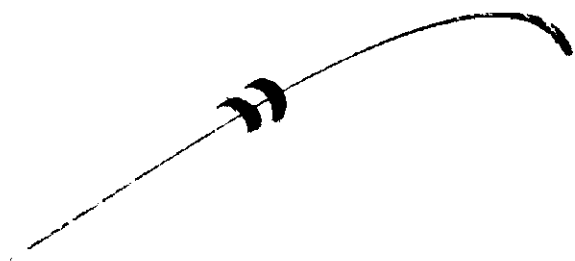


Subedar Bakas



1983

F. ISMAIL

15899E

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My acknowledgements go to:

- 1) Mr Habibulla Sukedar Of 635 Inanda Road
Sea, Low Lake, Durban for listing information on
his father, Mr Subedar Bakas
- 2) Mr Abbas Habibullah for information
- 3) Mr S S. Singh for loan of the book
"Indian Immigration into Natal 1860-1872
by L. M. Thompson

The subject I chose to do research into is one, SUBEDAR BAKAS, serial number 169, who arrived in Natal on the 9th July 1910 in the "S.S.Umkuzi." My choice was effected after much research on other individuals. However, I found that the people concerned did not know much about them and was simply surprised that someone was doing research on them.

In my investigations I found that Mr Habibulla Subedar, son of Bakas Subedar, was able to give me much information about his father and also documents concerning his father's business. These documents have been included in this assignment. Me Habibulla Subedar presently resides at 635 Inanda Road, Sea Cow Lake, Durban. Before I actually deal with the life history of Subedar Bakas, I will deal with the conditions that existed in Natal prior to the coming of the Indians.

Sugar was first made in Natal by Edmund Morewood of Compensation in 1851. It was stated that some canes, which had been grown in a garden, were crushed by a wooden roller hewed out of an old mast. The juice was boiled and manufactured in an old cooking pot. This experiment was soon improved upon. By 1858 "powerful sugar mills" had been erected, and exportation had commenced, both to the Republics and to Britain. Over three thousand acres in Durban and Victoria Counties were devoted to sugar cane cultivation. The problems experienced at first dealt with inexperience, lack of capital and labour. Time had bred experience. Banks (the first in Natal opened in 1854) had provided money. But labour was not so easily obtained.

For the cultivation, reaping, and manufacture of sugar a certain type of labour is necessary. The number of labourers adequately to cultivate and reap an acre of sugar is comparatively large. Of these labourers a high proportion must be semi-skilled, to operate the crushing plant in the manufacturing season. The manufacturing season in Natal is from June until September. Sugar planting is a barren occupation without a large and reliable number of capable hands.

These essentials were conspicuously absent in the labour which the Natal planters were able to engage in the 1850s. Newspapers and authors of petitions deplored the deficiency in the sugar industry. The Legislative Council also sought a remedy. Although there were one hundred thousand labourers in Natal (Natives) they still did not solve this deficiency.

One has to understand why the local Natives were not suited as labourers in the sugar industry. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Natal had been densely populated by the Nguni tribe. Chaka completely destroyed them, absorbing some and driving the rest across the borders. Dingaan did the same. The result was that squatters existed on each farm. Throughout the year 1859, an average of about 9 thousand Natives were employed by the Europeans, But these Natives who worked were far from satisfactory as planters to the cane owners. Though strong and intelligent, they were found to be completely unpractised, because they were not used to toil. In fact their women did the tilling for them. Also they were unreliable. They had no sense of the binding contract ~~of~~ and they tended to work for a few months until they had obtained the money they needed. Then they found the slightest whim to leave.

Shepstone was fully aware of the labour shortage, but offered meagre consolation when he said that it was not unreasonable to expect that a nation of warriors and hunters should at once become steady labourers. In Shepstone's eyes Natal consisted of two watertight compartments, Native and European. To coerce the Native to become dependent on the Europeans by economic pressure was not compatible. The planters were irate. Natal was to them a colony, not a Native country. The result to import Natives from outside Natal were nugatory. Zululand was treated by Shepstone as an independent power. It is a startling fact that it had been found impossible to obtain from 370 000 Natives, labourers sufficient to do the work now performed by indentured Indians Of whom only 5 616 are men. (1869-1871).

In April 1859, the editorial of the Natal Mercury stated with the strong words; "The fate of the colony hangs on a thread and that thread is labour." 1

1. Natal Mercury 28 April 1859.

Taking all these factors into account, the importation of labourers into Natal was the inevitable sequel to the adoption of a dual policy. Since Natal was treated both as a European colony and as a Native state, the Natives were self sufficient and the colonists had to look elsewhere for labour.

Thus it fell on Sir George Grey to make preliminary inquiries on the availability of labourers from India. The Indian Government was informed about this. The Natal planters were prepared to pay between five and six shillings per month with ample rations. It must also be noted that large scale emigration of indentured labourers to tropical and sub-tropical colonies started as a result of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire in 1834. Without control it soon gave rise to abuses, and was denounced in Parliament, and was suspended. However in 1842, the House of Commons supported the reopening of emigration, subject to certain precautions.

The conditions were strict. Recruiting in India was performed by native recruiters under the direction of approved Emigration Agents appointed by the colonies. Contracts were for five years and were made in the presence of the Protector of Emigrants, who was appointed by the local presidency governments to supervise emigration. which was allowed from three ports only: Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Ships transporting emigrants had to conform to certain standards. A minimum proportion of women (varying from 25 to 50%) had to accompany each batch of emigrants. Colonies more distant from Mauritius had to offer the colonists a free return passage to India ten years after their arrival. The governor-General-in-Council could suspend emigration to any or all of the colonies.

Collins started recruiting for his ship after the Indian Act XXXIII of 1860 received the assent of the Governor General on 24th July. Two of the early vessels that left India was the Truro and the Belvedere. Both ships sailed in early October. These labourers that were sent by Collins relieved the immediate labour shortage. Later more immigrants were sent to Natal to work on the sugar cane fields. The Natal Emigration Agents performed their difficult task admirably and complied with the legal precautions that were necessary for immigration.

Later the Natal Emigration Agents engaged somewhat indiscriminately to fulfil the requisitions. They sent far too many aged and infirm Indians who were physically incapable of manual labour. Thirty-four were returned to India in 1861, certified as variously insane and diseased. The greatest male age ever entered on a ship's list was fifty. The greatest bone of contention between the planters and the Indian and Downing Street Authorities was the question of the proportion of women who should accompany the men. The planters, regarding Indian Emigration as a migration of labour to supply the colonial deficiency, estimated its results in terms of pounds shillings and pence. Women could not do field work. Therefore they were unwanted. Women are a "sine qua non" for the establishment of a society. Therefore they must accompany the men. Thus the Indian and British Governments insisted that a certain number of women should accompany every hundred men. The Indian Act authorising emigration did not stipulate what this number should be. In August 1860 the Protector's proposal that in the first year 35%, in the second year 43% and in the third and subsequent years 50% females should be despatched was approved by the Madras and Natal governments.

The Indian Acts covering emigration had eradicated serious abuses from the transport of emigrants from India to the colonies. Ships were examined and licensed by the Protector, twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet being the minimum allowance per adult. A scale of water and food was prescribed. Medical officers and interpreters accompanied the ships, and order was kept by "maistries" and constables selected from the emigrants, and paid ten shillings and one pound for the voyage respectively. The voyage from Madras to Port Natal averaged 45 days; from Calcutta 44 days. The Madras Indians were usually in good health and the death rate in Madras ships seldom exceeded two per cent. The Calcutta Indians were less healthy. In fact cholera broke out on the Belvedere shortly after it had sailed and there were 24 deaths. The Spirit of Trade had 15 deaths from dysentery. Later the Ocean Chief had a more normal death rate of three.

Against this background I will discuss the life of Subedar Bakas.

From my discussions on him I found that he was a very quiet and placid individual. He arrived in Port Natal on 9th July 1910 on board the "S S Umkuzi". He left India when he was only 20 years of age. His serial number was 169 and his colonial number was 144292. He was accompanied by his wife Phuljaria (serial number 170 and colonial number 144293) and his brother, Sultan.

He was born in the district of Gonda and in the village of Domaria. His approximate date of birth is 1890. He bears a scar at the back of his right thigh.. He weighed about 130lbs and was 5'4 1/2" tall. He was dark in complexion and was considered very handsome.. Unfortunately his son does not remember what work his father did whilst he was still in India.

From the discussions I ascertained that Subedar Bakas lived in poverty while in India. They (Subedar Bakas and his parents) lived in shacks and these shacks were very closely situated to one another. Besides being closely situated to one another there was an overflow of people. These conditions were such that it must have prompted Bakas to leave the land of his birth and come to South Africa. The other point to remember was that the agent procured their services with false promises. One that was related to me by his son was that his father was told that there was a tree in South Africa which bore money and all that was needed to get rich was to merely shake the tree...However this could be taken in with tongue in the cheek. The other possible reason as to why he came to South Africa was that there were objections to his marriage to Phuljaria. Thus one could say that they eloped and they were married on board the Umkuzi. Their serial numbers follow consecutively Viz 144292 and 144293. The other possible reasons were that he wanted a better life and the agents promised a better working conditions. Please refer to the copies of the ships lists on pages 56 and 7. These lists refer to his wife and himself

COPY OF SHIPS LIST OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

"S. S. UMKUZI."

Arrived in Natal on the 9th July, 1910.



Serial No. :	169
Place :	Gorakhpur.
Date :	10.5.10.
No. in Register :	74
Name of Emigrant :	SUBEDAR
Father's Name :	Bakas
Age :	20 years
Sex :	Male
Caste :	M. Man
District :	Gonda
Thanna :	Utranla
Village or Town & Mahalla :	Domaria
No. in Natal :	144292
Bodily Marks :	Scar back of rt. thigh.
Height :	5' 4½"
Next of Kin :	Sultan (Bro.)
Relations accompanied :	Wife accompanied
To Whom Allotted :	Tongaat Sugar Co.
Remarks :	---

AGE INDICATES BORN DURING 1890.

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY:

ACTG: PROTECTOR OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

COPY OF SHIP'S LIST OF INDIAN IMMIGRANT

SERIAL NUMBER : 170
COLONIAL NUMBER : 144293
DATE OF ARRIVAL : 9/7/1910
NAME OF SHIP : "UMKUZI"

PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION

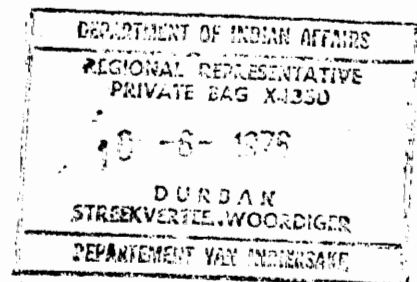
PLACE : GORAKHPUR
DATE : 10/5/1910
NUMBER IN REGISTER : 75
NAME : PFULJHARIA
FATHER'S NAME : CFINKAN
AGE : 18 YEARS
SEX : FEMALE
CASTE : MUSAIMAN

RESIDENCE

DISTRICT : GONDA
THANNA : UTRANLA
VILLAGE : DOMARIA
HEIGHT : 5 FEET 2 INCHES
BODILY MARKS : SCAR ON THE RIGHT PALM
NAME OF NEXT-OF-KIN : (NIL)
RELATIONS ACCOMPANIED : HUSBANDS BROTHER
REMARKS : (NIL)

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY :


.....
REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS



When he landed at Port Natal he, together with his wife was assigned to the Tongaat Sugar Mills. Here he worked in the cane fields as a labourer for five years. He lived in the village of Fristorley (spelling may not be correct) in Tongaat. Work was difficult as he had to work from dawn to dusk. They had Indian Sardars who kept a watchful eye on them. Any misdemeanors were reported to their superiors immediately. These misdemeanors were punishable by lashings or food rations being cut. As a result of these difficult conditions he decided not to re-enter the service after his five year term had expired.

He then decided to lease six acres of land in Tongaat where he did maize farming. In this field he found that he had great business acumen. He did very well at maize farming. He sold his maize to the Verulam Mill owned by a European called Mr Dykes. His maize was transported to the mill by horse and cart. Besides doing maize farming he built a house consisting of mud and tin where he lived with his wife. He stayed here for six years because that was the maximum time that the lease was offered to him by the Tongaat Mills. Also World War 1 proved very profitable to the farmers who were growing vegetable. Thus Bakas decided to move from Tongaat to Sea Cow Lake in order to grow vegetable.

He leased five acres of land from Mr K P Peter and he began vegetable farming. However this proved disastrous here because of the floods that destroyed his crops. The land that he leased was flat and this was no protection against the floods that savaged his crops. He planted arrow root, mealies, rice, and pumpkins. However the floods deterred him from staying here and he wanted to get land that was hilly. But he could not obtain such land and he decided to leave South Africa and go back to India. But he was persuaded to stay by Mr K P Peter. Peter was doing fruit farming at this stage. He grew ~~agrow~~ avocado pears.

Peter then leased five acres of hilly land to Bakas who concentrated on planting flowers.

He grew mainly larkspur, calendulas delphiniums and stocks. All his seeds were got from overseas, viz. London. He had his son Ebrahim to write for these seeds because Bakas himself was illiterate. Note copies of receipts and letters to the firms requesting seeds.

Peter sold the land to Sooful and Ramlal. Bakas now had to lease the land from Sooful and Ramlal. Note receipts of payments that Bakas made to Sooful and Ramlal as rent for the land. Later Sooful sold the land to Sookraji. Bakas stayed on this land till he died in 1952.

Before he died he leased a building plot at the present 635 Inanda Road where the present son resides. This land was bought from E M Paruk. Besides this he tried various other ways of making money. He applied for a transport license. In order to do so he lodged 100 pounds with the Chairman of the Transport Board Mr C H Hill. There were 52 applications but his application was rejected. This did not deter him. He further applied for a general dealers' license and these licenses were approved. His application for a hairdressers' license was also approved.

His life was such that he only had a few friends and they were from Tongaat. The only time they got together was when one invited the other to his house for lunch. He did not take his children for outings. His main concern was that his children be properly educated although he himself was an illiterate. His other main concern was that his children should be well provided for after his death. It is with this reason that he branched out into various businesses other than farming. Although he was a non-drinker his friends used to stop at the Britannia Hotel for a few drinks. He was not unduly worried about his friends safety after they had had a few drinks because he said that the horse and cart would take care of them. All that had to be done was to place his friends in the cart and lash the horse. The horse would find its way without any guidance to their house. After he died he was buried in the Sea Cow Lake Cemetery.

153/7/D/54.

W 28435

PROVINCE OF NATAL.

2/6
Reverend
affair on
original
14/1/10
[Signature]

COPY FROM REGISTER OF INDIAN IMMIGRANT MARRIAGES, Sec. 68, Law 25, 1891.

J. J. Ltd. 2467-19

SHIP.	COLONIAL No.	NAME.	SEX.	AGE.	DATE OF REGISTRATION.
S.S. UKUZI. 20 TH. VOYAGE.	144292	SUREDAR	M	20	12 TH. JULY 1910. (SIGNED).
	144293	PHULJHARIA	F	18	JAS. A. POLKINGHORNE. PROTECTOR OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

DURBAN,
 19

True Copy.

[Signature]
 Protector of Indian Immigrants.

PROVINCE OF NATAL.
PROVINSIE NATAL.

Rev. No. 966.

Nº 1072 H

10/- DOG TAX—1928

HONDEBELASTING—1928.



This is to licence.....
Dit is om.....
residing at.....
woonagtig te.....
in the District of..... to keep the Dog wearing
die Distrik van..... te lisensieer om die H...
the Badge Numbered 1072 from the date hereof to the 31st December, 1928.
die plaatjie genommer..... dra, aan te hou vanaf hierdie datum tot 31ste Desember, 1928.

212/27377/N.P./835/4/11/27.

Issuing Officer—Uitreikbeampje

License for the dog

B. RAMLALL,

Farmer, General Dealer and
Fruit Box Manufacturer.

Nº 291

P. O. Box 8.

Cavendish 2.7 = 8 - 1945.
NATAL.

Received from M^r. B. Sabed as.

the sum of Five Pounds

Shillings & Pence

for being Paid rent 1st July 1944. to 30th June 1945.

for B. RAMLALL,

£ 5 - 0 - 0

M B Ramlall
With Thanks.



Rent Receipt

27, 28 & 29, DRURY LANE,
COVENT GARDEN,
London, 29 Dec 1935
W.C.2.

RECEIVED of Mr. S. Ephraim
Amman, SA
at the rate of 10/-
per week

FOR WATKINS & SIMPSON, LTD

£ 3 10 -

WITH THANKS.

WATKINS & SIMPSON, LTD

No. 52. 30th January 1956.

Received from Mr. Subeshan
the sum of seventeen pounds
ten shillings and — pence.
Id on acc being rent for farm
till 31/12/55.

£ 17 - 10 - 00

for 124/1000

Solid Africa

Rent Receipts
1939-1956



GEKANSSELLEER/RECEIVED.

13-8-1954

Middle

Recommending

Consent

Cpl

ABST. THE REGISTRAR OF DEEDS

G. A. F. BRETT & WILLS,
SOLICITORS & CONVEYANCERS
DURBAN.

6341

Mortgage Bond, No. 1949

Know all Men whom it may concern:

Prepared by:
[Signature]
Conveyancer.

THAT before me, Registrar of Deeds of the Province of Natal, at Pietermaritzburg, appeared
FREDERIC ST. GEORGE TATHAM
of Pietermaritzburg aforesaid, Conveyancer, he being duly authorised thereto by a Power of Attorney granted to him by SUBEDAR, Indian Immigrant No. 144292,

executed on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1949, at
D U R B A N and witnessed in accordance with law,
which Power of Attorney
was exhibited to me on this day.

And the said Appearer declared the said SUBEDAR

(hereinafter with his heirs, executors, or administrators, called the Debtor) to be really and lawfully indebted to and on behalf of AGNES MARJORIE SMITH (born Raeburn on 15th January, 1889) wife of and married in community of property to Vivian Thomas Dyer Smith, such community having been subsequently severed by Postnuptial Contract No. 1885/1927, dated 22nd June, 1927.

her/.....

13.0

16th August 1939.

Received from Subedhar.

the sum of Three pounds Pounds
Shillings and Pence

for one Donkey colour-black kunzi

£ 3-0-0

from Ramjugan Mohanji

Receipt for a donkey bought in 1939.
Donkey named Kunzi

CITY & WATER ENGINEER'S DEPT.

26th November, 1941.

Mr. Subedar,.....
 ...1221 Umgeni Road,...
DURBAN.....

Dear Sir/s,

Building Work - Control Measures.

With reference to Government Notice No. 1348 of the 24th September, 1941, in connection with the above, I have to bring to your notice the following :-

- (1) In the case of plans exceeding £100 but less than £250 -

"The Divisional Inspector, Department of Labour must be notified immediately the work is commenced."

- (2) In the case of all plans, the value of which exceeds £250 -

"The approval of the Controller of Man power must be obtained before this work is commenced."

Yours faithfully,

H.A. Smith

.....
CITY & WATER ENGINEER.

Notification to building plans 1941

B. RAMLALL,

Farmer, General Dealer, Fresh Produce
& Mineral Water Dealer,
Fruit Box Manufacturer.

Nº

P. O. Box 2,

CAVENDISH, Natal,

1943

Received from M *V. Subbadas*

the sum of *Five* Pounds

Shillings and *—* Pence

for being *paid Rent 10-10-47. To 10-10-48*

£5 — —

for B. RAMLALL,

WITH THANKS.



B. RAMLALL,

Farmer, General Dealer and
Fruit Box Manufacturer.

Nº

095

P. O. Box 8.

Cavendish

NATAL.

15 Aug. 1943.

Received from Mr. *B. Subbadas*

the sum of *2 pounds.* Pounds *14 shillings*

Shillings & *—* Pence

for being *paid rent 19 Sept. 1942. to*

19 Sept. 1943.

for B. RAMLALL,

£2-14-0

B. Subbadas
With Thanks.



Rent receipts 1943-8

THE COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES, LTD.

PHONE 1453.

LAND & ESTATES AGENTS.

P.O. Box 1025.

105 FIELD STREET,

2467

DURBAN, 25. 7 1936

Received from Mr. B. Subdhan

the sum of Two Pounds

Shillings and Pence

in respect of of Office Rent for 1 acre Land at Kaka

Instalment £ : :

THE COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES, LTD.

Interest ... £ : :

Rent £ 2 : 0 : 0

2 : 0 : 0

R. H. ...
SECRETARY.

THE COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES, LTD.

PHONE 25778.

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

P.O. Box 1451.

104 COMMERCIAL ROAD,

3893

DURBAN, 3 9 1936

Received from Mr. Subdhan

the sum of Twenty Pounds

Shillings and Pence,

in respect of of 1 acre Land at Kaka

Instalment £ : :

THE COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES, LTD.

Interest £ : :

Rent £ 20 : 0 : 0

20 : 0 : 0

R. H. ...
FOR SECRETARY.

Receipts for rent 1936-1941

Telegraphic Address:
"N" ZICO"



THE NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

309/314 UNION CLUB BUILDINGS corner SMITH and FIELD STREETS.

DURBAN, 23rd. September, 1954.

TELEPHONES: 29791/2; 63251.
P.O. BOX NO. 762

ALL LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED
TO THE MANAGER.

Mr. Subedar,
481 Kennedy Road,
Clare Estate,
Overport, DURBAN.

Dear Sir/Madam,

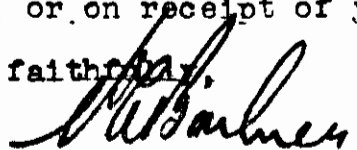
Policy D/F/45007.
re: Due 21/9/54 Premium & Stamps £1: 0: 10:

We beg to remind you that the Renewal Premium on your Policy, particulars of which are noted above became due on the date stated.

Fourteen days cover is hereby granted from due date pending instructions providing always that in the event of the Interest above referred to being arranged for elsewhere, or if negotiations are entered into with any other Insurance Company, the Policy lapses as from its due date, and the extension of time mentioned is void.

We shall be pleased to renew this insurance on payment of the Premium and Stamp Duty as shewn hereon, or on receipt of your instructions.

Yours faithfully,


P.H. BARKER
Manager.

Insurance policy taken on his sons name

17
TRY US FOR YOUR NEXT ORDER OF PAINTS

CASH SALE.

Phone 2-1270.

No 370

105 Queen Street,

DURBAN, 9-34-194

M. S. S. S. S.

RECEIVED in good order and condition from :

E. SULEMAN BROS. (Pty.) LTD.

Timber, Iron, Oil, Paint, Glass & Hardware Merchants.

4/21' 4/25' 2/10' 1/15' 1/12' 1/6'
1/16' 1/13' 2x4 1/2
4/14' 2/10' 4/8' 4/21' 8/20' 4/15'
4/10' 4/13' 4/7' 4/14' 6/11' 5/10'
5/8' 4/20' 1 1/2 x 4 1/2
4/21' 8/29' 4/28' 4/20' 4/16'
2/8' 2/11' 2x3
4/29' 1/5' 1 1/2 x 9
24 Saw Ridge
11 RKS. main
2 gl. Silver Paint
1/16' 2x4 1/2 muller
2/19' Jamies

L. S. S.

61-8-0

E. & O. R.
a

Receipt for building req. for house
at Sea Cow Lake 1942

B. RAMLALL,

Farmer, General Dealer and
Fruit Box Manufacturer.

No 33

P. O. Box 8.

Cavendish 23 : 9 : 1942.

NATAL.

Received from Mr. B. Subeaha
the sum of Two Pounds
Shillings & Pence
for being rent for six months balance 7/-

for B. RAMLALL,



THE COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES, LTD.

PHONE 1453.

LAND & ESTATES AGENTS.

P.O. Box 1

105 FIELD STREET,

DURBAN, 11 7 1936

Received from Mr. B. Subeaha
the sum of One Pounds
 Shillings and Pence,
in respect of one area put forward to be let

Instalment £ : : THE COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES, LTD.

Interest ... £ : :

Rent £1 : 0 : 0
1-8-36

R. M. S. Thuy
SECRETARY.

THE COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES, LTD.

PHON 25778.

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

P.O. BOX 1451.

104 COMMERCIAL ROAD.

DURBAN, 3rd 9 19th

3893

Received from M.

the sum of Pounds

Shillings and Pence,
in respect of

Interest :
Interest :
Rent :

THE COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES, LTD.

FOR SECRETARY.

No. 3

9th January 1950.

Ontfang van
Received from

Mr. Subedhar

die som van
the sum of

six

Pond
Pounds

Stelings en
Shillings and

Pennies
Pence

Paid rent on a/c

£ 6 : 2 : 2

for R



~~But 11-0-0~~ Bal 11-0-0.

Rent Receipts 1941-1950

B. RAMLALL,Farmer, General Dealer and
Fruit Box Manufacturer.

No 12

P. O. Box 8.

Cavendish 21st. Feb. 1942.

NATAL.

Received from Mr.

Soobadham

the sum of

Two

Pounds

seven

Shillings &

Pence

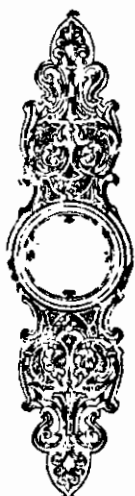
or being

rent for half year from
1st July to 31st Dec 1941

for B. RAMLALL.

*£**7-0-0**L. A. Soper*

With Thanks



SPICERS

No. *21* 20th January 1926.

Received from

the South African

the sum of

seventeen

pounds

Five

shillings and

one pence.*It is for being rent for farm**100 21/1/22**£* 17-10-0.

Rent Receipts 1942-1956

HENRY WICHURA,

ATTORNEY & CONVEYANCER.

PROKUREUR & AKTEUITMAKER.

COMMISSIONER OF OATHS

KOMMISSARJE VAN EDE.

P. O. BOX 2.

PHONE 23494.

Near Law Courts

SMITH STREET

DURBAN.

11625

194

Received from M. _____ with thanks
 the sum of _____ Pounds _____
 Shillings and _____ Pence sterling on account of _____

£

HENRY WICHURA



PER

Rent Receipts 1946

V. N. NAIK (PTY.) LTD.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

A No 10107

Telephone 2-2860

Cable Add: "VENNAE"

117 PRINCE EDWARD STREET,

DURBAN

RECEIVED From M. *Hoover Mca*the sum of *Eighty Four* poundsshillings and *1* pence, being *cash on a/c*

By Cheque £

.. P. Order £

.. Cash £

FOR V. N. NAIK (PTY.) LTD.

With thanks.

Goods receipt 1951

No 1. 6th July 1947.
Received from Mr. D. S. Dhar
the sum of six pounds
seven shillings and six pence
being rent for six months ending
30/6/47.
£ 6-17-6
next rent 9-7-6
due on 31/12/47.



No 24 26th July 1948.
Received from Subedar
the sum of Nine pounds
seven shillings and six pence
being rent for six months ending
30/6/48.
£ 9-7-6



B. RAMLALL,

Farmer, General Dealer and
Fruit Box Manufacturer.

Nº 12

P. O. Box 8.

Cavendish 21st. Feb. 1942.

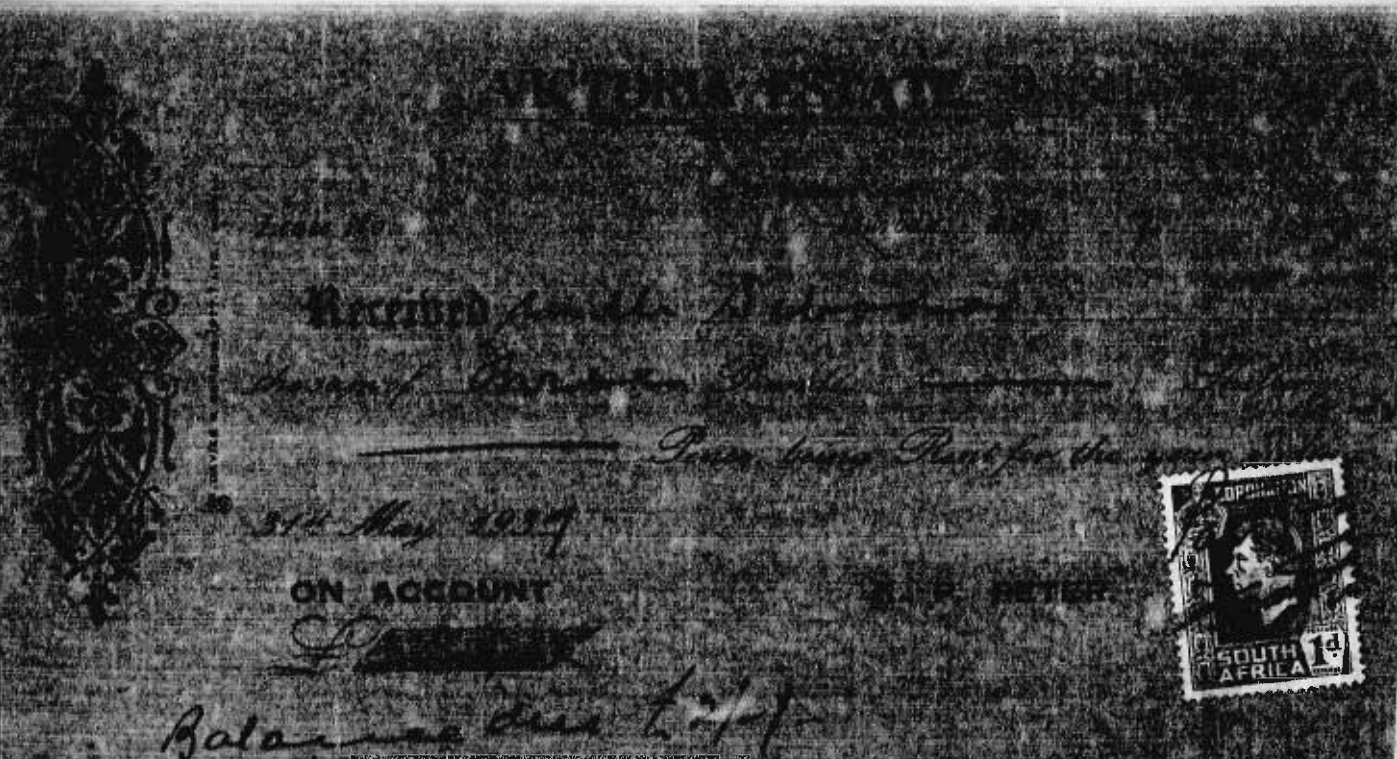
NATAL.

Received from Mr. Sobadham
the sum of Two Pounds seven
Shillings & Pence

for being rent for half year from
1st July to 31st Dec 1941
for B. RAMLALL,

Ld 7.0

L. A. S. S. S.
With Thanks



B. RAMLALL,

Farmer, General Dealer, Fresh Produce
& Mineral Water Dealer,
Fruit Box Manufacturer.

Nº 207

P. O. Box 8,

CAVENDISH, Natal,

10-10-

1949

Received from *Mr. Sackrabi*

the sum of *Three* Pounds

Shillings and *—* Pence

for being *Paid Rent from 10-10-48 To 10-10-49*

for B. RAMLALL,

£ 3 - 0 - 0 *B. Ramlall*
WITH THANKS.



B. RAMLALL,

Farmer, General Dealer and
Fruit Box Manufacturer.

Nº 291

P. O. Box 8.

Cavendish *27* = *8* -

1945.

NATAL.

Received from *Mr. B. Sached as.*

the sum of *Five* Pounds

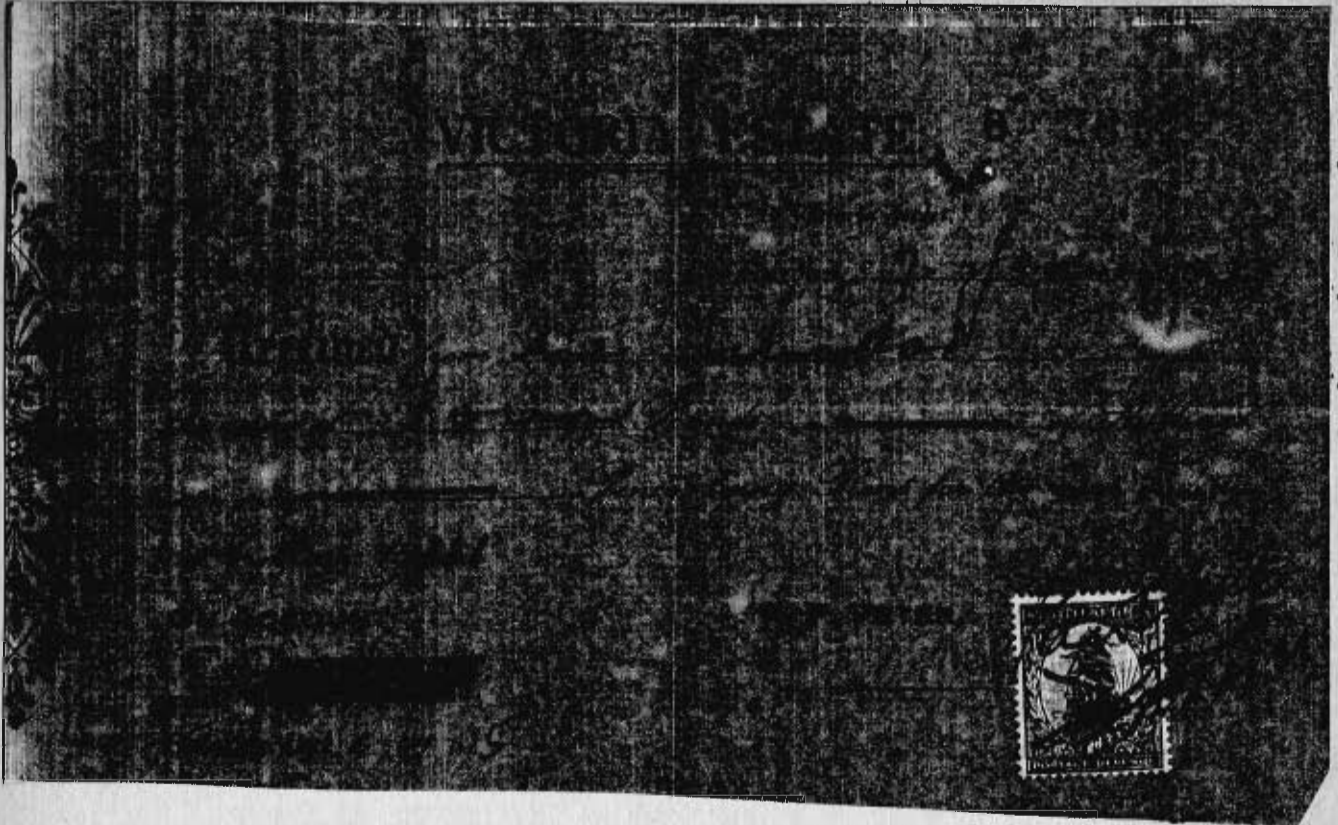
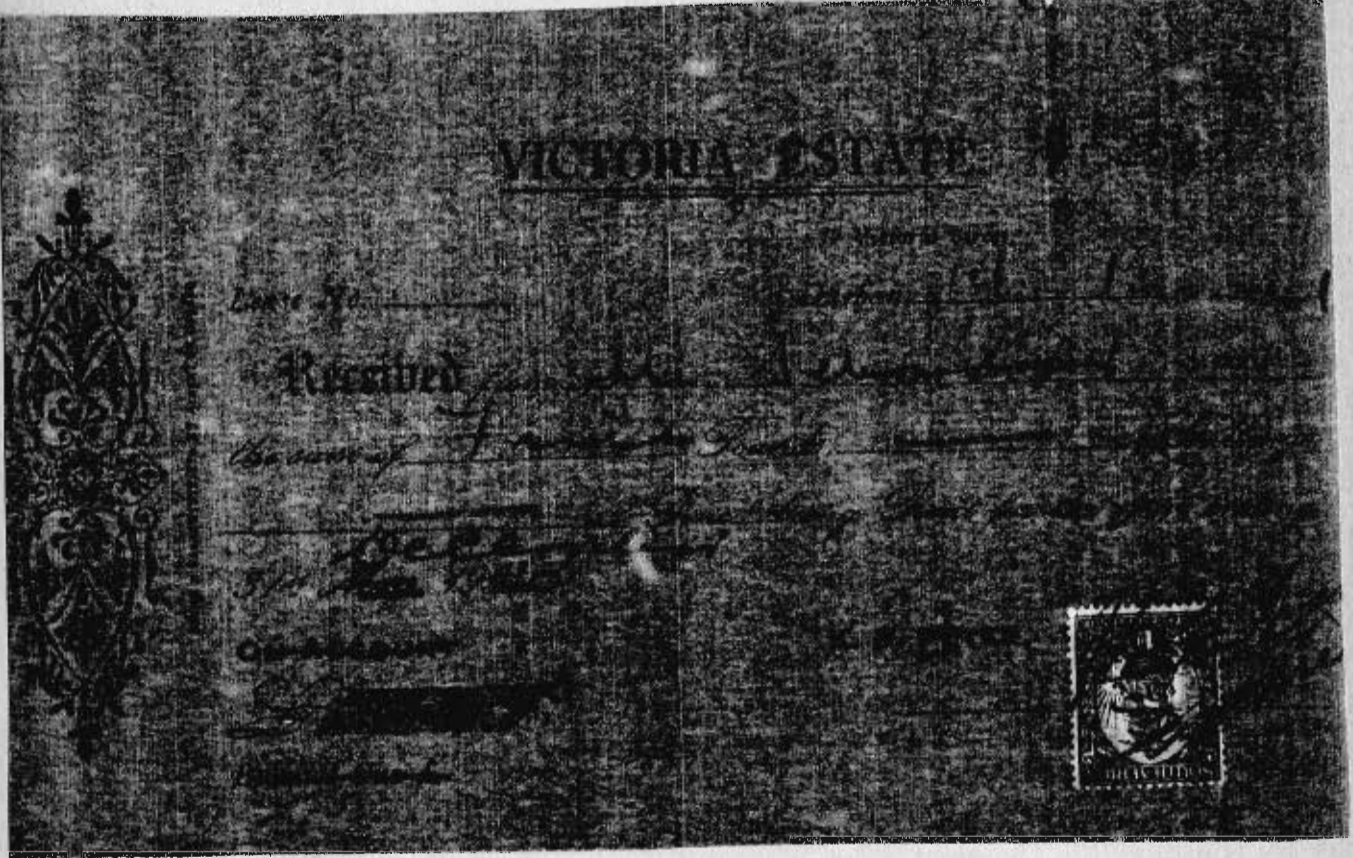
Shillings & *—* Pence

for being *Paid rent 1st July 1944. To 30th June 1945.*

for B. RAMLALL,

£ 5 - 0 - 0 *M. B. Ramlall*
With Thanks.





Rent Receipts

CITY OF DURBANHOURS OF USE OF HOSE PIPES.

GARDENS : Wednesdays and Sundays 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

TENNIS COURTS : Mondays and Fridays 7.0 a.m. to 9.0 a.m.

BOWLING GREENS : Tuesdays and Fridays 4.p.m. to 6 p.m.

GOLF COURSES, CRICKET GROUNDS AND

OTHER SPORTS. : Tuesdays and Fridays 7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

All hosepipes must be covered by Permit obtainable on payment of 5s covering the year ending 31st December, 1947, from the City Treasurer's Department or Licensing Department, Gale Street.

WHEN IN USE THE DISCHARGE END OF THE HOSE PIPE MUST BE HELD IN THE HAND.

THE USE OF SPRINKLERS, OR THE LIKE, IS PROHIBITED.

Application for permit for the use of a hosepipe

No. 1. 6th July 1947

Received from Mr. J. J. J. J.

the sum of six pounds

seventeen shillings and six pence

being rent due on

30/6/47.

for the year

next rent 9-7-6

due on 31/12/47.

£ 6-17-6

J.S.S.B.

Rent Receipt

Received from Mr. Sedlar
the sum of Nine pounds
Seven shillings and Six pence
Being rent for six months ending
30/6/68.

£9-7-6

 J.S.S.B.

No. 41. 28th January 1968

Ontvang van Mr. Sedlar
Received from
die som van five Pond
the sum of Pounds
--- Pennies
--- Pence

5 Shillings en
--- Shillings and
--- being rent
for fam. for R. Sedlar

£5 : 0 : 0 for R. Sedlar

Recd. 5-10-0

Rent receipts

DURBAN CORPORATION

C.T. 61

1/1/68 1968

 RECEIPT C No 79499

Received the undermentioned sum on account as under: E. GREEN,
from Mr. B. Sedlar City Treasurer
Messrs. B. Sedlar & Son
of 31, Victoria Road, Durban Per Mr. B. Sedlar

No. of Account	Cheque	Cash	Cashier



Licensing Fee.—The acceptance of the licensing fee does not necessarily imply the granting of a licence.

This Receipt is not a Licence and does not authorise the carrying on of any business whatever. Deposits.—This receipt must be produced when application for a refund of a deposit is made. No Receipt is valid unless given on the Official Receipt Form.

S.A.F. & CO.

FRANK JOOTHAN,

GENERAL & FINANCIAL AGENT.

MONIES INVESTED ON FIRST
MORTGAGE BOND.

ADMINISTRATOR OF ESTATE.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.

ALL CLASSES INSURANCE AFFECTED.
AGENT FOR
DOMINION INSURANCE CO.

TELEPHONE No. 24030.

Bassi's Building,

126 Commercial Road,

Durban.

8th August 1946.

Received from Mr. Bux Subedar of Newlands
Farmer the sum of £100. 0. 0. (Onehundred
Pound) the said amount is paid to me ~~taxes~~ ^{for}
investment. Should I not able to investment
the said amount, in that event I shall
refund the amount to Mr. Bux Subedar.

Frank Joothan
Frank Joothan.

Investment Receipts

THE COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES, LTD.

PHONE 1453.

LAND & ESTATES AGENTS.

P.O. Box 1025.

105 FIELD STREET.

2359

DURBAN, 26th February 1932

Received from Mr. Subdhar

the sum of One Pounds

Shillings and

in respect of of arrears rent for land at Sea Fort Lohes

Instalment £ : : THE COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES, LTD.

Interest ... £ : :

Rent ... £ 1 : 0 : 0

1-9-0

Frank Joothan
SECRETARY

Rent Receipts

CITY OF DURBAN

635 I 1/50

Receipt No. 43278

Licence No. 626

HAIRDRESSER'S or BARBER'S LICENCE

(ISSUED UNDER POWERS CONFERRED BY LAW)

LICENCE is hereby granted to B. Subedar & Son

to carry on business as a Hairdresser or Barber,

at premises situate at 635 Inanda Rd. Newlands

and not elsewhere from this date until the 31st DECEMBER, 1950

Dated at DURBAN, this 3rd day of August 1950

F 101

License for a hairdresser
1950

Received of the Indian Subedar the sum of
three pounds & ten shillings, viz £3-10/- for
sale & delivery of a single sewing machine no 325629
(Type) 28 K₄ B to K 3 -

Sunaramin Mark +
Amachellum W. W. +

Tongaat 13 November 1915

Receipt for sewing machine bought in Tongaat
1915

OLD GOLD BOUGHT FOR CASH.

PHONE 24067.

151 GREY STREET.

DURBAN, 5th November 1945

Handwritten: 113

Bought of SONI JAMNADAS KANJEE,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER.

Gold and Silver Articles of every description made and repaired at shortest notice.

1	1 pair Bangs	1	3	-	-
1	1 pair Bangs	1	3	-	15
1	1 pair Bangs	1	3	-	15
1	1 pair Bangs	1	3	-	15
1	1 pair Bangs	1	3	-	15
1	1 pair Bangs	1	3	-	15
1	1 pair Bangs	1	3	-	15

Receipt for jewellery bought for his sons wedding
1945

SOURCE

1. Indian Immigration into Natal
1860 - 1872 by L.M. Thompson
2. Interview - Mr H. Subedar
- Mr Abbas Habibullah.