.¹³ To emigrate meant to cross the "Kala Pani", the terrible black waters with the consequent loss of caste. This was a great deterrent to emigration.

There was also the dread of forcible conversion to Christianity coupled with a dread of the unknown, common to all 'ignorant, untravelled people'.¹⁴ There was also a strong suspicion that the whole system was not working

11. R.F. Osborne : Valiant Harvest, p. 66.

12. K.L. Gillion : The Sources of Indian Emigration to Fiji, Population Studies Journal, 1956, Vol 9 & 10, p. 14

13. See Chapter 3.

14. K.L. Gillion : The Sources of Indian Emigration to Fiji, Population Studies Journal, 1956, Vol 9 & 10, p. 141.

to their disadvantage a suspicion very naturally arising from the paucity of news.. To this list could be added the fact that it was an alien system, disliked by the upper castes of India.

If Indians in general resisted emigration, what then accounts for the vast numbers that left India in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries? In trying to find a reasonable answer it is necessary to consider the period of British rule in India 1850 - 1857, which I believe could have played a major role in causing the people of India to enlist for indenture.

When it came to the introduction of their laws, the British found it difficult to adapt because large sections of the population were exempted from the operation of certain acts, on religious grounds. Furthermore the laws introduced by the British did not always prove effective because the value of executive decisions was destroyed by time and by the distance between London and Calcutta.

When it came to education, the British rulers were not interested in promoting technical knowledge or technical change in India, except to the extent to which it was necessary for the "smooth functioning of its rule and the economic exploitation of the country".¹⁵ Education under the British was always characterised as being excessively literary, which produced "quill drivers rather than technicians".¹⁶

15. N.V. Sovani : *British Impact on India after 1850 - 1857*, Journal of World History, 1954, Vol 1 & 2, p. 103.

16. N.V. Sovani : *British Impact on India after 1850 - 1857*, Journal of World History, 1954, Vol 1 & 2, p. 103.

The old leadership of India under the Kushans, Afghans, Turks and Mughals was completely wiped out and the new leadership that arose came mainly from the educated Brahmans. As a result the new leadership was more theoretical than practical. Though intellectual speculation was free, the people of India were prevented from translating any new ideas into practice. The Brahmans saw this as an insult to the prevailing ethics and modes of behaviour and condemned any opposition from the people if it were not in tune with the prevailing traditional behaviour pattern and against popular folk ways.

It is therefore evident that British rule in India 1850 - 1857 could have caused great dissatisfaction among the Indian people.

From my sample¹⁷ it has been established that 74,21% of the people came from the Madras Presidency. The reason for this could be that the states that make up the Presidency were completely under foreign domination. It would be only natural therefore that the greatest discontent would be in these states. Furthermore these states under British rule had to maintain their own army. This prevented finance from being used in areas most needed and it was these people who needed the government finance that became staunch enemies of the British.

It has been suggested that there was concern that British rule would bring with it forced conversion to Christianity since emigration was greatest from Madras where the number of Christians is said to be greatest,¹⁸ it is possible that this could have been a reason for a

17. See Table 2.

18. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 9th edition, Vol XV, p. 185.

large number of Hindus from Madras wanting to emigrate.

Of my sample ¹⁹87,49% of the emigrants were Hindus. What could possibly be the cause for such a high number of Hindus emigrating? I am inclined to believe that certain social reforms brought about by British rule could have been the cause of this. Hindu religious customs were also drastically altered during the period of British rule. This could be seen during the governership of Lord William Bentinck 1828 - 1835 when Hindu Law had been modified to the effect that a Hindu becoming a convert in Christianity would be entitled to his share of the family property.

Previously a Hindu convert to Christianity was considered as being an outcast who had to relinquish all family ties. Although Bentinck's intentions were good, the Hindus considered him an interference in the Hindu religion and created great discontent among them. Also Bentinck's abolition of "sati", that is the self-immolation of wives on the funeral pyres of their husbands was considered a disrespect to the Hindu way of life. Furthermore, the legalisation of Hindu remarriage was regarded by the Hindus as an unwarrantable interference with their social and religious practices.

Furthermore the caste system, which I will discuss at a later chapter, was the most important aspect of Hindu life, so that any law passed in opposition to this system was regarded by the Hindu as an attempt to convert them to Christianity. This was the general feeling during Governor Dalhousie's term of office 1848 - 1856, when a rule had been

19. See Table 4.



made whereby the prisoners had been prohibited from preserving their own exclusive pots. This was a violation of the caste rules which forbade persons of a particular caste from drinking of a vessel of a lower caste.

Yet again the Hindus and even the Muslims felt an interference with their way of life when the British introduced a new type of cartridge which was said to be steel bullets of cow and pig. This agitated the minds of Hindus as well as Moslems who saw it as an affront on their respective religions, the cow being sacred to the Hindus and the pig being taboo to Muslims.

These are just a few possible explanations which might have accounted for the very high percentage of Hindus that came to South Africa in my particular samples. These are by no means the sole reasons but could be regarded as the cause of a general dissatisfaction among the Hindus.

Even in the economic sphere, a dissatisfaction with British agricultural policies seemed to have prevailed in India. The ryotwari system introduced in Madras, disrupted the old agrarian system and gave rise to a new social order. The land revenue was so high that the peasant was forced to take loans from 'moneylenders' whose interest charges were also high so exploitation of the peasants was a common feature of this system. Indirectly this system provided a prosperous business for the emerging class of moneylenders. The new rent receiving landlords, money-lenders and businessmen came to form the nucleus of the new middle-class and were the first to avail of the benefits of British education while the village cultivators, artisans and other "menials constituted the

proletariat".²⁰

All the systems of collection of land revenue destroyed the powers of the old class of intermediaries like the landlords (zamindars) and village councils (panchayats), while these bodies have been corrupt, they nevertheless held together rural society since ancient times. "Co-operation was replaced by competition. The collective life of the village gave way to individualism".²¹

Prices, rents and wages all came to be determined by contract between the buyers and sellers. Furthermore the opening of the village to foreign imports gave a death blow to the village crafts and industries. The village artisan lost his custom and the market for his wares. From an industrial worker, he was transformed into a landless labourer seeking work in agriculture, sometimes as a tenant and other times as a wage labourer. The increasing competition for labour from industry, especially cotton, and public works was the main cause of diversification and the overall trend away from India.

The destruction of cottage industries and the insufficient growth of industries which followed it, steadily increased the pressure on land. As a result there were densely populated districts where the land was unable to support an ever-increasing number of people dependent on agriculture. Emigration from my sample was greatest in areas where the pressure of population relative to resources was greatest and the 'landlords' zamindars most powerful. An increase in the numbers depen-

20. V.C. Pandey, L.N. Muckerjee and U.S. Kuattri : Modern India, p. 553.

21. V.C. Pandey, L.N. Muckerjee and U.S. Kuattri : Modern India, p. 554.

dent on the land was accompanied by fragmentation of holdings until these reached uneconomic levels, indebtedness grew and cultivators lost their land. Once they were reduced to the position of labourers they became alienated to some extent from the soil. Most emigrants were infact labourers and not cultivators.

Many of the landholders in the Madras Presidency worked part of the time for wages, as holdings were small and the higher wages to be earned overseas were made more attractive by the fact that "prices had been rising for some time while wages had not kept pace"²² others who left the villages often did so to avoid the pressure from relatives.

To the typical Indian unskilled labourer with only the clothes on his back and famine round the corner, the symbolic figure of the new conditions was the peasant proprietor or prosperous shopkeeper. The emigrants were usually "unskilled labourers of the class accustomed to wander forth in search of service, accustomed to recurrent unemployment, famine and debt".²³

While a general dissatisfaction with British rule prevailed, it would be incorrect to see this as a sole reason for emigration. As seen from the outside, Britain was hoping to cure what she thought were social and economic ills, and was therefore not consciously aware of the resentment it brought.

22. K.L. Gillion : *The Sources of Indian Emigration to Fiji*, Population studies Journal, p. 144.

23. K.L. Gillion : *The Sources of Indian Emigration to Fiji*, Population studies Journal, p. 144.

Certainly the group most affected were the Hindus and they constituted the greatest number of emigrants. Still others left India for very different reasons. If the closely woven fabric of joint family and village community life was an obstacle to spontaneous emigration it also imposed pressures which some people found intolerable. And those with a spirit of adventure, those who had been outcastes and those who had quarrelled with relatives were among those who left their villages and were picked up by recruiters.

Then there were also the females who though small in number comparison to the males. My sample shows 71,56% males and 28,44% females left to give their men a family life in South Africa but a greater number of them left for non-economic reasons. Besides the wives and females children of the emigrants, there were for instance widows or women who had been deserted, or were escaping from bad husbands or tyrannical mothers-in-law. Emigration must have seemed "to some of them an honourable alternative to a life of prostitution."²⁴

Surprisingly from my sample there were among the emigrants those of the higher castes who could have come under a great deal of falsification by saying that they were agriculturalists and labourers, men accustomed to working hard. Castes like the Rajputs, 63% and Musselman, 7,34% and Maratta, 16% had owing to extravagance, lost more land than other castes.²⁵ These people could also have come for reasons of health - cholera, smallpox were, widespread in India.

24. K.L. Gillion : *The Sources of Indian Emigration to Fiji*, Population Studies Journal, p. 151.

25. See Table 4.

Since the south was always prone to droughts and famine, it would be only natural to assume that the one who left would be the victim of famine or drought. But such a person was not wanted by the colonies due to under-nourishment and inertia, so if people left because of the constant threat of famine or droughts, they did so because of the fear that hung over them. It is important to note that the Government of India never saw emigration as a means of relieving famine.

Then there was the threat of unemployment who faced many unskilled workers. With the growth of industries and railways, all jobs were taken up and even if jobs were available, they were not skilled enough to do it. For those who depended on the land, the failure of the harvests, which in the south happened frequently could have pushed people out of India.

It was at this psychological moment that the colonial planter held out earnest entreaties and rosy promise to these depressed and oppressed people. But it should also be remembered that still others from my sample especially the Christians 4,38% and Musselmans (Muslims) 7,34% came for profit or personal venture.²⁶

It should also be noted that the recruiting agents were selective when it came to the emigrants. Those who did come were selected on the basis of physical fitness and were predominantly young men in the age group 20 - 30 years.²⁷

26: See Table 4.

27. See Table 5.

CHAPTER TWO

SURVEY OF CASTE IN INDIA

The word 'caste' is derived from the Latin term 'castus' which signified purity of breed. It was the term used by Vasco Da Gama and his fellow Portuguese adventurers, centuries ago, as they landed upon the south-west coast of India and began to study the social and religious conditions of the people.

Other countries have or have had tribal connections, class distinctions, trade unions, religious sects, philanthropic fraternities, social guilds and various other organisations. But "India is the only land where all these are practically welded together into one consistent and mighty whole which dictates the every detail of human relationship and controls the whole destiny of man for time and eternity".²⁸

The traditionally accepted theory of the origin of caste to the Hindus is that Brahma the first God of the Hindu triad the Creator, was the immediate source and founder of the caste order. "For he caused the august Brahman to proceed out of his mouth",²⁹ hence his superior status, followed by the royal and warlike Kshatriya who emanated from his shoulders, then the trading caste, Vaishya from his thighs and the menial Sudra from his feet. So that an essential feature of the caste system is the system of hierarchy from the priestly down to the menial castes.

28. J.P. Jones : India : Its Life and Thought, p. 92

29. J.P. Jones : India : Its Life and Thought, p. 94

Various definitions of caste have been put forward. Kroeber, an anthropologist defines caste as "an endogamous and hereditary subdivision of an ethnic unit occupying a position of superior or inferior rank or social esteem in comparison with other subdivisions".³⁰ Hutton defines caste as "a collection of families or groups of families, bearing a common name, claiming a common descent from a mythical ancestor, human or devine, professing to follow the same professional calling and regarded as a homogenous community".³¹ G.S. Ghurye defines caste "as groups with a well-defined life of their own, the membership whereof, unlike that of voluntary associations and of classes was determined not by selection but by birth".³²

The first and foremost feature of the Hindu caste system is that of intermarriage between the castes. "None except members of totemistic clans, can with impunity, look beyond the sacred borders of their own caste for conjugal bliss"³³ so long as castes remain endogamous they will preserve their integrity and their foundations will never be removed.

Next in importance to the connubial is the convival legislation of caste. It is the business of every member of a caste to conserve the purity of his 'gens' by eating only with his fellow castemembers. Under no circumstance can he interdine with those of a caste below his own. Not only must he not eat with those of his own connection but he must be very scrupulous as to the source of the articles which he is about to eat, he must know who handled them and especially who cooked them.

Some articles of food, such as fruit are not subject to pollution while

30. E.R. Leach : Aspects of Caste in South India, Ceylon and North-West Pakistan, p. 10

31. J.H. Hutton : Caste in India, p. 49

32. G.S. Ghurye : Caste, Class and Occupation, p. 2

33. J.P. Jones : India : Its Life and Thought, p. 105

others; preëminently water, are to be very carefully guarded against the polluting touch of the lower castes. "Fire purifies, water pollutes. It would follow that they could eat sweetmeats and chocolates together with lower castes but could not drink tea or coffee or accept anything on a porcelain vessel rather than metal".³⁴

The rationale of this interdiction is doubtless the desire to preserve the purity of caste blood. "As food becomes part of the body, the Hindu believes it should not be subjected to the polluting touch of outsiders".³⁵

This urgency is increased by the fact that different castes prescribe different articles of diet. The "Sivar", followers of Lord Shiva, are strict vegetarians and will have absolutely no communion with meat-eaters, even though the latter may be of a higher caste than themselves. Other respectable castes will touch only chicken meat, some meat, very few pork while no caste will permit the killing or eating of beef; the cow being the most sacred and commonly worshipped animal of India.

Another factor caste is related to is occupation. Trade castes not only prescribe the one ancestral occupation to their members, they also with equal distinctness and severity prohibit to all within their ranks any other work or trade. So in all these legions castes not only has a man his social sphere and status assigned to him but he is also tied to the trade of his ancestors. Furthermore he is expected to confine himself to ancestral tools and methods of work in that way of life.

These four, the connubial, the convival, are the constant factors of the

34. J.P. Jones : *India : Its Life and Thought*, p. 105

35. J.P. Jones : *India : Its Life and Thought*, p. 107

caste existence and activity in India. There are however other functions that caste assumes in certain localities and under certain circumstances. Definite forms of religious observance are often enjoined, certain places of pilgrimage are sanctioned, marriage forms prescribed, marriage obligations defined, divorce made possible or impossible and the limit of marriage expenses set.

So the caste system permeates practically every department of Indian life - social, economic, religious, even political. To add to this the penalties inflicted by caste for violation of its rules are many and severe. It is hardly too much to say that "there is no other organisation that is more absolute in its power, more widereaching in the sweep of interests and more crushing in its punishment, than is caste".³⁶

It would seem at this point appropriate to show how caste operates in a typical South Indian village.

The villages of the south, and especially those of the Madras Presidency are divided into a number of municipalities and also has a number of small market towns and ports but the bulk of the population was supported by agriculture, petty trade and handicrafts. There was very little mechanised industry. Railways and bus services linked the larger towns and roads linked the larger villages.

36. J.P. Jones : India : Its Life and Thought, p. 115

In South India the village itself appears to have been the basic "unit of regular economic, social, ritual and legal co-operation between caste communities; although the endogamous group of each caste extended over a number of villages"³⁷. It was self-sufficient, frequently a unit of land ownership and it was an administrative unit within which most of the day to day disputes within caste communities were settled.

"Although British pacification of the country removed barriers to social intercourse, and although a central government was created, castes did not become organised on a all-India basis. For the British made no consistent use of caste in the institutions that they created"³⁸ and in rural areas where the pattern of subsistence still prevailed caste continued to function, so that the village is therefore a fruitful unit for the study of caste institutions whereas this is changing as one approaches the towns.

I have already discussed divisions, hierarchy and rules. Firstly the Brahman community of Madras comprises four dominant exogamous patrilineal lineages. They are all related to each other by patrilineal, affinal or cognatic ties. They show a high degree of internal interaction and external exclusiveness. They have common residence, a common cremation ground and common social and cultural activities to the exclusion of others. Children are socialized within their street and until the age of five do not mingle with those of other castes. Their women only know the roads of village outside their own

37. E.R. Leach (ed) : Aspects of caste in South India, Ceylon and North-West Pakistan, p. 13

38. E.R. Leach (ed) : Aspects of caste in South India, Ceylon and North-West Pakistan, p. 13

street and never visit the streets of non-Brahmans and lower castes. Social distance between Brahman and other castes is phrased in terms of rules of ritual pollution". Their kinship system and terminological structure is different, their culture different and they hold the monopoly of rituals and knowledge of sanskrit religion and culture"³⁹

The heads of the four Brahman lineages form a group responsible to the government for the village's administration and revenue collection. Their duties involve the allocation of land and servants to separate households, administration of justice within the village as a whole and they also administer the temple dedicated to the Dravidian goddess. The temple is the nerve centre of the village where all castes owe their allegiance to the diety.

Under the broad category of non-Brahman that are found in the villages, is included the aristocratic castes of land managers and village administrators, who are actually descendants of royals and former soldiers. They are followed by tenant farmers and specialised village labourers who serve the dominant Brahman and non-Brahman aristocratic castes. Specialist village workers like artisans, carpenters, fishermen, washermen, oil-mongers, barbers, musicians, potters and low caste temple priests come into this category. The third non-Brahman class is that of craftsman and traders in town, they include skilled wood-carvers, stone-carvers, and gold-smiths.

The lowest castes of the district are the "Pallans", agricultural serfs of landlords of the dominant castes or landless labourers and "Paraiyans" who are also agricultural serfs but who in addition beat

39. E.R. Leach (ed.) : Aspects of caste in South India, Ceylon and North-West Pakistan, p. 22

tom-toms for non-Brahman funerals, guard cremation grounds and remove dead cattle from the streets of landlords.

The spatial distribution of castes in Madras corresponds to a great degree to their occupational specialisations and relative ritual rank. The Brahmans live secluded in their streets of large brick and tile houses while the "Pallans", landless labourers live in small mud and thatch shacks in isolated hamlets across paddy fields outside the village proper. The non-Brahman castes occupy the middle position in their streets of larger thatched houses, separated from the Brahmans but within the main village site.

Two types of villages are common, the 'uni-caste' village in which Brahmans are predominantly owners of the lands which are granted to them by the 'Raja', that is kings and the 'multi-caste' village in which the management is centered around the Brahmans and other high castes. The first type of village is partly or wholly exempted from revenue payment while the second type is jointly assessed for revenue twice annually by the government.

The fundamental characteristic of the traditional economy is that castes are, by law, associated with specialised occupations and with differential rights to maintenance from the produce of the village land. The major productive organ is the village land which is controlled either entirely by the Brahman or jointly by the Brahman and high caste non-Brahman.

The cow-herders are distributed among and controlled by the Brahman four lineages. Their right is inherited patrilineally. These men do garden work and tend to cattle while their wives clean the houses of their



husband's masters but are forbidden to enter the kitchen because of their polluting nature. In return for services, each family of cowherders receives material for building houses, the right to fish in the village pond and clothing.

The landless labourers, "Pallans" and "Paraiyans" are strictly serf by law and they receive daily remuneration in grain or gifts. Barbers, potters, washermen and temple priests serve the village as a whole. They too are paid in grain for their services.

One important point to note is that "the range of the village servant's clientele is in part determined by the nature and ritual quality of his task".⁴⁰ Hair-cutting, midwifery and laundry work having to do with the body are "polluting" tasks and ritually lower, so that all groups engaged in them are ritually lower than all those whom they serve.

The economy of the village therefore functions through the medium of hereditary caste-determined occupations and economic relationships". While this system is very rigid it does allow for flexibility because considerable movement of labour between villages is allowed. Also members of a whole caste can change their occupation to meet local demand.⁴¹ A non-Brahman specialist caste can take up agriculture as a secondary source of livelihood.

The characteristics of economic relationships of caste is as follows: Each caste group is homogeneous in occupation and wealth, the Brahmans are considerably wealthier than their non-Brahman servants and the non-Brahmans slightly wealthier than the lowest of castes. Except for a few castes like making ploughs or bullock-carts, except on the basis

40. E.R. Leach (ed.) : Aspects of caste in South India, Ceylon and North-West Pakistan, p. 24.

41. E.R. Leach (ed.) : Aspects of caste in South India, Ceylon and North-West Pakistan, p. 33.

of sex and age, is almost unknown. All economic relationships consist of the provision of goods and services in direct exchange for paddy. Within the village there is no middleman trader, no market and very little economic competition. The village has non-hereditary economic transaction with fixed prices, with castes from outside the village, and also a variety of cash transactions, under marketing conditions, through contractual relationships with castes of traders and town craftsmen. So it is clear that caste in the village stressed a rigid and almost watertight structural hierarchical arrangement of people.

From my sample⁴² it would follow that not all the areas of recruitment mentioned would follow this sort of village lay-out. Table 2 shows that there were quite a number that came from the cities where caste adherence is not as strict as in the rural areas. These urban areas include Madras City, Bangalore, Bombay, Vizagapatam, just to name a few.

Perhaps it would be interesting at this point to see the caste breakdown in the Madras Presidency.

Of the Hindu castes in Madras, the "Brahmans number 1,094,455"⁴³. They follow various pursuits and many of them were said to be recent immigrants who came south to train the Mahratta armies. A peculiar caste of Brahmans, the Namburi Brahmans of the Malabar area are said to be descended from fishermen.

"The Kshattriyas or warrior caste number 190,415. The three trading

42. See Table 2.

43. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Ninth Edition, Vol XV, p. 185.

castes of Chettis, Beri Chettis and Komatis number 714,712⁴⁴ and except in Kanara district still retain in their lands nearly all the commerce of the country. The agricultural castes number 7,826,127; the highest classes among them do not cultivate with their own hands and many of them formerly held their lands on a military tenure.

The "pastoral castes numbered 1,730,681"⁴⁵ but a large proportion of them had abandoned their hereditary occupation by 1871. Artisans numbered 785,085 of whom nearly one-half are workers in metal. Weavers number 1,017,781 but their industry has been decaying due to competition from other British industries.

The labouring castes are returned at 3,944,463, fishing and hunting castes 971,873 but many have now betaken themselves to agriculture. The palm cultivators and toddy makers⁴⁶ 1,664,862 and outcastes (pariahs) number 4,761,503. The latter constitutes one-third of the total population. Then lastly we have the unclassified Hindus, who consist mainly of hill tribes and aborigines and who total 2,666,890.

Of the emigrants that came, on the ships, Lord George Bentinck⁴⁷ and Tyburnia⁴⁸ only four groups fall under Hindu - Gentoo, Maratta, Rajputs, and Malabar, of which the greatest number belongs to the latter. I say groups and not castes because one misconception seems to have arisen. From my study of the topic and the sources I have consulted, Malabar does not exist as a caste and yet it is recorded under the heading of 'caste' in the shipping list.

44. *Encyclopaedia Britannica, Ninth Edition, Vol XV, p. 185.*

45. *Encyclopaedia Britannica, Ninth Edition, Vol XV, p. 185.*

46. *Toddy making comprises the fermenting of palm tree sap into liquor.*

47. *See Appendix A*

48. *See Appendix B*

My discussions and readings have led me to believe that Malabar was simply a geographic region in the extreme south and since the latter is predominantly tamil-speaking, the term 'Malabar' may have been used to class Tamil-speaking Indian emigrants in general.⁴⁹

Now it would be proper and correct to talk of the other four as castes. Since Gentoo according to Thurston was a term applied to Telegu-speaking sudras that is, menials, in general. The word is said to be a corruption of the Portuguese Gentio, a gentile or heathen, which they applied to the Hindus in contradiction to the Moros or Moors, that is "Mahomedans".⁵⁰ The reason why the term was specifically applied to the Telegu people is probably that the Telegu monarchy of Vijayanagar was dominant over a great part of the peninsular when the Portugeuse first arrived in India.

The Rajputs are to be found all over India and they belong to the warrior that is "Kshattriya" caste. They looked upon war and politics as their own sphere of influence. Many of the rulers in India belonged to the Rajput caste.

The "Marattas" are the military caste of the Maharatta country. Their position in the Hindu caste system is not a very high one compared to all warrior castes and not exactly the same as the Rajputs.

From my discussion on caste, it is clear that caste is essentially a pan-Hindu phenomenon. Yet we find that in the shipping lists⁵¹ there appears under the heading of caste two other groups, "Musselman" (Muslims)

49. Trustees of the Andhra Maha Sabha of South Africa and the Tamil

50. Association of South Africa were consulted on this aspect.

E. Thurston : *Castes and Tribes of South India*, p. 280.

51. See Appendix A and B.

and "Christian". These are certainly not castes, and its inclusion with the other groups was probably for the sake of convenience.

But interestingly enough, the Christians and "Musselman" (Muslims) are divided amongst themselves. The Muslims fall into the categories of Ashraf, the nobles, symbolised by the honorific names "Saiyad" and "Shaikh", then the warriors, "Pathans" and "Mughals", and lastly the descendants of Hindu converts to Islam and "Moplas", the descendents of Malayalam converts to Islam. The latter group comprises hard-working, uneducated frugal people.

In India though the Christians are divided into Roman Catholic and various Protestant sects there does seem to be, according to L. Dumont some distinction between "the Churches for the untouchables and those for Christian converts of the higher castes".⁵²

It must however be remembered that while these divisions do occur amongst the Muslims and Christians, these are not castes as such and these two religions unlike Hinduism are to a lesser extent distinguished into different groups and dispersed through the actual social ladder. Furthermore it does not necessarily entail the tension that prevails in the Hindu caste system and in this way it stands apart from caste and Hinduism.⁵³

Finally it seems appropriate for me to give an overall analysis of my two shipping lists, Lord George Bentinck⁵⁴ and Tyburnia⁵⁵.

To begin with I have devised four tables containing all the information I was able to extract from my shipping lists. These include tables

52. L. Dumont : *Homo Hierarchians: The Caste System and its implications*, p. 203

53. *The Colonial agents were therefore wrong in including the Christians and Muslims under the heading of 'caste' in the shipping lists.*

54. See Appendix A

55. See Appendix B

showing regional distribution of emigrants, sex distribution, age distribution and caste distribution.

From Table 2⁵⁶ on regional distribution I found that the greatest number of emigrants came from Madras City 74,21%, while the smallest numbers came from the states each consisting of ,16% of Hindustan, Cuddapah, Jalnah, Goa, Paluimetah, Coimbatore, Puchinopoly, Kistnayurum, Bombay and Rajput. Outside Madras Presidency the states of Mysore 15,31% and Cochin, 47%.

The most numerous castes in Table 4⁵⁷ were the Malabar 54,53 and Gentoo 32,96%. Together these two castes fall under the Hindu religion which makes the percentage of Hindus 87,49%. This was followed by Muslims, 7,34%, Christians 4,38%, Rajputs ,63% and Maratta ,16%.

Of the sexes, Table 3⁵⁸, the greatest number consisted of males 71,56% and females 28,44%. The most common age, Table 5⁵⁹, for emigrants was between the 20 - 30 age group which had a relatively high percentage of 46,56%. This was followed by youngsters who could possibly have shown a spirit for adventure and in their age group 10 - 20 consisted of 22,66%.

Infants and children who would have accompanied their parents consisted of 11,09% much more numerous than those in middle age ,16% and over 50 age group 1,09%.

56. See Table 2, p. 11 (a)

57. See Table 4, p. 12 (a)

58. See Table 3, p. 16 (a)

59. See Table 5, p. 17 (a)

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I would like to say that whatever the situation on Indian soil, caste restrictions and rules did not survive the journey from India to South Africa. In the first place those of the higher castes were defiled by crossing the ocean. This act put them out of their caste groups, to whose punishments they would have had to submit were they to have returned to their villages.

Secondly life on board the immigrant ships was inconsistent with caste rules. There could be no rigid spatial segregation in the holds of such vessels and people who had lost caste by coming abroad were less inclined to stick to their rules of diet. Furthermore the emigrants could not reproduce the social system of caste because they were a minority in a large non-Hindu population in South Africa and also because they themselves came from widely dispersed districts in India.

On arrival in South Africa, all the indentured labourers worked on the sugar estates. This eventually destroyed status differentiation on the basis of occupation and interdependence of one caste on another for services. Since cooking and agricultural vessels were bought in South Africa, there was no need for potters and carpenters. The indentured labourers got used to the idea of doing their own jobs.

Immigration also changed the notion that a man's caste was given to him by birth and could therefore not be changed. It had been mentioned in an earlier chapter that many of the higher castes came under a great deal of falsification and in this way they had taken on a new caste status. Immigration also made it easier for the lower castes to assume a caste status which had not been theirs by birth. This was

largely due to the ignorance of the recruiting agent, especially of caste and its implications.

Furthermore there was no council formed among the emigrants to penalise people who broke rules of eating and smoking. Most of the immigrants were young men and women and there were few elders on whose shoulders the operation of caste councils had traditionally fallen and who would have been qualified enough to restart them.

Even marriage in certain instances failed to be endogamous as the rules of inter-marriage were not strictly adhered to. This was due to the insufficient number of higher caste individuals among the immigrants so that marriage in South Africa, was largely hypergamous, that is it involved marriages of higher caste men with lower caste women. The latter were the only women in South Africa they could have married.

The failure of the Hindu religion in South Africa to develop a caste system meant that a large part of the public religion connected with the system failed to develop. Nevertheless religious cults and sects were transplanted in South Africa and allied with one another in community bodies like the Andhra Maha Sabha of South Africa and Tamil Association which were sufficiently strong to maintain activities of considerable social and economic value.

TABLE 1

AREA POPULATION, ETC., OF MADRAS PRESIDENCY IN 1871

NAME OF DISTRICT	SQ.MILES	VILLAGES	HOUSES	POPULATION	INHAB. PER SQ. MILE
GANJÁM	8313	4562	341404	1520088	182.9
VIZAGAPATAM	18344	8581	489419	2159199	117.7
GODAVARI	6224	2202	389712	1592939	253.9
KISTNA	8036	2140	282358	1452374	180.7
NELLORE	8462	2174	263820	1376811	162.7
CUDDAPAH	8367	1337	339063	1351194	161.5
BELLARY	11007	2568	351943	1668006	151.5
KARNUL	7358	787	205884	959640	130.4
CHENGALPAT	2753	2362	141434	938184	340.7
NORTH ARCOT	7139	5292	329844	2015278	282.3
SOUTH ARCOT	4873	3198	228761	1755817	360.3
TANJORE	3654	3935	369984	1973731	540.1
TRICHINOPOLI	3515	1644	210690	1200408	341.5
MADURA	9502	5459	443513	2266615	238.5
TINNEVELLI	5176	1824	403803	1693959	327.3
COIMBATORE	7432	1575	361109	1763274	237.3
NILGIRIS	749	17	13922	49501	66.0
SALEM	7483	4021	391519	1966995	262.9
SOUTH KANARA	3902	1288	184569	918362	235.4
MALABAR	6002	432	435462	2261250	376.7
MADRAS CITY	27	23	51741	397552	14724.1
TOTAL:	138318	55421	6229954	31281177	226.2

TABLE 2

REGIONAL AREAS FROM WHICH EMIGRANTS CAME ON SHIPS -
 LORD GEORGE BENTINCK (MADRAS - DECEMBER 24th 1860)
 AND TYBURNIA (MADRAS - MARCH 20th 1861)

REGIONAL AREAS	LORD GEORGE BENTINCK	TYBURNIA	TOTAL	%
MADRAS (P)	102	98	200	31,25
SALEM (P)	6	63	69	10,75
BANAGLORE	21	43	64	10,00
CHITTOOR (P)	29	23	52	8,12
GANJAM	4	43	47	7,33
CHINGLEPUT (P)	14	28	42	6,56
VIZAGAPATUM (P)	36	nil	36	5,63
MYSORE	25	9	34	5,31
CUDDALORE (P)	10	10	20	3,13
NELLORE (P)	1	19	20	3,13
TRICHINOPOLY (P)	2	10	12	1,88
MADURA (P)	3	6	9	1,41
TANJORE (P)	2	7	9	1,41
MUSSILIPATNAM	1	4	5	,78
COCHIN	3	nil	3	,47
CHICOCOLE (P)	2	nil	2	,31
HYDRABAD	2	nil	2	,31
RAJAHMUNDRY (P)	2	nil	2	,31
PALIAMCOTAH (P)	2	nil	2	,31
HINDUSTAN	1	nil	1	,16
CUDDAPAH (P)	1	nil	1	,16
JALNAH	1	nil	1	,16
GOA	1	nil	1	,16
PALIUMETAH (P)	1	nil	1	,16
COIMBATORE (P)	1	nil	1	,16
PUCHINOPOLY (P)	1	nil	1	,16
KISTNAYURUM (P)	1	nil	1	,16
BOMBAY	nil	1	1	,16
RAJPUT	nil	1	1	,16
TOTAL	275	365	640	100

(P) - STATES IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

TABLE 3

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF EMIGRANTS ON SHIPS LORD GEORGE BENTINCK -
(MADRAS - DECEMBER 24th 1860) AND TYBURNIA (MADRAS - MARCH 20th 1861)

	LORD GEORGE BENTINCK	TYBURNIA	TOTAL	%
MALE	181	277	458	71,56
FEMALE	94	88	182	28,44
TOTAL:	275	365	640	100



TABLE 4

CASTE DISTRIBUTION OF EMIGRANTS ON SHIPS LORD GEORGE BENTINCK -
(MADRAS - DECEMBER 24th 1860) AND TYBURNIA (MADRAS - MARCH 20th 1861)

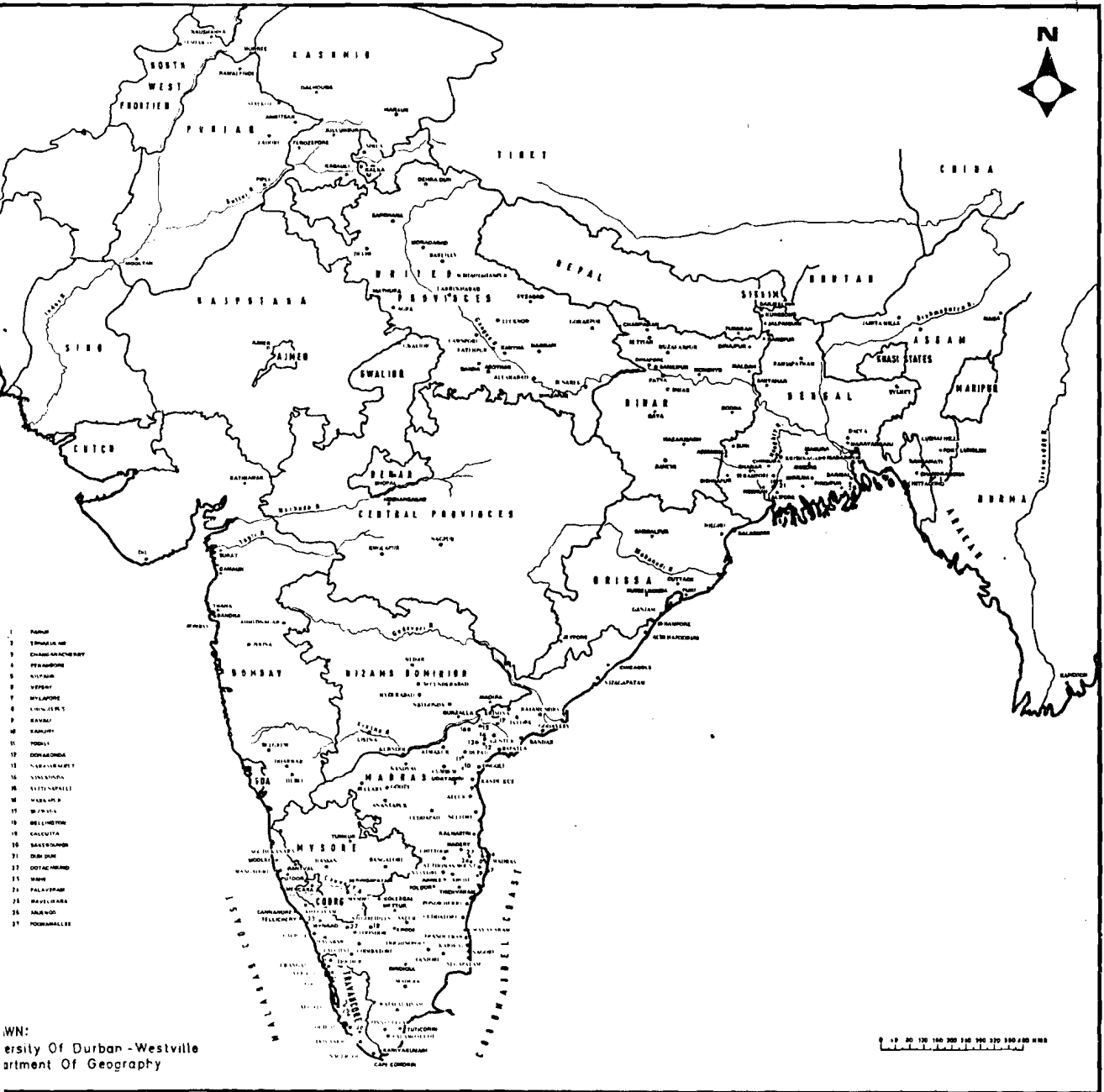
	LORD GEORGE BENTINCK	TYBURNIA	TOTAL	%
MALABAR	139	211	349	54,53
GENTOO	92	119	211	32,96
MUSSELMAN	21	26	47	7,34
CHRISTIAN	22	6	28	4,38
RAJPUT	2	2	4	,63
MARATTA	nil	1	1	,16
TOTAL :	275	365	640	100.

TABLE 5

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMIGRANTS WHO CAME ON SHIPS LORD
GEORGE BENTINCK (MADRAS - DECEMBER 24th 1860) AND
TYBURNIA (MADRAS - MARCH 20th 1861)

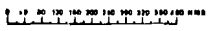
AGE GROUPS	LORD GEORGE BENTINCK	TYBURNIA	TOTAL	%
0 - 10	42	29	71	11,09
10 - 20	66	79	145	22,66
20 - 30	116	182	298	46,56
30 - 40	46	72	118	18,44
40 - 50	nil	1	1	0,16
OVER 50	5	2	7	1,09
TOTAL:	275	365	640	100

MAP OF INDIA

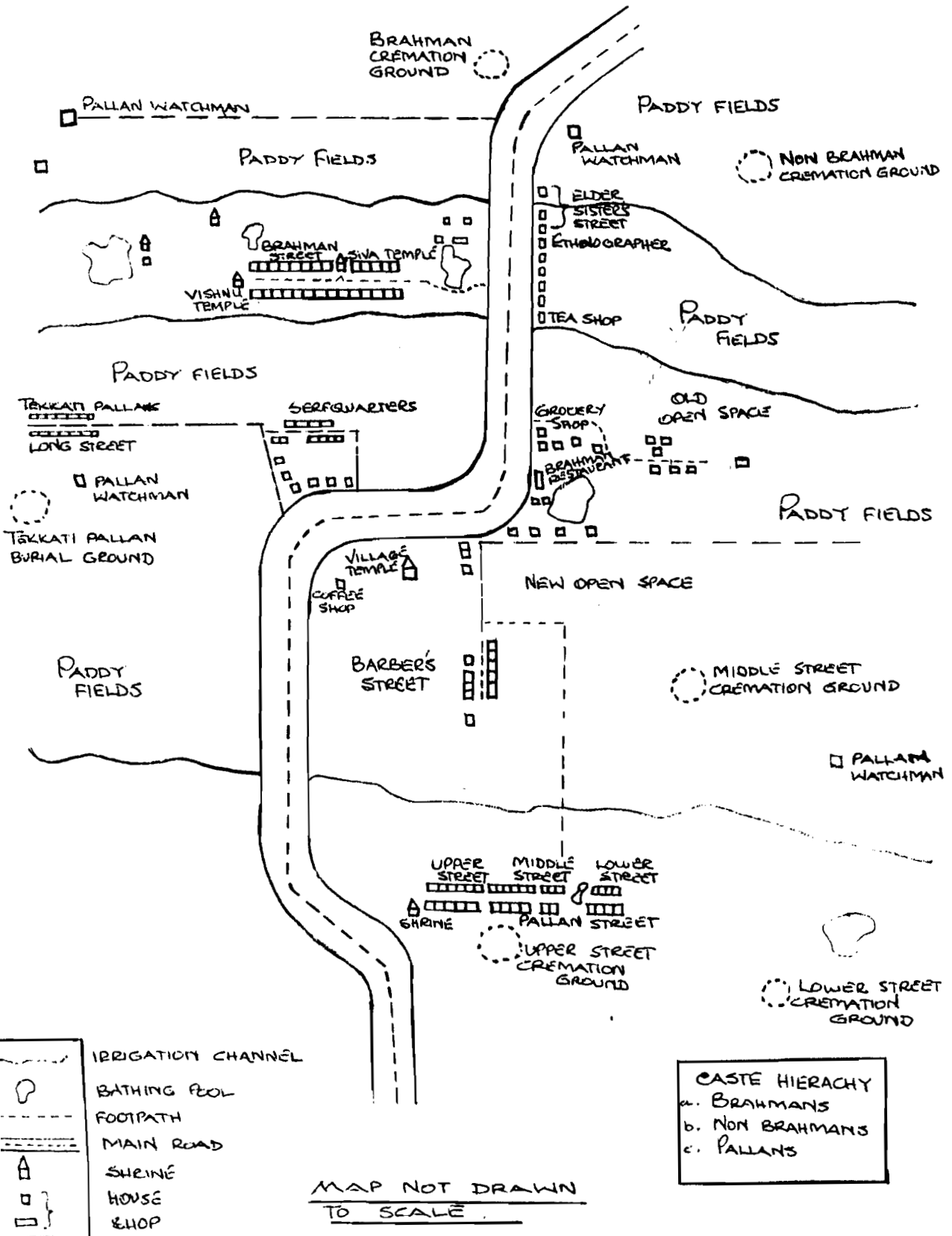


- 1 PANAJI
- 2 THANALUR
- 3 CHANDERNAGH
- 4 PONDICHERRY
- 5 MADRAS
- 6 VIZAG
- 7 MYSAPUR
- 8 MANGALURU
- 9 BANGALURU
- 10 BOMBAY
- 11 DUBLIN
- 12 DUBLIN
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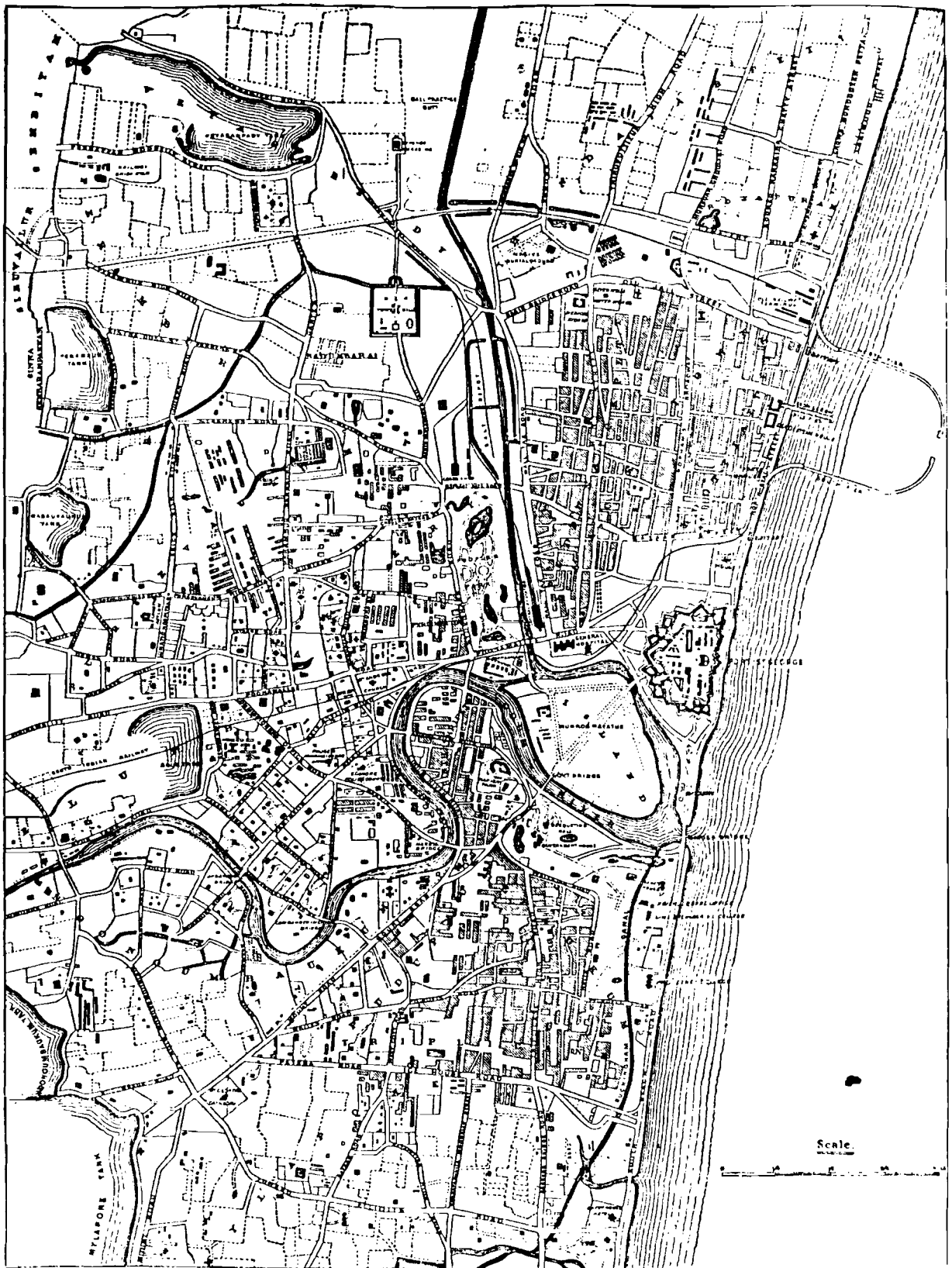


PLAN OF A TYPICAL SOUTH INDIAN VILLAGE



PLAN OF MADRAS

MADRAS



Plan of Madras.

ABBREVIATIONS IN APPENDICES

- RI - Returned to India
- D.F. - Diamond Fields
- L.L.C. - Licensed to Leave Colony
- V.A.F.P. - Voluntarily Abandoned Free Passage

REG. NO.:	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLAH	REMARKS
685	Daveed	Chaureapin	18	M	Christian	Madras	Madras	
686	Chillen	Cunden	18	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	RI Umvoti 24/4/1871
687	Alamaloo	Chinien	18	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	RI Umvoti 24/4/1871
688	Anamalay	Pundarum	38	M	Malabar	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	
689	Anjuna	Veerasamy	24	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
690	Chindamoney	Chinien	17	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
691	Ellamah	Pursooramen	20	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
692	Kistapen	Pennule	32	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
693	Anamalay	Veerasamy	26	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
694	Mahomed	Saib Sheik Elnam	28	M	Musselman	Chittoor	Chittoor	RI Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
695	Joseph Joshuah	Joseph	26	M	Christian	Cochin	Cochin	D.F.1873
696	Anamah	Daveed	10	F	Christian	Cochin	Cochin	L.L.C. V.A.F.P. R.I.1873
697	Mariamah	Joseph Joshuan	3	F	Christian	Cochin	Cochin	LLC VAFP Died of burns 1883
698	Iyemah	Pariatunboo	16	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
699	Ragaven	Rungapen	24	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
700	Narrianen	Veerapen	18	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
701	Veerasamy	Ramasamy	36	M	Malabar	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	RI Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
702	Iyemah	Hoonee	35	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	RI Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
703	Mookooncoo	Veerasamy	15	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	LLC VAFP
704	Moonien	Veerasamy	16	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	RI Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
705	Anamah	Chinien	24	F	Malabar	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	
706	Chaureapen	Daveed	5	M	Malabar	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	RI Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
707	Baran Luig	Goorasoo	30	M	Rajput	Hindustan	Hindustan	RI Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
708	Syed Ebram	Syed Allee	30	M	Musselman	Madras	Madras	
709	Arneen Bu	Sheik Hoossain	28	F	Musselman	Madras	Madras	
710	Abdool Ryemun	Syed Ebram	13	M	Musselman	Madras	Madras	
711	Mahomed Hoossain	D	10	M	Musselman	Madras	Madras	
712	Abdool Cariam		10	M	Musselman	Madras	Madras	
713	Carebee	Ramasamy	20	F	Christian	Chittoor	Chittoor	Died 1861 in Depot 22/2/61
714	Soobryen	Samjeenee	35	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	LLC VAFP 1873
715	Thumbooran	Moonesamy	21	M	Malabar	Cuddapuh	Cuddapuh	D F 1875
716	Pennall	Paiatambee	34	M	Malabar	Chicocole	Chicocole	
717	Shaik Emani	Sheik Maideen	30	M	Musselman	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	
718	Saumy	Vencatasamy	35	M	Malabar			
719	Coonathah	Cundasamy	34	F	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	
720	Pauipah	Andiapen	7	F	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	

REG. NO.:	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLAH	REMARKS
721	Vallee	Cundapen	18	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
722	Minchee	Armoogum	30	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	R.I. Ganges 29/6/1875
723	Veerasamy	Saamy	17	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
724	Thoolocanum	Saamy	11	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	R.I. Umvoti 3/1877
725	Pariapaluin	Saamy	6	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
726	Ramon	Saamy	3	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	LLC VAFB
727	Lutchmon	Saamy	3	F	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	
728	Ellapen	Moothosaamy	26	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
729	Minchee	Thathen	20	F	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	
730	Painen	Ellapen	3	M	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	
731	Painee	Nachellee	23	F	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	
732	Mariamah	Mauriapen	1	F	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	
733	Veerasamy	Moonesamy	24	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
734	Soobrayen	Chinatumbee	20	M	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	R.I. Umvoti 23/7/1874
735	Syahsaamy	Moothoo	22	M	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	
736	Moonesamy	Cuniapen	22	M	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	
737	Allmaloo	Vadamalay	30	F	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
738	Veerasaamy	Ramasamy	10	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	D.F.
739	Moothosaamy	Punjanaden	18	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	LLC VAFB
740	Armoogum	Murthay	20	M	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	
741	Mahomed Maidem	Jamielle Mahomed	20	M	Musselman	Madras	Madras	R.I. Regina 15/3/1865
742	Gaindoo	Iuganathoolan	26	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
743	Mariamah	Migale	20	F	Christian	Madras	Madras	
744	Veerasamy	Pauvaday	30	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	R.I. Laurel invalid 21/2/1887
745	Sarnum	Chillen	22	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	R.I. Umvoti 11/2/1876
746	Soobryen	Moothoo	37	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
747	Yerabah	Coopiah	24	F	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	R.I. Regina 15/3/1865
748	Sabaputhee	Sadien	26	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
749	Maureayee	Anthonee	34	F	Christian	Madras	Madras	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
750	Lazer	Marian	14	M	Christian	Madras	Madras	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
751	Moonesamy	Paliathan	19	M	Christain	Chingleput	Chingleput	
752	Manomed Moosah	Sheik Ahmed	32	M	Musselman	Jalnah	Ialnah	
753	Goinden	Sabaputhee	19	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
754	Runghen	Chenganah	30	M	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	
755	Aurokium	Veerasaamy	20	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
756	Moonien	Pennall	36	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	

REG. NO.:	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLAH	REMARKS
757	Lutchie	Allagherly	20	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
758	Coopen	Moonien	14	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	LLC VAFP
759	Adeenee	Chenchoo	34	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	R.I. Catarqui 18/11/1861
760	Mariamam	Miniadoo	18	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	R.I. Umvoti 7/3/1874
761	Marian	Marian	23	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	LLC VAFP
762	Painee	Chinapen	22	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
763	Veerasaamy	Ramasaamy	23	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
764	Lutchmoo	Minien	20	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	D F
765	Valen	Cunden	32	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	R.I. Umvoti 11/2/1876
766	Painee	Moothoosaamy	30	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
767	Umco	Valen	3	F	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
768	Rangien	Vurdapen	20	M	Malabar	Mysore	Mysore	
769	Painen	Sadien	35	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
770	Mullee	Vileu	28	F	Malabar	Mysore	Mysore	
771	Ellapen	Painen	5	M	Malabar	Mysore	Mysore	
772	Irsen	D	1	M	Malabar	Mysore	Mysore	
773	Rama Reddy	Suryanee	32	M	Gentoo	Chittoor	Chittoor	
774	Ramasaamy	Anapa Reddy	35	M	Gentoo	Chittoor	Chittoor	
775	Lutchmee	Ramasaamy	29	F	Gentoo	Chittoor	Chittoor	
776	not allocated							
777	Chengelroyen	Nirisimloo	23	M	Gentoo	Salem	Salem	
778	Thanamay	Venceataramen	28	F	Gentoo	Salem	Salem	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
779	Madooray	Holapen	17	M	Gentoo	Salem	Salem	LLC VAFP 1873
780	Veerasaamy	Saamy	29	M	Gentoo	Hydrabad	Hydrabad	D F 1873
781	Ellamah	Vencatachellum	78	F	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	
782	Moonesaamy	Veerasaamy	9	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	LLC VAFP 1973
783	Sabapathee	D	3	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	LLC VAFP
784	Painapen	D	1 mth.	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
785	Moonesaymy	D	30	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
786	Uinidavalian	Chillen	19	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
787	Soobryen	Miniapen	22	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	R.I. Regina 15/3/1865
788	Moonien	Marrien	16	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
789	Rungasaamy	Umavasee	19	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	D F
790	Moothoosaamy	Thoolooacanum	32	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
791	Lutchmee	Coomen	28	F	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
792	Moorghen	Chengelnyen	22	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	

REG. NO. :	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLAH	REMARKS
793	not allocated							
794	Parvathie	Solen	30	F	Gentoo	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	
795	Mooniamah	Gaviden	3	F	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
796	Painen	D	3 Mths	M	Gentoo	Chittoor	Arcot	R.I. Unvoti 9/9/1876
797	Lallah Meah	Bavah Saib	34	M	Musselman	Madras	Madras	R.I. Unvoti 23/7/1874
798	Madar Bee	Lallah Meah	28	F	Musselman	Madras	Madras	R.I. Unvoti 23/7/1874
799	Suryarahungan	Ponapen Vathiar	22	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	D.F.
800	Vanbellee	Armathellum	18	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	D.F.
801	Lutchmanen	Vencatachellum	19	M	Malabar	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	
802	Vencatanah	Vencatachellum	18	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	R.I. Ganges 29/6/1875
803	Narrainsaamy	Vencatachellum	10	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
804	Lutchmee	D	15	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
805	Vanbullee	Vanbellee	5	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
806	Samuel	Vadamanikum	22	M	Malabar	Paluineatah	Paluineatah	LLC VAFP
807	Chiniah	Theethiah	24	M	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	
808	Chinapah	Royapah	24	M	Gentoo	Chittoor	Chittoor	
809	Basviah	Vencatanamadur	23	M	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	
810	Moonegadoo	Naraidoo	22	M	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	
811	Gunpadoo	Sunganah	20	M	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	LLC VAFP
812	Vencatasamy	Randoo	15	M	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	D.F.
813	Cooposamy	Narainsamy	16	M	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	
814	Mahomed Hoossain	Sheik Nuttoor	24	M	Musselman	Bangalore	Mysore	
815	Pedoo	Denone	21	M	Christian	Bangalore	Mysore	LLC VAFB 1874 died 1878
816	Padsha	Hyder Saib	34	F	Musselman	Bangalore	Mysore	
817	Ramasamy	Cunapen	15	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	R.I. Unvoti 9/9/1876
818	Coolipen	Moothoo	30	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
819	Chinanaghen	Sathen	24	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	D.F. 1876
820	Pennall	Pariatombe	24	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Bangalore	R.I. Unvoti 10/1/1883
821	Yelleu	Coopen	22	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Bangalore	D.F. 1875
822	Painen	Nelpainen	18	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Bangalore	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
823	Mahomed Casein	Ghoolan Hoossain	32	M	Musselman	Bangalore	Bangalore	
824	Iswail Khan	Hoossain Khan	17	M	Musselman	Bangalore	Bangalore	R.I. Unvoti 11/2/1876
825	Dasapen	Gopaulen	35	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Bangalore	R.I. Unvoti 9/9/1876
826	Ramorjee	Kistmajee	26	F	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	R.I. Ailse 5/10/1874
827	Fatinah Bee	Fatay Ahmed	24	F	Musselman	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	
828	Chikanah	Muryapah	32	F	Gentoo	Mysore	Mysore	
829	Veeranah	Kistnasamy	5	F	Gentoo	Mysore	Mysore	
830	Lutchmee	Munjapah	26	F	Gentoo	Mysore	Mysore	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
831	Genganah	Il	24	F	Gentoo	Mysore	Mysore	

REG. NO.	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLAH	REMARKS
832	Sholapoor	Nunjapah	18	F	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
833	Sunee	Busvanah	18	Female	Gentoo	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	
834	Moonee	Ramanjoo	34	F		Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	
835	Moonegadoo	Neelee	9	M	Gentoo	Hydrabad	Hydrabad	
836	Thunadoo	D	6	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
837	Mungathayee	Moothaloo	26	F	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	R.I. Umvoti 9/9/1876
838	Lutchmanah	Ramasaumy	14	F	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	R.I. Umvoti 9/9/1876
839	Moonimiah	D	4	F	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	R.I. Umvoti 9/9/1876
840	Jumnah Bhojee	Unnueun	75	F	Rajput	Madras	Madras	
841	Moonesaumy	Chinyamah	24	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
842	Varasaumy	Chettiah	34	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	R.I. Umvoti 24/4/1871
843	Ellamah	Veeramah	22	F	Gentoo	Mysore	Mysore	R.I. Umvoti 14/4/1871
844	Allamaloo	Moothasaumy	34	F	Gentoo	Mysore	Chittoor	R.I. Umvoti 10/1/1883
845	Daniel	Soleman	13	M	Christian	Mysore	Chittoor	R.I. Umvoti 23/7/1874
846	Jacob	Soleman	7	M	Christian	Mysore	Chittoor	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
847	not allocated							
848	Rungasammy	Vencatasammy	26	M	Malabar	Mysore	Chittoor	
849	Moothosammy	Moothien	36	M	Malabar	Mysore	Chittoor	
850	Moonghen	Valen	22	M	Malabar	Mysore	Chittoor	
851	Ramanjooloo	Vencatasumaloo	37	M	Gentoo	Mysore	Chittoor	
852	Neetheayee	Coinelli	26	F	Malabar	Mysore	Chittoor	
853	Samuel	D	18	M	Malabar	Mysore	Chittoor	
854	Rungasammy	Vurdiah	28	M	Gentoo	Mysore	Chittoor	
855	Lutchmee	Narrainsammy	25	F	Gentoo	Mysore	Chittoor	
856	Munien	Moothen	19	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	R.I. Umvoti 3/1877
857	Cooposammy	Soobryen	29	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	R.I. Umvoti 3/1877
858	Karramu	Muniegadoo	27	F	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	R.I. Umvoti 3/1877
859	Veeramah	Cooposammy	9	F	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
860	Aurimithoo	Apinachellum	30	M	Malabar	Mysore	Mysore	
861	Thoolooconum	Dunnien	15	M	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	D.F. R.I. Umvoti 11/2/1876
862	Vencatasammy	Ramdoo	40	M	Gentoo	Nellore	Nellore	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
863	Thutchanamoothee	Patchamootoo	19	M	Malabar	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	
864	Chengelroyen	Goonyapen	30	M	Gentoo	Chittoor	Chittoor	LLC VAFP 1873

REG. NO.:	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLAH	REMARKS
865	Lutchnee	Soobiah	29	F	Gentoo	Chittoor	Chittoor	R.I. Umvoti 9/9/1876
866	Iylandum	Vencatasammy	10	F	Gentoo	Chittoor	Chittoor	
867	Vejianayaven	Padavation	22	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	LLC VAFP 1874
868	Purinaliyum	Cundasammy	30	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
869	Kotiah	Pakeeree	23	M	Malabar	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	
870	Vencatasammy	Ramen	36	M	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	
871	Hoossain Saib	Abdool Rhymen	19	M	Musselman	Chittoor	Chittoor	LLC VAFP
872	Caroomben	Narrainen	20	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	DF
873	Anthonee	Goothee	35	M	Christian	Ganjam	Ganjam	
874	Cundasammy	Chinasammy	70	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
875	Vencatachellum	D	18	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
876	not allocated							
877	not allocated							
878	Chooremootoo	Anthonee	21	M	Christian	Madras	Madras	R.I. Umvoti 23/7/1874
879	Philip	Joseph	20	M	Christian	Coimatore	Coimatore	R.I. Regina 15/3/1865
880	Munien	Armoogum	34	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	R.I. Umvoti 23/7/1874
881	Moothie	Kolen	36	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
882	Chalathah	Munien	18	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
883	Putchay	D	10	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	LLC VAFP 1973
884	Muniamah	D	4	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
885	Chinien	Veerasammy	22	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
886	Veeran	Veeran	34	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
887	Mootocoodee	Chellen	23	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
888	Mooniamah	Veeran	21	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
889	Dajagopaul	Narrainsammy	30	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
890	Varamah	Veeran	21	F	Malabar	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	
891	Cannian	Gengadoo	22	M	Gentoo	Chicocole	Chicocole	
892	Nagnee	Saamy	16	F	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
893	Lutchmiah	Rungiah	30	M	Gentoo	Salem	Chittoor	
894	Ester	John	30	F	Christian	Bangalore	Mysore	
895	Moses	Joseph Joshua	11	M	Christian	Bangalore	Mysore	
896	Elizabeth	Joseph Joshua	9	F	Christian	Bangalore	Mysore	
897	Joseph	Joseph Joshuan	5	M	Christian	Bangalore	Mysore	LLC 1867
898	Jerieamah	D	3	F	Christian	Rajamundry	Rajamundry	
899	Rachael	Joseph Joshuah	8mths	F	Christian	Ganjam	Ganjam	

REG. NO.:	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLAH	REMARKS
900	Pabekah	Mootnien	40	F	Christian	Ganjam	Ganjam	
901	Condadoo	Byradoo	32	M	Gentoo	Mussilipatum	Mussilipatum	LLC VAFP
902	Alleemee	D	26	F	Gentoo	Rajanmundry	Rajanmundry	
903	Vencategadoo	Dasapan	30	M	Gentoo	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	
904	Moothoosammy	Veerapen	28	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	LLC VAFP 1873
905	Vencataramdoo	Moosabah	32	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
906	Alleemee	Bhoyee	28	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
907	Moonee	Vencatacheilum	4	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
908	Goorvan	Vencatapan	23	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
909	Mauree	Geddadoo	28	F	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1972
910	Condadoo	Boyadoo	24	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
911	Vencatee	Yengegabau	18	F	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
912	Balagoravadoo	Mariamam	16	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
913	Moonesammy	Gooroomoother	22	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	R.I. Umvoti 3/1877
914	Ramalingum	Somasoondrum	33	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	DF 1873
915	Thungum	Moonesammy	18	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	LLC VAFP 1873
916	Mungathatu	Cundasammy	27	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	LLC VAFP 1873
917	Moonusaammy	Moonesammy	10	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	LLC for MAURITIUS
918	Somasoondrum	Murgusayagen	22	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
919	Veerasaammy	Ramasaammy	29	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
920	Pyttiah	Bramasee	38	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	R.I. Umvoti 24/4/1871
921	Sognee	Paulen	14	M	Gentoo	Kistnayurum	Mysore	R.I. Umvoti 3/9/1876
922	Moonapen	Soobramanien	30	M	Malabar	Palamcottah	Palamcottah	
923	Ameen	Moosekeen	26	M	Malabar	Goa	Goa	L C without L
924	Rungaman	Tirimalay	38	F	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
925	Narrainsaammy	Iyasaammy	22	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
926	Vaioyden	Veerapen	35	M	Malabar	Madura	Madura	
927	Veeraputeren	Vyahpooree	28	M	Malabar	Tanjore	Tanjore	
928	Manikum	Aparoo	24	F	Malabar	Tanjore	Tanjore	
929	Chinasaammy	Baseeree	26	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
930	Pauppee	Ireataramoo	26	F	Gentoo	Mysore	Mysore	
931	Paupadoo	Ramadco	7	M	Gentoo	Madura	Madura	
932	Balakistenen	Vencatasen	32	M	Gentoo	Madura	Madura	

REG. NO.:	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLAH	REMARKS
933	Danacodee	Nirsimloo	24	F	Gentoo	Madura	Madura	DF
934	Syed Ebrani	Sheik Hoossain	30	M	Musselman	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
935	Apadoo	Samiah	16	M	Gentoo	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	
936	Ramdoe	Soyadoo	32	M	Gentoo	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
937	Yeeradoo	Chinian	30	M	Gentoo	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	
938	Somadoo	Doorgadoo	26	M	Gentoo	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	
939	Cuniah	Veerasoo	30	M	Gentoo	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	
940	Anoomen	Pakeerah	22	M	Gentoo	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	R.I. Umvoti 23/7/1874
941	Syed Abdool	Syed Abdool Allee	25	M	Musselman	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
942	Yeddapañ	Pedoo	27	M	Gentoo	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	
943	Pothiah	Sumathree	40	M	Gentoo	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	R.I. Catarqui 18/11/1861
944	Paupee	Apian	30	F	Gentoo	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	R.I. Catarqui 18/11/1861
945	Yoorvee	Pothiah	14	F	Gentoo	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	R.I. Catarqui 18/11/1861
946	Ramcoo	D	7	M	Gentoo	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	R.I. Catarqui 18/11/1861
947	Yelladoo	D	4	Male	Gentoo	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	R.I. Catarqui 18/11/1861
948	Ramasauy	Sonniah	25	M	Gentoo	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	R.I. Catarqui 18/11/1861
949	Paupee Pentah	Nundean	26	F	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	R.I. Catarqui 18/11/1861
950	Geddiyadoo	Pathiah	6	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	R.I. Catarqui 18/11/1861
951	Valanganee	John	26	F	Christian	Mysore	Mysore	
952	Mauselamoney	Joseph	3	M	Christian	Bangalore	Mysore	Died 1861 on State
953	Moonesauy	Unknown	18	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	R.I. Umlazi 28/9/1899
954	Ramakistna Reddy	Veerasauy	23	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
955	Busnen	Nunjen	28	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	LLC VAFP
956	Permall	Mundavalian	20	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
957	Not Allocated		32	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	R.I. Umvoti 23/7/1874
958	Moonighan	Sonnah	32	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	D.F.
959	Bhader	Jeemi	30	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
960	Dhalapah	Boosaroo	30	Male	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
961	Sunpiah	Giriahcherry	14	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872
962	Sheik Ahmed	Abdool	24	M	Musselman	Madras	Madras	
963	Pariah	Pursaloo	30	Male	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	R.I. Catarqui 18/11/1861
964	Shan Salall	Sheik Hoossain	22	M	Musselman	Madras	Madras	
965	Iylandum	Perumall	22	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1872

REG. NO.:	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLAH	REMARKS
1223	Sabaputhee	Soobramany	35	M	Malabar	Salem	Cuddalore	
1223	Moothen	Poinen	24	M	Malabar	Salem	Cuddalore	
1225	Chellum	Ramasaamy	28	F	Malabar	Salem	Cuddalore	
1226	Soobian	Soobiah	32	M	Gentoo	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1227	Naugoo	Vencatacoo	28	F	Gentoo	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1228	Lutchugadoo	Gengadra	24	M	Gentoo	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1229	Gengadoo	Vencatasoo	30	M	Gentoo	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1230	Goolam	Hyder Bux	24	M	Musselman	Bangalore	Mysore	
1231	Cader Bee	Mahomed Ally	24	F	Musselman	Bangalore	Mysore	
1232	Moonesauy	Veerasaamy	26	M	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	
1233	Thayee	Permall	22	F	Malabar	Madura	Madura	
1234	Veerasaamy	Narrainsaamy	30	M	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	
1235	Ragavadoo	Vencatarsunghen	24	M	Gentoo	Nellore	Nellore	VAFP LLC 1875
1236	Parthasarudee	Keistapen	23	M	Malabar	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	
1237	Minien	Lutchmanen	22	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1238	Lutchmanen	D	12	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1239	Lutchmadoo	Changeelee	34	M	Gentoo	Nellore	Nellore	
1240	Lutchmadoo	Nursiah	26	M	Gentoo	Chingleput	Chingleput	
1241	Ramu	Sooben	20	F	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
1242	Tirmalay	Poinee	36	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1243	Mungay	Vencatasen	30	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1244	Poinee	Trimalay	30	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1245	Chinapen	D	4	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1246	Sapathee	Veerapen	32	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1247	Batcheo	Somiah	26	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
1248	Cader Saib	Ebram Saib	22	M	Musselman	Madras	Madras	
1249	Pursooramim	Mooniapen	30	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1250	Mooniesauy	Pursooramen	11	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1251	Ramian	Neerejendah	24	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
1252	Cinee	Soonkannah	22	F	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
1253	Vencatasauy	Thimiah	22	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
1254	Runghu	Vencatapen	20	F	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
1255	Manaju	Ramasaamy	23	M	Maratta	Madras	Madras	VAFP LLC 1876
1256	Thylamay	Mooloo	28	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1257	Heyall Khan	Labh Khan	25	M	Musselman	Madras	Madras	
1258	Jamsvah Bhoyoo	Pavan Pavanajee	24	F	Rajput	Madras	Madras	

REG. NO.:	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLAH	REMARKS
1259	Mahomed Hoossman	Mahomed Jaman	34	M	Musselman	Madras	Madras	
1260	Lall Bee	Hoossman Khan	24	F	Musselman	Madras	Madras	
1261	Cinano Bee	Manomed Hoosman	4	F	Musselman	Madras	Madras	
1262	Jamien Saib	Mahomed Hoosman	2	M	Musselman	Madras	Madras	
1263	Vadachellum	Ramasaumy	35	M	Malabar	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	
1264	Churpuryee	Veerapen	54	F	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	Died 25/5/1888
1265	Valleamay	Vadachellum	18	F	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1266	Moorgayee	Vadachellum	7	F	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1267	Vajayden	Vadachellum	19	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1268	Sapapathee	Appasaumy	55	M	Malabar	Nellore	Chittoor	
1269	Kolapen	Vencatachellum	36	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1270	Lutchmoo	Parean	50	F	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1271	Amanu	Sabapathee	12	F	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1272	Moonesaumy	Sabapathee	1	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1273	Abdool Cader	Jamal Ahmed	28	M	Musselman	Madras	Madras	
1274	Ramasaumy	Veeragonen	30	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1275	Mahomed Knan	Canam Khan	19	M	Musselman	Salem	Salem	
1276	Neerasaumy	Veeraragaven	19	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	Died 5/5/1888
1277	Chinien	Nellan	19	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1278	Veeraragoo	Veera	17	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1279	Anamalay	Veera	16	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1280	Panien	Coopen	32	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1281	Pursooramen	Coollen	30	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1282	Vaden	Narhain	29	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1283	Ramasaumy	Cundapan	36	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1284	Permall	Soondrum	26	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1285	Ungamah	Ramasaumy	28	F	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1286	Lutchmee	Permall	8	F	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1287	(Dumb)	Chinapen	19	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1288	Ramasaumy	Bomen	20	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1289	Ramasaumy	Mootialoo	37	F	Gentoo	Chingleput	Chingleput	
1290	Canakan	Randoo	32	F	Gentoo	Chingleput	Chingleput	
1291	Mooneadoo	Ramasaumy	13	F	Gentoo	Chingleput	Chingleput	
1292	Moonien	Talanarcham	17	F	Malabar	Nellore	Chittoor	
1293	Moothern	Veerapen	30	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	

REG. NO.:	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLA	REMARKS
1294	Poinee	Anamalay	20	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1295	Anthachee	Anthonee	17	F	Christian	Madras	Madras	
1296	Poinadoo	Vencatadoo	17	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
1297	Lutchmiah	Dassee	36	M	Gentoo	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	
1296	Nangoo	Narrainen	35	F	Gentoo	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	
1299	Veerasaamy	Lutchmiah	12	M	Gentoo	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	
1300	Permalamah	Lutchmiah	11	F	Gentoo	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	
1301	Ballamah	Lutchmiah	9	F	Gentoo	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	
1302	Dassee	Lutchmiah	5	M	Gentoo	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	
1303	Infant	Lutchmiah	2	M	Gentoo	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	
1304	Pavanday	Thondrayan	24	M	Gentoo	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	
1305	Ramasaamy	Chenyapen	15	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	LLC DF 1873
1306	Valen	Anamalay	27	M	Gentoo	Salem	Salem	
1307	Moonean	Poosaren	35	M	Gentoo	Salem	Salem	Died 3/9/1887
1308	Gouree	Goinden	22	F	Gentoo	Salem	Salem	
1309	Ellamah	Unknown	10mths	F	Gentoo	Salem	Salem	
1310	Rani Dhevi	Galpasuh	28	F	Gentoo	Rajput	Rajput	
1311	Mooniesaamy	Seeneevasen	27	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1312	Moonesauy	Halapen	30	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1313	Soobamah	Vurdapen	28	F	Malabar	Madura	Madura	
1314	Annasaamy	Narrainen	21	M	Malabar	Madura	Madura	
1315	Moonee	Mooneesaamy	20	F	Malabar	Madura	Madura	
1316	Iyah Cunnoo	Veerasaamy	25	M	Malabar	Madura	Madura	
1317	Soobroyen	Ramasaamy	25	M	Malabar	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1318	Chellen	Mootoo	25	M	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	
1319	Chonnee	Aurokium	23	M	Christian	Bangalore	Mysore	
1320	Ramasaamy	Curpanen	30	M	Malabar	Anachary	Anachary	
1321	Lutchma	Curpanen	24	F	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1322	Syed Booden	Syed Ahmed	32	M	Musselman	Madras	Madras	
1323	Nunoo Bee	Sheik Haveed	24	F	Musselman	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	
1324	Lazoo Bee	Syed Borden	7	F	Musselman	Naghery	Mysore	
1325	Abdool Cunee	Syed Borden	4	M	Musselman	Chingleput	Chingleput	
1326	Kumur Allee	Mahomed Allee	24	M	Musselman	Chingleput	Chingleput	
1327	Maurumortoo	Chinnien	24	F	Malabar	Chingleput..	Chingleput	
1328	Sheik Borden	Sheik Hoossain	33	M	Musselman	Naghery	Mysore	
1329	Callee	Mooneapen	35	F	Malabar	Naghery	Mysore	

REG. NO.:	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLAH	REMARKS
1330	Hoolsum Bee	Ghoolam Maidun	34	F	Musselman	Naghery	Mysore	
1331	Sheik Abdoolah	Sheik Hyder	11	M	Musselman	Maghery	Mysore	
1332	Sheik Mahomed	Sheik Hyder	10	M	Musselman	Naghery	Mysore	R.I. Quathlamba 20/5/1887
1333	Moothoo All	Allaghen	37	M	Malabar	Naghery	Mysore	
1334	Woonamalay	Aanachellum	30	F	Malabar	Masulipatam	Masulipatam	
1335	Moothen	Moothoo	15	F	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1336	Coopachee	Moothoo	10	F	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1337	Tunchen	Tiramalay	34	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1338	Minchee	Coopen	36	F	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1339	Anamalay	Venghan	3	F	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1340	Minchee	Venchan		F	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1341	Chinnamoonee	Jalloo	17	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1342	Bordum	Moonen	24	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1343	Annamalay	Coopandee	36	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1344	Genghee	Genghan	30	F	Malabar	Salem	Salem	VAFP LLC 1876
1345	Nellan	Moothen	10	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1346	Woonamalay	Moothen	3	F	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1347	Infant	Moothen	3mths	F	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1348	Sanevasen	Rungasaumy	24	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1349	Rungasaumy	Ramasaumy	35	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1350	Poongavanen	Ramasaumy	30	F	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1351	Veeran	Chellen	22	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1352	Coothen	Moonien	12	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1353	Sorbiah	Umiah	36	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1354	Lutchmordoo	Soobiah	6	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1355	Ashusb Saib	Hoossain Saib	30	M	Musselman	Nellore	Nellore	
1356	Lallah Meyah	Sheik Rustoom	28	M	Musselman	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1357	Doorghee	Moonsing	26	F	Rajput	Bangalore	Mysore	
1358	Cunden	Ellapen	30	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1359	Moonchee	Canden	22	F	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1360	Soomdrum	Madooranaigam	26	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1361	Anasaumy	Madooranaigam	12	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1362	Ramasaumy	Veeraragaven	32	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1363	Honen	Vencatapah	28	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1364	Thathen	Payen	24	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1365	Moonegadoo	Thimadoo	26	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	



REG. NO.:	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLAH	REMARKS
1366	Cunden	Punjen	28	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	VAFP applied for land in 1 of passage - 8/3/71
1367	Ansomien	26	26	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1368	Moonien	Moonien	17	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1369	Moonchee	Thathen	24	F	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1370	Pariacallee	Thathen	30	F	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1371	Padavattah	Thathen	22	F	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1372	Chinacallie	Curthen	21	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1373	Mooloosaumy	Sevanden	46	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1374	Seecunder	Seecunder Rawter	32	M	Musselman	Salem	Salem	
1375	Runghen	Ramen	36	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1376	Yurdapen	Veerasaumy	30	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1377	Vencatasaumy	Goorvapah	27	M	Gentoo	Salem	Salem	
1378	Moothen	Iyahsaumy	32	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1379	Doorgiah	Goindarajoo	24	M	Gentoo	Salem	Salem	
1380	Lutchmee	Vencapah	20	F	Gentoo	Salem	Salem	
1381	Mooneesaumy	Painasaumy	23	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	Died 19/7/1886
1382	Mooneesaumy	Mooneesaumy	19	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1383	Allen	Ramen	30	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1384	Ramasaumy	Goinden	25	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1385	Ellapen	Mauree	30	M	Malabar	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1386	Nynamah	Poinen	19	F	Malabar	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1387	Paupen	Vencatapen	34	M	Malabar	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1388	Vencatie	Vencatapen	30	F	Malabar	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1389	not allocated							
1390	Chinadoo	Vencatapen	19	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1391	Vencatapen	Vencatapen	17	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1392	Thimadoo	Gengapah	26	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1393	Busvanah	Yeramah	30	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1394	Goorvadoo	Nagapah	30	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1395	Gengadoo	Sunkapah	24	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1396	Kuriamah	Cavangapan	24	F	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1397	not allocated							
1398	Chinnamah	Soondren	14	F	Malabar	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1399	Soondrem	Soondrem	9	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1400	Veeraragaven	Tholsie	22	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	

REG. NO.:	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLAH	REMARKS
1401	Vencatadoo	Cavareapah	20	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1402	Moonaswamy	Sidooloo	26	M	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	
1403	Lutchmee	Saben	23	F	Gentoo	Chingleput	Chingleput	
1404	Latchmanen	Linghen	33	M	Malabar	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	
1405	Vencataswamy	Veerapen	29	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1406	Vencataramen	Chendrapah	25	M	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	
1407	Moothee	Vencatapah	22	F	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	
1408	Moonean	Thathen	35	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1409	Muilomah	Vencataramadoo	30	F	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1410	Chinalay	Saiboo	24	M	Malabar	Tanjore		
1411	Runghen	Vencataswamy	34	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1412	not allocated							
1413	Colundavaloo	Chellapen	34	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1414	Sevabaigum	Goinden	22	F	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1415	Vencataswamy	Mootooswamy	30	M	Malabar	Nellore	Nellore	
1416	Sumshoodeen	Alee Khan	15	M	Musselman	Madras	Madras	
1417	Lazer	Daveed	12	M	Christian	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	
1418	Cundaswamy	Appalswamy	19	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1419	Mootooswamy	Narrainen	29	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1420	Moothamah	Pursooramen	28	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1421	Soobramanean	Teramangadur	10	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1422	Allamaloo	Mundrum	3	F	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1423	Cundaswamy	Nacheapen	24	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1424	Ramaswamy	Veeraragaven	30	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	LLC DF 1876
1425	Maunee	Ragaven	20	F	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	
1426	Pyanee	Soobrayan	22	M	Malabar	Chingleput	Chingleput	
1427	Veerasammy	Kistnasammy	20	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1428	Veerasammy	Moonesammy	20	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1429	Moonien	Thimen	24	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1430	Permall	Beemen	21	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1431	Comatchee	Woothendee	20	F	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	R.I. Helen Wallace July 1886
1432	Callee	Vencataramen	24	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1433	Chinamah	Meyen	23	F	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1434	Ramasammy	Vencatachellum	22	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1435	Parvathee	Miniapen	38	F	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1436	Thimjee	Vencatachellum	20	F	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	

REG. NO.:	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLA	REMARKS
1437	Moodoolingum	Moodoolingum	6 mt	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1438	Moonien	Vencatachellum	13	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1439	Moonien	Vencatachellum	12	M	Malabar	Bangalore	Mysore	
1440	Minchee	Vencatashellum	11	F	Malabar	Mangalore	Mysore	
1441	Goorven	Veeraragaven	22	M	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	LLC DF 1873
1442	Mooneesammy	Moonien	16	M	Gentoo	Nellore	Nellore	
1443	Soondroydoo	Balaramdoo	30	M	Gentoo	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1444	Enkiah	Caumiah	27	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1445	Paupiah	Gengooloo	28	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
1446	Chiniah	Coormiah	18	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
1447	Ramiah	Thumiah	30	M	Gentoo	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	
1448	Lutchmiah	Ramiah	19	M	Gentoo	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	
1449	Cunnian	Pursiah	32	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
1450	Gooriah	Goorvoo	32	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
1451	Rajoo	Ramiah	27	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
1452	Ramiah	Tirpathee	20	M	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	
1453	Sarathee	Gendaloo	30	M	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	
1454	Chiniah	Kistnamah	20	M	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	
1455	Joghee	Sarathee	28	M	Gentoo	Bangalore	Bangalore	
1456	Rajiah	Camdoo	30	M	Gentoo	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1457	Chiniah	Camiah	28	M	Gentoo	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	
1458	Appiah	Sarathee	30	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1459	Sarathee	Pooloo	35	M	Malabar	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1460	Vencadoo	Gooroo	34	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1461	Poliah	Thumiah	30	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1462	Ramiah	Sapadoo	35	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1463	Rajiah	Yenkiah	29	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1464	Yendoo	Naydoo	35	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1465	Enkooloo	Appiah	27	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	Murdered 1890
1466	Thasoo	Nirsimloo	22	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1467	Uppiah	Yagathasen	20	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1468	Gengian	Juggiah	22	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1469	Canacallee	Camdoo	22	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1470	Thatiah	Sarathee	34	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1471	Sarathee	Paupiah	35	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1472	Rajiah	Dallapah	33	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	

REG. NO.:	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLAH	REMARKS
1473	Cunnian	Sarathee	27	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1474	Chiniah	Balajee	17	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1475	Rajiah	Kistnamah	28	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1476	Balajee	Ramiah	27	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1477	Venkian	Gengooloo	32	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1478	Errapah	Kistnamah	30	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1479	Lutchmiah	Cunniah	29	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1480	Thummiah	Kistnamah	26	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1481	Dhaliah	Sariah	20	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1482	Gosanjee	Camiah	23	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1483	Goorapah	Lutchmiah	40	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1484	Kistnamah	Narraidoo	29	F	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1485	Balajee	Pothiah	27	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1486	Jogiah	Mathiah	22	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1487	Canee	Vencatasawmy	19	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1488	Jungum	Dhalliah	27	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	
1489	Venkiah	Dalliah	20	M	Gentoo	Masulipatan	Masulipatan	LLC 28/4/1866
1490	Dalapah	Uppiah	32	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	LLC 28/4/1866
1491	Kistnamah	Thumiah	35		Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
1492	Sarathee	Pooloo	30	F	Gentoo	Nellore	Chittoor	
1493	Thumiah	Sarathee	35	M	Gentoo	Nellore	Chittoor	
1494	Erregadoo	Sarathee	35	M	Gentoo	Nellore	Chittoor	
1495	Ramiah	Dhalapah	19	M	Gentoo	Nellore	Chittoor	LLC 28/4/1866
1496	Dhalapah	Appanah	39	M	Gentoo	Nellore	Chittoor	
1497	Camdoo	Paupiah	35	M	Gentoo	Nellore	Chittoor	
1498	Balajee	Goorviah	14	M	Gentoo	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	
1499	Uppiah	Thongooloo	20	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	LLC DF 1873
1500	Sarathee	Paupiah	23	M	Gentoo	Nellore	Chittoor	
1501	Rajiah	Camdoo	30	M	Gentoo	Nellore	Chittoor	
1502	Chenchoo	Ramiah	32	M	Gentoo	Chingleput	Chingleput	
1503	Ganah	Vencatasawmy	20	F	Gentoo	Mysore	Mysore	
1504	Vencataroyloo	Somiah	23	M	Gentoo	Chingleput	Chingleput	
1505	Ghoolam Mahomed	Syed Cader Saib	22	M	Musselman	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1506	Gopaloo	Rajiah	34	M	Gentoo	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	
1507	Paupen	Arnachelium	19	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1508	Goinden	Poinen	20	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	

REG. NO.:	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLAH	REMARKS
1509	Chengapen	Narainen	26	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1510	Coopoo	Narainen	18	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1511	Meenatchee	Poinapen	21	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1512	Ramasammy	Poinapen	33	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1513	Allamaloo	Pitchamootoo	24	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1514	Moonesammy	Somadoo	35	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1515	Kempanah	Pariapah	34	M	Gentoo	Madras	Madras	
1516	Abdool Cader	Aile Saib	34	M	Musselman	Madras	Madras	
1517	Pursooramem	Narrainen	30	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1518	Veerasammy	Iyasammy	28	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1519	Cundasammy	Mootoosammy	24	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1520	Virpachee	Nagachellian	28	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1521	Putchapen	Rassapen	32	M	Malabar	Chengleput	Chengleput	
1522	Putchapeamah	Vencatashellum	22	F	Malabar	Chengleput	Chengleput	
1523	Moonesammy	Moothoo	22	M	Malabar	Chengleput	Chengleput	
1524	Soondrum	Ramasammy	30	F	Malabar	Chengleput	Chengleput	
1525	Moorgasen	Arnachellum	10	M	Malabar	Chengleput	Chengleput	
1526	Rungasammy	Arnachellum	7	M	Malabar	Chengleput1	Chengleput	
1527	Kistnapen	Soobryen	31	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1528	Narrainen	Moothen	19	M	Malabar	Tanjore	Tanjore	
1529	Hoossain Saib	Cattvah	30	M	Musselman	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1530	Armoogum	Cunden	30	M	Malabar	Chengleput	Chengleput	
1531	Lutchmee	Thondroyen	28	F	Malabar	Chengleput	Chengleput	
1532	Vadachellum	Armoogum	4	M	Malabar	Chengleput	Chengleput	
1533	Moonesammy	Moorgapen	25	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1534	Moonegadoo	Vencatapah	33	M	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	
1535	Gengnee	Gengapah	22	F	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	
1536	Nagadoo	Nagadoo	35	M	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	
1537	Maunee	Goorapan	28	F	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	
1538	Nagnee	Nagadoo	11	F	Gentoo	Bangalore	Mysore	
1539	Poinoosammy	Peddoo	15	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	LLC DF 1876
1540	Moonien	Thathen	35	M	Malabar	Salem	Salem	
1541	Lutchmee	Permall	34	F	Malabar	Nellore	Chittoor	
1542	Permall	Moonien	17	M	Malabar	Nellore	Chittoor	
1543	Minachee	Moonien	19	F	Malabar	Nellore	Chittoor	
1544	Chinniamen	Moonien	7	M	Malabar	Nellore	Chittoor	
1545	Endegadoo	Ramiah	20	M	Gentoo	Ganjam	Ganjam	

REG. NO.:	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLAH	REMARKS
1546	Chinniatombe	Annamalay	26	M	Malabar	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	
1547	Seevagamee	Purseramen	24	F	Malabar	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	
1548	Narrainsammy	Mooneapah	30	M	Malabar	Chengleput	Chengleput	LLC VAFP 1876
1549	Migale	Francis1	29	M	Christian			
1550	Chinasammy	Royacoothen	30	M	Malabar			
1551	Moorghen	Chinapen	28	M	Malabar			
1552	not allocated							
1553	Narrainsammy	Ramen	22	M	Malabar			
1554	Chellapen	Vencatapah	22	M	Malabar			
1555	Goolam Nabee	Sheik Hoossain	26	M	Musselman			
1556	Moonesammy	Ramasammy	201	M	Malabar			
1557	Andenarrainen	Vurdarajooloo	20	M	Malabar			
1558	Goinden	Ramasammy	28	M	Malabar			
1559	Migale	Chowrimooloo	26	M	Christian			R.I. Red Riding Hood 13/2/1871
1560	Mooneesammy	Veerasammy	23	M	Malabar			
1561	Narrainen	Ramen	20	M	Malabar			
1562	Rajoo	Papaurajoo	32	M	Malabar			
1563	Ettean	Veeraragaven	19	M	Malabar			
1564	Poinen	Valen	30	M	Malabar			
1565	Appasammy	Pariatumbee	24	M	Malabar			
1566	Mooneesammy	Mooneapen	22	M	Malabar			VAFP LLC 1876
1567	Pakeeree	Vencatachellum	34	M	Malabar			
1568	Veerasammy	Goindoo	38	M	Malabar			
1569	Moonien	Pursooramen	32	M	Malabar			
1570	Soobrayen	Goinden	30	M	Malabar			
1571	Moorghen	Armoogum	21	M	Malabar			
1572	Insen	Armoogum	20	M	Malabar			
1573	Pyenden	Vencatasen	30	M	Malabar			
1574	Mungeenee	Soobiah	30	M	Malabar			
1575	Moonien	Appasammy	28	M	Malabar			
1576	not allocated							
1577	Veeran	Annumden	24	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1578	Aurokeum	Chinien	20	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1579	Mooneamah	Veeran	2	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1580	Maliapen	unknown	30	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1581	Poinamoonie	Appasammy	20	F	Malabar	Madras	Madras	

REG. NO.:	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	VILLAGE	ZILLAH	REMARKS
1582	Paliathan	Veerasamy	32	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	Invalid. R.I. Umvoti 1877
1583	Moonesamy	Sokapen	30	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1584	Parianaigum	Chinapen	35	M	Malabar	Madras	Madras	
1585	Amah	Juganathan	20	M	Malabar	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1586	Lutchmee	Noydoo	22	F	Gentoo	Chittoor	Chittoor	
1587	Vencatasamy	Paupiah	24	M	Gentoo	Masulipatam	Masulipatam	
1588	Mahalutchmee	Vencatasamy	20	F	Gentoo	Masulipatam	Masulipatam	
1589	Motay	Sooben	20	M	Malabar	Chengleput	Chengleput	
1590	Moorghen	Thandroyen	23	M	Malabar	Chengleput	Chengleput	
1591	Poinorsamy	Soobroyen	21	M	Malabar	Chengleput	Chengleput	
1592	Kumer Dheen	Azeezordeen	23	M	Malabar	Bombay	Bombay	

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